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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. X.

ASLAUGA'S KNIGHT.

BY BARON DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE.

CHAPTER IV.

At length the day fixed for the tournament arrived and a distinguished noble, appointed by the German Emperor, arranged all things in the most magnificent and sumptuous guise for the solemn festival. The field-combat opened wide, and fair, and level; thickly strewn with the finest sand, so that both man and horse might find sure footing; and, like a pure field of snow, it shone forth from the midst of the flowery plain. Rich hangings of silk from Arabia, curiously embroidered with Indian gold, adorned with their various colors the lists inclosing the space, and hung from the lofty galleries which had been crected for the ladies and the nobles who were to behold the combat. At the upper end, under a canopy of majestic arches richly wrought in gold, was the place of the Lady Hildegardis. Green wreaths and garlands waved gracefully between the glittering pillars in the soft breezes of July, and with impatient eyes the multitude, who crowded beyond the lists, gazed upwards, expecting the appearance of the fairest maiden of Germany, and were only at times drawn to another part by the stately approach of the combatants. O how many a bright suit or armor, how many a silken richly-embroidered mantle, how many a lofty waving pluine was here to be seen ! The splendid troop of knights moved within the lists, greeting and conversing with each other as a bed of flowers stirred by a breath of wind-but the flower-stem had grown to lofty trees, the yellow and white flower-leaves had changed to gold and silver, and the dew-drops to pearls and diamonds ; for whatever was most fair and costly, most varied and full of meaning, had these noble knights collected in honor this day. Many an eye was turned on Froda, who, without scarf, plume or mantle, with his shining silver breastplate, on which appeared the golden image of Aslauga, and with his well-wrought helinet of golden locks, shone, in the midst of the crowd, like polished brass. Others, again, there were, who took pleasure in looking at the young Edwald; his whole armor was covered by a mantle of white silk, embroidered in azure and silver, as his whole helmet was concealed by a waving plume of white feathers. He was arrayed with almost feminine elegance; and yet the conscious power with which he controlled his fiery, snow-white steed, made known the victorious strength and manliness of the warlike stripling. In strange contrast appeared the tall and almost gigantic figure of a knight clothed in a mantle of black, glossy bear-skin, bordered with costly fur, but without any ornament of shining metal. His very helmet was covered with dark bear-skin, and instead of plumes, a mass of bloodred horse-hair hung like a flowing mane profusely on every side. Well did Froda and Edwald remember that dark knight, for he was the uncourtcous guest of the hostelry; he also seemed to remark the two knights, for he turned his unruly steed suddenly around, forced his way through the crowd of warriors, and, after he had spoken over the inclosure to hideous, bronze-colored woman, sprang with a wild leap across the lists, and with the speed of an arrow, vanished out of sight. The old woman looked after him with a friendly nod. The assembled people laughed as at a strange masquing device; but Edwald and Froda had their own almost shuddering thoughts concerning it, which, however, neither imparted to the other. The kettle-drums rolled, the trumpets sounded, and, led by the aged Duke, Hildegardis advanced, richly appareled, but more dazzling through the brightness of her own beauty. She stepped forward beneath the arches of the golden bower, and bowed to the assembly. The knights bent | ill ; for even now you openly styled me the fairlow, and the feeling rushed into many a heart— est of living ladies." "There is no man on earth who can deserve a "That did I," answered Froda, bending bride so queenly." When Froda bowed his head, it seemed to him as if the golden radiance | to the dead." of Aslauga's tresses floated before his sight; and his spirit rose in joy and pride that his lady held him worthy to be so often reminded of her. And now the tournament began. At first the knights strove with blunted swords and battleaxes; then they ran their course with fances ed her for the sake of a dead mistress. man to man; but at last they divided into two equal parties, and a general assault began, in which every one was allowed to use at his own will either sword or lance. Froda and Edwald equally surpassed their antagonists, as (measuring each his own strength and that of his friend) they had foreseen. And now it must be decided, by a single combat with lances, to whom the highest prize of victory should belong. Before this trial began, they rode slowly together into the middle of the course, and consulted where each should take his place. "Keep you your speak; but Froda went on -- "I have done" liced it as they departed.

wrong in inding aught from you; but after the tournament you shall know all. Now lay aside all needless thoughts of wonder, dear Edchen, and sit firm in your saddle; for 1 warn you that I shall run this course with all my might; not my honor alone is at stake, but the far higher honor of my lady.'

"So also do I propose to demean myself," said Edwald, with a friendly smile. They shook each other or the hand, and rode to their song to its note : places.

Amidst the sound of trumpets they met again, running their course with lightning speed; the lances shivered with a crash, the horses staggered, the knights, firm in their saddles, pulled them up, and rode back to their places. But as they prepared for another course, Edwald's white steed snorted in wild affright, and Froda's pow-

erful chestaut reared up foaming. It was plain that the two noble animals shrunk from a second hard encounter; but their riders held them fast with spur and bit, and, firm and obedient, they again dashed forward at the second call of the trumpet. Edwald, who by one deep ardent gaze on the beauty of his mistress, had stamped it afresh on his soul, cried aloud at the moment of the encounter, "Hildegardis !" and so mightily did his lance strike his valiant adversary that Froda sank backwards on his steed, with difficulty keeping his seat in his saddle or holding firm in his stirrups ; whilst Edwald flew by unshaken, lowered his spear to salute Hildegardis as he passed her bower, and then, amidst the loud applause of the multitude, rushed to his place, ready for the third course. And, ah! Hildegardis herself, overcome by surprise, had greeted him with a blush and a look of kindness; it seemed to him as if the overwhelming joy of victory were already gained. But it was not so ; for the valiant Froda, burning with noble shame, had again tamed his affrighted steed, and chastising him sharply with the spur for his share 10 this mischance, said, in a low voice, " Beautiful and beloved lady, show thyself to me - the honor of thy name is at stake."-To every other eye it seemed as if a golden, rosy-tinted summer's cloud was passing over the deep-blue sky; but Froda beheld the heavenly countenance of his lady, felt the waving of her golden tresses, and cried, "Aslauga" The two rushed together, and Edwald was hurled from his saddle far upon the dusty plain.

Froda remained for a time motionless, according to the laws of chivalry, as though waiting to see whether any one would dispute his victory, and appearing on his mailed steed like some lofty statue of brass. All around stood the multitude in silent wonderment. When at length they burst forth into shouts of triumph, he beckoned earnestly with hand, and all were again silent .----He then sprang lightly from his saddle, and hastened to the spot where the fallen Edwald was striving to rise. He pressed him closely to his breast, lead his snow-white steed towards him, and would not be denied holding the stirrups of the youth whilst he mounted. Then he bestrode his own steed, and rode by Edwald's side to-wards the golden bower of Hildegardis, where, with lowered spear and open vizor, he thus spoke : " Fairest of all living ladies, I bring you here Edwald, your knightly bridegroom, before whose lance and sword all the knights of this tournament have fallen away, I only excepted, who can make no claim to the choicest prize of victory, since I, as the image of my breast-plate

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1859.

CHAPTER V.

ments in deep silence. When they arrived there Edwald caused himself to be disarmed, and laid with a kind of tender care, almost as if he were burying the corpse of a beloved friend. Then he beckoned to his squires to leave the chamber, took his lute on his arm, and sang the following

> "Bury them, bury them out of sight. For hope and fame are fled : And peaceful resting and quiet night Are all now left for the dead."

" You will stir up my anger against your lute," said Froda. "You had accustomed it to more joyful songs than this. It is too good for a passing-bell, and you too good to toll it. I tell you yet, my young hero, all will end gloriously."

Edwald looked awhile with wonder in his face, and he answered kindly : "Beloved Froda, if it displeases you, 1 will surely sing no more." But at the same time he struck a few sad chords, which sounded infinitely sweet and tender. Then the Northern Knight, much moved, clasped him in his arms, and said, "Dear Edchen, sing and say and do whatever pleases you; it shall ever rejoice me. But you may well believe me, for I speak not this without a spirit of presage-your sorrow shall change ; whether to death or life I know not, but great and overpowering joy awaits you." Edwald rose firmly and cheerfully from his scat, seized his companion's arm with a strong grasp, and walked forth with him through the blooming alleys of the garden into the balmy

At that very hour, an aged woman, muffled in many a covering, was led secretly to the apart-ment of the lady Hildegardis. The appearance of the dark-complexioned stranger was mysterious; and she had gathered round her for some time, by many feats of jugglery, a part of the multitude returning home from the tournament, but had dispersed them at last in wild affright .--Before this happened, the tire-woman of Hildegardis had hastened to her mistress, to entertain her with an account of the rare and pleasant feats of the bronze-colored woman. The maidens in attendance, seeing their lady deeply mored, and wishing to banish her melancholy, bade the tire-woman bring the old stranger hither .---Hildegardis forbade it not, hoping that she should thus divert the attention of her maidens, while was beginning to tell his friend the tale of his she gave herself up more deeply and earnestly to the varying imaginations which flitted through her mind.

The two knights had returned to their apart- | but only to follow those sounds, which like a silver net-work floated round the hideous form of the old woman. She moved from the chamber, every piece of his fair shining armor together and Hildegardis followed her through all her slumbering maidens, still singing softly as she went, "Ye maidens, ye maidens, I wander by night.

Without the castle, accompanied by squire and groom, stood the gigantic Bohemian warrior; he laid on the shoulders of the crone a bag of gold so heavy that she sank half whimpering, half laughing, on the ground ; then lifted the entraneed Hildegardis on his steed, and galloped with "Within is the fair and frightful specter of the her silently into the ever-deepening shades of of the north-without is the battic: () merciful night.

" All ye noble lords and knights, who yesterday contended gallantly for the prize of victory and the hand of the peerless Hildegardis, arise, arise! saddle your steeds, and to the researe !--The peerless Hildegardis is carried away !"

Thus proclaimed many a herald through castle | and town, in the bright red dawn of the following day; and on all sides rose the dust from the tread of knights and noble squires along those roads by which so lately, in the evening twilight, Hildegardis in proud repose had gazed on her

approaching suitors. Two of them, well known to us, remained inseparably together; but they knew as little as the others whether they had taken the right direction ; for how and when the adored lady could have disappeared from her apartments, was still to the whole castle a fearful and mysterious secret.

Edwald and Froda rode as long as the sun moved over their heads, unwearied as he; and now when he sank in the waves of the river, they thought to win the race from him, and still spurred on their jaded steeds. But the noble animals staggered and panted, and the knights moved both bit and curb, that they might be refreshed with the green pasture, and with the deep blue waters of the Maine, while they them-selves reposed under the shade of a neighboring thicket of alders.

And deep in the cool, dark shade there shone, as it were, a mild but clear sparkling light, and checked the speech of Froda, who at that moment knightly service to his sovereign lady, which had been delayed hitherto, first by Edwald's sadness, and then by the haste of their journey. Ah, well did Froda know that lovely, golden light! "Let us follow it, Edchen," said he, in a low tone, " and leave the horses awhile to their pasture." Edwald in silence followed his companion's advice. A secret voice, half sweet, half fearful, seemed to tell him that here was the path, the only right path, to Hildegardis. Once only he said in astonishment, "Never before have I seen the evening glow shine on the leaves so brightly." Froda shook his head with a smile and they pursued in silence their unknown track. When they came forth on the other side of the alder-thicket upon the bank of the Maine, which almost wound round it, Edwald saw well that another glow than that of evening was shining on them, for dark clouds of night already covered the heavens, and the guiding light stood fixed on the shore of the river. It lit up the waves, so that they could see a high woody island in the midst of the stream, and a boat on the hither side of the shore fast bound to a stake .----But on approaching, the knights saw much more ; a troop of horsemen of strange and foreign appearance were all asleep, and in the midst of them, slumbering on cushions, a female form in white garments. " Hildegardis !" murmured Edwald to himself, with a smile, and at the same time he drew his sword in readines for the combat as soon as the robbers should awake, and beckoned to Froda to rise the sleeping lady and convey her to a place of safety. But at this moment something like an owl passed whizzing over the dark squadron ; and they all started up with clattering arms and hideous outcries. A wild, unequal combat arose in the darkness of night, for that beaming light had disappeared .--Froda and Edwald were driven asunder, and only at a distance heard each other's mighty warcry. Hildegardis, startled from her magic sleep, uncertain whether she was waking or dreaming, fled bewildered and weeping bitterly into the deep shades of the alder-thicket.

No. 2.

into a trance. She could indeed move her limbs, whole troop were scattered in dismay, while the exhausted knight remained wounded and alone in the darkness.

Then the golden hair of Aslauga gleamed once more in the alder-shade ; and Froda said, leaning, through weariness, on his sword, "I think not that I am wounded to death ; but whenever that time shall come, O beloved lady, wilt thou not appear to me in all thy loveliness and bright-ness?" A soft "Yes" breathed against his cheek, and the golden light vanished.

But now Hildegardis came forth from the thicket, half fainting with terror, and said feebly, Heaven ! whither shall I go ?"

Then bloda approached to soothe the afrighted one, to speak some words of comfort to her, and to inquire after Edwald; but wild shouts, and the rattling of armor, announced the return of the Bohemian warriors. With haste, Froda led the maiden to the boat, pushed off from the shore, and rowed her, with the last effort of his failing strength, towards the island which he had observed in the midst of the stream. But the pursuers had already kindled torches, and waved them sparkling bere and there. By this light they soon discovered the boat; they saw that the dreaded Danish knight was bleeding, and gained fresh courage for their pursuit. Hardiy had Froda pushed the boat to the shore of the island, before he perceived a Bobemian on the other side in another skill; and soon afterwards the greater number of the enemy embarked to row towards the island. "To the wood, fair maiden," he whispered, as soon as he had landed Hildegardis on the shore ; "there conceal yourself, while I endeavor to prevent the landing of the robhers." But 1 fildegardis, clinging to his arm, whispered again, "Do I not see that your are pale and bleeding ? and would you have me ment in a grassey meadow. Secure of bringing them back at their first call, their masters re-moved hold but and curb that the herself beside me ! Think you that I do not see her there now, shining through the thicket?"and hope ran through every vein. He climbed the hill, following the gracious gleam ; and Hildegardis, though trembling at the sight, went readily with her companion, saying only, from time to tune, in a low voice, "Ah, Sir Knight ! -my noble, wondrous Knight-leave me not here alone; that would be my death." The knight, soothing her courteously, stepped ever onwards through the darkness of dell and forest ; for already he heard the sound of the Bohemians landing on the shore of the island. Suddenly he stood before a cave, thick-covered with underwood; and the gleam disappeared. "Here, then," he whispered, endeavoring to hold the branches asunder. For a moment she paused, and said, "if you should but let the branches close again behind me, and I were to reman alone with specters in this care! But, Froda, you will surely follow me-a trembling, bunted child as I am, will you not? Without more misgivings, she passed through the branches; and the knight, who would willingly have remained without as a guard, followed her. Earnestly he listened through the stillness of the night, while Hildegardis hardly dared to draw her breath. Thea was heard the tramp of an armed man, coming nearer and nearer, and now close to the entrance of the cave. In vain did Froda strive to free himself from the trembling maiden. Already the branches before the entrance were cracking and breaking. Froda sighed deeply. " Must I. then, fall like a lurking fugitive, entangled in a woman's garments ? It is a base death to die .-But can I cast this half-fainting creature away from me on the dark, hard earth, perhaps into some deep abyss ? Come then what will, thou, Lady Aslauga, knowest that I die an honorable death !" "Froda! Hildegardis!" breathed a gentle, well-known voice at the entrance ; and recognising Edwald, Froda bore the lady towards him into the starlight, saying, " She will die of terror in our sight in this deep cavern. Is the foe near at hand?" "Most of them lie lifeless on the shore, or swim bleeding through the waves," said Edwald. " Set your mind at rest, and repose yourself. Are you wounded, beloved Froda ?" He gave this short account to his astonished companion-how, in the darkness, he had. mixed with the Bohemians and passed into the skiff, and that it had been easy to him, on landing to disperse the robbers entirely, who supposed that they were attacked by one of their own crew, and thought themselves bewitched. ---" They began, at last, to fall on one another----so he ended his history ; " and we have only now to eye of day." While speaking, he had skilfully and silvery as were its tones, seemed to lull her beroes which has come upon him." And the ter uttering some gentle words of gratitude, had

may show, already serve another mistress." The Duke was even now advancing towards the two warriors to lead them into the golden bower, but Hildegardis restrained him with a hideous countenance, hateful as it was to her .-look of displeasure, saying immediately, while her cheeks glowed with anger, " Then you seem, Sir Froda, the Danish knight, to serve your lady

courteously, " because my fair mistress belongs

A slight shudder passed at these words through the assembly and through the heart of Hildegardis; but soon the anger of the maiden blazed forth again, and the more because the most wonderful and excellent knight she knew had scorn-

"I make known to all," she said, with solemn earnestness, " that according to the just decree of my imperial uncle, this hand can never belongto a vanquished knight, however noble and hanorable he may otherwise have proved himself .-- | had sunk into a deep sleep, and had lighted none As the conqueror of this tournament, therefore, of the wax-tapers in the apartment. is bound to another service, this combat concerus me not; and I depart hence as I came, a free rose from the low seat on which she had been and unbetrothed maiden."

turned haughtily away, and left the bower. Sud-

The mesenger found the place already deserted; and the strange old woman alone in the midst, laughing immoderately. When questioned by her, she did not deny that she had all at once taken the form of a monstrous owl, announcing to the spectators, in a screeching voice, that she was the Devil; and that every one upon this rushed screaming home.

The tire-woman trembled at the fearful jest, but durst not return to ask again the pleasure of Hildegardis, whose discontented mood she had already remarked. She gave strict charge to the old woman, with many a threat and promise, to demean herself discreetly in the castle, after which she brought her in by the most secret way, that none of those whom she had terrified might see her enter.

'The aged crone now stood before Hildegardis, and winked to her, in the midst of her low and humble salutation, in a strangely familiar manner, as though there were some secret between them. The lady felt an involuntary shudder, and could not withdraw her gaze from the features of that The curiosity which had led the rest to desire a sight of the strange woman was by no means gratified; for she performed none but the most common tricks of jugglery and related only wellknown tales, so that the tire-woman felt wearied and indifferent; and, ashamed of having brought the stranger, she stole away unnoticed. Several other maidens followed her example, and as these withdrew the old crone twisted her mouth into a smile, and repeated the same hideous confidential wink towards the lady. Hildegards could not understand what attracted her in the jests and tales of the bronze-colored woman; but so it was, that in her whole life she had never bestowed such attention on the words of any one. Still the old woman went on and on, and already the night looked dark without the windows; but the attendants who still remained with Hildegardis

Then, in the dusky gloom, the dark old crone

sitting, as if she now felt herself well at ease, ad-The Duke seemed about to reply, but she vanced towards Hildegardis, who sat as if spell-

CHAPTER VI-

Froda felt his arm grow weary, and the warm blood was flowing from two wounds in his shoulder; he wished so to lie down in death that he bound with terror, placed herself beside her on might rise up with honor from his bloody grave wait for the morning to conduct the lady home; denly a gust of wind shook the green wreaths the purple couch, and embracing her in her long to the exalted lady whom he served. He cast for those who are wandering about of that owlguiding-star still before your sight," said Froda, and garlands, and they fell untwined and rustling dry arms with a hateful caress, whispered a few his shield behind him, grasped his sword-hilt with squadron will doubtless hide themselves from the with a smile; " the like gracious help will not be behind her. In this the people, displeased with words in her ear. It seemed to the lady as if both hands, and rushed wildly, with a loud warwanting to me." Edwald looked round astonish- the pride of Hildegardis, thought they belield an she uttered the names of Froda and Edwald; cry, upon the affrighted foe. Instantly he heard and carefully arranged a couch of twigs aud moss ed for the lady of whom his friend seemed to omen of punishment, and with jeering words no- from them came the sound of a flute, which, clear some voices cry, "It is the rage of the northern for Hildegardis; and when the wearied one, at-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--AUGUST 26, 1859.

Sunktinto-a-slumber he began, as well as the Edwald arose, it seemed as though there were a

darkness would allow to bind up the wounds of tear upon his cheek. his friend. During this anxious task, while the dark boughs of the trees murmured over their middle of the hall, exclaiming, "I declare my heads, and the rippling of the stream was heard late victory over Duke Edwald to have been the heads, and the rippling of the stream was heard from afar, Froda, in a low voice, made known to chance of fortune, and I challenge the noble his brother-in-arms to the service of what lady knight to meet me again to-morrow in the lists." he was bound. Edwald listened with deep attention ; but at last he said, " Trust me, the noble Princess Aslauga will not resent it, if you pledge yourself to this earthly beauty in faithful love. Ah, even now, doubtless, you are shining in the dreams of Hildegardis, richly gifted and happy knight ! I will not stand in your way with my vain wishes; I see now clearly that she can never, never love me. Therefore I will this very day hasten to the war which so many valiant rior gloriously wounded by two sword-strokes, knights of Germany are waging in the heathen challenge a man unburt into the lists to-morrow, land of Prussia; and the black cross, which distinguishes them for warriors of the Church, I will lay as the best balm on my throbbing heart. da, somewhat abashed, but with cheerfulness; Take, then, dear Froda, that fair hand which "I have spoken too boldly; not till I am comyou have won in battle, and life henceforth a pletely cured do I call you to the field." life of surpassing happiness and joy."

2

it pleases you towards the fair and haughty Hil- ble Danish friend, out of the hall. degardis, but Aslauga remains my mistress ever, and no other do I desire in life or death." The youth was startled by these stern words, and made no reply. Both, without saying more to each other, watched through the night in solemn thought.

The next morning, when the rising sun shone brightly over the flowery plains around the Castle of Hildegardis, the watchman on the tower blew a joy ful blast from his horn; for his keen eye had distinguished far in the distance his fair lady, who was riding from the forest between her two deliverers; and from castle, town, and hamlet, came forth many a rejoicing train to assure news.

Hildegardis turned to Edwald with eyes spark-ling through tears, and said, "Were it not for you, young knight, they might have sought long and vainly before they found the lost maiden or the noble Froda, who would now be lying in that dark cavern a bleeding and lifeless corse." Edwald bowed lowly in reply, but persevered in his wonted silence. It even seemed as though an unusual grief restrained the smile which erewhile answered so readily, in child-like sweetness, to every friendly word.

