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THE LAST IRISHMAN. (Translated from the French of Elie Berthet, by C. M O'Keeffe, for the Boston Pilot.) CHAPTER XVIII.

There is a district in Ireland where, at the period of our story, the English government, after the lapse of seven centuries, had scarcely succeeded in establishing its authority : I mean Connemara, or, as the Irish call it in their native language, "the Ports of Deep," that is, Cuan na mara. It is situated on the western side of the "Green Isle" opposite New York. There never was a country better adapted to serve as an asylum for outlaws; it is filled with lakes, impracticable bogs, and mountains that are pathless and inaccessible. The lines of communication are bridle-roads or boreens, narrow and dangerous: and form, by their multiplicity of inextricable labyrinths in which the stranger is lost. The soil is so barren that you might travel miles without meeting a farm. Few capitalists dared at this time to farm a country, the chief value of which lies in pasturage. Its principal inhabitants were ferocious herdsmen; and its only visitors were outlaws or malefactors, who took refuge in its fastnesses from the pursuits of English justice.

In Ireland, however, the word malefactor has a peculiar meaning: crimes in Ireland have generally a political cause. The hatred of race, revolting partiality, and grinding injustice of the English law usually produce those criminal actions which distinguish the Irish calendar. The stranger, who visits Ireland from curiosity or business, is quite as safe as in the most cultivated countries of Europe. He has only to enter a cabin if he be hungry or thirsty, to be immediately received as a guest and a friend. Caed mille failthe, and the cordial smile of welcome will greet his entrance, and cheer him to his meal. The family will offer him their milk and potatoes; the old man will tell him the legends, and the young girl sing the sweet and harmonious melodies of Ireland. But woe betide the sheriff's officer, the catch-pole, or bailiff, who ventured to execute his functions in this land of prescription. All Connemara revolted against him.

This is the country into which we must introduce the reader, about seven months subsequently to the events described in the last chapter.

A more picturesque, and, at the same time, a more savage prospect perhaps never met a traveller's eye than the Valley of the Three Sisof geological convulsion: it is skirted by three never dispelled, except in one season of the year, and which disposes the mind to feelings of melancholy and terror. In the centre spreads a and which is fed by a torrent that tumbles down in the foam of a cascade. The starveling vegetation is scant and stingy in this sterile solitude. Nevertheless, some stunted trees, struggling into existence, have struck their roots into the crevices which the torrent had filled with particles of vegetable earth. The only sound breaking the silence of this melancholy desert is the monotonous roar of the wintry cascade. The melodious notes of the red-breast, the thrush, or blackbird never cheer the gloomy echo of these inhospitable deserts. Even in the flowery season of summer the Valley of the Three Sisters presents a lugubrious aspect; and if so, the read- in it?" er may judge of its appalling appearance at the period of our story—the beginning of a rude winter. Though only in the middle of November the mountain tops were sheeted with snow, and the leafless trees dripped with icicles not desflaggers, which grew through it. The traveller must see who you are before I determine what to on horseback was following the half obliterated do with you."

The traveller must see who you are before I determine what to do with you."

questions to ask you, and which you will, I hope, road which selvaged the lake, while the keen and bitter wind swept in gales over the scene. Despite an ample cloak that at once covered himself and the greater part of his horse; despite a to leave but a narrow aperture for sight and respiration, the Unknown appeared frozen with cold. Besides, it was easy to perceive by the uncertainty painted in his face and movements that he was by no means sure of his route. He looked by turns to the right and left with an embarrassed air, but neither man nor horse was visible.— It appeared, as if sheer dreariness had scared never was; my name is Justin M'Carthy, and I away all sentient inhabitants. Nevertheless, the was born in those very glens—I'm livin' in Contraveller had reasons doubtless for refusing to retire before these forbidding appearances—he But, na-boc-lects, what is it to any one whether continued to gaze to the right and the left until he finally succeeded in distinguishing a few light are yourself, or what you want in this glen of puffs of smoke which burst from a rock a little The Three Sisters. Come, speak up man, who distance from the waterfall. At the same time are you; and what orings here?" a smell of burned turf reached his olfactory nerves and on the principle that smoke cannot cond time at the stranger, who seemed indiffersome hand to trim it, he concluded that a cot- M'Carthy," said the stranger with a smile,— the sentence of the Court of Queen's Bench.— it's meself that's in it, maybe it's stone they'd the cottage.

tage lay in the vicinity, and turned his horse's head in that direction. But owing to the roughness of the way, his horse might stumble and fall into the lake: he accordingly dismounted, which he was the more willing to do as exercise half frozen limbs. He continued walking for about three-quarters of an hour without discovering any further trace of the expected cottage; and joy; he let his firelock fall, and rushing to puffs of smoke continued, nevertheless, to gush occasionally from the rocks; but he could neither discover fire nor habitation. The foxes of the mountain, the otters of the lake, or the bad-gers of the rocks seemed the only tenants of this sharply said, "Well, Tom Kavanagh, why don't scene of desolation. The traveller became convinced that what he had mistaken for smoke was one of those white gushes of vapor which sometimes issue from subterraneous waters through fissures in the earth. Finding that his eyes deceived him, he determined to use his lungs, and accordingly shouted with all his might. To his no small astonishment an answering voice issued from the earth and responded to his challenge in some unintelligible words. The horseman was a member of the educated classes, and gave little credit to the tales of sighs and leihprohans with which the imagination of the peasants loves to people the caverns; he nevertheless felt a sentiment of surprise which approached to terror, and which rendered him perfectly silent. But after a moment's consideration he blushed for his weakness and repeated his cry; he heard distinctly the following words at a little distance from him. 'I say, Jack, you seem to be in a great hurry this eveing. I'll be with you in a moment. I only want time to put out the fire—if you have any brains you'll take a dhrop of the mountain dew to fasten the life in you. Every one knows that you are lond of a glass, though you hypo-critically pretend to be a teetotaller."

The Unknown perceived that the speaker mistook him for a different person, and chance haddled him to one of those illicit distilleries for which Connemara was so celebrated. The discovery of this secret, was often accompanied or mortal; an' signs on it, yer Reverence is with danger; and homicide in this lonely valley | gettin' your own color agen-it would be a sin must remain long unpunished. The stranger was a peaceable, and consequently an unarmed man, nevertheless his natural intrepidity, the necessity of obtaining information, and a vague re-membrance of the voice, which he thought he the right sort; it would be a sin to lose a dhrop had heard before, induced him to remain. He of it." ters, (that is, Gleann na thri Surr.) It is a waited then with no little interest the result of an spite of himself, Angus O'Byrne selt benegreat ravine, or prodigious furrow, apparently this adventure. He soon heard a rolling of scooped out by a deluge in pre-Adamate periods rocks as if some one were closing the aperture with a smile, "I only blame the abuse of it, of a cavern; again the bushes were suddenly Kavanagh. If you and others would use it with have selected some other object besides the mountains which give it a triangular shape. A put aside, and he stood in the presence of the moderation. But this is no time to preach. 1 humid obscurity broods in this valley which is mysterious personage whose voice had previously reached his ears; he was a middle aged man dressed in the costume of a Connemara peasant, a goat-skin cap, and gatters likewise of untanned lake which originates in a neighboring mountain, goat-skin, a cota-mor of coarse frieze which or straw, for he is nearly dead. Come, Kavandraped him to the heels, while he held in his hand a large bladder of whiskey, the manufacture of which was his favorite employment. In the other hand he held an old blunderbuss always considered a useful article in an illicit distillery. He appeared to have been a good customer to himself; a certain weakness in his limbs and a bloated, swoollen countenance, seemed to prove and the bladder in the other, and his goat-skin that he had made himself acquainted with the flavor of his manufacture. He seemed perfectly thunderstruck at the appearance of a stranger. "Oh, Lord, save us! this is not Jack Gunn?" he exclaimed—"oh, Lord! is it a guager that's

Feeling certain that the stranger had discovered the existence of the laboratory, he dropped the bladder and cocked his blunderbuss, and in a tone which was meant to be firm, said:-"Well, friend, who are you?-or what brings tined to melt until the following May. The lake slept under a crust of bluish ice, broken siness! It's what you ought to get a bullet in here and there by withered tufts of rushes and your brain; and if I was another —. But I

The stranger was apparently unmoved by these threats, though the barrel of the blunderbuss was directed to his breast; he examined the distiller with attention for some minutes, and broad-brimmed hat which he pulled down so as then observed with a smile, "I am much mis- panied him. Am I wrong? taken, if you are not Tom Kavanagh who held a farm from Lord Powerscourt."

The distiller grew pale, in spite of the rosy color the use of whiskey had imparted to his countenance. "Tom Kavanagh," he staininged, " faix yer honor was never more mistaken in ver life; my name is not Tom Kavanagh, nor nemara since I was the size of a sod of turf .-or no? I have a great mind to know who you | confiding in me. I have come here on a mission

The muzzle of the firelock was aimed a seexist without fire, and fire cannot exist without ent to the danger. "Tom Kavanagh or Justin

tion is not sanguinary. Besides you would not it would be only reasonable, though no man ever wish to kill an old friend who never intended to do you any harm."

At the same time the stranger opened his was necessary to restore natural warmth to his mantle and exhibited the thin calm face of Augus O'Byrne.

> the priest, exclaimed, "Is it your reverence that's in it—a hundred thousand welcomes!— This will be the joyful news." He suddenly you go on? Who will consider my coming as good news? In this cursed country there is nobody who knows of my coming or wishes to see

"Faix, your Reverence, there's poor Biddy my wife, an' her ould mother, an' all the chil dren-we have a fine cabin at the other side of the mountain, and if you'll come wid me you'll see the joy there will be. We are not so bad off as we used to be, yer honor—the thrade is good in this country." And so saying he laughed. "Trade!" said Angus with bitterness, "I hope your trade is not opposed to the laws of God, whatever it may be."

"Your honor appears to be terribly tired," observed Kavanagh? if you'd take a mouthful of whiskey it would fasten the life in yer honor." Kavanagh filled an egg-shell with the contents of the bladder, and presented it to the priest .-Angus was reluctant to receive it; but the blood was freezing in his veins, and the vital warmth seemed escaping from his extremities .-He received it with a trembling hand, and swallowed a mouthful of the fiery liquid, which he so often anathematised. This action appeared to afford a triumph to Tom Kavanagh, who danced with joy to see the priest drink whiskey. "He drinks the potteen," said Tom: "they'd never believe it in Wicklow. Often I've tould your Reverence that the whiskey never did harm to man to waste a dhrop of it," said Kavanagh, taking the egg-shell from the priest, who returned it nearly as full as he received it. Kavanagh emp-

fitted by this mouthful of whiskey. He said willingly accept the nospitality of your cottage. I am exhausted with fatigue. I have been wandering all day through this bleak country; my poor horse will be glad to get a bundle of hay agh, lead the way."

"Oh, yer Reverence, we are not far from home; and the wife remembers yer kindness to her and the childer. Your Reverence and the young lady were always good to her-may she rest in peace; but she is certainly in heaven.'.

The distiller with his blunderbuss in one hand, cap on his hand, led the way, while Father O'-Byrne followed, leading his horse by the bridle. Conversation soon became impossible, owing to the roughness of the road; but they finally got. into a path hardened by the frost, which, sweeping round the flank of the mountain, seemed to lead to more cultivated regions. Neither the priest nor his companion seemed willing to break the silence. Kavanagh was thoughtful; certain difficulties which he had not first reflected on, presented themselves to his mind, and made him dread indiscretion. The priest seemed desirous of broaching some difficult and painful subject. "Kavanagh," said he at last, in a melancholy answer without any reserve. It has occurred very strongly to my mind since I met you, that you may be able to give me some account of my unhappy brother and-of a person who accom-

Tom Kavanagh looked at the priest with a melancholy air, and replied resolutely, " Ah, then, how would a poor man like me know anything about a great count like your brother? I suppose it's in France he is !'i

"Now, don't tell lies," said the priest with an air of severity. I am perfectly certain that my brother is concealed in this neighborhood; and your lies only serve to ruin your soul, without changing my conviction. Nay, Kavanagh," said he in a milder tone, "you need not be afraid of of mercy. You must be well aware of the danger which surrounds Richard, and the terrible penalty he has incurred." His voice failed, and his eyes filled with tears.

"Yes, yes," resumed Kavanagh with emotion; "we got a newspaper from a deserter, and read

"though you were in the rebellion your disposi- If they were to transport a poor devil like me, seen me fire a shot in my life; but I allow the burnin' of the cottage is a black spot against me. But that the Court should dare condemn a man like the great Count O'Byrne is really infamous. But yer Reverence will say, and say truly, what can Irishmen expect from the English-made judges. Poor Daly, the blind man, is happier than any of us. He died in jail, yer Reverence, but he waa true to his country to the last gasp.' Kavanagh and the priest proceeded in silence, both overwhelmed with painful reflections.

HRONICLE.

"Never mind, Kavanagh, said at last," they may condemn him in Dublin, but they cannot hang him in Connemara; the peelers don't like to wander through the houseless wilds of Connemara; and it they did, perhaps they would not prove the strongest afther all."

"Don't be sure of that," said the priest, shaking his head. "I know that Connemara has received certain privileges from nature; but I know that the English government is strong enough to violate them. Richard is no common enemy-the English Government dread his influence, his military talent, and untamable courage; they wish to get rid of so dangerous a conspirator at any cost. Besides, my brother having carried away a young lady belonging to one of the noblest fa-milies in Ireland, has become the object of implacable hatred. I know that Lord Powerscourt has pressed the Viceroy to adopt the most energetic measures for the recovery of Lady Ellen and the punishment of her seducer. Yesterday, when I was passing through Galway, the authorities were preparing a military expedition for some unknown object. I trembled lest it should be destined to ransack these mountains .-I beseech you, Kavanagh, bring me to Richard immediately. I want to furnish him with the means of saving his life."

Tom Kavanagh was embarrassed and perplexed; he looked by turns to the earth and to the sky, and arranged his cota mor and adjusted his cap. "What can I say, your Reverence? a simple man like me—I don't know what to do or what to say. But, at any rate, come along with

"You defend yourself badly, Kavanagh," cried the priest; "you know thoroughly what I hand; for she never compromised her husband inquire about. Well, if you are impenetrable by a single indiscreet expression. The young on the subject of my brother, you can tell me at priest began to despair of obtaining any informaleast of the unfortunate young woman whom tion as to the fate of his brother when he heard Richard carried away with him. If his vengeance was to be exercised on any one, he might friend of our poor sister. Where did he hide her? How can he keep her prisoner in this horrible country?"

Tom Kayanagh turned his head and smiled .-He seemed strongly inclined to make some malignant remark, but he arrested the propensity-

"Sorra know meself knows," he exclaimed. "Come, come, said the priest, "speak out, man; -have you taken a freemason's oath that you will not tell me where is my brother? You know at least such a place as Fairymount?"

Tom Kavanagh stopped short. "Fairymount?" he exclaimed in astonishment. Who told you that? Oh, begorras, I see you know everything."

"Unfortunately I know nothing," said the priest; "but I understand if I can find Fairymount I may there get some information concerning my brother."

Tom Kavanagh made no reply. He continued to proceed, grumbling as he went, and muttering half aloud-

"Faix, I put my foot in it. At any rate we are now at the cottage, an' I'll get some instruction there, I suppose. I do not know what to

During the conversation they had emerged from the Valley of the Three Sisters, and entered a more habitable district. Grass and trees were visible; a few straggling sheep, and diminutive cows were grazing on the stingy vegetation. A few poor cottages were perched upon the slope, while the path itself formed a kind of cornice where a false step would ensure destruc-

tion. None but fugitives and outlaws would establish a residence in a place so dangerous. The best of these cottages was occupied by Kavanagh and his family; Tom showed it to the priest with evident satisfaction; and entered into a detail of its advantages with no little exultation.-When he was at a certain distance from the door, he uttered a peculiar cry; immediately a considerable bustle appeared in the cottage, and women popped their heads out of the doors to examine the appearance of their new visitors .--But Tom's signal was not a signal of alarm: for the women, though inquisitive, were not afraid; and their curiosity was doubtless occasioned by the rarity of visitors. The priest experienced some alarm at first when Tom uttered his cry, but Kavanagh hastened to appease him.

"Oh, yer honor!" said he, "this is no common country-if I did not make them know that stopped for he discerned the priest in the dusk of

shy at us, or a shot they'd fire, or God knows

"And yet you boast of being very happy?" remarked the priest.

Kavanagh made no reply; and they finally reached the cottage. Kavanagh's residence was certainly better than his Wicklow habitation; it contained some chairs and tables, a few pots and saucepans, and even a couple of feather beds Mrs. Kavanagh and the mother of her husband, and a rabble rout of children, including our tiny friend, Paddy, still dressed in his father's coat, the history of which we are already acquainted with, were all assembled in this cottage. The moment the priest was seen every face in the cottage became radiant with joy. Mrs. Kavanagh threw herself on her knees in a religious transport, and begged the blessing of her old director. The old mother of Kavanagh repeated a thousand cead mille failthes; and the children, one after another came forward to kiss the hand of his reverence. Subsequently little Paddy in his historic coat, hastened out to look after the horse, to which he presented a sheaf of unthrashed oats, the greatest favor that Connemara could bestow on an animal of the kind.

A prodigious turf fire was soon blazing on the hearthstone, and a prodigious pyramid of potatoes and eggs were poured smoking on the rickety table; a jar of milk and a mescaren of butter as well as a bottle of whiskey graced the board and flanked the potatoes. This was the most sumptuous feast that a cabin in Connemara can offer the most respectable visitor. Tom Kavanagh seemed inflated with pride and pleasure as he contemplated the groaning table; he invited his guest to be seated, and he himself opened the attack by taking a glass of whiskey. But the priest obstinately refused to participate in a beverage of which he had recently experienced the fortifying qualities; he contented himself with the milk, eggs, butter, and potatoes, which he consumed with rapidity, while Mrs. Kavanagh was relating the eventful history of her immigration into this wild country. The priest listened eagerly to her narrative in the hope that some glimpse of his brother's fate might escape from the garrulous housewife; but she had doubtless been forewarned by her husim. If his ven- a well known voice exclaiming outside the cottage

"Justin McCarthy, Justin McCarthy ! you smoke-dried rascal, will you come out of that den of yours?—there's bad news this morning!
—We'll have to trundle and march out of this in an hour or two!

At the first word Tom Kavanagh started up from his meal; but the lucidity of his mind was considerably obscured by the Tumes of the whiskey he had swallowed: he remained motionless, stuttering: "Oh, is that you, Jack Gunn?"

"You mean Jack Bawn O'Dunn, the village piper?" exclaimed Mrs. Kavanagh, looking at her husband with an embarrassed countenance. 'You ought to go and meet him-and he calling you."

"Yes, yes; you are right—that's Dunn share enough," said Kavanagh to his wife. "What bad news is he prating about ?"

Mrs. Kavanagh made a sign which he did not seem to understand. Meantime the door was thrust open, and a man entered the cottage. He wore a goat-skin cap like Kavanagh, and a cota mor of Connaught frize; he seemed to be alarmed and excited. On his first entrance he did not see the strangers owing to the obscurity of the cottage. He cried in an angry tone addressing Kavanagh, "What's this for at all !- is this the time you select to get drunk, and I hoarse calling you?-What I have to tell you is no trifle.-You have better go and tell the Count to be on his guard. While you are doing that, I'll give warning to the Glen. Where is the horn?

Without waiting for a reply he proceeded towards the part of the cottage where, amongst other articles of furniture, was suspended a prodigious cow's horn, such as swine-doctors employ in the southern parts of Ireland.

His alarming words, and the excited air with which they were uttered, affected Kavanagh and his wife to such a degree that they forgot the presence of Angus.

"What is the matter, Mr. Dunn-has anything happened?" asked Mrs. Kavanagh, in a perfect tremor of anxiety.

"Yes," said Kavanagh, echoing his wife,

" tell us what is the matter.'

"Oh, bedad, you'll soon know if you remain here much longer—there is a detachment of soldiers at Cong, and they're marching this way as fast as their legs can carry them. They are coming to take the Count and the young lady! But if we don't look sharp they may take you and me into the bargain! We ought to look to that, my friends; for we-" He suddenly

"Who is here?" he exclaimed in exasperation and surprise. "Ehalinger bave no need of fifty pair ears, like an image is saw in India, to hear what I am saying you seemby erry attentive to my words. What brings, you here?—an who the deuce are you?—Oh, good God," he exclaimed, "this is Father O" Byrne, himself!"

Angus stood up.
"You see who I am, Jack Gunn," said the priest, "and I recognise you as the faithful companion of my unfortunate brother. Your appearance confirms the suspicions L expressed to Tom Kavanagh. Richard is in this neighbor-

" Many a priest was mistaken !" replied Gunn, " and your reverence may be wrong. Who told

"It wasn't me," exclaimed Kavanagh, with great eagerness, "yer reverence will bear witness that I never betrayed the secrets of the Count."

Mrs. Kavanagh gave her husband a nudge

with her elbow, suggestive of silence. The priest resumed in a persuasive tone-

"Tom Kavanagh, Jack Gunn," exclaimed the priest, "you have done enough to preserve the secrets of my brother—the time is precious! What I had foreseen has taken place—the soldiers are coming to ransack the country. Richard will not escape unless he follow my advice. Bring me to him at once. I command you in so, without the aid of one human being. the name of your eternal salvation!"

Gunn and Kavanagh looked at one another in perplexity, while the priest put on his mantle. "Come, come, my friends," he exclaimed danger ! - I fancy I hear the sound of the Enghish trumpets coming to arrest him !"

"Do you really hear them?" asked Jack Gunn, "I'll give them blast for blast.—I'll give far more adequate compensation in Ireland. them a touch of this old horn that will make them cock their ears!-Come, your reverence, since it must be so, I'll lead you to Fairymount; but if the Count blames us, you'll be good enough to remember that it was at your command, and that we have not betrayed his secrets."

"Let the blame be on my head," said the priest, " I shall be responsible; but, for mercy's sake, innke haste!"

A moment afterwards Angus, with the assistance of his guides, was climbing the rocky side of the precipitous mountain; he was obliged to go on foot; for no horse could ascend the steep. He advanced with a rapid pace in spite of his fatigue. Gunn, from time to time, applied his born to his lips and elicited loud rough sounds lent locality in the city. which the echoes of the valley rendered more alarming. These sounds seemed to be repeated in different directions, as if horns were answering horns; and in a few moments it became evideat that the alarmed country had profited by the warning.

(To be continued.)

