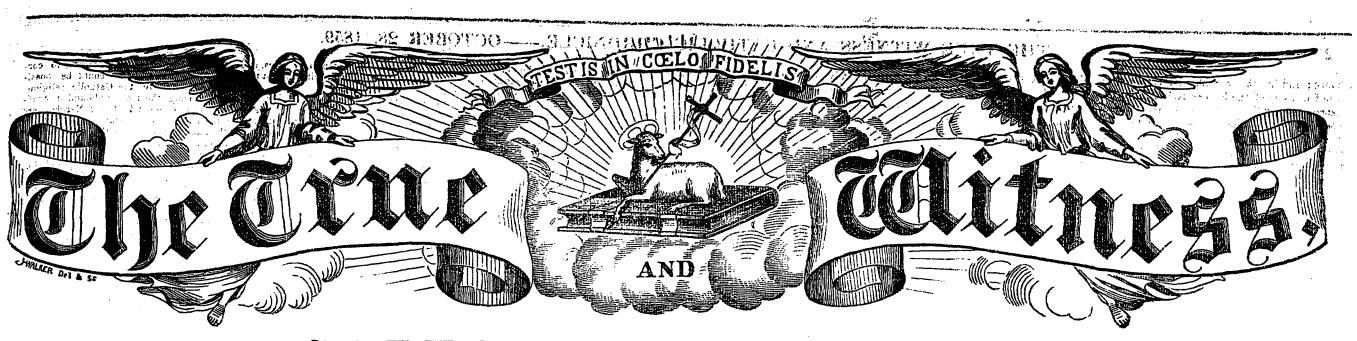
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. X.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1859.

"LOVE IN THE CLOUDS."

"And this is the fellow that wants to marry my daughter. A pretty fool I should be to give Annie to a coward like him."

So shouted honest Master Joss, the sacristan of the Cathedral of Vienna, as he stood in the private room of the "Adam and Eve" inn, and looked after the angry retreating figure of Master Ottkar, the head-mason.

As he spoke, an honest young gardener, named Gabriel, entered; and for a moment the young man's handsome face flushed high as he thought the sacristan's words were directed to him. For it was the old, old story. Gabriel and Annie had played together and loved each other before they knew the meaning of the word love; and when, a few months before, they had found it out, and Gabriel proposed to make Annie his wife, her father rejected him with scorn. The gardener had little to offer besides an honest heart and a pair of industrious hands, while Master Ottkar, the mason, had both house and money. To him, then, sorely against her will, was the pretty Annie promised; and poor Gabriel kept away from the sacristan's peasant cottage, manfully endeavoring to root out his love, while exterminating the weeds in his garden. But somehow it happened that, although the docks and thistles withered and died, other pertinacious plants, clinging and twining like the wild con-volvulus, grew and flourished, nurtured, perhaps, by an occasional distant glance of sweet Annie's pale cheek and drooping eyes.

So matters stood, when one day, as Gabriel was passing through a crowded street, a neighbor hailed hun :

"Great news, my boy !-glorious news ! Our Leopold has been chosen Emperor at Frankfort. Long live the House of Austria! He is to make his triumphal entry here in a day or two. Come with me to the ' Adam and Eve,' and we will drink his health and hear all about it."

In spite of his dejection, Gabriel would have been no true son of Vienna if he had refused this invitation; and waving his cap in sympathy with his comrade's enthusiasm, he hastened with him to the inn.

We have already seen how the unexpected appearance and more unexpected words of Master Joss met him on his entrance. In the height of his indignation, the sacristan did not observe Gabriel, and continued in the same tone :

her on a visit to her aunt, two or three miles in quiet, Mahommed." the country." "And why did you send her from home, Mas-

ter Joss ?" " Because the sight of her pale face and weeping eyes troubled me; because I was vexed with her; because, to tell you the truth, I was vexed with myself. Gabriel, I was a hard-hearted old fool; I see it now. And I was very near destroying the happiness of my only remaining child; for my poor boy Arnold, your old friend and school-fellow, Gabriel, has been for years in foreign parts, and we don't know what has become of him. But now, please God, Annie will at least be happy, and you shall marry her, my lad, as soon after the day of the procession as you and she please. There's my hand upon it." There was not a happier man that evening within the precincts of Vienna, than Gabriel, the gardener, although he well knew that he was attempting a most perilous enterprise, and one as likely to result in his death. He made all necessary arrangements in case of that event, especially in reference to the comfort of an only sister who lived with him, and whom he was careful to keep in ignorance of his intended venture. This done, he resigned himself to dream all night of tumbling from terrific heights, and all day of his approaching happiness. In the meanwhile, Ottkar swallowed his chagrin as best he might, and kept aloof from Master Joss ; but he might have been seen holding frequent and secret communications with Lawrence, a man who as-sisted the sacristan in the care of the church. The day of the young Emperor's triumphal

entry arrived. He was not expected to reach Vienna before evening; and at the appointed hour the sacristan embraced Gabriel, and giving him the banner of the House of Austria, gorgeously embroidered, said :

"Now, my boy, up, in God's name! Follow Lawrence; he'll guide you safely to the top of the spire, and afterwards assist you in coming down."

Five hundred and fifty steps to the top of the tower ! Mere child's play-the young gardener flew up to them with a joyous step. Then came two hundred wooden stairs over the clock tower and belfry; then five steep ladders up the narrow pinnacle. Courage! A few more narrow steps-half an hour of peril-then triumph, reward, the priest's blessing, and the joyful " Yes" before the altar. Ah, how heavy was the banner to drag upward-how dark the straight stony shaft !--- Hold ! there is the trap-door. Lawrence and his assistant pushed wabriel through. "That's it," cried Lawrence ; " you'll see the iron steps and clamps to hold on by outsideonly keep your head steady. When 'tis your time to coine down, hail us, and we'll throw you a rope-ladder and hooks. Farewell!" As he said these words, Gabriel had passed up through the trap-door, and with feet and hands clinging to the slender iron p ojections, felt hunself hanging over a tremendous precipice, while the cold evening breeze rufiled his hair. He had still, burdened as he was with the banner, to steady himself on a part of the spire sculptured in the similitude of a rose, and then, after two or three daring steps still higher, to bestride the very pinnicle and wave his gay gold flag. " May God be merciful to me t" sighed the poor lad, as glancing downward on the busy streets, lying so far beneath, the whole extent of his danger flew upon him. He felt so lonely, so utterly forsaken in that desert of the upper air, and the cruel wind strove with him, and strugeled to wrest the heavy banner from his hand .-Annie, Annie, 'tis for thee," he murmured, and his sound of that sweet name nerved him to endurance. He wound his left arm firmly round the iron bar which supported the golden star, surmounted by a crescent, that served as a weathercock, and with the right waved the flag, which flapped and rustled like the wing of a mighty bird of prey. The sky-how near it seemed-grew dark above his head, and the lights and bonfires glanced upward from the city below. But the cries of rejoicing came faintly on his ear, until one long-continued shout, mingled with the sound of drums and trumpets, announced the approach of Leopold.

"No fear of her knowing it, for I have sent | ding and wishing me an evil 'good night ?" Be A few courageous steps landed him once more

amidst the petals of the gigantic-sculptured rose, which offered the best, indeed the only engine of vantage for his feet to rest on. He furled his banner tightly together, and

shouted, " Halloa, Lawrence ! Alhert ! here, throw me up the ladder and the hooks." No answer.

More loudly and shrilly did Gabriel reiterate the call.

Not a word, not a stir below.

"Holy Virgin ! can they have forgotten me? Or have they fallen asleep ?" cried the poor fellow aloud, and the sighing wind seemed to answer like a mocking demon. "What shall I do? What will become of

me ?"

Now enveloped in darkness, he dared not stir one hair-breadth to the right or to the left. A painful sensation of tightness came across his chest, and his soul grew bitter within him. " They have left me here of set purpose," he

muttered, through his clenched teeth. " The torches below will shine on my crushed body."

Then, after a moment :

"No, no; the sacristan could not find it in is heart; man born of woman could not do it. They will come, they must come."

But when they did not come, and the pitiless darkness thickened around him, so that he could not see his hand, in death-anguish grew to the pitch of his sanity.

"God," he cried, " the Emperor will not suf-fer such barbarity. Noble Leopold, help! One word from you would save me." But the cold night wind, blowing ominiously

around the tower, seemed to answer: "Here, I alone am emperor, and this is my domain."

While this was passing, two men stood conversing together at the corner of the street, aloof from the rejoicing crowd.

"Haven't I managed it well?" asked one. "Yes; he'll never reach the ground alive, unless the sacristan-" "On, no; the old man is too busy with his

son, who came home unexpectedly an hour ago. He'll never think of that fool Gabriel, until-"

"I am longing to see Annie, father, I dare say she is grown a fine girl. How is my friend, Gabriel, who used to be so foud of her when we were children together ?" The sacristan sprang from his seat.

"Gabriel! Holy Virgin! I had quite forgotten him."

A rapid explanation followed. Master Joss and his son hastened towards the cathedral, and

met Albert on their way. "Where is Gabriel ?" cried the sacristan.

"I don't know; I have not seen him since he climbed through the trap-door.

"But who helped him down ?"

"Why yourself, of course," replied Albert, with a look of astonishment. "Lawrence told me when we came down that you had undertaken to do it."

"Oh the villains, the double-dyed scoundrels Now I understand it all," groaned the old man. "Quick 1 Arnold! Albert! For the love of God look up to the spire !"

Arnold rushed towards the square, and his keen eye, accustomed to look out at great distances at sea, discerning through the gray, uncertain twilight, something fluttering on the spire. "'Tis he? It must be he, still living !"

"Oh, God !" cried Master Joss, "where are my eyes? Oh! that we may not be too late." The keys were found in the old man's pocket. and all three, rushing through the cathedral yard, darted up the stairs, the sacristan in the excitement of the moment moving as swiftly as his young companions.

Albert, knowing the truck of the trap-door, went through it first.

" Call call out to him, lad," exclaimed Master Joss.

A breathless pause.

"I hear nothing stirring," said Albert ; "nor can I see anything from here. I'll go over the rose."

Bravely did he surmount the perilous projection, and after a few moments of intense anxiety, he reappeared at the trap-door."

" There certainly is a figure standing on the rose, but 'tisnt't Gabriel - 'tis a ghost !"

"A ghost ! you dreaming dunde head," shout-ed Arnold; "let me up." And he began to climb with the agility of a cat.

Presently he cried out, " Come on, come on, "Until 'us too late. How did you get rid of as far as you can. I have him, thank God. Be districts.

Love and hope proved wonderful physicians; for although Gabriel's hair, to the end of his life, remained as white as snow, his cheeks and eyes, ere the wedding day arrived, had resumed their former tint and brightness. A nappy man was Master Joss on the day that he gave his blessing to the young couple-the day when Gabriel's sore-tried love found its reward in the hand of his Annie.

No. 11.

REV. DR. CAHILL,

ON THE DUCHIES AND THE POPE.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

In the present Italian difficulty Sardinia is employing her last efforts to extend her dominion through all Central Italy. Not content with having acquired the sovereignity of the rich province of Lombardy, she seeks the further annexation of the Duchies and of the Roman legations. Looking at this part of the question there is no policy more hurtful to the feelings of Austria than these presumptuous claims or expectations of Victor Emmanuel. Austria has ong been the protector of the Dukes, and she has been in all cases of emergency the support and the powerful final resource of the Pope : hence the defeat at Solfermo, the loss of Lumbardy, the transfer of Venetia, are evils most painfully heightened by the mortification of hearing her deadly enemy making further advances on the domain of Austria's former power and prerogative: and setting up Sardinian rule through all Central Italy. It is a clear case that Victor Emmanuel could never enter on this course of threatened annexation from his own resources or individual policy. He could no more hope to make these annexations through the sole power of Savoy, than he could challenge Austria to battle, relying on the sole military strength of Sardinia. No, the world knows that these new designs of his must rest on the support of Napoleon either expressed or expected. Central Italy thus interprets this conduct of Victor Emmanuel: and hence all the discontented in these distracted petty states give hun cheerfully then ready support and allegiance. Napoleon is, therefore, implicitly identified up to this period with Victor Emmanuel in all the late proceedings. of " deputations, proclamations, enlistments, provisional governments, &c., &c.," which have been carried on since last July in these disturbed

"I declare, I'd give this moment full and free permission to woo and win my daughter to any young and honest fellow who would wave the banner in my stead-aye, and think her well rid of that cowardly mason."

From time immemorial it had been the custom in Vienna, whenever the Emperor made a triumphal entry, for the sacristan of the cathedral to stand on the very pinnacle of the highest tower and wave a banner while the procession passed. But Master Joss was old, stiff and rheumatic, and such an exploit would have been as much out of his line as dancing on a tight rope. It was therefore needful for him to procure a substitute; and it never occurred to him that his intended son-in-law, who professed such devotion to his interests, and whose daily occupation obliged hun to clumb dizzy heights and stand on slender scaffolding, could possibly object to take his place.

What, then, was his chagrin and indignation when, on broaching the matter that afternoon to Master Ottkar, he was met by a flat and not over courteous refusal ! The old man made a hasty retort; words ran high, and the parting volley levelled at the retreating mason we have already reported.

"Would you, dear Master Joss, would you indeed, do so ? Then, with the help of Providence, I'll wave the banner for you as long as you please from the top of St. Stephen's tower."

"You, Gabriel ?" said the old man, looking at him kindly, as he was wont to do in former days. " My poor boy, you never could do it; you, a gardener, who never had any practice in climbing !"

"Ab, now you want to draw back from your word !" exclaimed the youth, reddening. " My head is steady enough ; and if my heart is heavy, why, it was you who made it so. But never mind, Master Joss. Only promise me, on the word of an honest man, that you will not interfere any more with Annie's free choice, and you may depend on seeing the banner of the Emperor, whom Heaven long preserve, wave gloriously on the old pinnacle !"

"I will, my brave lad; I do promise, in the presence of all these honest folks, that Annie shall be yours !" said the sacristan, grasping Gabriel's hand with one of his, while he wiped his eyes with the back of the other.

"One thing I have to ask you," said the young man, "that you will keep this matter a secret from Annie. She'd never consent ; she'd say I was tempting Providence ; and who knows make my head turn giddy just when I want to be most firm and collected."

"Huzza, huzza, long live the Emperor," shouted Gabriel, and waved his banner proudly. But the deepening twilight and the dizzy height rendered him unseen and unbeard by the busy crowd below.

The deep voice of the cathedral bell tolled the hour.

" Now my task is ended," said Gabriel, drawing a deep sigh of relief, and shivering in the chilly breeze. "Now I have only to get down and give the signal."

More heedfully and slowly than he had ascended, he began his descent. Only once he looked upward to the golden star and crescent, now bewhether the thought of her displeasure might not ginning to look colorless against the dark sky.

"Ha," he exclaimed, "doesn't it look now as or son feeling the want of if that heathenish Turk of a crescent were nod- At length Arnold said:

Albert ??

" By telling him that Master Joss had undertaken to go himself and fetch the gardener down. The trap-door is fast, and no one within call.-But I think, Master Ottkar, you and I may as well keep out of the way till the fellow has dropped down like a ripe apple from the stem." And so the two villains took their way down narrow street, and appeared no more that night.

Meantime, a dark shadowy fiend sat on one of the leaves of the sculptured rose, and hissed in Gabriel's ear-" Renounce thy salvation, and I vill bring thee down in safety.⁵

" May God preserve me from such a sin," ried the poor lad, shuddering.

"Or only give me your Annie, and I'll save rou."

"Will you hold your tongue, you wicked spirit?" "Or just say you'll make me a present of

your first-born child, and I'll bear you away as softly as if you were floating down."

"Avaunt, Satan ! I'll have nothing to do with gentlemen who wear four horns and a tail," retied Gabriel, manfully.

The clock tolled again, and the gardener, aroused by the sound, perceived that he had been asleep, that he had actually slumbered standing on that dizzy point, suspended over that abyss. A cold shudder ran through his frame, followed by a burning beat, and he grasped the pinnacle with a convulsive tightness. A voice seem ed to whisper in his ear :

"Fool! this is death, that unknown anguish which no man can escape. Anticipate the moment, and throw thyself down."

"Must I then die ?" muttered Gabriel, while the cold sweat started from his brow; "must 1 die while life is so pleasant? Oh, Annie, Anniet pray for me; the world is so beautiful, and life is so sweet."

Then it seemed as if soft white wings floated around hum, while a gentle voice whispered : "Awake, awake. The night is far spent, the day is at hand. Look up, and be comforted." Wrapped in the banner, whose weight helped

him to preserve his equilibrium, Gabriel still held on with his numbed arm, and, with a sensation almost of joy, watched the first dawn lighting up the roots of the city.

Far below in the sacristan's dwelling, the old man sat, foudly clasping the hand of a handsome, sunburned youth, his long-lost son. Arnold, who was recounting the adventures which had hefallen him in foreign lands, without either father or son feeling the want of sleep.

nuick—time is precious.³

Speedily and gently they gave him aid, and at | length a half-unconscious figure, still wrapped in the banner, was brought down in safety.

They bore him into the "Adam and Eve," laid him in a warm bed, and poured, by gentle degrees, a little wine down his throat. Under this treatment, he soon recovered his consciousness, and began to thank his deliverers. Suddenly, his eyes fell upon a mirror hanging on the wall opposite the bed, and he exclaimed :

"Wipe the hoar frost off my hair-that yellow dust off my cheeks."

In truth, his locks were white, his rosy cheeks yellow and wrinkled, and his bright eyes dim and sunken; but neither dust nor hoar frost were there to wipe away-that one night of horror indeed. This statement of mine will appear rahad added forty years to his age.

In the course of that day, many who had heard of Gabriel's adventure, crowded to the inn his French Catholic armies, and his French Caand sought to see him, but none were admitted tholic Marshals would hurl him from his throne save the three who sat continually by him-his weeping young sister, the brave Arnold, and Master Joss, for his conscience never ceased to at Magenta and Solferino, if he touched one say, in a voice that could be heard, " You alone are the cause of all this." By way of a little self-comfort, the sacristan used to say at intervals, "If I only had hold of that Lawrence .---If I only had that Ottkar by the throat." But these worthies wisely kept out of the way, nor were they ever seen again at Vienna.

"'Tis all over between me and Annie. She would shudder at the sight of an old, wrinkled, gray-haired fellow."

No one answered. His sister hid her face on the pillow, while her bright ringlets mingled with his poor, white locks; and Arnold's handsome face grew very sad as he thought-" The poor fellow is right; there are few things that young girls dislike more than gray hair and yellow wrinkles."

"I have one request to make of you all." said Gabriel, raising hunself up on his couch; 'do not let Annie know a word of this. Write to lecting a monarch of the nation's free choice:" her that I am dead ;- she'll mind it less, I think ; then I'll go to the forest, and let the wolves eat me, if they will. I want to save her from pain." "A fine way to save Aunie from pain," cried ments mankind believed that he had in viewa well-known voice, while a light figure rushed towards the bed, and clasped the poor sufferer in . a long embrace.

"My own true love you were never more beautiful in my eyes than now. And to pretend you were dead! A likely story, while every child in Vienna is talking of nothing but my poor boy's adventure. And let yourself be eaten by wolves. No, no, Gabriel, you wouldn't treat your poor Annie so cruelly as that."

The two classes aggrieved in these revolutionary movements are the Dukes and their friends. on the one hand, and the Pope and his adherents on the other. The case of the Dukes is merely local, and wounds only their loyal subjects at home with their partizans in Austria. Not 50, however, with the Pope; the Catholic Church of all Europe is insulted and robbed in the person of the Pope. If Napoleon should, therefore, permit for the present Victor Emmaunel to use his name, or to hint his consent in the premises referred, he has little to fear from the resentment of the Royal adherents of the Duchies; but if his Imperial Majesty should unite with the Sardmian King in his attack on the Legations, his tenure of the French diadem would be brief ther well sustained before I shall have concluded this Article. His French Catholic subjects and with a higher courage, and with a more dashing assault (if necessary) than they won his victories hair in the Pone's head, or robbed him of one inch of his patrimony. No man in Europe knows these certain results better than the French Emperor; and therefore, calculating, firstly, on the well-known friendly feelings of Napoleon for Pio Nono, independently of the sure menacing consequences that would necessarily follow, the writer of this letter has maintained from the commencement of the Italian revolution, that Napoleon, for his life, would not permit the Papal perogative to be diminished ; or the Papal temporal power to be modelled or wrested in the territories under consideration.

In the position which Sardinia assumes in thus encouraging the annexation of the Romagna and the Duchies, she is sustained ostensibly by the published declaration of Napoleon, who has more than once stated, " that in the case of a national ruler he would respect the popular voice in seand again, " that he would never employ force to establish a throne against the free will of the people." When Napoleon uttered these sentifirstly, an argument to prove the justice and the legality of his own claim, to the French Crown ; and secondly, to prepare the public mind for the selection of his cousin for a new Italian dynasty. Since these words were spoken and written much

change has taken place in Sardinian policy, and in the public Italian mind. Central Italy abhors the name of a Bonaparte for a Ruler; Sardinia entertains more enlarged ideas of her own future domination ; professes less dependence on French.

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-OCTOBER 28, 1859. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

alliance; and has thus considerably alienated the warm friendship of the French Ruler. The new somewhat the relations between Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon; but at all events whatthe King of Sardmia are this some time passed leaders of the provisional Governments of Central Italy. This disagreement is well known to arise from the covered intermeddling of a third party; the friend of Victor Emmanuel, the secret enemy of Bonaparte prestige, and the dead-Ir foe of the Pope and of the Catholic Dukes. This third party is England, which under every administration, whether Whig or Tory, has always had a hostile feeling towards the entire Catholic Peninsula. The present policy of Central Italy is, therefore, a combination of intricacies, which can only be unravelled with much difficulty. A new war may even be necessary to disstated in a series of propositions which are admitted; and the politician is clever, indeed, who to their provisions from all the parties concerned. I shall arrange these propositions in order.

2

Firstly-Austria cannot endure the further encroachment of Sardima in Central Italy, and complains of the violation of the treaty of Villafranca.

Secondly-Sardinia cites the words of the French Emperor, " leaving nations free to select their rulers :" and demands, therefore, her right to the crowns of the Duchies and the Romagna.

Thirdly-Napoleon believes that in the event of Sardinia having so much power in the Peninsula, she therefore annihilates French influence there ; and hence, in place of cularging French power and strengthening French alliance, she rather duminishes the one and discards the other .----To these impressions Napoleon has been forced to yield, seeing the reception his cousin met at Florence and elsewhere, and observing the contrasted favorable predilection for the house of Savoy.

Fourthly-Napoleon understands but too well that Sardinia is at this moment a mere tool in the hands of England to advance British intrigue in the Peninsula ; to remove French predominant power there; and to weaken so far the growing supremacy of the Gallic name.

