

For our part, we readily allow that, to a properly balanced soul, trembling between the two necessary consequences of logic, there is no step short of the Roman Catholic Church but a thorough, unwavering, irresistible conviction that truth either is not revealed perfectly, or it will never be. In other words, he must become a Jew or a skeptic.—*N. York Freeman.*

We read in the American journals of a new Protestant sect lately started in Brooklyn, N. Y. The members of this body seem to hold views on the subject of marriage, and the reciprocal duties of husband and wife, identical with those of Luther, Melancthon, Bucer, and the great Reformers of the XVI. century. The New York correspondent of the *Buffalo Express* furnishes us with the following details:—

"A wicked and dangerous socialistic sect have sprung up of late and established their head quarters in Brooklyn—the City of Churches. This sect style themselves 'Progressionists,' and have male and female agents who smuggle themselves into our family circles, and after three or four visits, altho' they allude to the existence and peculiarity of their 'institution.' The doctrine of this sect is that matrimony, as at present understood, is a ludicrous sham; that a man has no right to live with his wife unless he loves her spiritually as well as physically; and that when she sees another whom she can love better, she is morally obliged to cut the former, and take up with the latter, and so on according to each new fancy, until she dies. The agents of this sect are very numerous, and the institution itself is filled with proselytes—made up in the main of husbands who have abandoned their wives, and of wives who have abandoned their husbands, together with, as one of its agents informed me, a bountiful supply of young men and women who have never yet been 'yoked' in the usual form. As you may readily imagine, this sect is breaking up the peace and happiness of a great many families."

We once heard of an old New England clergyman, who complaining of the degeneracy of modern pulpits, said that when he first went to the ministry the clergy preached "Christ and Him crucified," but that of late years the only thing to be heard from them was "rum and niggers." The New England preachers have their parallel in Kentucky, at this time, in a large portion of the Protestant clergy, from whom is seldom heard anything but "foreigners and Catholics;" and their conduct in this respect has been such, that their names are current in the mouths of pious politicians as aspirants for political office. It is a deplorable state of the pulpit, and all good men should unite in an earnest effort to reform the pulpit and the clergy, and in driving the money changers from God's Temple. Unless something is done, the people will rapidly become infidelized, and religion be made a scoff and a jest.—*Louisville Times.*

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—Madame Marguerites, in her recent book, the "Ins and Outs of Paris," speaks as follows of Americans in the gay metropolis:—"As a class compared to other foreigners, they are not numerous. The Americans generally appear to prefer Italy to Paris; but the few who are in Paris, usually rich specimens of upper-tendom, come there resolved to make as much noise as possible. They out-shine and out-herd your English by a good deal. The men get into the very worst society to be obtained for money, in Paris. They dress ridiculous—always do things no one else would do, and at hours when no one else would do them, but where there are plenty of lookers-on, whether to blame or approve matters not; notoriety appears to be their passion here as well as at home."

HORACE GREELEY IN PRISON.—Mr. Greeley writes to the Tribune an entertaining account of his nearly three days confinement in the famous "Maison de Detention," or Prison for Debtors, in the Rue de Clichy, Paris. He submitted to his fate in the most philosophical manner possible. Mr. Greeley was arrested at the suit of Mons. Lechesne, a sculptor, who sent a statue to the New York exhibition, and he affirmed that it had been broken, and he could not get it back. He laid his damages at \$2500, and sued Mr. Greeley as a Director of the Crystal Palace Association. The tribunal, on a statement of the facts in the case, discharged Mr. Greeley at once. Mr. Greeley says that the only American confined in Clichy was a gentleman from Boston, who would probably be liberated soon, through the instrumentality of American friends in Paris.

SMALL LOAVES.—The high price of flour, of late, has caused the bakers to diminish the size of their loaves considerably; but those in New Brunswick, N. J., seem to have reached perfection in the article referred to, as the following extract from an exchange will show:—"A baker of that place (Newark) in going his rounds to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one and knocked, when the lady within exclaimed, 'Who is there?' and was answered, 'the baker!' 'What do you want?' 'To leave your bread!' Well, well, you need not make such a fuss about it: put it through the keyhole!"