#### REPLY TO DR. CAHILL. New York, January, 15, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHONIX. Sin:—You profess to speak "the truth and cothing but the truth." We are anxious to

know, whether, under all circumstances, you are prepared to speak the "whole truth." The occasion, calling for the whole truth is this. Doctor Cahill, who has been staying a

very few days in our city, has given one more illustration of the rapidity with which great minds compass vast information, and it may be added, of the utter disregard in which great men hold the mere details of figures and facts.—Dr. Cahill has been dealing with infinite diatances and infinitesmal quantities, and when he came to deal with mere matters of fact, 'tis only natural, perhaps, that even his mistakes should be also infinite, and his regard for minute accuracy infinites-

Had the Doctor chosen to remain among the stars his accuracy or maccuracy would concern but few. It would not concern us in the least. But he felt called on to descend, and to address himself specially "to the small tenant farmers, tradesmen, and laboring classes of Ireland," to inform them of the wonderful things he discovered in this new Heaven of New York, to enjoy which he generously invites them hither. Dr. Cahill is a scholar of fame. But now, for the first time has he made discoveries. Newton and Herschel and Arago and Hamilton were in advance of him, in that line, but he has, by his recent discoveries, infinitely outstripped them. They merely discerned and discovered, in vast. and dim space, bodies of light invisible to all but round our daily path of life in this metropolis mere vulgar figures and facts, not only which no man ever saw before, but which are in absolute contradiction to the facts and figures which were, as people thought, thoroughly known and undoubtedly established to the entire satisfaction and, it may be, the entire dissatisfaction of every man, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, in this city, nay, in the whole country.

The extract enclosed was already printed in

the TRUE WITNESS.] We doubt much, if the same number of words it would be possible for any other man to crowd so many facts and figures, which, according to the evidences of the senses, and the account books in common use, and the tallies of workingmen, and even bookeeping by single and double entry, are absolutely false. Indeed, so reckless; ly false are they, that the admirers of the Docsay there is not a waiter in the Astor House not, and if there were, he would be turned next day as a common liar. But Dr. Cahill's admirers do not understand his character. Of what use would be all his learning and his poetic genius, it a hodmad, and he, could see in the wages of the former the same vulgar amount. If the ject, published in Ireland, so as to make the fihodman, mounting his ladder ere the sun mounts | gures agree with the facts in American journals, long has gone to rest, cannot count more than other hemisphere, without shocking the people of seven shillings American (3s. 6d.) in the wages this.

Now, we assue Dr. Capill's friends, we are more considerate than they. We know he wrote the letter. We know, he wrote it consciously. We know he calculated every one of

We who sign this are mechanics and laborers. The statements we make are of our own knowledge,-they would be confirmed by the oaths of 20,000.

We say then-First; that there is no such custom in this city, or any part of America, as "finding" or Dr. Cabill is a simple fabrication, or, for we do a discovery made without the aid of one human being, or even a solitary figure, or fact, or pretext, or a shadow of one to buse it on.

Secondly, the statement that the daily wages of mechanics is from 21 to 31 dollars is another discovery equally sublime, and made by him, almade by a mechanic we would pronounce it an unmitigated falsehood. The average wages of culumnies of Protestant newspapers and public working mechanics, for the last four years, has speakers induced them to be unmistakeably precise not reached \$2. The average wages of hod-"every moment that passes adds to Richard's men has not exceeded \$1, and, considering the amount of work done by both, and the hardships and perils incident to it, two shillings a day for the one, and one shilling for the other, would be

> Thirdly; not one mechanic out of two has been employed, at all, for one-third, of the tune for the last four years; and, during that time, at least ten thousand mechanics have left this city, many of them so poor as to be obliged to beg the means of enabling them to escape the poorhouse or starvation.

> The long shore-men (laborers), receive sometimes two and three dollars a day; but their employment is by the hour, and entirely dependent on chance; and, if from year's end to year's end, they average fifty cents (two shillings), they are fortunate. And again, these men will have to pay at least \$5 a month, or over £10 a year, for one miserable room, even in the most pesti-

The Doctor has been lucky, in discovering the superbly dressed children of mechanics. "Tis very possible, if any came to the Astor House, or to his lectures, they were so dressed, but to the one so dressed, how many are in rags -how many a mother has her last decent dress, in the pawn office—never, never to be redeemed!

The wages of domestic female servants alone, in the Doctor's table, are tolerably correct .-But for the one employed how many are not?-In fact, it has been proved, by positive testimony, and ascertained by accurate calculation, that from sheer poverty and the misfortune, to which they have been subjected in this country, 3,000 Irish girls are annually reduced to prostitution.

Again, there are nearly 10,000 needlewomen in New York, of whose earnings, one instance is enough, as an example. Seventy-five cents (3s) is the price paid for making a dozen of shirts.— The very best workwomen, by sowing from 5 A. M. to 11 P.M., can earn fifty cents-not one out

of ten, so much. In the factories, in New England, the average daily wages is seventy-five cents. And, without the lesson of the overwhelming calamity at Lawrence, the other day, wherein nine out of ten of the victims were Irish, we need scarcely say how rumous to health and life and morals is a factory.

What Dr. Cahill's influencing motives may have been, we do not care to inquire. His motives would be of little consequence to those whom his mistatements may lure to perdition .-One thing seems clear, namely, that if a number of the small farmers in Ireland were misled by them, the generous purpose of those men there. who lead off at cattle shows; who improve the country, by a consolidation of farms, by increasing lat cuttle, by decreasing the population, by planting trees and hedges, and uprooting men and women and children, would be very substantially served. It may supply an hour's amusement to Dr. Cahill to sport with these figures; but is it not cruel, cruel sport, for those who may be thereby deceived and ruined! Any man who them before; while he has discovered in and can take pleasure in it, it would be a party to

> WILLIAM HOGAN, Printer, Fulton Street, Brooklyn. JAMES CAVANAGH, Carpenter, Cedar street, New York. JOHN REYNOLDS, Smith, Mulberry street, New York. MAURICE FITZGERALD, Sawyer, Fourth street, New Youk. JAMES KELLY, Carpenter. DENNIS BURNS, Stone-cutter. REDMOND HOGAN, laborer. Henry street, New York.

P.S .- Since the above was in type, the Doctor has attempted to explain, away his mistakes. The extanation only makes the mistatement ridiculous. We have read it in the Irish American, which has made a discovery of its own. It finds one item in the Doctor's schedule, which tor pronounced the whole thing a forgery. They it pronounces true in respect to the maininoth turkeys. Worthy subterfuge this! as if any that would make such statements, or so far risk his one cared whether the Doctor's turkeys weighted his character for honesty. No doubt, there is 20 or 1000 lbs. But the discovery of the Irish American, is, that good will come out of falsehood, the full benefit of which we give to the

We understand, too, that the Doctor has made corrections in a second letter on the same subhis path in heaven, and mounting it still, after be and thus he is able to inform the people of the

he receives, it is owing to his duliness. It would [Signed as above.]

be discretived by philosopic, and tamiliar with the stard, on the prince of the works. The ingrather ship on him, while he works. The body mistorium is, that all people, with whom the produce is, that all people, with whom the hodman has to deal, are under the same delusion lity to the Holy See, and rejoiced that after so many years of apathy and distaste for public proceedings, the Catholics of Ireland should show the world so unmistakeably that in a cause which commands their sympathies, and for a purpose of which they understand both the method and scope, they are as prompt, the above figures, but being an "official" from as energetic, and as generous as ever. But we were the stars, his results are according to the star worthy of notice. It seemed to us that opportunity had been taken at those wast and imposing assemblages of all ranks and classes of the Irish people, at which bishops and priests, and men of rank and property, magistrates, lawyers, merchants, tradesmen firmers and laborers all assisted, so that for years there has been nothing at all rivalling them in their representative character-it seemed to us, we say, that opportunity had been taken distinctly, unequiand to repudiate the ideas, the feelings, and the de found, and they receive from eight to twelve dollars a month. For the rest, the statement of Dr. Cabillities and Translate true mens, increasings, and the de-sire which the Nation insists in attributing to the Irish people. Express profession of loyalty and allegiance to the Original Profession of San Translate Tra legiance to the Queen has been made over and over again before the assembled multitudes, not only by not wish to be discourteous, a sublime discovery, "liveried officials and place expectants," but, by bi-a discovery made without the aid of one human shops and by priests speaking in places consecrated to the service of religion, and uttering not merely their own private sentiments, but on the part of the faithful declaring what ought to be as well as what were the sentiments of their flocks. It might be that these Reverend and Right Reverend speakers simply thought it appropriate to join a profession of loyalty to their temporal Sovereign to the professions of loy-alty and affection which they were, making to their spiritual Sovereign. It might be that the insults and and emphatic on the duties of subjects; it might even be that the contemplation, of the odious consequences produced in the States of the Church by the spirit of disobedience and disaffection which, after being carefully fostered for so many years, his at last broken out in open rebellion against the Govern-ment and Crown of the Sovereign Pontiff, induced these venerable men to be unusually explicit on these points for the benefit of those whom they were addressing; one thing, at all events, is certain, that they both acknowledged and inculcated the duty of loyalty to the Crown, and obedience to the constijuted authorities, with all the weight of their sacred character; and of their personal influence, while not one word fell from them, that we can recollect, betokening the slightest indifference to the many griev-ances of which the Catholics of Ireland complain so justly. These, on the contrary, were frequently adverted to and forcibly described, with express approval of all lawful and Christian endeavors to obtain redress for them. - London Tablet. THE BOYLE DEMONSTRATION.—The Bishop of the Diocese the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly was in the

chair. His Lordship said :- It is not for the people nor by the people of the Romagna this revolution has been got up. Sardinia has been the chief instigator and promoter of it; she covets the Romagna as she did Lombardy; she will stoop to any means, however unjust or dishonorable, to extend her territory and become a great power in Europe; she has seized the Romagna, and unless it is torn from her grasp she is resolved to hold it. The Mazzinians assail the Pope, because they believe that were he removed, they could easily revolutionize all Italy and establish an Italian republic. The Socialists of Europe all hate the Pope and assail his authority; because his monarchy is the most ancient and respected; because he is the great representative of order and authority; and that were his throne once unturned, no other could resist; the right and principle of revolution being once established, Europe would soon be theirs. The Emperor of the French must, in duty and gratitude, fraternise with the Revolution-he consults and obeys it, not through love but fear; he would reject and subdue it if he could; he is playing a double game, upholding successively the opposite principle of revolution and authority; but that game is coming to a close, he must soon side with Rome or Sardina-with the Pope or Cavour-(hear, hear). He is to a great extent accountable for the revolution of the Romagna; but let us hope that he will fully repair the injury he has done the Holy Father, and prove himself the defender of the Church and of social order. As to the Pope's Protestant assailants in those islands they regard the Pope's temporal dominions as the mainstay of his spiritual authority, and expect that a successful rebellion of his temporal subjects would be soon followed by an equal successful defection of his spiritual subjects (hear, hear). Such are the real motives and designs of the revolutionists of Italy and of their friends and abettors in these countries .-They hate the Church and the Catholic religion :they hate the Pope as the Head of the Church and the centre of unity; and they assail his temporal authority in order to weaken and destroy his spiritual authority (bear). In this one aim and object they concur. Sardinians, Socialists, infidels, beretics. We are here to record our protest against the attempts now made in the Pontifical States to deprive the Holy Father of his temporal power. We do so because that power was most justly acquired and most beneficially exercised; because neither the present Pope nor any of his predecessors was ever guilty of any of those crimes which are held to justify rebellion (cheers). We do so in defence of justice, peace and social order - from our sincere love of true liberty, and from our detestation of brute force and tyranny (hear, hear) - in defence of the Church of Christ, whose Head is assailed, and whose vital principles of unity and authority are endangered (hear, hear). We openly declare our profound sympathy with our persecuted Father, or gratitude to the three Catholic powers who have remained faithful to him in his trials; we exhort him never to yield up his rights; we assure him that he has our most hearty prayers, and that, according to the measure of our means and his necessities, he may reckon on our active, devoted assistance (cheers). In the name of religion, justice, and decency, we express our abhorrence of the adious intrigue and iniquitous aggressions of Sardinia against the Holy Father; and though anxious to avoid all personal allusions, we must mark our regret and condemnation of the hostility of Her Majesty's leading ministers against the Papal Government, and the encouragement they have given to the enemies of the Pope. We declare that in doing so they have wounted the feelings and opposed the spiritual interests of Her Majesty's filteen million Roman Catholic subjects; and if the wishes and interests of those; fifteen millions claim any regard from Her Majesty's Government, we respecifully but earnestly call on them to lay aside and disregard religious prejudices, and to direct their representative at the approaching Congress to protect the interests of the Holy Father (applause). That course will be just and politic-it will win for them the confidence of the Irish people. Let us hope tant it will be adopted. We have always been dutiful subjects of the British Grown-allegiance to our gracious Queen (may God'bless her) is with us a duty prescribed by religion, and strictly enforced by the Church. To that duty we shall be always faithful. We shall never refuse to Cosar what belongs to Cæsar. We are accused by the English press of distoralty to the Queen; we declare the accusation to be false and unfounded (bear). We esterm her virtue, we honor her dignity, we bow to her authority. But whilst faithfully rendering to bor our civil allegiance, we will not, we cannot forget the spiritual allegiance, the homage of love and reference, we owe the ruler of our souls, the Supreme Pastor of our Church, the Vicar and representative of Christ

The meeting of the people of the countries was for and its sciouty was held this day for the toput posel of expressing sympathy with our Most Holy Father, Rius X, in his present affictions, and of as sisting to strengthen the demand of the Oatholi world for the preservation of his temporal power in its full-integrity." The meeting, which was called in pursuance of a requisition, signed by the venerated Bishop of Ferns, Dr. Furlong, by the Mayor and a large majority of the Corporation of Wexford by twelve magistrates, and all the Catholic mer-chants, professional gentlemen, &c., of this ever pa-triotic town and its vicinity. The chair was taken by the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns .-His Lordship said: There is not a kingdom in Rurope which would stand the test of the pernicious principles which are so thoughtlessly and recklessly enforced against the unoffending and helpless Sovereign of Rome (hear, hear.) I pray God that the revolutionary spirit which is unloosed under such high auspices may never come an unwelcome visitor to our own shores, and present as its passport the authority of influential names, which every obligation of honor and duty forbid to endorse the tenets of anarchylandrevolt (applause.) Dod acquit Louis Napolson of all blame in the course he has pursued with regard to the Sovereign Pontiff? Far from it. I must confess that I was one of those who regarded his elevation and subsequent career with a favorable eye. He seemed to be a man of Providence, specially raised up to repress that lawless violence which seemed ready to dissolve the very bonds of society, with his clear head and resolute will to keep a firm hold of the reins of power, to give to France something of a stable, perminent form of government to bestow peace on his own country, and by consequence on Europe. The French people surrendered their liberties into his hands, and he did not seem disposed to abuse the trust. Industry was protected and en-couraged—the fine arts fostered and patronised—the rights of the Church respected - education emancipated from the odious thraldom in , which it was held, and a truly Royal, taste for magnificence displayed in the decoration of the capital, which, whilst it made Paris the queen of imperial or royal cities, gave wholesome occupation to restless spirits and remunerative employment to the honest industrious artisun (hear.) On the whole, the Emperor of the French seemed determined to reap a rich harvest of solid glory from the cultivation of the arts of peace. But, alast of late, he has sorely tried the faith of his friends and advocates. You recollect, gentlemen, the words of ominous import addressed about a year ago to the Austrian Ambassador, The little tiny cloud, the harbinger of the coming storm, could immediately be descried in a sky otherwise serene and cloudless. Soon a murky darkness overcast the heavens, and at length the threatened tempest burst with overwhelming fury on the plains of Lombardy. You know the sequel; you have read the proclamation addressed by the Emperor summoning the Italians to the banner of King Emmanuel, and calling on them to unite for the enfranchisement of their country, the expulsion of three sovereigns from their dominions, the insurrection in the Romagna, and thus the principle of non-intervention proclaim ed and enforced. I do not pretend to be political seer enough to penetrate the arena of the imperial councils, or to predict their ultimate issue; but this know, that he has left Northern Italy in a state of disorder and confusion—in a state of chaos from which it will require something of the creative energy that once moved over the dark abyss to bring forth peace, and order, and regular government. fear that after all his deep-laid policy and display of military genius, some future poet will have it in his power to apostrophise the Victor of Solferino as a Roman poet apostrophised the Victor of Canna -

- I demens et sævos curre per Alpes,

Ut pueris placeas, et declamatio fins! The question, then, resolves itself simply into this, A small hand of ambitious, unprincipled, and lawess men has raised the standard of revolt in Romagna (hear, hear.) Shall we employ all the lawful and constitutional means we possess to prevent this most iniquitous usurpation from being urged as a plea for perpetrating an act of flagrant injustice, against an independent and lawful Sovereign, to whom we owe not only the sympathy which we should extend to every just and peaceful sovereign so foully wronged but also the profound reverence and dutiful attachment that we owe to the Vicar of Christ and the common Father of the Faithful? Gentlemen, I know the reply that in your heart of hearts you give this question. But how can we control the wayward ight of the French eagle? He soars in above the reach of the ordinary influence of this sublunary sphere of ours. No, gentlemen, high and proud as is his elevation, public opinion, the sentiments and feelings, the indignant protest of two hundred millions of Catholics will reach him in his pride of place, and suggest wiser and better counsel (applause.) His lordship adverted to the calumnious charge of the Tory press, which, having no other cry to raise in reply to the justice and soundness of their cause, alleged that the Catholics of Ireland were actuated by treasonable designs in those demonstrations (no, no.) He never would stoop to vindicate his allegiance to the Queen in reoly to such taunts. If his conduct through life was not sufficient to disprove the offensive and base charge, words would be of little avail. The history of the Irish people proved that they ever were, as they ever would be, faithful to her Gracious Majesty (applause.) But it was only in keeping with their duty as subjects to exercise their fair constitutional rights in a constitutional way (hear.) And, conti-nued his lordship, how are we to exercise a legitimate influence at home on this question? By instructing our representatives to represent to the Ministry, Whig or Tory, as he may be, that the sentiments and wishes of one-third of the population of these kingdoms is not to be overlooked or slighted in a matter where their dearest interests are concerned-that if the Minister fail in his duty to us, we shall call on our representatives to withdraw their support from him-that our motto is, "no alliance with treason and sedition"—that we shall not confide the guardianship of peace and order to a Minister at home who abets disorder and revolution abroad

(loud applause.) THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE COUNTY TIPPERARY .-A demonstration, says, the Limerick Reporter, second in importance and in interest to no other than has as yet taken place in Ireland in connection with the present eventful movement in favour of the Holy Father, took place on Wednesday, December 28th, in the Metropolitan Cathedral of Thurles, under the auspices of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, who presided over a meeting as large as respectable, as united, and as enthusiastic as any other of which we have had to report the progress in relation to the existing agitation. The large Cathedral was filled in every part long prior to the opening of the proceedings of the day; and though the morning was exceedingly wet, and calculated, on that account to prevent a great gathering, yet there was no part of the fine building that was not filled to repletion, whilst a spacious platform was erected for His Grace, the Chairman, the speakers, and those who took a more active part in the proceedings, as well as for the members of the Press, many of whom were procent, as well from the Pro-vinces as from Dublin, and all of whom were unceasingly occupied throughout the day. The time for calling the meeting was twelve o'clock; and shortly after that hour, the Lord Archbishop, in purple soutan and cap, accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, Lord Bishop of Killaloe, similarly dressed, and a large number of the Clergy, appeared in the Cathedral. His Grace was hailed with an affectionate welcome, and at once proceeded to take the chair. His Grace the Archbishop said: It is with no surplise that I see around me to-day the stalwart

ders, the Catholic professional men Catholic gentry of this great county, ithions voice, with one heart, professing their ing attachment to the successor of St. Peter rs) a And while we tender our affectionate sym-Cheers). And wille we tender our autecuments sympathy to the Holy Father, this is not as has been faisely said this is not subtracting in the least degree from the allegiance due to the Queon (cheers). We obey the Holy Father, we sympathise with him we protost against the wrongs perpetrated against him; but, at the same time, we know how to pre-serve inviolate the allegiance we owe to the Queen as our only temporal sovereign, and to none of her Majesty's subjects do we yield in respect towards her gracious person, and in obedience to her authority (cheers).

THE LISTOWEL MEETING. The men of North Kerry met on Stephen's Day, at Listowel, the Very Rev. M. J. M'Donnell, P. P., V. F., in the chair. He said: English statesmen, both in and out of office. and the whole Press of England have for months had no other occupation than that of slandering the Pope. He was fair game, for he was weak and could not resent their attack. To vilify him, to decry his Government, to endeavour to cover both with slander and falsehood has been the object of their persevering and unflagging endeavours (cheers). Whether it be the educational question, or the financial condition of the country, or the development of its natural resources, or the position and prospects of the pec-ple (cheers), upon each and all of these we have had nothing but slander and calumny. Ireland looked on in silent amazement (cheers). It was a matter of surprise that she, who had always been so faithful to the standard of religion, did not raise her voice to resist the slanders and indigmently cry "We do not believe those accusations:" but when Ireland does raise her voice, and when her people meet in thousands upon thousands (hear hear, and loud cheers), -when at this inclement season of the year, they leave their homes for that purpose, what is the charge got up, against them? That they are trait-ors to the Queen. Does that charge lie against you, men of North Kerry (cries of "no no")? I know you well. The charge is false as far as Ireland is concerned (cheers.) I know you to be moral, sober, and religious people, from the day of my connection with you in this extensive barony. I defy your enemics—your worst enemies, to prove that you are other than loyal people (hear, hear). I defy them to show a single instance of murder, of wilful homicide, of arson, or of any serious aggression on either the person or property of any man in North Kerry, for the year that I have been amongst you (cheers). I say then, as I have a right to say it, that you are a lovel people, and that the charge is false. (Cheers.) But are there no traitors? No doubt there are traitors to the Queen and the country; and who are they? The men who seek to put class against class, to arouse discontent and disunion in this country by reason of their scandalous connection with and praise of the assassins of Central Italy. These are the traitors to the Queen and to the interests of Great Britain, and not the honest people of Ireland who stood up in defence of principal against injustice and sacrilegious aggression.

THE LIMERICK MESTING .- Lord Dunraven has addressed the following letter to the editor of the

Sir-In your correspondent's account of the great Catholic meeting held in Limerick this week, which is contained in the Times of the 28th instant, the following passage occurs with reference to my remarks on that occasion-" His Lordship spoke at considerable length, and having exalted the Papal Government to the skies as the model of human institutions," &c. As this statement, however unintentionally, is completely at variance with my language upon an important subject, I beg you will give me the opportunity of rectifying it by inserting the following sentence, which bears directly on the matter, copied from the accurate report of the Freeman's Journal :- " Now I do not stand here to assert that the Government of the Pope is a model Government. I do not wish to palliate or deny the abuses that may exist there; but it is one thing to allow that there abuses, and another to say that the condition of the country is such as to justify rebellion, and the wresting of that country out of the hands of its logitimate ruler."-I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

Adare, Dec. 31.

The requisition for the Dublin meeting fills nearly 11 columns of the Freeman, and contains, at a rough stimate, the signatures of above 3.000 persons. It is addressed to Archbishop Cullen, who has been pleased to appoint Monday, the 9th Jan., for the meeting, which is to take place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Marlborough street, at 12 o'clock. The first lay signature appended to the do-cument is that of the Right Hon. More O'Farrell, M.P. In addition to the names actually printed it is announced that between 17,000 and 18,000 persons have affixed their signatures to the draught-sheets.