The noble guardian of Hildegardis had, in the overflowing joy of his heart, prepared a sumptuous banquet, and invited all the knights and ladies present to attend it. While Froda and Edwald, in all the brightness of their glory, were ascending the steps in the train of their rescued lady, knight, you can never love me more !" And as Froda looked in astonishment, he continued, "Thus it is when children presume to counsel heroes, however well they may mean it. Now have I have offended grievously against you, and yet more against the noble Lady Aslauga."said Froda. "No; you are my gentle brother-in-arms now, as heretofore, dear Edchen, and are At this the two perhaps become yet dearer to me."

Then Edwald smiled again in silent contentment, like a flower after the morning showers of

May. The eyes of Hildegardis glanced mildly and kindly on him, and she often conversed graciously trust me, that when Edwald and I meet each with him, while, on the other hand, since yesterday, a reverential awe seemed to separate her from Froda. But Edwald was also much altered .-however he welcomed with modest joy the favor of his lady, it yet seemed as if some barrier were between them which forbade him to entertain the most distant hope of successful love. It chanced that a noble Count, from the Court of the Emperor, was announced, who, being to the combat. bound on an important embassy, had wished to pay his respects to the Lady Hildegardis by the way. She received him gladly ; and as soon as the first salutations were over, he said, looking at her and at Edwald, " I know not if my good fortune may not have brought me hither to a very joyful festivity. That would be right welcome news to the Emperor, my master." Hildegardis and Edwald were lovely to look upon in their blushes and confusion ; but the Count, perceiving at once that he had been too hasty, inclued himself respectfully to the young knight, and said, " Pardon me, noble Duke Edwald, my too great forwardness; but I know the wish of my sovereign, and the hope to find it already fulfilled prompted my tongue to speak." All eyes were fixed on the young hero, who answered, in graceful confusion, "It is true; the Emperor, when I was last in his camp, through his undeserved favor, raised me to the rank of a duke. It was my good fortune, that in an encounter, some of the enemy's horse, who had dared to assault the sacred person of the Emperor, dispersed and fled on my approach." The Count then, at the request of Hildegardis, related every circumstance of the heroic deed ; and it appeared that Edwald had not only rescued the Emperor from the most unminent peril, but also, with the cool and daring skill of a general, had gained the victory which decided the event of the war. Surprise at first sealed the lips of all; and Hildegardis had turned towards Edwald, and ance of his fallen friend. said, in a low voice, which yet, in that silence, But Edwald forbore to do so; he only sank on understand it not." one knee before his lady, saying, "God forbid that the Jofty Hildegardis should ever recall a word spoken soleinnly to noble knights and dames." "It was her own will," answered Froda, smil-ing. "Come now to your gentle bride." The multitude around shouted aloud, each lady "To no vanquished knight,' you said, ' might the and knight bowed low, when the aged duke pointhold, there Froda, the noble Danish knight, my the betrothed, with soft blushes, embraced each conqueror," Hildegardis, with a slight blush, other beneath the green garlands of the golden to ned hasily away, biding her eyes; and as bower. We shelling to show elling a magnitude

At the same time he threw his iron gauntlet ringing on the pavement.

But Edwald moved not to take it un. On the contrary, a glow of lofty anger was on his cheeks, and his eyes sparkled with indignation, so that his friend would hardly have recognized him; and after a silence he spoke:

"Noble Sir Froda, if I have ever offended you, we are now even. How durst you, a warif you did not despise him."

"Forgive me, Duke Edwald," answered Fro-

Then Edwald took up the gauntlet joyfully; "Edwald," said Froda, gravely, "this is the he knelt once more before Hildegardis, who, my thoughts and yearnings concern not you fair first time that I ever heard one word from your turning away her face, gave him her fair hand to Hildegardis. Far brighter than ever does lips which a true knight could not fulfill. Do as kiss, and walked, with his arm in that of his no- Aslauga's radiant image shine into my heart; but

CHYPTER VII.

While Froda's wounds were healing, Edwald would sometimes wander, when the shades of evening fell dark and silent around, on the flowery terraces beneath the windows of Hildegardis, and sing pleasant little songs; amongst others the following :

"Heal fast, heal fast, ye hero-wounds ; O knight be quickly strong ; Beloved strife For fame and life,

O tarry not to long !"

But that one which the maidens of the castle loved best to learn from him was this; and it themselves with their own eyes of the happy was perhaps the longest song that Edwald had ever sung in his whole life :

"Would I on earth were lying,

By noble hero slain ; So that love's gentle sighing Breathed me to life again 1

Would I an emperor were, Of wealth and power ! Would I were gathering twigs In woodland bower?

Would that, in lone seclusion, I lived a hermit's life !

Would, amid wild confusion, I led the battle strife!

O would the lot were mine, In bower or field,

To which my lady fair Her smile would yield !"

At this time it happened that a man, who held himself to be very wise, and who filled the office Edwald said to his friend, "Noble, steadlast of secretary to the aged guardian of Hildegardis, came to the two knightly friends to propose a scheme to them. His proposal, in a few words, was this, that as Froda could gain no advantage from his victory, he might, in the approaching combat, suffer himself to be thrown from his steed, and thus secure the lady for his comrade, "Because you would have plucked every flower at the same time fulfilling the wish of the Emof your own garden to gladden me with them ?" peror, which might turn to his advantage hereaf-

At this the two friends at first laughed heartily; but then Froda advanced gravely towards the secretary, and said, " Thou trifler, doubtless the old duke would drive thee from his service did he know of thy folly, and teach thee to talk of the Emperor. Good night, worthy Sir; and

That very day were they solemnly united in the chapel of the castle, for so had Froda eardeparture.

CHAPTER VIII.

The torches were burning clear in the vaulted halls of the castle ; Hildegardis had just left the arm of her lover to begin a stately dance of ceremony with the aged duke, when Edwald beckoned to his companion, and they went forth together into the moonlit gardens of the castle.

"Ah, Froda, my noble lofty hero," exclaimed Edwald, after a silence, "were you as happy as I am ! But your eyes rest gravely and thoughtfully on the ground, or kindle almost impatiently beavenwards. It would be dreadful, indeed, had the secret wish of your heart been to win Hildegardis-and I, foolish boy, so strangely favored, had stood in your way."

"Be at rest, Edchen," answered the Danish hero with a sinile. "On the word of a knight now hear what I am going to relate to you:

"At the very moment when we met together in the course-oh, had I words to express it to you -I was enwrapped, encircled, dazzled by Aslauga's golden tresses, which were waving all around me. Even my noble steed must have beheld the apparition, for I felt him start and rear under me. I saw you no more-the world no more - I saw only the angel-face of Aslauga close before me, smiling, blooming like a flower in a sea of sunshine which floated round her. My senses failed me. Not till you raised me from beneath my horse did my consciousness return, and then I knew, with exceeding joy that her own gracious pleasure had struck me down. But I felt a strange weariness, far greater than my fall could have caused, and I felt assured, at the same time, that my lady was about to send me on a far distant mission. I hastened to repose myself in my chamber, and a deep sleep immediately tell upon me. Then came Aslauga in a dream to me, more royally adorned than ever ; she placed herself at the head of my couch, and said, 'Haste to array thyself in all the splendor of thy silver armor, for thou art not the wedding-guest alone, thou art also the--'

"And before she could speak the word my dream had melted away, and I felt a longing desire to fulfill her gracious command, and rejoiced in my heart. But in the midst of the festival, I seemed to myself more lonely than in all my life before, and I cannot cease to ponder what that unspoked word of my lady could be intended to announce."

"You are of a far loftier spirit than I am, Froda," said Edwald, after a silence, "and I cannot soar with you into the sphere of your joys. But tell me, has it ever awakened a deep pang within you that you serve a lady so withdrawn from you - alas! a lady, who is almost ever mysible?"

"No Edwald, not so," answered Froda, his eyes sparkling with happiness. "For well I know that she scorns not my service; she has even deigned sometimes to appear to me. Oh,

I am in truth a happy knight and minstrel !" "And yet your silence to-day—your troubled yearnings ?"

strangely mysterious to myself withal. But this gan, Condjutor Bishop of do; the Right Rev. Dr. with all belonging to me, springs alike from the words and commands of Aslauga. How, then, can it be otherwise than something good and fair and tending to a high and noble aim ?" A squire, who had nastened after them, announced that the knightly bridegroom was expected for the torch-dance; and as they returned, Edwald entreated his friend to take his place in the solemn dance next to him and Hildegardis. Froda inclined his head in token of friendly assent. The horns and hautboys had already sounded their solemn invitation ; Edwald hastened to give his hand to his fair bride : and while he advanced with her to the midst of the stately hall, Froda offered his hand for the torch-dance to a noble lady who stood the nearest to him, without further observing her, and took with her the next place to the wedding pair. But how was it when a light began to beam from his companion, before which the torch in his left hand lost all its brightness. Hardly dared he, in sweet and trembling hope, to raise his eyes to the lady and when at last he ventured, all his boldest wishes and longings were fulfilled. Adorned with a radiant bridal crown of emeralds, Aslauga moved in solemn loveliness beside him, and beamed on him from amid the sunny light of her golden hair, blessing him with her heavenly countenance. The amazed spectators could not withdraw their eyes from the mysterious pair-the knight in his light silver mail, with the torch raised on high in his hand, earnest and joyful, moving with a measured stop, as if engaged in a ceremony of deep and mysterious meaning. His lady beside him, rather floating than dancing, beaming light from her golden hair, so that you would it seemed as if the success of the young duke have thought the day was shining into the night; and when a look could reach through all the surrounding splendor to her face, rejoicing heart and sense with the unspeakably sweet smile with hereyes Near the end of the dance, she inclined towards Froda, and whispered to him with an air of tender confidence, and with the last sound of the horns and hautboys she had disappeared. The most curious spectator dared not question Froda about his partner. Hildegardis did not seem to have been conscious of her presence; but shortly before the end of the festival, Edwald approached his friend, and asked in a whisper, " Was it? "Yes, dear youth," answered Freda, "your marriage-dance has been honored by the presence of the most exalted beauty which has been ever beheld in any land. Ab, and if I rightly understand her m-aning, you will never more see me stand sighing and gazing upon the ground. But hardly dare I hope it. Now good night, dear Edchen, good night. As soon as I may, I will tell you all."

And in her lily hand was seen. A band that seemed of the moonlight sheen. We are one,' she sang, as about her hair She twin'd it, and over her tresses fair Beneath them the world lay dark and drear ; But he felt the touch of her hand so dear, Uplifting him far above mortals' sight, While around him were shed her locks of light, Till a garden fair lay about him spread-And this was Paradise, angels said."

"Never in your life did you sing so sweetly," said the dreaming Edwald.

"That may well be, Edchen," said Froda, with a smile, and vanished.

But Edwald dreamed on and on, and many other visions passed before him, all of a pleasing kind, although he could not recall them, when, in the full light of morning, he unclosed his eyes with a smile. Froda alone, and his mysterious song, stood clear in his memory. He now knew full well that his friend was dead; but the thought gave him no pain, for he felt sure that the pure spirit of that minstrel-warrior could only find its proper joy in the gardens of Para-dise, and in blissful solace with the lofty spirits of the ancient times. He glided softly from the side of the sleeping Hildegardis to the chamber of the departed. He lay upon his bed of rest, almost as beautiful as he had appeared in the dream, and his golden helmet was entwined with a wondrously-shiging lock of hair. Then Edwald made him a fair and shady grave in consecrated ground, summoned the chaplain of the castle, and with his assistance laid his beloved Froda therein.

He came back just as Hildegardis awoke ; she beheld, with wonder and humility, his mien of chasten-ed joy, and asked him whither he had been so early; to which he replied, with a smile, "I have just buri-ed the corpse of my dearly-loved Froda, who, this very night, has passed away to his golden-haired mistress." Then he related the whole history of Aslauga's Knight, and lived on in subdued, unruffled happiness, though for some time he was even more silent and thoughtful than before. He was often found sitting on the grave of his friend, and singing the following song to his late :

Listening to celestial lays, Bending thy unclouded gaze, On the pure and living light, Thou art blest, Aslauga's Knight! Send us from thy hower on high

Many an angel-melody, Many a vision soft and bright Aslauga's dear and faithful Knight | (Conclusion.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONFERENCE OF THE IRISH PHELATES .- All the Archbishops and Eishops of the Church in Ireland, with the exception of the Right Rev. Dr. Blake, Bishop of Dromore, who could not be present in consequence of ill-health, assembled on Tuesday, 2nd inst., in the Chapel of St. Kevin, attached to the Cathedral Church, for the purpose of taking into consideration several questions of great importance to the Catho-lics of Ireland. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen Archbishop of Dublin, presided. The other Archbishops and Bishops present were :- The Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, Lord Primate; the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam; the Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, Arcbbishop of Cashel; the Right Rev. Dr. Cantwell, Lord Bishop of Meath ; the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Lord Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin ; the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Lord Bishop of Ossory ; the Right Rev Dr. Furlong, Lord Bishop of Ferns; the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Lord Bishop of Cork; the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, Lord Bishop of Killaloc; the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, Lord Bishop of Killaloc; the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Lord Bishop of Kerry; the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Lord Bishop of Linnerick; the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore ; the Right Rev. Dr. Kane, Lord Bishop of Cloyne; the Right Rev. Dr. O'Hea, Lord Bishop of Ross; the Right Rev. Dr. Derry, Lord Bishop of Clonfert; the Right Rev. Dr. Durcan, Lord Bishop of Achonry; the Right Rev. Dr. Gilooley, Lord Bishop of Elphin; the Right Rev. Dr. Fallon, Lord Bishop of Kilmacduagh I am in truth a happy knight and minstrel !" "And yet your silence to-day—your troubled yearnings ?" "Not troubled, dear Edchen; only so heart-felt, so fervent in the depth of my heart, and so strangely upsterious to myself withel. But the strangely upsterious to myself withel and so strangely upsterious to myself with

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS AT TUAM .---Jour 31.-To-day, raiter last mass, a preliminary meeting was held in the sacristy of the Oathedral for the purpose of initiating measures to restore in this town the inestimable blessings of religious and secular education to the children of the humble classes, through the agency of the Christian bro-thers, who had been driven out of it in a spirit equal to a revival of the worst days of the penal code. The meeting was held under the presidency of his Grace the Archöishop of Tuam, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, and the Rev. Eugene Coyne, R. C. Administrator, was requested to act as Secretary.

Dr. Bodkin proposed the appointment of a committee to inquire into, and report upon a suitable place for the site of the new monastery, and to report to an adjourned meeting on that day week, which was agreed to unanimously. The Rev. Mr. Coyne then referred to the heavy

expenses attendant upon the recent trials in Galway, and suggested the propriety and the absolute neces-sity of having a defence fund established, not only to provide for the outlay already incurred, but for future contingencies that probably would arise in consequence of the religious persecution the Catho-lies of Tuam were subjected to. Through the Postoffice and on the public highways, offensive and filthy placards were being constantly distributed and thrust into the doors of the Catholic inhabitants, and even into the doors of the nunnerics, reviling the most sacred dogmas of the Catholic faith. As long as such a system was practised by the proselytisers, no people who valued or honoured their religious convictions could beat it patiently. Hence the obvious necessity of not merely a temporary but a permanent defence fund.

Mr. Patrick Burke said he had reason to believe there was a great feeling of sympathy all through Catholic Ireland for the persecution that was prac-tised against them in Tuam, and which he believed would meet a willing and generous response not only among the Catholic people in Ireland, England and Scotland, but in the heart of every Irish Catholie across the western waters in America, and beyond the waves of the blue Pacific in Australia if they had occasion to appeal to them. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Bodkin-What sum, my lord, might be sufficient to erect a new monastery and schools? His Grace—Not less than £1,000, and it might be

necessary to insure them against fire. (Laughter.) Mr. Higgius-With respect to the subscription for building the schools I may mention that I have already got subscriptions put together to the amount of £50 for that purpose. (Hear.) His Grace-Oh! we must have the schools back

whatever it costs.

Rev. Mr. Coyne said they would now receive subscriptions for the defence fund.

His Grace said it would be very desirable that such a fund should be established. The liberty of those persons put on trial was put in jeopardy. Some of them were tried on charges which, if proved, would have subjected them to transportation, and others of them to imprisonment for a considerable time, and they might have fallen in for either if it was not for the zeal and ability of the eminent lawyers employed, which reflected the highest credit on them for their professional talents and the earnestness and energy with which they took up the cause of their clients, and the expense of this defence must have been very considerable

Rev. Mr. Coyne-It could not have been carried on without the sinews of war.

His Grace then stated that he would give five oounds to begin the list.

Rev. Mr. Coyne-I'll give two pounds.

Subscriptions were then handed in for the defence fund, and in a very few minutes £32 was received.

Mr. T. Higgins said that it would be an idle compliment for him to say that he would subscribe.-What he proposed doing was this. He would give his professional services and whatever personal expenses he had been at gratuitously-(hear, hear)and all he would accept would be the money he was out of pocket in feeing counsel and paying the indispensable legal expenses which he was actually out of pocket. (Hear, hear.)

Committees were then named-one to inquire into and examine for a suitable site for the new schools ; and the other to collect subscriptions through town, for the defence fund, after which the meeting adjourned to this day week .- It was then announced that further subscriptions would be received by the Rev. Eugene Coyne or by any of the parochial clergy. -Nation.

The secretary hastened out of the room with all speed, and was seen next morning to look unusually pale.

Soon after this, Froda recovered from his wounds; the course was again prepared as before, but crowded by a still greater number of spectators; and in the treshness of a dewy morning the two knights advanced solemnly together

"Beloved Edwald," said Froda, in a low voice as they went. "take good heed to yourself, for neither this tune can the victory be yours-on that rose-colored cloud appears Aslauga."

"It may be so," answered Edwald, with a quiet smile; " but under the arches of that golden bower shines Hildegardis, and this time she has not been waited for."

The knights took their places-the trumpets sounded, the course began, and Froda's prophecy seemed to be near its fulfillment, for Edwald staggered under the stroke of his lance, so that he let go the bridle, seized the main with both hands, and thus hardly recovered his seat, whilst his high-mettled snow-white steed bore him wildly around the lists without control. Hildegardis also seemed to shrink at this sight; but the youth at length reined in his steed, and the second course was run.

Froda shot like lightning along the plain, and were now hopeless; but in the shock of their meeting, the bold Danish steed reared, started aside as if in fear ; the rider staggered, his stroke | and lips. passed harmlessly by, and both steed and knight fell changing to the ground before the steadtast spear of Edwald, and lay motionless upon the field. Edwald did now as Froda had done before .--In knightly wise he stood still awhile upon the spot, as if waiting to see whether any other adversary were there to dispute his victory; then even before their congratulations could begin, he sprang from his steed, and flew to the assist-

He strore with all his might to release him was clearly heard by all, "The noble Count has from the weight of his borse; and presently made known the wish of my imperial uncle ; and Froda came to hunself, rose on his feet, and rais-I conceal it no longer, my own heart's wish is the ed up his charger also. He then lifted up his same-I am Duke Edwald's bride." And with vizor, and greeted his conqueror with a friendly that she extended to him her fair right hand; smile, though his countenance was pale. The and all present waited only till he should take it, victor howed humbly, almost timidly, and said, before they burst into a shout of congratulation. "You, my knight, overthrown-and by me! I

CHAPTER IX.

The light and joyous dreams of morning still played round Edwald's head, when it seemed as though a lauga; but it was Froda, the golden locks of whose helmet shone now with no less sunny brightness than the flowing hair of his lady. "Ah," thought resignation to the will of Heaven, and fortified with Belmet shone now is here to be more clear light encompassed him. He remembered As-Edwald in his dream, "how beautiful has my dear brother-in-arms become!" Aud Froda said to him, "I will sing something to you, Edchen; but softly, softly, so that it may not awaken Hildegardis. Listen to me: She glided in as bright as the day.

There where her knight in slumber lay;

Denvir, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor; the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Lord Bishop of Kilmore; the Right Rev. Dr. Kilduff, Lord Bishop of Ardugh, and the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Condjutor Lord Bishop of Dromore. Their lordships went in procession to the side chapel, where the proceedings of the conference which was strictly private, commenced. The conference sat up to four o'clock, when their lordships adjourned to the following day.

DEATH OF THE RIGHT REV. Da. VAUGHAN .- We regret to announce the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Killaloe. The venerated prelate breathed his last, at his residence, on Friday, 29th ult. after an illness of considerable duration, in which he bore his infirmity with the uncomplaining patience befitting his holy life and the position he held in the church. His remains will be conveyed to their last carthly tenement on Monday next. The Right Rev. Prelate is succeeded in the government of the diocese by the Right Rev. D. Flannery, to whom respect and attachment have already universally accrued among the priests and people, and to whom the high qualities that adoru the episcopate are known to belong. The deceased bishop was a paternal head to his clergymen, and had Providence willed him physical health, we believe he would have led them as he was disposed at the outset, through every struggle for the people's rights, a governor under whose guidance all would cohere. The right rev. prelate was in the 69th year of his age -Munster News.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT CLONROCHE .- The sublime and interesting ceremony of dedicating the new Catholic church, of Clonroche to the honour and glory of the Most High, under the auspices of his blessed Mother, with the title of "Help of Christians," has lately been performed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, assisted by a number of the clergy of the district. Shortly after eleven o'clock, a procession, formed of little female children, neatly dressed in white, each bearing a bouquet of flowers, came out from the vestry two and two, preceded by a crossbearer, supported by torch-bearers, followed by the bishop and clergy in the same order, the former robed in full pontificals. The procession moved round the exterior and interior of the church, the choir chaunting the Miserere, the proper prayers, and the Litany of the Saints, with admirable effect. High mass, covan episcopo, ensued, celebrant the Rev. Thomas Roche; deacon, Rev. M. Warren; sub-deacon, Rev. John Hore; deacon at the throne, Rev. W. Murphy (Enniscorthy); master of the ceremonies, Rev. J. Parle (Newtownberry.)-Freeman.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. ALEXANDER ROCHE, P. P., V.F., OF BRAY .- The aunouncement of this death will be received by his friends and admirers with feelings of the deepest sorrow. This sad event occurred on Sunday, at the Parochial House, Bray, over which parish be presided as pastor for thirtysix years, with great ardour for the sacred ministry. He always displayed great love for the poor, particuall the consolations and sacraments of the Catholic fellow-countrymen. In referring to this case, it church, he expired at six o'clock in the most edifying | would be injustice to omit an allusion to the masterly manner. His funeral obsequies were celebrated on | statement with which the case for the plaintiff was Wednesday, at Bray Catholic church, at eleven opened by Mr. Clarke, Q.C., whose speech, for terseo'clock, and immediately after his remains were removed for interment to the chapel of Kilmacanogue, dignified eloquence, would have done honor to the his family burial place.—Freeman.