In this state of things Napoleon is disappointed and annoyed, and, perhaps, irritated. He, I believe, fancied that Italy would be so rejoiced at the victory over Austria, and at her removal from the Peninsula, that the entire populations would, in grateful acknowledgment, lay their crowns at his feet : and he equally supposed that Sardinia would be so overjoyed at the defeat of her old enemy, and at the acquisition to her dotopin of a rich province that she would make no Armagh monster Revival meeting on the 16th, that further claim but remain forever the devoted no credit whatsoever is due to what has been said slave and the unfinctiong ally of France. All the world now knows how much the Emperor is disappointed and, as they say, chagrined. These feelings are heightened by the intrigue of England, and by the apparent confidence which Vicfor Emmanuel places in the English Cabinet rather than in the French Court. These facts and circumstances may account somewhat for the close friendly feeling between Francis Joseph and Napoleon : this feeling is become so close of late that (it is surmised) Napoleon would if he could retrace his Italian career. I believe there is no doubt he would cancel that whole carcer, excepting always his acquired military fame at | The distinguished Revivalist, Rev. Mr. Moore, Bally-Magenta and Solfering. A rumor has obtained belief in the highest political circles, namely, that England has been employed this some time past in organising a European combined hostile alliance against Napoleon; and moreover, that the announcement of this alliance decided him on the morning of the battle of Solferino to conclude an alliance with Austria, and to propose the peace of Villafranca. It is a clear case that matters are not quite agreeably arranged, as at this moment the largest naval and unlitary preparations are being made in all the dock-yards and arsenals of France; and that there are, moreover, nearly one hundred thousand soldiers of all arms in Italy !---The proposal of a Congress may delay the settlement of the Italian question : but it will not alter in one jot the already decided solution fixed in Napoleon's mind. In settling this involuted question, two things are as certain as that the two Emperors were engaged in battle at Solferino. The first of these two certainties is, that Francis Joseph in-ists on the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and the second is, that the dominions of the Pope shall be a neutral territory, and free from the policy proposed to Sardinia in reference th the " free choice of peoples in selecting their rulers." Austria demands the fulfilment of her request on one hand; and France on the other declares the Legation, neutral territory; thereby enabling Austria Naples, and other Catholic nowers, to aid, by men and money, in the pacification of the Romagna. The violation of the compact and declarations made on these two points, might renew the war, and perhaps bring on even a European conflict. The friends of the Pope need, theretore, feel no alarm from the disobedience of his ungrateful subjects: before Christmas they shall be compelled to lay down their arms and to be amenable to the laws. The Austrian Bi-hops have sent an humble but firm memorial to Francis Joseph, " calling on him, by all the " ties of allegiance, by all the claims of religion, to crush the infidels of Romagna, to restore to the Pope his own property, and to give peace to the Church." And in the same week, the French Bishops have sent a deputation to Napoleon, " asking hun, in the name of the French, in the name of the French arms, and of his own glory, not to incur the charge of having given liberty to millions of one class of Italians, while permitting the slavery of the Pope! and not to tarnish, the fame of the French eagle by dishonoring the Cross !"

final guarantee that the Italian duestion is already settled !... and that the coming Congress (if such alliance, too, with Austria may have altered should take place) will be to ratily, but not to alter, the present agreement of the two Emperors. The two Petitions from the Bishops of Auever may be the cause, the French Emperor and strin and France have been, well-timed and appropriate; and as the French Emperor respects rather disagreed at the conduct pursued by the so much the voice of the people in reference to temporal monarchs, he must certainly yield to the voice of two Catholic Nations in reference to their support of the Spiritual Head of the whole Catholic world. D. W. C.

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THE DESTRICTION OF THE PARTY

Thursday, Oct. 6.

THE REVIVALS IN ULSTER. TO THE ROITOR OF THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH.

Carlow, October 4, 1859. Dear Sir-Please to insert in the Telegraph the accompanying letter on Revivalism. It will throw some light on this irreligious epidemic. Those cler entangle the whole case. The case may be gymen professing a special reverence for the Bible vould, if possible, bring the sacrod volume and boly religion into discepute by their encouragement of this insane movement. There is no amount of folly, can reconcile the contradictions contained in hypocrisy, delusion, and deceit to which those fanathese statements; or produce a combined consent tical Empirics do not give their sauction. They actually regard as little less than a Prophetess one of the most degraded of her sex on the streets of Bal-lymena; and cases of cpilepsy, accompanied by frightful contortions, foaming at the mouth, and other symptoms, such as wo have all seen, are paraded as conversions effected by the grace of God, and to put a climax to their absurdities they represent the Holy Guost as having latterly taken up his permanent abode in the excommunicated synagogue of swaddlers and ranters. (See the Bishop of Meath's letter below.) Heaven help our poor Protestant countrymen, committed to such guides in religion. -I remain yours truly,

JAMES MAHER.

September 29, 1859. Dear Sir-Since 1 reviewed, in the columns of your journal, the letter on "Revivalism" by the Rev. Mr. Garrett, evangelical rector of Kellstown, I have been favored with many communications on the sub ject. Some kind friends, in the hope that I might continue the review (a hope which I do not choose to disappoint) have forwarded to me several revival pamphlets, together with the British Messenger, a spiritual gazette, which chronicles in great dotail the shocking and revolting incidents of this great movement. Reading over those several reports at great length, I am in a position to afford the Rev. Mr. Garrett, and all sages who delight in Revival-ism, the gratifying intelligence that, since my last notice, all the phenomena, all the horrors of this religious epidemic-the paroxysms, the love scenes the bodily manifestations, the mental aberrations the epilepsy and catalepsy, the screaming and howling, the prostrations, the wild cries of terror, the convictions, the hysteria, and other strange convulsions, are greatly on the increase. It is unnecessary now to discuss the question whether Revivalism, aiming at such manifestations, resting satisfied it them, and viewing them as its triumphs, be the work of the "Spirit," or whether it directly produce any good result. These important questions have been already settled. There is not, I take it. a sober minded man in society who does not hold, with the special reporter of the Times in his notice of the "about the improved life and awakening in this great number. The multitudes look on, and go out to see this display of misery, just as they would go out to see any other sight, and are accessories before the fact to what is almost murder-the extinction of reason in their fellow man."

In the early stages of Revivalism, it was considered no ordinary manifestation of success and of Divine favor, if one or other of the congregation swooned away, or exhibited other budily contortions, occasioned by undue excitement of the nervous system. Those cases which, as witnessing to the operation of the spirit, at the beginning, were gladly luid hold of, are now passed over unnoticed, and dwindle into insignificance by the side of the grand events of the present hour. Take the following :mena, tells us in a cool off-banded way, showing object and scope is to create a general impression how little he is affected by the awful incidents which he recounts, that the minds of three of those who have been struck have given way. "The first of those (he continues) is now quite well, and spiritually happy ; the second is in the asylum slowly improving; the third, dead. I visited the second of these cases, and amid all her frenzy and wild maniac wanderings at intervals, she held firm by Christ .--Some said to her that I had come to see her; she replied-I don't want him-he can do me no good. lesus Christ alone can hold me." (Letter by Mr. Moore on Revivalism, p. 14.) This is Gospol preaching with a vengeance. One can scarcely repress his feelings of indignation whilst hearing it, against the chief actors in those terrific scenes. Three of our fellow-creatures, by one blessed effort of revivalism, deprived of reason, becoming, in the hands of some fanatical Bibleman, some enthusiastic parson, raving maniacs. One died mad; the fact is stated with cold-blooded indifference, without a word of condemnation of those meetings which terminate so fatally. Another is spiritually happy; the third is still in a mad-house -but mark the beauty of Biblical mania, mad the' she be, "amid all the frenzy and wild maniac wanderings, she holds firm by Christ," and rejects the parsons ministry. "He can do me uo good." It is hard to conceive poor human nature more degraded and abashed; yet, in the following account by a credible eye-witness, there some features of even a more revolting character. "In one lodging in Belfast (writes Mr. Stopford, the Archdeacon of Meath, p. 61) lived a man, his wife, and his daughter-all three were struck ; the father is now raving in the lunatic asylum - the wife is a hopeless idiot (Heaven preserve us!), and the daughter, from grief and horror, nearly as bad as either." "In a very brief space of time, and in every limited circle of inquiry, I saw (continues the Archdeacon) or heard of more than twenty cases. I fear a little more inquiry would have extended it largely Some seven or eight cases were in the lunatic asylum, several of whom I saw ; one of these is a fearful case ; I heard her history in her own village. She had a young family, and was nursing an infant; she was a good wife and mother until she was made hysterical. She heard it roured that all things must be made new.' Women affected as she was, are apt to mistake what is said ; so she burned all her children's clothes, expecting new ones ; she then . attempted the life of her husband. -Her insunity has taken the fearful form of the lowest degradation of woman's madness" (p 62). From what I havo read and heard, I do believe that, culculating the number of those whose reason has been distured by the Revival movement at several hundreds, he would give no exaggerated idea of the existing evil. The love scenes in which those meetings so often terminate can scarcely be read without exciting grave suspicions, that practices of the lowest depravity are of frequent occurrence. "I have seen says the Minister of Ballymena, p. 15], Christian sisters embracing their lately converted brothers, and companions embracing their old associates in sin -now in Christ-with the deepest intensity of holy love; it was, indeed, greeting with a holy and hearty kiss, getting out of their agony or their sorrow, und meet-

coedings which fill the streets of Belfast at the late howrs of night will bysterical young women, in com-pany with hysterical young men I call for a reform of what every policeman in Bellast sees to be indecent and wrong," p. 63.

After passing through those shocking scenes of love and mainess, the condition of the converts is thus described :--- "The perspiration rolls off the anguished victims; their very hair is moistened; some pass through this exhausting conflict several times; there is no appetite for food; many will eat nothing for a number of days; they do not sleep, thoug they may lie with their eyes shut; when the conviction, as to its highest mental process, reaches its crisis, the person, through weaknes, is unable to sit or stand, and either kneels or sits down. A great number of converts in this town (Ballymenn), and in all directions in the North where the Revival provails, are smitten down as suddenly; and fall nereviess, as if killed instantly by a gunshot. They full with a deep groan-with a wild cry of horror." p. 10.

Another ardent Revivalist describes an open air meeting, attended by ministers of all denominations, except Catholics. "For some time (he writes) all went on quietly; but a work was soon to be witnessed. On all sides people began to fall down; the field was strewn over with men and women, and the mouns and cries reminded the hearer of the battle field."-(Scenes of Revival in Ireland, by the Rev. Dr. Massie, secretary to the Irish Bible Society, p. 18). The Rev. Hugh flunter adds, "the physical phenomena are very startling. They lose all bodily strength, fall down-some of them waste away to shadow - some are speechless - some fearfully wrought in their bodies. I have seen some who would have dashed out their brains-my own servant for instance.' How like the cases of demoniac possession as recorded in the Gospell Speaking of his converts he says - " We have persons of good moral character, as the world has it : and some of the very offscouring of the earth. Nothing more vile in Lon-don than some of the converts I know. We have persons of all denominations -- Prelatists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists," and lastly, he emphatically adds, "Romanists, yes ! Romanists. They (the converted Romanists) never go back to the priest; they never go to mas. They go to some of our Protestant places, where they get a nourishing draught of the sincero milk of the Word." (Letter of the Rev. H. Hunter to Dr Massie, p. 66-8).

Another phase of Spiritual Revivalism, worthy of remark, is the employment of lay preachers, even boys and girls who have lately been converted. One of them, Dr. Massie, Secretary to the Bible Society, declares to have been, four days previous to the delivery of her exhortation, "a reckless and apparently God forsaken young woman ;" and then he adds in italics, "a common street prostitute in Ballymenn," (p. 17). "Many of the preachers," observes a clergyman

who partially sympathises with the movement, "have actually been paid at the rate of twenty shillings a They are brought from place to place, and week. some of their addresses on these occasions are affecting; some very little short of blasphemous. • • A good deal of what would appear to us very indecent and well nigh blasphemous, is simply, in their case, want of taste." (Appendix to the sermon of Dr. Salmon.)

Anything more fanatical, or more utterly destructive of all true notions of religion than the proceedings of the North. I have never read of, or anything so unlike the preaching of the Gospel. If our Protestant countrymen be not thoroughly ashamed of, and deeply disgusted with, those shocking scenes of impiety, in which so many of their clorgy have taken a part; if they accept the raving, the foaming, and prostration of maniacs, and the strong convulsive fits of physical discase as the gifts of God and the favors of heaven, they have far less sense of propriety, less knowlegge of Christian truth, than we gave them credit for possessing Supposing the process of Revivalism were the proper means of conversion, our blessed Lord, instead of saying as He did, "Come to me all ye that labor and are heavy burdened, and I shall refresh you." should have said, Come to me, all you who seek the Lord, and I shall strike you down as men fall in the battle field ; I shall afflict you with madness, and send you raving inaulacs to the Luna tic Asylums or County gaols, or leave you helpless idiots for life, or throw you on the streets at midnight, exposed to practices which the night watch shudders to behold, and turus from in utter horror." Watching attentively the revival movement, under

all its phases, I have come to the conclusion that its

burden, and to hand over the Protestant community ples, endeavorshypalse and wieked schemes to corburden, and to hand over, the second effectual ministry of religious dissent.

Time was when the Protestant Church had some pretensions to character und respectability-when it withstood fanaticism-and refused to fraternise with every ranter and brawling Methodist whom pride and folly had thrown on society; when-having faith in its own teaching and ministry, and seeking to preserve the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace-it sternly rejected the insolent assumptions of dissent; but since swaddling parsons, who suppose themselve little less than apostles, then they keep eternally ranting about a "free Bible," making foolish and lying speeches at Bible meetings, and reviling Catholicism, the religion of Christendomsince they have invaded the sanctuary, and seized upon its dignities, and benefices, the Establishment has forfeited every title to respect in the judgment of rational men.

It is plainly none of my business to defend the State church against the infatuation and ignorance of its own members; yet, knowing as I do that it has preserved the form of church authority and still retains many valuable portions of Catholic truth, which, when properly accepted, often leads to the reception of the whole (from that church we receive our most distinguished converts); when I recollect that it has contended, at least with zeal, against Arianism, and Socinianism, and other forms of infidelity, I do not hesitate to confess that I should regret very much to see it fall befere the blasphemy, insanity, and indecency of the Revival movement under Presbyterian auspices.—I have the honor to be, yours, &c., JAMES MAHER, P.P., Carlow-Grague.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISHOPS AND THE IRISH MEMBERS. -- We call attention to the following startling paragraph from our able and honest contemporary, the Waterford Citizen :--- "The fact of the day, and a fact at is pregnant with deepest meaning, as will hereafter more fully appear, is this that the Liberal members refuse, we speak advisedly, refuse to support the Bishops .--It was announced some three weeks ago that the requisition had been signed by upwards of forly members. That announcement was incorrect. The members, we repeat, as a body refuse to obey the Pastoral. This is the great fact with which it behoves the country at once to deal. 'And now we call upon you, brethren, both clergy and laity, to do your part. Rest not content with a mere acquicscence, cordial though it be, in the decisions of your Bishops. Hold meetings, &c. Have the clergy and laity of Waterford done their part? If so, where is the evidence? Have the clergy and laity of Kilkenny, Wexford, and Tipperary done their part? If so, where is the evi-dence? The injunction of the Pastoral was plain and specific; and again we put the question, are the Bishops to be sustained, or not sustained ?" After all this is only another painful evidence of the truth of all we (Irishman) have written about the folly of parliamentary agitation, and the hopelessness of any good from the operations of the Irish representatives, weak, dishonest, and corrupt, in the English legislature. What, then, is the right course of action ?--Resistance-passive resistance. If Irish members will be traitors, and the English government spurns the nation's demand, withdraw the Catholic children from the National Schools at once, and then we shall find the remedy.

The Cork Examiner, publishes a letter received by Mr. John Francis Maguire, M.P., from his Holiness the Pope, of which the following is vouched for as a literal translation :-

To John Francis Maguire, Esq., M.P., Pius IX., Pope. "Well-beloved Son, health and Apostolic benediction.

There hath reached us a book issued from the London press, published a second time by you in the course of the present year, and considerably enlarged, written in the English language, bearing the title, Rome; its Kuler and its Institutions. Although we have not been able, owing to our very imperfect acquaintance with that language, to enjoy the gratification of perusing this product of your learning and ability, yet it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that we have ascertained from gentlemen of the highest character, and excellent English scholars, that both in the original composition of the work, and in this second edition of it, so greatly improved by the new and valuable matter introduced, the main object of your literary industry and care has been to vindicate us and the institutions of this our city Wherefore with hearty good-will we now write this letter to you, at once to congratulate you on your zealous labours, so signally worthy of a Catholic gentleman; and at the same time to express our due acknowledgments for the gift of the above-mentioned book, which you had the kindness to send us. We now earnestly stimulate and encourage you in these disastrous times to proceed with a still more resolute and unrelaxing vigour in your literary career, and to employ the strength and resources of your genus in upholding and championing the cause of the Catholie Church. To conclude,-with the deepest and most loving affection of our heart we impart to you, beloved Son, our Apostolic benediction, to draw down on you the choicest graces of Heaven, and as a testimony of our fatherly regard towards you. "Given at St. Peter's Rome, this 15th day of September, 1859, and in the 15th year of our Pontificate." Mr. Maguire received, some days previously, a large gold medal from the Holy Father, sent as " a slight acknowledgment of his services. The Examiner also contains another document bearing the signature of the Holy Futher. The annexed is a copy of the Pope's reply to the letter of condutence addressed to his Holiness by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland on the occasion of their late meeting in Dublin :-- "To our Venerable Brethren the Archbishops and

rupt the minds of men and if that could be possible, completely to overthrow the Oatholic religion. We, however, placing the most unbounded confi-dence in the most clement Father of Mercies, are full of the most ardent and certain hope that He will strengthen and console us in the midst of our tribulation, and that by His grace and all-powerful will He will bring to a sense of their duty the ene-mies of the Church and the Apostolic See, and thus lead them back to the paths of truth, of justice, and salvation. Now, then, nothing can be more consoling to us than the opportunity which this occasion affords us again and again to assure you of and confirm the affection with which we embrace you all, venerable brethren, in our Lord Jesus Christ. In testimony of this, our extreme will and affection we give from the inmost recesses of our heart, not to you alone, venerable brethren, but to the flocks confided to your pastoral vigilance, our Apostolic benediction.

"Given at Rome, the See of Peter, under the seal of Fisherman, this 22ud day of August, 1859."

THE LAND QUESTION - EVICTIONS .- We have received a communication from a Correspondent, in which some details are given in connection with notices to quit which have been served upon tenants in this county. According to the information thus supplied, the tenantry are industrious, and pay their rents punctually, but adds our correspondent, " they are all ' Papists,' and as some Irish Orangemen and Scotch Presbyterians have been on the look out for land, it is the prevalent opinion amongst the present occupiers, who are 'mere Hirish,' that they are about to be dispossessed for the purpose of making room for those 'men of the right sort.'" Should this be the real state of the case, it is one of great hardship indeed, and sufficient to excite the indiguation of every friend to justice and tair dealing botween man and man. How comes it that experience is lost upon so many of the landlord class? We know that there are excellent landlords in the country, men who voluntary carry out the principle that " Property has its duties as well as its rights," but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the great majority of the class appear to have little or no sympathy with their tenantry, and act, either of themselves or agents, as though they recognised no duty save that of grasping the fruits of the hard-carned toil of their tenantry, and when it suits their purpose, to evict them from their holdings regardless of any just claim which they may have for improvements made by their labor and capital. Through such agencies the workers of evil, no doubt, hope to render the Irish Catholic an "Alien" in the land of his birth. We can imagine the agent whose conduct is described above, exclaiming-

'I and my fellows Are ministers of Fate."

And it must be admitted that there is nothing new in this treatment of the people. Sir John Davis has left it upon record that when the English Pale way first planted all the natives were so clearly expelled that not one Irish family had as much as an acre of freehold in all the five counties of the Pale; and Sir William Petty, the ancestor of the present Marquis of Lansdowne, in referring to the confiscation in Ireland, states that "about 504,000 of the Irish perished, and were wasted by the sword, plague famine, hardship, and banishment, between the 23rd of October, 1641, and the same day in 1652, for whose blood somebody should answer both to God and the King," Yet, if those exterminators were ca-pable of learning anything from the experience of the past, they would find that they are not the ministers of the fate of Ireland-that centuries of penal persocution and heartless evictions have not extinguished the Irish Catholics-and that most assuredly many of their former oppressors have been made "answer," and to suffer too, as may be seen in the records of the Incumbered Estates Court. If this has been the result of the persecution of former days, what chance, let us ask, is there of success at the present time? There may be, and we are grieved to say there is at this moment, individual suffer ing caused by the evictors, but we would just hint to them that, along with being impolitic and unchristian, any attempt to carry out extermination on a large scale as heretofore, would be unsafe. The Irish Celt no longer feels as a mere serf in his own land; neither does he recognise any superiority, physical or otherwise, in his would-be oppressors; besides, he knows that he has powerful friends to aid him in any just resolve; and for all these reasons, we repeat that it would not be safe to carry the Alien" policy too far. - Sligo Champion. The demand for an amnesty has begun in Waterford. Love for Thomas Francis Meagher gave impulse to the the movement there. The gallant young Irish orator who did not stigmatise "the sword" should be proud of his native city ; and we are rejoiced to find that Waterford is proud of him. " Prophets are not bonored in their own country ;" and it is the alleged reproach of one or two other frish cities of higher standing that they are foremost to sneer down their rising men, whilst they are rising, though eager to claim them and worship them when the world has declared them famous. Waterford does not share this reproach; and its fidelity to its gifted young tribune is creditable to its manbood and good sense. The movement has been taken up in other places; and all Ireland joins to give it im" pulse. These exiles may refuse the amnesty. Loving Ireland's freedom and their own dignity better even than the joy (so sweet to the exile's beart) of returning to their native land, to the scenes of child-hood, and to old friendships dearly loved, they may refuse to come back to Ireland till she is free or till they come to help in achieving her freedom. But it is a good, and healthy, and reassuring sign, when Irishmen at home, of all classes and opinions, unite in demanding of the English government an annesty for these mon whose logal "crime" is the highest and holiest patriotic virtues. - The Irishman. The Limerick Reporter announces that Mr. Smith O'Brien has chivalrously taken up the cudgels in favor of the priests and people of Ireland :-- " We are authorised to state that Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, than whom there is not a better landlord within the four seas, is desirous, as a landlord, of excepting himself from the black stigms which Lord Derby would affix to his order by the course he has adopted in this instance. To Mr Smith O'Brien's political motives a party bias cannot be impoted. The hon, gentleman is not a partisan in Imperial or in Irish politics, in which he takes no part whatever; but he feels deeply and intensely on this and on other flagrant injustices perpetrated against priests and people, and he is of opinion that if acts of this nature are permitted without the strongest protest that can be made against them, the results will become developed not only in the complete prostration of public spirit, but in the total annihilation of freedom in any form on the part of the Catholic clergy and Catholic people of Ireland. We are happy in being enabled to know and to announce the opinions of Mr. Smith O'Brien on this highly important subject. There are few men more thoroug ly conversant with the land system in all its details than Mr. Smith O'Brien. There are fewer men who have given so much attention and contributed so much valuable time to the study of the moral and social position of the people BJ immense numbers his opinions are received with deference; by all with respect; and on this subject we know no man who will venture to differ from him, when one thinks seriously on the bearings of the case in all its ramifications, and looks to the future in which a successful onslaught- by Lord Durby is certain to place the material and the moral, not 10 speak of the political, position of the Irish clery and In the meantime other landlords are daily follow-

The remonstrance put forth by the Bishops (with the Emperor's consent), and shared in by the clergy, the people, and the army may be conthat the ministrations and preaching in the Presby terian Assemblies are more blessed of God, and participate more largely in the outpourings of the spirit than in the Established Church. The incompetency of the parsons "to awaken" or "strike the sinner" is not unfrequently hinted at; whilst, under the Presbyterian Ministry, hundreds are every day solemnly impressed and convicted. Parsons them-selves have been so far munipulated as to confess that they were spiritually blind, and had no saving knowledge of the Savior, until the Presbyterian Revivalism had shed the true light of the Gospel on their darkened souls. "I bave heard (says Mr. Bar-four) of a clergyman of the Established Church who came to his pulpit and told his people that ever since he had been amongst them he had preached the Gospel to them as he had been taught, and that he believed he had preached it rightly ; but that he had never known, until then, what it was to have Jesus for his own savior." Another clergyman of the Established Church came one evening to a prayer meeting just to see the work for hunself; he too, was convicted of sin and declared to the minister who visited him, "I feel my usefulness is gone-that Jesus can have nothing more for me to do, and 1 must retire from his public service."-(Brilish Mes senger, p. 30). I have abridged these and other passages. The tendency of these extracts can scarcely be

mistaken; yet the design is so skilfully conducted; now flattering the parsons, now abusing the Catholics-which is always an acceptable service-that a large number of clergymen have thrown themselves pell-mell into the movement, not discerning whither it leads. Even a bishop (Dr Singer, of Meath) in a circular addressed to his clergy, which lies before me, professes " to recognise the hund of God in this remarkable manifestation." "We dare not join," he says, " with those would neglect this remarkable disblay of spiritual affections." "One thing we can do to help forward the Lord's work -we can pray." And for whom does his lordship undertake to pray? For "the ministers whose duty compels them to take a part in this work." Then he recommonds prayer for himself -- " that on us, too, may lall showers of Divine grace, and that we may be made partakers of the refreshment and revival that are promised to the Lord's people." In conclusion, he adds-"Whilst the Spirit is comparatively a stranger to our pulpits, can we wonder that his operations are unknown and anreflected on in our congregations? - (p. 30, Appendix to "A Sermon on Revivals," by Dr. O. S. Dobbin),

Is it come to this that the State-appointed bishop confesses that the spirit has partially forsaken the pulpits of the Establishment, and taken up its above in the excommunicated conventicles of dissent!-There his lordship stands awe stricken in the presence of that fearful epidemic, which raged a little time since among the Baptists and Methodists in you, venerable brethren. But what fitted us, per-America, filling the gaols and asylums with hunacy | haps, most of all with happiness, was the readiness and the meeting-house with blasphemy and inde- with which, yielding to our instructions, and giving cency, and now producing the same deplorable results in the northern province of Ireland-there the mitred chieftain stands, asking for a share in the Presbyterian Revival. If his lordship's views he

Bishops of Ireland, Pius IX.

