

and adversity. Her services were therefore gladly accepted, the schoolmistress expressing herself delighted at having secured an assistant so suitable. The day was named when the young lady was to enter on her charge; when, at the eleventh hour, in the course of casual conversation, the schoolmistress asked how long the young lady had resided in London, and from what part of England did she come. The answer was, 'I have been six months in London, and am an Irish woman.' Would that those advocates of a mission across the Atlantic to teach American Christian charity towards 'a man and a brother,' could have seen the change that followed this acknowledgment of a woman and a sister in free England. The result was a prim and frozen refusal to complete the engagement with my young countrywoman, on the ground solely of her being an Irishwoman, and the fear that the parents of the children would at once remove them from the school where an Irish teacher was kept."

**Conviction for Murder.**—At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Thursday, a pensioner, named George Christie, belonging to Aberdeen, was charged with the murder of an aged widow, named Ross, and her grandchild, a boy of about five years of age, at Sunnybank, Kittybrewster, near Aberdeen, on the 4th of October last. The deceased woman lived with her grandchild in a humble cottage, and supported herself by selling the milk of her cows.—She was generally believed to be possessed of some money, and the motive that led to the crimes with which the prisoner was charged was evidently the desire to gain possession of it. No less than nine wounds, any of which would probably have caused death, were found on the body of the poor woman, while the skull of the child was completely laid open. A purse with a small sum of money, as well as a gold ring belonging to Mrs. Ross, were found in Christie's possession when apprehended, and he had previously been seen in the neighborhood. The jury, without hesitation, pronounced a verdict of Guilty, and the Lord Justice Clerk appointed him to be executed at Aberdeen on the 12th of January.

A woman named Anteliff, living at Norwell, near Newark, has been committed for trial for the slaughter of a boy, two years old, her stepson. Her husband had several children when he married her; she systematically ill-used them when he was from home, and the little boy died from this maltreatment.

**The Digger's Burial.**—The law of supply and demand is at fault, or the demand for wives in Australia would be supplied more effectively. The value entertained for woman, it has been said, measures the civilization of a country; and by that rule, the Digger's ought just now to exemplify the height of civilization. There, women are valued so highly that families well to do cannot afford to keep maid-servants; and she who went out with the humble expectations of serving in the nursery of another, finds herself at the head of her own. The grades of society are reversed, not less strongly on the female than on the male side. The only precedent for the Digger's of Australia is Holland, which Andrew Marvel satirized: when the native contended for his country with the fish, when dike-building was the most patriotic work of fortification, and when "to invent a shovel" was to "be a magistrate." So in New Holland, to wield a spade is to be a dignitary. The myrtle is the lord of the soil; and the workhouse orphan-girl, who goes out for what she can find, finds herself suddenly advanced to be a lady of the land. The moralist may look at the change, and study the chemistry of social distinction with a sad wisdom. Many an accomplished woman in this country, fit to adorn and enjoy life, sinks into a premature grave, joyless and unknown. The kitchen-wench, who would hesitate to speak on equal terms even with the menial of the two-pair back, becomes a great lady. Her wedding is a rough magnificence; her dress is satin, and she will not wear any shawl unless it be a "real" one and worth ten guineas at least. And there is a distinction in this. Let the lady of some great duffer appear in English society, trundling about her gold as dust under her feet, and she will not be regarded with contempt. What has been added to her that has been wanting in the other? Nothing but the obvious gold. What is it that makes her so prized in Australia? Nothing but her rarity. So dull is human appreciation, that it cannot value the picture of an angel, painted by hands finer than those of Raphael, unless there be a framework of common gold; nor can it indeed appreciate angels after their visits have ceased to be few and far between.—*Spectator.*

UNITED STATES.

Vice President King, it is thought, cannot possibly recover. His physician having sounded his lungs with a stethoscope, declares that one of his lungs is entirely destroyed, and the other partly so.

It is understood that Signor Marcolini has been dismissed by our government. A request was first made upon Nicaragua to recall him, but that government, desiring to know what for, is answered by President Fithore turning him adrift. Perhaps Signor Marcolini has made himself too hasty and officious against British influence in his negotiations concerning the affairs of Central America. We are informed that the general charge against him is that he made himself too officious.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Senate of New Hampshire have passed a resolution, deprecating the existence of the religious test in the New Hampshire Constitution.

Matthew Langdon, printer, aged 40, committed suicide in New York on Saturday. He was a spiritual rapper, and became crazy.

The city agent of Bangor, Maine, states officially that the sales of liquor have averaged "ninety-seven gallons per day" during the past year. The people are either sick or dry all the time!

A letter from a Mormon says—"My two wives and Miss —, are well. The little children are all well, and grow finely. The two youngest—a boy and a girl—were born last July, eleven days apart."