THE "NATION" AND THE EMPROR. - Our contemporary says "We trust that the other Catholic Powers will intervene between France and guiltbetween her Emperor and his ruin. They will not permit him to add sacrilege to perjury. To make sure of this we must depend, under God, on ourselves alone. The way to realise our hope is, clearly, not by rest, but by action. We must tell these Plenipotentiaries beforehand what we expect from them. We must trace out for them the 'idea' which is to guide their deliberations to an issue which Europe will approve. The Irish people have set a noble example of this action. From the highest to the lowest they are speaking out manfully for the rights of the Popefor such a settlement of Italy as will be permanent, by crushing factitious and external revolution .-Their agitation has attracted the attention of Europe. L'Esperance of Geneva, an organ of the most educated and best-informed continental Liberals, tells us that this movement of our people has caused a profound sensation all over Europe. Better proof still : The Times and other journals denounce us as impracticable, because we do not fall in with the views of British policy, and join in the cry to rob the lope. We know the value of even comparative freedom.— It has cost us the efforts and the tears of centuries; it has been purchased by the blood of some thirty generations of our fathers. Our struggles have won for us the sympathy of the world. They give to our opinion a weight even in the councils of diplomatists which a more political position could not command. The Irish people have struggled long and hard to obtain their freedom, and at the same time to preserve their faith. Europe is 'profoundly moved' at their decision that a revolution cannot be just—cannot have true liberty for an object-when it aims at the overthrow of religion. Let us keep on our course with redoubled vigour at such good news. We may help to save the Congress from a great wrong, to preserve. Europe and Italy from a fatal settlement which would soon be wiped out in torrents of blood."

MR. SERSEART SHEEL-The Waterford News states on the most unquestionable authority that Mr. Serjeant Shea has intimated to the members of his election committee throughout the county of Kilkenny his intention, in the event of a dissolution, not to again solicit the suffrages of a constituency to whose gervices he is proud to any he had devoted his carnest exertions for five of the best years of his life. Whilst thus announcing his intention, the learned Serjeant takes the opportunity of assuring his faithful committee that he will over faithfully remember their kindness, as well as the generous and earnest support which he received at three contested elections from a numerous body of his fellow-electors of every rank and profession.

PENNY BANK FOR DUBLIN. - A move is in progress for the establishment of a Penny Bank in Dublic, unon earth—to him who holds the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven (cheers).

men of Tipperary, in their thousands, and at their der the patronage and presidency of some of the
head their ever faithful priests; the Catholic farprincipal bankers and merchants of the city.

For the sake of religion—for the sake of the char-cicle of the Irish people, we hope the ensuing Par-liamentary session will see a cause removed from which sprang crime, which libelled, stained the first, and belied the last. We hope to see a state of things insugurated which will soon remove the people from the gategory in which they dave so long remained of being the worst, clad, housed, and, fed, people in Euvictions, such as have mainly filled English unions with Irish paupers, and English union schools with frish perverts from the faith for which their fathers bled, and long endured sore trials, bave not been of late taking place, still the crowbar is busily, silentand unostentatiously employed, though in a smaller way. Notices to quit are not rarities. Of course very often this barmless legal contrivance, before which strong men tremble, as at touch of the plague, is only resorted to for the most generous purposes. Believe landlord organs, and it is but the harbinger of good. The tenants think differently; but there is no accounting for tastes. In Wicklow. ejectments are effected only to "square" an estate : in Mayo, "Apostolic" landlord-Bishop used them as a convenience for "stripping" the land: in Tipperary, they are instruments "merely" for raising the rents; and in Limerick, Lord Derby plays with these edged tools for the purpose of what he calls "Saxon justice" As to what may have been "Saxon justice," it is difficult to speak, seeing that Time's twi light rather prevents a clear insight into the period in which it was supposed to exist; but, now-a-days, plain men call his means and his end nefarious. But let us do Lord Derby justice. There was a locus penitentia open to him, and he has availed himself of He hearkened to the voice of the public reprobating his act, and he has undone that which it were best he had never begun. The Coogey tenants are not, for the present, to be victimized to their lordly owner's ideas of antique "justice." Let us hope that ere long the Irish peasantry will rejoice in possession of just security given them by law, and not dependent on the varying sense of justice, or the caprice of individual landlords.—Weekly Register.

The air is still ringing with clamour raised by the anti-Catholic organs against the Irish Bishops for demanding separate education for the Catholic youth of Ireland. Now, let us see what the Lutherans and Calvinists in Austria are demanding.

1. "That there shall be a representative constitution of the Church by means of Presbyteries and synods. 2. That the communities shall have a certain influence in the composition of those organs by means of which the State exercises its right of superintendence. 3. That changes shall be made in the laws respecting mixed marriages. 4. That in case of a proposed change of religion Catholics and Protestants shall be on the same level. 5. That Protestant employe's shall superintend the Protestant schools. 6. Rither that a Protestant University shall be founded, or that there shall be a complete parity between Roman Catholics and Protestants at some of those universities which are now exclusively Catholic."

All this is endorsed by the Times as fair and proper in the teeth of its virulent abuse of the Irish Catholic Hierarchy for demanding somewhat similar but less sweeping concessions. In Austria, the Lu therans and Calvinists are a minority. In Ireland, the Catholics are an overwhelming majority. In Catholic Austria, the Protestant minority demand equality with the Catholics, and a legal recognition of their ecclesiastical status, and this is considered all right; but in Protestant England, where the Catholics are a minority, and even in Catholic Ireland, British Protestant legislation make it punal for the Catholic Hierarchy to even call themselves Bishops of sees, or deans, or archdeacons of dioceses, and this is pronounced all right also! And so, doubtless, will be the proceedings of the bigots in the St. Prancas vestry who are pouring all manner of anathemas upon the heads of some liberal Protestants, who, on the principle of fair play, have, it seems, introduced Catholic publications into the workhouse for the use of Catholic inmates, when introducing Protestant publications for the use of Protestants. A Mr. Turner, who boasts that he is a friend of religious liberty. has taken the leading part in this crusade against the very principle he professes to uphold. He is doubtless, an evangelical liberal. From them only do such foul deeds emanate. - Weekly Register.

Union of Winter and Summer .- On Monday the Rev. Mr. M'Kee united in the bonds of wedlock, in Collegeland Chapel, near Charlemont, Mr. Wm. Pasmer, of Edenderry, and Anne, daughter of Mr. James M'Alinden, of Slash, both in this county. The groom's age is eighty-five, while the bride is only twenty-eight years.——Irmagh Guardian.

SYDNEY SMITH'S OPINION OF THE IRISH PROTEST-ANT .OHUNCE.—Sir,—As an "Appendix" to your leading article on the Irish Church Establishment, in last week's Register, I send you the following story -so well told by the witty writer named above, together with his comments on that scandalous anomaly—the Irish Protestant Church:—"There is a story (these are the words of Sydney Smith) in the Leinster family, which passes under the name of She is not well.' A Protestant clergyman, whose church was in the neighborhood, was a guest at the house of that upright and excellent men, the Duke of Leinster. He had been staying there three or four days; and on Saturday night, as they were all retiring to their rooms, the Duke said We shall meet to morrow at breakfast. 'Not so (said our Milesian Protestant), your hour, my Lord, is a little too late for me; I am very particular in the discharge of my duty, and your breakfast will interfere with my church.' The Duke was pleased with the very pro-per excuse of his guest, and they separated for the night. His Grace, perhaps, considered his palace more safe from all the evils of life, for containing in its bosom such an exemplary Sor of the Church. The tirst person, however, whom the Duke saw in the morning, upon entering the breakfast room, was our punctual Protestant, deep in rolls and butter, his finger in an egg, and a large slice of the best Tipperary ham secured on his plate. 'Delighted to see you, my dear Vicar, said the Duke, but I must say as much surprised as delighted. Oh! don't you know what has happened?' said the sacred break-faster—'She is not well.' 'Who is not well?' said the Duke. 'You are not married; you have no sister living; I'm quite uneasy. Tell me who is not well.' Why, the fact is, my Lord Duke, that my congregation consists of the clerk, the sexton, and the sexton's wife. Now the sexton's wife is in very delicate health. When she cannot attend, we can not muster the number mentioned in the Rubric, and we have, therefore, no service on that day. The good woman had a cold and sore throat this morning, and as I had breakfasted but slightly, I thought I might as well hurry back to the regular family dejeuner.'. I don't know that the clergyman behaved improperly, but such a Church is hardly worth an insurrection. Though I have the sincerest admiration of the Protestant faith, I have no admiration of Protestant hassocks, on which there are no knees; nor of seats, on which there is no superincumbent Protestant pressure: nor of whole acres of tenantless Protestant pews, in which no human beings of the five hundred sects of Christians are ever seen. I have no passion for sacred emptiness or plous va-Can any honest man say that in parishes (as is the case frequently in Iroland) containing 3,000 or 4,000 Catholics, and 40 or 50 Protestants, there is the smallest chance of the majority being converted? Are not Catholics gaining everywhere on the Protestants? The tithes were originally possessed by the Outholic Church of Ireland: not one shilling of them is now devoted to that purpose. An immense majority of the people are Catholics. They see a Church richly supported by the

tenth part of the people believe. Is it possible to suppose that all this can endure? THE WIDOW OF CONSTABLE M'CLELLAND .- We

spoils of their own Church, in whose tenets not one-

of £10.- Tyrone Constitution the home will Vi

DEATE OF A CENTENARIAR Died, at Mountrath, on Thursday, the 29th of December, Edward Cabill, Esq., formerly of Moneyclear, near Ballynakill. The deceased gentleman was brother-in-law to the late Michael Comerford, Esq., of this city. Mr. Cabill lived to the extraordinary age of 105 years, retaining all his faculties clear and distinct nearly to his demise. In the family burial-place of Clopook, Queen's County, where he was interred, the monumental inscriptions bear testimony to the longevity of his numerous kindred. More than one of the family appear to have lived beyond one hundred years. -Kilkenny Moderator.

A curious notification, described in the Tyrone Constitution as "official," has been made to the pensioners in Tyrone. The "United British Army Scripture Readers and Soldiers' Friend Society" appear to be hard up for "souper" agents, or, in the words of the official advertisement, "in need of devoted and Ohristian men to go forth as Scripture readers to the various regiments in Her Majesty's service," and accordingly they offer inviting salaries for the discharge of the duties required. Those duties are described as being " to read und explain the Scriptures to the men in barracks, camp, or hospital." Here, theu, we have a society in full working order, with abundance of money, and central offices at Charing-cross, whose object is indiscriminate religious teaching amongst the army, composed as it is very largely of Catholics as well as of Protestants. In other words a society which proposes to itself to use all efforts to undermine the faith of thousands of those brave men who risk life and limb in their country's service.

A GRATEFUL GOVERNMENT. -" Felix Mullan, Esq., proprietor of the Cork Daily Reporter, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for that city. Lord Carlisle and his superiors are grateful to the humble servitors. But rulers so politic should become cautious in their doings. There are various grades of what is vulgarly called "bribery-some more delicate others more coarse. This case of the Cork Reporter is too bad. A few years ago John Francis Maguire, proprietor of the Cork Examiner, was Mayor of Cork; and he performed his functions so admirably that the citizens unanimously petitioned the then Lord Lieutenant (this same Lord Carlisle) to make him a magistrate. Against this unanimous petition, a very brutal and offensive article was written in the rival paper, the Reporter, edited by Mr. Michael Joseph Barry, quondam Young Irelander and " rebel." The appointment was refused; and it was only when the Tory government came in that Mr. Maguire was offered the magistracy, which he declined to accept, lest it should appear to compromise his independence. The "Cawtholic proprietor of the quondam "rebellious," but now most humbly Whiggish Reporter, is made a magistrate because that wretched paper has supported every "Anglo Saxon" abomination of late years, from the Queen's Uolleges to the infamous attacks on the Pope. But, after all, the Whig Viceroy is unjust: it was Michael -Barry, the Editor, who did the "dirty work" for which Mr. Felix Mullan, "proprietor," is rewarded with the barren honor of "J.P."

#### VICE AND DESTITUTION IN BELFAST. (From the Northern Whig.)

ANDERSON'S ROW .- THE "MHNAGERIE." As one-half of the world is said not to know how the other half lives, so also may it be said that threefourths of the world neither know nor care how the other fourth ekes out an existence. There are multitudes of good people who believe that the prosperous town of Belfast is the chosen seat of the opuence, refinement and grandeur of Ireland, and that filth and squalor, misery and distress, are localised in other and less favored portions of the island.— The first supposition is not without foundation, but, as the brightest lights cast the deepest shadows, so are the prosperous indications of one portion of the town in close connection with the most deplorable manifestations of human wretchedness and depravity. People may possibly have noticed in the Belfast Police reports for the last few months the everrecurring name of the "Menagerie" in these necessary chronicles of local crime-necessary, we say, because many criminals dread exposure more than punishment. They know that their offences will be laid bare to the world, and the perpetration of many an iniquity is prevented which would otherwise be most willingly perpetrated. True, such people, ab-stain from crime on a very narrow principle. They regard not God, though they fear man. But the frequency with which almost every crime short of homicide has been committed in the place which bears the sadly suggestive title of the "Menagerie" has astonished even the accustomed mind of our worthy stipendiary magistrate, who was not in error when he called it recently "an infamous and horrible den of scoundrelism, where all that is impudent and shameless meets with all that is profane and dishonest." Reluctant to believe that such a place could be permitted to exist in a town where £40,000 is annually given for the support of the Gospel, we, last Saturday sent a commissioner from our reporting staff on the difficult and unpleasant duty of exploring this notorious locality.

In order to make his survey general and complete he obtained the service of an experienced public offi-cer who knew every nook and cranny of the place, and who was familiar with the topography of this abyrinth of vice. This is what they saw :-

"The day was cold ond cheerless, and the pavement—if a compound of cinders, manure, and straw can be called by that name-was damp and sloppy, and exhaling a recking, offensive odor. At almost very doorway and recess stood half-naked, shiverng females, relieved from their horrid calling to the shades of evening should hide them from the sight of honest people. In the row there are now ten inhabited houses, and three or four unoccupied. The first house we purposed to explore was that at the farthest end of the court, known as the 'Menagerie,' and after pursuing our way through a long passage or miniature tunnel, ankle deep with all kinds of impurity, we opened the first door which met our eye, when a villanous miasma, sufficient to infect with fever the whole town, made us shrink back .-Calling up courage we entered, and there saw four repulsive objects, begrimed with impenetrable cuticles of dirt, looking more like condemned spirits in some infernal prison-house than heirs to an eternal heritage. The group composed two women, a little boy, and a little girl. All four were crouching over grate, in which the embers of a fire of sticks were ast dying out. Not one particle of furniture did the room contain. 'Are these abandoned people? we asked the police-officer. Indeed they are abandoned enough, he said; 'but only one of them is a prostitute. 'And how are the rest supported? said we. 'By what they can pick off the scrapings of the streets, and her earnings.' The police officer passed on to the second room; but, before we followed him, we took occasion to ask one of the women a question or two, seeing that she looked communicative. 'How long,' said we, 'is it since you were in a place of worship?' 'Not,' she replied, 'for seventeen years. 'Are you ever visited by a minis-ter or preacher? 'Never one has darkened the door, nor even given us a morsel of bread.' "We followed on to room No. 2, on the same floor

into which the police officer had preceded us. It is kept by two women, mother and daughter-the one a freestone pounder, and the other a prostitute. It is about eight feet by six feet in extreme measurement. In the whole ten houses there is only one hedstead. We passed on to room No. 3, inhabited by three prostitutes and two thieves - when the latter are out of prison. Here was the same melancholy desolation - the same infernal stench was felt. The walls were daubed with a Jack Sheppard style and on more favorable terms, by appealing to the are glad to be enabled to state that the government, of portraits of ruffians whose physiognomics alone mass of a people than by barganing with a Hebrew

In reply to the industrial memorial from the megiatrates and other residents of Dunganon and its
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trates and ot dent might occur in the evening. In room No. 5, four most repulsive looking women sat smoking round the fire in a room without a stick in it, looking like so many Hottentots. In the sixth room, an old woman sat crying; a child sat on the floor with two boxes of lucifer matches in her hand. She was the mother of a girl who was her only support—the support being the wages of the great sin.' The girl had been sent five years to jail, and the carnings of her daughter's prostitution would not now be forthcoming. The girl once wrought in one of our fac-tories. She was cursed with the fatal dowry of pride and, it is said, of beauty. She was attracted by the prospects of the gay life she might enjoy, and she turned to evil. From this she came to theft, and

five years' imprisonment.

"On going up to the third landing, the stairs to which were a perfect bog of mud and filth, we passed by a hole which was once a window, on looking out of which our of the people remarked-' That's a rum place; isn't it?' In the various rooms on this landing sights most distressing to the eye and trying to the senses presented themselves. A shake-down of straw-sometimes covered with a dilapidated rag, but oftener without it-torms, in each instance the bed. In some cases there are one or two articles of miserable crockery. The rooms are peopled with the gaunt and squalid forms of abandoned wretches, and children uncared for-stunted in growth, and brutalised in manners.

"Descending to the first landing, where there are eight other rooms, with large families of similar outcasts, where the atmosphere is close and loaded with miasma, where the walls are as black almost as the floor, we left the 'Menagerie,' the home and habita-

of jail.
"The next house we visited is the principal hermitage in the 'row' for thieves, where little boys are trained, and where, when either a burglary or a petty larceny is committed, the detectives are sure to find their man. 'Who is that woman sitting at the fire,' said we. 'She is the keeper of the most notorious house in the whole row-worse than the Menagerie-far worse; it gives us more trouble.' Twenty-two residents of that house alone, we were given to understand, were now in prison for various offences, and above half a dozen in the reformatories. Eleven, thirteen, and fifteen were the respective ages of three criminals from this pet-house who were sentenced on Wednesday last, to one month's imprisonment, and five years' confinement in a reformatory. One had been a good boy—so the mother said. The second was entited there by another girl, and would not come home. She was lately a pupil in a most respectable school in town:

"We walked on to the next house. An aged-looking woman (they said she was twenty-six) sat crouching at an empty grate. Her eyes were blear and colorless, save when the portion originally white was red with suffused blood. This woman once attempted to drown herself, and at another time tried to strangle herself in the cells of the police-office.-We need not describe the other houses visited. They are all of a similar character. The inhabitants without one exception, are thieves, prostitutes, and beggars, from eleven or twelve years old up to perhaps fifty. Thefts and drunkenness and crime are their occupations. The majority of them never uttered a prayer, nor heard of a Bible.

"On Saturday night and Sunday morning, we are pandemonium. The pavement and passages swarm with human beings wallowing in dirt, in whiskey, and disease; vollies of oaths, ribald jests, and gross obscenities, mingle with the sound of church-bells, not far distant, we asked 'Is there another place like that in Belfast?' There is no place in Belfast like it for everything that is bad,' was the reply."

This, ladies and gentlemen of Belfast, subscribers to foreign missions, is a picture of our "Menageric." Will it please you to walk in? The fun is not only commenced, but it is going on all day and all night without cessing. There is no charge for admission; but if your kind patronage of Patagonia has left you anything in your pockets the natives will gladly take it from you. Not at present? Well, another time porhaps; and meanwhile will you kindly permit us to submit to you an opinion of the press, by one Charles Dickens, who has studied in menageries, and has written some not bad things about them and their occupants.

"There is not one of these but sows a harvest which mankind must which we see there, a field is sown, which shall be garnered in and gathered up, and sown again in many places of the world, until regions are overspread with wickedness enough to raise the waters of a second deluge. There is not a father by whose side in his daily or nightly walk these creatures pass -there is not a mother among all the mothers in this land-there is no one from the state of childhood-but shall be responsible for this enormity .-There is not a country through the earth on which it would not bring a curse-there is not a religion upon earth that it would not sully-there is not a people on earth that it would not put to shame."

### GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Weekly Register) are glad to be able to report favorably of the health of the venerated Head of the English Church. The writer of the first series of letters from Rome, which will be found in our next page, sends the following information from the Eter-

"Though at first overcome by the fatigue which His Eminence (Cardinal Wiseman) could not avoid on entering Rome, he is much better than I had hoped to see him from the accounts of his illness in England on his journey. He is staying with Monsignor Searle at the English College, as is the Bishop of Birmingham, who, however, has despatched the business which has brought him to Rome, and is. believe, about immediately to return. Archbishop Errington is at the Minerva. The Bishop of Nottingham (Dr. Roskell) is also here as is the Condju-tor of Glasgow, Dr. Smith. The Bishop of New Zealand is also in Rome, as well as the newly-consecrated Bishop of the New Australian See (Brisbane). Bishop Bacon, from the United States of America, is also at the Minerva. The English tongue is, therefore, well represented at Rome. Of the usual innundation of English Protestants, there are very few, to our great comfort, in the churches at this season, though, no doubt, much to the loss of

the traders of Rome Fer other intelligence from Rome, we must refer our readers to the letters which, we have already mentioned, may be found in another part of our impression, and which we have pleasure in announcing will be regularly continued during the present crisis. Meanwhile, in answer to the question raised by a reverend correspondent in another column, and in reply to enquiries most numerous from all classes, we would draw especial attention to the following passage bearing upon the advisability of offering to the Holy Father something more substantial than

mere sympathy :-I have good authority for saying that any assistance, not to the Holy Father personally, but to the public revenue of the States of the Church, will be most lovingly and paternally accepted by him. -I need not enter upon any detail of the methods by which this may sent, either in the form of direct contributions to the public treasury, or by taking a part of the loan which it will be necessary that the Government should raise. I am certain that there are thousands—nay, millions—in our islands, who will gladly assist in either way; and Napoleon III. has shown us that a loan may be more easily raised,

self, individually But to the public treasury of his States.

This is highly important, and we trust that steps will be at once taken to act in the manner practi-

cally and energetically.
What the Pope's opinion of the movement in his favor in England is, may be gathered from the following letter with which we have been honored by the Hon. Charles Langdale :-

#### " To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

"Dear Sir,-I beg to inform you that I have received a letter from Cardinal Wiseman, dated Rome, Dec. 26, in which His Eminence says :-

"You will be glad to hear that the Lay Declaration has been read over to the Holy Father, who has expressed the greatest satisfaction with it, pronouncng it a high-minded and well-reasoned document and that he has ordered its being at once translated into Italian and published in the Roman Paper.'

"I am happy to say that His Eminence adds-'I am, thank God, progressing favorably. "I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"Ouarles Languals.

" Houghten, Jan. 4, 1860." This communication will be highly pleasing to our readers.

DIVORCE IN REGLAND .- So great is the pressure to obtain divorces in England that before long additional judges must be appointed to the court .-It is stated that there is now an arrear of six hundred divorce cases.