" Venerable Brethren, health and Apostolic beneliction .- In the midst of troubles so grave and perplexing, full of anguish and bitterness, your dutiral and affectionate letters forwarded to us on the 4th of this month, from Dublin, wherein you had been engaged in synodical action, under the inspiration of Guil's grace, to take counsel together in seasonable aid, with a view to avert the alarming dangers and the ruin likely to result to your flocks from mixed schools, have filled us with no ordinary consolution. This evidence of your pastoral solicitude has been most grateful to us, especially in times like these so tull of evil boding, when it is the dearest wish of our heart that all holy prelates should tax their zeal and solicitude to the utmost extent to vindicate and extend the cause of God and his boly Church. In these very letters we could not mistake in the brightest relief the fidelity, love, and dutifulness for which y in have ever been remarkable towards us and the see of Peter ; at the same time perceiving your bitter. auguish arising from the embarrassing difficulties by which we are surrounded, from the nefarious designs of wicked men who are now making every effort to wage a destructive war against the Church and this Anostolic see. Altho' indeed, this truly religious expression of sentiment, so worthy of Catholic prelates, is not new, and, therefore, not unexpected by us; still it has filled us with the sweetest consolation, and moved as in the most affectionalle manner towards effect to our wishes, you have proclaimed public prayers in your churches. For it need not be observed to you, venerable brethren, that if ever, as is always the case, a necessity existed for assidness | people."

correct, it is plainly his duty to pass over at once to and fervent prayers to God, to confound the evil deing all one in Christ Jesus. How they do love ons another !" On this subject Archdeacon Stopford adds, "I feel bound to give the most solem warning, now uscless establishment; to relieve a Catholic na-sion, when the most artful fabricators of hes, and county of Waterford, who is said to have served sidered, as well in Austria as in France, as the and to enter the most solemn protest against pro- tion from what has been always felt as an unjust propagators of the most revolting political princi- sverytenant on ten townlands with notice to quit.

COTHESTRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE OCTOBER 28, 1859.

of OMARSHAL M'MAHOR. "An enthusiastic Limerick gious liberty is at an end if a man is to be bunted gentleman having applied to the Marshall for the history of his family from the time of their emigration from Ireland to France, received a polite note in reply from his illustrious correspondent stating his inability to become his own historian. Having spent all his life (he says) in military excursions, and far from home, and not being chief of the family, he possesses none of those papers and genealogies that might prove interesting.

EARL DERBY'S DOON DECREE,-Lord Derby's exterminating furor against his Doon tenantry has roused the indignation of all men who are solicitous for the peace, prosperity, and welfare of Ireland. Even foreign journals have taken up the theme. From one of these, the Paris Univers, we translate the follow-ing allusion to his lordship's illustration of the Tenant Right Bill by means of which, had he remained in office, he would ere long have cleared Ireland of every Pupist, lay and clerical. The Univers describes the high-ininded Earl's clearance system as follows : "In Ireland Lord Derby is at this moment carrying out his clearance project ; that is to say, he is clearing his domains of all human briars and brambles that are either incommoding or displeasing him It is even very fortunate that in uprooting these living briars from the soil where they first sprang up and flourished, his lordship contents himself with merely uprooting them by means of a mattock, instead of cutting them piecemeal with the hedging bill and shears of the pruner, as they lop off briars and thistles. Thus torn up and flung to the winds they might put forth blossoms again elsewhere, or wither away and die on the ground according as the air or the sun favoured them, or the contrary. Casting aside all metaphor the simple fact is, that the illustrious Earl of Derby, late Prime Minister of Great Britaiu, is about to thrust a number of families from his lands just at the beginning of winter. They are to go whithersoever hunger and cold may con duct them, and to fare as best they can. If the fathers become pillagers, the sons thieves, and the daughters abandoned ones, whom does that concern? Heaven, perhaps? But heaven is so high, and the earth is so admirably fitted to be ransacked, and to produce millions of mammon, that every thing that does not further this power of production to the highest possible degree by an amount of labour which can only be equalled by the amount of privation which it imposes must needs be pittlessly exterminated." But our French cotemporary has here mercly touched on the general characteristics of the clearance iniquity in Ireland. He seems not to be aware that the late Premier has not only determined to thrust some fourteen families from the hearths round which they had grown from infancy to age and to which they cling with all the affection which men entertain for their native land, but this haughty and imporious lord of the soil seeks to brand one and all of his unhappy victims as if they were so many Gains, with the brand of guilt on their brows. His fiat has gone forth : man, woman, and childpriest and peasant-all are to be included in the same sentence and the same punishment, without trial of their case, without evidence or proof of their having perpetrated any crime! This surely is wrong, injustice, and cruelty enough, but what will people in other parts of the world's when they hear that this wanton injustice is not only defended, but loudly extolled in the very quarters where it should meet with the greatest censure and execuation ! But the tenant wrong in Ireland have been far urgans of more profuse in their laudations of this iniquity than their English cotemporaries, and we have heard of only one protest from the landed proprietors of this country against the adoption of Lord Derby's mode of discovering the perpetrators of murder, and the accessories and harbourers of murderers. That one, according to the Limerick Reporter, is Mr. Smith O'Brien. Our respected cotemporary in an able article on this head says :- " We are authorised to state that Mr. William Smith O'Brien, than whom there is not a better landlord within the four seas, is desirous, as a landlord, of excepting himself from the black stigma which Lord Derby would affix to his order by the course he has adopted towards his tenantry on the Doon estate. To Mr. Smith O'Brien's political motives a party bias cannot be imputed .-The hoa, gentleman is not a partisan in Imperial or frish politics, in which he takes no part whatever. But he feels deeply and intensely on this and on other flagrant injustices perpetrated against Priests and people, and he is of opinion that if acts of this nature are permitted without the strongest protest that can be made against them, the results will become developed not only in the complete prostration of public spirit, but in the total anni n of free. dom in any form on the part of the Catholic Clergy and Catholic people of Ireland. We are happy in being able to know and to announce the opinions of Mr. Smith O'Brien on this highly important subject. There are few men more thoroughly conversant with the land system in all its details than Mr. Smith O'Brien. There are fewer men who have given so much attention and contributed so much valuable time to the study of the moral and social position of the people. By immense numbers his opinions are received with deference, by all with respect ; and on this subject we know no man who will venture to differ from him, when one thinks seriously on the bearings of the case in all its ramifications, and looks future in which a successful ouslaught by to the Lord Derby is certain to place the matorial and moral, not to speak of the political, position of the frish Clorgy and people. We do hope and trust that a movement will be initiated against this audacious, this flagrant, this iniquitous wrong. It should be a movement of no slight or trivial nature, but of the entire landlord class, which does not sympathise with the fierce, implacable attack of Lord Derby-of the entire of the Catholic Clergy, who plainly perceive the audacious insult to their body in the person of a venerable Priest who is plainly said to connive at the perpetration of an atrocious murder-of the tenant farmers to a man, who must see that their tenure depends upon the whim or wish of a lordly owner who charges them, when it suits his fancy, with a crime abhorreut to their nature and inconsistout with every fact that has as yet been ascertained in this case." The suggestion here made is one which should be acted on by every landlord throughout Ireland, who is desirous of making his disapproval and reprobation of a system of eviction which, if it became general on the grounds and for the reasons alleged by the Earl of Derby, would in a very short time produce an Exodus of one half the tenant classes of the land and force the remaining half into its union houses .- Dublin Telegraph. THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE .- The reception gives by this reverend body to the incumbent of St. George's, Belfast, for presuming to hold his own riews upon the Revivals in Ulster, has not been permitted to pass over like any other ordinary nine days' wonder. A fierce Church journal (the Doienshire Protestant), a very competent judge in the case, opens a heavy battery upon the Alliance and its claims to "evangelicism." Here is a sample :--" The Alliance, as everyone knows, is founded upon the principle of Christian charity. Members of different religious denominations meet together upon one common ground, and endeavor to persuade the world at large to re-utter the old plaudits of the heathen, 'See how these Christians love one another!' The theory is admirable; is the practice of the Alliance equal to the theory? Now, on this subject of ' Re-vivals,' our opinion has already been expressed, and we have no need to repeat it. But if anything would tend to shake our opicion as to the reality of the good that people say has been done, the proceedings of the Revivalists at the evening meeting of the Evangelical Alliance on Thursday last would be very likely to have that effect. An old member of the executive conneil of the Alliance-the Rev. William M'll wa ne, of Beifast -stood up to give exprestion to his views on the subject of the Ravival movement. As journalists we protest against the way in town waited the arrival of the which Mr. Al'Ilwaine was treated. Oivil and reli- France at the railway station.

down because he happens to have an opinion of his own, and has the courage to stand up and declare that opinion, even when he knows that it is unpopular. It is not fair, it is not grateful, it is not manly, it is not decent, that, at a meeting of people professing Obristianity, conversion should be proved by blackguardism, and Christianity represented as it might have been by a flock of geese. 'The rev. gentleman,' says the News Letter, ' concluded amid bisses, and as he left the hall immediately after the bissing was renowed at his departure.' Noble manifostation of Christian charity and of the blessed effects of the Revival movement! And these are the sort of people that prate about the honest Orangemen being vastly improved, this Twelfth of July, and declare that all rancour and ill-feeling have disappeared in Ulster. These are the sort of people that rate the Orangemen about their unchristian conduct, in cheris.ing the memory of William and thinking of the day of the Boyne! We cannot allow Mr. M Ilwaine to be bounded down, either by a 'Christian' meeting, or by a portion of the press, without standing up in the name of 'fair play,' and of much out-raged 'civil and religious liberty.' Is a man not to be allowed a conscience in these days? Is a man to have his Christianity subjected to Lynch law ?-Is American mob license to be imported into this country as well as American religionism? Verily Mr. M'Ilwaine might doubt that his interrupters were exhibiting a very Christian spirit when they were canting of 'the cause of God,' and hissing a Christian minister! The Evangelical Alliance has done much good many times. The idea of uniting all Christian denominations in brotherly love and unity was a grand one. The tree was fine in leaves and flowers, but the fruit was in Belfast like apples of Sodom. There are some people whose 'Christian charity' means the right to abuse those who differ from them-the right to say anything they like against you, but to ban you the minute you say a word against them. If this is to be part of the work of the Revival movement we warn the friends of it that they will disgust the lovers of fair play, of order, and of decency ; and that, long after the good effects of such meetings as that held in Belfast have passed away many men will gladly remember the ability with which Revivalists can hiss, and infidels will shrug the shoulder, as they descant on 'Evangelical black gnardism."

The Drogheda Argus has the following remarks on the Galway steam packet question, with special re-terence to a recent letter of Sir C Roney, in which that gentleman, well or ill-informed, took it upon him to warn the public that the Whig government had it in contemplation treacherously to withdraw the mail grant from Galway :- Galway and the English Government. It will be borne in mind that the Whigs have always been the greatest enemies to the commercial prosperity of this country ; any spirit of enterprise evinced by Irishmen has been treated by them as hostile to English interests. There is the Galway line of steamers established by that able gentleman Mr. Lever. It was not until Lord Derby's government accoded to power that he succeeded in getting the mail contract; and when the present government returned to office their first act was to appoint a commission, ostensibly for the purpose of inquiring into all mail contracts, but in reality to condemn the contract of the late government with a view to have it repudiated by parliament. If they succeed in carrying out this nefarious intention the fault will lie with the Irish members who support them, because Lord Derby's support would not for an instant think of repudiating an agreement entered into with a company upon the faith of which the latter have contracted for powerful ocean steam ships. It is time that the Irish people should speak out upon this matter, and warn their representatives not to support the ministry should they endeavor to get the contract annulled. This is not a local, but a purely national question, in which the interests of the nation are involved. If the Galway enterprise be smothered by the Whigs there will be no chance for the success of any future undertaking in Ireland; English gold will be too powerfully influential to be resisted Sir Cusack Roney, has pledged himself to prove that "it is the intention of the present government to endenvor to set aside the contract with the Lever Company for the conveyance of the mails through Ireland, and that the effort is to be made next session of par liament by means of the re-appointment of the committee on packet contracts." Now if this gentleman which they have been charged they will unquestion- | that he is not like unto them .-- Telegraph. ably carry it into effect, unless the people of Ireland at once take up the matter in hands, and call upon their representatives to give opposition to the go-vernment in parliament. The Whig and Tory parties are equally balanced, and neither could hold office unless supported by the Irish party. The present government hold office as much on suffrance as did the Tories, and to continue in office they must have the support of the Liberal members from Ireland. If the latter be true to their country they will thwart a scheme the most sefarious that has been consocted since the Union ; a scheme which has for its object the destruction of one of the greatest and most useful enterprises that was ever originated for the benefit of this country. The call made to the gentry and merchants of Ireland to invest their capital in the Galway Stoamship Company has been liberally responded to nearly all the shares remaining have been taken .-The company have now become national; they are not exclusively English capitalists but Irish gentlemen and merchants residing in the north, south, and west, and when so many are interested in it; when the enterprise has taken a thoroughly national turn. we hope that every constituency in the country will call upon their members to stand by the mail contract in parliament, and not allow the company to be deprived of a cubsidy to which they are justly

CAPTAIN M'OLINFOOK .- The New y Examiner says "It may not be generally known that this distinguished navigator, who has just returned from a successful expedition, iu quest of the gallant Franklin and his party, is a nativo of Dundalk. We understand his father was the collector of customs here for many years, and that his kindness and affability won him troops of friends amongst the merchants and mercantile classes. At a very early ago his dis-tinguished son evinced a fondness for the sea, and joined the navy as a 'middy' when a mere boy. H was, as may be expected, a great favorite with his young companions, but he was hardly less so with the old 'sults' who saw something bold and daring in the Irish youth. He has by his indomitable courage and perseverance earned for himself a niche in the temple of fume, and added another name to the long list of illustrious Irishmen. We have not heard of his being feted in England, and we hope his nationality has had nothing to do with what we consi-dered at least neglect. If some soldier of fortune came home with his sword reeking with the blood of the slain, and perhaps the innocent slain too, we would hear of banquets and grand speeches. But the bloodless warrior who has braved a thousand dangers more terribie than the field of battle in a desperate forlorn hope to recover his lost countrymen meets none of those congratulations that most undoubtedly he and his companions deserve."

Sin Jours LAWRENCE.- Great preparations which had been in progress in the city of Londonderry for entertaining Sir J. Lawrence at a grand banquet, were checked by an unwelcome letter from Sir John intimating that the state of his health compelled him to decline the proffered bonor.

PROTESTANTISM IN THE NINETBENTH CENTURY. Whilst not a day passes without bringing us some aggravated account of the obtrusion of the hired emissaries of perversion into the abodes of our poor, or wherever else they can, by force or stratagem, effect un entrance, crime, corruption, and infidulity are gradually reducing the towns, citics, and rural districts of England to the awful condition in which those ancient places of antiquity, Sodom and Gomorrab, were when, as Holy writ tells us, they were utterly destroyed by the hand of the Almighty, in fearful punishment of their sins and enormities of every kind. This state of things has long been denied by the Protestant clergy and Protestant press of the empire, but it has at length become so glaring and notorious, that here and there a lay or a clerical champion of the State creed is compelled to be sufficiently honest and candid to admit the fact. On this head the Morning Herald, a journal as especially distinguished for its anti-Catholic prejudices as for its ultra-Protestant predilections, contained a remarkable article a few duys ago, plainly proving what we have so frequently before stated. The article, extracts from which we give elsewhere, after speaking sanguinely of the prospects, of the position, importance, and influence of the "City Mission,' its annual income (£35,000), and the number of its missionaries (360), proceeds to state what these 360 gentlemen have done, and ought to do, in order to deserve what they demand, namely, a further increase to this enormous revenue. The picture, drawn by the hand of a friend, admirer, and professor of Protestantism as it is, and an inveterate enemy and traducer of Catholicism as it ever has been, is shocking indeed, and thus, one of the leading organs and champions of the Reformed faith admits that within three centuries after the establishment of the Reformation in England there is so much irreligion and infidelity in one city, that though some 400 clergymen are employed to teach the first principles of Christianity, their labors have hitherto been in vain, and vice, impiety, and crime, crying aloud to Heavon for vengeauce, are daily and hourly increasing, and spreading like pestilence over the length and breadth of the land. Who will say that this is not a frightful, yet, alas, too true a picture? No wonder that at length the agents of proselytism are called upon to reform those who, though nominally belonging to their creed, have in reality no creed to reform. No wonder that so vast a portion of the denizens of the modern Babylon of England eschew all good works and delight in evil doings when their religious teachers tell them that the recording angel of Protestantism takes no note, and makes no account of the good deeds performed either by the parent stock or the offshoots of their church? No wonder that they live and die as they are described by one who, has announced this with the view of giving the Irish | though defending and professing the creed which people timely warning, he should be thanked for it, bas produced such pests and excresences of humanity because if the ministry possess the intention with stands afar off like the Pharisees thanking Heaven

RESEGRATION OF THE ORBISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL. TUAN .- It is most gratifying to learn that the sub scription list for this landable undertaking is rapidly filling up, and it is confidently hoped that a sufficient sum will be very soon realised for the good work in hands. At a meeting of the committee on Thursday, Mr. P. Mangan, in the most generous and liberal manner, offered his premises on the Galway Road, (lately occupied by the Jumpers, as a Mission House) for the accommodation of the Christian Brothers, until the new building was crected on the site given by the Archbishop. Pending the making of the necessary repairs, it was determined to communicate with the Brothers, and request they would accordingly make arrangements for the re-opening of the Schools, which were heretofore productive of so much real and lasting benefits to the rising generation of Tuam and its vicinity .- Tuam Ilerald.

LORD DERNY'S EXAMPLE .- The Nation has the following :- "The principle on which Lord Derby is acting with his tenantry at Doon has received a rather unexpected development in the north of Ireland. A noble Lord who owns estates in Donegal, and keeps cattle as well as tenants thereupon, has recollected that three of his cows within some months past got into bog holes, and were either drowned or so much injured as to necessitate their being killed. True it is that no one ever as much as suspected that the animals had been maliciously destroyed and true it is also that their flesh was cut up and eaten with much satisfaction by the employes of his Lordship; yet the fact remains that the cows were lost in the log holes. At this point Lord Derby's principle of holding the community responsible comes in happily, and the noble landlord in the north has availed himself of it. He has-we write on the authority of the Derry Standard-levied the sum of L60 as a fine on the tenants of the district in which were the fatal bog holes into which his cows went to bathe and lost their lives ! Twenty pounds for each cow he must have, or there is the 'notice to quit,' and out go the tenants on the world ! There is no use in our staring at it. The thing muy be done, and done strictly according to law. There is no safety for the Irish tenantry against any whim no matter how cruel or ridiculous, of their landlords."-Again the Free Press of Tipperary says :-"I have to inform you that Vincent Scully, M.P. for Cork county, has served notice to quit on his tenantry on the townlands of Gurtnacoolugh, Allen, Ballneil, and Pallas-Donohill, although I am informed every one of them has paid the last March rent. All the small tenants and paupers were cleared off this property some time since, and as those who remain pay a high rent it is difficult to guess at what the reason of this proceeding may be. I merely chronicle the fact, the accuracy of which may be relied on."

THE MURDER OF MR. THOMAS JESSOP .- From the subjoined statement, published in the Dublin Evening Mail, there would appear to be a reasonable hope that justice, too often balked, is likely to overtake the assassin or assassing, of the ill-fated Mr. Jessop, whose murder in the county of Westmesth long since must have all but escaped public recollection -"In consequence of some information which we are not yet at liberty to divalge, head-constable Kennedy, of Clara, King's county, received instructions on Wednesday to search for and apprehend a man named Greagh, a resident in the neighborhood, against whom information had been lodged of his had previously been obnoxious to the head-constable's suspicions, in consequence of his systemmatically absenting himself from his own house, and sleeping at the house of a man named Manion, about builf a mile from the town of Clara. Accordingly, on Weilnesday night, head-constable Kennedy, accompanied by a detachment of police, proceeded to Raheen, Manion's residence; and, having obtained admission, Creagh was discovered in bed with Manion and another man, whose name has not transpired. Crengh was immediately given in charge to the police, and the head-constable proceeded to search the house... Under the bolster of the hed in which the three men were asleep he found a pair of pistols, capped and loaded, and, on further search, a gun, also louded, was discovered, with a bullet mould and a quantity of powder and shot. Creagh is in custody, and Manion is to be summoned to the petty sessions of Chara for having unlicensed arms in his possession, the harony being proclaimed under the Grime and Oatrage Act. Manion is a man who has bitherto held a respectable position, being the confident al caretaker on the lands of Raheen, the property of three ladies residing in the vicinity of Dublin. It is pretty evi-dent, from the precautions taken by Greagh, and his

GREAT BRITAIN.

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The Jasuirs in Epinsonon.-We are happy to find that the Jesuit Fathers are making great progress with their new church at Laurston, and great hopes are entertained of its being opened early the following year. The works are under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, oue of the Fathers of the So-ciety. At Leith the Rev. Fathar Noble, together with the Rev. Mr. Gubbins, have made arrangements for undertaking the working of this church. They have already made arrangements for the erection of the presbytery and other buildings connected with the same. The building will be built from designs by Mr. Pugin.

