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# THE TRUE WITNESS ANDICATHOLIC ICHRONICLE. ----- FEBRUARY 6, (1857.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Fibularo vilostrina ------ ent FRANCE.

THE FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PA-RIS-Paris Jan. 10 .- The obsequies of the Archbishop of Paris were celebrated this morning, Jan 10th, in the presence of an immense crowd of people, who evidently wished to testify their respect for the venerable prelate who has been so suddenly taken from among them. The morning was gloomy and intensely cold, and the ground still covered with the hail and melted snow which had fallen during the night ; yet the bitterness and gloom of the weather did not prevent the approaches to the Archiepiscopal Palace and the Cathedral of Notre Dame from being thronged with a multitude.

The Ministers, a numerous deputation of the Senate, with Marshal Pelissier at their head ; deputations of the Council of State, of the Legislative Corps, of the Municipal Council of Paris, of the magistracy, the clergy of all the parishes of the diocese, the ecclesiastical colleges, and the other religious institutions were present. In the choir of the church were seated the Nuncio, the Bishops of Nancy, Beauvais, Amiens, Orleans, Chartres, Guadaloupe, Evreux, 'Toronio (Canada), Adras, Prussa in partibus, and Dardania in partibus. The Bishop of Blois, suffragan of the Archdiocese of Paris, was prevented by illness from attending. Among the higher lay functionaries were Marshal Magnan and General M'Mahon, the superior members of the magistracy, and the members of the Institute. It has been stated that the heart of the late prelate, which had been embalmed separately, was to be deposited in the church of the Carmes. It is now positively said that, at the request of the cure of St. Etienne-du-Mont, it will be placed in the latter church, after the coremony of its purification.

The papers give the following particulars of the assassin :---" In 1840, Verger, who was then 16 years of age, was placed in the Ecclesiastical seminary of St. Nicholas at Gentilly. As the period of his stay at the Seminary was drawing to a close some pieces of money were stolen ; he was accused and convicted of the robbery, and had in consequence to leave the seminary.

"The venerable Abbe Legrand, Cure of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, was kind enough then to receive him, although knowing the fault which he had committed, but the repentance the young man manifested appeared so sincere that the priest pardoned him, and carried his indulgence so far as to attach him to the church of St. Germain PAuxerrois. As a priest of that parish he was called upon to officiate as cross-bearer in the celebration of divine service at the chapel of the Tuileries. This post filled his mind, it appears, with hopes of speedy promotion; but, as his expectations were not realised, he fancied the Abbc Legrand was the cause of his disappointment, and, to be avenged, he addressed odious denunciations against him to the Procureur Imperial. That conduct caused him to be dismissed from the parish of St. Germain l'Auxerrois and the · diocese of Paris. After some months' suspension the Archbishop, who did not wish to be too rigorous, and who hoped that Verger had returned to better sentiments, sent him to the Bishop of Meaux, who gave him the cure of St. Servin. The cross-bearer of the Tuilleries considered himself humiliated by being sent to a village, and, thinking that his superiors had closed against hum the path to dignities, he spoke against them most violently ; and, not content with this, he attacked certain dogmas of the Church, and in his pulpit he held forth particularly against that of the Immaculate Conception. Interducted for this preaching, and also for the publication of a painphlet in which he attacked his superiors and the officers of justice with exceeding violence, his irritation became excessive. He determined on vengeance, and several times threats were uttered by him; but among the persons threatened the Archbishop was never named. He recently made a journey into Belgium, and he was there, on account of his antecedents, subjected to a secret surveillance on the part of the police; but nothing blameable was observed in his conduct. About 10 days before the crime, he returned from Belgium, and, coming to Paris, he took up his residence (not in the rue Racine, as first stated, but) at his brother's residence, Rue d'Anjou Dauphine .- During his stay there he never said anything which could cause his brother to suspect his horrible project." It is believed that the preliminary proceedings are so far advanced that the assassin will be put on his trial about the 20th or 25th of the present month (Jan.) As the prisoner confesses his crime, the trial probably will not last long. The defence made by his advocate will, no doubt, be that the crime was the act of a madman. The principal motive now alleged by the criminal himself was to avenge the oppression of the inferior classes of the clergy by the great dignitaries of the Church. Having been more than once reproved by his superiors, and particularly the Cure of St. Germain de l'Auxerrois, he first meant, he says, to have killed the last named, but on reflection he preferred a still higher victim. He wished as a member of the ecclesiastical democracy to give a terrible warning to the aristocracy of the Church. No trace of madness, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, has, I believe, been detected, further than the excitement of an act. The only instance in the French Church of an almost identical act occurred in the 6th century. Pretextal, Bishop of Rouen, whose name is found in the Roman Martyrology, and whose feast is celebrated on the 24th of February, was assassinated in 588, in his church, by his own Vicar-General. The Vicar-General was high in favor with Fredegunde, the wife of Chilperic I., and it was at her instigation that he committed the crime. The murder of Thomas A'Becket was. the work of laymen, and the massacre of the priests in the Chapel of the Carmes in the French. the slaying of a prelate almost at the foot of the altar, by the hand of a priest, and while engaged in divine service, is almost without precedent .----Co. Times.