THE LATE JUDGE PLUNKET .-- The death of the Hon. Patrick Plunket has, of course, set speculations affoat as to his probable successor in the quiet and lucrative judgeship of the Court of Bankruptcy. The Freeman's Journal, in its obituary notice, remarks that, though Mr. Plucket was not a profound law-yer, he was an excellent man of business, and, but for the delicate state of health, it may be added, he would doubtless have given great satisfaction as a judge, for no man better understood the practice of his court. The Freeman says :--" The Hon. Patrick Plunket was the fifth son of Lord Plunket, and was called to the bar in Trinity term, 1824. While at the bar he was Grown prosecutor on the Leinster circuit at a very troubled period, and when the lenity of the Crown was sparingly exercised. Mr. Plunket, however, always acted with consideration and clemency, and was regarded by some of his brethren on the circuit as far too mild for the times. In consequence of ill-health the learned judge, some time before the dissolution of the late Ministry, signified his wish to retire, but the Government refused to accept his resignation, and offered to appoint a locum tenens, insumuch as he would be entitled to only a comparatively small retiring allowance. He accepted the offer, and Mr. De Moleyns was appointed to act for him, in the hope that his restoration to health would eventually enable him to resume his duties."

KENNELLY V. ROBINSON .- By the recent trial that took place in this city, of Kennelly v. Robinson, the accusations that were so freely made throughout the Orange press of this country against the Catholic Jurors, who refused to convict prisoners on the evidence of Sullivan Goula, the informer, are at once blown to the winds. The Daily Express happened to be selected, perhaps as being the most prominent and the most bitter in making this charge; but the same reckless assertions were re-echoed throughout the country by the entire of the newspapers advocating the same opinions. This was indeed only consistent with the subsequent advocacy of Jury packing, and of the systematic exclusion of Catho-lics from the Jury which was to try the Phœnix prisoners. The result of this trial may we hope have a beneficial effect. We rejoice for the sake of a brother journalist that vindictive damages have not been looked for, and that the case, as far as regards the Daily Express, has ended as favorably for that journal as could probably be expected. We are proud on the other hand of the conduct of the Catholic gentleman who felt himself aggrieved, as being manly, straightforward, and becoming an upright citizen. No better vindication of the honesty of his verdict could be offered than his readiness to lay bare before a court of justice and the public the whole proceedings in the jury box; no more com-plete refutation of the foul standers upon Catholics, which that trial was so fertile in producing, could be had than the acknowledgment signed by the defendant, which ended the trial. We trust that this occurrence may not be lost upon those who have the ness, clearness, scholarly elegance, and enrnest yet best days of the Irish bar.-Cork Examiner.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.——AUGUST 26, 1859.

On the 26th ult., Mr. Oarran attended before the Lord Chief Justice, at his lodgings in Tullamore, and applied for habeas corpus upon an affidavit made by a Mrs. Magee, of Belfast, from which it appeared that she and her husband lived at 6, Johnsons Court, Belfast. They had a daughter who was about thirteen years of age, named Margaret Magce. She had been baptised a Roman Catholic, and she (Mrs. Ma-gee) and her husband and the child's grandfather and grandmother had also professed and followed the same persuasion. On Saturday, the 9th instant, she (Mrs. Magee) was engaged to work at the house of a Mr. Irwin, of Belfest. She left her daughter at home, and found on her return that she had left the house. Until the Tuesday following she did not see her. On that day she saw her coming out of the house of the Rev. H. Hanna, Presbyterian Minister in Belfast. She had a Bible in her hand, and on being questioned she stated the bible had been given to her by a Mr. Dixon. She (Mrs. Magee) requested her to give back the bible and return to her home, but she refused to do so, and began to screech and bawl. Persons carried her into the meeting-house and remonstrated with Mrs. Magec for having interfered the child. She (Mrs. Mageo succeeded in recovering possession of the child, and next morning she was visited by a Roman Catholic Clergyman, with whom she remained till the 15th instant. The child was again missed, and after some time she found her. Mr. Hanna called on her, and informed her that the child had come to him, and was staying with him. She said that the child should be restored to her, and he promised to permit her to see her that day. She called, according to agreement at 4 o'clock, at Donegal-place, and saw the child, and Mr. Hanna consented to restore her upon the terms that she should be allowed to attend the meeting house. She refused to do this, and Mr. Hanna told her she was leading the child astray; and it was not the child's duty to return unless she (Mrs. Magee) would consent to her becoming a Protestant and an attendant on the meeting-house. He added that Roman Catholics worshipped images and would go to hell. A conversation then ensued between them. She asked him would he like that any perof the Roman Catholic clergy would do so. He replied that the priests kidnapped children for other countries. She then called him a rascal, and left his house without the child. She returned to the house the same evening, but he was not at home ; when he returned she again demanded that the child should be restored, but he refused to give up the child unless upon the conditions already specified .- The Lord Chief Justice made an absolute order, and directed that notice should be served on the Rev. Mr. Hanna to bring the child to his house, in Leeson street, Dublin, at 1 o'clock on the 8th of August.

CARRICKFERGUS ASSIZES - THE HILDEN MURDER CASE -Alexander Martin was indicted for feloniously killing and slaying James Kelly, at Hilden, near Lisburn, on the 9th of August, 1858. Sir Thomas Staples, Q. C., prosecuted on the part of the Grown and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. M'Mechan and Robert Seeds. After several challenges on the part of the Grown, a respectable jury was sworn. It was tried twice at the last assizes, and on both occasions the jury could not, or would not agree. The facts, as elicited on the evidence, are these :-On the night of the Sth of August, there was a dance at Hilden among the workers of Mr. Barbour, and two young men named James Kelly and Owen Hughes were present at it. After the dance broke up a dispute occurred between James Kelly, and a man named John Martin. Kelly was a Catholic, and Martin an Orangeman. They had a scuffle on the road, a short distance from the house in which the dance was held; and during the scuffle the prisoner, Alexander Martin, who is the son of John Martin, came out of his own house with a bayonet up his sleeve, and as soon as he came forward to the parties engaged in the scaffle he stabbed Kelly in the abdomen. Kelly called out that he was stabbed, and he fell upon the road. The prisoner then went forward to Owen Hughes, who was also a Catholic, and without saying a word to him plunged the bayonet into his left side. Hughes fell mortally wounded, and the Martin's then went home. Both the wounded men died oue, the next day, and the other in four days after. The Prisoner was put twice on his trial, as I have already said, at the last assizes. On the first trial the jury could not agree, or rather would not agree to a verdict of guilty. The jury were all Lisburn men, and the Orange feeling is too strong with them in the jury box, whenever a case of the kind occurs, to allow the evidence to operate on their minds in the way it should, and the conse-quence was, there was no verdict. The Crown felt so much annoyed at the conduct of the jury that it insisted on a second trial. A jury of a mixed character was sworn, but with no better effect. The trial went on, and there did not appear to be a doubt that the prisoner would be convicted on the evidence but it turned out that the orangemen who were on the jury would not convict, whilst the Catholics and the Protestants who were not Orangemen, were for a verdict of guilty. Under these circumstances, the case was postponed till the present assizes. Now, I have to mention a circumstance that occurred after the trials, that shows clearly how party feeling predominated in the case. As soon as the prisoner reached Lisburn after the trials, he having been let out on bail, the Orangemen assembled in procession with fifes and drums, and escorted Martin home to Hilden, a distance of three miles. This, then, is the way in which the Orange system operates in the jury-box. The jury retired at three o'clock, but had not agreed to a verdict when I was obliged to despatch this communication.- Corr. of Nation. THE SECRET SOCIETY MEN .- Henry Smith, Bernard Smith, James Donaghy, Francis M'Gowran, Wm. Lavery, Wm. Finnegan, Jas. Kelly, Patrick Keily, David M'Veigh, Hugh Finlay, John Finlay, Daniel M'Kenna, Daniel Barr, and Wm. John M'Auley, were then placed in the dock, and arraigned on a charge of being connected with a secret society. Sir Thomas Staples said it would be necessary to have the indictment read over to the prisoners. Mr. Rea handed in a long affidavit, which he requested bis lordship to read, as it disclosed many things which he did not wish to read in the open court. He wished the case postponed till next morning, until he would receive an answer to a letter which he had sent to the Attorney-General. Sir Thomas Staples said he would not consent to a postponement. He had received instructions from the Attorney-General to submit the conditions upon which the prisoners would be allowed their liberty. The conditions were that the prisoners must plead guilty, and they would then be allowed to stand out on their own recognizances, to come up for judgement when called on, on receiving ton days notice, and to take the oath of allegiance. Mr. Rea cousented to accept the terms, and the prisoners pleaded guilty. His Lordship said he was glad the traversers had the good sense to plead guilty under the circumstances, and hoped the sufferings they had endured would be a warning to themselves and others in future -- Ib. TUS KINSALE ORANGE RIOTS .-- Now that the inquiries have been terminated, and despite of some opinions that have been expressed, it does not seem to us very difficult to come to the conclusion, that the whole affair was an Orauge display-nay, it seems to us impossible to arrive at any other. Great stress was laid, by the military partisans of the regiment, upon the fact that the militis got the worst of | death, Ilis murderers, bent on his destruction, dragpains. That, however, is no excuse. They got some of the punishment they deserved, but that does not excuse them. During the whole of the military investigation the origen of the riot, which after all was the important and all essential portion, seems to have been carefully avoided. We had pathetic ac- prevails in the district of Doon, and the police are counts given by officers of men coming into barracks on the ate to discover the murderers, of whom with their heads bleeding, and rushing into different everybody r fesses to be in total ignorance.

places for protection ; we had the narrative of rows two or three days before, where the militia, in the opinion of all their officess, were very badly treated. One witness, indeed, gave a different version that was worth attending to. Mr. Fussell, a respectable shopkeeper, described the acts of the militia on the 11th in such a manner as to prove that they were nothing less than a parcel of riotous blackguards. But though it was known through the columns of the press that the rioters of "the twelfth" had been carousing in a public house, from whence, after all manner of Orange demonstration, they issued straight to the work of destruction, this important clue to the whole business was passed over as unworthy the notice of the military inquirers. Even with this omission, and within the very narrow range of the military inquiry, the evidence is complete to show that the riot was commenced by the militia. For the very first act of violence that the depositions of that inquiry prove to was the gallant fellows kicking over the milk pails of the poor women in the market; the second the beating of the sickly, infirm priest, who was only rescued by the courage of Head Constable Geale. After this, and when in despair the people of Kinsale had turned upon them in their own defence, some of them did receive injuries ; but it is proved beyond a doubt that it was they who thrust bayonets into shutters, who broke windows with sticks, and smashed over a thousand panes of glass in the houses of the town. Let Lord Massereene defend those innocent and persecuted lambs as he will; let him sneer as gracefully as he chooses at the poverty of Kinsale, he cannot disprove these important facts. But the public will nor be satisfied with this very lame investigation nande by the military autho-rities. They will prefer to have the matter decided by the ampler one of the civil magistrate, which not only shows the cowardly brutality of the Antrim militia, but makes it as clear as light that that brutality was the distinct consequence of the Orange feeling of the regiment.- Cork Examiner.

RETURNS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE .- The statistical returns of the Dublin Metropolitan Police for the year 1858 have just been published. We are happy to say that they show a great diminution in the amount of crime-a diminution which has been progressive for the last six years, and which has reerence both the number and to the character of the offences. This speaks favorably for the social condition of our city, as well as for the efficiency of our admirable police force, to whose activity and zeal the prevention of crime to a considerable exter t may he reasonably attributed. In this decrease of crime Dublin is not pecaliar, as the present assizes have shown a remarkable decrease in the number of offences throughout the entire country, and especially in those of a serious character-a fact upon which his excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in his recent speech at the Dundalk banquet, took occasion to congratulate his audience .- Irishmon.

IRISH REGIUM DONUM .- On the 28th ult., in Committee of Supply in the Commons, a very important discussion took place on one little item of £29,193 required to make up the sum required for Protestant dissenting ministers in Ireland. In other words, the question was as to the continuing the *regium donum* to the Presbyterian clerics of Ulster or not. It is usual to say, as to this vote, that Catholic M P.'s could, with no grace, oppose it, seeing that they claim and get the Maynoth grant. The objection is, I submit, idle, and displays, as it seems to me, ignorance of the true grounds on which the Maynooth grant rests. The latter is not for the support of priests of the Catholic Church, while the regium donum is, in fact, a salary to the whole body of Pres-byterian clergy. The Maynooth grant is a very inadequate substitute for the endowments of Trinity College (which supplies the place of an ecclesiastical seminary for the Protestant clergy), on the one hand, and corresponds with the Government grant made to the General Assembly's College (for the clerical training of Presbyterian youths), on the other. The regium donum is simply a paltry political bribe to the Presbyterian clergy, for which they are expected to give up their free political spirit and action, and become a part of the English political garrison in Ireland, just as their co-recipients of the Establishment. Mr. Baxter, M.P., for Montrose, in bringing forward the motion, well and truly said-" It is neither more nor less thun a reward for political services, and for many years it appeared in the grant for secrel-service money." Just the very place for it! It was in the same dark category that the money which paid for Lord Fitzgerald's head, and the last ten years. The outrages reported in Ireland for Higgins' dirty jobs, and for the independence of Ireland, in fine, appeared. To those who know anything of Ulster politics, the importance of getting rid of this political douceur cannot be exaggerated The tongues of the Presbyterian parsons there are weighed down by Government guineas, and to all intents and purposes (with a rare exception here and there) they are dull and spiritless, politically speaking, and as much bound up with the Established Church in Ireland, and the State order of things in general, as the deans and vicars and rectors of the Establishment itself are - almost. To those who don't know anything about Ulster politics, the fact (but for the gleam of light that the mention of this regium donum lets upon it) would appear unaccountable that the tenant farmers of that fine province return only landlord nominees at the bidding of their masters, and that they have practically no voice in the English Parliament. To those, too, who know anything about Ulster's past history, the position which it holds now, judged by the class of men who are called its representatives, and by the absence of any healthy national or political feeling throughout its thriving counties, must contrast strongly with its old position in the van of Irish politics.-Cor. Evening News. THE HARVEST. - The harvest is fast approaching to maturity. A good deal of corn has already been cut down in Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny. There is at present at Mr Cherry's mill, nearly opposite our office, some very fine tawney oats, which were bought at 13s Gd. the barrel, and the produce of which, we learn, averaged from 18 to 20 barrels to the acre. - Waterford News. We understand that an inquiry into the charge preferred against the police for not exerting themselves to exhinguish the burning of the Christian Brothers' School, Tuam, is to commence on Thursday next, to for E. Knox, Esq., R.M., and P. Hobart, Esq., County Inspector.-Nation. The calling out of the Limerick Militia has caused embarrassment to many of the mercantile firms of the city, says the Examiner, several of whose employees were originally enlisted in the regiment, and had to join it when recently embodied. Clerks, overseers, compositors, and in some instances shopkeepers, had to respond to the " call of the drum;" and in one particular case a local journal has been plundered of its reporter, that gentleman being also obliged " to report" himself present. It is not known when the regiment shall be disembodied. It is with feelings of the utmost pain, says the Tipperary Examiner, that we have to record the occurrence of one of those agrarian outrages which have happily become so rare in Ireland of late years. The victim in this instance, a farmer named Crowe, was shot in his own field at Doon, in the county Limerick, in the middle of the broad day, on Tuesday last. The ballets, we are informed, penetrated the side and abdomen of the unfortunate man, but in such a manner as not to produce instantaneous the battle. We fully admit that. They attacked ed him half alive into the road and dispatched him the people in the town and got well thrashed for their , with stone. It is said that the cause of this murder is to be attributed to an apprehension prevailing for some time in a locality, that a widow woman who holds a small form in the neighborhood of the decensed - restance, was to be dispossessed, and her holding given to Crowe. The greatest excitement

IngLAND. -Lord Carlisle, at the banquet given in The Methodist shopkeepers are the greatest leaders sort of foundation. Allow one who never has been Dundalk, on Wednesday evening, by the Royal Agri- of the movement, and they may be seen continually cultural Society, made special allusion to the im- passing and repassing on their visits to the converts. proved condition of the country. The following extract from his Excellency's admirable address is well worthy the attention of statesmen at home and heard singing in the most vociferous strains. Their abroad :-- "Though we cannot precisely boast at the great desire is to spread the "revival" among every present day that feuds, and wars, and bloodshed disappeared from the earth-witness the gigantic carnage of Magenta and Solferino-yet we may thankfully acknowledge that the show-yard of Dundalk, those who have not identified themselves with them ed their support was "to avenge Waterloo." "I re-as we saw it to-day, with its long lines of stalled is-"What do you think of the revival?" And if present before vou," he said, "a principle, a cause, cattle and its well filled squares of peaceful imple-ments, affording a gratifying and delightful contrast as a persecutor and an unchristian scoffer at godli-people; the cause, that of the Empire; the defeat, both to the barbarous battles of the old septs, and of ness. At their prayer meetings the most extravathe more scientific, yet the still deadlier massacres gant, incoherent, and blashemous expressions are of modern warfare (hear, hear.) As our interest today is mainly centred in our Irish soil, perhaps you use leads one to suppose that they are bellamites in will allow me for a very short time to occury the the midst of their revels-not Christians orgaged in sort of vantage ground which these annual meetings the worship of the Deity. They were, however, of the Royal Agricultural Society present to us, and well-nigh disturbing the peace of Portadown during to glance at one or two of the leading features of the past week by their presumptious and extravathe prospect we may thus take in of the general con-dition of the country. Now, on looking into authen-habitants of which are with the exception of two fatic documents, I find that the lands under tillage in [milics] Catholics, the saints attempted to have a Ireland for the first year when these returns were collected - in the year 1847, twelve years ago, amounted to 5,231,571 acres : in the year which has just elapsed, in the year 1858, they have increased to came "to hear their experience, and pray with 5,882,152 acres, being an increase in those 12 years of 643,000 acres, or at the rate of 12 per cent, in eleven years. Mow, the climate and circumstances connected with it have, with the true spirit of economy, produced their result in the different kinds of culture. The cereal crops have given way in a great chorus, and loudly vociferating. The Catholics degree to those more succulent and humid vegetables which are classed as green crops; and accordingly I bad invaded their usually quiet locality, and they find, in the same period to which I have referred, started from their beds, and, half dressed, came to that the cereal crops have not diminished less than 565,000 acres, or 17 per cent. of the whole amount. The green crops have increased in nearly the same proportion. The live stock, which was valued in 1811 at £19,375,000, is valued now, in the last year, at some £34,000,000 - an increase of from £19,000,-000 to £34,016,000. With respect to the size of farms :- The farms under five acres in 1841 amounted to 310,000. In 1858, instead of 310,000, they have decreased to \$3,000. The farms above thirty acres in 1841 were 48,000; in 1858 they amounted to upwards of 156,000. Now, the absorption of small holdings I know well is considered by some in this country as injurious; by others it is looked ou as a step in advance. But it is a fact that the application of capital to land necessarily leads to this result; just as in manufactures we see that factories draw to themselves labor that was formerly expended in the cottage looms. I take this to be according to the inevitable course of events, and, whatever we may think of it, surely it is our duty to watch all such tendencies, and to adopt our measures to them. Among other improvements in the country I believe progress has been nowhere more remarkable than in the dwellings in the laboring classes (hear, hear) .--Equally, if not more gratifying, has been the rapid dimination of pauperism in this country. It appears that in Dundalk workhouse-in the town where we are now assembled-within the last ten years, the numbers have fallen from 1,264 to 263; from 107 able bodied males, the numbers have decreased to 31. The commissioners for inquiring into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, in their final report, made in the year 1836, estimated the number of persons out of work and in distress for upwards of half of the year at 585,000, and the persons depending on them at 1,800,000, or nearly one-third of the whole population. There are now in all the workboases in Ireland but 37,000 inmates; with only 14,000 per-sons receiving out-door relief. Mendicancy is nearly extinct, and wages are very nearly doubled. Now the last element to which I shall refer in this rapid contrast is crime. I do not seek, gentlemen, to deny that our cars are sometimes startled, and our minds shoeled, by the occurrence of some dreadfal agrarian outrage, deepening occasionally into the darkest shade of guilt. But, looking at the general amount of crime, and embracing in our view the country at i arge, the change is as remarkable of late years as it] is a blessed one. In this county of Louth the criminal calendar has this year been marvellously light, rians here they call 'reviving,' that would make The system of reporting outrages by the constabu-

From evening till midnight, and at daylight in the morning, groups are seen moving along, and are body of Christians, and for this purpose they strive to force their peculiar views on those who dissent from them; and the usual question when they meet vented, and the outrageous and frantic gestures they "revival" on the evenings of Taesday and Wednesday. It appears that some members of one of the Protestant families had been "stricken," and visitors them." The Catholics took no notice whatever of pervision of his diocess, and that he will be succeedthe proceedings for the greatest barmony prevailed in the street, and none of them ever had offered an insult | Ross. Bishop Eden is in English orders, and was to their Protestant neighbors. At midnight the for many years rector of Leigh, Essex .- Star. saints in a body entered the street, singing in full wakened in alarm, thinking that some hostile enemy their doors to learn the cause of the wild uproar .--When they found that they were going to be treated to an "open-air" preaching they informed the brethren that they would not salomit to have their repose disturbed by such extravagance ; if the saints wished to pray with the " converts" let them go into ! the house and welcome, but they would not allow been a failure hitherto. He thought they should try any open air exhibition. The saints insisted, but the i been a sarare maneror, its der tall in or succeed men, whose tongues are as shell as the "seamts and seamews at the Camries"--raised such a clamor (while the men stood laughing at the seene), that the voices of the saints were fairly drowned, and they were forced to desire. Next night they returned to the charge, but the clamor again commenced. The police came to the place, but as the women used their tongues with great freedom and effect, and told some of the saints disagreeable truths respecting their conduct in their own domestic circles, it was deemed advisable to beat a retreat, and they left the street shaking the dust of their feet as a testimony against the ungoally denizens. They, however, determined to have revenge, and as the brothres do | not seruple to use a few bouncers to help their cause they published'a fierce attack on the Catholics last | diated by all as not applicable to the Prime Minister Saturday in a paltry "fly-sheet," which is published for the brethren by an individual whose protonsions to literature are on a par with his pretensions to godliness. In the publication alluded to, the Catholies of Marlay-street were represented as coming forth armed with weapons to oppose the salats : and a coarse vulgar attack, as unwarrantable as it was malignant was made on the extremed proprietor of the street-who, it was insinuated, instead of using his authority to keep the Catholics quiet had secretly encouraged them. John Marlay, Esq., the gentieman so an generously assailed, is justly esteeneed by all classes for his gentlemanly conduct, liberality, and philanthropy, and the venomous shander of the traducers cannot hurt him; but it shows the spirit which ever animates them-when thwarted in their attempts at proselytism they vent their disappointment and hatred in the basest slander and vilest insinuations, but the public are now beginning to know them and see their hypocrisy -- i am, sir, Portadown, July 25th, 1850. A LOOKE2-ON.