THE STRIKE -- From information obtained in the course of yesterday in quarters the most trustworthy it is now beyond a doubt that the Strike taking a fresh start from recent events, is beginning to as-sume a new phase, decidedly adverse to the interests of the masters, and placing the inveterate obstinacy and determination of the men in a still stronger light. Until now, with a crifling and irregular exception, the contest has been confined within the limits of the metropolitan postal area, but the emissaries of the Paviors' Arms' Convention have at length crossed the Ticino, so to speak, and are now preparing to engage the enemy on entirely new ground. "War to the knife!" was the phrase used yesterday by a man who has taken a conspicuous part in the movement from the beginning to symbolize the course of action which the members of the Conference are now resolved to pursue .--Times.

REVIVALS IN WALES. --- Simultaneously with the outbreak of Revivals in Ireland religious meetings on a large scale were held in various parts of the principality, and the movement has since been making considerable progress. The effects produced on those who attend these gatherings appear to be si-milar to those described in the accounts from Ireland. Some fall to the ground shrieking and crying while others indulge in an hour or two of prayer. --The addresses of the preachers are fervent and enthusinstic, and the excitement nuder which they labor is easily communicated to a Welsh audience .--At Aberystwith the Revival seemed to be dying out fast, but within the last week or two it has derived fresh strongth from quite an unexpected source. A party of militia men are stationed in the town, and they have come to the determination to hold daily prayer meetings. Not satisfied with those "spiritual exercises," as they are termed, once a day, the men now assemble every morning before parade and every evening after parade. In Pembrokeshire and Carmartheashire the Revivalists say the movement is rapidly gaining ground, and preachers who have been listened to for many years by their congregations with the atmost composure now produce an extraordinary effect. No attempt, however, has yet been made to show that crime has decreased in consequence of this change.

A REVIVAL IN THE NORTH .--- A certain Mr. acd Mrs. Palmer, from America, have been getting up a revival in Nowcastle :- Oo one oneasion last week they had the Brunswick Wesleynn chapel. Mrs. Palmer delivered a long address in the nature of a seriaon. She exhorted all persons to come to the feet of Jesus. She was followed by her hueband, who urged them to kneel around the railing of the communion table. The first who moved was a young having been implicated in Jessop's murder. Greagh girl; she left her seat near the rails, advanced and was taken by the hand by Mr. Palmer, who led her to the rails, and and she koelt. Then gradually other persons rose from their seat- and went and knelt at the rails. Frayers by different persons were offered up. One poor fellow in the uniform of a roldier became, during one of the provers terribly excited, and, throwing his arms widely about, called loudly on Jesus to save him. His face became almost livid with his exertions, and there was likely to bo a "scene ;" everbody's attention was attracted towards him, when Mr. Palmer having given out a verse of a hymn, the voices of the congregation were raised and drowned the poor feliose's cries. Among those within the rails as converts from wickedness, were two girls aged three or tour years le-Globe

> DR. SERTHURST .- This prisoner still remains in forsemonger-lane Gaof, under a respited sentence of death and not the least intimation appears to have been given, as to what will be final decision of the advisers of the Crown, in reference to his ulti-mate fate. In answer to inquiries that have been made of the gaol officials, it has been stated that no communication whatever has been received from the Longe allies respecting the prisoner for his respite, and this is all they know upon the subject; but every day an order is expected from the Secretary of State, directing what punishment shall be inflicted in lies of the capital sentence.... During the last few days, a peragraph, copied from an evening journal, has been going the round of the papers, to the effect that inquiries were being instituted with regard to other crimes supposed to have been committed by the prisoner; but from all the information that can be acquired from the best sources, it appears that this statement is entirely without foundation, and that no such inquiries are going on, and the only question under consideration is what ought to be done with the prisoner, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case. Dr. Smetharst still appears to think that he shall receive a free pardon, and, pending the decision of the Government, he is, by the order of the visiting justices, relieved from all the labor that is, under ordinary circumstances, required to be performed by a convict His brother visits him once a week, and he has not seen or communicated with any other person. CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE IN A DITCH .- In a ditch at Alexandria there is lying one of the greatest curiosities in the world. It is the property of the British nation; but the British nation in general does not seem to care about it. The case is different however, with some sections of the British public who. pass through Sgypt, in their passage to or from In . lin or Australia; the majority bring away a portion of this curiosity, it being nothing more nor les than Cleopatra's Needle. There it lies in a ditch, the but end of the shuft embedded in the earth. The last time the writer saw it (not very long ago) a Briton was sitting upon it, knocking of enough of the inscribed stone for himself and fellow traveller with a hammer. The writer expostulated with his brother Briton, and reminded him that relic of bygoue days did not belong to him, but had been hundsomely presented to the British nation, and therefore bolonged to it. "Well I know it does," he answered, "and as one of the British nation I mena to have my share." An officer of the Bengal Engineers, who was coming home on sick leave, protested that the removal of the Needle to England was not only feasible bat, comparatively, an easy task. "Gaptain, (now Admiral) W. H. Smyth, of the Royal Mary," he added, "one of the most scientific officers in the service, who was out here for many years surveying, on his return to England represented to the British Government that the Needle might he easily removed, and at a comparatively small cost." Mehemet Ali gave to the British this Needle, and to the French the obelisk now in Paris. The latter was then upwards of 500 miles from Alexandria. The French at once set to work to remove their gift, and, great as the difficulty was, they accomplished 'their task gallantly, and set the obelisk up in their beautiful city of Paris, where it adorns the Place de la Concorde .- Dickent's All the Year Round.

entitled. The culture of Indian corn, says a Connaught paper, is occupying the attention of some of the gentry of this neighborhood. We saw a few days ago some which grew at Ardmore, the property of Thomas M. Persse, Esq., and it looked as rich and as healthy as if it grew in the most fertile fields of America. It would be well if gentlemen and farmers in all parts of Ireland, where this grain is now so much used, would at once turn their attention towards its cultivation.

The tide of emigration from this district, says the Nenagh Guardian, to the west still flows on uninterruptedly. Hardly a day passes that Mrs. Hill's conches are not laden with emigrants for America, and the parting scenes witnessed are often very affecting.

We find the following in the Tipperary Advocate : A Tipporary friend writes :- Strange doings in these quarters, Mr. Editor. The Tory Lord-owner of a property in Doon threatens to exterminate every tenant off that doomed locality, and, as if we had men in Tipperary resolved to sustain as high a character, in the same rathless work, out comes Mr. Vincent Scully, the Tenant-right M.P. for Cork. On last Saturday the latter served Notice to Quit ou all his tenants on the land of Alleon, Gurtnacoola, Pallas, and Ballyneil-though not a man of these owes six pence of rent, and though he weeded this property of most of its population long since." These tonants always paid punctually to a very high rent, but it is thought they must hear another twist of the ser-w. or else.

The Clonmel papers announce that on Monday the and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell and suite, arrived in Clonmel by the 2 p.m. train, and immediately proceeded to Nowtown Anner, where they will remain for some days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Osborno. About 150 of the inbabitants of the town waited the arrival of the ex-Royal Family of

A PATRIOTIC EXTERMINATOR -" Honest" Vincent Scully, John Sadleir's friend and cousin, whom a sordid little gang of place-beggars, in the Vestry-room of the South Church, Cork, by a clever fraud, made member for the county, is putting the screw on his tenants, with the "Notice to Quit." "Honest" Vincent has proved himself a clever "exterminator" ere now ; but, whilst they rage at Derby, his friends have not a word to whisper against the "Tenant right mimber."-The Irishman.

LANDLORD AND TRNANT .-- A popular paper (the Meath People) gives prominence to the subjoined statement, showing how a landlord of the Tory class deals with his tenantry :- " The Hon. Richard Max- my inside. (Laughter.) well, brother of Lord Farnham, had a tenant holding eight acres of ground, who thought well of emi- | fore it ? grating to America, and desired to sell his interest in the farm. The landlord wished him to stop at home, as he saw him to be industrious and improving : but, as he had made up his mind to leave, the landlord desired him to have a value put upon the interest by a competent person. This was done by Mr. James Kilroy, of Turin, who said that M'Cabe should get £50. 'Are you satisfied,' said the Hon. Mr. Maxwell? 'Yes,' replied M'Cabe. 'I am sorry you are leaving,' was the rejoinder ; 'but since you are determined, come to me before you go and I will give you £20 additional.' We could not add a word.

OF COURSE .- One of the most signal instances of genuine courage was recently illustrated by a countryman of ours, Daniel Shea, in rescuing off the coast of England, the crew of a French lugger .-He was rewarded with a gold medal by the French Government, and the crew with silver medals. Shea was a coxwain of a lifeboat. Twice bailled by the raging surf, he still persevered, and, in a succession of runs through a desperate sea, he landed the shinwrecked crew without the loss of a man. The heroism of the widow's son who lost his life at Berehavan this year, is a still prouder contribution to the history of selfsacrificing devotion. He perished in the atlempt, and we never heard, beyond a few local contributions, that the widow's loss was alleviated by the generosity of the owners or charterers of the ship or of the Board of Trade !- Freeman.

THE DOON MURDER .- The Limerick Reporter states that the "O'Briens, charged with the murder of Crowe, were again taken from the county gaol on Monday, and brought under a strong escort of police to Doon. On Tuesday they were recommitted for eight days more. This is the third committal and recommittal of these men."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE .- The following extraordinary statement appears in the second edition of the Evening Freeman :-"Ballinvobe, Oct, 8th.-The most fearful excitement has been created in Ballinrobe and its district, by the report of an attempt on the part of a Protestant clergyman to shoot the Rev.

Mr. Lavelle, of Partry. Details are yet wanting, but Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Prince de the case is to be tried in Ballinrobe on Tuesday next. Conde, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, The Rev. Mr. Lavelle himself came to Ballinrohe last night, and being perceived by a few persons on entering was instantly surrounded by an immense multitude, who, releasing his horse from the car, drew it at fall speed to St. Mary's, cheering vehefruitful parent of all this trouble and excitement ?" other day, for want of room, and he died there.]

companious in sleeping with loaded firearms under their pillows, that they were prepared for a bloody resistance in case their apprehension should be attempted.

EFFECT OF THE REVIVAL. - At a meeting of the Newtownards Board of Poor-law Gu rdians, a few days ago, George Crumlin, a stout-looking lad, aged 17 years, applied for admission.

The Chairman-What is the matter with you? Applicant -- I had what they call the "revival" about four weeks ago. After that I lost my sight and sneech for a time, and I think it is working in

The Chairman-How did you support yourself be

Applicant-I was working journeywork at the weaving. I have not wrought eince it.

The Chairman--- What do you feel the matter with rou?

Applicant-I feel a very severe pain there (placing his hand upon the region of his stomach). I suspect it is nervousness working in my breast .--Sometimes it is not so had, but at other times I can neither see nor speak.

The Chairman - How long is it since you were struck with the revival.

Applicant-1 think I was a week and two or three days well out of the revival before this came on me it is three weeks past.

The Chairman-Was it at a revival meeting you took it? Applicant --- No, sir; it was at a neighbour's

house

The Chairman-Was there any preaching going on ?

Applicant-No, sir.

The Chairman-Why do you call it a revival attack?

Applicant-Hecause I called out for mercy the same as the rest, and found peace. (Laughter.)

Captain M'Leroth - Had you never had an attack before of the same kind ? Had you any pains about the stomach ?

Applicant-Yes, sir, I had. I think it is in the same place, only it is growing severer since. When I was bad this pain cume about the time I was seeking for my salvation.

Captain M'Leroth - Are you not lit to work noa ;

Applicant-No, sir.

Mr. Nicholson-Have you got no relief from the dispensary doctor.

The Chairman read a letter from Dr. Russell, of Bangor, certifying that the applicant was very ill, and wished to be admitted.

Mr. Nicholson (to applicant) -- Are you not able to work ?

Applicant-No, sir.

Captain M'Leroth-Admit him till he gets well-Admitted.

[If the revival goes on this fashion amongst weavers, tuilors, milliners, spinsters, &c., the poor-rates in Ulster will be pretty high by and by : as one result of the revivals it seems the Belfast Lunatic Asylum mently the whole time. Why does not Government is so full that they can admit no more patients. One put a stop to the system of proselytism, which is the lunatic they were obliged to cart off to the juil the

Rumors are current of a split in the English Oabinet on the Chinese question.

Robert Stephenson, engineer, is in a dying state.

More than 200 persons in the New Bailey Prison, Salford, have been attacked by a strange species of cholers, for which no particular cause has been discovered. Owing to the promptisude and skilful treatment of Mr. Scott, the prison surgeon, none of the persons affected had perished.

.ºcTHESTRUE WATNESS AND CHICHCHCHRONICLE 24 OCTOBER 28,11859.

cerity and disinterestedness the should commence Priest, so does the infidel; if he eats fat meat on Protestants. The Catholic criminal is one who effect that this announcement, if allowed to go to his career, as champion of an Irish, instead of an Fridays and fast days, so does the infidel; if he is as nearly a Protestant as possible; one who the world uncon tradicted, would have upon the Trne Witness. Italian nationality. This is what the Bishop of Orleans' Pastoral suggests.

The Persia and Jason bring us European dates to the 17th inst. It does not appear that the position of affairs on the Continent had much improved. A Congress, at which Great Britain will be represented, is again spoken of. Garibaldi, who is, it seems, at the head of a large body of brigands, was doing his best, by means of incendiary proclamations, to incite the people of Italy to violence. In the commercial world -Breadstuffs were reported "quiet" but "stendy" -provisions, dull and without special change.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car-riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. DIOCESS OF TORONTO. - The Rev. Dr. Lynch, Father of the Order of Lazarists, of Niagara, New York, has been appointed by the Single copies, three pence; can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot; W. Dulton's, 3 St. Lawrence Main Street; and at Mrs. Williamson's Registry Holy See Bishop of Alschmos in partibus, and Co-adjutor of the Bishop of Toronto.

> The subjoined, containing the thanks of the Ladies of Charity of the St. Patrick's Congregation, reached us too late for insertion in our last week's issue. We congratulate the Ladies of Charity on the success of their Bazaar :---

A CARD.

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Congregation have much pleasure in announcing that they have realised by their recent Bazaar the sum of Bight Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and for this most successful result in a time of general depression, they beg, on behalf of the orphans, to return their most sincere thanks. The public generally are entitled to their gratitude, but especially the Irish Congregations of this city-the never-failing support of the Orphans; on this occasion, as on all others, they responded generously to the call of charity, and filled the spacious hall, evening after evening, to the great encouragement of the ladies conducting the Bazaar. To them, one and all, the ladies return their best thanks, that what they so freely gave will be repaid an hundred fold, both in this life and that which is to come.

To those persons of other religious denominations, who contributed to this excellent charity, many thanks are due, as also to those journals that kindly noticed the Bazaar. The city press with few exceptions show, year after year, a generous and liberal spirit in regard to this charity, and hence it is that the Ladies of Charity desire now to thank them in a very particular manner. Montreal, Oct. 24, 1859.

OUR PROTESTANT COTEMPORARIES. - The yet of yielding, or even of a disposition to yield unanimity with which our aforesaid cotemporaries condemn the course, and reasoning of the TRUE WITNESS is very consoling to us ; it assures us of the wisdom of the course that we pursue, and of the truth of the reasonings by which we defend our policy. Next to the approbation of our ecclesiastical superiors, we are, we confess, anxious to merit and obtain the condemnation of the non-Catholic press.

But our religion enjoins us to be ever ready to give every man a reason for the faith that is in us. This is why we address ourselves to the Herald, and Commercial Advertiser; and for this purpose we propose to notice and reply to, the remarks with which those journals have been pleased to honor us.

The Herald will not " for one moment admit" WITNESS, but by the catechism of the Protes-"by nature born in sin, and the children of wrath." Or in other words "children of the devil." For this "fact" the Protestant Church of England, not the TRUE WITNESS, is responsible ; the said Protestant Church with teaching a lie, The Herald contends that he is not " ungenerous in calling a convert to Catholicity an exproach any man with an accident of his birth, or with former errors which he has repudiated, is very ungenerous. What would the Herald think This however is a matter of opinion; but when the Herald charges us with arguing, " that as the unbaptised infant cannot be held responsible for its Satanic paternity, therefore the adult convert to Romanism should not be held responsible for abandoning the Faith of his fathers"-our cotemporary is guilty of an error in his statement of facts. Such an argument no Catholic, no one but a person grossly ignorant of the relative positions of Catholicity and Protestantism, would ever dream of employing-and for this reason. An adult convert from Protestantism to Catholicity, or "Romanism" as the Herald terms it, does not abundon one shred " of the Faith of his Protestant fathers ;" because there is no one article of Christian doctrine held by Protestants which is not held and taught in its integrity by the Catholic Church. A Protestant in becoming a Catholic no more abandons " the Faith of his fathers," than does the infidel abandon the faith (!) of his fathers when he becomes a Christian; because the Protestant differs from the Catholic, not in that he believes solely because he denies or Protests against something which the latter does believe, and holds, as of divine revelation. On every pointant differs from the Romanist, the former agrees volutionists to excuse in the eyes of the world with the infidel; whilst it is in virtue of that their atrocities against their legitimate rulers, alone whereon he agrees with the Romanist, that he is in any sense entitled to the designation of a Christian. If the Protestant denies the Real Presence in the B. Sacrament of the Altar, so fore the Emperor of the French intends to set does the infidel; if he repudiates the invocation of the Saints, and witholds from the Blessed

on every conceivable point, in virtue of which be is a Protestant, he is indistinguishable from the atheist and the infidel.

But in that the Protestant is a Christian, in any sense, it is in virtue solely of that wherein he agrees with the Romanist. Because he has been baptised; because perhaps-for who can tell what a Protestant believes ?---because ner-haps he still, with the Romanist, holds the doctrines of the Messialiship of Christ ; of the Atonement, and Sacrifice of the Cross; of the Trinity -though we believe that there are but very few amongst Protestants who still hold that doctrine. But at all events, no matter what he disbelieves, it is only in virtue of that wherein he agrees with the Romanist, that the Protestant is, in any ance of all the duties enjoined by Romanism; sense of the word, a Christian. This being so -and we challenge the Herald to contradict it gular in their reception of the Sacraments .--what a consummate fool, what a thrice sodden Whilst on the other hand, we should see that idiot, would not that Catholic be, who should the most honest, the most sober, peaceful and speak of a convert from Protestantism to Ca- chaste amongst them, were those who lived as littholicity as having " abandoned the Faith of his fathers." This is a question of fact, not of opi-nion; and to settle it against us, the *Herald* has in fact that resemble one another more completebut to mention one single article of the Christian Iy, in every respect, than do a very bad Catho-Faith, as held by the Protestant community in lie and a sound Non-Catholic, or Protestant ; general, as having been revealed by Christ Him- now certainly it is not the lesson taught by hisself-which is not held by Catholics, or which fory that the worst Catholics, that is those who the converted Protestant " abandons" when he least observe the precepts of the religion which becomes a Romanist.

puts in our mouth is one which no one but a person grossly ignorant of the relative positions of Catholicity and Protestantism, would ever dream of employing; and it is because the Herald is as ignorant as a child of the very alphabet of Romanism, that he attributes such an argument to us. Of the Herald's utter ignorance of the for he therein speaks of us as of one " icho, ive morality to Lower Canada, whose population is, suppose, would hardly admit the validity of our baptism."

Now if the Herald had the slightest smattering of a knowledge of Catholic doctrine; were he only but very moderately acquainted even with ecclesiastical history, he would know that the Church teaches, and anathematizes all who bec, than in those of New York? or that the contradict that teaching, that the baptism of heretics is valid.

"Si quis dixerit, Baptismum, qui etiam datur ab hæreticis in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, verum Baptismum : anathema sit."-Conc. Trid. Sess. VII. c. iv.

would impugn the validity of his Baptism, be- honestly thank God that we are not altogether cause he is a Protestant, is a proof his utter ignorance of the rudiments of Romanism; and

should be a warning to the poor man henceforward not to write about subjects of which he knows nothing. Our cotemporary concludes his assault upon the TRUE WITNESS by a pious pecuniary consideration, he hesitates not to aswish, which we cite as a valuable illustration of our thesis, that by its nature, Protestantism is more akin to infidelity than to Christianity .-from Protestantism struggling for readmission to the church of his 'immediate ancestors'-i.e., of his ' parents in the flesh.""

" Every convert from Protestantism," says the Herald, without distinction. The convert from Unitarianism, from Swedenborgianism, and from Mormonism, as well as from Anglicanism, Presbyterianism, or Methodism. Truly our cotemporary's wish, though an emineutly Protestant one, is not likely to be gratified. Many have to prate about " abating nuisances ;" but we tell been the converts, from all sects of Protestant- him, and every honest Protestant father of a faism, to the Catholic Church; yet very rare indeed have been those who have relapsed, or who spects the purity of his children, and the chastity of have returned to their heresy like the dog to its his daughters, must look upon his paper as a movomit. We remember at this moment only one of any note-the famous Protestant historian Gibbon-as having abandoned, after having once | sertion to indecent advertisements, as a filthy felembraced, the Catholic Faith, and returned to his Protest again; and to the Christian the example of Gibbon is not encouraging, whatever it may be to the Protestant. We must however say a few words to the Commercial Advertiser. Having had occasion some time ago to reprimand the editor of that journal for giving, like | and the " Saints of St. Anne," are, just now, too many of his filthy Protestant cotemporaries in Canada, insertion to obscene and immoral advertisements, he ceased to exchange with this aware, left the Catholic Church ; but, as yet, have office, though he still continues the practice of criticising and misrepresenting us to his readers. Our offence is that of which the Herald likewise complains-viz., the reproduction in our columns of the criminal statistics of Ireland and of England, and the conclusions at which, from the comesting. parison of those statistics, we arrived. Neither Herald nor Commercial Advertiser, however, attempt to impugn either the accuracy of those statistics, or the legitunacy of our deductions from those premises; but content themselves with simply abusing the TRUE WITNESS. Such being the case, it is unnecessary for us to enter into any very lengthy argument with either of our opponents. But the Advertiser, unable to resist the evidence of the criminal statistics of the British Isles, refers us to those of the United States, which he requests us to compare with those of Catholic Lower Canada; and wherein he anticipates that we shall find an ample refutation of our thesis, that a Catholic atmosphere is favorable to the growth of morality. Had we the statistics to which our cotemporary refers us at hand, we should not hesitate to apply the test offered to us by the Commercial Advertiser; and remembering the "Sickles' Tragedy," and the amount of criminality in the United States in which that transaction was but as a drop of water in the ocean-we should have no doubt as to the result. We admit, of course, that a considerable the young lady surrounded by surtors; but who, ant press; and from these we may judge how share of that criminality belongs to the Catholic population, or rather to that portion of the population which by birth ought to be Catholic. But then the Commercial Advertiser will please to observe that this by no means invalidates our man, an organ of a Protestant Episcopal sect in than it used to be a few years ago. thesis, but rather confirms it. There is a crimi- the United States, has most unwarrantably prenal Catholic population in the United States; sumed to claim a monopoly in the interesting journal of case of a series of outrages renewed but that criminal population is made up entirely batch of converts, by openly asserting through every Sunday against the clergymen of Saint alities ; and if he desires to be respected for con- Virgin the title of Mother of God, so dors the of those Catholics, who are Papists in name only ; its columns, their adhesion to the sect which it George's in-the-East, in London ; and in which

never attends Mass, neither does the infidel ; and like a true Protestant, never goes to Mass, never goes to Confession, never approaches the Sacraments ; who never fasts or practices abstinence; who habitually violates all the laws of the Catholic Church; and who, in fact, lives in every respect as if he were a Non- Catholic, that is to say a Protestant.