Mgr. the Bishop of Enos, Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceanica, the intelligence of the martyrdom of the Rev. Father Chanel, the Pro-Vicar Apostolic of Central Oceanica. The Rev. Father was laboring in the conversion of the natives of Walli's Island, and indeed had succeeded in many cases in bringing over the natives, among others the King's own son, which it would appear roused the royal fury, and it is freely attributed to his orders that the Rev. Father has earned a martyr's crown. Some time previous to his death a fellow missionary mentioned to him that the intention of killing him was known. His answer was-You know what we read, in the life of one of the Saints. If, he was asked, any one came to announce to you that within an hour you would die, what would you do? I would continue to do as I am now doing, replied the Saint. Well, then, observed Father Chanel. let us imitate the Saint. The Rev. Father Chanel was of the Diocese of Belley, and was at one time Superior of the little Seminary of that Diocese. It would appear that the chief of the village, which Father Chanel inhabited, was not aware of the evil intentions of the King towards the good Father, and that when he learned the sad fate of his friend and missionary he mourped his death, and did all in his power to give him an

honorable sepulture. A census of the population of France has just been officially published. The total population is returned at 36,039,364 persons.

ITALY.

NAPLES .- The King of Naples has pardoned all political offenders. A serious commercial crisis exists. The Neapolitan war steamer Charles III. has blown up, or been blown up. Forty men were killed.

Baron Bentivenga, the leader of the recent insurrection in Sicily, was shot on the 20th of December, near Palermo. He died with courage, after having made his will. He leaves his property to his mother and his brothers. Before the execution he sipped a cup of coffee, and requested that his eyes might not be bandaged. --This was refused. He declared that he was the only leader of the insurrection, and he hoped the Government would show clemency to his companions.—Cor. Times.

The Piedmontese papers are put upon the qui vive by the success of the Catholic party in the canton of Fribourg, in Switzerland: it shows, they say, how small and insignificant is the faction which for these many years has been ruling in that canton, and exercising every kind of oppression on Catholics. Four years ago the Conservative party had a meeting, and stated their numbers at above 16,000 voters, on which occasion all the Liberal press proclaimed loudly that they could not muster 1,500. It appears by the recent elections, that of the 23,000 voters in the canton, 16,400 are on the Catholic side, while their persecutors could only muster the number of 6,200. The Armonia, of Turin, cites it as an example, as it doubtless is, of the manner in which a small body of agitators will terrify and rule a whole population of quiet citizens. It is just the same in Piedmont itself, where the great mass of the people are good Catholics, but they allow themselves to be governed by a handful of incendiaries, because they either know not how, or cannot bring themselves, to be stirring in po-litical questions. It is the old state of things, which was observed so long ago by Lord Clarendon, as accounting for the success of the innovaling party in England, during the long Parlia- to Naples, was not rather destined for Guipon.-ment. "The mischief of the thing was." ob- Correspondent of Weekly Register. ment. "The mischief of the thing was," observes his Lordship, " that those who hated the Bishops, hated them worse than the Devil but VERSAL ISQUISITION AGAINST THE ABUGES OF MACNETISM.