A private letter from Coleraine contains the following with regard to the revival movement which has lately made so much stir in that vicinity :-"There is some sort of disease among the Presbyteyou laugh, if you were sick to see and hear them.

LORD CARLISLE ON THE IMPROVED CONDITION OF | were rather puzzled to account for their conduct. - | reckless desire to excite alarm for which there is no an alarmists to make a remark or two on this subject. When Mr. Cobden believes that there is no chance of the Emperor of the French turning his arms against England, his assurances would have more weight if he showed that the Emperor had formally disavowed his own declarations. I have recently given an extract from his speech in the Chamber of Peers in 1840, in which he stated that one of the then objects for the promotion of which he claim-Waterloo. The principle you have recognzed, the cause you have served, the defeat you wish to avenge." His Majesty's glory is that "the cause," namely, the re-establishment of the Empire, has been gained by " the sovereignty of the people;" in other words, universal suffrage. I have not heard that the remaining point, namely, "avenging Waterloo," has been formally retrenched from the programme of 1840. If Mr. Cobden shows that it has shared the fate of the celebrated Milan programme, we shall all be delighted.

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RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER .--- It is stated by the journal which is the organ of the extreme Tractarian party in the Church of England, that the lishop of Exeter is about to resign the episcopal sued by the Right Rev. Dr. Eden, Bishop of Moray and

A Carlisle paper gives some acount of the meeting of two Protestant Societies, in both of which there is it seems a great falling off in the funds, and a tremendous loss, potwithstanding the advantages the societies possess over ordinary tradesmen. At the meeting of the Book Hawking Society at which Bishop Villiers presided-Mr. Huddleston said it appeared it had cost the Society LHCB to sell L157 worth of Books ; and as these books were just sold at booksellers' price he thought the society had prov-The Bishop said understudy is had better, they should let the society drop. The com-mittee having recommended that only one hawker be retained for the future, and that the remaneration to him should be future by 15s, per week and 15 per cent on the amount of the sales, instead of one guinea per work as at present-Mr. Moore cald he had given £50 in order that a second hawkee might 1s suployed, and he thought it would be a breach of the understanding if that were not doub. The affairs of the other society (that for Promoting Christian Knowledge) are in a still worse state.

A correspondent of the Record suggests that " mosof Ged" should systematically and specially offer up their prayers that Lord Palmerston may example to of their number, as the title "man of Ged" is "repo--English Churchman.

A strike which threatened to be general isrs taken place in the building trade. It commerced with the workmen in the employ of Messra, Trollege and Sons, the demand being that the hours of labor should be reduced from ten to nine hours a day. The massing a who held a conference on Weinesday, have refused to comply with this demand, and the nist, on these side, appear to be equally determined to fight their Meanwhile the threatened strike in th battle. building trade becomes more serious every hour .-The determination of the masters to show their estates lishments against those who act in combination has been followed by a Hyde Park meeting, at which some thousands of workings were present. At this meeting speeches were made of an ancon promising character, and a resolution was adopted which alfirms that the employers have widened the brench, and that every moral and constitutional power of resistence should be used to bring the nine hours' movement to a successful termination. The strike is, therefore, inevitable, and it is to be foured that or both sides hostilities will be waged path the weaker go to the wall by sheer exhaustion -- Lordon Paper.

INFOLEMANT LIBERALISM .-- There are as using anomalies in British legislation as in that of any other lary in this country is singularly full and complete : To give a description of it properly would take a country, and in many cases there are malies involve it is a point in which we are far ahead of anything writer from Punch. Every brat in the street is get-quite as much injustice as inconsistency. The effect it is a point in which we are far ahead of anything writer from Punch. Every brat in the street is get-of the kind in England. Now, take the period of ting up and preaching. D. McC-----, the letter evening, for instance, a bill was read a third time, the last ten years. The outrages reported in Ireland carrier, addressed a multitude on Saturday. We providing that henceforward numicipal officers of every kind should no longer be compelied, before entering on their functions, to take the on hs binding them not to do anything in their official equacity tending to militate against the Established Church said, after confessing that he had been fighting with | in any shape. As was to be expected, Mesors Space-Christ for the last week, and had spent £10 in drink | er, Newdegate, and all of that ilk, oppose I the pasin order to beat down the spirit within him, and was sage of this just and reasonable measure, but forvalikely to win the fight, that he went to Portrush nately without success. This result has now because so usual with all the amendments, motions, and measures of these getlemen, that people are only surprised how they can persevere so long in a course of obstruction so very damaging to the cause of civil and religious liberty, when it is evident that the spirit of the age generally is in direct opposition to their obsolcte views and narrow-minded prejudices. Eat though we have spoken in approval of this measure as a whole, there is an omission in it which, whether designed or not, detracts considerably from its merits in other respects. Proceeding in the direction of abolishing sectarian tests and invidious religious distinctions, another part of Mr. Haufield's bill, after doing away with the disability which has hitherto prohibited Mayors, under a heavy penalty, from attending, in their robes, any place of worship not of the Established Church, provides that Protestant Dissenters shall benceforward be permitted to attend divine worship in their robes, whenever they think proper so to do. Here, then, we have a measure unquestionably liberal in its general tendency, and abrogating exceptional legislation on the score of religion as regards Protestant Dissenters of every denomination, and yet this same measure leaves the previous enactment, as regard Catholics, in full force, with all the penalties still attached to its violation, thus keeping up the old disability against them, whilst it emancipates the Dissenter, no matter how much opposed his peculiar form of belief may be to that of the State Church ! Thus it is ever with liberol legislators of Mr. Hadfield's stamp they uniformly stop short at the very point where the en-ligtened views which they profess to entertain should carry them onwards, regardless of vulgar prejudices and grovelling intolerance. The gyve is never to be struck away from the free action of the Catholic conscience, and whether he be a Mayor or a Minister, a Peer or a Pope, Protestantism must needs holds him in religious and political fetters lost he enjoy any portion of that civil and religious liberty with which the offshoots of the reformation and their parent stem can, as they would wish the world to believe, aloue be trusted. It is not for us to say what injury the civic robes would sustain by enfolding the worshipful person of a Catholic Mayor whilst performing his devotions in his own place of worship during his year of office. We are not prepared to say that if his successor happened to be a member of the Established Church, the slightest infection of Popery would adhere to the civic paraphernalia so as to endanger his Protestantism, or render it less staunch and steadfast, but even this consideration should not have induced Mr. Hadfield to manifest so glaring an inconsistency in his otherwise excellent measure as to clog it with one most intolerant provision whilst he was abolishing another. The danger to the Proles-tant wearer of robes that had been worn in a Catholic Church might have been effectually guarded against by a clause in his bill making it compulsory. on Oatholic Mayors to have and to hold in perpetuity robes provided for them by their co-religionists, whilst Protestant Whittingtons should be compelled in like manner to obtain the ensigns of their office from the ample recourses of the Ohurch-by-law Es-

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sunk to 3,492. Those of an agrarian nature, in the year 1848, were 795; and in the year 1858, no more than 225. Now, gentiemen, taking all these various items that enter so largely into the condition of a country as a whole, surely we must feel that it presents a picture which may still to some extent be of a chequered character, and upon parts of which the which stilt in all its broader spaces is bright with the | hues of hope, and has the sun-light of Heaven to gild and to gladden it. I feel that this is not the time or the place to pause upon such matters as

excited much attention, much anxiety, much, I would would fain believe, of hone, in the northern districts of this land. This I am sure of, that the old anniversaries of the present month have passed off with less of mutual provocation and bitterness, with more of Christian calmness and consideration, than ever has been the case before; and if, gentlemen, I may have appeared to some, and have been, too minute in summing up the signs of present and future good, before a company who are mainly brought together to promote the pursuits of agriculture, and thus to my attention to what may at first sight seem only the material wealth and progress of the country, yet, I do feel that this great pursuit and science of agriculture acts with rapid and immediate contact upon all the fibres of Ireland's happiness and Ireland's glory-(hear, hear)-and that I have been addressing those who, besides the stake and the interest which they feel in her green soil, possess a fervor keenly alive to all the yet higher impulses which add to her just renown, and advance her in the scale of nations.

THE "REVIVAL" IN PORTADOWN .- To the Editor of the Irishman. - Dear Sir, -Our goodly town of Portadown for some days past has been in an unusual state of excitement. What, with the heat of the dog days and the fervid zeal of the revivalists the people seemed struck with a kind of religious phrensy, and serious fears were entertained for their sanity .-Meetings of the revivalists (principally at night) were held at Portadown and at various places in its neighborhood, at which many converts were "stricken down," and after awakening from their trances they detailed the strange visions which they beheld. and the terrible conflicts they had with thearch-encmy of mankind, "Dan Sathan," whom they described

in the most ludicrous and grotesque manner. They all agreed in representing the "fallen cheruh" as a huge black monster in the human form, awelling amidst fire and brinstone, and watching like a cat at the mouth of his den to pounce upon any unlucky wight that might come within his grasp. Their de-scription of the celestial world, to which they were admitted, was equally absurd and laughable. They saw the Deity and the angels in the human form, and familiarly conversed with them, and they beheld many individuals (who had died at various periods in this part of the country) there, all arrayed in good substantial dresses, and moving about as they were wont on earth. Those whom they saw had been members of the Methodist connexion while on this terrene globe, but they did not see a member of the High Church or a Catholic anday the blessed. The converts were principally the mill and factory girls and some loose characters of the town, who thought that something might be made of the movement .--

had the great Guinnes here last week ; and when he builder, and made a public confession of all his sins -and God knows they were numerous enough. He shadows of scattered clouds may still be resting, but on Sunday, and when he went into the carriage on the railway, there was not one but Papists in it, not a Protestant but himself, so he went on the spree with the most respectable of them, and spent 30s. ; and when he came home he was 'revived' or as they those remarkable demonstrations which have of late | call it ' converted to God !"

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE INVASION OF ENGLAND .- The Court Journal says it is a positive fact, at this moment, there is in the War Office a plan drawn by the Prince de Joinville for the invasion of England, and that the Emperor of the French warned Lord Lyons, at the Conference at Paris, after the Crimean war, "That he might he goaded on by his army and the people to attempt an invasion, for he was but their Emperor by election, and might be driven to act against his will."

COAST DEFENCES .- Some very heavy guns, princioally 68 pounders and ten-inch shell, have just been landed at Yarmouth, with their carriages, e.e., for the north and south batteries. A detachment of the Royal Artillery, about twenty in number, are now busily engaged in placing those formidable engines of destruction in position. The erection of a town battery near the site of the one destroyed, and works properly defended thrown up at the harbour's month would render Yarmouth secure from a roup dr main

AEMSTRONC'S LONG RANGE. - A few days ago we saw the range and accuracy of the new Armstrong gun tested in a way which demands a note. Cooling ourselves on the Essex coast, near the artillery practising ground, we were asked to see the firing, and while this goes slowly and solemnly on one of them spies a llight of goese far out to sea. " There they light on yon sandbank." Up go a dozen glasses. Yes; there they flicker in the sun, gray and white, mere specks in the blue sea air. Load the gun-load at the breach-poise-touch-hang! Boat off there to the sands! A signal tells the tale. The shot has truck the swarm-a life is taken from the flight-and this at six miles seven furlongs from the mouth of the gun! A shot as well aimed from Primrose-bill should bit the ball on Greenwick Observatory, or, if fired from Richmond Park, should bring down a rider in Rotten-row. Here is a fact worth the attention of those Austrian engineers who have just come to London to study our new artillery and learn how to defend Verona against the Frank. -Athenaum.

The Times urges the immediate arming of the navy with Armstrong's gun, as the French are introducing rifled cannon in their ships. The Times anggests that to expedite the supply of guns the work might be distributed among the various factories in our great towns, and by the end of the year large numbers of rifle guns might be fit for use.

Mr. Oobden has been so good as to give a lecture to all these, and particularly to journalists, who have urged the necessity of providing for the de-Some of the "converte," however, gave indication | fences of Eugland; and from that lecture it may be that they were not fully awakened, and the leaders' gathered that they are inspired by a wanton and

tablished.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUGUST 26, 1859.

The True Mitness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 26, 1859.

It is with regret that we have to announce the Toronto Freeman's rejection of the terms, by us proposed to him, in our issue of the 12th inst., as the basis of a permanent, profitable, and honorable political alliance betwixt the Catholics tion. of Upper Canada, and their brethren of this section of the Province. The Freeman is quite willing that we should still sacrifice ourselves for the interests of the Catholic minority in the West; but he is by no means disposed to make in return any sacrifices for Catholic interests in the East. Ile is willing that we should exert | ourselves for the suppression of Orangeism, and in favor of "Free Schools" for Upper Canada; but he will not undertake, in return, to exert his influence against " Representation By Population"-a measure of which, with a strange disregard for principle, and apparently in utter ignorance of the lastory of Canada, he approves, as involving " a manifest act of justice." Here then for the present the matter rests.

It is true that the Ficeman-whether by way of deceiving himself, or of deceiving us, we know not-still continues to twaddle about checks. and guarantees for the integrity of the institutions of Lower Canada. In this it is hard to say whether his bad fuilb, or his contempt for the good sense of his readers is the more conspicuous. Does he really suppose, that we, that any man not altogether a born idiot, can seriously believe in the possibility of such "checks and guarantees ?" or doubt that a Canadian Legislature in which the Upper Canadian, and Protestant element predominated, would, spite of all provisions, pledges, checks or guarantees to the contrary, legislate in a spirit hostile to Lower and Catholic Canada? What the Legislature gives, that it can resume at pleasure ; and as all such checks or guarantees as those of which the Freeman speaks, would be the acts of a Canadian Parliament, so it stands to reason, it is self-evident to all not wilfully blind. that any subsequent Canadian Parliament, could pass an Act repealing all such checks or guarantees as a former Parliament had imposed. No Parliament, no Legislature can impose on itself shackles which it cannot break when it has the will and the power to do so. What the intentions of the Protestant majority of Upper Canada towards us are, we know from their acts, speeches, and the unequivocal utterances of their organs of the press. What their treatment of us would be, should an organic change in the principles upon which the Legislative Union betwixt the two Provinces was framed, put it in their power to carry to carry these intentions into execution. the history of the treatment of Catholic Ireland by Protestant Great Britam-in spite of the checks and guarantees of the "Treaty of Limerick"-abundantly testifies. We reject, therefore, with scorn, all offers of " checks" and guarantees" as-in the words of an authority for which the Toronto Freeman, as a Catholic, should have some respect-merely "a snare." As to "Representation by Population" involving " a manifest act of justice," we searce need say more than we have already said. The population of Upper Canada cannot, even if larger than the population of Lower Canada, claim, with any show of right or justice, a proportionately larger share of representation ; because-and this reason is unanswerable-because, when the population of Lower Canada was far larger than was that of Upper Canada, the latter, assisted by the British Legislature, would not accede to the former a larger share of representation than that which it, with its much smaller population, itself enjoyed. It is a maxim of equity, of which common sense approves, that no man, that no community, can plead in his, of its own behalf, a principle, which he, or it, has broken, or allowed to be broken, in his, or its, own behalf. So long as the population of the Protestant section of the Province was less than was that of the Catholic section, the former elaimed and enjoyed " Equality of Representation." Now, therefore, it is but just, that, even if the population of the Protestant section be a trifie larger than is that of the Catholic section, the same " Equality of Representation" be upheld, and the Constitution of Canada maintained " AS IT IS." This argument we defy the Freeman to meet ; and therefore is it that he, and other advocates of "Representation by Population," carefully shirk all allusion, to the relative con- done so, it has been for your sake, and at your an Orangeman, and a prominent Orangeman; and But the Globe's article, though harmless, view- of fortune and position. It would be preposte-

Canada at the time of the Union, and to the basis upon which that union was contracted. The Freeman asks us if we can vouch for the certainty of a change having occurred in the

minds of M. M. Cartier, Loranger, Turcotte, Tache, favourable to the Catholics of Upper Canada? and if we can vouch for the good intentions of the Ministry, and their Lower Canadian supporters towards the School Question, and for their resolve to discountenance Orange-

ism ? We reply frankly that we cannot so vouch; and therefore we do not counsel or advocate any political alliance with men of whose good intentions towards us we have no positive assurance. Were we to advocate such an alliance, without such positive assurance, we should be as wanting in prudence, consistency, honor, and honesty of principle, as are those who advocate a political alliance with the "Protestant Reformers" of U. Canada, without a previous positive assurance that the latter are prepared to concede imme-

diately all our demands upon the School Ques-At the same time, it is so manifestly the mterest of the Ministerial party to settle that question, immediately, and upon a satisfactory basis, that we hope that the next Session of Parliament may see that settlement effected.

The chief obstacles to that settlement will, we believe, proceed, not from the Ministry, but from the Toronto Freeman's triends, George Brown, and the " Protestant Reformers ;" and if he will but undertake to youch for the latter, we have strong reasons for beheving that even M. Cartier and the Ministernalists of Lower Canada will offer no very strenuous opposition to a reform in the School Laws, favourable to Catholics. What we dread is, however, this :- That strong but underhand efforts will be made by the said Protestant Reformers to shirk the discussion of the his house. School Question during the next session of Parliament. They do not want to be obliged to record a vote either for or against Separate Schools : because by voting for them they would lose ground with Protestants; and by voting against them they would lose ground with Catholics, and bring to an abrupt end the monstrous alliance betwixt Papists and George Brownists. Clearly then, the policy of the Protestant Reform party is to stave off the discussion of the " School Question;" and this they will probably try to do, by moving - should that question be brought upfor a Committee of Inquiry : which motion, if carried, would dehver them from the disagreeable necessity of breaking with, either their Catholic or their Protestant supporters, as it is one for which, even George Brown himself might vote, since thereby he would pledge himself to nothing. Some such proposal, some such plan for evading the necessity of voting either for or against Separate Schools, will, we fear, be resorted to by the " Protestant Reformers" and their allies, during the next session, should the Ministry seriously address themselves to the final settlement of the School Question ; and it behoves our Catholic friends to be on their guard, therefore, against such a Machiavellian policy, no matter from what quarter proceeding. Finally we would remind the Freeman that, as we fully recognise the Upper Canadians themselves as the best, as the sole competent, judges of their own wants, of the necessary qualifications in their representatives, and of the policy best suited to forward their own interests - so also we claim for ourselves to be the best, the sole judges of what course of policy we of Lower Canada should pursue, and of the merits of our own representatives. Our first duty is to ourselves and to Lower Canada; and the first duty of our representatives is towards that section of the Province which returns them. We presume not to interfere with the manner in which the friends of the Freeman exercise their electoral privileges; and we will not recognise in them any right to interfere with us in such matters. They may return to Parliament whomsoever they please, and we will not gainsay them: and in like manner, we of Lower Canada will henceforward take care to sead to Parliament, men pledged against "Representation by Population" in every form, and accompanied with any conceivable quantity of checks; and honest men, who having once pledged themselves to maintain the " Constitution of Canada as it is," will faithfully redeem that pledge in all places, under all circumstances, and no matter what the consequences. Return your own men to Parliament, if you can. say we to the Freeman; but allow us to select for ourselves those by whom we think proper to be represented; and remember that we demand of our representatives this :- That as members for Lower Canada, they consult first, and above all things, the honor and interests of Catholic Lower Canada. Leave us free then, we say to the Freeman, to manage our own affairs. We have here all we want. We have our Catholic schools in sufficient numbers, and in excellent condition; we have no Orangemen to disturb us, and have no cause, in so far as we are we are ourselves concerned, to trouble ourselves about either the School Question, or the Orange Question. If we have heretofore

ed our own interests. Still are we willing to serve you, and to aid you against your Protestant ed with the task of arresting an Orange ruffian. masters, who lord it over you, and beneath whose lash you groan; but then the least you can do in return is, not to ally yourselves with your oppressors; and that you lend not your aid to reduce us to the same sad condition as that in which you are vourselves placed.

ORANGEISM. - That this organization is dangerous to Protestants as well as to Catholics; that emboldened by the encouragement unfortunately extended to it by those in authority, it menaces the very existence of civil society, and defies the law, are topics upon which the TRUE WITNESS has often insisted ; arguing that it was not only a crime, but a blunder on the part of statesmen to give any appearance even of countenance to secret politico-religious organizations and that in a mixed community like ours, it was highly inprudent, to say the least, to entrust the administration of justice, in any of its departments, to the hands of Orangemen or of Ribbonmen. Events that have lately occurred in Upper Canada fully corroborate the truth of our arguments, and strikingly illustrate the dangerous social tendencies of "secret" societies.