**Irish Girls in America.**—The *St. Louis Intelligencer* says—"A statement went the rounds, not long ago, that the hired girls of Pittsburgh had sent home \$35,000 to their relations in 'the old countries' within the six months previous. Of its correctness we know nothing. But we have recently taken some pains to procure from authentic sources, a reliable statement of the amount sent from St. Louis within twelve months past, in remittances by immigrants from Ireland. An aggregate of \$110,000 has been purchased here and thus remitted during the present year.

**Successful Trial Trip of the Caloric Ship "Ericsson."**—In the great commercial and shipping circles of the world, nothing has excited more interest of late than the novel discovery and enterprise of Capt. Ericsson, by which steam as a motive power is to be supplanted by caloric, or heated air; and nothing but the successful application of the actual test could remove the scepticism with which, generally, the project has been viewed. This test has, however, at length been furnished, and now all doubts of the practicability and importance of the invention are dispelled. The ship *Ericsson*, constructed on the new principle made her trial trip on Tuesday morning down the bay of New York, and from the complete triumph with which the experiment was attended, there need now be no hesitation in acknowledging Caloric as a great natural element adapted to locomotion, destined to work a complete revolution in navigation, and to confer an inestimable benefit on mankind. The *Ericsson* was put under caloric early on Tuesday morning and started from Williamsburg between 9 and 10 o'clock, at 9 h. 55 m., she passed the flag staff on Governor's Island, and at 10 h. 30 m. and 30 seconds, she was abreast Fort Diamond, thus making a distance of seven and three-eighths miles in thirty-four minutes and thirty seconds. From thence she proceeded down the bay, rounded to below Spit Head buoy at 11 h. 21 m., and there anchored in consequence of a snow squall. She returned on Wednesday, and anchored off the Battery at about two o'clock in the afternoon. The distance between the stated points on Governor's Island and Fort Diamond, being accurately known by triangulation to be seven miles, 633 yards, the speed attained was as stated about fourteen miles an hour. The consumption of fuel is ascertained to be only six English tons per twenty-four hours, a saving, as compared with steamships of more than eighty per cent. As the ship draws 16 feet 10 inches on an even keel, this performance at a first trial, has astonished all concerned in the enterprise.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Cuba question was agitated in the U. S. Senate last week. General Cass introduced a joint resolution, declaring that no part of the American continent is to be henceforth considered as open to colonization by any European power, and that if any attempt of the kind shall be made, this government will feel itself free to adopt measures necessary for the maintenance of its national honor. The resolution disclaims any designs on Cuba inconsistent with the present rights of Spain; but should any other power undertake to obtain possession of the island, either by force or treaty, the movement will be looked upon as an unfriendly act towards the United States, and one that will be resisted by force. This question will be warmly debated in both branches of Congress. The proposition to place in the hands of the incoming Executive the sum of \$10,000,000 to meet contingencies, has been submitted by Mr. Marshall of California.

THE KANE EXTRADITION CASE.

Washington, Jan. 4, 1853.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, the Kane extradition case was called up.

Attorney General Crittenbon stated that he had examined the law applicable to the case, and had come to the conclusion to take an active part in it, considering that the duty of the Executive only commenced when criminality of the accused was legally established, and the warrant issued.

Mr. Busted appeared for Kane, and no counsel appearing for the defence, he asked the advice of the court what course to pursue.

Chief Justice Taney said that the court would leave it to the discretion of counsel to take such course as they deemed proper.

Mr. Busted said that in order that the court might have the case fairly before them in the absence of counsel for the defence, he would put the court in possession of all the arguments which had been adduced on the opposite side, which he did, and then proceeded with his argument for Kane.

Mr. Brady followed, concluding the case for Kane.

The following were the main points submitted by the two counsels:—That the Ashburton treaty had prescribed the rule of evidence, and that the act of 1848, which purported to carry out the conditions of the treaty, had enlarged the rule of evidence, so as to make less evidence necessary for the purpose of extradition than the treaty required. Mr. Brady contended that Congress had no power to enlarge the rule of evidence, by an act beyond what was in the treaty—that Congress had no power to give up an American citizen to any foreign power at all, except by virtue of the treaty, and that nothing beyond the terms of the treaty could be enacted by Congress—that the Commissioner had no authority to act at all—that he was not such a person as the act of 1848 contemplated to give up a fugitive—the treaty required that he should be a judge or a magistrate; and at the time the treaty was ratified a commissioner had no magisterial power, but afterwards the law of 1848 authorized the courts to appoint commissioners for the purpose of executing the treaty—that this gentleman, Mr. Bridgeham, was not a commissioner for that purpose, but only a general commissioner—that, therefore, if the Court should think that Bridgeham was a magistrate, within the meaning of the treaty, he could only look to the treaty, and not to an act of Congress, for authority—and that the rule of evidence established by the treaty was the only rule he could be judged by, and that the rule of evidence of the treaty was, that the accused should be given up when the evidence was such as would justify his arrest and commitment in the place where defendant was found—that the rule in New York, the place where he was found, required that the accused should be confronted with the accuser, and that he should have the opportunity of examining witnesses himself, which was not done in this case—and that, therefore, the Commissioner had no power to give him up. Mr. Brady, in conclusion, moved that a new writ of *habeas corpus* be issued accordingly.