Mr. CARDWELL AT OXFORD. - Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Lagston were, on Monday, at Oxford. Alluding tion of one hundred human beings - when all are out to Ireland, Mr. Cardwell spoke of the rapid improvement of the country. Irish railways he described as generally superior to those of England. Besides the fact, that crime was diminishing, and the poor-rates rapidly falling, there was in Ireland a universal thirst for education which was calculated to raise the people and the whole tone both of the country and the Government. There were difficulties with regard to the Government of Ireland; but he suggested that, by placing ourselves in the point of view of the people who are principally interested, we shall best encourage a similar feeling in the Irish people, and induce them to look at all Imperial questions from the same point of view as ourselves Cardwell was not sanguine as to getting rid of the Income Tax. On the question of Reform, he said, if the bill were a fair, indicious, and righteous measure it would receive an amount of general support very diffierent from the excitement and strife which marked the advent of the first Reform Bill.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM .- On Sunday last Dr Renwick, a medical gentleman in Alloa, expired while under the influence of chloroform, administered to him at own request and solicitation while undergoing an operation on one of his great toes, the nail of which he had suffered to grow into the flesh. Dr. Renwick had called in the assistance of Dr. Duncanson, and the latter, having poured some chloroform upon a towel, Dr. Renwick neld it to his mouth with his own hands. After a little time, as it did not seem to be taking any effect, he asked for more, which Dr. Duncanson at first declined to give; but, bye and bye, finding that no effect was being produced, some more was applied. As it still seemed to be having no effect however, another small quantity was at the patient's own request, applied to the towel, informed that this Anderson's row is little short of a | which after a short time produced insensibility; and his pulse having been found full and regular, the operation, which did not occupy more than a minute or two, was successfully performed. He still remained insensible, but his breathing was regular, and all was considered right. Some cold water was then thrown in his face to arouse him, but this not having the desired effect other measures were resorted to, but with a like unfortunate result; and when after a few minutes his breathing became less frequent and more laboured, and the appearance of his countenance began to change, and his pulse became all but imperceptible, serious alarm was felt. Artificial respiration by the modern method was resorted to and in this manner breathing was kept up for nearly half an hour, but, melancholy to relate, his spirit had passed away. Dr. Renwick was in his 27th year. He was a native of Musselburgh, and came to Alloa about six years ago, where his professional skill, combined with his urbanity of manner, guined him an extensive practice and the esteem of all who knew him. It is supposed that Dr. Renwick had een labouring under heart disease

The progress of "enlightenment" in this great country must surely be gratifying to the most "libe-ral" mind. The dogma that the likings of men are to be their laws, and that they are to obey nothing, they don't like, has not only been pronounced by the sympathy shown by Englishmen to the Italian rebels but in another way they have acted upon it themselves by the new Divorce Law, under whose fosterng influence married ladies are running away with footmen and curates so fast that the Divorce Court is overwhelmed with applicants for the benefit of Lord Palmerston's Act. The last lady who took advantage of the new principle that the subject has a right to choose what government he will live under and who selected her husband's footman, is informed lection, that her full emancipation and public recognition cannot take place at the earliest within fourteen months from the day when she threw of the yoke, and no one who is obliged to read the reports of that court, which are daily published to the disgrace and not the edification of the age, can doubt that the Divorce Act is rapidly and extensively demoralising society by holding out a license and premium to sin .— Tublet.

The Friends of Revolution throughout the world take for granted that all the civil subjects of the Sovereign Pontiff are desirous of shaking off the yoke of obedience, and will not for a moment entertain a doubt upon the ougstion. They assume that the multitude is of the same mind with the chief leaders of the rebellion, and that these men are merely the organs of the general discontent which is coolly assumed to be the normal condition of the people of the Romagna. Priests and quiet peaceable persons are not to be listened to, for such personages have no right to be heard. The men of liberty will tolerate no contradiction, it being notorious that nobody hates private judgment more intensely than the unbelieving wretches who make use of that doctrine for the purpose of subverting the faith. In the Ionian islands, England makes no account of the disaffection of its subjects legally expressed in the Ionian Parliament, elected under its own protection; and the usual reply to the Ionian demonstration is a dissolution or a prorogation. The people are kept in order by a foreign garrison, and the cry for a United Greece is steadily disregarded. But in Italy England pursues a very different policy : there, its ears are opened to the slightest whisper of discontent. and the cry for a United Italy is respectfully listened to, because in this case our statesmen are auxious to ver the Pope, while, in the affair of the Ionian Islands, they are afraid to attend to the wishes of the people, lest, by so doing, they should increase the power of Russia .- Tablet.

An Inpant's Wardsons. - Should be succeed in ersuading any credulous tradesman, during this infantile period of his life the law will exonerate him from payment of any goods not necessary to his social status As to what those necessaries may be, the Courts have been from time to time at wonderful pains to determine. As some contributions to-wards the legal knowledge of our readers, we may mention that it has been decided that 19 coats (exclusive of regimentals,) 45 waistconts, 38 pairs of trousers, a black velvet dressing gown, and a racingjacket, all furnished to a young officer in the Guards between October in one year and July in the next, so-called "Society of the Daughter of God."

jockey, and if that were to be considered a necessary for a young gentleman, it will next be said that gambling is necessary: for him.": "Eleven guineau for a waistcoat!" proceeds the horrified Baron.—
"Can that be considered necessary in any station of life? If a person of full age orders these extravagant things he must pay for them. If a person of full age be extravagant enough and absurd enough to order a coat to be made of gold, and it was made and delivered to him, beyond all question he must pay for it; but with minors the law is otherwise."-Horses and gigs, too, have been decreed not to be necessities of undergraduate life; nor can a tradesman, says my Lord Abinger, recover for dinners, sodawater, lozenges, oranges, and jellies supplied to a young gentleman of the Universities. On the other hand, however, a horse has been considered by Lord Denman a necessary for a chymist's apprentice, who had been recommended to take horse exercise. And the other day (as a balance in favor of cap and gown) we were gratified to find that portraits of Or. Donaldson and the Dean of Ely were admitted to be necessaries of an undergraduate, son of a distinguished member of the Krangelical Alliance. There is also extant a decision of Lord Ellenborough's, very applicable to the present day and highly satisfactory, no doubt, to the tailors of this age,) in which he held that regimentals furnished to an infant who was a member of a volunteer corps were to be considered necessaries. For the rest this doctrine of necessaries applies only to goods supplied to the infant himself. Should be be a husband, and a father, he will be liable for necessaries supplied to his wife and family .- All the year Round.

#### UNITED STATES.

There has been introduced into the Senate of Uhio, bill to punish all citizens convicted of raising military expeditions for the purpose of creating service insurrections in other States.

THE IMPUDENCE OF A ROGUE. The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled on January 4, 1860. On that day, one of the members, -a Senator from the county of Worcester,—having conscientious scruples against taking the customary oaths of office, was permitted to take his sent upon affirming that he would "bear true faith and allegiance" to the Constitution and laws of this Common wealth. At that very moment he was a forger; at that moment, we say-when his consience hindered his taking au oath, -his forged paper was in the streets of Boston. He is now known to the detectives; but as their chief never deals with rogues, we ask the Legislature to purge itself of his presence. Let him go the way of Shepard, and Peck, and the other scoundrels who have dishonored high trusts and disgraced their parties .- Boston Courier.

Dr. Hiram Cox, official Inspector of Liquors in Cincinnati, in a recent report on the adulteration of liquors, relates the following: -"I called at a grocary store one day, where liquor is also kept. couple of Irishmen came in while I was there and called for some whiskey, and the first drank, and the moment he drank the tears flowed freely, while he at the same time caught his breath like one suffocated or strangling. When he could speak, be says to his companion—' Och, Michael, but this is warming to the stomach!' Michael drank and went through like contortions, with the remark, 'Would'nt it be foine in a cowld frosthy morning?' After they had drank I asked the landlord to put me out a little in a tumbler, in which I dipped a slip of litmus paper, which was no sooner wet than it put on a scarlet hue. I went to my office, got my instruments and examined it. I found it had 17 per cent, alcholic spirits by weight, when it should have had 40 per cent. to be proof, and the difference in per centage was made up of Sulphuric Acid, Red Pepper, Pelitory, Caustic, Potassa and Brucine, one of the salts of Nucis Vu-mice, commonly called Nux Vomica. One pint of such liquor would kill the strongest man."

REMARKABLE SUPERSTITION IN PHILADELPHIA - A Woman Claiming the honor of Divinity .- That the day of religious imposture is not over is proved by the frequent revelations of superstitious belief in false prophets and religious fanatics. Females as well as males are often the leaders of these singular delusions, and among the most recent of that class is one Anna Meister, a resident of Philadelphia, who arrogates to herself the title "Daughter of God." he facts were publicly brought before one of Philadelphia courts last Saturday, during a habeas corpus case, in which one Mr. Rudman claimed the custody of a boy five years old, then in the care of his mother, Mrs. Rudinan, who had separated from her husband. One of the witnesses, Mrs. Andress, testified to the good character of the mother, and gave the following strange testimony as reported in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Witness-We do believe she (Anne Meister) is the last witness sent from the Almighty, and that we shall obey her commands and live a pure and just life. God gave his commands through Jesus Christ, and he tells us " to love thy neighbor and be pure and just, and then God shall call us for the first fruits of his flock." The witness continued in this in the newspaper paragraph which records her se- strain at considerable length and with great volubility. Her earnest manner and evident sincere belief in the doctrines as taught by Anna Meister were painful to behold. The witness, after she had been dlowed to run on this way for some time, was interrapted by the Judge, asking "You believe Anna Meister as though God were sp. aking" Witness-'She speaks the pure doctrine to love our neighbors and to act just." The examination continued as follows. The child is taught to pray; I did belong to a Presbyterian Church. The child is treated now as when Mr. Rudman lived with his wife. I meet her with the child every Sunday at our meeting; have seen her ten times at our house during the year; I have belonged to this society four years; Mrs. Rudman joined first; my husband belongs to it; we take spring water because it is pure; we boil the hydrant water to take the impurities off; I believe in eating salad.

Mr. Remak - What is the object of that?

Witness—Anna Meister told me I should give it to my husband and child at 10 o'clock every 'night and t would take the impure stuff off: their stomachs; I give it to my child at 110,0 clock at night; if he is asleep I wake him up and make him take his salad; we take three forks full at a time; we put on it a little salt, a little vinegar, and a little sweet oil.

Mr. Remak-What else is there in regard to your regulations in regard to your enting and drinking? Witness—There's beer. It, we want spirituous drinks we take wine; beer is not wholesome but the wine is pure, because, there is nothing mixed in it; no quantity is fixed for us to take; I teach my child that what Anna Mister save must be believed; my child is; ten years old; there are twenty-two or twenty-five who belong to the Society; we give a fip or a levy, or a quarter a week, and sometimes a dollar is brought, and this is given for Anna Meister's board; we meet at Munser's house; he took her in when she commenced preaching; we have preaching on Sunday afternoon, and prayer meetings on Wednesday evenings; some of us have commenced to preach, because it is our duty to be servants of the Almighty, and must give the testimony. I preach

Mr. Andrews, a butcher in West Philadelphia, another witness as , to the care taken of the child, also acknowledged his faith in the doctrines of Mrs:

Meister. He believed she was divide. We believe that this Anna Meister has been carrying on her system of imposition for several years in Philadelphia, and has before this been in the papers. Some of her disciples believe that they will not die as long as they remain faithful to the tenets of the

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

18 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS,

GEORGE E. CLERK and JOHN GILLIES, At No. 223, Notre Dame Street.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, G. E. CLERK.

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

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

Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; and at W. Dalton's, No. 3, St. Lawrence Main Street.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 3, 1860.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ur to the time of going to press no tidings had been received at Halifax of the steamer America now long due; we have little, therefore, to add to our European news. That war in Italy is inevitable, is an opinion that is fast gaining subjects, and at the same time Catholics, that ground, and the question that has foiled the diplomatists will be again submitted to the decision of the sword. The enlistment of Austrians in the service of the Pope will probably furnish betray the interests of the Church or the truths the casus belli, of which France and Sardinia will, no doubt, gladly avail themselves. From Washington we learn that after many weeks wasted in talking and squabbling, the House of Representatives has at last managed to elect a Speaker, a Mr. Pennington of New Jersey. It is expected that the meeting of our Canadian Parliament will take place within a month from hence, at the very farthest. Messrs. Galt and Smith may, according to the Toronto Leader, shortly be expected from England.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION .- Though it may have hitherto suited the tactics of the enemies of Popery to treat the Italian Question as political, rather than religious; and to represent the object of the leaders of the Italian revolutionary movement to be the establishment of political for taxing us with bearing a divided allegiance. and personal liberty, and the expulsion of the foreigner from the Italian soil; it can no longer be demied, and it is no longer attempted to be concealed, that that movement is primarily directed against the Church; that it is not so much Italian or anti-Austrian, as infidel and anti-Catholic; and that it is the spiritual authority of the Church, more even than the temporal power of the Pope, which provokes the hostility of Italian Liberals.

This fact was strongly brought out in a late Mandement from the Coadjutor Bishop of Quebec; a document which has already been the subject of controversy betwixt this journal and the Montreal Gazette. In His Mandement enjoining prayers for the Pope, the Bishop of Tloa observed that :-

"It is evident that it is not the temporal power of the sovereign that they"—the Italian revolutionists—
"chiefly menace, it is the dignity of the Pontiff that
they fain would pull down; it is his spiritual power that they desire to overthrow."

These, amongst others, were the reasons assigned by the clear-seeing writer of the Mandement above alluded to, why it was the duty of same time, from its peculiar position, incapable of all Catholics to pray earnestly and unceasingly that the designs of the Italian revolutionists might be frustrated; and though the Gazette impugned the truth of the Bishop's assertions respecting the real meaning of the revolutionary movement, and the ultimate designs of its promoters, His Lordship's view is fully confirmed by no less an authority than the correspondent of the London Times. The latter makes no secret of the aims of the Italian Liberals; and seeks or in other words, in preventing him whom a not to conceal what would be the inevitable and large body of their fellow-subjects look upon as immediate result of their triumph. Writing from Florence under date of the 13th Dec., he tell us ihai:-

"In Lombardy, in Romagna, and even in this mild Tuscany, the hand of every man is raised against every priest, and the hand of every priest against every man. • • Were the Italians ever able to settle their differences with France and Austria, so as to acquire a free mastery over their own destinies, the war they would wage against the clergy would stop short of nothing but utter extermination."- Times Corr.

We beg of our readers, and of the Montreal Gazette, to weigh well the meaning of these words; remembering that they are the words of one who warmly sympathises with the Italian Liberals; who seeks to place their acts and their designs in the most favorable light; and whose strong anti-Catholic prejudices are manifest in his unfounded assertion that, in the revolted districts, the "hand of every priest is against are the emissaries of Sardinia; its partizans the every man;" whilst his own pages are constantly teeming with complaints of the great influence of the Catholic Clergy, in the rural districts, and over the minds of their rural parishioners. Reiecting therefore, as self-contradictory, what he asserts of the Italian populations, in general that they truly represent the feelings of the terms, and of the Clergy in particular, we accept as true the statements of the Times' correspondent respecting the ultimate design of his friends the Liberals; and we assume, as an incontrovertible fact, that their object is simply the " utter extermination" of the Catholic Clergy. Have not we therefore, the Catholics of Canada, the right to pray that the Clergy of our Church we not therefore too good cause to pray for the defeat of the Italian Liberals, the triumph of whose principles would lead to that "utter extermination?"

The wisdom, truth, and justice of the Bishon's Mandement are thus fully vindicated by the Times' correspondent; and just as Catholics, and the cities. This is the continual burden of the indeed Christians of all denominations, would Times' lament over the apathy of the Italians; the Non-Catholic population of Montreal, nearhave been perfectly justified in praying in 1792 that the designs of the disciples and followers of which that journal recounts the progress of Ita-Marat, Robespierre, and the rest of the vile lian Liberalism. Thus, speaking of the process those of non-Catholics arrested by the Police crew of French Liberals of the last century, by which the vote of annexation to Sardinia was during the past year, were not quite as 3 to 1might be frustrated, so are we, Catholics of the carried, the Times' correspondent betrays the that is to say that, in proportion to their numbers,

the designs of the Italian cut-throats and Church robbers may be brought to naught. de The aims of the Italian revolutionists are, as we have always asserted, and as the Times correspondent now admits, identical with those of the infidels of it has not been the result of a national wish." the first French revolution : and if their eyes were not blinded by their silly prejudices against Popery, men calling themselves Christian gentlemen and Englishmen, would be as heartily ashamed to give, in semblance even, any encouragement to the projected "utter extermination" of the Clergy in Italy, as they actually are to applaud and justify the "novades," the "fusillades," and filthy "republican marriages" by means of which the Liberals of '92 sought to utterly exterminate" the Clergy of France.

Having thus conclusively-because by Protestant testimony-shown what are the real objects which the revolutionists of Italy propose to themselves, and what would be the result of their triumph, we have, we say, fully established our right, and indeed our duty as Catholics, to pray for their defeat; we contend also that, since as British subjects we are deeply interested in the maintenance of the independent temporal power of the Pope, it is our evident interest, as well as our duty and our right, to pray for its preserva-

The Pope must be either a sovereign or a subject; and it is clearly our interest as British he should not be a subject-or in other words, that he should remain a sovereign. Not because we fear that, if a subject, the Pope would of our holy religion, for the sake of his sovereign; for we know with the assurance of faith relying upon divine promises, that the hands of Peter will always be strengthened in proportion to the burden imposed upon them; but because, were the Pope the subject of a foreign power, we,-the Catholics of the British Empiremight with far better show of reason than at present, be accused of bearing a divided allegiance, and pronounced incapable of exercising the rights, because incapable of fulfilling the duties, of British subjects.

The spiritual allegiance which we owe to the Pone, so long as the Pope is an independent temporal Sovereign, but with no temporal interests that can clash with those of the Empire of which we are the subjects, cannot afford Protestants any valid grounds for impugning our loyalty, or Without a standing army, without a navy, and without colonies, the Sovereign of the Papal States, so long as he is independent, can never be an object of jealousy, terror, or hostility to the British Empire. But were the Pope the subject of a foreign power-say of France or Austria; and if betwixt that foreign power and Great Britain, war were to break out, would it not be said, might it not with an appearance of reason be argued, that our allegiance to our Queen was incompatible with the allegiance which we paid to the subject of a foreign prince with whom our Queen was at war? In order therefore, that our fidelity to our legitimate civil ruler-to whom we owe and should certainly cheerfully yield our allegiance in all things temporal, and not contrary to the law of God -- may be above suspicion, it is our evident interest that the head upon earth of our Church should not be a subject—that is to say that he should be Sovereign; the independent temporal Sovereign of a State strong enough to assert and maintain its independence against the world; but at the becoming in a material point of view, the object of dread or jealousy to any of its neighbors .-This is the position that we desire the Pope to occupy; this the object of our prayers; and in this we contend that there is nothing to excite the suspicion or hostility of our Protestant fellow subjects-who, if they would but well consider it, would see that they too were interested in upholding the temporal power of the Pope; the head of their Church, from subsiding into the position of subject to a foreign power, and perhaps powerful and hostile neighbor.

For all these reasons then, we contend that it is our duty, our right, and our interest, to pray for the maintenance of the independent temporal power of the Pope; and in reply to the Gazette's strictures we reply that, so far from thereby doing any wrong or violence to the subjects of that power, we are actually praying for the deliverance of the Italian people from a most grievous tyranny, imposed upon them by brute force, and the violence of the Italian Liberals -who like the Liberals of all other times and countries are the

most cruel and ruthless of tyrants. The truth, we say, can no longer be conceal-Italian Peninsula are concerned, the revolution is anything but a popular movement. Its leaders corrupt populations of the large cities, who, from being able to act in concert, and having the press at their command, are able—as were the mob of Paris-to impose their will upon the rural districts, and to impress the world with the idea masses of the Italian people. Thus it is in all revolutions. The scum of the large towns, the dregs of the civic populations, the organised minority of the urban districts, are, because organised, always at first successful over the scattered, unorganised, but infinitely more moral, majority of the rural districts; and this, as the following paragraphs, culled at random from the the actual condition of the Italian Peninsula .-The rural population with their clergy at their head, are strongly opposed to the revolutionary movement; but from want of proper organisation, have less political influence than have the concentrated and carefully organised dwellers in this the great drawback to the delight with

the result of party tactics, that the great majority of the population took no part in it, and that, therefore, The same authority then discusses the proba-

ble result of another appeal to the people :-"Another appeal to the population would be thus a kind of concession to the fugitive Princes and to the Papal authorities, and a chance to turn the scale by means of the influence of the clergy, and the in-

difference of the rural population." We may here remark how strangely the above allusion to the "influence of the clergy," contrasts with the other assertion that " the hand of every priest is against every man;" and we may cite the "influence of the clergy" which the counted for. An immense proportion of the ar-Times so feelingly deprecates, as a conclusive enemies represent it to be. In fact, the position tion to its numbers, the Irish element in our of the rural populations of Italy and their clergy of the noble Vendeans and their Pastors towards the blood-stained Convention of Paris in the last migrants is chiefly composed. The Scotch and too, that it is from the "adversaries" of the re- often much grievous suffering, generally bring some clusive testimony—because the testimony of an pocket, or without a friend or acquaintance in enemy—as to the feelings of the rural population of Italy :---

"As for the rural population, there is not the slightest sign of movement among it. There is thus a field open to the two great influences which alone can act for the present. The rights conferred by the new communal law have been received by the rural population with considerable distrust .- Times' Cor.

We might multiply quotations from the same sources, and of a similar purport, ad infinitum; but we have done enough to establish our thesis -that the Italian Revolution is not a nopular movement; that it is the work of the urban minority imposing their yoke upon the necks of the loyal rural majority; that the Clergy still exercise a great moral influence over, and must therefore be popular amongst, the latter-seeing their influence is exercised against, and in spite of, the ruling powers; that the new constitution is looked upon with distrust by the great masses of the people outside the towns; and that an "appeal to the population" would be, by the confession of the writer in the Times, a "chance to turn the scale" in favor of the Pope. It appears therefore, and from Protestant testimony, that in praying for the restoration of the temporal power of the latter, we are virtually praying for the emancipation of the rural populations of Italy from the degrading yoke imposed upon them by the highly organised, and therefore politically influential minority of the large cities. This fact, we say, completely disposes of all the arguments adduced by our cotemporary, the Montreal Gazette; and of itself suffices to justify us against his imputations on our loyalty, or our attachment to liberty. We pray for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope, because as loyal subjects to our own sovereign we assert the duty of loyalty, and deny the "right of insurrection;" we pray for the maintenance of that power, because as lovers of liberty we sympathize warmly with the oppressed clergy and rural population of Italy, and heartily desire to see them delivered from the tyranny of urban Libe-

The correctness of the view we have taken above of the relative positions of the contending parties in Italy, has just been strikingly confirmed by a pamphlet from the Marquis of Normanby; a nobleman who, from long residence in Italy. is neculiarly adapted for expressing an authoritative opinion upon the revolutionary movement now in progress. Some extracts from his pamphlet will be given in our next.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN MONTREAL FOR 1859 .- Commenting upon the Statistics recently published under the above heading by the Chief of Police for this City, the Montreal Witness indulges in the following reflections :-

"We have the enormous disproportion of 5 093 Roman Catholics arrested, to 1. 778 Protestants, or about 3 to 1. We may ask if the Church of Rome really is the good guardian of order and morality that she claims to be?"—Montreal Witness 28th ult.

fallacious. The statistics on which it is based are not the "STATISTICS OF CRIME" mcrely, but the statistics of "Crime and Poverty;" so inextricably mixed up and confounded, in so far as the respective nationalities and creeds of the persons whose arrests are therein detailed, are concerned—that it is impossible to conclude therefrom to the comparative morality or immorality of the two religious elements of which our population is composed. We learn for ined that, in so far as the rural populations of the stance, from the report, erroneously, indeed absurdly headed by the Montreal Witness " STA-TISTICS OF CRIME," that, of 6,881 arrests made by the Police during the past year, 2,320, or upwards of one-third of the whole, were for " Protection" and Vagrancy-or in other words for the cause of poverty. Now though in the eyes of Protestants, poverty is looked upon and treated as a " Crime" of the deepest dye, Catholics, remembering in what guise our Lord appeared upon earth, and bearing in mind the fact, that, were He to appear on earth again to-day in a similar condition, in Montreal, or in the midst of any Protestant commercial community, He and His Apostles would most assuredly be arrested by the Police as Vagrants-(seeing that the Son of Man had not where to lay His head)-do not confound poverty with moral depravity; and do be not utterly exterminated in Italy? and have letters of the Times' correspondent will show, is not jump to the conclusion that, because a man is homeless, penniless and friendless, he is therefore a criminal.