Now this fact directly confirms our thesis .-For, if Catholicity were unfavorable, and if Protestantism-i.e., the negation of Catholicitywere favorable, to the growth of sound morality, we should find that amongst Catholics, they were the most immoral who were the most faithful to to the doctrines and discipline of the Church; that the most criminal amongst Papists were they who were most punctual in their performmost frequent at the Confessional, and most retle like Catholics, that is as much like Protesthey profess, are the most moral, and orderly ci-Such an argument as that which the Herald tizens. Yet such would be the case, if Protestantism were more favorable than is Catholicity, to the development of a healthy morality.

We regret that we have not at hand any reliable statistics of the criminality of the United States, whose population is, taken as a whole, the most thoroughly Protestantized in the world. Yet, judging by the reports which, in the columns first elements of Romanism, he himself, in the of the press, are continually before us, we have article under review, gives us a striking instance ; no hesitation in awarding the palm of superior on the whole, decidedly Catholic, or anti-Protestant. Will the Commercial Advertiser venture to deny that life and property are more secure in Lower Canada than in the United States? that in proportion to their population, there is less rowdyism in the streets of Montreal or Quepeople of this part of the world are not more quiet, orderly, and less addicted to bloodshed than are their Protestant neighbors on the other side of the Lines? It would be to insult Lower Cacum intentione faciendi quod facit Ecclesia, non esse nada, to compare its moral condition with that of the United States. We may contrast it indeed; and without, like the Pharrisee, exposing our-The Herald's supposition therefore, that we selves to the charge of spiritual pride, we may as our neighbors are.

But we forget to whom we are addressing ourselves on the subject of morality; that we are speaking to one whose moral sense is so confused, or rather so totally obliterated, that for a paltry sist, through the medium of his advertising columns, in the circulation of obscene and immoral books; which, if he were to dare to introduce "We live in the hope of seeing every convert them into the house of any father of a family, would ensure his being kicked out by the justly indignant parent. To talk to such a one as the editor of the Commercial Advertiser about mo-

rality, is like talking to a blind man about color, or to a deaf man about tune. He does not, he cannot understand us; and all that we can say is, that we heartily congratulate ourselves upon having provoked the ill-will of such a mercenary un- and whom he had fully persuaded of his intenscrupulous scamp. The fellow has the impudence tion to bestow his hand upon the Protestant mily will agree with us, that every man who reral nuisance, which ought to be abated ; and upor. the editor of a journal who persists in giving inlow, compared with whom the poor wretch that plies her foul trade o' nights, is an annable and respectable member of society.

supplies-Mr. Chiniquy indites a most evangelical and unctuous epistle to the too confident Churchman; wherein he informs the editor, that his, and his accomplices' minds are not yet fully made up, as to what non-Catholic sect they shall ultimately join ; still taking care however, to keep alive the hopes and sympathies of the entire non-Catholic community, by an insinuation to the effect that, they will "sooner or later make their choice ;" and concluding with a very pathetic intimation to the effect that, " there is an awful want of clothing for these cold days."

It is impossible not to admire the skill with which M. Chunquy plays his game, and the amount of diplomatic talent that he evinces in his mode of dealing with his many suitors. They are all so eligible, all so fascinating, that he knows not where to bestow his long pent-up affections, If he could embrace them all, he would do so, in the bonds, of course, of brotherly love ; but when called upon to decide betwixt the merits of potatoes cum Presbyterianism, and Methodism with 'warm clothing," his heart beats, his determination fails him, and with the ardent lover famed in song, he sighs out :---

"How happy I could be with either, Were t'other dear charmer away.'

Pending however that irrevocable choice, which sooner or later he will have to make, M. Chiniquy, like an an accomplished coquette, sheds the light of his smiles upon all his admirers with an admirable impartiality. For the present, indeed, he declines the proposals of the too impetuous N. Y. Churchman; but in such a manner as not altogether to extinguish all hope in the bosom of the latter. " I'm owre young to marry yet ;" such is the burden of the bashful Chimquy's response to the addresses of the N. Y. Churchman. " We are born to Jesus only yesterday" -says the coy convert, speaking in his own name, and in that of his brother saints of St. Anne, who are "in an awful want of clothing," and who cannot therefore afford to repel altogether any one of their admirers. " Evern Christian," he continues,-modestly pleading his extreme youth as an argument against any precipitate ecclesiastical union-" every Christian may feel that we understand very little about the technical differences of our elder brothers who call themselves Episcophians, Methodists, Presbyterians, &c. We humbly confess," he adds, " before the world that we are not learned enough in the theories of the different denominations to embrace one to the exclusion of the other." Kind-hearted man ! He would embrace them all if he could, so expansive is his heart, so loud are the cries of the empty stomachs of the poor saints of St. Anne. In heart he is a bigamist, a polygamist, ready to fold all his lovers to his breast in one fond embrace, were it not for the cruel necessity which restricts him to one at a time. In the mean time he loves them all alike; and so long as they persist in contributing to his necessities, in sending in the corn and the oatmeal, the prime mess pork, and the potatoes, the " clothing for these cold duys," and the bedding for these cold nights, he will, we are sure, be in no hurry to make his final choice ; with the certainty of thereby offending mortally all but one of the various sects who are at present

Notwithstanding all his precautions, however, our evangelical conjustic is beginning to be found out. The N. Y. Churchman, whose addresses had certainly been encouraged by Mr. Chiniquy, Episcopalians, is now furious at the heartless manner in which it has been treated by the saints of St. Anne. It denounces Mr. Chiniquy as a humbug, and an impostor; and congratulates itself and its friends upon having escaped a very dangerous and disreputable alliance. The N. Y. Freeman thus comments upon this amusing and edifying transaction :---" The New York Churchman newspaper (Episcopalian) charges poor Mr. Chiniquy with prevarica-tion and hypotrisy, or else with insanity. Mr. Chiniquy wants money. If he could only get what money he desires, he would show his sympathizing Protestant friend what his religion is made of. The Churchman claimed him, a few weeks ago, as having turned Episcopalian. Chiniquy wrote to the editor, thanking him for his notice, but asking a thousand dollars from "your rich city of New York." Whether or not the thousand dollars went, we know not; but before he had time to get, he wrote to some Protestant of another stripe that the story of his Episcopalianism was all fudge-ending with the old call for money. The editor of the Churchman finds out that it is the old story, and that he has burnt his fingers in touching a man who was found unfit to be continued in the functions of the priesthood by the Catholic Church It strikes us that the Churchman ought to have known what kind of a brother he had to deal with; and if he touched him at all should not get so angry with him, or spoil the fun by talking right out what manner of man he is -N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

suitors for his hand.

Still the Zurich Conferences drag their slow length along, without however making any perceptible approach towards the solution of what is called the Italian Question. Day by day the condition of the Peninsula becomes more distracted. The Liberals, or Patriots, as they style themselves, amuse themselves as Liberals always

and every where have amused themselves, when and where they have had the power to do so-by cutting the throats of their political opponents. The King of Sardinia, in so far as he dares, encourages the enemies of the Holy See, and is the recognised head of all the revolutionists and assassins of the Continent. The Sovereign Pontiff, undisinayed by the tempest, though sorely afflicted by the atrocities which in the name of liberty are hourly perpetrated, has addressed the world in an Allocution which we publish on our sixth page; and in which are eloquently refuted the calumnies which throughout Europe have been incessantly reiterated against his government. No where is there the least symptom as on the part of any of the contending parties; nor does it seem possible that an appeal to arms can be much longer postponed.

PROPRIETORS,

All communications to be addressed to the Editor,

TBRMS :

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 28, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Office, 26 St. Joseph Street.

G. E. CLERK.

In the midst of these calamities the voice of the French Episcopate is very consoling to Catholic ears, though perhaps not very pleasant in the ears of the French Emperor. With one voice have the Prelates of the Church in France denounced the outrages and indignities of which the Holy Father has been the victim; and with that lask of replying to the strictures of the Montreal noble independence which is the most striking characteristic of the good shepherd, of hun who is not a hireling, they have expressed plainly and strongly their sentiments towards the Holy See, and given the French Emperor to understand that "unbaptised babes are children of the dethat their first duty, in case of a collision, is to- vil;" but he forgets to add that this statement or wards the former. This we trust may have the "fact" was furnished to him, not by the TRUE effect of inducing Louis Napoleon to pause in his career, and to re-consider his policy. But if he tant Church of England, the document to which should persist in the design attributed to him we referred our cotemporary in our article of Fri-(perhaps falsely); it actuated by an insane am- day last. Its Catechism says-whether truly bition to render himself supreme in the spiritual or falsely, concerns not us, but those only who order as well as in the temporal, he should still profess to be members of that sect-that we are -continue to give any appearance even of countenance to the enemies of the Papacy, his days are numbered; and his fall will be as prompt and ignominious as was that of his predecessor on the Imperial throne. Amongst the Prelates who have and if the Herald contests its truth, if he taxes distinguished themselves by the boldness of their language, and their forcible remonstrances in we have no cause to interest ourselves in the favor of the Sovereign Pontiff, His Lordship the matter. Bishop of Orleans deserves special notice ; who, in his Mandement, recently published, notices, and tears to pieces, the fluxy pretences set up by Protestant." We think he is ; and that to rethe abettors in France of the revolutionary party in Italy. After referring to the disregard with which the wishes of the people of Poland, and of the Christians of the East with regard to their of us, were we to brand a convert to Christianity rulers, have been treated, His Lordship argues as an "ex-infulcl," or a convert to temperance, that France would be as much justified in inter- as an "ex-drunkard?" Would he not call us fering with the affairs of Ireland as with those of most " ungenerous ?" Italy; that Louis Napoleon is as much bound to insist upon the independence of the former, as upon that of the latter :---" And Catholic Ireland"-says the Bishop of Orleans-"has not she too her wishes? An English Minister has just said that Great Britain will never permit the restoration, by force of the legitimate sovereigns in the Duchies. Had not Ircland been a score of times crushed by foreign force, would England be able to tell us that that Catholic land would not prefer to the sceptre which oppresses her, the valiant sword of one of her most noble sons, Catholic as he is, descendant of her ancient kings, and crowned at this hour with the most brilliant prestige of French glory ?" The reasoning of the Bishop is unanswerable, by those at least who admit the premises of the Italian revolutionists. If oppressed nationality can justify armed foreign intervention, what nationality has ever been so oppressed as that of Ireland? If the wishes of a people to cast off the foreign yoke that weighs upon them, are entitled to the armed sympathies of France, what people has ever been so crushed beneath an alien yoke as have the Catholic people of Ireland ?- or what title has Queen Victoria to the allegiance of the Irish, which is not possessed, to say the something which the latter does not believe; but very least, in an equal degree, by the exiled Grand Dukes to the allegiance of the inhabitants of their respective Duchies? If revolt be a virtue in Florence, it is certainly no less a virtue as we have often insisted-whereon the Protestin Dublin; and every argument used by the rewould be equally valid in the mouth of the Irish Catholic, protesting against Protestant, and Anglo-Saxon Ascendency in Ireland. If therehimself up as the champion of oppressed nationsistency, or expects to gain any credit for sin- infidel; if he scorns to confess his sins to a but who, in practice, are indistinguishable from represents. Hereupon, naturally dreading the outrages it is evident that the prime actors are

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BVERY TRIDAY BY THE GEORGE E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

> IN THE MARKET .- Poor dear Mr. Chiniquy, in, what the ladies call, an "interesting condition." They have, as most of our readers are not made up their minds as to whither they shall betake themselves, or as to what particular meeting-house or schism shop shall be the scene of their future devotions. In plain English, they are "in the market," waiting for some man to hire them. Their position is indeed most inter-

> In that they have left the Catholic Church, they enjoy, at the present moment, the sympathies of the entire non-Catholic community. To Methodists, and Episcopalians, to Baptists and to Presbyterians, they are alike an object of interest. From Calvinists they receive corn-meal, and potatoes; Arminians evince their sympathies

in the form of clotking, and barrels of pork; blankets and victuals are poured forth for them abundantly by all denominations-each anxious to liberty upon us-what reliance is to be placed claum the poor dear saints of St. Anne, and their interesting pastor, as members of its particular conventicle, as sheep of its particular fold. It is therefore the evident interest, as it is the actual policy, of Mr. Chiniquy and his crew, to remain Protestants - but Protestants "unattached ;" for, so long as they remain in that interesting to whom is allotted the task of maintaining purity condition, contributions from all quarters of the of worship, and of asserting the great principles non-Catholic world pour freely into their coffers ; of civil and religious freedom. We have but to whilst a decided preference manifested by them | see how the unfortunate Puseyites are treated, for any one particular sect, would cut off the what protection they receive from the laws of supplies from all other Protesting denominations. l'heir condition is, in short, analogous to that of trated upon them, encounter from the Protestfond of admiration, cannot make up her mind to | Papists would be dealt with, were it not that drive away ninety-nine of them, by accepting the their numbers render Catholic chapel-burning, proffered homage of the hundredth.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY .--- What amount of this precious commodity we, Papists, should enjoy, were our Protestant neighbors in a position to enforce their peculiar views of civil and religious upon Protestant professions of love of fair play, and hatred of violence-are apparent from the manner in which they deal with their fellow-Protestants who presume to differ from the majority; and from the style in which the evangelical portion of the press treats of the acts of the rabble, the land, and what sympathy the outrages perpeand Romish priest-beating, a rather more danger-It seems, however, that the N. Y. Church- ous amusement both in Canada and in England,

The following is a report from a Protestant.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **OCTOBER** 28, 1859.

not of the poorer or labouring classes. We commend it to the perusal of our readers :-

At St. Saviour's, Wellclose Square, the admis-sion was by ticket. A tumultuous mob. collected and expressed their determination to stop the service. Five or six gentlemen inside the gates held them while the people tried to break them down. The mob spat in their faces, threw dirt at them, called them opprobrious names, and heaped all kinds of indignities upon them. At length, at about, ten minutes to seven o'clock, Mr. Lowder made his way to the gate. His hat was knocked over his eyes, and he was violently hustled until the gate was opened to a small extent, and he was thrust down the steps into the churchyard. The choristers, who were also insulted and beaten, succeeded in making their way into the Church by a back gate. During the service Wellclose Square became literally filled with people, and their conduct was of so violent a character that a large body of police had to be called out. When Mr. Lowder and his choristers came out, the mob set upon him, with the view apparently of beating him, but the Rev. gentleman managed to escape to the mission key, generating managed to escape to the mission house, the road having been successfully cleared for him by the police. An attack upon the house was proposed, and it would no doubt have been carried out, had it not been for the police, who drew their staves and began to clear the place. A general battle ensued, and at length the police fixed upon one of the parties whom they supposed to be s ringleader, and whom they took to the stationhonse

Our renders will naturally conclude that such a series of brutal and unprovoked assaults against Protestant clergymen-gentlemen of unblemished reputations, and prominent amongst Protestants for their zeal, their philanthrophy, their incessant labors in the cause of the sick and needyhave provoked the indignant comments of of the Protestant press ; of that portion of it at all events, which arrogates to itself the title of " religious press," and which is most prominent in its assertion of the principles of civil and religious liberty. Yes of course; the riots have been noticed, but not to be condemned by that portion of the press. The brutalities of a Protestant mob have been duly recorded in evangelical columns ; not only without one syllable of reprobation, but accompanied with a strongly expressed wish for the success of the rioters. We copy, for instance, the following notice of the anti-High Church riots, from an article from the Sco'tish Guardian, which is reproduced by our highly evangelical friend, the Montreal Witness, without a word of comment, it its issue of the 22d instant. It therefore may be presumed that the latter fully coincides in opinion, as to the proper mode of establishing freedom of worship by brute force, with its evangelical cotemporary the Scottish Guardian :--

"The cheap press is assisting to unite the middle classes in London, and these middle classes are determined to put an end to the abuses of the parish churches by Romish observances. If bishops or ecclesiastical courts cannot interfere, they will take the matter into their own hands. We cannot but say that we wish them heartily success. This movement may be but the beginning of the end. The people will not rest satisfied, if they obtain an advantage, till they have purged out the leaven of Popery still left in the Church of England at the time of the Reformation, by which she has always existed in a mongrel state - a strange mixture of truth and error"-Scottish Guardian, cited by Montreal Witness.

We would direct our readers' attention to the allies in whom evangelical Protestantism puts its trust; of whose hostility to Popery, and every thing savoring of Popery, it feels assurred ; and by means of whom it trusts to mangurate a new and more "thorough" Protestant Reformation. These are ; 1st, the Metropolitan " cheap press ;" and in the second place, the London "middle classes."

Of the first of these allies of evangelical Protestantism, and inveterate enemies of Poperythe "chcap press"---few of our readers we trust have any personal knowledge; for it comprises everything that is filthy, beastly, and blackguardly in the republic of letters. The "chcap press" of the Metropolis is the literature of the brothel : the Bible of the bully and fighting man; the Gospel, or pleasant tidings, of burglars, foot-pads and of prostitutes. It has therefore been, we thank God for it, always notorious for its hostility to Popery, and to all Romsh innovations ; it was loudest and bitterest in its outcry'against the re-establishment of a Catholic Hierarchy in England; and, we need scarcely add, has invariably approved itself the staunch champion of the Reformation against Rome, the consistent and uncompromising advocate of Protestantism and of Rowdyism. This is the first ally, therefore, upon whom evangelicalism naturally relies for the suppression of Popery. It puts great trust also, and with good reason, in the London "middie classes." For these too, have always been distinguished by their aversion to Romanism. Amongst the upper or aristocratic classes of society, converts to Catholicity are often made ; so also amongst the very poorest and most wretched-amongst that class to which, in Our Lord's days upon earth, belonged those who heard the " Word gladly." But in all times, and in all countries, the class intermediate, or Protestant middle class -wholly absorbed in the worship of Mammon, all its energies devoted to the accumulation, no matter by what means, of dollars and cents, with all the vices and these exaggerated, both of the class above it, and of that below it, but without a single one of the virtues of either-has always been distinguished for its stern Protestantism, and unmitigated aversion to the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic Church. What the moral worth of this class is, our readers may learn from the recent revelations upon the commercial integrity of the English trading classes. Suffice it to say that it is the class that lives by adulteration, and in whose nostrils lying, swindling, and cheating are as it were the breath of life. It is the stronghold of Protestantism, especially of evangelical Protestantism, on both sides of the Atlantic : and is a meet fellow-laborer with the "cheap press" in the cause of the Holy Protestant Faith. Such are the combined forces, arrayed against Romanism, and striving after the more perfect reformation of the Anglican Church. The weapons they employ are worthy of the men and worthy of the cause-They beat, and spit upon their opponents; whilst the erangelical leaders of the allied host look on complacently, and " wish them heartily success." Thus by Protestants, are the principles of civil and religious any kind of political communion whatsoever. Let outer too much of the high Protestant ascendancy liberty gloriously vindicated.

THE CONVENTION .--- Our readers are proba- on so grave a matter be at once and for ever put by too close a contact with them, to regard with bly aware that on the 9th of next month, there is an end to. There will be, as we now see, Cathoto be held at Toronto a meeting of the friends of lics, in the coming Convention. These gentle-the "Outs" or Reform party; with the object, men, if worthy of the name of Catholics, will the "Outs" or Reform party; with the object, of course, of ousting the "Ins" from the places which the latter occupy. Elections of delegates to assist at this meeting or Convention, have already taken place in several districts; and we see by the Toronto Colonist of the 22d instant, that from London, C. W., a highly respectable and influential Catholic gentleman, Mr. P. G. Norris, has been appointed one of the delegates. Mr. Norris, so the Colonist tells us, was a supporter of the " Ins," or Ministerial party at the last general election ; but has subsequently given in his adhesion to the " Outs," or Protestant Reform party, on the grounds that :---

he has witnessed a desire on the part of Protestant Reformers to give to Catholics their rights as regarded separate schools."

This reason, assigned by a Catholic has, we confess, taken us by surprise; for, judging the intentions of the Protestant Reform party by the language held by their avowed organs of the press, we had come to the very opposite conclusion, that that party were determined still to refuse all Catholic demands for reform upon the School Question; and that if there was any one question on which the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada were unanimous, it was that of maintaining intact a mixed or common School system. We have looked through the columns of the Globe, of the Bowmansville Statesman, and of all the most prominent organs of the Protestant Reformers ; we have studied them carefully, comparing them with one another, and with their antecedents; and in no one single instance have we been able to detect the slightest symptom even of any design upon the part of Mr. Norris' new political friends to do us the slightest justice, or to surrender one iota of their tyannical system of common schools. Still we may have been in error; Protestant Reformers may be more skillul hypocrites than we had suppesed, and more accomplished in the art of concealing their real designs, than we had given hem credit to be. It may be so; but we conless that we do not believe that it is so; and if it is, all we can say is-that the Protestant Re-

form party is composed of a set of consummate hypocrites and double-dealers. For years they have, to a man, been riding the " high Protestant horse" almost to death ; with one heart and with one voice have they incessantly denounced the separate schools of Upper Canada; and their great weapon against the " Ins" has been to give to Catholics their rights as regarded sepaate shchools."

On a matter of such vital importance, doubts is to the intentions of either of the two great parties now engaged in a life and death contest for place and salary, should not be allowed to exist. Of all the great public questions of the day, that which to Catholics is incontestably the most important of all; compared with which all mere secular questions, concerning Repeal of the Union, Federation, Responsible Government, and Written Constitutions, are matters not worthy of a moment's serious consideration-is the School Question of Upper Canada. On that question, and on its satisfactory solution depends the fate of thousands and tens of thousand-, of immortal souls; on its solution depends the question whether generations yet unborn shall be children of God, or children of the devil, heirs of the kingdom of Heaven, or heirs of hell. Even the question whether Mr. G. Brown or Mr. G. Cartier shall be the head of the Ministry, sinks into insignificance by the side of the School

force the " School Question" on the Convention ; will compel all its members to declare, in the being, if they could cajole us into helping them into face of day what are their intentions with reface of day, what are their intentions with regard to Catholic separate schools; and whether they intend to make justice to Catholics on the Catholic, who has studied George Brown's course School Question, a prominent and integral plank since his entrance into the Hall of the Legislature, of their future political platform. "Protestant Reformers" must, we say, upon this question, be made to speak out, and without ambiguity. There acted for years a political weathercock, is not likely must be no room left for mistakes in the future ; to become of a sudden a personification of all that is and as he amongst them who should refuse to desirable by Catholics. speak out plainly, would most justly be put down by Catholics as their political enemy; so should

the Catholic member of the Convention who slurred over, or thrust on one side, by the Convention, be branded by Catholics as a coward, and a disgrace to the name he bears.

Since writing the above, we have read in the Globe, the leading organ of the " Protestant Reform" party in Upper Canada, the following exform" party in Upper Canada, the following ex- i now say, positively, in order that our contempora-plicit repudiation of any design on the part of the price may disabuse their readers of the erroneous im-"Protestant Reformers" to do us any, the pression they may have left on their minds, that the slightest justice on the School Question. If, after this, there be any amongst Catholics vile , enough to give any semblance even of countenance, or political support to that party, our op- i tion by Population," in any shape or form, we repuponents will have henceforward but too good rea- | diate ; a dissolution of the Union, we regard, would son for looking upon, and treating us as " un in-ferior race." The following is what the Globe says on the School Question :---

" The ministerial journals are endeavoring to build : a great edifice on the statement of Mr. P. G. Norris at the London meeting that he thought he saw a wil-lingness on the part of Reformers to concede separate schools. The organs twist his language in the most dishonest way, and endeavor to prove from it that Reformers have in fact agreed with the Catholies to abandon their resistance to separate schools. We need hardly say that this is a ministerial invention, made out of whole cloth; that the Reform party now holds exactly the same views in segurit to sectarian education that if has always done ; and never has, and never will, hesitute to declare them whenever called upon." --- (Hobr.