THE QUORUM OF KELLS.

(From the Nation.)

We are before their worship again. Rothwell, Bamford, Tisdall, and Rathcliffe have had the whole posse comitatus of the Kells Soup Kitchen up on Monday, with a third batch of proselytising summonses.—Again is Kells vexed with all this angry epidemic of ill-feeling—again this nasty litigation of the right to insult a Catholic people with impunity—again Stopford, Sharrack, Kempston, Love and Bickersdyke, at the table; Bamford, Rothwell, Radcliffe, Tisdall, and Derezy on the bench. And, of course, the most equal and impartial justice possible to the people.

Last week's sessions only produced four cases; but they are rather flagrant cases. The Rev. Mr. Kemp-

ston, the Curate of Kells, is the plaintiff in two of them. The Rev. Mr. Kempston did not appear, to our observation, in any of the previous proceedings; but if we may judge from the spirit which he has thrown into these, it was more from the want of a way than a will.

In one of these cases, Mr. Landy, of Kells, is the defendant. We are sure that many of our readers know the name well. Mr. Landy is a respectable merchant of the town, always prominent in every public duty, and late Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners. On the 2nd instant Mr. Landy was standing in the street of Kells when he perceived the Rev. Mr. Kempston hot foot pursuing a woman—who is alleged to have given the Bible-reader, Sharrack, a push in the back. The woman took refuge in a house two or three doors distant from where Mr. Landy stood, and escaped through the back entrance, while the Rev. Mr. Kempston kept guard at the front, waiting for the help of the police. The police came, and Mr. Kempston searched the house, inside and outside. But in vain, of course. However, as he was sneaking off disappointed, he unfortunately overheard Mr. Landy say that "he had often seen a special constable, but he had never seen a blind one before." The Rev. Mr. Kempston wears spectacles!

The Rev. Mr. Kempston went off and swore information against Mr. Landy forthwith—that his Reverence was in bodily fear and terror of Mr. Landy, forsooth; and now we come to observe the animus which accuses the officials in Kells. Mr. Landy is at once arrested on the information, without any summons being issued; is marched by the police through the public street; and for two miles out of town to the residence of one of the magistrates. The magistrate refuses to allow him to see the information that he might learn what was the charge against him; and it was only on the day of the petty sessions before which he was bound to appear that he was enabled to ascertain its nature. The facts as we have stated them were clearly brought out upon evidence—mainly upon Mr. Kempston's own evidence. And, "of course, the case was at once dismissed," quoth our impatient reader. No, indeed! "The magistrates saw sufficient cause to bind Mr. Landy to the peace—himself in the sum of twenty pounds, and two sureties in ten pounds each."

There was next a case of assault, which rivals the battery committed by the vagrant leaf upon Bickersdyke's boot which we lately commemorated. James Love complained that Anne Devlin had flung a stone at his umbrella! The fact was proved by a dunsel named Prim, who had been recently arrested for suspicion of stealing the Rev. Mr. Bickersdyke's coat—"it was bad neighbors did it all," she swore, "and the coat was found in the pawn-office!" Such a case could not be listened to, one might suppose. Yes, though! And the prisoner fined 5s. or a week's confinement to boot.

Two others were bound over to keep the peace on the information of Love—and a boy of eleven years, who could not find bail, committed to Kells prison on the information of Kempston. We congratulate the soap system on the accession of Kempston. There was a time, indeed, when a Minister of any Christian sect might conceive it his duty to do good to, at least to bear meekly with, and forgive those who reviled him, even though they should call him "blind" or "four eyes;" and there is a text in that Holy Volume which he and his accomplices profane, by thrusting it under doorways and window sills, with obscene and malignant traits, which tells its disciple not, indeed, to seek vengeance if a leaf offend his boot, or a pebble strike his umbrella, but even if one cheek be smitten to turn the other patiently to the enemy. This is not the way to preach the baptism of soap, however. The new reformation needs a new gospel to meet the times when Mammon and the Devil are pressed into the service of its missionaries. Not preaching peace to all men, it will at least endeavor to bind over all men to keep the peace. And its "summons to grace" will mean a summons to the dock of the sessions, and the treadmill of the public prison.