Neither do we admit that there is any " enormous disproportion of Roman Catholics arrested," when the relative numbers of our city population are taken into account. By the last Official Census the Catholic population, was to ly as 4 to 1; whilst, according to the Montreal Witness, the numbers of Catholics arrested, to

reresties of the chief complaints raised by the adnished a far greater number of arrests than did
note the present state of things in Central the Catholica portion. We assume, of course,
that the vote of annexation has been that, though the actual, numbers, of, both, have greatly increased since the last Census, the relative strength of Catholics and Non-Catholics emains much the same; and for this assumption we have at least as good grounds as the Witness has for assuming that all the "Irish and French Canadians arrested may be considered as Roman Catholics."

We think too that, without assuming anything but what may be easily established by the statistics of immigration, the phenomenon presented by the large number of Irish arrested in this city, at Quebec, and elsewhere may be easily acrests in all our sea-port Cities is made for the proof that clerical rule is not so odious as its cause of poverty and destitution; but, in proporpopulation furnishes the greatest amount of intowards the revolutionary party is, as was that digent persons; because, of the Irish element the very poorest and most helpless class of our imdecade of the last century. We may remark English immigrants, though amongst these there is volution, from the "Papal authorities" that the little money with them; the poor Irish immigrant "appeal to the population" against the vote of male or female, is generally landed, we may say the urban minority emanates. Here again is con- stranded, on our shores, without a penny in his the world to take him by the hand. It is from amongst this class that numerous arrests for Protection and Vagrancy are chiefly made; and tho therefrom the Witness may logically conclude to the superior physical or material condition of British immigrants, he cannot thereon base any valid argument against the morality of the Irish immigrants. There is, however, one and a most important conclusion that we would draw from the fate that too often awaits the newly-arrived Irish immigrant to this Contment; and that is, that no man who has either the moral or the material interests of the Irish Catholic seriously at heart, will recommend hun to leave his native land, either for Canada or for the United States. Unskilled labor, or the raw material, is not now greatly in demand, on this side of the Atlantic; indeed along the sea-board of the United States, and very generally in Canada, it is but a drug in the market; whilst from want of capital the immigrant is generally unable to carry his labor to the far West - a market where indeed it is in demand, and where he might dispose of it at a good rate. But this, from his want of means, it is generally impossible for him to do; and his fate too often is, to swell the ranks of the homeless, helpless, poverty stricken wretches with whom the large Cities of this Continent are, to say the very least, as abundantly supplied as are any of the Cities of the Old World. Were we permitted to raise the veil, or to make public some of the facts connected with the "Social Evil" of New York, and other large Atlantic cities; could we, without outraging decency, depict the condition of the poor female Irish immigrant on this Continent-what an argument might we not thence deduce against Irish Catholic emigration! with what force might we not appeal to the Priests of Ireland to keep their people at home !-- where, even if poor, they are virtuous, and the women are renowned for their purity throughout the world; and to dissuade them from emigrating to a distant land, where their chances of improving their material condition are but small; where the dangers of losing their faith and morals are great; where the hostility entertained by the majority of the population—(our remarks apply especially to Upper Canada and the United States)—to their race and creed is certain; and where even the hostility of Yankee Know-Nothingism, and Canadian Orangeism, is less to be dreaded than are the blandel education. But to come back to our " muttons," i.e., the

comparative morality of Catholic and Non-Catho. lic populations as deduced from their respective Po lice statistics-we would recommend the following facts to the attention of our cotemporary the Witness. The Police statistics of Toronto, where the Protestant or Non-Catholic element is in the ascendant, present us with a total of 3,693 arrests during the year, amongst which we find none set down under the captions " Protection" or Vagrancy;" whilst the Police statistics The argument of the Witness is plausible, but of Quebec, where the Catholic element predominates, for the same period present us with only 3,294 arrests; and of these 878 or unwards of one fourth, are put down under the head " Protection and Vagrancy." When to this we add the fact that Quebec is a sea port, whose Police statistics are of course, as are those of all seaport towns, greatly swollen by the arrests made amongst the crews of its shipping, whilst according to the last Census its population was to that of Toronto as 6 to 5, we may be pardoned if from such premises we feel inclined to draw the conclusion that the Catholic atmosphere of Quebec is more favorable to a healthy moral development, or growth of public morals, than is the Protestant atmosphere of Toronto. This view of the case we respectfully suggest to our evangelical cotemporary.

> PROTESTANT SOCIAL PROGRESS .- We shall hardly be suspected of one-sidedness, or prejudice, if we accept the Toronto Globe as a competent authority on this subject, when testifying to the rapidly spreading moral depravity which, like a canker, is gnawing the very vitals of society m Protestant England; and whose effects are manifested in the workings of the new Divorce, or "License to Commit Adultery," Law. The annexed extract is from the London correspondent of the Globe :---

"Our Divorce Court is certainly revealing the existence of a state of immorality that few people supposed to prevail in this Christian land." [The Caholic portion of the community have long been aware of its prevalence, and the Catholic press for announcing it to the world, have been the object of the rabid vituperation of journals like the Globe. 1 "But there are some who regard the said startling revelations made before Sir Cresswell Cresswell as rather indicative of a healthy moral feeling, which is seeking to throw out of society the social vices, which, coming to the surface, surprise persons who move in a purer and happier atmosphere than those have done who seek to be released from their cruel and adultemight be frustrated, so are we, Catholics of the carried, the Times' correspondent betrays the that is to say that, in proportion to their numbers, rous partners. Others are very positive in the optimised in praying that true state of parties in the Italian Peninsula:— the Non-Catholic portion of our population, fur- nion that the shocking disclosures which have of examination of the public.

social purposes. - Cor. Toronto Globé.

The Divorce Laws are of course a symptom, as well as a cause of the social disease which reveals itself through the Divorce Court. Only a thoroughly corrupt and demoralised society would clamor for, or tolerate such a code; and hence. even by Pagan nations, the first divorce was rightly looked upon as the sign of a great moral corruption-For even amongst the Pagans such a violation of the natural law of marriage, as is implied by divorce, did not at first obtain, and did not find general acceptance until society had become thoroughly and hopelessly corrupt. It was not so in the beginning—ah initio autem non fuit sic -ST. MATT. XIX. S; and divorce, or the severance of the mere natural contract, was the consequence of bardness of heart; and a widespread moral depravity.

But Divorce Laws are not only the symptom of pre-existing disease, but they actually encourage and directly tend to propagate it. Conjugol infidelity preceded, no doubt in many instances, the clamor for divorce; but the power of obtaining a legal divorce, or the severance of an unhappy matrimonial union, has in its turn directly tended to the increase of conjugal infidelity. For the law, as it stands in most Protestant countries, puts a premium upon that crime. and virtually tells the parties to an ill-assorted marriage that, by a violation of God's command, they shall be authorised to throw off the yoke that now presses so heavily upon them. No wonder then that the Divorce Courts are overburdened with the causes they have to try, and that it is seriously proposed to increase their number. Some six hundred cases are actually pending!

The down hill road is easy; but nothing so difficult as to arrest the downward progress of that society which has committed itself thereunto. Still, and with ever accelerating velocity, it rushes, and must rush on, until it is precipitated into, or swallowed up in, the abyss whither the Protestant society of England is rapidly tending .-At the present rate of going, the standard of morals in Great Britain will, in a very few years, be as low as it is in the United States; or as it was in France when Divorce was in fashion, and when men of pleasure swapped wives with one another, as coolly and unconcernedly as horsejockeys swap horses.

And this is the state at which we too shall arrive in Canada, if the darling projects of Mr. George Brown and his friends can be carried into execution. To assimilate our marriage laws, and par consequence our moral and social condition, to that which his London correspondent depicts in such indeous colors, is one of the avowed obiects of the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada. We do not say of all Protestants, for we believe that of these there are still many who look upon Divorce with almost as much aversion as do Catholics; and though not recognising in marriage the Sacrament, or supernatural element which Christianity introduced therein, we firmly believe that amongst our separated brethren, there are still many who would shrink from carrying out to its ultimate consequences the principle that it is only a civil, or natural contract. We may venture to hope therefore, that in the pending combat-for a combat seems inevitable-we shall not be left to fight the hattle of the indissolubility of marriage alone; but that warned by the fearful results of a Divorce Law in England, we shall find several of our Protestant fellowcitizens fighting on our side, if not altogether with our weapons. They may resist the legalisation of Divorce as inexpedient, whilst the Cathedisluments of Vankee Common Schools, and infi- lic will contend that it is beyond the power of any Court of Legislature to dissolve a Sacramental union; that marriage is as far beyond the reach, quoad vinculum, of the statesman as is the sacrament of baptism; and that it is as impossible to unmarry, as it is to unbaptise, a person by Act of Parliament.

But whether with allies, or single handed, our duty is clear, and no excuse can be urged in favor of the Catholic who does not avail himself to the utmost of his power, of all his political privileges, against the designs of the "Protestant Reformers" of Upper Canada upon the marriage laws of our common country. We have been forewarned as to their designs, we should therefore be united and resolute in our opposition thereunto. And let it not be thought that this question of Divorce is a slight matter, or one in which our separated brethren are mainly interested. It is a question which strikes at the Family, and therefore at the very roots of Society; it is a religious question as well as a social question; for it involves the question whether the effects of a Sacrament can be set aside or rendered null by the civil power-and whether man has the right to nut asunder those whom God hath joined to-

BAZAAR FOR THE "SALLE D'ASYLE."—On Monday next the 6th instant, a Bazaar in aid of the funds of the above named institution will be opened at the building in Bonaventure Street, and will be continued throughout the week. At 3 p.m. every day there will be a public examination of the little children; whose proficiency will we are sure, not fail to excite the admiration of those who may procure themselves the pleasure of assisting thereat.

We have already spoken of the admirable institution in whose behalf the Bazaar is to be conducted, of its object, and the success that has crowned its labors. But a short time established, its many advantages are already duly appreciated by the classes for whose sake it is designed; and in respectfully inviting the public to assist at the scances which will be held every afternoon of the coming week, we are but endeavoring to make more generally known a great work of Christian Charity which, the better and more extensively it is known, will be but the more highly esteemed and appreciated. Remember then that at three o'clock of the afternoon of every day next week, the " Salle D'Asyle" with its interesting little pupils, will be open to the

OCONNEL AND HIS TIMES.

(From the Montreal Herald.) On Thursday evening, the 26th ult., the Rev. Mr. O'Farrel, delivered, before the St. Patrick's Literary Association, in the Salle de Lecture, Seminary Buildings, a lecture on this subject. The audience was very large. The reverend lecturer was introduced

by Mr. M'Gee, President of the Association. Rev. Mr. O'Farrel then came forward and said that there was not in the range of Irish history, or perhaps in the history of any other nation, a man who so thoroughly identified himself with his age and country, and struggled so perseveringly to obtain the rights of that country, as Daniel O'Connell. He was born on the 8th of August, 1775, at the little village of Cabirciveen, in the County of Kerry; at a time when the American Colonies had resolved to fling British connection to the winds, and trust to their own manhood for freedom; and there was little doubt that, in after years, this fact urged him on in his labors to destroy a far more iniquitous system of tyranny. (Applause.) Amid the grand and beautiful scenery of Kerry he spent his early years; and there acquired that enthusiastic love for the natural beauties of his country which gave such life and energy to his future discourses. At St. Omar's, where he had been sent to finish his education, his teachers discovered in him the traits of future greatness. This was during a time that tried men's souls and always on the side of right and justice. (Loud -the time of the French Revolution. Like all the young and ardent spirits of that epoch, he must have hailed that revolution as the harbinger of liberty for his own country. But he soon saw that the laurels of French freedom became tinged with the best blood of France, and he soon discovered that such was not the liberty that suited Ireland; and he then realised the principle that liberty could never be solid except on the basis of religion. He left France disgusted with the revolution, and his last farewell was expressed by trampling under foot the republican cockade. He arrived in Ireland on the eve of the rebellion of 1798—the most miserable epoch in the history of the country.-The result of that rebellion, along with what he had seen of the French Revolution led him to hate revolutions, and taught him that peaceful means was the surest way to obtain victory. Loving Ireland not less than Emmett, but more wisely, he resolved to take up the unfinished work, and carry it through by some other agency. In the year 1800 O'Connel delivered his maiden speech at a meeting convened in Dublin to express the sentiments of the Catholics with regard to a legislative union; and though the place was filled by the soldiery of Major Sirr, who had captured the brave Lord Edward Fitzgerald, he did not fail to decry the union, and said that he would rather have another penal code re-enacted than consent to and his boat, &c., and to follow him? Do not refuse the legislative destruction of his country. Forty the legislative destruction of his country. Forty given me four dollars apiece, the Presbyterian church years passed away, and again a meeting was held on has given us nmety dollars. One Presbyterian genthe same subject, and he expressed the same opinion. It was not often that politician thus held to their opinions so long; not often that old age ratified all the sentiments of youth. The lecturer here glanced at the opposition with which O'Connell had to contend in the matter of the veto; a large majority of the Irish Catholic aristocracy, and all the English Catholics holding the opinion that the course he had taken against the veto would retard emancipation; but he finally conquered, and the Irish church remained independent of the control of the State in O'Connell, the appointment of its Bishops. as a lawyer, had a strong hold on the minds of the people, who regarded English law as a synonym for plunder and spoliation, and who were astonished to find in his hands that the law, which had been hitherto so terrible was now their safe-guard and defence. It was no wonder that the happy Chinquy took part in the proceedings for people styled him their own Dan, when they saw how he made periored witnesses tremble: bow Judges submitted to his correction, and how he told packed juries of the contempt in which he held them. In cross-examination he had almost inspiration; his power over a jury was marvellous. There was one anecdote told of O'Connell which illustrated his power in cross-examination. It was a property case, and the will was believed to be forged. The subscribing witnesses swore that the deceased signed it while life was in him. The evidence was going strong in fayour of the will, when O'Connel asked one of the witnesses, who, he noticed, dwelt particularly on the phrase that when the deceased signed the will "life was in him," whether it was not a fact that the testator was dead when the will was drawn up, and that the "life that was in him" was a live fly which had been put into his mouth. The witness fell on his knees, and acknowledged it was so, and that the fly had been placed there to enable him to swear that "life was in him." (Laughter.) The lecturer having noticed some of the events that proceeded emancipation, such as the reconciliation of O'Connell and Sheil, the formation of the Catholic Association, the Catholic rent, the Waterford, Louth and Clare elections,—said that the Relief Bill granted at length, in April, '29, could be withheld from the people no longer. But in granting it there was a clause added, unworthy of a great nation, for it was aimed at ()'Connell personally; it was to the effect that no Catholic could sit in the House till elected after the passing of the Bill. He had to return again to his constituents but at the end of July, he was triumphantly sent back to represent Ireland in the British Parliament. [Applause] Peel and Wellington said, that emancipation would not have been granted except for the fear of a civil war. But if the Bill had been carried out to its full extent he-the speaker-believed there was no reason for thinking that Ireland would not be one of the most contented of her Majesty's possessions, and in fact, her sword and shield, instead of being as it undoubtedly is, the only vulnerable spot where the greatest blow may be inflicted. [Tumultu-ous applause.] The lecturer then glanced at O'Connell as a Parliamentary orator, his support of the English Reform Bill, his efforts on behalf of a Municipal Act for Ireland, his expectations of what the Melbourne ministry would do for that country, his disappointment after five years of waiting, and in July, 1840, his movement for repeal commencing with the formation of the Loyal National Repeal Association, organized in Dublin. The lecturer then went on to speak of O'Connell's agitation for repeal, and of the immense energy he displayed in conducting the movement; of the monster meetings he addressed, such as 400,000 at Cashal, 500,000 at Ennis, 700,000 in Clare, and 750,000 at Tara's Hill. Then, the government became afraid that they would have to grant, perhaps, such another concession as emancipation. The State trials—an act which would never have been endured in England-were instituted, and in spite of the efforts of Sheil Whiteside and Fitzgerald, the packed Jury found O'Connel and fellow-traversers guilty, and they were sentenced to a term of imprisonment which, on appeal to the House of Lords, was reduced to three months. Then it was that Lord Derman, one of the five English law lords, uttered the memorable words -" if such a course as was pursued against O'Connell is followed, trial by jury becomes a mockery, a delu-sion and a snare. In 1845, the season of plenty and abundance which had hitherto characterised the Irish Harvests, gave place to dearth; pestilence and fumine stalked over the land, and the grave yards

were filled with countless victims; but what was worse than all, division crept in amongst the hitherto unbroken ranks of the people. O'Connell sank beneath this accumulation of miseries, and on the 20th of January, 1847, in the 72nd year of his age, he left Ireland never again to return. He was bound for Rome. On his way through France he was treated with the highest respect by every class; and as he advanced through that country public prayers were offered up for his safety. On the 6th of May he reached Genoa; he now anticipated his fate with Ohristian calmness; for during the whole of his life he never neglected his religious duties. At 37 minutes past nine on the morning of the 15th of May his spirit passed away, and he sank as an infant would sink on its mother's breast to sleep. His heart was embalmed and carried in a silver urn to Rome: his body was taken to Ireland. Though he did not reach Rome, his obsequies were celebrated there with great pompt by order of the Sovereign Pontiff; and there, as well as in Paris, the greatest preacher was directed to proclaim the virtues of the liberator. His faults were not many, and they all arose from the circumstances in which he was placed. O'Connell had found his country a province and he made her a nation; he had found his countrymen slaves and had made them freemen; he had always battled for freedom of conscience; he struggled for the reform of the English Parliament; he assisted in carrying negro emancipation; he was a constant enemy of slavery in any shape: what he claimed for himself he would give to others; he helped to fight the battles of the dissenters; and wherever tyranny was rampant, or wherever he heard the shrick of the slave, his voice was heard in the combat for liberty,

FOUND A SECT TO SUIT HIM AT LAST. -We learn from the Boston Pilot that the unhappy Chiniquy, after long deliberation, has at length determined upon uniting himself, and his deluded followers, if possible, with the sect of Presbyterians. The following were, according to the writer in the Boston Pilot, the reasons assigned by M. Chiniquy for his preference of Presbyterianism; at the same time, from the same source, we learn that only "about two-thirds of Chiniquy's congregation" have followed their leader, and that the remainder " want to join the Evangelist or Baptist Church."

"My dear brethren," M. Chiniquy said-"I have great news to announce to you this day. I have joined the Presbyterian church, and I want you all to join it. It is the richest church in the Union. It has a capital of over \$500,000 in the treasury, the

interest of which is to support new congregations. "There are some amongst you who will ask a week for reflection; but it is useless. You cannot learn much in a week, and therefore you will not know more then about religion than you know now. Do not put off the adopting of that denomination .-It is the best religion in existence. Do take my word and join it. Why would you not take my word? Did not Peter take the word of Christ, when he ordered him to leave his wife, his children, me that favor; for whenever other churches have tleman, alone, has promised me \$15,000 for the purpose of building a fine stone college in our town.-You need very had to join some rich church, to get assistance in defending that dreadful lawsuit that will be commenced against you for the purpose of taking our church away from us. Besides I have the promise of some \$50,000 to redeem your lands from the hands of your present creditors. Do not leave me in confusion; you know that I have never deceived you, as yet; do not let that money slide from Try the Presbyterian religion for one year, vou. and if you are not satisfied with it, then we shall join another church. Now let all those who want to join the Presbyterian church stand up."

By the published reports of the French Canadian Missionary, or Swaddling Society, whose annual meeting was held on the evening of Thursday the 26th ult., we learn that this unperverting his fellow-countrymen in Canada.-Amongst the latter, however, he does not seem to be in good odor; for we read in our esteemed cotemporary L'Ordre that, having on one occasion last week visited L'Institut Canadien in company with a M. Cyr, another " Swaddler," M. Chiniquy and his colleague were, upon the

We should add, however, in justice to the speakers at the meeting above alluded to, that their language was unusually inoffensive; and that indeed some of them, of the laity especially, took occasion to reprove that spirit of calumny and vituperation of the Catholic clergy and religious, by which certain reverend gentlemen seem invariably inspired at the Anniversaries. This is a sign. of a decided improvement, for which we teel thankful, and which we cannot allow to pass unl recorded.

BEAUTIES OF ORANGEISM .- Under the caption " Protestant Freedom in Upper Canada," the Warkworth Independent, an Upper Canadrewil, and Mr. Rowley, Singing Teacher, Cornwall, dian Protestant paper, publishes the subjoined letter and comments, which we reproduce as several others; and the latter with almost as much illustrative of the dangerous tendencies of all secret politico-religious societies. The letter is cauched in the following terms :-

Warkworth, Jan. 17th, 1860. Dear Sir,—By order of the R. S. Chapter, I hereby summon you to attend our next meeting, at the Lodge No. 108, on Saturday, the 21st inst., at the usual hour of business; to answer to a charge preferred against you, for the manner and way you disposed of your vote at our last school meeting; and berein fail not.

Hereupon the Independent comments as un-

A document, of which the above is a copy, has accidentally fallen into our hands, and has caused us some cogitation as to the working of the Orange Institution.

Not being an Orangeman, we had hitherto fondly imagined that the avowed principles of the Society, were those which really governed its actions. But if the above, which we understand has been served on several of our townsmen, be a specimen of the way in which the business of the Orange Lodges in this section is conducted, those principles must be fearfully departed from in practice.

When an institution, established for the promotion of civil and religious freedom, is perverted to the gratification of private enmity, it is high time that a period should be put to its existence, and that it should be scouted by all honest and honorable

What right has any institution to dictate to its members the course to be taken in a school election? Any society which adopts such a plan of action, practically disfranchises its members, and renders

them but the mouthpiece of an order.

reprimand on the wiseacres who 'preferred charges' against honorable and upright members of the Lodge, for voting as their consciences dictated in a matter of such importance to themselves and to their families, as the election of a fit person to have control over the education of the rising generation.