The month of November upon which we are about to enter, is, as our Catholic readers know. in an especial manner devoted to prayers for the repose of the souls of our departed brethren; and this year the usual religious exercises for this pious purpose, will take place at the Cathedral, the Recollet Church, the Chapel of the St. accuse the latter-most unjustly-of a " desire to Joseph A-ylum, that of the Providence Convent, and at Bon-secours Church.

Every evening at eight o'clock, the sound of the bell will remind the faithful living, of the duty of praying for their brethren who have gone before them. At the sound of the bell the psalm " De Profaulis" should be repeated-or in lieu thereof, a "Pa'co" and an "Ave" with the versicle "Requirem actornam;" by these simple acts of devotion, many and precious indulgences may be gained, and our Catholic citizens them.

"There is no doubt," says the Pilot, " that Sir Edmond Head has tendered his resignation, of Wales, together with the Colonial Secretary great work will be completed next month, and Locomotive Bells .- West Tray Advocate. opened for general traffic, though there will be no public demonstration until next season.

favor any movement set on foot by them. It is futile to endeavor to lend us into the belief that the Grits are now the most moderato party. We know rather well what is meant by Grit moderation, to be hoodwinked by any such plen. For the time moderation ; but give them the reins of Government, and pass their pet measures into law, does any imagine that he would not again attempt to ride his fierce " high Protestant ascendency" horse ? think not. The man or party who or which has

It may suit some of the Catholics of the Toronto section of the Upper Province to rally around the standard of Gritism--of this they are, of course, the best judges themselves. This may be all very well shall allow the School Question to be shirked, as far as they are concerned : but we do not desire that our Lower Canadian Catholic journalists should lead the people of Eastern Canada to believe that what the Catholics of the extreme West decm - crand a place-hunter-as a traitor to his Church, roneously we should say, unless in a material view -their interest must be, or is, the interest of the Catholics of Central Canada, not to speak of the Province generally ; or that the Freeman is the grand mirror of the Gatholic mind in Western Canada. We Freeman does not, by any means, reflect this public opinion. The sympathies of Central Canada are altogether with Lower Canada. We have searcely anything in common with the West. "Representabe a fatal blow to Catholic interest, - we may any, in fact, to all interested-except those of the West where Gritism so impregnates the atmosphere-that it would be useless to look for any measure except one founded upon the most extreme selfishness. Our object, however, new, is not to discuss this or that platform, but merely to set our Lower Canada contemporaries right on the question of the political tendencies of the Catholies of Western Canada. We hope, therefore, that, in future, our contemporaries will not attribute to the Catholics of Central Canada, at any rate, views which they repudiate, and which they condemn as thoroughly as the Lower Canadians do.

To the great majority of Catholics in Upper Canada, the assumption of the Lower Canadian journals, that Mr. McGee represents their views, or that his organ the Toronto Freeman expresses their sentiments will appear strange and incomprehensible. Even in Toronto, the political speculations of Mr. McGee finds opposition among the thinking and reasoning members of the Catholic community And his journal, the Freeman possesses but a divided influence for the Toronto Mirror condemns the McGee policy in no unmeasured terms, and flourishes upon t. In the diocese of Kingston, Mr. McClee, or the Freeman have little influence and prudently claim little. In the Diocese of London, we are given to understand a like feeling prevails. In central Caanda, the Freemon is scarcely known, and where it s known it is regarded as a Toronto journal, local in its character, and like alt Western journals, knowing little and earing less about any policy which has not for its object the benefit of the Western country.

When in future our Lower Canadian friends seek for the views of their co-religionists and political friends in Upper Canada, they should be careful as to the character of the sources from whence their information is drawn,-Had they been thus guarded in the past they would never have accepted the absurd idea that Mr. McGee's course is approved by the are carnestly requested not to be unmindful of Catholics of Upper Canada, or that the Toronto Freeman is the organ of that class of the population. -Ottawa Tribune 22nd inst.

BELLS .- One of the leading features of the recent State Fair, was the splendid display of Bells made by which has been accepted, and his successor will Messra. Meneely's Sons, of West Troy, N. Y. The shortly be appointed." From the same author-ity we learn that His Royal Highness the Prince going sound' to the shrill tone of the locomotive of Walas, together with the Colonial Secretary of Wales, together with the Colonial Secretary awarded to the Messrs. Mencely a first premium on and other persons of distinction, will visit Cana- the beautiful Church Bell exhibited weighing 2112 da next season, to assist at the formal opening of pounds, (sold to Trinity Church, Geneva,) as also the Victoria Bridge. It is expected that this the first premium upon their Steamboat, Factory and

AN EVANGELICAL ADVERTISEMENT .- The Derbyshire Advertiser copies an advertisement from " a young man, a member of an evangelical church, who is desirous of obtaining board in a nious family, where his Christian example would be considered a compensation." The modesty of the young man is worthy of all praise; as we doubt not his " Christian example" would be an ample "compensation," or remuneration, for the victuals by him consumed. Perhaps the Montreal Witness, as doing business in the "pions line" himself, will kindly lend the use of his advertising columns to the "young man, a member of an evangelical church."

BAD COIN .- There are a great number of bad sixpenny pieces at present in circulation. They are all stamped "1858," and by any sort of close inspection are easily discernable from the good coin. The impression is quite dull and blarred, and the color is muddy, very different from the clear impression and the bright appearance of the genuine coin.- Leader.

No medical preparation has ever been introduced o the public, which has realised such marked succoss as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Where the Pain Killer has been offered for sale during a long term of years, and where its virtues are known and appreciated, it will be sure to retain its enviable popularity; and that its sale will continue to increase as it finds its way to new markets, no intelligent person can doubt.

Birth.

In this city, on the 22nd inst, the wife of W. P. Bartley, Esq., of a daughter.

Married.

In Montreal, at St. Patrick's Church, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. Mr. O'Dowd, Mr. Timothy Kenna, of Chicago, III., to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Farrell, of this city.

Died.

In this city, on the 24th inst., Annie Teresa, youngest daughter of Mr. James Sheridan, aged 1 year and 6 months.

In this city, on the 27th inst., Mr. James Donnelly, aged 60 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.



THE SPECIAL ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION will be held at their HALL, 87 M GILL STREET, on THURSDAY EVENING aext, 3rd NOV., at EIGHT "clock, for the ELECTION of OFFICERS, RECEP-TION of REPORT, &c.,

3.3° A full attendance is requested. By Order,

T. J. WALSH, Rec Sec.

DRY GOODS,

St. Lawrence House, 93 M.Gull Street, Second Door from Notre Dame Street.

JOHN PAPE & CO.

HAVE just OPENED one Case of LADIES CHE-NILLE HAIR NETTS, all colors. Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS. BY PRIVATE SALE,

On St. Gabriel Farm,

On Priest's Farm, near the Mountain, On Woodland or Gregory Farm.

APPLY AT THE SEMINARY. JPH. СОМРТЕ, Ртке. Procr. du Seminaire.

Question; which is, and must be, par excellence, the great question of the day, to which everything should be kept subordinate.

We hope, therefore, may we are confident, that to that great Question, a proper, that is to say, a prominent place will be assigned in the debates of the coming Convention, by the Catholic members of that body. We are sure we say, that no Catholic delegate will allow that Question to be shirked, or hurried over as one of secondary importance. If the " Protestant Reformers" do, as a body, really " desire," as Mr. Norris says they do, " to give the Catholics their rights as regards separate schools," the fact should be brought out strongly and clearly at the approaching Convention; as no other question to be brought before that body can possibly be

community. If " Protestant Reformers' have indeed, as Mr. Norris says they have, discovered the error of their policy hitherto, towards Catholics; if they are determined to change that policy, and henceforward to do us justice; if Mr. George Brown is indeed a truly penitent convert to the cause of Freedom of Education for Catholics-the change, the conversion should be proclaimed from the house-tops. This is a duty which the Catholic delegates owe to themselves, and to their co-religionists throughout the Province ; this is a duty which the " Protestant Reformers" owe to their constituents, and to the entire community which has hitherto looked upon them as the determined opponents of all further concessions to Catholics on the School Question. We shall look anxiously in the Globe, and to the report of the proceedings of the Convention, for a confirmation of Mr. Norris' most unexpected declaration respecting the new light that, after so many weary years, has at length broken in upon, and disturbed the sound Protestant slumbers of, the " Outs," or Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada.

And of this we may be certain. That, if Mr. Norris' anticipations as to the favorable inregard to Separate Schools, be not, by the Reformers themselves, fully and openly corroborated, through their organs of the press, and above

all at the Convention-no such desires, no such designs, as those attributed to them, exist; and that, therefore, it is still the duty of Catholics to treat them as their enemies, and as members of a party with whom it is impossible for any Catholics -without abandoning their dearest interests, without making sacrifice of their honor, and shipwreck of their faith-to act in concert, or to hold

To CORRESPONDENTS .- " Junius" ought to know by this time that it is our invariable rule never to give insertion to anonymous communications, that is to communications sent to us unaccompanied by the writer's name.

(To the Editor of the True Wilness.) Prescott, October 22d, 1059.

Sn,-Having been, I may say, personally attacked through the columns of the *Canadian Freeman*, 1 wrote a reply, but the editor of that paper had not a sufficient amount of impartiality to publish it. I shall not request of the editor of the TRUE WITNESS to publish that reply, as it is rather lengthy, and as he did not publish the attack; but will you be so of so much interest in the eyes of the Catholic kind as to publish these few lines in defence of my private character, which has been so unscrupulously and unjustly assailed. I believe I know the source from which the assault was made; and therefore motives of charity, combined with a religious respect for him, induce me to say nothing, but take what I get, and bear it patiently. I shall not now give any satisfaction as to whether I did, or did not, send to the TRUE WITNESS, the article signed " Caius;" because I feel that I still am, what I always have been, in principle, an independent man. I am now twelve years in America; I have spent six of them at Perth, and four at Farmersville, eccentric though I be ; and I flatter myself with the belief that the generous inhabitants of these localities would reach me the right hand of friendship again, should I think proper to return.

Your most humble servant, JOHN MANGAN.

FALSE IMPRESSIONS .- We notice that some of our lower Canadian contemporaries look upon the Canadian Freeman as the exponent of the political views of the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada. Our contemporaries are in error. The Freeman never was, and is not now, what they seem to regard it. It, no doubt, reflects to a certain extent the views of the Catholics of the Western or Torontonian section ; but its principles are as antagonistic as possible to those of the Catholics of Central Canada. We have no desire to be set down as admirers of Grittism; and the Freeman inclines too much to that party tentions of the "Protestant Reformers" with to admit of its being a fair exponent of public opinion here.

A few marks of hypocritical repentance, to subserve his own selfish desires, are not quite sufficient to make us clasp George Brown to our bosoms, and accept and adopt every principle which he and his Grit adherents choose to say must or should enter into the political platform of every patriotic Statesman. Experience has loug ago taught us the little faith to be placed by Catholics in any platform which George Brown or his Western colleagues have been parties in constructing. They never originated any measure which did not spring from extreme sectional selfishness. Into all their schemes there must invariably, as the history of their past career evidences, then the mystery be cleared up ; let ail doubts up- element for Catholics, whose views are not warped supply of grain large.

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

The weather since our last has been generally with the start of PATRICK LYONS? Wheat -- There is very little arriving, and \$1.10 INFORMATION WANTED of PATRICK LYONS,

has been offered by a country miller for Fyfe Wheat to arrive. \$1,05 would be readily paid for good ordinary Spring Wheat. Whether these prices would be realised if a large quantity were to arrive is, how-ever doubtful. There is no White Wheat coming to this market. It is bringing at Toronto and other favorable points for shipment to the States, \$1,20 to S1,25.

Flour .- The market was swept bare, at the close of last week, of all that could be obtained at anything near old prices. Good No. 1 rose gradually from \$4,80 to \$4,85, and even \$4,871, at which everything was taken. Buyers would not, however, pay \$4,90. On Monday the news of a considerable rise in New York coming upon a bare market, has induced holders to ask \$5 to \$5,10. Fancies and Extras are also scarce, and held at \$5,25, and \$6 respectively.

Barley has been in very active demand, and the price has gone up to 70c per 50 lbs.

Oals have also been brisk at about a cent a pound. Several cargoes both of Barley and Oats have recently been shipped for New York or at near these rates.

Peas have rather declined on account of the rise in freight and 724 per 66 lbs is the price offered by shippers.

Ashes fell of immediately after the filling up of last week's steamer from 285 71d for Pots to 288 Pearls being less affected. The prices to-day are 28s to 28s 3d for Pots, and 27s 6d for Pearls.

Pork continues quiet, with only retail transactions at \$17,50 to \$18 for Mess, and \$14 to \$14,50 for Prime Mess.

Dressed Hogs have begun to arrive from places within a day's distance of Montreal, and bring \$64 to 0% per 100 lbs. Should the weather become warm again, it will be exceedingly dangerous to send Hogs in this way.

Butter continues in good demand for the Lower Ports. Several sales have been reported of straggling parcels at 14, 14; and 15 cents, but the regular price may be quoted at 15; to 15; cents for good to best store-packed, and 16 to 17 cents for good dairy.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS. Wheat .- None brought to market. Oals may be quoted at from 2s to 2s 1d per minot,

weighing 35 to 42 lbs. Good supply. Barley --- 3s 3d to 3s 4d per minot of 50 to 52 lbs.

Supply very fair.

Peas, -33 8d to 3s 9d per minot of 66 to 70 lbs.-Meets with ready sale.

Flax Seed .-- 55 9d to 6s. Supply moderate.

Timothy Seed-May be quoted at 95 6d to 10s. Bug Flour-135 6d to 155 per quintal.

Oalmeal 11s 3d to 11s 6d per quintal of 112 lbs. Eggs-8d to 9d for good fresh.

Potatoes .- From 2s 6d to 3s 9d according to

quality.

Apples .- Supply large ; may be quoted at 12s 6d to 20s per barrel. Hay and Straw .- Hay \$7 to \$10 ; Straw \$3 to \$5. Remarks .- The attendance very good, and the Montreal, Oct. 27, 1859.

WHERE IS PATRICK LYONS?

who left Montreal for New York about nine years ago, and has not since been heard of. Any informa-tion of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Eliza Lyons, at this office. 13" United States papers will confer a favor by copying the above.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber inlends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Street.

Oct. 20, 1859.

October 13.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE RISKS taken for this Old Established Office, on terms equally as favorable as other First-Class Companies.

M. H. GAULT, Agent.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, C.W.;

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction 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, \$2.

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

July 21st, 1858.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

POREIGN IN TELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

6

121.7. PARIS, Oct. 6 .- The Constitutionnel of this morning contains an article signed by its chief editor, M Grandguillot, stating that the prelimin-aries of peace of Villafranca had rescued Italy from every foreign intervention, no matter under what name or from what quarter it might come. France confined herself to giving the Italians proper advice, which, if followed by them, would have insured the prosperity of Central Italy ; but, having in vain offered advice, she cannot go so far as to dictate orders to Italy.

The following is from the Times Paris cor respondent :---

The unexpected departure of Lord Cowley for Biarritz is believed by some persons here to have for its motive certain arrangements to be made with the French Government with respect to the Chinese expedition, but it appears probable that, independently of this, the Italian question might have something to do with the journey. The return of the Emperor to Paris was to have taken place 10 or 15 days sooner than the date of the 12th instant, now definitively decided upon, and it is possibly this delay that has caused the British Ambassador to pay a visit which he did not a week ago expect to make .--Whether there be any difficulties or indecision respecting the Chinese question on the part of the French Government I am unable to say, but I have reason to think that, if such exist, they relate rather to the strength of the contemplated expedition than to doubts whether it will take place at all. Further advices may be waited for, in order to judge, from the state of things in the East, what force it is desirable to send. I am confirmed in this idea by the fact that two projects for the expedition have been drawn up in the bureaux for the Emperor's selection and approval. According to one of these the force to equivalent for massive gold armlets and anklets, be sent would consist of 5.000 troops and 2,000 marines, forming, with 3.000 men from the Chochin-China expedition, 10.000 soldiers. By the other plan, the whole French land force would be made up to 20,000 men. I am assured that the Emperor will decide, on his return to Paris, between the two schemes, everything relating to which has been got ready upon paper.

As regards the affairs of Italy, the restoration of the Tuscan Archduke is more than ever insisted upon here by those who support the Imperial policy; and, indeed, by many persons who cannot by any means be looked upon as thick and thin partisans of this Government, it is maintain. ed that it is indisnensable to the settlement of the question, and that it may be brought about without violence to the feelings of the great majority of the Tuscans. The course suggested for adoption is to put the matter to the vote of the people by an appeal to universal suffrage .----Should the result be unfavourable to the Duke, his claim is then to be pressed no longer. But, as France and Austria will still decidedly oppose the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont, it is urged that a Congress ought to assemble to decide who is henceforward to rule in the former country. And as at this point, a suspicion might arise that the candidature of Prince Napoleon would be pressed, the advocates of the above scheme declare that apprehensions of the sort are wholly unfounded, for that Russia and Prussia, as well as England, would most decidedly oppose such elevation of a Bonaparte. But a very strong conviction. is to be traced among many persons here that things would never get so far as the choice of a new Sovereign for Tuscany. People say that if the Tuscans were left to themselves, and Piedmontese influence removed, the Archduke Ferdinand would have a very good chance of occupying his father's throne. They say that in the rural districts of Tuscany there is no wish for an annexation to Piedmont ; that in the country generally there is no such settled aversion as has been represented to the Lorraine dynasty, whose rule has not been cruel nor one that weighed heavily on the people. If you doubt these propositions, they then say put it to the vote, as the only way of clearing up the question. Tuscany is looked upon as the great difficulty .---The other States would, it is thought, be easily disposed of-Parma to Piedmont, and Modena to the Duchess of Parma. The Legations still remain, but the sanguine talk of concessions to be obtained from the Pope. Sanguine, indeed, are those who believe that anything sufficient to satisfy the Romagnoli could be extorted from that Government.

spective frontiers, the introduction of uniform so, violent was the desire for a national anion that coin, weights, and measures all that can lead to verything else was forgotten. There are people the substantial unification of the country. The command of the army is already centred in the hands of one man.

By this "slow and sure" method of progress t strikes me that the Italians have brought all Europe into a "fix," and that no man knows with whom rests the next move. A stale mate is as good as a checkmate in the game of politics. 'The Central Italians have, properly speaking, no quarrel except with their Dukes, the Grand Duke, and the Pope, and these they can easily bid to "come on." The King of Sardinia has only to steer clear of the terms of the peace of Villafranca, which bind him far less than his Imperial French ally, and by which both those Monarchs seem to have agreed upon the restoration of the Central Italian Princes, with a proviso, or a mental reservation on the part of Napoleon, that such a restoration should be effected by any means except by armed intervention .-Now, as this intervention would be the only efficient means, the restoration has become an impossibility. Prince Poniatowski returns to Paris as crest-fallen as his predecessor, Count de Reiset. Articles in the Constitutionnel make as little impression as notes in the Moniteur .--Napoleon III. must needs be ready to wash his hands of the whole business, and, as no man is bound by a promise the fulfilment of which may be demonstrated to be impracticable. The Prench Emperor seems inclined to consider himself as fairly exonerated from all obligation, as if he had promised Austria as a realm the moon, and Austria had accepted such a promise as value received. The English and Spaniards make some such agreements with the confiding Indians of the New World. Glass beads, Brummagem knives, and other baubles were not indeed, an and for thousands of square miles of hunting grounds; but this concerned only the interested parties, and no one had a right to meddle with the bargain. Certainly, after all, if there was trickery and jockeying in the transaction of the recearches of the police, who had been warned Villafranca, it is not of the King of Sardinia or of his presence. Persons the best informed state positively that Mazzini far from rulising obstacles of the Central Italians that Austria had a reason to complain, for Victor Emmanuel was only a passive party in the treaty, and had to submit to it as a matter of dire necessity, and the Italians were there dealt with as dumb cattle. They may always protest against the sale that was there made of them, unless, indeed, they lack the might to make their right good.