The facts which we are about to lay before our readers are taken from the Hamilton Times, a Protestant paper, and therefore an unexceptionable witness against Orangeism. We earnestly invite the attention of our readers to these facts. Deputy Sheriff Kerby, in the execution of his duty, had to distrain for a sum of about twenty pounds, on a person of the name of Alexander Bradley. This Bradley keeps a tayern at a place called Slabtown; he is a notorious and prominent Orangeman, and was till lately the Grand Master of the Orange Lodge, which held its meetings in

The Deputy Sheriff, not having the fear of the "Scarlet Brethren" before his eyes, proceeded to carry out his duty, by seizing upon some of Bradley's cattle; whereupon the Ex-Grand Master drew his knife, and stabbed the offending official; his wife, who is a mother in the Orange Israel, standing by and encouraging her husband with loud cries of "murder them, murder them." Mr. Kerby was brought back to St. Catherines, and placed under medical care.

Hereupon four constables were sent out to arrest Bradley for his attempt to murder; but confident in the numbers of his Orange friends, Bradley set the officers of the law at defiance, and the constables, who seem to have displayed more discretion than courage, had to return with empty hands. Against this first effort therefore to enforce the supremacy of the law, the Ex-Grand Master was successful. The remainder of this very disgraceful story, we will allow the Hamilton Times to narrate in his own language : When it became known in St. Catherines, that he had assumed this attitude, there was a strong desire expressed that the Rifle Company should be turned out to ensure his capture. The Magistrates of the town, however, showed no anxiety to take upon themselves the responsibility of signing the necessary requisition, and it was almost midnight before the Warden of the County, J. M. Rykert, Esq,, could be found. He at once signed the requisition, and in the course of a few minutes Captain Clark had his Company out. In the meantime stirring events had taken place at Slabtown. Bradly is a prominent Orangeman, an ex-Master of the Lodge which meets in his house .-As soon as the intelligence of the affair had reached St. Catherines, one Wm. Cook, a newly-appointed Magistrate, and an employce of the American Express Company, hastened out to Bradley, and informed him he was to be taken dead or alive; so that by the time the constables had arrived, several Orange.nen, [ns many, it is said, as forty], fully armed, were posted in and about the premises; and they plainly stated that Bradley should not be arrested. One of the constables, Devlin, himself an Orangeman-the rest being Roman Catholics-was permitted to see Bradley, and finding how impossible it was to exe-cute the warrant, he returned into town to inform, the Mayor, Mr. Adams, of the state of matters. He was soon followed by the rest of the constables, who were alarmed at the threats made against them by a force so superior to them in numbers. The Rifle Company reached Slabtown about one o'clock, s.st., and found the house still gerrisoned by armed men, who defied the Rifle Company as they had defied the Constables. Sheltered as they were in the building, the Orangemen had the Rifles at a disadvantage, and a parley ensued. The warden was the only person permitted to approach this fortification, and he was impressed with the desperate nature of the enterprise, and advised the Captain to march off the force, a suggestion which that gallant officer assented to; and by a little after three o'clock the Co., arrived safe and sound in St. Catherines and were soon a-bed. It is supposed that imme-diately after the constables left, Bradley was sent off towards the border; and the continued defence of the premises was merely a feint to give him time to escape. At noon, on Monday, Mr. Cook, on behalf of Bradley, called on Mayor Adams to ascertain whether, in case Bradley gave himself up, bail would be taken. To which, of course, the Mayor gave a negative reply. At six o'clock the Mayor took Mr. Kerby's deposition, which we will give in full tomorrow. A warrant having been issued against the son and wife of Bradley, the latter gave herself up, and was admitted to bail, herself in \$400 and two sureties in \$200 cach. The son is still at large.

dition of the populations of Upper and Lower urgent request. It is for you that we have sa- as Orangeism is a power above the law, they | ed as an attack upon the Bisbops of Canada or crificed ourselves, for you that we have neglect- showed themselves as prudent as had the constables, who in the first instance had been charg-2. Wm. Cook, a newly appointed magistrale, hastened out to Bradley, and informed him he was to be taken dead or alive."

Here we have an instance of a magistrate, not only indifferent to the perpetration of a great crime, but actually engaged in defeating the ends of justice ; warning the criminal of the preparations made to arrest him, and thus giving him opportunity either to effect his escape, or to prepare for armed resistance to the law. So that :---

3. by the time the constables had arrivel, second Orangemen (as many it is said as forty) fully ormed, were posted in and about the premises; and they plainly stated that Bradley should not be arrested."

And thus again a criminal was, through the instrumentality of the Orange organisation, allowed to set the law at defiance, and compel its ministers to retreat. Orangeism, in short, approved itself to be above the law. But the military were next called out, and they fared no better than had the constables before them. They, too, had to retreat before the armed body of Orangemen ga thered together to defend their Ex-Grand Master; and brute force was finally triumphant over law and justice. This is but a sample of the consequences that flow from the countenance given by men in authority to Orangeisia, and from the pernicious practice of appointing as magistrates, members of that infamous association. It will be noticed too, that our old acquaintance, Mr Cook, again interfered in behalf of the Orange criminal, and endeavoured to make terms on his behalf with the Mayor. But by this time Bradley had effected his escape to the U. States, and the object of the Orangemen was fully arcomplished. We leave our readers to meditate these facts; and to say whether we ask too much, when we demand that no official countenance, no legislative sanction, be given to Orangeism, Ribbonism, or any other secret, oath bound politico-religious organisation; and that members of such societies be excluded from the Magistracy, and from all other offices immediately connected with the administration of justice. On this subject the Montreal Herald of Friday last has some pertinent remarks which we subjoin :--

"In the town of Brantford, in the West, there is another worthy, one Mathews, who has for some years past figured in a disreputable manner as a magistrate. The last news respecting his mode of administering his office, is, that losing his temper with a prisoner brought before him, he commenced an attack upon the man with his cane, and beat him on the head till the blood ran; the person thus assailed being all the time handcuifed, and further restrained by the presence of constables from defending himself against this cowardly assault. To-day we publish the particulars of a most extraordinary and disgraceful affair which has recently occurred near St. Catherines. The ex-Grand Master of an Orange Lodge being sued, and his cattle being about to be distrained on, stabbed the Deputy Sherif, and then succeeded, by means of the members of his late lodge, who garrisoned his house, not only in setting at defiance the constables sent in pursuit of him, but also a Company of Rifles who were brought out to enforce the law. He thus contrived to get time to escape to the United States. But here again we have a magistrate playing a discreditable part. This man Cook, probably some electioneering hully, took upon himself, if the account we publish be correct, the office of scout for the assassin of a public officer acting in performance of his duty. He it was who gave the information which placed the criminal on his guard, and prompted him to seek for defenders .-Thus, instead of aiding to enforce the law, this Justice of the Peace, if his conduct be fairly reported did his best to defeat it. It is scandalous that men who could possibly do such things as these should be appointed to the Bench, and it proves how much other reasons prepanderate in the choice over the simple one of a desire to choose the most fitting man." -Montreal Herald. THE GLOES AND THE BISHOPS OF CANADA. -It is not for the sake of the latter, or of vindicating the rulers of Christ's Church against the impertinence of a foul-mouthed fellow like George Brown, that we notice an article that appeared in the Globe of Tuesday last, commenting upon the document, which appeared in our last issue. Rogues have an invincible, and as it were an hereditary antipathy to the cart's tail and the gallows; upon officers of justice they look as nuisances, and upon the judge 25 a wanton disturber of the peace of society. Naturally, therefore, Mr. George Brown, the reviler of the Catholic religion, the cowardly and mendacious slanderer of our nuns and religious societies, and the implacable enemy of our Church, feels bimself aggrieved by the opposition that his schemes for robbing or "nationalising" the ecclesiastiproperty of Lower Canada, and for underinining the faith of the people of the Western section of the Province through the instrumentality of godless State Schools, have received at the hands of those whose right and duty it is to watch over

the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, is valuable as containing a full admission as to the policy of the Brown-Dorion cabinet on the School Question ; and therefore, as to the intentions of the " Protestant Reform" party towards that measure .----Speaking of the letter which appeared in our last over the signature of all the Bishops of the Province, the Globe complains that " they," the Bishops aforesaid---

" condemn the entire policy of the Brown-Dorion cabinet."

And if so, it stands to reason that the policy of the Brown-Dorion cabinet, in so far as the School Question is concerned, was to put down separate schools; and to give us, in heu thereof, a system of mixed schools, modified perhaps by some importations from foreign countries. This we have before asserted ; and we are glad to have the accuracy of our views as to the anti-Catholic policy of the Brown-Dorion cabinet corroborated by so excellent an authority as the Globe.

That those whom for years Mr. George Brown has been in the habit of sneering at as the " Dogans ;" that the Irish Catholics of Canada, of whom, in the columns of the Globe, Mr. George Brown but a short time ago expressed his opinion in the following choice language :---

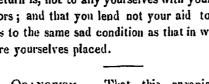
" Irishmen are cravens in soul, and traitors in spirit."- Globe. "They fill our poorhouses and our prisons, and are

as brutish in their superstition, as Hindoos.."-Ib. whose clergy he has habitually denounced as illiterate and unmoral scoundrels whose characters are well expressed in the subjoined couplet,

" Vicions and ignorant gluttonous beast Nothing remains but to make him Priest ;" Globe, July 4th, 1857.

that Irishmen and Catholics have become of late so enamoured of such a man as this George Brown, as to join with him in setting the authority of the Catholic Hierarchy at defiance, and for his sake to renounce their claims to the control over the education of their children, we are not prepared to believe. And, therefore, is it that we think that the most effectual autidote against the moral vaus of the " Protestant Reformers," is to be found in the latters' admission of their intended policy towards the Catholic separate schools of Upper Canada.

THE BELLEVILLE ABDUCTION CASE. -- When calling the attention of the Montreal Herald and Gazette to the forcible abduction of the child of Patrick Martin by a body of Protestants -and even when invoking the co-operation of our cotemporaries in sifting the facts of the case, we were not so sanguine as to expect that our appeal would be noticed, or that the wrongs of a mere Irish Papist would arouse their sympathies. As it is not our intention, however, to let the matter drop, we will again briefly recapitulate the facts laid before the public in our last week's. issue ; and, it we cannot procure justice for the mjured father, we shall at least have done all that lies in our power towards accomplishing that end. Patrick Martin, a poor Irish Catholic, has a daughter betwixt sixteen and seventeen years of age, named Mary ; who, while in the service of a person of the name of Lamb, was induced to renounce the Catholic religion, and to join the sect of Methodists. The father naturally disapproving of his daughter's conduct; and in the exercise of his legal and natural rights, called his daughter home. But the latter being full of zeal for her new faith, treated her parent's remonstrances with contempt, abused them with obscene language, and flying at her mother, cruelly beat her aged parent in the face; conduct which very properly provoked the father's anger, and drew upon the undatiful child, a slight but well-merited chastisement. In the mean time, a Protestant mob had collected in front of Patrick Martin's house ; and in the true Protestant style, commenced an attack thereupon with the view of taking his child from him, and restoring her to those who had made a Methodist of her, taught her the use of obscene language, and trained her to abuse her father and mother. Resistance was useless ; protection from the law, administered by Protestants, there was none to look for ; so that after a short conflict the mob succeeded in effecting their object ; and the child thus by force torn from her father's roof, was consigned to the care of Mr. Lamb, in whose service she is now detained against the will of her natural and legal guardians. These are the simple facts of the case, which the father of the girl thus abducted is prepared to certify on oath; and we ask our readers to compare them with the facts of the Miss Starr case about which our Protestant cotemporaries made such an outery, and vented so much ridiculous fustion. How comes it then that they are silent upon this gross outrage upon parental rights, and upon the liberties of a British subject ? This question is easily answered by those who are acquainted with the spirit of Protestantism. Miss Starr is the daughter of persons in affluent circumstances, moving in polite society, with everything nice and handsome about them. The daughter of Patrick Martin, on the contrary, is the child of poor parents, moving in a very lowly -phere, and utterly destitute of all the advantages



Upon the above we will make a few comments, as it is strikingly illustrative of the impropriety ol entrusting the administration of justice to Orange magistrates.

" The mugistrates of the town, however, showed no unxiety to take upon themselves the responsibility of signing the necessary requisition."

Of course they did not. Had the criminal been a Papist, or even a non-Orange Protestant, they would have been prompt enough to vindicate | Brown must be a knave, and a traitor to his rethe outraged majesty of the law. But as he was | ligion.

the flock committee to their charge. Neither is it with the design of defending ourselves against the scurrilous personalities of the editor of the Globe that we devote a few lines to our Toronto cotemporary. As a gentleman by birth and education, we feel flattered at being blackguarded by such a one as George Brown ; as a Catholic, we feel an honest pride in the reflection that we have merited his bad word; and as a Catholic journalist, next to the approbation of our ecclesiastical superiors, we value the censure of the Globe, as a proof that we have honestly and successfully fulfilled our duties. The Cathotic who can win a good word from George

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--AUGUST 26, 1859.

rous, therefore, to expect of our Protestant co- often unjust; and feeling, as he tells us, "as an temporaries that they should interest themselves in the affairs of the latter, or feel keenly for the wrongs of the Popish father. Their sympathies are for the rich; for these who can afford to pay them for their tears, so much per drop; and who are prepared to make liberal allowance-cash of course-for every column of righteous indignation. For the wealthy, well dressed father, therefore, their sympathies are reserved; for the sorrows of the poor man, clad in fustian, and eking out a scanty subsistence by the sweat of his brow, they entertain a most decorous indifference. What right has a poor man, a man who cannot give evening parties, or invite his friends to dinnerto the sympathies of such fine delicate gentlemen as the editors of the Herald and Gazette !---Here is one reason then of their silence upon the "Belleville Abduction Case." The victim is a

poor man, and cannot afford to pay them for their sympathies. Again he is a Papist ; and that which is mortal

sin for Papists, is not only pardonable, but highly laudable, when practised by Protestants against Papists. 'To malign, to slander, to invent and circulate the grossest falsehoods against the latter, is the business, the duty of every sound Protestant journalist; this is their vocation, whereby they gain their bread-bow then can it be expected that they should seek to do justice, or to civil and religious liberty than even "State provoke investigation into the rascalities of their | Churchism" has approved itself to be in the Old co-religionists !

But if, as a Papist, Patrick Martin has no justice to expect from a Protestant press or a Protestant mugistracy, as a Catholic and as an Irishman he is cat:tled to the sympathies of his fellow Catholics and fellow countrymen. These we invoke for him; and though even now, we do not presume to pass judgment on the merits of the case-because we have not heard the Protestant version thereof, and because we desire to be as impartial, as honest, and therefore as unlike Protestants as possible-yet we still contend that there is enough before the public to warrant us in calling for investigation into the particulars of this cruel outrage, perpetrated, apparently, with the connivance of the Protestant magistrates of Belleville upon a poor and unhappy Irish Papist. From the columns of the Hamilton Times we learn what strange freaks these same Protestant magistrates are in the habit of playing to screen their brother Orangemen from the hands of justice ; | and we have therefore but too good reasons for crediting them with an equal readiness to give their aid to inflict injustice upon Papists. In this Belleville case the magistrates may be innocent; but the presumption against them is strong, and the silence of the Protestant press is proof almost conclusive as to their guilt.

We should add that his daughter Mary Martin is not the only child that has been taken away and secreted by Protestants. There is a girl only 12 years of age who has been decoyed from her father's--- Patrick Martin's --- house, by a Mrs. Wills - a Protestant; and when her father endcavored a few days ago to obtain access to his young child, this was refused to him. "The father," adds our correspondent, " is perfectly honest, but very poor." He has not money to put in motion the machinery of the law: his oppressors are numerous, wealthy, unscrupulous, ready to swear to any falsehood, or to commit at a moment's notice any amount of perjury ; and are moreover protected, aided and abetted in their villainies, by the resident magistracy. Here then is an appropriate pendant to the Miss Starr case, differing in this mainly-That whereas Miss the injustice of its School Laws, and in the su-Starr being of age, left her father's house of her own accord, unincited thereto by others-the children of Patrick Martin have been taken from him by force, and are by force withheld from him .---Such is Protestant justice !

American as well as a Catholic," he has wished to vindicate the honor of his country "against the unjust aspersions cast on it by men who are indebted to her free institutions," &c., &. For the rest, see any stump oration on the 4th of July.

As we, however, thank God, are not Americans, in the sense in which the Reviewer restricts the term to citizens of the United States; as we owe neither respect nor gratitude to their "free institutions;" and care not a straw, thank God, for their " pets," their " prule," or their "wrath," we, at all events, may, and will, speak our minds freely on the subject of State-Schoolism; and as a Catholic freeman, will still denounce that system as the most degrading that a brute despotism ever yet succeeded in imposing on a people. That a mind, naturally so vigorous and independent as is that of the Reviewer

should find itself compelled to do homage to this foul " pet," is another and most melancholy proof of the degrading influence of democratic despotism; of all despotisms, the vilest-and morally and intellectually, the most degrading to its subjects.

Thus, whilst the Reviewer in one breath upholds the monstrous tyranny of "State-Schoolism"-a tyranny far worse, and more dangerous World; he in the next breath destroys the very arguments by which he had essayed to defend to it.

the former system ; for he says :---

"We do not, as our readers well know, recognise in the State any right to interfere in spiritual matters, but we do recognise its right, if it judges proper, to establish a system of District Schools for all the children of the land, whether rich or poor, and to appropriate funds or to impose a public tax for their support."-p. 333.

Whilst again he tells us that he denies-"Most energetically its (the State's) right to interfere with the conscience of any class of its citizens."-p. 340.

Now these two propositions are naturally selfdestructive. The first is incompatible with the rights of conscience asserted in the second; the second is incompatible with the right of the State to establish District or Common Schools, in a mixed community.

For the Reviewer must know that it is as much an interference on the part of the State with the conscience of the citizens to compel them to pay for the support of Schools to which of being the "Destroyer," of French liberty. journals of the "Protestant Reformers" of Upthey entertain conscientions objections, and, That he is a great man, in the ordinary sense of per Canada for the exquisite fittle gein which we therefore, will not send their children -as it is, or would be, to compel them to pay for the support of a Church against which similar objections were by them entertained, and to which, therefore, they would not go themselves. Now who is to decide ? who is to adjudicate betwixt the State and the individual, as to the validity of the Catholic's conscientious and supernaturally grounded objections, which he urges against being taxed for the District Schools? Not the State certainly; for it can have no legitimate jurisdiction in the domain of conscience. Competent it may be, and no doubt is, to decide as to the advantages of a particular projected line of railway, and to sit in judgment upon the merits of our public drains and sewers. But on the domain of conscience it must not trespass; but within that shrine it must not presume to set a sacrilegious foot ; for when it does, when it does obtrude its ungainly presence into the recesses of that temple. then the rights of conscience, then all civil and religious liberties are trampled in the dust. The Reviewer will not therefore we suppose attempt to assert the State, as judge, in its own cause, as against the individual complaining of pernatural domain of conscience. Neither is there, in the United States at least, any third party, distinct from the State, on the one hand, and from the individual on the other, recognised by both, and therefore competent to adjudicate betwixt them. There remains, therefore, only the individual, asserting his conscientious scrunles against the School edicts of the State ; and, therefore, the bare enunciation of the existence of these scruples on his part, should, in a State constituted as is that in which the Reviewer lives, suffice to exoperate the individual so asserting his rights of conscience, from all taxation for either State-school or State-Church purposes. But this is all, we believe that the most violent opponents of State-Schoolism contend for; and it certainly is incompatible with the right which the Reviewer challenges for the State of imposing a Common School education on all its subjects. Were there a third party ; a something between the State and the individual, recognised by both as competent, as having jurisdiction in the supernatural order, to sit in judgment upon conscientious scruples, admitting or denying their validity-then, indeed, but in such circumstances only, could the Reviewer logically predicate of the State a right to impose common schools on all its subjects, and deny, at the same time, its right to interfere with their conscientious scruples. Such a tribunal does not exist in the United States ; such a tribunal can exist in no Protestant or non-Catholic country; and therefore to no Protestant or non-Catholic State can it be either prudent or just to commit the task of educating or controlling the education of any of its subjects. Material provision for their education it may make; provided always that that provision be equally and impartially dealt out amongst the members of all different denominations. But in a Protestant or non-Catholic State, common schools are utterly

dren to attend the District School, or the Meeting property of Lower Canada; of the posessions of House, he ought to be exempt from all taxation, direct or indirect, for the support either of School and our other religious, educational, and charitor of Meeting House.

In his article upon " Lamennais and Gregory XVI," the Reviewer again trenches upon very dangerous ground; and without perhaps, defending any condemned proposition, or denying any of the positive teachings of the Church, he rope. In either case we admire the dexterity of their "natural allies" expect at their hands. the performer; but we do think that the excrcise is neither pleasurable to the spectators, nor profitable to the performers therein. And in some respects-as for instance in the case of the French Episcopacy, whose censure of the philosophical and theological errors of Lainennais, it is insinuated, was dictated by personal ill-will towards the latter-our feelings are pained by the indecorous freedoms which the Reviewer, a layman, permits himself to take with the duly appointed rulers of Christ's Church ; and whose censure of Lamennais was certamly sustained by the Encyclical of the Sovereign Pontiff, even though the brilliant French writer be not therein indicated by name. True---the French Episcopacy is not the Church, and is neither impeccable nor infallible; but a censure pronounced by such high authority, confirmed by the most emment theologians amongst the Jesuits at Rome, and, in substance, ratified by the occupant of the Chair of Peter, deserves we think consideration more respectful than that which the Reviewer awards

In his fifth article the Reviewer makes no secret of his suspicions of the ultimate designs of the Freuch Emperor. In entertaining these suspicions many excellent Catholics will agree with , the Reciewer, though justice must force them to admit that the Emperor has not done much to confirm them. He is accused of having suppressed ed " liberty in France :" but this we think is use founded; and whilst we are no analyters of Cassarism, or of Absolutism in any form-whether monarchical, or polyarchical -- we cannot but recognise the fact that there exists at the present day in France, far more true liberty, personal liberty, civil and religious liberty, than that couniberty to control the education of her children.

than at any former period of the present century ; and such being the case, if Louis Napoleon is not justly entitled to the praise of being the " Reman, it will be for posterity to decide.