Were our cotemporary a little better acquainted with the working of all Secret Societies, he would know that the interference which he so honestly deprecates is common to them all; and herein consists one of the reasons why all such societies are condemned by the Catholic Church. He who becomes a member thereof virtually makes abnegation of his freedom of will; he, by one act, surrenders himself soul and body into the hands of others, to be by them used as a tool or instrument, and sometimes for the basest of purposes. The member of a Secret Society is no longer his own master; he is no longer capable obedient, humble, docile, and respectful, or, in other of fulfilling the duties, and is therefore unworthy words, you have demeaned yourselves as good of admittance to the enjoyment of the rights, of Christians and Catholics. I well remember the a free and independent citizen.

We believe that in time the evil of "Secret order, and freedom will become so generally apparent as to generate a strong and healthy public feeling against them. It is thus, and not by legislation, that they are to be put down; for proscription or any appearance of persecution will but increase their numbers and influence, by provoking a morbid sympathy in their behalf. Yet again we insist that they should receive no semblance even of countenance or encouragement. from those in authority; and that the wise statesman, the honest ruler, will always take heed to mark his disapprobation of them, and their principles.

We believe too that, after reading the above, there is no one who will presume to contest the prudence and justice of the principle for which we have always contended; viz., that no member of any secret oath-bound politico-religious society can, with safety, be entrusted with any share however slight in the administration of

We would direct attention to a letter on our 2d page from the artizans of New York, in rely to Dr. Calill's letters to his fellow-countrymen in Ireland. We believe that the latter would do well to listen to the counsels tendered to them by those who have had long and personal experience of the condition of the Irish laboring classes in New York.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Williamstown, Jan. 30, 1860.

DEAR SIR-The following notice of a Concert, held in this village on the evening of the 24th instant, will, I hope, prove interesting to your numerous readers, especially to those of Gaelic origin; since they must naturally rejoice at the publication of a fact, which shows to the world at large that the Catholic Highlanders of Glengarry-though for away from dear Scotland-are still firmly attached to, and alive to the interests of, their uncestral faith. The Concert in question was got up by the zealous Pastor, the Rev. Isaac J. M'Carthy, with the view to raise funds to aid in liquidating the debt yet unpaid on his beautiful church, which, I am informed, was erected by the inhabitants of this parish without having received, up to the present time, any extraneons assistance whatever. Besides the neighboring priests-Rev. Dean Hay, Rev. Dr. Chisholm, and Rev. J S. O'Connor-I noticed the Very Rev. Vicars-General, Angus M'Donell, Kingston; and J. H. M'Donagh, Perth, who both came a long distance to mark their appreciation of the efforts of the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy to clear his church of debt .-There was also a large concourse of people from the parish proper, and from the adjoining parishes, who all certainly got the worth of their money, as the Concert was everything that its most ardent friends could have wished it. The Martintown Brass Band —composed exclusively of Protestants—generously volunteered their services, and discour ed some very motion of M. Leon Doutre, turned out of doors. | good music at different intervals.

I must now, at the imminent risk of wounding the sensibility of some, or the humility of others, say a word of the various amateurs. Mrs. J. M. Galls, Williamstown, with her rich and highly cultivated voice, sung some choice selections, particularly one from the Opera of "Il Trovatore," which elicited a hearty encore, in which your correspondent joined though I confess that her rendering of that most touching Irish air, " Kathleen Mavourneen," pleased me best. Miss Hortense M'Donell, North Lancaster, in her peculiarly expressive tones, also sang several beautiful airs—my favorite among them being "Annie Luurie." Miss Heron, Ottawa, gave us, "Wilt thou be my bride, Kathleen," and, "Do they miss me at home." Miss H. Scott, Prescott, sang that charming air, "Rita's Bride," and Miss E. Bowie, Williamstown, executed some nice pieces on the Piano. The gentlemen amateurs were Mr. Allan Harwood, Vaugusto as a Scotchman, sang "The last words of Marmion," besides "The Mountain Pine," the "Hunter's Bride," &c. We had the "Marseillaise," as a duet, by Miss M Donell and Mr. Harwood; "The Lost Child," as a trio, by Mrs. M'Gillis, Miss M'Donell, and Mr. Harwood; and the National Anthem, sung in quartette, by Miss M'Donell, Mrs. M'Gillis Mr. Harwood, and Mr. Rowley, closed the Soirce Musicule. I should have remarked that all of the singers were repeatedly and rapturously encored. Indeed I have no hesitation in saying that all parties returned to their homes perfectly satisfied with the Concert, having found it to surpass their brightest dreams and anticipations.

I have since learned from the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy that the nett proceeds were about £30, after deducting some trifling expenses. This sum will go far, these hard times, to enable him to effect the object he has so much at heart, and for the complete success of which he has the sincere wishes of

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE REV. ROBERT | Revailed themselves of this necessity, to palm off their KELEHER.

PATRICIUS.

ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE CATHOLIC MISSION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WILLIAMS.

Reverend and dear Sir, -Sensible as we are of the many blessings we enjoyed during the two years you have devoted to our spiritual welfare and instruction, we cannot let this opportunity pass without acknowledging our deep feeling of regret at your unexpected removal to another mission from among us, and also our sincere regard for you as a devoted servant of God and His Church, worthy the trust conferred and im- flood our country are discarded for those which ho-nosed upon you. It is with thankfulness and joy of nestly accomplish the end in view, — which care. Do children made in the knowledge of God and His prospect of supplanting the by-word medicines, with Church during the time they were under your zealous those of actual worth and virtue, is frought with im-

which the principles of the Order of Orangemen are old and young, tending to alleviate the heart from all the following Commercial Review has been taken from generally carried out, and we have no doubt that an carnal and worldly vanity, elevating it to Him who is the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last. appeal to the District Lodge will produce a severe our first and our last, and to whose service you have consecrated your life and energy. That we may be always worthy of claiming your prayerful remember-ance, and that the Giver of all blessings may long spare your life to advance the glory of God and the eternal salvation of souls, is the ardent prayer of your devoted brethren in Christ.

(Signed on behalf of the congregation,) CHARLES MCKINNON DONALD MCLEOD, L. C. MBINTYRE, DONALD MCDONALD. Williams, Jan. 16, 1860.

REPLY.

DEAR AND BELOVED FRIENDS, - Most sincerely do I thank you for your kind and flattering opinion of myself, and to which, in your sincere farewell, you give expression in language so truly Christian. However, in the exuberance of your charity, you ascribe to me qualities to which, God's will be done, I cannot lay claim but in a low degree. I always found you welcome reception you gave me when first I announced myself a priest to you. St Paul writes: A certain people received him not even as an Apostle, Societies" must work its own cure; that their but as an angel from heaven. Of you it may be incompatibility with good government, with peace, predicated, you received me not as a sranger, "but as a minister of Christ." Oh, how your humane conduct, your friendliness, your kind treatment, would cheer on my drooping spirit, and render the labors of the mission light and easy! Dear friends, ye seem highly to appreciate my exertions in endeavoring to impart to your children a knowledge of our holy faith. To that good work, which is recommended by our Redeemer in a particular manner, l could not devote much time, as you know. I did little that way, yet, in your benevolence, you thank me. You send me away in peace, you express your regret at parting with me. The feeling is mutual I assure you. You are not like the people of Geresemum, who would order away from their borders the divine Redeemer; but, moved by a spirit of sincere love, you would rather imitate the affectionate conduct of the primitive Christians - the people of Ephesus -who, when learning that they were to see the Apostle no more-Act xx.-" cried aloud, fell upon his neck, kissed, and conveyed him to the ship." You even do not forget that duty to You even do not forget that duty to impose upon me, which is so strongly inculcated in Scripture-i.e., to pray for you; and to pray for one another is a part of our Christian duty. Saint Paul deemed it necessary that the brethren would pray for him and he for them. That you may see him, enjoy him, and possess him hereafter, will be the constant and ardent prayer of your constant, obliged, and ever devoted friend,

ROBERT KELEBER Late C.P., Williams, Middlesex Co.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Burlington, Vt. U. S., Mrs N Killans, 10s; Gourock, P M'Naughton, 10s; Grand Rapids, U.S. Rev F X Pourret, 5s; St Edouard, Rev T E Dagenais, 11s 3d; St Hyacinthe, Rev J Desnoyers, 5s; Toronto, Very Rev J M Bruyere, 15s; Smiths Falls, M Kenny, 10s; Williamstown, R M Donald, 12s 6d; Sherrington, J Hughes, 10s; Carrillon, A E Montmarquette, £1 5s; Quebec, Corpl. W M'Elroy, 10s; Marysville, P Kilmurry, £1 5s; Durham, M Brady, 12s 6d; St Mathias, N Purcell, 10s; Sault au Recollet, Rev J J Venett, £1 1s 3d; St Zotique, Rev J T Lasnier, 5s; Port Hope, W F Harper, £1 5s; St Zephirin, 10s; South March, C Villeneuve, 10s; Frampton, J Coyle, 10s; Quebec, Rev Mr. Plante, 15s; New Glasgow, B Goodman, 7s 6d; Moore, J Baley, £1 5s; St Hyacinthe, R Nagle, 5s; Goderich, P M Dougall £2; St Barnabe, Rev J C A Desnoyers, 10s; Perth, G Northgreaves, £1 5s; Martintown, J M'Donell, £1 5s Newboro, A Noone, 5s; Adjala, J Colgan, 10s; Leclairville, W Kennedy, 153; St Marie du Monnoir, L Murphy, £1 2s 6d; Dundee, A M Rae, 10s; Toronto, O Monahan, 10s; St Anicet, D M'Killop, 10s; M'Nab, P Ryan, £1 10s; St Polycarpe, Rev T Cholette, £2; Št. Isidore, E Heroux, 10s; Summerstown, K. McDonald, 10s.

Per E M'Cormack, Peterborn-M Tobin, 5s. Per TM'Manus, Alnwick-Self, £1 5s; F Brady,

Per P Maguire, Coburg-S Erwin, £1; Mechanics' Institute, 5s.
Per Rev Mr Lalor Picton - Self, 3s 9d; T M'Fad-

den, £1 5s; Mrs P Low, 12s od; W Donnelly, 8s 9d. Per C O'Callaghan, Arthur-Self 10s; G Cavaagh, 10s; D Donovan, 5s

Per Rev E Bayard, Ingersol-Rev M J Lynch, 12s

Per Rev J J Chisbolm, Alexandria - J M'Donald, 5s. Per J Roberts, Amherstburg-J Fitzpatrick, 10s. Per J Ford, Prescott-J Connolly, 5s. Per P Doyle, Toronto-M Ennis, £1; C Doberty,

Per P Dowd, Travelling Agent-Peterboro, A Mc-Millan 5s; W McDonell, 5s.

Per E M'Carthy, Keen D M'Carthy, 10s; Smithtown, T Holahon, £1; Otonabee, J Slattery, 10s;

Ennismore, J Carew, 5s; E Sullivan 5s; Per M Kelly, Merrickville—J Laughrin, 15s.

THE MAYOR OF ST. CATHARINES IN A FIX.-The St. Catherine's Journal says: "One day last week a young woman apparently in ill health, called at the house of a colored woman named Brown, and requested to be allowed to deposit a bundle she carried in her arms for a moment, and to go into the yard. The permission was granted—the young woman went out and has not since been seen. After a few minutes Mrs. Brown thought she would examine the bundle, which appeared to be composed principally of rags; and on going forward, observed that it moved, when she stepped back in terror exclaiming, "Why! Lor'a massy! de ting's alive!" She afterwards succeeded in bringing her courage up to the point of opening the bundle, when a splendid child, all smiles, met her gaze. She has since requested Mayor Currie to assume the "little responsibility," and we suppose the Padres will, at the next Council meeting, make proper provisions for its future maintenance, unless the unnatural parents are discovered in the meantime."

One of the humanitarian movements of the times al-

though little known as such, can hardly be overestimated in its importance upon the well being of our widely scattered communites. The population of the American States is in many sections so sparse, that skiiful Physicians are hardly available to them .-Vast numbers of our people, are obliged to employ in sickness, such medical relief as they can hear of from each other, or indeed any they can get from any quarter. Hence arises the great consumption of Patent Medicines among us, greater by far than in any of the old contries, where skilful physicians are accessible to all classes. Unprincipled men have long worthless nostrums, until the word has become synonimous with imposition and cheat. One of our leading Chemists in the East, Dr. Ayen, is pursuing a course which defeats this miquity. He brings not only his own but the best skill of our times to bear, for the production of the best remedies which can be made. These are supplied to the world, in a covered form, at low prices, and the peole will no more buy poor medicines instead of good, at the same cost, than they will bran instead of flour. The inevitable consequence of this is, that the vile compounds that heart we mention and appreciate the progress our we overestimate its importance, in believing that this them but the mouthpiece of an order.

But we cannot believe that this is the way in struction which you were always ready to give both people.—Guzette and Chronicle, Peru, la.

MONTERAL, Jan. 31, 1860.

The weather continues beautiful. Flonr continues in the same depressed state, owing to the downward tendency of the New York and British markets The asking price is nominally \$5,15 for Superfine; but to effect sales of any quantity, a considerable reduction would probably have to be submitted to. A wholesale parcel of No. 1 Superfine is reported to have been sold at \$5,71, and of Fancy at \$5,25. Nothing doing in either the lower or higher grades. Bag Flour-Scotch-brings 14s in small quantities.

Wheat partakes of the general inactivity. The only transaction since our last is a parcel of poor quality at \$1,09.

Peas are in fair demand at 78c. to 80c. per 66 lbs. Pork - There is no improvement to note in prices of Dressed Hogs, though there has been a slightly better demand. Hogs of 250 lbs, have been sold at \$6,371, 200 lbs., and under, \$5,50 to \$6. Mess is stendy at \$17,50 to \$18.

Butter continues very slow of sule, but without nominal change in price.

Ashes are readily taken off as they come in at 283

9d to 29s for Pots, and 29s to 29s 3d for Pearls. Fish.—White are firm but slow of sale at \$7. Trout are dull at \$8.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Wheat-None. Oats, 2s to 2s 1d. Barley, 3s 6d to 3s 7d. Indian Corn, 5s to 5s 6d. Peas, 3s 9d to 4s. Buckwheat, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Flax Seed, 6s to 6s 6d. Timothy Seed, 10s 6d to 11s. Bag Flour 14s to 16s. Ontmeal, 11s to 11s 6d. Dressed Hogs, \$6,50 to \$7. Butter-Fresh, 1s 2d to 1s 3d; Salt, 10d to 1s. Eggs, 1s 2d to 1s 3d. Potntoes, 3s 9d to 4s per bag. Hay, \$7 to \$10,50; Straw, \$5 to \$5,50.

To dyspepties - Soda, Magnesia, and all Alkalies, either afford but temporary relief, or confirm the disease into a chronic affection. The Oxgenated Bitters immediately relieve and permanently cure all forms of Dyspepsia and stomach difficulties.

There's a vile counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. FOWLE & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of I BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

#### Married.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's faher, by the Rev. J S. O'Connor, P.P., Andrew Seguin, M.D., Rigaud, C.E., to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel Daly, Cornwall, C.W.

At St. Dunstan's College, Charlottetown Royalty on the 30th Dec., after a long and painful illness, in the 66th year of his age, the Right Rev. Bernard Donald Macdonald, Roman Catholic Bishop of this Island, universally respected. His remains were de-posited in the Roman Catholic Chapel in this city, on Wednesday last, in the presence of a large number of people.-Prince Edward Islander, Jan. G.

At Toronto, on the 27th ult , Mrs. Anne Donnelly , aged 27 years. At Toronto, on the 30th ult., Mr. David Smillie, of

Vaughan, aged 64 years.

CABINET DE LECTURE PAROISSIAL

THE ST. CECELIA'S SOCIETY of MONTREAL ROSSINES ORATORI (COMPLETE)

#### OF THE STABAT MATER.

and other Classical selections, in the Hall of the above-mentioned Institute, (corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, opposite the Seminary) On TUESDAY, the 7th FEBRUARY NEXT, At Eight o'clock P.M. precisely,

Admission-Reserved sents, 50 cents; unreserved, 25 cents. Tickets for Sale at the Booksellers', and at the door of the Hall, on the evening of the Concert.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the Sr. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING the 6th February, at EIGHT o'clock. By Order,

EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec.

## FIREWOOD.

1000 CORDS of FIREWOOD.-Pine, Hemlock, and Tamarack—at \$3 per Cord.
F. B. M'NAMEE.

## FIRE BRICKS.

5000 FIRE BRICKS for Sale, Buckley Mountain, Ramsay's and Carr's F. B. M'NAMEE.

St. Antoine Street.

## WHITE PINE.

100,000 FEET of Square 20,000 feet of Flat and Round Rock Elm.

10,000 feet of Flat Red and White Pine 2,000 Superficial Feet 3 inch Flooring do do l and 2 inch Flooring. 5000 Parties intending to build will find this the best seasoned timber in market.

F. B. MINAMEE.

## FOR SALE.

3 TONS of assorted HOOP IRON, 1, 12, 12, 12 50 barrels of Best American Cement

300 Empty Cement Barrels. F. B. M'NAMEE.

THE Subscriber has two pair of BOB SLEIGHS for hire, capable of carrying 50 tons each. Parties having large boilers, heavy castings, or wooden houses to remove, should call and see them.

F. B. M'NAMEE. January 26.

## WANTED,

A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals.

A letter addressed "To Teacher," in care of Taux WITNESS, will meet with prompt attention.

The following Commercial Research from from the Montreal SONARY Increased last. Napoleon III is now in the difficulty which commonly besets clever people who play a double game be has only a choice of two evils. He must break his engagements with Austria and protect Tally against foreign interference, or he must keep his engagements with the common of the must keep his engagement. gagments with Austria, abandon Taly to her fate, and confess before the world that his "idea" was a delusion, and Magenta and Solferino but hideous blunders. If he adopt the first alternative he ricks a collision with all the Catholic Powers of Europe; if he adopt the latter he becomes ridiculous in the eyes of a nation which can better endure a grinding tyranny than a stinging epigram. The dismissal of Walewski is a declaration that Napoleon III. is disposed to commit himself to the more liberal and generous line of policy, to cast himself into the Italian cause, and to maintain it against all the powers of despotism, and all the hostility of the Church.

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"L'UNIVERS" AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.-The Freeman's Journal says :- " M. Venillot is one of those veterans in political warfare who always fronts the foe, and writes as he feels, heedless of the avertissement or the menace. M. Veuillot is one of the boldest as well as the most upright men in France. None can deny him the character of intrepidity and power, and, what is more rare in French journalism, thorough sincerity, and inflexible integrity.-When he believes the Government right he supports, when he is convinced they are wrong, he as resolutely attacks them.

The Bishops and Clergy of France looked to him as the expositor of their sentiments, and they were not deceived in their confidence. The provincial journals, which should reflect local opinion, were too much at the mercy of the Prefects to express local feelings.

"In the capital alone could any opposition be raised, and, accordingly, the three prominent defenders of the Popedom, the Ami de la Religion, the Gazette de France, and the Univers have had to sustain the weight of the conflict, and protest, in the name of the clergy and people of France, against the robbery miscalled 'settlement of the Church'-The boldest asserter of Papal rights was M. Veuillot. His first assault was followed by a caution. It was supposed the first of 'the three warnings' would act as a deterrent, and incline him to more gentle courses. He refused to succumb to M. Billault's decretal order. A few days after the avis, M. Veuillot suggested addresses from all parts of France to His Holiness, and furnished one in the Univers as a sample of that universal condolence which he thought suitable to the occasion. M. Billault takes fire at this affront to Imperial authority. He issued his second warning on Monday, and should a third be necessary the Univers ceases to represent the sentiments of classes, co-extensive with nine-tenths of the French people, and will be erased from the list of journals until it may please the Government to sanction its re-appearance.

. "Some nights ago a little dramatic skit was produced at the Porte St. Martin. It was entitled the Tireuse Des Cartes,' and the first representation was honored with the presence and cheered by applauses of the Emperor. The meagre melodrama covertly satirizes the Pope apropos of the Mortara case, and was part written by the private secretary and personal friend of the Emperor, that mocking Mocquard, who condescendingly honored the Liverfeasters with the sentiments of his Imperial master. M. Mocquard appears for the first time as a dramatic author, and Paris is delighted at his wonderful powers. He is beyond middle age, and might have devoted his pen to other departments of literature at his time of life. But a purpose was to be served, and the Emperor's right hand man clubs with another to place the Tireuse before the footlights. The Emperor and Empress have honored the play with their presence."

L'Esperance, a religious journal published at Nancy, has received a warning for an article against the pampilet The Pope and the Congress.

M. de Thouvenel has received instructions to let the Suez Canal question rest for a time, but not untill after Sir Henry Bulwer had assured the Grand Vizier that the Sultan could depend on receiving the energetic support of England if any other power should attempt to force him to act contrary to his inclinations. In the mean time, M. de Lesseps' corps of 1,500 men, which has received a military organization, is hard at work in Egypt.

The Patrie publishes a private letter from Rome, according to which Sardinia had declared to the Holy See, that it would consider the enlistments of German volunteers for the Papal army as a violation of the principle of non-intervention, and had threatened, should those enlistments be continued. to despatch Sardinian troops into the Legations.

The Ami de la Religion publishes a letter from St. Petersburgh, dated on the 19th ult., in which it is confidently asserted that the Russian Government will support in the Congress the integrity of the remporal sovereignty and States of the Holy Sec.

It was reported that the Duke de Grammont would be removed from Rome to Constantinople, and that Canrobert would probably go to Rome as Ambassa-

dor and commander of French troops. In Paris the appointment of Marshal McMahon to the command of the French army in Italy, numbering 50,000 men, was regarded as a sign of warlike

complications. . A paris despatch says that it was becoming every day more doubtful whether the Congress would assemble, and the Paris correspondent of the London Times says there were many indications that the chances of the Congress meeting were of the most

A French journal, the Opinione Nationale, which was supposed to speak with some authority, believes if Italy decided for the annexation of the north and centre of the Italian Peninsula, England would gladly accept the combination, whilst France would accept it with still greater eagerness, on condition that Savoy and Nice should be restored to her. The Opinione does not anticipate that the Cabinet of Turin would object, and after arguing that neither Austria, Russia nor Prussia have power, will or right to interfere, says it is assured that this combination is seriously entertained by the Governments of London and Paris.

It is said that France supports the protest of Piedmont against the enlistment of foreigners for the Papal army, and particularly against the wholesale introduction of Austrian recruits into Ancona.

Speaking of Louis Napoleon's now openly avowed

sympathy with the Italian revolutionists, the Times' correspondent says : --

There are strong traces of a change in the Emperur's policy towards Italy,—a change decidedly favorable to the cause, and the effects of which will shortly appear in the attitude of Piedmont. The sluggishness in arming, and the endeavour made to keep down popular enthusiasm, instead of increasing and organizing it, were due in a great measure to advice from the other side of the Alps, although the Piedmontese Ministry was not without its due share in it; this advice of keeping quiet corresponded, only too well with the disposition of the Government, and was thus put forward as a welcome pretext and answer to the pressure of public opinion in this respect. We must not imagine, of course, that there is now advice to the contrary, but there is more freedom left for acting, and it will be the fault of the Italians if they do not take advantage of it.