We are glad to say that the people have got organized upon the defensive in Kells. But is there no way according to the law of stopping the diffusion of those offensive tracts and placards? We think there is. We remember a case of the kind in which the placards of the Priest's protection Society were brought before one of the police magistrates in Dublin last year. We would respectfully suggest to the very Rev. Mr. McEvoy and the Committee of the Anti-Proselytising Society to take advice upon this matter.

PROTESTANT MORALS—WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

(From the Tablet.)

Protestant declaimers at public meetings cry, down with Maynooth. Ladies petition Parliament to inspect nurseries, and release the innocent victims immured in their dread dungeons. We are told that the morality of Maynooth is shocking, and that all young persons educated, either in nurseries or in seminaries, under Priests, are indoctrinated only in vice. The moral Protestant is extensively troubled, and prays for an inquiry into matters with which he has nothing to do. It may be that in this he is more impudent than the thieves, and that his zeal for morals would find a fitting representative in the zeal of burglars for the security of the Bank of England.

It is admitted everywhere by everybody that youth is more impressionable than age, and that it receives the final direction of its course in the first impulses of its opening career. Therefore, says the Protestant, it is the more imperative to ascertain at once what is taught at Maynooth in order to remedy, as far as practicable, evils inflicted, and to guard against them for the future. Young men nurtured in vice will grow in it, and either die in their manhood, or continue as hoary-headed sinners, corrupt themselves, and always corrupting others. The knowledge of vice must be vicious in the young, for they will not treat it as science, but as practical lessons—pleasant at first, though not free from remorse, and in the end a permanent condition of their life.

The wickedness of Maynooth and of the Catholic seminaries is taken for granted—a Parliamentary inquiry is invited only as a devious excuse for measures already chosen. The Catholic youth is to be brought up in Protestant learning, free from the dogmas of a positive system, and uncorrected by the checks it contains. Yet it is just possible that Catholics may have some objections to the Protestant learning, and may desire something better than the Protestant discipline. The schools and universities of England are, no doubt, noble institutions, more wealthy and more frequented than their Catholic rivals, but, at the same time, there may be something

in the latter far too precious to be sacrificed, merely because Mr. Spooner hates Maynooth.

The scholars of Westminster are under the special protection of the Queen. The Chapter, that is the Protestant Chapter, of that place, watches over them, and Anglican Clergymen instruct them in good learning. Annually, about Christmas, the ingenious youth refresh their wearied intellects by a little theatrical amusement. It is a classical school, and their recreation is in harmony with their pursuits. They act a play, not a modern one—no importation from the immoral drama of France, or even one of English origin and form. They go to the pure fountains of antiquity, to the classical drama, not of Pagan, but of Pagan Rome. The foundation of Queen Elizabeth must be preserved in its purity; no admixture of Popish errors. These youths, from the age of twelve to eighteen, are at a dangerous period of their life, most easily impressible either by good or evil. The modern drama is not safe, English comedies are impure, foreign comedies are either Popish or immoral, and the sole resource is a comedy of Terence. It is not necessary, nor would it be tolerable, to describe the license and the fold of the plays which have come down under the name of Terence. They are simply beastly. Yet these are the recreations of the youth of Westminster at Christmas. Boys are set to study these plays, to commit them to memory, and to understand the minutest allusion. They are finally to act before a respectable audience, and to give utterance in Latin to thoughts and actions which they would blush to repeat in English. Boys represent prodigal and lascivious spendthrifts, harlots, pimps, and worse; speak their language, and describe their deeds. Sober and sedate fathers look on and admire, and applaud the young scapegrace, and the next morning pour forth their diatribes against the morals of Maynooth.

Further still, these boys grow up, and, in the course of time, come before the public as lawyers, as Ministers of heresy, or Ministers of State, as Superintendents, or as country gentlemen. Then they are highly virtuous and zealous for morals, and loud in their denunciations of Catholicism. They forget the play at Westminster, and their Latin; and so when the year comes round they care little for the filthy deeds, and the more filthy allusions. Vice in Latin is not English vice, and there is no Popery in it. It comes from heathen Rome, and has nothing to do with the Sovereign Pontiff and the Sacred College.

If Protestants are really zealous for the morality of their neighbors let them amend their own. Catholic boys are not indoctrinated in the vices of the heathens, nor are they brought up in the knowledge of sins, the bare recollection of which filled St. Paul with horror. We have allowed hitherto a singular license to the dominant sect; and, in consequence of it, we find ourselves on the defensive, instead of being the aggressors. They treat us as their inferiors, as if we lived merely by their favor. This is a state of things that ought not to continue, and the Protestant must learn to leave us alone, and to attend to his own affairs.



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