The ordinary Notices and Criticisms, complete this number of a periodical of whose literary merits it is impossible to speak too highly, even if as Catholics we cannot express our approbation of all its contents, and strongly deprecate the writer's views upon the School Question. We must not forget however that he is an ibas been, cursing the country for so many years. American, a citizen of a strongly bigoted Protestant and democratic community. Under such circumstances it is difficult for most men to think wants AND DESIRES OF THAT ANTIPODES OF PURITY, freely, and unpossible about to the POPERV. freely, and impossible almost for any man to speak or act freely. He must consult " public opinion" rather than the dictates of conscience ; he must accommodate biaself and his utterances to the passions and prejudices of a brute majority; and it is but natural that he should earnestly deprecate their wrath, and submit himself to the teachings of their most sweet voices. Hence his tenderness towards the "American pet," ugly, ill-conditioned mangy our though that " pet" be. However " Love me, love my dog," says the proverb, and the Reviewer seeks to testily to the world his ardent patriotism, by his affection for his country's darling ; he will not therefore strike, or kick the brute out of his way, even when it defiles the Catholic Church with its noisome presence.

the Seminary, of the Hotel Dieu, Grey Nunnery able institutions. We shall require strong proof Canada, generally, hold these views, or are prepared to contract any kind of political alliance with any party in the State that does. At all events, no one can pretend now that the Protestseems to us at least, to take delight in showing ant Reform party are not clear and explicit as to how close to the verge of the dangerous preci- their designs; and if amongst Catholics there be pice he can walk without falling over; and with any seriously disposed to join that party, they what skill he can traverse the dark chasm of cannot subsequently complain that they have heresy yawning below. His feats in this respect been deceived ; they cannot plead ignorance, at remind us of M. Blondin crossing the Falls on a all events, of what kind of dirty work it is that our ranks; whilst the propositions of pence laid

> THE MISS STARR CASE .- The Globe and the Protestant press, generally, Ministerial and anti-Ministerial, are of course " unproving the occasion" to the utmost of their abilities ; and | with the Toronto Freeman ; and in return you offer seek by heaping silly abuse upon the Eishop of your aid in effecting a satisfactory settlement of those Seek by heaping siny abuse upon the Disnop of politico religious questions in which the Catholic Toronto, and the Clergy of the Semmary, to minority of Upper Canada are more directly interesttestify to the world the abundance and the depth of their common Protestantism. The following I cannot venture to guess at its course; but as a extracts upon this topic are from the Boroman- subscriber to that journal, and one of those who hailed ville Statesman, one of the organs of the " Pro- its appearance as a phoenix rising from the ashes testant Reformers" of Upper Canada, and are of its rampant party predecessor, I hail your pacific worthy of George Brown himself :---

one redeeming trait in its character.

in such acts of seduction as we refer to ; and while pled politicians ; equally fanations, if less dangerous asserting their innocence, as they did to Mr. Starr, than, the Orangemen In fact we have little to have profess to be glorifying God by willing deliberate for from any sense of justice held by either party in lies, and ruining the character of helpless and unprotected females.

calls for vengeance. It remains with Protestants ourselves by our own efforts, to assert their rights, and at once to punish the offunders. Desoluto homes, blighted characters, ruined hopes, and suffering humanity cull for united action to drive the accursed paparcy from our land ; and happy will Canada be when she is freed from Papist brothels, numerics, and convents, with their myriad demoralizing accompaniments. Away with all connection with such a people. Let the Protestants Away with all of the present day act towards the Catholics as the Jews did with the Samaritans of old. Toleration is no longer a virtue .- Bowmanville Statesman, Aug. 4.

Kautholic friends of Western Canada, upon the not your correspondent indulged in a gress personal good taste, the gentlemanly language, and truly Ibristian sentiments of their new-found allies; their "honorable and honored friends" the " Protestant Reformers" of Typer Canada !-- which reparation should be made. I am taunted by try enjoyed under the corrupting *intergents* re- " Uroustant toern mans of copper Connets .--- a new coppendent of a new copper contained and the second section of the section of the second section than she then was, and her Pastors are more at misery, makes a man acquidated with strange bed-fellows.

ANOTHER GEM FROM THE " PROTESTANT REFORM" PRESS .- We are again indebted to storer," he is at all events free from the reproach the Bowmanville Statesman, one of the leading the word great, even we has cotemporaries are append; and which we trust our Popish readers forced to admit; whether he is a good and honest will not fail to treasure up in their hearts as a token of the good will that " Protestant Reformers" bear towards their religion :-

"We ask for a change because we believe that a change is necessary. We wish to be separated from the Frenchmen in hower Canada because we know that our connection with them is ruinous to our morals, our commerce, and productive of the vast amount of legislative corruption that is now and They have made Responsible government a repronch and a byc-word, and have made it subscreient to the

conscientious scruples against allowing his chil- phrase it, the "nationalisation" of the Church Walsh, Esq; Thomas Hoisted, Esq.; George Collins,

JOHN MCGCIRE,

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Secretary. N.B.-The Rev. J. J. Collins, P. P., has, at the able institutions. We shall require strong proof request of the meeting, kindly consented to act as before we believe that the Irish Catholics of U. agent for the TRUE WITNESS in the Township of East Hawkesbury.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Toronto, August 22d, 1859.

Sin,-The admirable address of the Bishop of Montreal, published in your last issue, and cordially approved of by the rest of the Hierarchy, is an important and well-timed document; the publication of which, at the present time, must materially assist in healing the breach which so unfortunately exists in down by you in that connection are unexceptionable, unless, indeed, to those who prefer a state of warfare to one of peace, for the purpose of subserving their own interests by gratifying their ambition, or some less worthy motive.

You insist in upholding the "Constitution of Canada as it is" as a sine qua non to closing the breach ed. Not being in the editorial secrets of the Freeman overtures with pleasure; and doubt not, but nine-tenths of its subscribers will do so likewise. For The Church of Rome knows no marcy, nor has it what Catholic who has lived in Upper Canada for the last ten years could put any confidence in the The aim of the Catholic Clergy is to rain the "Clear Grits" on any matter affecting the interests peace and happiness of every family. They delight of religion? We know them to be a set of unprinciregard to our claims for legislation on Separate Schools &c. Our policy then is to stand aloof from The abduction and concealment of Miss Starr both extremes, and watch an opportunity of aiding

n chores. Yours Truly, PATER FAMILIAS.

To the Editor of U. True Witness.

London, August 22nd, 1859. Sia-Having given publicity, in your journal to a scarrilous article from a correspondent who signs himself, rerac, but who more properly should have signed, mendar, I trust you, who prides yourself on being independent and fair dealing, will give me an opportunity of replying. I should not tramble you, We certainly cannot but congratulate our had you not endorsed the article yourself and had attack on me, in which the conventionalities of private life are not spared. It is all the more necessary that you should so favor me because the source from whence a scandal flows, should also be that from hesitate to prononnee it, a bolibarate and malicious Jolschood. I cannot boast of wealth, but I can, of an unblemished character; free from reproach of any kind, the finger of scorn cannot be pointed at me as the betrayer of innocent female victue. I cannot be pointed at as the vile seducer first and then as having entered a court of justice and -worn to the crime, against the victim of my own base passions. I cannot be accused of having sent any of God's creatures into min or disgrace. No: I thank my God and the instructions 1 received from vious parents in early boyhood I have been guilty of no such damning enormities as those above mentioned. Neither have I ever come in contact with the conservatives of the peace, nor have I ever had a policeman's " haton" descend with violence on my head for my disorderly conduct, let verax examine his conscience and say as much if he con.

l am, sir, yours, &c , Thomas Contasson.

A Great Medicine .- No medicine ever offered to the public has met with such universal and signal success as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is a sure cure for all kinds of pain. Try it and thank us for the suggestion. Sold by droggists.

"BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW," JULY 1859 .- The following are the Contents of the number of this journal before us :---

- I. "The Church and the Revolution .---Conversations of our Club."
- 11. " Public and Parochial Schools."
- III. " Complete Works of Gerald Griffin."
- IV. " Lamenaus and Gregory XVI."
- V. " Napoleonie Ideas."

VI. " Literary Notices and Criticisms." We turn naturally to the second article on the list, to see what the distinguished writer has to say on the School Question ; and whether he has therein allayed the anxiety which a late article of his on the same subject had occasioned amongst his many friends and admirers. From

the perusal of this second article we rise with feelings of hitter disappointment, indeed we may say of pain.

" State-Schoolism" -- or as the Reviewer pleasantly designates it -" the District School System is an American pet; it is the pride of the American people, their boast, and really their glory. It is dear to their hearts, and we cannot strike them in a tenderer point than in striking their system, or do anything more effecopposition to the infidel and tyrannical system of Yankee State-Schoolism, is always injudicious, of its subjects. In that the Catholic asserts such ple:--"The secularisation, or as the Herald would of the secularisation of its subjects. tual in stirring up their wrath against us, or in

" THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE IN ITS BROAD-EST APPLICATION."-It is pleasant to have our views as to the meaning which " Protestant Reformers" attach to this formula-" The Voluntary Principle"-fully confirmed by the leading does the Globe of Upper Canada; and fairly represents the views and policy of the said " Reformers" in both sections of the Province. " Representation by Population," or other organic changes in the " Constitution of Canada as it is," are advocated by the Globe and the Montreal Witness, as a means of obtaining a preponderating influence in the Legislature; and how that influence when obtained, is to be exercised-how it will be brought to bear upon our ecclesiastical institutions-and what the party known as the Liberal Protestant Reformers," understand by the "Voluntary Principle"-shall be apparent from the following paragraph which we clip from their organ in Lower Canada, the Montreal Witness of Aug. 6th :---

"Mexico, Spain, and the States of Italy-not even excepting Sardinia," says our Reform cotemporary, ' are now writhing in vain efforts to free themselves from the power of ecclesiastical corporations, the result of the saicidal palicy of past ages, which gave to these corporations grants of public money or property, and power to hold all they could wring from the superstitious fears of their votaries. Thus were great possessions accomulated in the name of charity or religion, but chiefly of education. In this honored name did the Sulpicians and Jesuits, and Black and Grey Nuns get their great territorial possessions in Canada, none of which, unhappily, have -been secularized, with the exception of the Jesuits' estates, but which must be secularized, so far as pro-

COLLECTION FOR THE POOR .--- The collection taken up on Sunday last from the St. Patrick's Congregation was for the poor and amounted to the sum of Two hundred and thirtyeight dollars. The amount realised by the Pic-Nie for the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, on the 10th inst., may be stated at above Eight hundred dollars. These simple figures of arithmetic are stronger and more eloquent than any figures of speech.

MEETING AT EAST HAWKESBURY.

A meeting--the object of which was, on the one hand, to discountenance the efforts made by a few obscure individuals to suppress the Taux WITNESS ; which the Catholics of this section of the Province repose in the Taue WITNESS, and in its Editor, George E. Clerk, Esq., - was held on Sunday last, the 21st instant, at the residence of the Rev. J. Collins, Pastor of the parish of St. Eugene, East Hawkesbury. The concourse was large and influential; the greatest unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed. The selfish policy of the few individuals who, in organs of that party. Thus the Montreal Wit-ness is in Lower Canada the accredited organ ed to sacrifice the interests of Catholics, to decry a order to obtain places of emolument, had not hesitatof "Protestant Reformers." On all politico- journal which has always defended our rights, upheld religious questions it occupies the same ground as our principles, and triumphantly related the lies and enhumies cast upon our holy religion, was deprecated in strong and energetic language.

The unanimous voice of those present demanded that George Collins, Esq., fill the Chair, and that John M'Guire, Esq., act as Secretary ; when the following Resolutions were submitted to, and unani-

monsly adopted by, the aforesaid meeting :-Moved by Denis Hurly, Esq. and seconded by James Brennan, Esq. :--

" That this meeting regrets and reprobates as injurious to morality and prejudicial to the interests of religion-the action of the parties that used their influence to suppress the ThUN WITNESS, a journal so solemnly approved of by the Catholic Hierarchy of Canada.

Moved by John Milver, Esq, and seconded by Michael M'Cormick, Esq. :

"That the Oatholics of this Township repose entire confidence in George E. Clerk, Esq., Editor of the TRUE WITNESS, as the exponent of their policy as Catholics, as the upholder of their rights, and as the defender of their liberties."

Moved by Timothy Maloney, Esq, and seconded by John Ward, Esq. :

"That the most energetic measures be adopted to sustain the TRUE WITNESS; and that a Committee be appointed to open a new subscription list in favor of the TRUE WITNESS.

Moved by John M'Namara, Esq., and seconded by Jamos Maioney, Esq. :

"That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS."

Upon the motion of Denis Hurly, Esq, George Collins, Esq., vacated the Chair, and John Ward, Esq., was called thereto; when a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meet-

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last.

FLOUR.-There is a demand for Fancy, which would bring \$5. No good Superfine can be had under \$4,65, although some low grades has been sold at 4,60. Extras are quiet. Unaound Flour continues to sell freely at \$3,50 to \$4. GRAIN.-No Wheat. Barley, 55 cents. Oats-No

transactions.

ASHES are not coming in so freely, and the price s tending downwards. Pots, 27s. to 27s. 6d.; Pearls, 28s. 6d. to 29s.

PORK seems to have reached the lowest point. A slight improvement appears in New York, and a considerable lot of Mess, re-inspected, was bought here on Monday at \$16, at which price it cannot now be obtained. The retail price is \$17. Prime Mess, which is in very little demand, is held at \$14.

BERF.-There is very little demand for Beef in this market. The prices at which it may be quoted are \$8 to \$9 for Prime, and \$11 to \$12 for Prime Mess ; out a quantity could not be forced off at those rates. BUTTER is firmer, considerable sales of ordinary tore-packed baving been made at 133. The market is now bare, and the quantity coming in is small. Fish-At a sale on the wharf on Tuesday, Dry Cod brought 20s. 6d. to 21s., and hlf-bris. of Round Herrings 7s. Whole Oil brought 48 cents.

Bousecours and St. Ana's Markets.

Wheat-none; Oats, 2s 2d; Barley, 2s; Peas, 4s 6d; Buckwheat, Rye, Timothy Seed, Flax Seed, Clover Seed-none ; Butter, fresh, 1s 1d to 1s 3d ; salt, 9d ; Eggs 9d ; Potatoes, 2s per bushel; Hay, \$6 to \$7; Straw, \$4 to \$5.

Birth.

In Montreal, at No. 48 Chenneville Street, on the 19th instant, Mrs. James Knoz, of a son.

Died.

In Montreal, on the 21st instant, William Ryan, son of Mr. John Ryan, aged 17 years and 6 months. In Montreal, on the 21st instant, Mr. James Money, late of Armagh, Ireland, aged 80 years.

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL.

THE Ladies of this Institution will RESUME the DUTIES of their BOARDING-SCHOOL on THURS-DAY, the 1st of SEPTEMBER.

COLLEGE OF MONTREAL.

THIS COLLEGE will RE-OPEN for the reception of Students, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant. No pupils will be admitted unless ready to commence the course of Latinity. CHS. LENOIR, Pte.,

Director.

WANTED,

A Situation as SCHOOL TEACHER, by a young

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUGUST 26, 1859

FOREIGN INTELLIGEN C

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FRANCE.

"In consequence of the Emperor's decision of the 27th of July, the Army of Observation on the Rhine has been dissolved; nevertheless, the divisions of infantry and cavalry which are assembled at the camp of Chalons, and those which compose the camp at Elfaut, will remain established (constitutes), the first under the orders of General Schramm, and the other under General Maissiat. Nothing will be changed at present as regards the other divisions in activity which formed part of the Army of observation."-Moniteur.

The Pulrie of the same evening says :- It is as serted that the ships of the Division Fourrichon, the armament of which has just been completed at Brest, are to be placed on a pick de commission. It is further reported that the same order applies to four frigates and to the vessels of the squadron commanded by Admiral Bout-Villaumex. The squadron of the Adriatic has entered the port of Toulon "

The Moniteur de la Flotte announces that orders have been given at several oceanic ports to proceed immediately with the disarmament of all vessels armed or in the course of arming. These orders are being already executed, and vessels which were in the roads (on rude) have put back to different ports The disarmament has also commenced at Tulon. Orders have been given to disband all marines having served five years. It cannot fail to strike any one who may be ac-

quainted, no matter how superficially, with the working of the Inscription Maritime, or system of manning the French navy, that a mutual and proportionate disarmament of the English and French pavies would not leave the two countries in the same relative conditions for offence and defence. In any measure of this kind we have no right to suppose that the French Government would act otherwise than in the most perfect good faith, but disarmament would leave the French means of attack undiminished, and always available, while every sailor paid off in England would be lost to the service, and every ship laid up would be useless. Disarmament in France means nothing more or less than the formation of reserves, capable of being brought forward at any time; it also means economizing the cost of keeping men until they are wanted for actual service. It is almost needless to remind your readers that the whole of the maritime population is registered, and liable to serve on board men-of-war. The Inscription Maritime not only includes merchant seamen and fishermen, but | likewise all naval artificers of every description. The | will probably contain some southing assurances; but system provides for supplying the State with the services of this section of the community, and it takes care that the services shall be valuable. The men furnished by the conscription are draughted off every year into the fleet, where they are carefully instructed in gunnery and the duties of men-of-war's-men. When this is done, and they are thoroughly efficient, they are returned back into the merchant service or other civil employment. By this means the maritime population is, in reality, an immense naval reserve maintained at no cost to the nation. So far, therefore, as the means of offence of France are concerned it is a matter of no moment to what extent she dis- an instance of the Emperor's devotion the proposition arms, for her reserves are always maintained intact, and are constantly fed with fresh hands, who have passed through the Impecial navy for instruction. Let us now see how the two systems work, and, without imputing had faith or hostile intentions to any one, we will suppose England to possess 50 liners affoat and France 40. Both countries agree to place out of commission 20 liners each, and to dismiss their crows, when the peace party would say the relative positions of the two fleets are maintained. Under this arrangement the English ships are laid up and their crews discharged, to join the merchant service, or to swell the ranks of the United Statses' mayy. Once dismissed, they are lost to the English service. The utmost that we could hope would be to be able to win back a fraction, perhaps a tenth, of the 20,000 blue jackets who have been entered and taught at such great expense to the nation. To get back this portion would necessitate the expenditure of large sums in the shape of bounties, and a delay of at least three months. Nor is this all. As our ships have heavy duties to perform, must be distributed over every sea, and are charged with the police of the ocean, they could not enter more boys or landsmen than at present, except at the risk of impairing the efficiency of the crews and jeopardizing ety of the ships. In France the iners ti would be put out of commission would be moored in the harbors of Toulon, Brest and Cherbourg. They would have all their guns on board. Their masts and spars, rigging and sails, would be carefully ticketed and packed away in warehouses along the quars. 20,000 seamen discharged would each have his place marked for him on board the ship he was told off to. He is obliged to present himself at fixed periods to the authorities, and to state where and how he is employed, so, that they may always be able to put their hands upon him when wanted. The French ships remaining in commission, having little or no duties to perform, compared with English ships, are in reality nautical schools. They may receive on hoard the regular quota of conscription every year, and also call in from the merchant service young seamen who have learned their pro-fession, and keep them on board until they are well taught in gunnery, and made thorough man-ofwar's-men, after which they will be discharged into the reserves. Now, let us suppose that three years hence war should appear imminent between the two countries, France, although paying for a peace establishment, will have been drilling her maritime population according to the regular increase and for a war footing. The 20,000 men will receive their feuilles de route, and notice to proceed by railway to the ports where their respective ships are laid up. Every man knows his station, and falls into it naturally and at once. The riggers, caulkers, carpenters, and naval artificers, are likewise ordered to join, to fit out the ships ready for sea. The whole is done by a simple telegraphic order ; and it is no exaggeration to suppose that in a month the whole French fleet of 40 liners would be equipped and at sea, and that at very little cost .- Cor. of Times. Distrust is (and we are little surprised at it) expressed in many quarters as to the announced reductions in the French war establishment. Political reasons of various kinds, and especially the state of Italy, which is more uncasy than ever, place any real beating of French swords into ploughshares amongst the most unlikely of political events. And yet the Emperor's talk, they suy, is, since his return home, of pastoral topics, agriculture, and the introduction into France of an improved method of irrigation he had found leisure amidist his werlike toils to take note of in Pledmout and Lombardy. May it be long ere French (or English) fields are subjected to one species of irrigation of late, alas, too rife in Italy! As to the Rhine, the words of the Monileur seem almost to neutralize themselves : "The Army of Observation on the Rhine, has, it encouragingly states, been dissolved ; but our comfort is lessened by what follows; nevertheless, the divisions of infantry and cavalry will remain established" whilst nothing will be changed at present as regards the other divisions in activity which formed part of the Army of Observation. At Vienna they have it that Louis Na-poleon's announced reductions are intended merely to afford the cotton politicians a pretext for declaring against the proposed. English armaments, whilst a writer in the Times suggests that any disbandments that may take place will be chiefly to facilitate the of manhood, and then left at liberty. We know in getting in of the harvest throughout the rural districts of France; where, from the great scarcity of laborers, the aid of the soldiers out on furlough is indispensible to the farmers. Anyhow, the feeling at home feels undiminished which has led to the serious demand, at whatever cost, for a vast increase of our cate either groundless panic, or the danger of affronting that ration with which Englishmen, and especi- Now, independence of opinion in Italy means Libe-

ally Catholics, have reason to wish to live in strictest amity; and yet, for the reasons we have again and

again stated, we cannot wholly dissont from the opinion of our countrymen on this point. Napoleon III, has built a great and powerful fleet, for which he has no conceivable use except in aggression against a great maritime Power. The reductions officially announced in it, are no doubt satisfactory so far as they go; but we believe it will be found they refer only to those ships put in commission immediately before the late war. Here is the root and source of our uneasiness; and nothing that has sppeared in the Monitcur, either in the shape of warning or of argument, is calculated to allay that uneasiness, or to diminish in the slightest degree our conviction of the necessity of counter preparations for our own security .- Weekly Register. The French newspapers are sometimes annoved

and sometimes amused at the great fright of their neighbors and the incessant noise and agitation which they keep up on the head of an invasion. The Pairie says that, with reference to the armament of France, the fears of England make her see double and treble, and asks, "What alliance, however strongly commented, could withstand such a continual onslaught of suspicion and unmerited distrust. Again," says the Putrie-" The conduct of England towards France resembles that of a man who having sworn eternal friendship to another, would watch him all night in mortal dread of his new friend cutting his throat. England has not slept for some time past. She is troubled with nightmare. We have done, and we are still doing, all in our power to restore her to calmness and repose." The Constitutionnel is equally facetious. It says-" From time to time we have to record the appearance in England of a terrible spectre which affrights feeble minds in that country. Since the Empire, the terrible phenomenon has been seen more frequently than before. The Orimean war, however, drove the importunate visitant completely away for two years at least. The war in Italy brought it back again, and Great Britain shuddered from head to foot. The spectre, brought back by the war, did not ily away on the conclusion of peace, but has placed itself more imperiously than ever in presence of the country, and causes deplorable hallucinations among those who imagine they behold in standing on the cliffs of Dover, pointing to France, and turning to England a terrified look, which gives the serious warning of "Be on your guard!" Napoleon himself is about to take the matter in hand; and a pamphlet, to be entitled " Napoieon the Third and England," is annonneed to appear shortly in Paris. The pamphlet seeing that the Italian was preceded by the pamph-let "Napoleon the Third and Italy" the forthcoming production is regarded as a stormy petrel, in its way,

by the English people. REPLY OF PIUS THE NINTH TO NAPOLEON. - A COTrespondent of the Paris Univers gives the following as the substance of the Pope's answer to the Emperor Napoleon's propositions, conveyed by M. Menneval, respecting the Italian Confederation :-

"Pius IX, thanks the Emperor of the French for the interest which he unceasingly displays for the Holy See and the person of the Pope. He regards as relative to the honorary presidency of a confederation or Italian league, and he would not refuse that post without having the most ample information respecting the engagements which would result from t, and the relations which would exist between him and the various Italian sovereigns. When he has procured such information, he will be enabled to see whether the Catholic interests will permit him to accept it. And in that case the pacification of Italy, and the return of its rebellious provinces, will naturally have to precede the establishment of that confederation and of the honorary presidency."