This change, of which the nomination of Gavour

to the Congress and the pamphlet of M. La Guerroniere gave the first indications, dates from the moment that the understanding with England improved and the connexion betwixt the two is too obvious to have escaped the attention of the Italians. An understanding between France and England upon a common Italian policy is looked upon as a triumph of the cause, and never since the peace of Villafran-

since the approach between the two, countries took placa, No delay in the convocation of the Courses connected your life and grader That we falled to Letters from Genoa speak of probabilities of hos-

tilities in Italy. And And and Australia LOMBARDY. There are no Austrians now, but the popular basometer is low, and points to "storm." That an irritation does exist there can be no doubt nor that there is just cause for it. For some time past there has been a sparring going on on this subject between the Ministerial press of Piedmont and the organs of the Lombard press-the former reproaching the Lombards with their aimless opposition and reminding them that in a constitutional country Parliamentary opposition is the only legal way of acting against the Government, the Lombard press replying, I think, with great justice that it is not the fault of the Lombards if the Piedmontese Government has not yet thought it convenient to bring this legal way within reach by convoking the Chambers.—Times.Cor.

The official journal of Bologna announces that the Dictator, after having, as is known, decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits from the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, has appointed a commis-sion charged to take possession, in the name of the Government, of all the property of the company .-The journal adds : - "The commission has already commenced taking possession, and its proceedings encounter no obstacle, and are effected with perfect regularity; they will soon be completed in all the provinces.

M. Farini, Dictator of Parma, Modena, and Romagna, has issued a decree, putting into force the Sardinian law of the 5th of July, 1854, against priests who, in the exercise of their functions, blame the institutions or laws of the country either in writing or otherwise.

The Giornalc di Roma publishes the following official note:-

"An anonymous pamphlet has just appeared in Paris, entitled 'Le Pape et le Congres.' This work is a positive homage rendered to the revolution: an insidious thesis for those weak minds who are deficient in a just criterion to recognise the poison which it conceals, and a subject of grief to all good Catholics. The arguments contained in this pamphlet are a reproduction of the errors and outrages so many times launched forth against the Holy See, and as often victoriously refuted, notwithstanding the obstinacy with which the deniers of the truth maintained them. If the object which the author proposed to himself was by chance to intimidate him who is threatened with such great disasters, the writer may be assured that he who has right on his side, and supports himself on the solid and immovable bases of justice, who is more particularly supported by the protection of the King of Kings, has certainly nothing to fear from the snares of men."

In Ancona are continually arriving Austrians, Croats, men of every nationality for the military service of the Pope. They are despatched to Pesaro to swell the contingent which must rule the State on

the departure of the French.

A correspondent from Bologna, quoted in the Univers, says, " A League of Central Italy is said to have sixty thousand soldiers, but the troops are like those shown on the stage. The same men pass and repass on the boards."

It was believed that Papal troops, reinforced by Austrians, would enter the Legations, and in that case Sardinia would send a force to the aid of the Roman Insurgents.

The news of Walewski's resignation produced a very painful impression on the Pope. He called together the principal members of the Sacred College and declared to them he would never fail in a mission which God had entrusted to him, and that like his predecessor Pius the 7th, he would rather suffer exile and even martyrdom.

A letter from Perugia published by the Union,

BILTS:--"Several Italian and foreign journals have been for some time past making vague allusions to arrivals at Ancona of Austrian recruits intended for the Papal army. The statement is true, and I am only surprised that the public press has not yet become aware of its real bearing and importance .--This fact indicates a radical change in the organisation of the Pontifical army. The Government of the in the first instance, to Roman Catholic German States, most of which responded to the appeal with alacrity. The formation of the army is proceeding for the moment at Macerata, where several officers of the new corps have already arrived. Many of them belong to the first families in Germany, and all are animated with a generous enthusiasm for the cause which they have embraced. Such is the very simple explanation of this sudden arrival of German recruits (not exclosively Austrian, as erroneous y stated) at Ancona."

The Pope is said to have addressed another note to all the Catholic powers except Sardinin.

Rumors had been current of an intention on the part of the Pope to quit Rome, but the Paris Patrie gives denial to the report.

## AUSTRIA.

Charges were preferred against Austria of disgnised intervention in Italy.

Le Nord directs attention to recruiting going on in Vienna for the Pontifical army, under the eyes of the Austrian Government. An Austrian General directs operations. They choose the best soldiers disbanded on account of reducing their own army, and the most atle officers, whose services are now available in consequence of peace. It is just as if they had formed an auxiliary corps of the elite of their veteran troops, and transformed them by mere change of uniform into the army of the Pope.

The Austrian Government had ordered Prince Metternich to declare to the French Cubinet that it would decline to enter into negociations on any other basis than the Agreement of Villafranca, or the treaty of Zurich.

E. Mgr. de Luca, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna, has addressed a most interesting and remarkable answer to an address from the Society of St. Severinus. on the unwarrantable attacks now being made against the independence of the Holy See. We quote the

following passages:—
"A glance at the self-styled orthodox Church of the East, and at its Patriarchate at Constactinople, is sufficient to ascertain by a manifest example, what is to become of a spiritual authority which is compelled to obey any other power than that of God .-The successors of Photius, at Constantinople, have protended, with regard to the said Eastern Church, to the same authority as that exercised by the Popes at Rome, legitimately and from Divine institution over the Church spread over the whole earth Although that authority of Photius is not founded on Divine right, it is nevertheless recognised as such by the bishops, clergy, and people of the schismatic Church. What position, however, does that usurped spiritual authority hold with regard to the lay princes of eastern world? Since the Patriarchs of Constantinople have become subjects of the Ottaman Sultan, their power is but a shadow without reality. Russia, under Peter the Great, refused to submit to the authority of a Patriarch under the domination of the Turks. Greece, after having recovered its political independence, no longer wished to be dependent on Constantinople in religious matters, and the numerous congregations of the schismatic Ohurch in the Austrian Empire are governed by a special indeneudent Primate. It is easy to understand the political reasons which induce governments to exclude from their territory such an ecclesiastical authority under the domination of a foreign power. The enc-

revolution, would make of the Pope, of the legiti-

similabito thetofo Constantinople stand southis pon pose, the tithe destruction of this letter would became pose, the tithe destruction of this letter would became pose, they be a they became the source of th mediately followed by the min of the epiritual Primacy partit so solves on riod an initio of subod rich vienns letter in the Augiburg Greeke mentions a singular instance of abnegation on the part of the clite of the aristogratical partit holding great offices in the State, in their resolving to lay their salaries and emoluments at the feet of the Emperor, and serve gratuitously. Other sacrifices are also mentioned as having been made by archdukes and Wealthy noblemen of more similar and virginal Virginal Virginal Virginal Times letter has

the following: —
A few days ago an antiquary in Venice found, among some other ancient matters, a piece of yellow parchment, on which there were a few lines, with the signature of the unfortunate Doge Marino Faliero attached to them. Their sense was, that a million "zecchini" (ducats) were buried in a certain spot in the VestiLule of the Church of St. Mark. The antiquary took the parchment to the Austrian authorities, and they-being in want of money-may perhaps, make a search for the concealed treasure.
The "Comitato Unitario Italiano" now post menacing placards on the walls of the houses in Venice.

One of them runs thus:-"Those individuals who are in the habit of frequenting the place of St. Mark while the military band is playing are already well-known. The moment for vengeance is at hand, and the names of those who in these sad times frequent the theatres

will be duly noted. tice is to take the President to the nearest tree and serve him in the same manner. The remedy is simple and is believed by some to be efficacious, and we would heartily recommend its introduction here in Canada.

#### PRUSSIA.

THE PRUSSIAN HARARCHY'S ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT ON BEHALF OF THE HOLY FATHER.-The CRtholic Hierarchy of Prussia, consisting of His Eminence Cardinal Geissel, Archbishop of Cologne; Mgr. Pizylucki, Archbishop of Posen; Mgr. Forster Prince Bishop of Breslau; and the Bishops of Treves Munster, Paderborn, Kulm, and Ermeland, have signed the following address to the Prince Regent

"Among the unhappy complications which have brought on a lamentable war, and in its train a revolution in Italy, and in part of the States of the Church, and which now, as the public journals confidently state, are about to be solved at the approaching Congress, the Catholic Bishops in Prussia eel themselves compelled to bring with most confiding reverence before your Royal Highness, a petition most deeply affecting the Catholic Church.

"Their petition is, that your Royal Highness will not suffer the Cemporal Dominion bestowed by God upon the Pope, to be withdrawn or diminished; and that your Royal Highness will be pleased to instruct the Prussian Minister, who is to attend the Congress to oppose himself to every invasion of the rights of the Apostolic See, and to every sanction of such invasion, with all the influence which belongs to the Power of Prussia, and which we are convinced will weigh heavily in the balance. Most gracious Prince Regent, we petition you in the name of seven milions of Prussians, and our petition is as national as it is patriotic. If, as is established beyond doubt, Religion and Church include the highest interests of civilized nations, and if, as is the present case, the interests of millions of Prussians are most deeply involved, their concerns become the concern of the whole nation, and they have the right to call on the protection of the Sovereign in this most important matter. Our petition is also patriotic, for we wish to see every possibility removed that a haughty ruler should ever be tempted to try to employ for his ambitious schemes of ascendency and conquest, a Pope stripped of his worldly power, and reduced to the condition of a vassal.

"We do not fear the reproach of interfering without call or right in politics, when we ask your Royal Highness to espouse the cause of the Pope and the rights of his See. These rights are beyond the sphere of politics, and their uninjured continuance is for us and for all Catholics not a political, but an eccle sinstical matter, because it most essentially concerns our Church, our Church's Head, his position, his Holy Father, for reasons which it is unnecessary to examine here, thought proper to apply for recruits, the mission confided to him by Providence for the benefit of more than two hundred millions of men .-That we should be maintained in this position is for is a matter of religion. We know well that he would always continue to be Pope, even without temporal power. He was Pope before he became a temporal Prince and Ruler. But as by Divine Providence he has become a temporal Ruler, and has been so for centuries, the temporal power which Providence has given him is so essentially complicated with his vosition, that, in the present state of things, they could not be severed without giving a profound disturbance both of his See and of the whole Church. His temporal power is a support to his mission, the pillar of his independence, the protection of his freedom, the safeguard of his dig-

> Their Lordships then argue the impossibility of allowing the Sovereign Pontiff to be the subject of any temporal Ruler, and allude to the part borne by King William Frederick the Third of Prussia, in restoring Pope Pius the Seventh, and continue :-

> "King Frederick William the Third nobly respected justice, religion and the feelings of his Catholio subjects, and we harhour the confident trust that the inst son of a just father will not consent that Pius the Ninth should encounter a similar lot of violence and humiliation. And as the Lord of Hosts, who weighs in his balance the destinies of kings and kingdoms, then blessed the arms of the father, so will He be with the son upon the battle-field if the hour of conflict should arrive. And then, warmed with gratitude, will Catholic hearts and prayers rise more fervently to Heaven, and Catholic arms be lifted more cheerfully in fight for King and Father-land. It would fill all Prussian Catholics with joy il Prussia's knightly Ruler, whose glorious Eagle bears on his breast the motto, Suum Cuique, were willing to do his part in the Council of Princes with the whole influence which belongs to Prussia in the European family of nations, in order that the Pope, too, should have what is his—what has been his above a thousand years."

# RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received from Saint Petersburg, dated Jan. 2:—

"I have already informed you that an address has

been presented to the Emperor by the six deputies from the provincial committees for the emancipation of the peasents who were invited to St. Petersburg to give the Central Jouncil information on the sub ject. The following are the demands made by the Russian nobility in the address to the Emperor :- 1st Full and entire liberty to the pensants with an endowment of the land in perpetuity, subject to the immediate purchase at a price favourable to the nobility. 2nd. The establishment of an administration for the protection of the interests of all classes of society on the basis of the elective principle. 3d. The constitution of independent judical authorities-that is to say, juries - the judical authorities to be independent of the Government. All functionaries of the Government to be amenable to the judgment of the judicial authorities. 4th. Liberty to make known to the Government, through the medium of the press, the faults and abuses of the local administration. The petitioners add, that it is only on these bases that the grand measure of the emancipation of the peasants can be accomplished without producing fatal results. The Emperor has not yet returned any mics of all social and religious order, the friends of answer to the address. It appears, nevertheless, clear that Russia has awakened from her long le-

nathinuccessor of St. Pater, a shadow of authority thargy selectures. The Invalide Russe, in its dast three numbers, gives a copious en immary of the pamphletili The Pope and the Congress and the sales sian official organ has inot; yet given any opinion on its: Its inerely makes the following preiminary of Servation: — I distattributed to the Viscoung de Lit. guerroniere, who previous to the late were wrote la emphiet not less important; called lidly and Napo leon IIII Welconsider iv to be our davy ito present to our readers this new document, which is as significant as the pampider dutiled Alaly and Napoleon III & Prince Gortschakoff Minister for Foreign Affairs, differs from the Emperor as to: the policy to be pur sued in the Italian question: The Prince would sacrifice the deposed Grand Dukes, as being under the protection of Austria. The Emperor Alexander is not of that opinion; and an observation made use of by His Majesty reminds one of the Emperor Joseph II., when he paid a visit to Maria Antoinette of Versailles. He replied to a lady of the Court, who wondered that he did express any sympathy for the Americans, who were endeavoring to separate them selves from Great Britain. 'My trade is not to be a Republican. The Emperor Alexander is said to have observed, If Kings take part with revolutionists there will not be a crowned head on the continent in 10 years. Everybody to his trade: I must defend the cause of the Princes. "It is likewise the opinion of the Grand Duchess Helena and of the eigning Empress, who is beginning to recover the influence which she lost two years since. The influence of Prince Gorschakoff, on the contrary, is visibly beginning to decline. 2720

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### SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Marshal O'Donnell was awaiting reinforcements to hold his position in front of Ceuta before moving on against Tetuan. The fighting had been all on the extreme left of the Spanish army, where strong reconnoitring parties had been pushed out.

Madrid, Dec. 30.—Yesterday the Spanish squad-ron burned and blew up the forts at the mouth of the river of Tetuan. The troops are in perfect readiness to continue military operations. Two tribes, not wishing to continue the war, have withdrawn to their mountains.

Madrid, Sunday, Jan. 1 .- On Friday evening the Moors vigorously attacked our encampment, but were repulsed with great loss. The Spaniards displayed great bravery; their loss, however, was not considerable. A forward movement of the army was expected shortly. The rumor that peace had been concluded is altogether false.

Madrid, Jan. 2 - After a glorious fight the Spanish rmy, commanded by General Prim, has defeated the Moors on the whole line, and advanced as far as Castilligos. The Moors were 40,000 strong, and lost at least 1,500. The Spanish loss was from 400 to 600. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the army. Three vessels sailing under the English flag, and carrying contraband of war, have been brought from Ceuta to Algesiras.

The Madrid journals of the 30th ult. publish telegraphic despatches, announcing the bombardment of the forts of Tetuan, but they do not add anything to what is already known. Some of the journals assert that the Moors are beginning to display discouragement, and that they are ill-fed, ill-clothed, and without a sufficient number of surgeons. meeting of the deputies, and of the principal bankers and the journalists of Madrid, had been held, to make arrangements for getting up subscriptions for the relief of the wounded .: According to the Epocu the difference between Mexico and Spain is arranged, and diplomatic relations are about to be resumed.

The action of the 25th December was the severest yet fought. A Spanish General jumped from his horse and led his men against the enemy's positions, and took them at the point of the bayonet. The dead bodies of thirty-eight Moors were found on the spot.

Ten Spanish ships had been ordered from Havan na to Morocco.

The Spanish army was to be raised to 80,000 men. Battalions of Spanish infantry were marching overland to Algesiras, there to embark for Ceuta.

The following telegrams indicate the course of events in Morocco, according to the Spanish accounts.

Madrid, Jan. 5th-Yesterday the Spanish were attacked in Valley Negro by 25 Moorish Cavalry, and 25 infantry. They were dispersed by the Spanish. who had five killed and 19 wounded. Health of troops at encampment of Saballa improving.

Madrid, Jan. 7th.—The whole army encamped this morning to the north of Negro Valley, after having defiled through passes without opposition. In the course of the day a Council of Generals was held to determine upon a plan of operations. It is stated that the army in Africa is to be considerably increas-

Madrid, Jan. 8th - Spanish have advanced on road to Tetnan, without being attacked. General Seaba-la has recovered from his illness—Spanish loss in the action at Castellogoe was 73 killed and 481 wounded.

Latest despatches dated Madrid, Jan. 9th, report stormy weather had prevented communication with squadron, but storm had abated. Communication was re-established. Spanish forces had again moved forward.

## INDIA.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM OUDE.-BOHBAY, DRC. 15. -"Two thousand rebels, and their leaders, Mammoo Khan, Khan Babadoor, Khan Beni Madhoo, and his two sons, have been taken prisoners. The Begum

"There are, as usual, conflicting and scarcely intelligible rumors regarding the rabble of mutineers who still infest the frontiers of Ouds and Nepaul .-The Lucknow and Allahabad journals seem never weary of speculating whether Nana Sahib is dead or is not dead, and whether or not Jung Bahadoor intends to attack the rebels with the large army he has collected; but of authentic information on either point we are completely destitute. The cause of Jung's delay in clearing his territory of the fugitives is, perhaps unjustly, conjectured to be that the latter still possess a good deal of treasure, and that the Ghoorkas, however well disposed towards the English Government, are unwilling to extirpate the rebels and traitors who pay a high price for refuge till they have plundered them of all their ill-gotten wealth. In the meantime we hear continually of unimportant skirmishes between parties of police and the mutineers, and heavy firing is said to be al-

ways going on, with apparently no result.
"Our latest advices fully confirm the statement we were the first to give currency to, that an expedition of 10,000 men would leave India in the spring of next year to settle the dispute with Chius. force will consist of an equal number of Sikhs and Buropeans. Two Queen's regiments—the 31st and 56th-with a small mountain train, will be sent from Bombay. Madras is to contribute as her share according to the Mudras Times, the 44th and 66th regiments, two batteries of Golundauze artillery, Captain Desborough's battery of Royal artillery, and three companies of Sappers and Miners.' It is not anticipated that the expedition will sail before

"The principal topic of discussion in Indian society just now is the amalgumation of the local with the Imperial army, which is said to have been finally resolved on by the home authorities—though, of course, any arrangement the Government may make must be provisional, and dependent on the approbation of Parliament. The feeling of dissatisfaction with the proposed change grows stronger every day among the officers of the late Company's service; nor can this be wondered at, for, if it be doubtful whether the amalgamation is imperiously required for the interests of the State, it is certain that these officers have everything to lose by it."

When is a bonnet not a bonnet? When it becomes 'a lady.

# OATHOLIO MISSION IN GOODINGOHINA. (From the London Weekly Register.) A recent number of "De" Annules de la Propagation

della Eol gives, wonderfuld histories of the : Aunamite deflated grees wonder that spot to the contains marry dome and the confessorships. They transport is back some fourteen contains in some of their facts; in others they remind us of the days of Orom. well; but when was the Church without her confessorships. sors and her marty call to We learnt some months back that the Allied expedition to Cochin-China, had been guilty of strange remissness in effecting the grand object of its mission—the protection of the Obristions: It now appears that in January 1859, they were being martyred by 40 at a time in Tourane, while the French had not only arrived in the neigh-tiorhood of that place, but had established and fortified themselves for 4 months in an island called Son-Cha, which lying opposite to Tourane, forms the harbor there: The extraordinary narratives we are about to quote are conveyed in a letter from M. Bo. relle, Missionary-Apostolic, to the Directors of the Foreign Missions, and dated Western Cochin-China, 15th January, 1859. The holy missionary writes:

"At the present moment, when the French flag is waving in the Bay of Tourane, you are doubtless indulging more than ever in the fond hope that the Anamite Church is at length about to be enfranchised from the yoke of persecution to which it has been subjected for so many years. I also participate in this hope; in the mean time, pending the exertions of our brave troops for the attainment of the aim of their noble mission, the enemy of all good is making the most of his time by exciting against this Church the most terrible trial that it has had yet to experience. . . . Crossess have been placed in all the ports, and in front of all the inland and sencoast custom-houses, and all travellers are required to trample them under foot, as the indispensable condition of their further progress. Hence our dear neophytes are no longer free to move about without being exposed to apostacy, or the alternative of cruel torture. . . I have heard speak of fifty Christians being executed at once at Kwang-nam, and about thirty at Binh-dinh; I am informed moreover that twenty-five Ohristians, exiled for the faith, and coming from those provinces, are about to arrive on our territory. . . For my own part, forcibly retained in the centre of the mission, if I should be arrested before the tempest has blown over, our enemies will probably do me the signal honor of short-ening me by the head, and I shall not be the most to be pitied. Awaiting the dispensation of Divine Providence, as regards myself, I must continue to confine myself in the obscure retreat of a poor cottage, where I shall receive from time to time intelligence of a more or less alarming nature, which creates a panic in the heart of the good Christian who is exposing his life to afford me a place of shelter. If I am obliged to sit up writing until a late hour of the night, he mounts guard outside with two or three of his trusty friends. Nor does he feel any more security when, the candle being extinguished, each one lying down on his mat seeks a little repose; for the slightest noise about the cottage, the falling of a cocoa-nut from the tree, the barking of a dog-in a word, the merest trifle, produces upon him the effect of a company of soldiers coming to invade his dwell-

ing.
"Permit me now to relate for your edification, and through your mediation, for that of the members of the Propagation of the Faith, the glorious combats sustained by four new champions, two of whom were men from the Refuge: the Superioress of the Convent, Martha Lamb, and one of her religious, Elizabeth Ngo. The two others are John Hos, one of the principal chiefs of the village, and Peter Ngoan, a young man of singular piety. . . . On the 9th of last December, a captain followed by four or five satellites, came and surprised at Caimong the splendid convent of the Immaculate Conception. The religious of the convent had just heard Mase, and were taking their morning repast, whilst one of the sisters was reading aloud, when the captain, having forced upon the door caught them thus flagranti delicto pietatis. The chapel was still hung with drapery in lively colours, and the interior was ornamented with beautiful devices; it was the day after the festival of the patron saint of the convent. The captain sent for the sub-prefect, had the district chief and the principal Christians of the burgh arrested, and placed under the cangue, as well as the pious Martha Lanh, with the religious Elizabeth Ngo. . . . .

"On the arrival of the sub-prefect, they proceeded to take an inventory of the effects of the community; all the valuable objects were placed under seal, after having filled three cases with condemned goods such as prayer-books, crosses, rosaries, medais, &c., they put them on board together with eight persons compromised. . . . The governor, on being informed that seven Christians had been arrested, several books in European characters and other religious objects taken in the hands of women retired f-om the world, considered the matter so serious, and of such importance, that he could not defer its invesigation until the following day. Quick, lit torches be lighted, the prætorium be opened, and the malefactors brought up! Let the rattan, the stakes and cords, be instantly produced. Here, then, were our innocent victims under the claws of a tiger thirsting for human blood! Do not expect to find in this governor the least sentiment of humanity, for he has the reputation of torturing people for his amusement.