Unquestionably, Austria, unwilling or unable to take the real promise-breaker to task, may choose to wreak her vengeance upon inoffensive Sardinia, or the still more blameless people of Central Italy, and we bear no end, indeed, of her warlike preparations, and of the march of her hundreds of thousands across the Alps. Still the French are there, on her path, and it remains to be seen whether they will allow her to tread on their very toes, to march upon Lombardy or the Duchies, to undo that work of liberation for which they bled at Magenta and Solferino. Napoleon declares that France has accomplished her task in Italy, by which we may understand that she will go no further; but will she also consent to fall back before her lately beaten foe? Will she suffer Austria to regain all her lost ground? Will she he baffled of that legitimate influence which she had a right to exer-cise south of the Alps?" Clearly, any forward move is for Austria a desperate step. She can only humble the Italians by coming to terms with France, and this, I think, she has found it impossible to achieve at Zurich, St. Sauveur, and Biarritz, and she would find it equally imprac-the present times, we have always directed all our thoughts to secure the prosperity ticable at Brussells. A letter from Marseilles says that Sardinain houses are purchasing arms and ammunition there. The following letter had been received at Marseilles from Genoa :---"Purchase forthwith 3,800 common muskets, 2,000 rifles (such as are used by the Chasseurs de Vincennes), and 1,000 rifles of another description. State the price of cavalry pistols .-All these arms are for the Duchies." If local political news alone had to be the subject of my letters I might just as well send you blank sheets of paper for such a thing does not exist in this place at the present moment. As to anything relating to the solution of the Italian question, there may be a great deal to relate from Paris or Vienna, not a little from Tuscany or any of the Central and South Italian lands,-the little Duchy of Parma and Modena not excepted,-but nothing at all from the capital of the people which put itself forward as the champion of Italian independence.---Phis may seem strange, but so it is. Piedmont, at the most critical epoch in this struggle, is altogether colipsed, or rather, eclipses itself. Every one else has something to say or to do :- the Emperor Napaleon, playing the part of the Sphinx, silent, yet orcular; the Emperor of Austria making proposal after proposal; the neutrals offering advice; the Papal Government preparing to re-occupy the Romagna at the first opportunity; even the little Dachies during to express a wish and doing, according to their best lights and power, everything to carry it into effect. Fiedmont alone, the champion of Italian independence, not only has not assumed an attitude firm and dignified, but does not even dare what the little Duchies have not hesitated in doing, namely, to express an opinion or a wish; all she can do is to refer everything to others. The golden apple, long coveted, is within reach; and it seems she hopes, by her humility and moderation, to touch the hearts of Emperors. This unaccountable apathy, this timidity and this utter subjection to higher powers, cannot be otherwise explained. Well, all this would be extremely laudable if Sardinia, instead of bidding for the leadership in Italy, were competing for the prix Monthion in Paris. But under the circumstances what must be the effect of this her attitude on the minds of the rest of the ftalians, who have become accustomed to look up to her? It is like abandoning them in the crists which was provoked, in a great measure by Sardinia herself. It cannot but weaken the prestige of this country, and conjure up all the powers hostile to the Italian national idea. It must be always recollected that the unanimity with which Upper and Central Italy have declared for Sardinia was due, not so much for some insane love for Piedmont itself, or its institutions, or to an uncontrollable desire to become Piedmontese at any price, as to the idea that Piedmont would form the centre round which might be raliied the people speaking the Italian tongue, and having Italian aspirations. Indeed, it has always been an argument of those who were against a united italy that Piedmont was scarcely Italian, and in many respects behind other Italian countries; and

Union, the removal of custom-houses at their re- : Oentral Italy entertain any illusions, about it ; but enough who, from one or another reason, will try to: make them remember it now. A few days ago the police arrested a six young

Venetians who were on their way to the Romagna. The youths were addressed to a waggoner at Padua, who undertook to get them safely to the frontier, but something went wrong and the whole party was arrested The waggoner, when selzed, attempted to destroy a packet, but it was taken from him, and found to contain revolutionary proclamations addressed to the clergy, to schoolmasters, to the fair sex, and to the rich. The priests, teachers, and women were directed to persuade the young men to go over to the National Party en masse, and the wealthy

were desired to supply the patriots with money. Assassination of Count Anvill at Paima By THE PATHIOTS .- Paris, Oct. 7 .- The following telegram, dated October 6, has been received here from Parma : - A borrible occurrence took place yesterday evening. Count Anvili, formerly colonel of the troops of Parma, and held in detestation by the people, was passing through Parma on his way to Plais ance, but was recognised at the railway station and arrested. The populace, informed of his arrest, broke open the barracks of the gendarmerie, where he was confined, and, having seized the unfortunate Count, he was dragged through the city, receiving blows on all sides. His hands were fastened toge ther with a cord, and he was thus pulled through the streets until he arrived opposite a cafe that he was in the habit of frequenting, where, whilst he was still alive, his head was cut off, and then carried in triumph to the Grand Place, where it was placed on the top of a column. The cries of joy of National Guard and the troops were called out, but arrived when all was over. At nine o'clock in the evening quiet again reigned in the city, and the dead body of Count Anvili was conveyed to the hos-

pital. The city was being traversed by patrols. The great event of the day, at present, is a letter of Mazzini to King Victor Emmanuel, which appears to have been printed at Leghorn, and is dated Florence, Sept. 20. M. Mazzini declares that, far from wishing to excite any party against the policy now followed, he approves of and is ready to unite in it : he makes the sacrifice of his particular opinions, provided the King gives independence and unity to Italy; only he recommends the King to dare, and points out how he is infinitely stronger than he thinks. Such is the general tenor of the letter. It appears in fact, certain, that Mazzini wrote it at Florence, where he was able for three weeks to evade the recearches of the police, who had been warned positively that Mazzini, far from raising obstacles against the present Government, formally recommends his partizans to rally round them. In spite of the arrest of certain persons who had belonged to what was called the Mazzinian party, it is certain that the Governor of Tuscany, in particular, is the first to admit that no impediments have been thrown in his way by that party. If he has adopted some rigorous measures, and if M. Ricasol has sought after Mazzini himself, to put him, as he laughingly observed, behind the drawbridge of his castle of Reggio, it was more particularly in order that Europe might find no pretext against Italy, in the midst of the pacific remodelling of the Italian Peninsula." Letters from Naples state that great agitation continued to reign there, and that 14 persons belonging to the highest families had been arrested, among whom are the Baron Galotti, the Marquis d'Afflito, and the Marquis de Bella Caracciolo. They are accused of giving parties for the discussion of polities. ROME. - The following is the text of the allocution of the Pope delivered at the Consistory of the 26th

"Venerable Brethron,-in the address which we delivered to you in June last, with our heart overcome by grief, we deplored all that had been done by the enemies of the Holy See at Bologna, Ravena, and elsewhere, against the civil sovereignity, which legitimately belongs to us and to this Holy See .-We moreover declared at the same time that they had all incurred the ecclesiastical censures and penalties enacted by the sacred canons, and we decreed that all their acts were null and void.

"We indulged in the hope, however, that those rebellious sons, moved and affected by our words, would return to their duty; they all know the kindness which we have always displayed since the commencement of our Pontificate, and with what love and zeal, in the midst of the serious difficulties of and tranquillity of our people, both as regards their temporal and spiritual interests. Supported by counsel, by instigations, and by assistance from abroad, and feeling their audacity strengthened by that circumstance, they have not hesitated at any attempt; and carrying disturbance into all the Emilian provinces subject to our Pontifical power, they have withdrawn them from our sovereignity and from that of this Holy See. "The standard of defection and rebellion having been raised in these provinces, and the Pontifical Government being therein overthrown, there were at first established Dictators of the Sub-Alpine Kingdom, who afterwards took the name of Cemmissioners Extraordinary, and then that of Governors-General. Audaciously arrogating to themselves the rights of our supreme power they dismissed from public functions those persons whose well-known fidelity towards their legitimate Prince made them regarded as incapable of joining in perverse designs. These men have not even feared to usurp the ecclesiastical nower by subjecting the hospital, the orphan establishments, and other institutions of that kind to new aws. They have gone so far as to ill-treat the members of the clergy, by sending them into exile or throwing them into prison. In their declared hatred against the Apostolic See they called together on the 6th of this month, at Bologna, an assemblage, which they styled the National Assembly of the people of Emilia, and there promulgated a decree full of lying pretexts and accusations, by which, falsely al-leging the unanimity of the people, they declared, in contempt of the rights of the Roman Church, that they would no longer be subjected to the Pontifical Government. On the following day they made a fresh declaration, stating, as is now the custom, that those provinces wished to be annexed to the domains and kingdom of the King of Sardinia. "In the midst of these deplorable attacks, the chiefs of the party incessantly labor, by all the means at their disposal, to corrupt the habits of the people, particularly by distributing books and journals printed either at Bologna or elsewhere, and in which they encourage overy kind of licentiousness, insult the person of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, mock the practice of religion and of Christian piety, and tura into ridicule the prayers commonly offered up to the Most Holy and Immaculate Virgin Mary, Mother of God, either to do her honor or to implore her powerful protection. Even in theatrical representations there is no respect for public honesty, modesty, or virtue, and the persons devoted to God are held up to derision and contempt. "This is what is done by men who call themselves Catholics, and who declare that they are full of respect and veneration for the supreme spiritual power and authority of the Roman Poutiff. Everybody sees how deceitful such a declaration must be, for the authors of these acts conspire with all those persons who wage relentless war on the Roman Postiff and on the Catholic Church, and who spare up effort to root out and extirpate from all hearts, if that were possible, our divine religion and its salutary teaching. "That is why particularly, venerable brothren, hose who participate in our labors and share our pain, easily understand in what affliction we are planged. and what sorrow and indignation we feel, in com-

mon with you and all well intentioned persons. In the midst of such great bitterness of heart, what consoles us is that the great majority of the populations of the provinces of Amilia detect these calpable enterprises, and stand aloof from them with horror; preserving their fidelity to the legitimate Prince, and manifesting firm attachment to our civil authority and to that of the Holy See; also, that the clorgy of the same provinces, worthy of the highest eulogium, have nothing so much at heart amid these troubles and agitations as scrupulously to discharge their duties, and to show in a striking manner their firm faith, and the respect with which they are animated towards us and the Apostolic See. by braving and despising all perils.

"And now, since we are bound by the gravest of our duties and by a solemn oath to support unflinchingly the cause of our most holy religion, to protect firmly against violution the rights and possessions of the Roman Church, to defend our civil authority and that of this Apostolic See, and to transmit i intact to our successors as the patrimony of St. Peter, we cannot refrain from raising our Apostolic voice in order that all the Catholic universe, and particularly all our venerable brethren, the bishopsrom whom we have received, in the midst of the bitterest sorrows, to the great joy of our heart, so many remarkable and illustrious testimonies of faith and love and of attachment to us, this Holy See. and the patrimony of the blessed Peter-may know with what energy we disapprove of everything which these men have dared to accomplish in the provinces of Æmilia subject to our Pontifical sovereignty.

"That is why we entirely reprove, and declare null and of no effect, all the acts of which we have spoken in this august assembly, and all acts eucroaching on the powers ecclesiastical immunities, the people increased the terror of the situation. The our civil sovereignty and that of this Holy See, principality, power, and jurisdiction, whatever may he the name given to those acts.

"No one is ignorant that all those persons who, in the provinces above-named, have given their support counsel, or assent to the acts which we blame, or have in any way promoted the accomplishment of them, have incurred the ecclesiastical penalties and censures which we alluded to in our allocation mentioned above.

"And now, venerable brethren, let us throw ourselves with confidence at the foot of the Throne of Grace, in order to obtain from Divine assistance the consolation and the strength necessary in the midst of such great adversities. Let us not cease to address to God, who is rich in mercy, fervent and humble prayers, in order that by His all-powerful virtue he may bring back the guilty, some of whom, perhaps, know not what they do, to better thoughts, and to the paths of justice, religion, and salvation." AUSTRIA.

"It is asserted that the Austrian Government has consented to reduce the debt of Lombardy to be borne by Piedmont from 400 millions to little more than half this sum.

In open violation of one of the conditions of the peace concluded at Villafranca, the Sardinian Government levies taxes and recruits in some parts of the provinces of Mantua and Verona, which belong to Austria, though they for the moment are in the hands of the Piedmontese. This conduct the Imperial Cabinet greatly resents, and it will probably make reprisals by raising taxes in certain districts of Lombardy, which will eventually be ceded to Sardinia, but are at present occupied by Austrian troops. About 10,000 Lombard soldiers have already returned to their homes, and we learn from Venice that another batch passed through that city on the 26th ult. Many persons have recently been arrested in Venetia for persuading young men to cross the Po, in order to join the troops on the opposite side of the river, and they will doubtless be severely punished, as the Imperial authorities are resolved, if possible, to put a stop to what in German is called "falschwerberei" (illicit recruiting for another power.) Venice is still without a Podesta, but no attempt to get one elected will be made for some weeks to come. A few days ago Count Archinto, who is one of the richest and proudest men in Milan, greatly annoyed the Sardinians, by wearing the Order of the Golden Fleece at a soirce which was given by King Victor Emmanuel while at Monza. Count Julius Litta, who hates everything Austrian, appeared in the uniform of a Sardinian captain, he having held that military rank in 1848 and 1849. INDIA.

nation of troubles to be expected in its train. We | such legislation is not, and cannot be. Never, therehave not yet seen the last of the difficulties entailed

comes their sacred office. The public demonstraunanimity in Catholic efforts recently tion of the given by one of the most numerous and distinguish. ed meetings for any religious purpose ever held in the "metropolis" could not be passed over in silence the purpose of that assemblage being the eternal interests of the outcasts of society, whom crime had thrust into prisons, or wretchedness had swept into workhouses. The work, however, was not yet complete ; the measures contended for had not been carried out. These were three in number - first, the obtaining for Catholics in the Navy the same means and opportunities for receiving religious instruction as have been secured to Catholics in the army ; secondly, the placing Oatholic prisoners on the same footing as Protestants, in all that regards religious assistance and consolation; for since, professedly, the prison is regarded as a place of reformation rather than of explation, and since no one can doubt that the root of faith once planted in the heart and never totally destroyed by a career of vice is the best and often the only hold which later calls to virtue can seize, it stands to reason that Catholic delinquents can be restored to a moral life by no one so well as by the priest, who alone knows their religious convictions and can supply their spiritual wants; thirdly, the attaining similar justice for the wretched inmates of the workhouse, whose only crime is sad misfortune, and who are even more unfairly treated than professed and condemned criminals; for whereas the regulations of prisons are at least, in their respective classes, uniform, and prescribed by a public authority, the rules and usages of these receptacles of wretchedness are subject to

the capricious enactments of local jurisdictions. sometimes, indeed-especially in large towns-just and liberal in their dealings with our poor, but of. ten narrow-minded and bigoted to an almost incredible degree. Hence the visits of the privats to these afflicted and oppressed creatures of God are limited hampered, and almost hindered by troublesome and obstructive conditions, which require a strong hand to sweep them away, and substitute for them a ge nerous aud kind-hearted legislation.

The document then goes on to refer to the sub-jects which had occupied attention during the synod. That which takes the foremost place is the educa. tion of the poor, and the faithful are urged to make every possible effort to supply the want so much felt in this regard. In connexion with this subject a special motive of grief is the great and perhaps growing negligence of parents in sending their children to Catholic schools, many allowing themselves to be 'seduced by the advantages proposed to allore their children to heretical schools, or to be carried away by the cry of education considered merely as a means of getting on in the world, and so do not perceive the evils of an erroneous, or appreciate the blessings of a sound, education." Then, as a means of rousing the poor from this apathy, it is suggested that "the pulpit, the confessional, the domestic tract and casual conversation" should be brought to bear on this grave indifference. Clerical education is the next subject touched upon, and the great want of increased means for training clergy to supply the necessities now so keenly felt among the Catholic population was dwelt upon with much force. The laity are urgently entreated not to lose sight of this want, and to do their best to remedy it, so that recourse may not be had to the extent heretofore of obtaining a supply of Catholic missionaries from foreign sources.

The Divorce Court is the next theme on which the synod had bestowed its attention, and the following reference is made to this subject in the address ;---

"Since we last addressed you synodically our country has added to its judicial institutions one concerning which we feel it our duty briefly to instruct you. A new Court has been appointed with power to grant the dissolution of marriage, under the name of the Divorce Court. We need not remind you, our faithful and dearly beloved children, that such a tribunal can only have been established for those who hold marriage to be a wordly or temporal contract, dissoluble by the civil power, or who interpret Scripture on the subject in a manner totally at variance with the scase ever held by the one holy, catholic, and apostolic Church. But for you, who have always been taught, and believe, that the contract is based on the Divine declaration, that ' what God hath joined together let no man put asunder' (Matt. xir., 6); for you who believe that matrimony is a sacrament and a symbol of that indissoluble union where-The worst thing about a false step is the concate- in Jesus Christ espoused His Church (Ephes. v., 52) can you have recourse to this tribunal for purtore, poses diametrically opposed to the ductrine of your holy mother, the Church. But even beyond this, almost superfluous, warning, we must sincerely de-plore this innovation in our Legislature, which we cannot but consider calculated to enervate great principles in the social and domestic life of our desr country, by creating facilities for dissolving bonds, the very sacredness of which administered a motivo for their being respected and being more easily preserved unbroken. Nay, it may be treated by eril minds as holding out temptations, if not inducements, to those preliminary acts which are requisito for obtaining relief from obligations that time or wicked passions have made distasteful. God grant that it be not so; and that a remedy may soon be applied to so serious a national calamity.

General Changarnier has arrived from exile, and is now in Paris, where in 1850 he told the French Assembly that, under the shadow of his sword, they had nothing to apprehend from a coup d'etai of the then suspected (Prince) President of La Republique-" Representative de la nation deliberez en paix!" He was the first seized in his bed on the night of the 2d Dec., 1852.

The fortifications on the coast of Normandy, and notably between Havre and Caen, are being carried on with extreme rapidity. It is stated that a long-shore telegraph is being erected.

The Catholic Clergy at Paris will give a grand banquet to M. de Sull, who preached in favor of upholding the rights of the Holy See.

ITALY.

The Central Italian question has been so simplified of late as to lie at the present moment in a nutshell. Four Italian provinces have voted their union with Piedmont ; four deputations have tendered their submission to the King of Sardinia; the King has given four answers, all as nearly as possible to the same effect; and the matter is referred to the arbitrament of the high European Powers. Now, these Powers may approve the vote of the Central Italians, they may condemu it, or they may come to no decision about it, or put it off at least to an indefinite period. Till the mind of the high Powers is made known the work of fusion goes on as a matter of course; every day past is a day won. The work done becomes daily more difficult-it will eventually be found impossible-to undo. The Sardiana and the Central Italian Governments are agreed and the Central Italian Governments are agreed that, therefore, any union with it would be a loss many as to the abolition of passports throughout the ther than a gain. Nor did the people of Upper and by that unfortunate decision which drove the European troops of the East India Company almost into mutiny, and actually into retirement. It was hoped that they might have been engaged for the expedition to China, and we should be reluctant, even now, to give up that expectation, but we are informed that a new difficulty has intervened. If these discharged men are invited to the service again by a fresh bounty, it is thought that the few who have resisted the contagion and remained at their nosts would be prejudiced by the proceeding, and, therefore, although the expedient of re-enlisting them for the occasion appears to have suggested itself in Calcutta, as it did at home, we are not led to expect much from the scheme. The men, in fact, are already beginning to leave, and we discover, as the general result of our policy, that it costs us about £25 i-head to lose our soldiers, whereas it would have cost less than £5 a-head to keep them .- Times.

THE DISBANDED SOLDIES IN INDIA .-- A private telegram received in Liverpool yesterday (Thursday) from India states that the disbanded European troop ad accepted the bounty, and consented to go to China.

On Sunday morning an address by the "Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the Bishops of the Province, in Provincial Synod assembled," was read in all the Catholic places of worship in the metropolis. This synod has recently held its sittings at St. Mary's College, Oscott, every bishop composing the diocese being present, and the address, which contains the result of its deliberations is ordered to be read in all churches and chapels of the province.

The document, which is of considerable length, at the outset refers as a marked feature to the great increase in the representatives of religious orders, ancient and recont which were present at the meeting the return of the first and the establishment of the second class of institutions forming a great motive for encouragement. The deep debt of obligation which the faithful are under to their zealous clergy, who, by the sacrifice of their own time, honest recreation, and often, it is foared, their health, have made such exertions to procure for their flocks the spiritual graces which additional practices of devotion and increased church accomodation confer is then pointed out. The cordial co-operation of the two orders of clergy is next referred to. The time had manifestly come, it was urged, when masses of evil had to be driven into by combined force ; when the accumulation of vice and indifference in our great cities had to be broken up piecemeal, dissolved and washed away, so as to pollute no longer the streams in which they had collected and grown. But even this harmonious activity would, it is said have been insufficient if it had not been well supported by the laity, who had always boldly come forward to assert the principles of their religion and the claims of their Ohurch, and to throw into the scale whon needed, the weight of their rank, ancient descent, social position, and political influonce, or for want of these, the weight of numbers and the unanimity of voice. By these means their poor school committee had succeeded in maturing measures conferring most important sdvaltages; their separate reformatories had been placed on a footing of equality with others, and their soldiers at bome and abroad had secured to them the blessing compassion upon His suffering kingdom on earth, of chaptains honorably appointed and treated as be- and that He will preserve, prosper, and exalt her

It is then announced that the first catechism has been revised by a committee, and the revision approved of by the synod.

The war in Italy is thus referred to :---

"We entered on the duties of this synod amid the distant, but harrowing details of war-of war between the two Catholic empires of Europe, of war upon the fair plains of Italy, of war sudden, rapid, and destructive of many lives. But what specially afflicted us was the intenso pain and grief which we knew affected the heart of our holy father and poatiff, whose peace was menaced, whose States were dismembered, and whose rights and character were rudely assailed by speech and by pen. It is true that the active and incessant occupations of our synodical duties left us but little time to attend to other thoughts; yet we could not be indifferent to such subjects as these. But the more bright as the more sudden has come upon us the announcement of peace or of its precursor, an armistice. We have thus been able to sing our united Te Deum in thanksgiving to the God of peace, as of buttles, for so signal and so unexpected a blessing. And you have all joined with us on the same day through our different diocesses. Yet while we have thus justly rejoiced our hearts are not entirely relieved of their load. We cannot but fear that the waters which have been stirred up by such a tempest will long continue to heave and fret, and agitate with auxiety the tender heart of our supreme pastor. We have, indeed, all heard with edification of the tranquillity and resignation which he has displayed amid the late trying occurrences, and how he devoted himself with unaltered countenance and unruffled mind to the arduous duties of his sublime (flice, while the tumults of war were almost within his frontiers, and the insults of insubordination almost within his gates. He had been already a man of sorrow, one acquainted with grief; and we never feared his failing to preserve his soul in peace. But such a new and unmerited return of trisk that seemed ended, so unexpected an interruption of a prosperity that had crowned his unwearied assiduity in his temporal administration, may easily undermine the strength of the most vigorous and most scione temperament. The reign of our beloved Poutiff is too precious to the Oburch, and its lengthened duration is too important to all his and her children, not to demand our instant and unceasing prayer for his health, his tranquillity of mind, the peace of his dominious, and that of the Charch. Continue, therefore, dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ, to offer up your earnest supplications to the Father of Mercies that He will look down with affectiounte

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE. OCTOBER-28, 1859.

Head, and the vicar of His beloved - Son. We trust Head, and the river of the beloved son, we trast that this expression of our filial and ydutiful feeling, when placed at the feet of the Sovereign Pontifi, will be accepted by him, not only as our personal, and noted homage, but likewise as the tribute of that affectionate sympathy in which we are sure you join us."

oin us." The document concludes by entreating the faithremain her docile children :---

"It is true (say their Lordships) that her doctrines and practices are no longer objects of virulent at. the sick man was buried anyhow. He struggled and tack or blasphemous ridicule, as once they used to resisted as well as he could, but a tew bats from the be almost daily; but our dangers rather lie on that be almost deeper and less patent. It is by the attempts second deeper and less patent. It is by the attempts to draw away our middle classes, and even our poor, to unbelief in Christianity that our religion is now most endangered. By lectures, by tracts, by periodical nost endangeren. By rectures, by tracts, by periodical literature, by shallow science, by works of fiction-by a thousand other means the poison of infidelity is sedulously infused into the midst of many unprepared by preservatives, unfurnished with antidotes : and, unforrunately, the havoc thus caused is perhaps and, union what sectarian attempts have ever effected in seducing our dear children from the boson of the Church. Resist, all ye who can, these wicked afforts; exclude as much as possible from circulation | among those whom you can influence the postilent works which bear infection into the Catholic home; ledge, by the formation of such institutions, whether libraries, reading-rooms, associations, lectures, or other means, as muy help to direct the eager curiosity of the educated over safe and yet agreeable paths,

or suffer it to wander into the broad road to perdi-tion. Above all, encourage every practice of piety and approved devotion ; for these are the great safeguards of fuith-fur more than intellectual discussion or abstruse investigations. Towards the most adorable Eucharist and towards the Immaculate Mother of our Lord we exhort you to entertain the most tender, as the most solid devotion, and to promote it in all who depend on you, or look up to you, with singular earnestness and untiring fervor."

The prayers of the faithful are asked by the pastor of each district for his Holiness and for the Italian church under its present trying difficulties, and a prayer is to be added to each mass for the same objects.

UNITED STATES.

WHAT IS THE REASON ?- For the last three weeks the New York papers have been indebted to the Canadian steamers, not only for telegrams of news but for fyles of English papers, transmitted by mail from Quebec of later date than any furnished by steamers arriving at that port. This advantage seems, however, to have been nearly lost last week by some unaccounted for delay. The mails landed in Quebec on Monday the 17th, did not reach New York until Thursday the 20th inst. By telegraph we are also informed that the Steamship Canada was delayed beyond its stated hour of sailing, waiting for the Canadian mails. -. A qui la faute ? - Guzette.

The following refreshing advertisement a ppears in a Yankee paper, under the hoad of "Matrimonial" :-been spending a few weeks South, and became delighted with Southern society and the liberal Southern views, regrets having to return to her coldhearted Northern home. She is very gay, and by her friends called beautiful, and it is the height of her ambition to form the immediate acquaintance of a high and liberal minded Southern gentleman with a view to matrimony. She begs that none but gentlemen able to support and appreciate a young lady, will reply to this. Such may address, in strict confidence, stating age, place of residence, and any particulars."