THE LATE WAR IN ITALY .- The Debats publishes a table showing the respective losses of the allied armies and the Austrians in the different combats and battles which took place during the campaign in Italy :- "At Montebello-Allies, 7,000 engaged, 850 killed and wounded; Austrians, 13,000 engaged, 1,150 killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners. Palestro - Allics, 21,000 engaged, 1,400 killed and wounded ; Austrians, 24,000 engaged, 2,100 killed and wounded, 950 prisoners, and 6 pieces of cannon. Magenta and Turbigo - French, 55,009 engaged, 4,400 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners, and one cannon ; Austrians, 75,000 engaged, 13,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 prisoners, and four cannon.illed and 16,000 engaged, 900 ornano - l ench, wounded ; Austrians, 18,009 engaged, 1,400 killed and wounded, 900 prisoners. Solferino-Allies, 145-000 engaged, 16,800 killed and wounded, 350 prisoners ; Austrians, 170,000 engaged, 21,000 killed and wounded, 7,000 prisoners, and 30 cannou." It is thus seen that the total loss in killed and wounded of the Allies was 24,350, and of the Austrians 38,-650, making a difference against the latter of 14,300. The number of French taken prisoners was only 300. while the Austrians lost 16,000. The French took 40 pieces of cannon, and the Austrians only one.

akin to Infidelity. "The King of Sardinia puts himself at the head of the reforming party in Italy. We know his princi- motives of this act of savage robbery, they threw ples with regard to monasteries and nunneries. He from the windows some woman's dresses, some inis a man who lives continually on the verge of ex-; fants' clothes, and other things, so as to make the communication. It is an ominious fact that he per- public believe these religious capable of every crime. mits at the railway bookstalls the open sale of Protestant Bibles. We have no idea that the Italians quity, but Providence reserved for a future time the will ever turn Protestant. If they turn to reasoning full justification of these holy men. One of those it will have the same effect on them as on the French in time past. The cast of the Teutonic mind is essentially different from that of the French and Ita- pital of Paumattone, declared in the presence of selians. Protestantism can never be said to have flour- veral witnesses that he was one of those who was ished in France as in the nations of the Teutonic concerned in this infamous plot. In all the other race. Into Italy it scarce at all ever found its way. ' towns of Lombardy and of the neighboring States. The admission, however, of reasoning on the Bible | where the Piedmontese Commissioners had penetratmay leap to another result, which we have already hinted at.

If the Italians give up the faith, there is nothing to keep them from the extremity of lawlessness .--They have naturally none of those virtues we call moral. They are notorious for fraud, lying, and deceit; equally so for unbridled wantoning in debauchery. This is their natural character. Moral influences have no effect on them. Nothing short of the supernatural can exercise on them any sway. If this is given up, they have no force of character to fall back upon, to preserve them from entire ruin .-England, though so overrun with Protestantism, has yet hitherto been able to stem the great torrent of sion to that madness and folly which, at the time of on Venice is intended for the Legations. One thing the great Revolution, domineered over France. Italy only is certain : the decision of the "future of Italy" has no such ground to fall back upon. We see nothing but a dark tompest lowering for her on the horizon. Time will tell all, and we caunot forestall future events. We must wait and watch. England herself of God's Pontiff, England seems to be approaching nearer and nearer to union with the Holy Sec.'

PERSECUTION OF THE JESUITS. - A letter from Milan gives the following account of the expulsion of the Jesuits from that city :-

The official gazette of Milan, the Lombardia of the 24th June, speaks of a popular tumult which occurred in that city, and which was got up to bring about the expulsion of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The statement of the official journal distorts the truth as regards the facts, which we therefore think it advisable to give correctly.

The world will be shocked to find that after the lapse of ten years the same inhuman proceedings, and the same calumnies which called to their aid those men who were in power in the year 1843, in Piedmont, when they were anxious to banish the Jesuits from it and the other towns of the kingdom of Sardinia. These religious were established at Milan for many years, and had gained the esteem of all classes of society. The poor and the rich attended their confessionals in crowds. They had just con-cluded preaching, with marked success, during the mouth of May, in three of the principal churches of that great city, when the Piedmontese Government came into office. The Fathers had offered their services to attend the sick and wounded, they had even commenced this glorious and consoling work, but their presence in Milan was not in accordance with the laws of proscription and exile which were in force against them in Piedmont. It was, therefore, necessary to find some means of getting rid of them, A whisper went abroad that they had treasonable intercourse with the Austrians. This calumny, so cleverly invented, did not fail to accomplish the purpose the government had in view. On the 20th of Jupe the residence of the Holy Fathers was publicly searched. Every nook and cranny underwent a thorough investigation. Notwithstanding the repeated assurances which they had received that there was nothing treasonable, or that could warrant the slightest suspicion, hidden in the house, in the room of one of the Fathers, who was seriously ill of a violent fever, they remained an hour and a half reading letters, even those which treated of private religious matters relating to affairs of conscience, examining everything in a most distressing and painful manner to the invalid. And what was the result of all these researches? They finally succeeded in finding a pamphle: containg some extracts from a Florentine journal, a printed refutation of the opinions advanced in the works of Gioberte, and some other manuscripts of no importance. When the verbal process was made out the Fathers were much surprised to find that the person in command of these men refused to sign it. They afterwards heard that he had exceeded his orders, for he was only told to find out the number of the community, and to take down their names. The news of this search together with the lies and calumnies circulated on such occasions increased the public agitation. The Jesuits though (it prudent to change their abode during the night, there remained only two Coadjutors and two servants. On their exit at nine o'clock in the evening, some miscreants threw stones at the house and broke the windows. The next day the same violence continued, and one of the servants nearly lost his life. Monseigneur Caccia sent word of this outrage to the Governor, and the answer was that the people were tired of the Jesuits, and did not want them any longer. It was in vain that the Vicar proved in a manner not to be doubted, that the Jesuit Fathers by their zeal, their irreproachable conduct, and their charity, had gained the esteem and confidence of the Milanese. The Governor replied, "Well, there cae still some that don't want them." The Prelate then said that it was a conspiracy ormed for the purpose of getting rid of them. The Superior on the 23d of June received orders to quit Milan with the rest of the Jesuits. The Governor, however, gave them time to make up all accounts, and to give the house and church in care to the ecclesiastical authorities; but on that very day, at nine o clock at night, and before they had time to finish these arrangements and formalities, a crowd gathered before the house, howling and shouling and blaspheming. The doors are broken open and the multitude rush in like a torrent, filling the house and church. They wanted an Austrian officer that they sold was hidden there, but whom they could not find, for a very good reason, he had never been there. In order to have some gratification for their disappointment they seized on the provisions, which they soon consumed, and stole one of the servants watches. Some of the house breakers climbed up on the steeple, and cried out, "We are done now with the Jesuits." Some of the National Guards, who arrived with a few Carbineers, and the Questor rescued the two Holy Fathers and the servants, and took them in a carriage to the Questorship. On the 24th of June the Superior, who was in ignorance of what had occurred the night before, came as usual to the Church to say mass; he was arrested and sent to prison, The good enizous were shocked to find a handful of these disturbers of civil order triumphing and having everything their own way. The French officers loudly expressed their indignation at such proceedings. In order to repress this general expression of horror at the treatment of the Holy Fathers, a report was industriously circulated that there had been found at the house inhabited by the Jesuits several complete suits of disguise, some for spies, the dress worn by the Zonaves, French soldiers, Piedmontese, villagers, women, &c

ralism and Liberalism has a meaning very nearly After they had pillaged the house and broken to tionary Propaganda, dread all war, and laments pieces paintings and Pictures worth large sums of when peace is made: Russia has retired to the exmoney, in order to mislead the people as to the real The whole town soon knew the concoctors of this iniuphappy criminals could not support the weight of remorse, and, when on the point of death in the hosed, one of their first acts had been to banish the Jesuits under the pretext of applying to that country the laws of Piedmont.

> If we recall to mind the circumstances which occurred when those expulsions of this order took place just as it has in Milan, it is enough to terrify those who have decreed and those who have carried into effect acts of such intolerant injustice.

for the present.

At a diplomatic reception, Louis Napoleon has recommended the restoration of the expelled Sovereigns ; and we also have from Paris ominous rumors about Marshal Canrobert and his army-corps being rests with the Congress of Zurich to be holden on or after Monday next, when Count Colloredo, on the part of Austria, and Baron de Bourqueney, on that of France, will propose to M. Desembrois, the Sardibe acted upon-so far, at least, as the concurrence mistice, and afford a pretext for French intervention. By way, doubtless, of securing the Emperor's favor, the revolted states have proclaimed their adoption of the Code Napoleon. They need hardly have made a revolution for that, - Weekly Register.

Rome .- The first question of Catholics will be, will the Holy Father accept the proffered headship of the proposed Italian Confederation? Lord John seems to have assumed, on Thursday week, it would seem without much ground, that the Pope would be as ready to undertake it as the distinguished senator himself is popularly believed to be to enter at any moment upon the command of the Channel Fleet, or to represent Great Britain at a Congress of European diplomacy. But it does not seem so certain. A statement-not official, indeed, but extremely probable-has gone forth that the Supreme Pontiff had replied, that on his consulting the Sacred College two Cardinals advised absolute refusal, while six recommended the course he had adopted. namely, to wait for further information as to the nature and responsibilities of the new dignity : and, at all events, to make the restoration of order in the revolted States, and the replacement of the legitimate Governments, a sine qua non us to his Holiness's adhesion to any arrangements that may be proposed. Till the Pope's own decision is officially made known an opinion of ours, or of any one else on the subject, must necessar ly be premature and importinent.

The statements that have gone abroad as to the dictation of political changes to the Holy Father by the now reconciled Emperors, are probably incorrect or totally false, although made and circulated with great circumstantiality by several Continental journals. According to them, intimatious have been conveyed by special messenger to the Pope, and couched in terms more or less formal and official, and more or less respectful, setting forth the absolute necessity of certain administrative changes, or concessions to the democratic spirit. One of these is specified as the exclusive employment of seculars in the government of the Legations - a reform, by the way, which, if carried out, must necessitate a change of the name of that province. Another main point is, strange to say, the establishment of a national force by means of the conscription A singular step, truly, in the path of constitutional progress ! Engvolun teer arm is always boasted of as a proof of her freedom. We have abolished the last vestige of compulsory service amongst us-the press-gang; and we should resist probably, in the hour of our greatest need, a recourse to the conscription, in any shape, as a fatal inroad on our liberties. The Papal Government is, we believe, the only one on the Continent which recruits its forces by voluntary enlistment. The Pope has the whole 200 millions of his policy, and dilating for the benefit of his hearers up-subjects in the Catholic world to recruit from. His on the horrors of the "Constitutionsche indel," exwant, whatever else it may be, is certainly not re- claimed, "Let these principles but goin a little more cruits to fill the ranks of his regiments. Ireland ground among us, and the heads of our ablesse are alone has more than once professed her readiness to not worth a day's purchase." "You forget," cried a furnish as many as may be needed. - Weckly Register. A letter from Chambery, dated July 25, and published by PAmi de la Religion, says that on the preceding day a considerable meeting of the inhabitants had been held, to deliberate on the annexation of Savoy to France. It was resolved to send addresses on the subject to the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia. Several members of the nobility, the most notable members of the har, of the city population, and of the commercial classes were present as well as some of the upper clergy. The selfish ambition of the Cavourist party prompts it to considerable indignation at seeing thus the Catholic population of Savoy (the original nucleus of the Sardinian monarchy) avail itself of the nationalistic rights proclaimed in favour of Italy by Carour, who however Italianissimo he makes himself out to be, belougs, after all, in reality, to the Savoisian French The real fact is, that such general rights are race. proclaimed by cosmopolitan adventurers as an excuse for their infringement of every other right ; and they mean to grant liberty to such abstract impersonifications as untions, only in so far as they themselves muy be considered as the absolute representatives of the undefined and irresponsible sovereignty which they attribute to a collective mass, whose real feelings are not ascertained by them, but assumed. It is reported that the French Emperor was so satisfied with the reception he met with in Savoy, that he desired the Sardinian General Intendant to thank officially the population. This has not been done. Many Pontifical subjects who had voluntarily emigraved to fight under the Sardinian flag, wishing to return to their country after having been disbanded by the Sardinian Government, who gave them no sore of pecuniary means of returning home, the Pontifical government have taken measures to enable hese unfortunate men to retarn peaceably to their families .- Giornale di Roma. The Oratorians of Genoa have received orders from the government to leave their house, so that it may be appropriated to the use of the National College,-Callolico

They are making fishing-lines; and they do not know who or what to catch. As for Prussia, every one has had occasion to form a judgment on her conduct. Germany, which desired to march to the succour of Austria, has well preserved her position and ber digrity. She has given to the partisans of the politics of Gotha a splendid contradiction, and to the world proof that she has lost none of her vigour ; but she has been paralysed by the unfortunate policy of her most powerful member, which did not know how to decide for itself. France has at this moment a government which contrasts with all others in vigeur. The prince who is at its head governs himself, but he governs like a man and with all the weight which he derives from great capacity. Europe recognises this. The most recent events have furnished to this Government new elements of force and solidity. The Emperor of the French is a man of the highest intelligence and a statesman of the highest order. This ought to be admitted whether we share his maxims or not. There is in the Emperor neither hesitation nor uncertainty, because Fifty thousand French troops are to garrison Italy he knows what he wishes, and because he knows how to act at the right moment. The opposition of interests between the two States (France and Austria) is without doubt about to cease in consequence of the settlement of the Italian question, and we may expect that Austria will be able to continue on the vice and infidelity. The sterling natural character intended to enter the Duchies, and that a portion of best terms with France. The policy which in our of the English rebelled against any national submis- the army destined before the armistice for the assault opinion Austria ought to pursue at present is that of interests and not that of principles alone. Everywhere she has engagements she ought to observe them faithfully, she ought especially to fulfil those which treaties impose on her in relation to her neighbours; but she ought also, and before all, to think of herself. Her confederates ought always to may perhaps, profit by her example, and fill the gap nian Plenipotentiary, the terms of settlement. Great be able to count on her, her enemies to find her al-which her defection creates. If Italy is eager to rid secresy is of course observed for the present, but be ways ready : but Austria should leave others to those terms what they may, we may expect them to | combat for their own cause if she is not under special obligations to assist them. Austria ought no of the chief continental powers can give them effect. longer to permit other States to mix themselves up Meanwhile, the native partisans on both sides are in with her relations. She ought not to be hostile active though silent preparation for a struggle. Any to any, to do wrong to any, or to allow any, whoopen movement would for the moment break the ar- ever they may be, to do what may tend to her injury. Austria ought not to turn her back to her confoderates, but she can again become a good friend of her late co-mier. At all events, they are loval and brave enemies; having been face to face with us, they have learnt to respect as; they will be disposed to live in entire amity with us,"

and a second second

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY. - Field Marshall Count Schlick, once, on a visit to Eugland, having eard much in military circles of the discipline of the Guards, proceeded to Hyde Park to see them drilled. The men went through their exercise admirably, and Count Schlick expressed in appropriate terms the pleasure he felt at the precision of their movements. One thing, he confessed, excited his wonder. There was but one officer present, and the parade was directed by a sergeant-major with a walking-stick .--"How," said Count Schlick, " can an array produce Generals when the officers of a crack come are absent from drill, and the men are commanded by a man with a walking stick? In Austria officers of every grade are through the same fatigues as the men they command. Whether is peace or in war, the private and the subaltern, the captain and the colonel, rise at the regulation hour and take part in the duties of the day. They are initiated from the first to the simplest forms of exercise and the most complicated evolutions of masses. The natural inference from remarks such as these is, that Austria has excellent Generals as well as first-rate subalterns in her armies. But the campaign suddenly terminated by the peace of Villafranca has practically demonstrated that the Austrian armies had no leaders worthy the name. Their vaunted experience has invariably led to defeat. To what cause can this result he assigned? The Austrian army had the reputation of being the best drilled and disciplined and most admirably organized army in the world. Its Staff was a specially instructed Staff, intimately acquainted with all the duties of the field. Its material was perfect. From the smallest cooking-pot to the largest trausport waggon everything was in order. It could be ascertained with mathematical precision where the regimental farrier would stand in the lines of a camp, where the smallest baggage-wagge: would be placed. How came it that an instrument so perfect worked so ill?

Various causes combined to produce this result .---We have had complaints of favouritism in the

ITALY.

A PROTESTANT VIEW OF ITALY .- The following article on the state and prospects of Italy is from the Union, and, as coming from a Protestant paper, is curious enough to be worth extracting :-

"Napoleon well knows that Rome is completely under his thumb, as far as force of arms is concerned. Perhaps, he supposes himself able to rule Italy through Rome. The Pope, though weak as far as worldly force goes, has hitherto shown that he will suller no diminution of his temporal authority. We do not think that he will ever consent to a deprivation of this power. If he is ever shorn of it, it must be done by violence; and those who shall ever do it will bear their own judgment. Indirectly, Napoleon may do something in the Government of Italy .-Should, he, however, use the power which has fallen into his hands to humble the Holy Pontiff, we caunot think God will prosper the work of his hands. "It is possible that the patchwork of Napoleon may at least live as long as he is on the throne of France, and even after he has passed away from this world's busy scene. It is most probable that, in some modified form, the same thing will continue.-Italy will be by means of it the theatre of one everduring struggle of the Liberal against the Catholic. We have before said that we believe the issue will result in favor of the former. The former is the strongest party in, perhaps, every Italian State. It is not the strongest only, but it is the living, active, and moving party. It is "Young Iuly," emerging from the bondage of Catholic slavery into the glorious liberty of a free and reasoning people. Alison remarks of the Austrian people that they have a great deal of learning without intelligence, because for their creed they are content with that which the Church teaches them. The Italians of the present day are breaking from this galling yoke of faith, and consider that knowledge profitless that does not allow them freedom of opinion.

"We cannot altogether agree with the policy which those in power at Rome have thought fit to pursue as knowledge has multiplied in the earth. It cannot be doubted that they have made a vain attempt to keep Italy in the dark, as to the progress and improvement made in all the matters of arts, sciences, and commerce. Young Italy, having made his way to these things very much in a self taught manner, uses badly what he otherwise might have used well. He may be likened to a boy educated piously at home, and kept down till almost the years England that the very men who, in College and after life, are spendthrifts and roues, are those who have been too much kept down, and then on finding li-berty have not known how to use it. So it is with young Italy. Men are busy, commerce flourishes, and faith dies out. Bradshaw well says of the Bonational defences. None more than we would depre- logness that they are famed for their flourishing commerce, and for the independence of their opinions .-

The obstinacy with which they mentioned this falschood imposed on the credulity of some people who, in the end, believed it to be true. To undeceive them there can only be given a most unqualified denial to such a falsehood, appeal to their good sense and notions of justice, and await the time when di- cle of a government which has lost all solidity, and vine Providence will show the innocence of these which floats at random between unrestrained pasholy men, as happened some years ago at Genon .-The parent house belonging to the Order was com- disput tudes of state-men In order to conceal her | xious to obtain. Well might Count Clam exclaim

The Pontifical dragoons and gendarmes, who to emain faithful to their government had crossed over the Austrian frontier from Bologna and Ferrara, have left Trieste for Ancona with their arias and horses on the 28th ult -- Guzelle of Pienna.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Gazette has an article under the load-"What will Austria do?" which, after alluding to the internal reforms which are contemplated by the Emperor, and remarking that recenterents bave deranged the basis of external affairs, pro-ceeds as follows : "England presents a sad spectasions, the interests of cotton manufacturers, and the ments and the comforting assurance he was so an-

lish army; but in Austria the system is carried to a point unknown in this country. The right man is never in the right place.