An excursion train on the return home present curious scenes. Every body has enjoyed himself more or less—the children are tired, but happy. The bonnets of the married ladies have made their proper impression upon the population of Cripple-gate-supermare, and they are satisfied with them, their husbands, and themselves. The married gentlemen have found out of what the contents of the black bottles consisted—the smoke pipes openly now, quite defiant, if not oblivious, of bye-laws and forty-shilling fines. Nobody objects to smoking—not even the asthmatical old gentleman in the respirator and the comforter—not even the tall lady, with the severe countenance and the green umbrella who took the mild fair man in spectacles so sharply to task this morning about the mild cigar he was timidly smoking up the sleeve of his poncho. Even the guards and officials at the station do not object to smoking. One whiskered individual of the former class, ordinarily the terror of the humble third-class passenger, whom he, with fierce contempt, designates as "you, sir," and hauls out of the carriage on the slightest provocation, condescends to be satirical on the smoke subject; he puts his head in at the window, and asks the passengers "how they like it—mild or full flavored?" This is a joke, and everybody, of course, laughs immensely, and goes on smoking unmolested. Bless me! how heartily we can laugh at the jokes of people we are afraid of, or want to cringe to for a purpose.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER.—Rev. William Silk, preached, a few Sundays ago, at South Creek, New York, and was invited home by a gentleman, at whose house he staid several days; when, the gentleman going to Pennsylvania, Mr. Silk eloped with his wife, who left her two children behind. The guilty parties went over into Tomkins county. There the Rev. Mr. Silk left his paramour and ran away with a girl. Ultimately, we think, he will be "settled" in Auburn or Sing Sing.

HAY FOR COWS IN SUMMER.—An observing, intelligent, and successful farmer, informs us that he is in the practice of feeding his cows with hay in summer, particularly if the season is such as to afford flush pastures. His reasoning is, that a full, rapid and vigorous growth of grass gives to cattle that feed upon it, a desire for something to absorb the excess of the juice in their food. Dry hay they devour greedily, and though in ever so small quantities, evidently with the most beneficial effects. Every farmer must have observed that in dry seasons, horses, cattle, and sheep keep in good condition upon herbage parched and apparently scant, while in wet seasons, in tall pastures, though always full, the process of fattening with them was slow. Dry fodder in such cases is required to give substance and tenacity to the green, and can be profitably used by feeding horses and cattle.—*Newburg Telegraph.*

The traveller, August Galiffe, of Geneva, who has written an amusing book on Italy and its inhabitants, contends that the founders of Rome, whoever they were, spoke the Russian language. He attempts to show that the Scythians were not of old confined to the Scythian plains, but that the tribes extended near to the Black sea. The deduction from this is, that some of their tribes were at the Siege of Troy, and taking ship, according to tradition, were cast on the shores of Italy, near the Tiber's mouth. It would be curious to find that the conquerors of the Old World, and those who threaten the New, or present one, are the same people. The several reasons given by Galiffe as the basis of the theory, are as follows. Certainly, some of the verbal analogies existing between the Latin and Russian languages are extremely startling:—

First—The founders of Ancient Rome, according to all history, were foreigners. They were feared and shunned by the natives, who would not consent to form alliances with them; they were consequently obliged to take wives by force, which is a proof that they brought none with them. They experienced great difficulty in forming their settlement, having to carry on wars with all their immediate neighbors, whom they overpowered, by opposing the personal strength and military skill of warriors to the undisciplined numbers of shepherds unused to arms. Secondly—they spoke a language which was not understood by the natives. They established a very unequal division of rights, by placing the plebeians who were most numerous, under the absolute and despotic control of the patricians, who were few. The Roman colony never received any succour from its parent state. The consequence of the marriage of the founders of Rome with the Sabine woman produced the mixed language called Latin—in other words, a union of the Italian and the tongue of the conquerors. Now two languages alone are characterized by the absence of articles—the Latin and the Russian. Whether they have any other points of resemblance the following derivations will shew:—

The following are among some of the derivatives upon which he bases his argument:—Populus, from Popolou—which means above the plane, or the fields; Plebs, from pleva—spittle, scum; Rex, from recie—harangue, as the first King, was little more than an orator, Milites, from mili—my friends; Ludi-games, from ludi—a great concourse; Hostis, an enemy, from hosti, strangers; Jugum, from igo—a yoke; Fasces, from svashi—bundles; Spolia, prey, from spolia, field of battle; Cruor, blood, from crov, blood; Vilerio, from Vuilerosat—to dart; Rapio, from rabit—to plunder; Mollis, I soften, from molin—I beg, I pray; Immolo, I sacrifice from vomoliu—I obtain my prayers; Seco, secu—I cut; Mors, from smors; Magistratus, from Magustrashit, I may inspire with fear; Domus, a house, from Dom; Pons, a bridge, from ponesti, to bear up; Arare, aral, to plough; Scribu, from scribab, I scratch! Est, est it is; Videre, Videt, to see; Subet, it pleases; Subit, to love; Nox, nocht, night; Dies, from den, day; Somnus, from son, sleep; Sal from sol, salt; Vinum, from vino, wine, brandy; Mare, from more, the sea; Nubes, from nuba, heaven; Boreas, from borak, tempest; Roma, from arom, aroma, thunder; Romulus, from aromatuk, light of thunder; Remus, from aremu, I roar like thunder; Flaminius, plamering, blazing, illustrious; Sempronius sempronts, I pierce, seven, through; Neptunus, nestonut, who cannot be drowned; Totu, the whole; Saturnus, saturnay, created; Pluto, boh plutof, the God of Thieves; Minerva, mir nerva, who does not break peace; Venus, veno, a bride's portion her marriage money; Divinus, godlike; Divoy, wonderful.