. . . I have forwarded to him, by instalments, as much as 800 francs to assuage his fury; had it not been for this expedient, I believe he would have ravaged all the Christian congregations of the province, which contains nearly 9,000 neophytes. I will limit myself to an accurate narrative of the examinations of these four confessors who remained firm in the faith, and of the tortures to which they were subjected; the three others having stained by their deplorable weakness, the glory already acquired by their being twice subjected to torture, I will refrain from any further comment upon their conduct.

"John Hos, the village chief, was removed from the barque to the practorium, loaded with a heavy cungue, which he will have to bear night and day, as well as the companions of his captivity, until it is exchanged for a chain, after his conviction. Here, then, we have our first hero in the areaa; he appears before the magistrates indicted for no other crime than that of being a Christian, and of having tolerated his village a community of nuns consecrated to God. Here he was in the open court, on the floor, with his face to the ground; the satellites tied his arms and legs to stakes in such a manner as to leave the body stretched out to the utmost extent. This operation, which in itself is very painful, is the necessary preliminary of the torture; it is about equal to the equaleus of the Romans. The other Christians will have to undergo the same ordeal at each examina-The governor commenced his examination in the following terms :- 'Are you a Christian ?' 'Yes, am.' 'Do you know where the European and the Anamite masters of religion are?' 'I do not know.' Was it you who built the house of the lady named Lanh?' 'No.' 'You are living under the king's government, and eating his rice; how is it that you know that there is a heaven and a hell, and that in heaven there is a God?' 'The Ohristian religion is that of my fathers, and I am bound to follow it until death, because I believe in God ..... I shall, consequently, take care not to commit any crime against the laws of country: but, as regards the doctrine of the Master of heaven, which the king forbids us to follow, I will never consent to abandon it, because this would be an offence against God, the King of kings, ..... Let me rather die then renounce my religion! The governor, attempting to gain him over by flattery, said to him, Your fault is not a crime; but I must request you to trample on the cross, that I may place you at the head of your parish. You are a distinguished subject; you have filled alternately all the offices of the village. What is the use of manifesting this obstinacy in degrading yourself, and why should you expose youself to torture ?'- If the grand mandarin is disposed to grant

tried to force her to trample on it; but our confessor, who was a prepared infor the fordeal, resisted, elipped on one side, observing to her guide, "What necessity is therefore pulling me about in this manner? I will go quietly enough alone." And the governor ordered the ruffian to let her advance as she pleased. When she had been stretched and fastened down to the ground, the judge proceeded to examine her. Are you as Christian?—I was born in the Christian religion, and have always lived in it. Do you know where the European and the Anamite masters are? — How should I know? ' How long have you been in the house of the woman Lanh?-I have been there four or five months. Was it there that you learned the Christian doctrine ?'-- I learned to pray and weave silk. As to anything else, I know nothing. Will you consent to trample on the cross, that I may liberate you?'-' Never.' On recross, that I may hoested your hever. On receiving this reply, the governor ordered the satellites to give her twenty-five lashes. Until the
twentieth lash, this introduced young twoman did not
utter a single cry, and appeared to be amusing herself with scratching the ground with her fingers. At last, however the violence of the flogging vanquished her courago and she gave vant to her feelings in proclaiming aloud the sacred names of Jesus and Hary. The mandarin then said to her ironically, Yery well call call then your Jesus, and let Him endure the torture instead of you! To which

our heroine replied, with her wonted energy,
I invoke my Saviour whom I feel disposed, and according as my faith suggests. The flugging was continued, and she persisted in invoking the names of Jesus and Mary.
The fourth prisoner was Peter Ngoan. This young man, whom I received into the Confraternity of the Scapulary, scarcely three months ago, was quite proud of confessing the faith, and of being able to render glory to God; hence, after landing, he did not follow, but preceded, the satellites, running rather walking, although loaded with the heavy cangue. On perceiving him approaching at the head of the polico, the mandarins said amongst themselves, Here comes one who is not afraid. When his turn came for examination, the governor repeated the questions he had put to the others: Are you a Christian? 'Yes, I am.' 'Do you know where the masters of religion are?' There are none here Will you trample on the cross, that I may 'The grand mandaric may spare or liberate you? remained silent for an instant, and then recommenced muttering those sacred names, in order to let the mandarin see that he was only following the imprisons, where they were placed in irons-a purishment which they will have to endure every evening until the day when it shall please God to deliver each had the consciousness of having performed his

condemn me to suffer, that is his business; but as to my denying my religion, I would die first. The governor ordered him eighteen lashes. During the flagellation, he invoked aloud the names of Jesus and Mary. The governor then observed to him, also in irony: 'Call upon your Jesus, that He may come and endure the torture in your place.' Peter Ngoan The governor then observed to him, also pulse of his faith. When these four champions had generously confessed Jesus Christ during this first examination, they were removed to three separate them from the hands of their persecutor. The rest happiness, although their bodies were furrowed with the lashes of the rattan and covered with blood, for part in the conflict. On the following day, our holy confessors, being brought up before the supreme judge, were again to appear in the arena; now, the governor, doubtless apprehensive lest the latter should treat them too humanely, came himself to be present at the trial. The superioress, Martha Lahn, received an additional eighteen laskes of the rattan at this second examination, fourteen at a third, and thirty-eight or thirty-nine at a fourth. In fact, the mandarin ordered so many lashes to be inflicted upon her almost lifeless body, that the satellite carrying out the sentence, perceiving her motionless, and no longer hearing any sobs, said 'She is dead!' The flogging then ceased, and a Christian bore away the victim on his shoulders from the court to the prison, I was in daily expectation of hearing of her death. but it appears that God is pleased to preserve her for us; for at the present day, a month after enduring these tortures, she is better, and her wounds are in a fair way towards healing. John Hos was flogged at three these of examinations. The day after his arrest, when he was brought to the pretorate and fastened down to the ground, the governor again requested him to apostatize: he replied with courage: "The mandarin may order me to be put to death, or send me into exile, and I shall willingly consent; but as to my trampling on the cross, how can I do it, since it represents the King of Heaven and earth, whom I have always adored from infancy? The governor ordered him to receive an additional seventeen lushes; and, on bearing him still invoke the sacred name of Jesus, he showed him the crucifix placed on the ground before his eyes, observing There, behold your God; ask Him to come and undergo the torture instead of you! Three days afterwards, the governor, ashamed at being defeated by women, and exasperated at the constancy of the men, tried a last effort of cruelty to overcome their resistance. No sooner had John been bound to the stakes and renewed his refusal to apostatize, than the governor ordered him to receive fifty consecutive lashes, which were inflicted with such violence, that exhausted by the loss of blood, both morally and physically, he gave his torturers to understand that he was prepared to obey the orders of the mandarin. He was consequently released; but God came to his aid, and he formally declared that he would not be guilty of apostacy, and asked only for a few days rest. The governor was furious, but dared not, however, resort to torture. The three unfortunate Christians whose thru was next then gave way to fear. On seeing John Hoa, their chief, almost in his agony reduced to a skeleton, they thought all was lost, and, preferring the life of the body to that of the soul, they allowed their weakness to do violence to their consciences, by consenting to appatas; But let us baston to draw the curtain over these deplorable BELLS. defections. And, with a view to compensate for a BELLS. scene so afflicting, let us contemplate the heroism of BELLS. the champions who remained firm in the areas. Peter Ngoan, at his two last examinations, endured up-

you a master of the religion, then, that you persist

·hus in refusing to trample on the cross? said the

governor to him, in angry tone. No, replied Peter Ngoan, 'I am a poor day-labourer; but I shall not however, renounce my religion! On being released he would not allow himself to be conveyed from the court, like the others. court, like the other christians, but insisted on going on foot to the prison; but the motion in walking having opened the veins, the blood cased from the histors were retrieved with the substitution of the blood must be produced after to fourth or fifth open wounds, and left upon his passage traces of the stroke. It appears, however, that John Hoa did not utter a single cry during this first application of tor-utter a single cry during this first application of tor-utter as higher that was brought to trial was the confessors left the court the substitution mandaring. utter a single cry during this first application of torure. The next that was brought to trial was the
superiores of the convent Marita Land, after
the terrible preparations of the totture, the governor
proceeded to examine her in the following terms:
Are you a Obristian? Wespetam Will you
consent to trample on the cross, that may discharge fear? You can go to confession after the act, and fear? You can go to confession after the act, and all is settled. Peter Ngoan replied, 'Suppose a statue of the king were placed there, and you were asked to trample on it, would you dare to do it? No, that would not; and why, therefore, should be astonished at our refusing to trample on the cross, which represents to us our God as the sovereign lord

of beaven and earth?'
Let us now return to Elizabeth Ngo, a truly Christian heroine, worthy of furnishing the last act to this sublime drama. The governor was not ashamed to glut, upon this admirable daughter of the cross, his rage and vexation. At a second examination, he had ordered her to receive nearly thirty lashes, without shaking her faith; but when it came to the last struggle, he gave full vent to his fory, and had her flogged without restraint. There were counted at this examination 115 lashes that were inflicted. At first she filled the court with exclamations of the sacred names of Jesus, Mary, Joseph, and with protestations that she would never be unfaithful to her God. The governor, who was irritated at these sacred names, put the executioner to torture, because, said he, he had not the ability to silence a woman.' The lashes were repeated, until she lost the power of utterance; a profound silence succeeded the public profession of her faith, and nothing was heard but the sound of the murderous rod. At length the satellite, tired of striking a body which he believed to be already inanimate, stopped, with the observation: 'She is dead!'-The governor, no longer anticipating any further resistance, and determined at least to triumph over her corpse, then cried out to the sateMites, 'Untie her, and drag her upon the cross.' But he had reckoned without his victim. Our heroine, regaining with her senses all the energy of her faith, and feeling herself raised from the ground, vigorously doubled up her legs and held off the cangue with one hand, to to prevent strangulation, whilst with the other she seized the adorable sign of our redemption; and ele-vating it in the air, at arm's length, as a trophy of ther victory and pledge of salvation, she cried out—
'God be praised. Live Jesus, live His Holy Cross.'

"Such, gentlemen, and dear confreres (concludes the good missionary) is the simple but truthful relation of the glorious triumphs gained by our children in Jesus Christ over the powers of hell. Unite with us in thanking the Lord, who vouchsafes to bestow us these great consolations amidst all our tribulations.......May God grant that, by the time you receive this letter, your hearts may be gladdened by the assurance that the Anamite Church, at length freed from its prolonged and cruel restraint, is expanding, and submitting the whole kingdom to the law of Jesus Christ.

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Baltimore, July 15, 1859

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JOHN MURPHY & Co., Publishers, 182 Baltimoze Street, Baltimore For Sale, at Publishers' Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal, who are our

LAND FOR SALE.

TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, in the County of HASTINGS, Canada West, with Water privileges, and in the midst of good Roads and Settlements, will be SOLD in SMALL or LARGE LOTS, to sait the Buyer.

For particulars, apply to 292 Notre Dame Street.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

THE subscribers has in course of construction a num-AMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same m 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 theee Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick soler and light profits.

WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.

E. J. NAGLE, Sewing Machine Manufacturer, 265 Notre Dame Strees. Oct. 20, 1859.

ACADEMY

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTHE DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

IHIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of he Congregation, and is well provided with compeent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attenils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the The Course of Instruction will embrace all the isual requisites and accomplishments of Female

> SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS:

October 29.

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 (pays te halfyearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

Breet Smalette Cavanville - J. Knowlson: Chambly-J. Hackett. Cobourg-P. Magnire. Cobourg—P. Magnire.
Cornivall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Dulhousie Mills—Win. Chisholm
Dewittville—J. M'Iver.
Dundas—J. M'Gerrald.

· Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Huwesbury—Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships—P. Hacket. Ermsville-P. Gafney Emily-M. Hennessey. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter.

Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Kempiville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-M. M'Namara London-Rev. E. Bayard. Lockiel—O. Quigley.
Loborough—T. Daley.
Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly.
Lacolle—W. Harty.
Merrickville—M. Kelly.
New Market—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Ottawa City-J. Rowland. Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford.

Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn.

St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael-A. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Thorold-John Heenan. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-P. Doyle. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Osgoode-M. M'Evoy.

West Port-James Kehoe. York Grand River-A. Lamond.

#### 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,

October 13.

DRY GOODS,

St. Lawrence House, 93 M.Gill 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.

GENTLEMEN,

SEND YOUR ORDERS

# THE CLOTH HALL,

292 Notre Dame Street, (West).

YOU will find a most Fashionable Assortment of Woollens to select from. A perfect Fit guaranteed.
The charges are exceedingly moderate, and the system is strictly one Price.

J. IVERS, Proprietor.

# FRANKLIN HOUSE.

(Corner of King and William Streets,)

MONTREAL,

IS NOW OPEN, And under the MANAGEMENT of JOHN RYAN.

Mr. Ryan would say to the Friends of this very popular House, that it has been NEWLY FURNISHED not only in part, but throughout; and that he intends to conduct it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; yet

prices for Transient guests, as well as regular Boarders, will be unchanged.

Parties requiring Board, with Rooms, would find it to their advantage to try the Franklin.



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ONCHIAI or any affection of the Throat CURED, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthua, Catarrii, Relieved, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges.

A simple and elegant combination for Covous, &c. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. " Have proved extremely serviceable for Hoarse-

ness." Rov. Henry Ward Beecher. " I recommend their use to Public Sprakers."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York. "Effectual in removin: Hourseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.,
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "Troches" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest in-

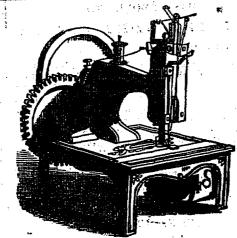
Convenience."

Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal. Wesleyan Minister. Sold by all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per

# ACCEPTAGE FOR ROBERT PATTON,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Gustomers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

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



# FOR ONE OF

SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES

WARRANTED TO BE THE SAME, In every respect, as those sold by I. M. Singer & Co.

in the States for \$110.

THIS PRICE INCLUDES an IRON STAND such as Singer sells for \$10. I have made an improve-ment on Singer's large sized Machine, by which patent leather can be stitched without oil. Shoemakers had a great objection to use these Machines before, owing to the oil continually working off the leather on the lastings and cloths of ladies guiters. The necessity of applying oil to patent leather is entirely obviated by this new improvement.

CALL AND EXAMINE! CALL AND EXAMINE!

All intending purchasers are invited to call and examine the BEST and CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINES ever offered for sale in Canada. PRICES:

No. 1 Machine......\$75 00 

and Shoe manufacturers, Tailors, Dress-makers, Seamstresses, and others, who are using my Machines -all unite in recommending them for general use.

READ THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES WRITTEN BY THE TWO LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTUR-ERS IN CANADA :---Montreal, July 23, 1859.

We take pleasure in bearing testimony to the comple working of the Machines manufactured by Mr. E. J. Nagle, having had two in use for the last two months. They are of Singer's Pattern, and equal to any of our acquaintance of the kind. BROWN & CHILDS.

Montreal, 23rd July, 1859. We have used E. J. Nagle's Sewing Machine in our Factory for the past three months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are in every respect equal to the most approved American Machines, -of

which we have several in use.
CHILDS, SCHOLES & AMES. Montreal, 26th July, 1859. The subscribers having used the Sewing Machines of Mr. E. J. Nagle, since the spring, are well satis-

fied with the work done by them; and we certify that these machines go quicker than any we have used up to the present time.

If you want a Machine, making a Stitch which cannot be either ravelled or pulled out, call at

E. J. NAGLE'S Sewing Machine Establishment,

No. 265 NOTRE DAME STREET, 265. It is the only place in Canada where you can buy

a Machine able to Stitch anything, from a Shirt Bosom to a Horse Collar.

All Machines bought of me are warranted for Twelve months.

E. J. NAGLE, OFFICE AND SALE ROOM, 5 265 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

FACTORY,

Over Bartley & Gilbert's, Canal Basin. N.B .- Needles 80 cent per dozen. November 16, 1859.

> REGISTRY OFFICE FOR

## SERVANTS.

MRS. WILLIAMSON'S REGISTRY OFFICE for SERVANTS, No. 24 ST. JOSEPH STREET, Sign of the large Spinning Top. September 22.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S



## MARBLE FACTORY. BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-

RACE.)

WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-TISMAL FONTS, &c., begs to inform the Oitizens Mahogany and Blackwalnut and I of Montreal and its vicinity, that the largest and the Curled Hair, Varnish, and other finest assortment of MANUFACTURED WORK, of the Trade, constantly on hand. different designs in Canada, is at present to be seen by any person wanting anything in the above line, at the Residence of parties who reside inside the Toll and at a reduction of twenty per cent from the for- gate, free of Charge, and with extra care.

mer prices. N.B.—There is no Marble Factory in Canada has so much Marble on hand. June 9, 1859.

o po especial de servicio de la defici

oin a # 184 Notre Dame Street : unu mit 10 (Nearly opposite the Donegana Hotel) and pro to short rough, the E.A. F. In the control of the little o

do ar and the ADVOCATE, and See I and

Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES,

No. 59 Little St. James Street. -HENRY VALLIERS DE ST. REAL.

WM. PRICE, ADVOCATE,

No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

ADVOCATE, No. 59, Luttle St. James Street, Montreal. COLLECT YOUR ACCOUNTS

M. DOHERTY,

IN DUE SEASON. THE undersigned gives Solvent Security and respectable reference.

P. TUCKER. ollector of Accounts, 53 Prince Street.

# H. BRENNAN,



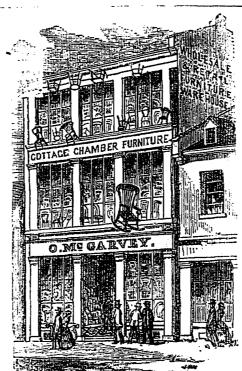
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End.) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

# D O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on

hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Povince. Kingston, June 3, 1858.

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



WAR IS DECLARED!

AND TO OPEN

ON MONDAY, THE 29th AUGUST,

# M'GARVEY'S SPLENDID STOCK OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE NO TERMS OF PEACE,

Until the present Stock is Disposed of.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his friends and the public, for the very liberal support extended to him during the past nine years, wishes to inform them that his Stock of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE now on hand, consists, not only of every style and quality, but in such quantities as has never before been exhibited in this city, and got up exclusively for cash will be sold, at least 10 per cent lower than ever before offered. Every article war-ranted to be what it is represented, if not, it may be returned one month after being delivered, and athe money refunded. His Stock amounts to \$18,000 worth, all of which must be cleared off before the 1st of January, in consequence of extensive changes in his business, and as after that he will keep a larger Stock of First Class FURNITURE. His trade in that line is so rapidly increasing that he cannot longer accommodate his customers by both his Wholesale and Retail business. He will open a Wholesale Chair Warehouse, exclusive of his Retail Trade. His present Stock will be open on MONDAY, 29th August, all marked in plain figures at Reduced Prices, and will consist of every article of House Furnishing Goods, among which will be found a large quantity of Cane and Wood-seated Chairs, from 40 cents to \$3; Beadsteads, from \$3 to \$50; Sofas and Couches, from \$8 to \$50; Mahogany, Blackwalnut, Chestnut and Enameled Chamber Sets, from \$16 to \$150; Mahogany and B W Dining Tables, from \$10 to \$45, with a large Stock of Hair, Moss, Corn, Husk, Sea Grass, and Palm Leaf Mattrasses, from \$4 to \$25; Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, 30 to 75c per lb; Mahogany, B W Side and Corner What-Nots, Ladies' Work Tables and Chairs, Toy Chairs and Bureaus. A fresh supply of Shirley's Folish on hand. Solid Mahogany and Blackwalnut and Mahogany Veneers, Curled Hair, Varnish, and other Goods suitable for

All goods delivered on board the Cars or Boats, or

OWEN M'GARVEY Wholesale and Retail, No 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. August 28. 177

ADG HAM 1 and verticons tal loog a mail hace COMMONWEALTH HIFIRE VAND (BINEAND WE SEE MARINE) FIRE TO BE A OF SERVE on Office 6 Wall Street; N. Y. OASH CAPITAL SURPLUS, OVER..... 40,000

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE; COMPANY, Office, 65 Wall Street, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000 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 NETT SURPLUS..... 32,587

#### REFERENCES:

Wm. Workman, Esq. B H Lemoine, Esq. Wm. Sache, Esq. Edwin Atwater, Esq. Henry Lyman, Esq. Ira Gould, Esq. H Joseph, Esq.

E Hudon, Esq. T Doucet, N P, Esq. Canfield Dorwin, Esq. N S Whitney, Esq. D P Janes, Esq. John Sinclair, Esq. Messrs. Leslie & Co.

Messrs. Forrester, Moir & Co.; Messrs. Harrington & Brewster; Messrs. J & H Mathewson.

THE Undersigned, Agent for the above First Class INSURANCE COMPANIES, is prepared to INSURE all class of Buildings, Merchandize, Steamers, Vessels and Cargoes, on Lakes and River St. Lawrence, at LOW RATES.

First-Class Risks taken at very Reduced Rates. All losses promptly and liberally paid. OFFICE-38 St. PETER STREET, Lyman's New Buildings.

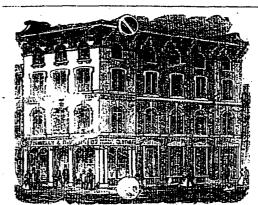
AUSTIN CUVILLIER, General Agent. Sept. 22, 1859.

#### PATTON & BROTHER. NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

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

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

Montreal, Nov. 1859.



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 87 M'Gill and No. 27 Recollet Streets, MONTREAL.

The undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS, respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importations, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large well assorted Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, &c. Also, English, French and German Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for this season. DONNELLY & O'BRIEN.

Nov. 17.

# GROCERIES, SUGAR, &C.,

FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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

BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) fine Flavor. OOLONG.

SUGARS. LOAF.

DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted.

LAGUIARIE, do., FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR.

DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.)
WINES-Port, Sherry, and Madeira.
BRANDY-Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martel,

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

PICKLES, &c.,—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Scap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candies, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints.

STAROH-Glonfield, Rice and Satined, fair. BRUSHES-Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth

and Shoe Brushes. and Shoe Brushes.

SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Alspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaronie, Vermicilla, Indigo, Button Blue, Sego, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; fine Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages;—Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Bat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c.

The articles are the best quality, and will be Sold.

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

March 3, 1859.

MA AN ATHOMAS WEENNA Blober ver PRACTICAL PLUMBER oll dies secure include issues will the

med or G A S No Fol To To E R No. 52, SAINT PETER STREET

(Between Notre Dame and St. James Streets.) To social lige MONTREAL

BATH TUBS, HYDRANTS, WATER CLOSETS, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS, &c., Constantly on hand, and fitted up in the best manner. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

September 15, 1859.

#### MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN M.CLOSKY.

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

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

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

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



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered n one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

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

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure lunning of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

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

and running ulcers.

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

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

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

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

face; 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 rule 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 disease in a few days.

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, Bos-

ton:-

St. Vincent's Asylum,
Boston, May 26, 1856.
Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so 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 dis-

covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB. Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

Sisters of St. Joseph,
Hamilton, C. W.