There is a story current in Austrian circles not complimentary to the noblesse of that country, but which indicates a truth that no one will feel inclined to disbelieve. An officer, discussing Count Carour's wag, " that the Austrian novlesse have no heads."-The joke is, unfortunately, true. The Austrian noble is of a peculiar type. He is brave as a lion, almost always a soldier, car il ne fuut pas daroger. The Palfys, Schwarzenbergs, and Lichtensteins led the armies of the Kaiser in bygone centuries against the Janissaries and it is still Palffys, Schwarzenbergs, and Lichtensteins who lead the armies of the Aus-trian Emperors. The Austrian noble is a pleasant communion ; his politeness is excessive, his wealth great, but his education is too often superficial. His acquaintance with literature, science, or art, if it exists at all, is of the slightest nature. His conversation is of balls and parties, the Opera, or the last little social scandal. Even after a battle he will talk more freely of these things than of the tactics which directed an action, or the faults which produced a defeat. Like a party of Melton "swells" of the daudy day who would meet at dinner, and would be shocked were you to speak of the day's run, Austrian nobles will spend the day after a battle in conversation upon selemn trifles. It is in favour of this class of men that the higher ranks of the Austrian military hierarchy are monopolized. The pay of the service being altogether inadequate to secure a docent livelihood for officers, none but wealthy then have a chance of vising in it, and the possession of talent, versatility, or acquired advantages is an exception. We need not, for this reason, wonder at finding in the Austrian army numerous examples of the Gyulais, Lichstenteins, and Zedwitzes, but we should rather be surprised that in an army so officered men of military genius like Prince Eugene or the Archduke Charles should be discoverable.

That Count Gynlai possessed all the pride and incapacity of his class is proved by a fact as yet known to a few persons only.

On the morning of the battle of Magenta Count Clau, with a portion of his corps, found himsel engaged with an overwhelming force of the enemy .--He despatched an aid-de-camp with a note to Count Gynlai, carnestly pressing for assistance. The aid-de-camp rode the ton miles which separated him from the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief in litthe more than twenty minutes, and presented his letter to Count Gyulai, who read it and put it into his pocket. It was then respectfully suggested that Count Clam would esteem it a particular favour if some assurance could be given him at once that the assistance he so much needed would be speedily forthcoming, as in that case he would be able to infuse new vigour into his exhausted troops. Count Gynlai's reply was characteristic, -"I shall proceed at once to dinner, and then give the necessary orders and, by the way, you must be hungry (addressing the aid-de-camp); you shall dine also." Whereupon his Excellency sat down, and quietly partook of his meal, leaving Count Clam to wait for the reinforcepletely destroyed in this town in 1848 by miscreants. weakness, this conservative state makes a revolu- on the evening after the battle, when he received or-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUGUST 26, 1859.

ders from Count Gyulai to put his corps in readiness for a renewal of the battle on the morrow,-" Tell his Excellency that I shall be too happy to take a musket in my hand, and fight with the rest of the army, if it can be brought together, but as for my corps, it is in no state to do anything at present."-----What, one may ask, would have been the condition of Count Clam's corps had Count Gyulai condescended to forego his dinnel ? In 1848 Venice was lost to Austria because the General in command loved his supper too much. In 1859 a province is lost for a dinner. Count Gyulai retired in disgrace, but to wipe away the repoach that he was a General of parade, and that he had never seen a shot fired, he refused the Eanship of Croatia and returned to his regiment, willing to serve as colonel, since he could no longer be accepted as Commander-in-Ohief. How few old soldiers would have had the courage to do this! At first his misfortune hung heavily upon him, but it was remarked that after the battle of Solferino his spirits revived. A shrewd observer said, after that battle, that it was remarkable how much of the Gyulai incubus still weighed' upon the Austrian army. The Count, however, consoled himself with the thought that lless had done no better.

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The retrospect of Solferino must be very irritating to all who feel interest in the military fame of Austria. It is needless to dwell on the well-known fact that the Austrian army was forced into action in positions most disadvantageous to them. That fact has been explained and commented on. It has been shown how difficult it was to defend a series of heights like those of Solferino, which, lying at an angle oblique to the front of the attacking force, were easily assailable on both flanks. But other causes besides these combined to produce a catastrophe. At Magenta the incapacity of the Commander-in-Chief produced its natural consequencedefeat. At Solferino, where there was no Commander-in-Chief, and where each General did pretty much what he pleased, too many of the leaders proved themselves the worthy emulators of Gyulai. It was peculiarly unfortunate that among all the corps of the Austrian army that of Count Clam should have been chosen to hold the position in which most energy and decision were required .--Clam's corps had never recovered the shock it received at Magenta. It supported but feebly the ef-forts of the 5th Corps. The weakness which it evinced and the confusion into which it fell at the most critical part of the day's operations proved that Count Claim was not the right man in the right place. A General, however brave he may be in the field, cannot be said to possess the necessary qualities for command unless he possesses, in addition, coolness, decision, and keen observation. A General who does not know where his reserves are placed incurs blaue of no ordinary kind. Such, unfortunately, was the case with Count Clam. When his corps yielded and fell back the reserve of six batteries (36 guns) might, if forthcoming have retrieved the disaster. But when that reserve was wanted it was not to he found. Precious time was lost in scarching for it, and Solferino was already in the hands of the French, when the discovery was made that the reserve lay at Volta, four or five miles from the spot where it ought to have been. It was enough to raise a smile on the countenance even of an Austrian to hear a colonel say, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as santly (I use that expression because I do not like he rode over the hill of Madonna delle Piave, that he the common term) to the annoyance and evident was going for the artillery reserve of the First Corps at Volta.

This however, was not all. General Zedwitz, with six regiments of cavalry and six batteries of artil-lery (about 15,000 men and 36 guns,) unaccountably remained at Goito, and paralyzed by his absence all the efforts of the divisions forming the Austrian left. The Generals of the 3d, 9th, and 11th Corps were. waiting all day for Zedwitz. Inferior to the French in artillery, they longed for the moment when the heavy cavalry and artillery should appear and re-ship.' 'Ab,' he said, 'we raise cabbages in the store the equilibrium of the battle. But they waited 'States as big as that thing.' proceeding farther up in vain. No cavalry, no artillery, came on. Lich-the river they came opposite to the 'Leviathian,' the stein, two, with his 25,000 men, where was he all, which was just ready to be launched, when he put this time? Why had he not come up? While the a similar question as to her. 'That,' said my friend battle raged many a glance was turned towards the quarter whence he was expected, but he came not. Like Zedwitz, he never moved. It is very small consolution to the Austrians to know that Clam, Lich--tenstein, and Zedwitz shared the fate of Gyulai. Their removal from the army could not repair the losses caused by their incapacity or neglect. The French said of the Austrian army, "The cavalry is superb, the artillery is admirable, the infantry are children." The children fought Solferino, and fought it alone, for the superb cavalry and admirable artillery were not there. What a comment this on stand-ing armies! For years Austria has sacrificed her treasure and lavabed her attention on this cavalry and artillery. . It was of little moment whether the country were well or ill governed. "It is true," an Austrian might have said, "we have a bad Adminis-tration, hard taxation, a hateful police; but, on the other hand, we have a splendid army, cavalry unsurpassed, and artillery famous all the world over." The time comes when this army, maintained at countless cost, is to prove that it is worth the sacrifices made in its favour ; and behold, when it is wanted, the unrivalled artillery and cavalry are away, no one knows where !

These same Europeans are many of them suffering from the total loss of their houses and furniture, from the expense of travelling for themselves and their families, and in general from the ruin and commotion around them. To crown all, on persons thus ruined, and the real victims of an increased indirect taxation, there falls another blow, in the shape of a 20 per cent. deduction from their salaries, which will be equivalent to stopping the promotion of the whole service for many years, and placing every man just so many years back in the list.—*Times*.

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UNITED STATES.

SLAVE TRADE REVIVED .--- I have no doubt that time will develop some startling facts in the history of Slavery since May, 1858. There are said to exist depots of 'savages' in over twenty large cities or towns at the South, in some of which the initiated may find them, at times, to the number of several hundreds. Among the places where these depots are to be found, Charleston, Memphis and Columbus have been named to me by a person whom I think trustworthy and reliable, who informed me that he had visited them, and that he had seen altogether in these three places, about nine hundred imported blacks. He said that it was notorious throughout Georgia and Alabama, six weeks ago, that quite a fleet of slavers was expected to land cargoes within a month or two in one of the Florida inlets not far from Key West. You will recollect I told you before that a gentleman of the most undoubted veracity had informed me that the boast had been made to him, semi-confidently, by an interested individual, whose name is known throughout the Union, that twelve slave vessels would discharge their living freight upon our shores within 90 days from 1st of June last. And he said that his estimate of the number of cargoes of 'savages' that had been successfully transported into the interior, within eighteen months was between 60 and 70. Supposing each vessel to contain, deducting loss by death, 250 blacks, the late increase of slave population at the South by importations from the coast of Africa must have been over 15,000. Startling as these facts must appear, and incredulous as many readers may be concerning them, I have not ventured to communicate them to you without being fully persuaded in my own mind that they cannot be successfully gainsaid .- Cor. N. Y. Herald.

REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF PRIVATEERING DENI-ED.—New York, August 15.—The Herald denies the statement of a London paper to the effect that the United States Government have resolved to abandon privateering. The Herald says :- "No administration in this country would seriously entertain, much less make a declaration of such an intention. Its privateers are our militia of the United States, and it will never abolish them until the European nations abandon their navies."

THE YANKEE TOURIST .-- An Englishman has an open countenance, guarded by great reserve of manner, his is the reserve. It is not ingenious or frank but he converses freely, and is ready to talk with any one he meets. He is dovoted to Bacchus and baccy. He prepares, in honor of the first, as many compounds as an apothecary, and burns incense continually to the second. He expectorates incesdanger of every one around him. Bragging never intigues him; but as this is generally a matter of comparison, he makes it more odious by disparaging ont of his own country. A friend of mine lately steamed up the Thames with one of these gentry when he was in one of these agreeable moods. When they arrived off Woolwich he pointed to a line-of-battleship anchored there, and said, 'What do you call that ?' 'That is the 'Dreadnought,' was the reply, 'an old man-of-war, but now used as a receiving-'is a great iron kettle we are building to boil the Yankee cabbages in.' 'Stranger,' he replied, with a loud hugh, 'I guess you weren't born in the woods to be scared by an owl, was, you?. Well that ship is as all out of doors, that's a fact.'-Dublin University Magazine.

Mr. Cobden may point to the Bordeaux declaration about the Empire being peace, and to the friendly relations which the Emperor has so often desired to maintain with England. I reply, that the pacific basis on which His Majesty declared the future Empire was to stand did not prevent the war with Ausstria from being planned long before it broke out, and that the language used in the meantime towards the Emperor of Austria was not only friendly, but flattering in the extreme.-Cor. Times.

A DISTRESSING COUGH CURED. DEAR SIR-A few weeks since I had a distressing cough ; my throat was very sore and inflamed, and I procured a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer of you, and it has *entirely* cured me. I have also seen it used in cases of toothache and ague in the face, with the most beneficial effects. I believe it to be you, and it has entrety curves me. I have also seen it used in cases of toothache and ague in the face, with the most beneficial effects. I believe it to be an indispensable medicine, and shall recommend it of Education in the English and French languages to my acquaintance. C. W. BANKS, LA PORT, Ind.

This may certify, that my wife was for some time very much afflicted with a violent cough, which re-duced her so much that she was unable to enjoy a moment's rest, day or night, and by the use of one bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, she was entirely relieved, and now enjoys good health .- I consider it one of the best family medicines in use. F. K. BELANGER, PERRYSBURGH, O.

Sold by druggists and all dealers in family medicines.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

GORHAM, ME., March 14, 1854. MR. H. H. MAY,—Dear Sir: Through me you may confidently recommend the Oxygenated Bitters, as the best, if not the only medicine that will cure Dyspepsia. I suffered for more than six years as only a dyspeptic can suffer, tried numerous medi-cines, and the skill of many physicians, but found no permanent relief, until I obtained from you the above Bitters.

The contents of three bottles so far restored my health, that for the last two years I have had no occasion for medicine. I strongly recommend all Dyspepties to try it. JOSEPH W. PARKER. SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Boston Proprietors. Sold

by their agents everywhere.

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

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY OF

CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL;

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. MR. P. GARNOT, Professor of French. MR. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English.

The Course of Education will embrace a Period of Five Years' Study.

FIRST Y'EAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. Preparatory Class:

Religion ; English and French Reading ; Calligraphy; Mental Calculation; Exercises in the French and English Languages; Object Lessons in French and English ; Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading; Etymolo-gy; Calligraphy; The Elements of French and English Grammar; The Elements of Arithmetic; The Elements of Geography explained on Maps Sacred History : Object Lessons in French and English; Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading with ex-(with all the rules of Commerce); English and Prench Syntax; Sacred History; Object Lessons in French and English ; Vocal Music.

FOURTH YEAR:

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS 50 CTS. PER MONTH. Religion; French and English Reading, with rea-Jaingraphy General Gram mar (French and English) ; all the Rules of Arithmetic; Geography; History of Canada, under the dominion of the French; the Elements of Algebra and Geometry; Natural History, ancient and modern History ; Object Lessons in French and English ;-Book-Keeping (simple entry) ; Vocal Music.

MRS. H. E. CLARKE'S ACADEMY, COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.;

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(No. 16, Craig Street, Montreal.)

will be given by Mr. and Miss Clarke from London, and M'lle Lacombre from Paris; Music by Professor Jung; Drawing, Italian, and other accomplishments, also by the best Masters. A few pupils can be re-ceived as Boarders on reasonable terms.

Young Ladies, wishing to complete their studies with the view of becoming Teachers, would find unusual facilities for accomplishing their object in the Establishment of Mrs. H. E. C., where the French and English languages are spoken in their greatest pu-

rity. References are permitted to the Rev. Canon N Pilon, and the Rev. P. Leblanc, at the Bisliop's Palace; to the Rev. J. J. Connolly, P. Dowd, and M. O'Brien, at the Seminary; and to J. L. Brault, P. Moreau, T. Doucet, and L. Boyer, Esgrs., Montreal. July 7, 1859.

MRS. MUIE,

283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST, (Near Morison & Empey's,)

WOULD intimate to her Customers and the Public in general, that her SHOW ROOM is now opened. with a handsome assortment of the FINEST GOODS in the city.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have la-bored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints : --

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUITIONS AND ERUITIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILATIC AF-FECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEU-RALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYS-PEFSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul cruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. Eut the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug has not all the virtue that is eli for it, but more because many preparations, restending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

7

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half

yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, S2.

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



THAT large commodious HOUSE, covered with tin, surrounded by a brick wall, containing fifteen apartments, with a large and spacious kitchen; Gas and water in the House-Cellar, and with Brick Stable and Sheds and a large Garden, situated on Wellington Street, Point St. Charles-House and premises have undergone a thorough repair; has been occupied for two years as a Boarding House, by the Grand Trunk Co, for the accommodation of the Company's Cherks. The situation cannot be surpassed.

ALSO, Two comfortable BRICK DWELLINGS, with large Yards and Sheds.

AND, A large PASTURE FIELD, well fenced and a constant stream of water running through it, adjacent to the city limits.

FOR SALE, Several BUILDING LOTS, on Wellington Street, West of Bridge, situated in a most improving part of the city. FRANCIS MULLINS, Apply to June 1.

Point St. Charles.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

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

GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE,

At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality, IMPERIAL.

TWANKEY, extra fine.

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Fiavor. CONGOU.

OOLONG. SUGARS.

LOAF. DRY CRUSHED.

MUSCOVADA Sagar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL.

INDIA.

The Indian news speaks gloomily about the progress of disuffection amongst our troops at Berham-pore and other stations The rebels under Nana Sahib were still organized in Nepaul, though much distressed ; and their speedy reduction depended on the doubtful loyalty of our ally, Jung Bahadoor .-Another rising in Oude was expected .- Weekly Register.

The latest news is most serious. Five or six millions are wanted immediately, and not a million can be obtained in India herself, even at a rate of interest unknown to the English market, except at a monetary crisis. Yet the money must be had, in one way or another, for the pay of the Company's servants, civil as well as military, and to stamp out these sparks of mutiny, which otherwise would soon burst into flames On every side the cry is " More money" The European Army must be kept up; the natives cannot b dismissed, for they are the best to handle roving banditti Two or three millions are wanted to compensate the Europeans and loyal natives for their losses; the thing cannot go on without money, and they that have it hold at tighter than ever So England is looked to to open the hearts of all, to melt the cold blood of the Hindoo, and set the circulation once more flowing. She can do it; -why not? What pedantry, what ill nature, stops that perennial fountain? Then it is quietly insinuated, -- and there are those who believe it here, - England must pay it all in the end. She must pay principal and interest, he the sum over so immense, the rate ever so exorbitant. When all other argument fulls, we are told that India is vasily richer than we take her for. She only wants to be handled by those who understand her. The Europeans know well how rich she is .--The Hindoo banker is all money, but he knows too well the evil eye set upon him. It is the most moneymaking community in the world, we are told, though at times the most ostentatious and expensive. The native chief is a working bee that has always money in his bag No Government so vicious but it has money still for every evil purpose. In Europe political weakness and corruption always lead to insolvency. In India they are the royal road to get all we want out of India; but then it is we who are to do it, and the first step is to lend our credit, and then take the Indian Treasury into our hands. Meanwhile, there comes from India a general chorus of remonstrances against the measures already taken. The increased duties upon imports will, it is said, fall almost exclusively on the Europeans, and increase in a larger proportion than the duties themselves the cost of the articles neces-hear from her uncles. Address 66 St. Constant St. sary to the existence of Europeans in that climate.-- Montreal, August 18, 1859.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF RULERS. - "A Downright Papist and a hearty Liberal" writes in the Star objecting to the comments of a weekly contemporary on some expressions in that paper. He says :-"'I assert, that if any one supposes that it is consistent with sound Catholic doctrine to maintain that kings derive their authority directly from God, he is greatly in error. It is true that men of name within the Church-Doctors of the Sorbonne and others-have so taught. But they were in the matter blind leaders of the blind, or wilful deceivers of the willingly deceived. The sound Catholic dectrine is, that there is but one potentate in all the world who derives his authority directly from God; and that one is he whom Catholics know as the successor of St. Peter, the Vicar of Christ, our Lord the Pope. All other rulers, spiritual as well as temporal, derive their power indirectly only from God; the spiritual through the Pope only ; the temporal, some through the people, some through the people and the Pope. It is not needful here to support this assertion by argument or authority. It will suffice to say that Cardinal Bellarmine, who treats at length of the question, over and over refutes the doctrine of what is called the divine right of kings, or of there being in any merely temporal rulers, a direct divine right to govern and hold men subject to them. By means of the doctrine of the direct divine right of kings, and of their immunity from the judgment of any tribunal on earth, kings and prelates become the parents of revolution in Christian Europe. A very little learning and logic will suffice to prove this .--Pope St. Gregory the Seventh asserted that our Lord Jesus Christ placed St. Peter over the kingdoms of the earth, and in such sense over them as that he is the judge of kings; and the rulers and people of Christendom assented to this. But, in process of time, the heirs of the barbarian kings, who had been 'Gentiles following dumb idols even as they were led,' became wiser than their teacher, and they refused any more to listen to the oracle of the living God, but hearkened gladly to the prophets who told them that kings hold their office immediately from God, and could not be judged by any man. The practical result of this intolerable lie was the French Revolution."

MORAL BEAUTY -- As amber attracts a straw so does beauty admiration, which only lasts while the warmth continues; but virtue, wisdom, goodness and real worth, like the loadstone, never lose their power. These are the true graces, which, as the poet feigns, are linked and tied hand in hand, because it wealth So we are told it is our fault if we do not is by their influence that human hearts are so firmly united to each other.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JOHN, and EDWARD KENNEDY, from near Nenagh, Ireland, supposed to be living on a Farm, about Kingston, C.W. Their neice, MARGARET KENNEDY, is now in Montreal, and is anxious to

FIFTH YEAR :

TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion ; Elocution, English and French ; French and English Literature ; Calligraphy ; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry: Commercial Economy ; Geography; History of Canada under the rule of the Engish; Natural History; Ancient and Modern History Geometry ; Algebra ; Notions of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry ; Vocal Music.

N.B.-As the most important lessons are the first of the morning exercises, parents are respectfully requested to send their children early to school, so as not to deprive them the benefit of any of these lessons.

Parents will be furnished with a monthly bulletin. stating the conduct, application and progress of their children.

The Religious instruction will be under the direction of a Gentleman from the Seminary, who will give lessons twice a-week in French and English. Should the number of pupils require his services an additional Professor of English will procured. IF The duties of the School will be Resumed at Nine A. M., on MONDAY next, 22d current. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT,

Principal.

TO PARENTS.

School,

MR. FITZGERALD begs to announce to the citizens of Montreal, that he has REMOVED his Academy to No. 125, Si. JOSEPH STREET.

Parents desirous to obtain for their children a select and complete Course of instruction in the Eng-lish and Classical Literature, together with a sound and thorough knowledge of Book-Keeping, can enter them under Mr. F.s Tuition.

Terms invariable in advance. For particulars, &c., apply at the School-Room during the hours of attendance. Montreal, August 18, 1859.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

No. 2, St. Constant Street.

THE duties of this School will be Resumed on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at Nine o'clock A.M. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School.

W. DORAN, Principal.

BEGS to inform his numerous and kind patrons, that he still carries on his business, at No. 23 BO-NAVENTURE STREET.

Montreal, Aug. 4, 1859.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsapevilla for one dollar. Most of these have been trauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete cradication from the system, the remedy should he judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AVER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, \$1 per Bottle; Siz Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lang Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been em-ployed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Aver's Cathartic Pills, FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Heudache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensi-tive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Boz; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be fol-

lowed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYEN's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remodies are for sale by

Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Oanada.

E. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES - Port, Sherry, and Madeira.

BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine ; Martel, in hlids, and cases.

PORTER-Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles.

PICKLES, &c., -Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Cur-rants, Aimonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelied Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soan, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dasters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Gaudies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do. ; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints

STAROH--Glenfield, Rice and Satined, fair.

BRUSHES -Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.- Figs. Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Peaper, Macaronie, Vermiella, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Speria Candles, Tallow do ; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do; Salt Petre; Sar-dines, in Tins; fable Cod Fish, Dry; m, do., Wet; Gream Tartar; Baking Soda; do, in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Solphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices

J. PHELAN.

March 3, 1859.

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PRIVATE TUITION.

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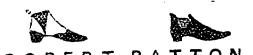
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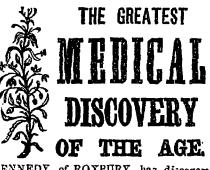
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