COOLISS IN CURA .- Yesterday and to-day I neticed in the streets, and at work in houses, men of an Indian complexion, with coarse black hair. I asked if they were native Indians, or of mixed blood ? "Nol they are the Coolies !" Their bair, full grown and the usual dress of the country which they wore had not suggested to me the Chinese ; but the shape and expression of the eye make it plain. These are the victims of the trade of which we hear so much. I am told' there are 200,000 of them in Cuba, or that so many have been imported, and all within seven years. I have met them everywhere-the newly arrived in Chinese costume, with shaved heads ; but the groater number in pantaloons and jackets, and straw hats with hair full grown. Two of the cooks at our hotel are Coolies. Yesterday I drove out to the Cerro, to see the Coolie jail, or market where the imported Coolies are kept for sale. It is a well known place, and open to all visitors. The building has a fair looking front; and through this I enter into an open yard in the rear, where, on the gravel ground, are squatting a double line of Cuolies, with heads shaved, except a tuft on the crown, dressed in loose Chinese garments of blue and yellow. The dealer, who is a calm shrewd, heartless looking man, speaking English as if it were his native tongue, comes out with me, calls to the Coolics, and they all stand up in a double live, facing inward, and we pass through them pre-ceded by a driver armed with the usual badge of the plantation driver-the short limber whip. The dealer does not heaitate to tell me the terms on which the contracts are made, as the trade is not illegal. His account is this : - The importer receives 340 dols. foreach Goolie, and the purchaser agrees to the Goolie \$4 per month, and to give him food, and two saits of cluthes a year. For this he has his services for eight years. The contract is reduced to writing before a magistrate, and two originals are made, one kept by the Coolie, and one by the purchaser, and each in Chinese and Spanish. The Coolies did not look unhealthy, though some had complaints of the syss; yet they looked, or I fancied they looked. some of them unhappy, and some of them stolid. One I am sure had the leprosy; although the dealer would not admit it. The dealer did not deny their tendency to suicide, and the danger of attempting to chastize them, but alleged their great superiority to the negro in inteligence; and contended that their condition was good and better than in China, baving four dols. a month and being free at the end of eight years. He said, which I found to be true, that after being separated and employed in work, they lot their hair grow, and adopt the habits and dress of the country. The newly arrived Chinese wear tufts, and blue and yellow loose Chinese cloths. Those who have been here long are distinguishable from the whites only by the peculiar tings of the check, and the form of the eye. The only respect in which his account differed from what I heard elsewhere, was in the amount the importer receives, Thich has always been stated to me at 400 dollars. The importation has not yet existed eight years. So the question, what will become of these men, exotics, without women or children, taking no root in the land, has not come to a solution. The constant question is — Will they remain and mix with the other races? Will they be permitted to remain? Will they be able to go back? So far as I can learn, there is no law in China regulating the contracts and shipment of Chinese Coolies, and none in Cuba regulating their transportation, landing, or treatment, while here. The trade has grown up, and been permitted and recognized, but not regula ed. It is yet to be determined how far the contract is enforcable against either party. The Ooolies that are to be taken from the British East Indies to British Islands, the latter under contracts, with regula-lutions as to their exportation and return, under-slood and enforced. Not so the Obinese Goolies. Their importers are lege soluli. Some say the Government will insist on their being returned. But the prevailing impression is, that they will be brought in debt, and bound over again for their debts, or in some other way secured to a life-long servitude. - To Cuba and back.

WOULD BURY HIM ANYHOW .- The New Orleans Crescent tell a shocking story about a sexton named Merritt. He sent his men to bury a poor man in a grave at the back end of a certain cemetery. After a short time the men came back, excited, saying that they could not bury that man: that he was sit-ting up in his coffin and swearing that he was not The document concludes by entreating the faith-dead. Merritt, in high indignation, seized a spade ful to hold fast the doctrines of the Church, and to ful to hold fast the doctrines of the Church, and to his customer sitting up and looking quietly around him. But determined on his wages at all hazards, the sick man was buried anyhow. He struggled and spade soon settled him.

We have heard that during the plat week, two imposters one falsely representing himself to be a Catholic Bishop, the other, equally falsely claiming to be a priest, deceived some Catholics in our city, and induced them to contribute to a collection for some pretended religions purposes. The Bishop was col-lecting for a Church in Birmingham, England, and the priest for a Church in Ireland. As the police were informed of their movements, they were obliged to depart, and, we understand, have gone westward. This notice may, perhaps, prevent their deceiving others. We take this opportunity to ramind our readers that strangers coming here to collect, cannot do so, according to the laws of the Church, without the authorization of the Ordinary of the Diocese, and provide to the utmost sound and counteracting know- | the absence of any evidence of such authorization, proves that it has never been granted. More attention to this matter would preserve many from the danger of being imposed upon .- Pittsburgh Catholic.

DEATH OF A WOMAN ONN HUNDRED AND FIFTERN YEARS OLD .- An old woman, a half breed, being the daughter of French and Indian parents, died recently in the Poor House of this County, aged 115 years. She was the relict of Francis Metevie, a French resident of this city many years since, and a soldier of the last war. Mrs. M. was born in Detroit, and has always lived here or in the vicinity. Her husband had been dead for a long time, and for some years past she has resided at the County House, being wholly destitute. She died of no particular disease --simply old age and its consequent infirmities .-Detroit Tribune.

The Auburn Gazette Union says that Scarlet Fever is provailing to an alarming extent in that city, and seems to have assumed an unusually malignant form. It has acquired by the location of the disease the name of "putrid sore throat" Children, youths and maidens, are alike prostrated, and in many instances the skill of the most experienced physicians has been baffled.

Upwards of twelve thousand slaves have been landed on the coast of Florida during the last fifteen months! This looks very much like a revival of the slave trade.

Sir John Dean Paul and Strahan, now under sentence in Woking prison, will be released from confinement on the 23d instant.

Robson, Redpath, and Jim the Penman, have arrived at their destination, the penal settlement, western Australia.

Copper-tipped shoes are turned out by a Maine Yankee, for children's use. The toes of a pair of this kind, are said to have worn six months, without any signs of giving out.

CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, No. 77 BLEURY STREET .- William Cunningham begs to inform the public, and particularly those who carry on the Manufacturing of Marole, that he has opened a Wholesale Trade in addition to his large Retail business, where Unwrought Marble of various descriptions and quality can be bought as reasonable, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere.

N.B .--- All persons warting manufactured Marble will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine the great assortment of work on hand. They certainly must buy, in consequence of a reduction of 25 per cent .--- See Advertisement.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, NO. 19 COTE STREET.

PROGRAMME OF INSTRUCTION IN THE COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

07 CATHOLIC COMMISSIONERS, MONTREAL; UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

MR. U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal. Mn. P. GARNOT, Professor of French.

Р. К. We clip the following from the Providence General Advertiser, Sept. 12 1857.

At this season of the year, when cholera, cholera morbus, dysentry and other kindred complaints are sure to prevail, everbody should be liberally supplied with Perry Davss' Vegetable Pain Killer. Persons leaving home, whether it be for a day's excursion or a trip to Europe should be in a condition to place their hands on it at a moment's warning. Many dis-eases incident to the summer months, which will prove fatal if not immediately checked, can be promptly cured by one or two doses of the Pain Killer. On more than one occasion have we been relieved of intense suffering by the timely use of the above-named preparation.

Sold by all druggists, grocers, and medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas. Lymans, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated. weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venercal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation ;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous com-plaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrolulous contamination ; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is com-bined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OF ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DIS-HASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITAA-TED ON INFURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Aver's Cathartic Pills,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GENERAL DRAPERY, HOSIERY AND GLOVE

WAREHOUSE. THE CLOTH HALL,

292 Notre Dame Street, (West), (Fourth door from M'Gill Street.)

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S GENERAL OUTFITTING

AND MERCHANT TAILORING. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

Best West of England BLACK CLOTHS.

Brown Drab Oxford, Moscow and Beaver Cloths, &c.

Cassimeres, Heather Tweeds, Doeskins, &c. Gent's fancy Flannel Shirts,

Gent's L. wool Vests and Panta

Gent's Walking, Driving and Dress GLOVES. Gent's Shirts Collars, Scarfs. Gent's Couts, Pants and Vests, Fashionably got

up for immediate demand.

A v ry Select Assortment of Ladies' Mantle Cloths. Ladies' Scarfs and Polkus.

Ladues' Hosicry and Gloves.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Newest Styles. Worked Muslin, Sleeves and Collars in sets.

Balmoral Skirts, Corsets. Linens, Long Cloths, Muslins.

Table Linens, Towellings Napkins. French Cambric, and Silk Handkis.

Childrens Hosiery, Gloves, Bootees, &c.

Umbrellas, Travelling Bags, Gent's Scotsh Scarfs, Wrappers, &c.

The entire stock is marked off with the selling price in plain figures on each article. J. IVERS, Proprietor.

Montreal, October 13, 1859.

NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANIES.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE AND INLAND MARINE,

Office-6 Wall Street, N.Y.

SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, 65 Wall Street, N.Y.

SURPLUS, OVER..... 50,000 HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, 43 Wall Street, N.Y.

CASH CAPITAL......\$200,000 SURPLUS, OVER...... 40,000

-----HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, 33 Wall Street, N.Y.

CASH CAPITAL,.....\$150,000

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-----THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessela at

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the P ovince. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B .- Letters directed to me must be post-paid

BOAT BUILDER,

No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC FAVOR.

PRO BONO PUBLICO!!

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the general public, that he has OPENED the Premises No. 3, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, (Dr. Nelson's Buildings,) with a large and well selected STOCK of FANCY GOODS, SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., &c. &c., and that he is now prepared to Self the same at LOW PRICES, for CASH ONLY.

His Stock of Fancy Goods, &c., comprises everything usually found in an establishment of the kind, including also Cutlery, Jew they, Perfumery, Oils, Fancy Sonps, Carriages of imported Willow, Cabs, do., Baskets, do., and a great variety of Toys. This Stock having been selected by a gentleman of more than twenty years experience in the trade, the style and quality of the Goods may be relied on.

The STATIONERY DEPARTMENT will be found replete with everything essential to a First Class Suctionery House, consisting of Writing Papers, from the lowest to the highest grades; Packet, Connaercial, Letter, and Note; Envelopes, of every style and pattern; Inks, Instands, Pens, Penholders, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Pencil Leads, Ralers, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Water Stamps, Rubber, Se. de. de.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Account Books, Memorandum Books, Ball Books, Pass Books, Copy Books, Maps, Duries, Portemonumies, Wellets, &c. The National Series, and a good assortment of other Books used in the City Schools.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Ilymn Books, and Catechisms of all denominations.

Childrens' Books in great variety.

The undersigned also aunounces, that in order to meet the requirements of that important section of the City, he has connected with his establishment a DEPOT for the Sale of the popular American Periodicals and Newspapers, amongst which the followingmay be mentioned :---

	N. Y. Ledger	Scottish American		
	Weekly	Musical World		
Ì	Mercury	Musical Friend		
	Frank Leslie	Staats Zeitung		
	Harper's Weekly	Atlantische Blatter		
	Рісауцие	llerald		
	Police Gazette	Tribuae		
	Clipper	Times		
	Brother Jonathan	Frank Leslie - Magazine		
	Tablet	Irish News		
	Pueruix	111011 210 010		
	Metropolitan Record, (Catholic.)			
1	Youth's Magazine, Do.			
1	Ghurch Journal,			
	Christian Inquirer,			
Ì	Independent,			
	And all the Montreal Daily and Weekly papers.			
	Additions from time to time will be made to this			
	department as the public demand may require.			
		lso receive orders for every		
		G and BOOKBINDING,		
	which he will execute with taste and despatch, and at reasonable rates.			
	Subscribers to the various Illuminated Works and			
	Periodicals of the day can have them Bound in a			
	style of excellence appropriate to the work. Par-			
		be paid to the Binding of		
	Music.	o be paint to the istoaning of		
	Postage Stamps for Sal	le		
		es by unremitting attention		
		business, equitable dealing		
		receive, and respectfully		
	solicits, a share of the pu			
	ouriering a snare or the pu	W DALMAN		

W. DALTON, No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street.

D. O'GORMON,

MB. J. M. ANDERSON, Professor of English.

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

FIRST YEAR:

TERMS-ONE DOLLAR PER MONTH. Preparatory Class:

Religion ; English and French Reading ; Calligranby; 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 Eng-lish. lish; Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR :

TERMS-TWO DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion; French and English Reading with explanations; Etymology; Calligraphy; Arithmetic, (with all the rules of Commerce); Euglish 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-sonings; Etymology; Calligraphy; 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.

FIFTH YEAR :

TERMS-THREE DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Religion ; Elocution, English and French ; French and English Literature; Calligraphy; Book-Keeping, by Double Entry: Commercial Economy; Geogra-phy; History of Canada under the rule of the English; 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 13 The duties of the School will be Resumed at

Nine A. H., on MONDAY next, 22d corrent. For particulars, apply to the Principal, at the School,

U. E. ARCHAMBEAULT, Principal.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organ-ism, correcting its discassed action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costive-ness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered* their action can rarely withstand or evade them

nors, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Marbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appe-tite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consamptive Patients in advanced stages of the discase.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonery organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the allieted they can never forget, and proon the afflicted they can never forget, and pro-duced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AVER & CO.

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

EVENING SCHOOL.

Mn. A. KEEGAN'S Select English, Commercial and Mathematical EVENING SCHOOL, No. 109, WEL-LINGTON STREET. Number of young men or pupils limited to 12. Lessons from Seven to Nine each Evening, for five nights each week

Montreal, October 13, 1859.

Church, Factory and Steamboat Bells. JUST RECEIVED, ex SS, "North American." a Consignment of "CAST STEEL" BELLS, a very superior article, and much cheaper than Bell Metal. | at the lowest prices.

For Sale by Frothingham & Workman.

	sels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence,	September 22.		
at LOW RATES. First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates.		EVENING CLASSES,		
	All losses promptly and liberally paid.	FUR		
	OFFICE-38 Sr. PETER STREET, Lyman's New	BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, NOW ODDNIND		
	Buildings. AUSTIN CUVILLIER,	NOW OPENED		
	General Agent. Sept. 22, 1859.	IN THE ROOMS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE ACADEMY, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street.		
GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,		MR. M. C. HEALY Will attend Commercial Department		
	FOR SALE,	THOS. W. BALY, Advocate, Will attend Classical Department.		
Ì	At 4-3 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	337 Ladies Taught in a Class by themselves.		
		Mr. Healy has no hesitation in saying that, from his Course of Lectures on Book-Keeping, a Pupil of		
	TEAS (GREEN)	good capacity will become competent to Open, Con- duct, and Close a Set of Partnership Books in about		
	GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HYSON, best quality.	six weeks, and will receive a Certificate to that		
	IMPERIAL. TWANKEY, extra fine.	effect. Lectures twice a-week on Trial-balances, Balance-		
1	BLACK TEAS.	Sheets, Accounts-Currents, Account-Sales, and on Calculating Interest, Discount, Profits, Losses, Equa-		
	SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor.	tion of Payments, Exchanges, Currencies, &c.,to exercise the Student in all the various operations		
	CONGOU. OOLONG.	connected with Book-Keeping.		
	SUGARS. LOAF.	Hours of attendance from half-past Six to half- past Nine o'clock P.M.		
	DRY CRUSHED.	Terms moderatepayable in advance. Sept. 22.		
İ	MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light.			
1	COFFEE, &c.	NOTICE TO THE CENSITAIRES		
	LAVA heat Green and Reasted	OF THE		
	JAVA, best Green and Roasted. LAGUIARIE, do., do.	OF THE SEIGNIORIES		
	LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine.	SEIGNIORIES OF		
	LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very line. OATMEAL, pure. RICE.	SEIGNIORIES OF MONTREAL,		
	LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR.	SEIGNIORIES OF		
	LAGUIARIE, do., do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, purc. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES.	SEIGNIORIES or MONTREAL, ST. SULPICE, and of the		
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J. PHELAN.

March 3, 1859.

ODEL SCHOOL, nt Street. Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold 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 W. DORAN, Principal. School.



d in this city, and got up be sold, at least 10 per cent flered. Every article war-

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the

AT THE	CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES.	yet we warrant them to be constructed of the best	never before been exhibited in this city, and got up
GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,	Montreal, July 25th 1859.	metals that money will buy, and the facilities of our manufactory are equal to the furnishing of one hun-	exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article war-
	I Have occu using one of D. o. Hagtes bearing	dred machines per day.	ranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be
87 M'GILL STREET, 87	Machines since the beginning of June last. It is giv- ing full satisfaction, and I can recommend them to		returned one month after being delivered, and the money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000
	the public.		worth, all of which must be cleared off before the
	E. THOMPSON.		1 lst of January, in consequence of extensive changes
	Montreal, July 25, 1859.	We here present an accurate diagram of the dou-	in his business, and as after that be will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade
	I have been engaged in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes for a number of years, during which time	ble lock stitch as taken by this Machine. The stitch being magnified to show the direction of the two	in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot
	I have used Machines manufactured in the States	threads more accurately, it will be seen that the	longer accomodate his customers by both his Whole- sate and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale
	and here, but consider those manufactured by Mr. E.	threads are lirmly twisted and interlocked with each other, making it impossible to rip though every	Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His
	J. Nagle the best adapted to manufacturing purpo- ses. They do coarse and fine work equally well, and	fourth stitch be cut. Clothing sewed with this stitch	present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th Au- gust, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices,
	I take great pleasure in recommending them to the	can never give out. Having for some time been solicited to open a	and will consist of every article of House Furnishing
	PIERRE DUFRESNE,	branch in Montreal, we have now complied by tak-	Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood seated Chairs, from 40 cents to
	Boot and Shoe Manufacturer 128 Notre Dame	ing the elegant and spacious Store under the Grand	\$3; Beadsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couch-
	Street.	Trunk Offices, opposite the Ottawa Hotel. In open- ing so extensive an establishment here, we but re-	es, from \$8 to \$50 ; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chest-
	mi in traction of house head in continued use for	peat the requirements of our business in other cities,	nut and Enameled Chamber Sets, from\$16 to \$150; Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45,
The Proprietors of the above well-known	The undersigned have had in continual use, for the past three months, one of the machines manu-	and we trust we may be encouraged to place in the household of every family one of our Sewing Ma-	with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea
	factured by E. J. Nagle, and they do not hesitate in	chines. We know by actual experience that no fa-	Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattrasses, from \$4 to \$25;
CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING	recommending them for general use. L. BENJAMIN & CO.,	mily can afford to be without one. The difficulty of	Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per 1b; Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies'
ESTA BLISHMENT,	Clothiers, 166 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	managing other and more complicated Sewing Ma- chines has heretofore prevented their general use in	Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus.
RESPECTFULLY announce to their Patrons and	July 26, 1859.	Canada: WE GUARANTEE the Management of	A fresh supply of Shirley's Folish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Black walnut and Mahogany Veneers,
the Public generally that they have now completed	I have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machines for	this Machine as simple as the common Coffee Mill. Three thousand Families in the States who have pur-	Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for
their SPRING IMPORTATIONS; and are prepared to offer for Sale the	the past two months in my Boot and Shoe Factory,	chased and used our invention during the past year,	the Trade, constantly on hand. All goods delivered on board the Cars or Boats, or
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK	and I find it to be all that the manufacturer claims for it—a good machine.	attest to the truth of all we here assert, for not one machine has been reurned to us, yet we wish it, and	at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll
DARGESI, CHEAFESI, AND MASI STOOM	J. LINTON,	will return the money if it does not give entire satis-	gate, free of Charge, and with extra care. OWEN M'GARVEY
OF	317 St. Paul Street, Montreal. July 26.	faction. ALL INSTRUCTIONS FREE at your residence	Wholesnle and Retail,
READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUT-FITTING		or at our Establishment. Servants taught at our	No. 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
(All of their own Manufacture)	Notre Dame Street, Montreal, July 26, 1859. I have two of E J. Nagle's Machines in operation	Rooms.	August 28.
EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN	for the last three months, during which time I have	We Hem any width without previous basting; Stitch, Fell, Gather, Tuck, Sew in Cord; likewise	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S
PUBLIC.	thoroughly tested their working qualities, and feel satisfied they are all Mr. Nagle represented them to	Embroider with the lightest or beaviest silk or French	
Their Stock of Piece Goods consists in part of-	be-perfect Machines.	working cotton. You may complete your entire Fall and Winter Sewing in a few days by taking a few	
French, West of England, German, and Venetian BROAD CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES; also fancy	DAVID PELLETIER.	lessons and using one of our Sewing Machines.	
DOESKIN; Scotch, English, and Canadian TWEEDS,		Indigent persons and Charitable Societies furnish- cd almost upon their own terms.	
&c., &c.	The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines	Understand us, we will sew the coarsest Bagging	
The choice of VESTINGS is of the newest Styles	of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satis- fied with the work done by them; and we certify	or the finest Silk, Salan, or Lawn upon one and the same Machine. We work from two common spools	
and best Qualities. Their Out-Fitting Department contains, amongst	that these machines go quicker than any we have	of Thread or Silk, just as you get them from the	MEMORY
others articles. Fancy Flannel Shirts: Australian and	used up to the present time.	shops.	
English Lambs' Wool do.; every description of Hosiery; White, Fancy French Fronts, and Regatta	Montreal, 26th July, 1859.	Agents wanted throughout the Oanadas. SCOVELL & GOODELL.	an a
Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c., of every style and quality.		September 29.	whith the state of
Also a great number of French, English, and Ame-	Montreal, July 20, 1859. E. J. Nagle Esq.	,	MARBLE FACTORY,
rican India Rubber Coats-Reversable and other-	Dear Sir.—The machine which I bought of you	REGISTRY OFFICE	BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-
wise. The whole to be disposed of at	some two months ago has given entire satisfaction. I consider it an excellent article, and I believe that		RACE.)
	nothing better can be produced.	SERVANTS.	WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and
ASTUNISHINGLY LOW PRICES.	Yours truly, T. O'BRIEN.	MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for	all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
To give an idea of how cheap we Sell our goods, we here state the price of a few articles :		SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign	and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-
Black Cloth Coats from \$4.00 to \$25.00	All Machines purchased from the subscriber will	of the large Spinning Top. September 22.	TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Citizens
Tweed. Do. " 1.50 to 12.00	be kept in good running order for twelve months, provided they are not damaged by accident or de-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of
Vests, " 0.75 to 8.00 Pants, " 0.75 to 10.00	sign.	MRS. MUIR,	different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen
N BA liberal Discount made to Wholesale pur-	E. J. NAGLE. N.BBinders, Shuttles, and Needles constantly	283 NOTRE DAME STREET.	by any person wanting anything in the above line, and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for-
obesore	on hand.	SHOW ROOM OPEN THIS DAY (THURSDAY)	mer prices.
DONNELLY & O'BRIEN, 87 M'Gill Street.	Factory over BARTLEY & GILBERT'S, Ounal Basin	with a splendid Assortment of the FINEST and CHEAPEST GOODS in MILLINERY.	N.B - There is no Marble Factory in Canada has
	October	Oct. G.	so much Murble on hand. June 9, 1859.
Montreal, April 14, 1859.			•

scrofula. rescated, if not, it may be

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

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

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the mprovement in a lew days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

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

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

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Beston :---

> ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM Boston, May 26, 1856.

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

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

ANOTHER.

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

Hamilton, O. W