Teach a child there is harm in everything, however innocent, and so soon as it discovers the cheat, it won't see no sin in anything. That's the reason deacons' sons seldom turn out well, and preachers' daughters are married through a window. Innocence is the sweetest thing in the world, and there is more of it than folks generally imagine. If you want some to transplant, don't seek in the enclosures of can—for it has only counterfeit ones—but go to the garden of truth and sense. Coerced innocence is like an imprisoned lark—open the door and it's off for ever. The bird that roams through the sky and the groves unrestrained, knows how to dodge the hawk and protect itself; but the caged one, the moment it leaves its bars, and bolts behind, is pounced upon by the fowler and the vulture.—*Sam Stick.*

The Boston Post says the Mayor of Portland is now called Rowdy-Dew.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, (Only Five Shillings a year, in advance.) No. 55, ALEXANDER STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

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NOTICE!!!

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises,

288 Notre Dame Street, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31, And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire

ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS! Comprising the choicest variety of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

AS OUR NEW GOODS Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very

SMALL PROFIT, In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.

M., C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be

Sold by Private Sale, and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no Second Price need be offered.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.) Montreal, June 23, 1855.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a duly qualified Second Class Teacher of Common School, in School Section, Number Four, at Downgrille, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Canada West; to whom a liberal Salary and steady employment will be given. Testimonials of moral conduct, and habits of sobriety will be required. A Roman Catholic would be preferred.

(Signed) M. SEHANE, } Trustees. E. PIQUOTT, } A. BEATON, }

June 2nd, 1855.

HEARSE! HEARSE!!

THE Undersigned having, at immense expense, fitted up TWO splendid HEARSES, drawn by one or two HORSES, neatly and richly Harnessed, invites the Citizens of Montreal to come and inspect them at his shop, No. 139 St. JOSEPH STREET, when they have need of such. He has also a Small HEARSE for Children, which, in point of splendour and richness, is in no respect inferior to the two former, as well as a varied assortment of COFFINS of all sizes and quality, from 10s to £10.

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The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150 For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125 Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15 French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20 Music, per annum, 40 Use of Piano, per annum, 8 Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

Rev. P. REILLY, President.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF WILLIAM and JOHN DEVEREUX, who left Westport, Ireland, about 36 years ago. They were reported to be either in Montreal or Quebec. Any information respecting them will be most gratefully received by their nephew, Michl. Carty. A letter will reach him, care of J. B. Danforth, jun., Esq., Rock Island, Illinois, U.S.; or, if addressed to D. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal, they will forward it.

DOCTOR M'TUCKER

Has Removed from Notre Dame Street, to 189, ST. MARY STREET, QUEBEC SUBURBS.

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REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support given him for the last eight years he has been in business; and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He also begs to inform them that he has REMOVED from his former Residence, St. Paul Street, to

No. 47, M'GILL STREET, Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretofore, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale. EDWARD PEGAN, No. 47, M'Gill Street. Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

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CABINET-MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Hay-market Square and Craig Street,

HAVING recently enlarged his premises, and much extended his facilities for business, has always on hand a choice assortment of articles in his line.

He will also promptly attend to all orders; and will furnish every article necessary for

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Having added to his Establishment a Splendid

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and keeping constantly on hand a large variety of COFFINS, CRAPES, &c., he will provide all that is requisite, at the shortest notice, and in the best manner, on application made to him, without any trouble on the part of the friends of deceased persons. Liberal discount to the Trade.



He begs leave farther to announce that he has become Agent of the Patent for the Sale of LADD'S IMPROVED PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES, the City Depot for the Sale of which has been opened upon his Premises, CORNER OF HAY-MARKET SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET.

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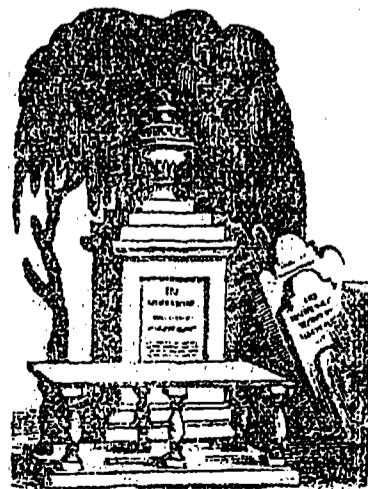
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