L'Ami de la Religion quotes from a letter of ed, being ordered beyond the lines of junks; the conduct of officers and mon, and thanks to the United States naval officers for their assistance in keeping order during the crisis, concludes his despatch, dated Nov: 14, with these remarks :-- " The command of the river being now in our hands, I have no other operation in immediate contemplation beyond the security and maintenance of our, position; and it will remain with Her Majesty's Government to determine whether the present opportunity shall be made available to enforce to their full extent the treaty stipulations which the Canton Government

has hitherto been allowed to evade with impunity. .....I heve endeavored, as briefly as its high im-portance will permit, to lay before their lordships every particular connected with my proceedings .--The original cause of dispute, though comparatively trifling, has now, from the injurious policy pursued by the Imperial High Commissioner, assumed so very grave an aspect, as to threaten the existence of amicable relations as regards Canton. Though I shall continue to take steps, in conjunction with her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, in the hope of being able to bring matters to a satisfactory termination, I shall be most anxious to receive the instructions of her Majesty's Government on this important question."

The Admiral encloses documents, pointing out that although the twelve men taken from the lorcha were eventually sent back, it was not in the public manner in which they had been carried away, and all appearance of an apology was pointedly avoided.-The deputy sent by the High Commissioner the Admiral refused to treat with, as he was a man of much inferior rank to his own.

Consul Parkes states that when demanding the eturn of the men taken from the lorcha, a display of force was made, and he was threatened with violence if he took them away. The High Commis-sioner declares the men were pirates, and sends depositions of special acts of piracy in which some of them had been engaged. Dr. Bowring, the English Superintendent, writes previous to the bombardment : "It appears, on examination, that the Arrow had no right to hoist the British flag ; the license to do so expired on the 27th of September, from which period she has not been entitled to protection. You will send back the register to be delivered to the Colonial office. But the Chinese had no knowledge of the expiry of the license; nor do they profess that they had any other grounds for interference than the supposition that the owner is not a British subject : that, however, is a question for this Government, who granted the register ; and it is clear that the Chinese have violated the 9th article of the Supplementary Treaty, which requires that all Chinese malfaisants in British ships shall be claimed through British authorities."

The despatches altogether occupy nearly twelve closely-printed columns of the Times.

Since I am on the subject of martyrdom, I will mention a circumstance which has just come to my knowledge in respect to Japan, and which I have learnt on the best authority. Every one knows how Christianity flourished there formerly, and with what cruchty it was attempted to extirpate it. The five volumes in which Bartoli, the Jesuit, relates the history of this persecution, now more than two centuries ago, show a zeal and fervency on the part of the Christian population, which has never been surpass-ed. It is a most interesting circumstance that the Russians, who visited Japan in the year before last, ascertained that all this cruelty had not entirely extirpated Christianity, and that these scenes of blood are still going on. The Russian Admiral was assured of this fact by a native who had been an eve-witness of the martyrdom of eight Christians, about the year 1835. They suffered all together, after having endured various tortures, which they bore with the greatest constancy. The person who gave this ac-count had himself been taken up and examined, in consequence of his having been several times in company with an old woman, who had been one of the chief agents in maintaining the constancy of the rest. Several places are mentioned where native Christians are supposed to exist, but they were obliged to observe the greatest secrecy; and in confirmation of this statement the Russians themselves saw in every town or village which they entered, a Government placard, announcing that "if any one joined the sect of the Christians, tortures and death awaited them." It is to be regretted that the armament which Lord Palmerston's philanthropy disposed him to send

may; deem it expedient in the Lord, with due atten- cause every inducement exists to cover them, if postion to the circumstances of places, times, land perserved from the corruption of their morals. Given at Rome in the Onalder, at the Vatican, August 4th, 1856. V. CARD. MACCHI.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH .-- A very strong feeling prevails in London against the exclusive manner in which the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been got up, and the exclusive machinery with which it is clogged. Another Company is being organized, with the intention of going direct to the shores of the United States, instead of passing through English Colonial possessions. This will place England and America on an equal footing, in a political point of view, and it is hoped that both the Government and people of the United States will give the new Company their best support.

ATROCIOUS CRUELTY PRACTISED IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK .- A report of the Committee of the Board of Common School Trustees at New York brings to light a most astounding instance of cruelty practised by the female teacher of a Common School in one of the Wards of the City, and said to be generally practised throughout several of the Schools. The Committee stated that it had been proved that the Teacher whose gross brutality was he object of reclamation, had ordered a talkative child to put its tongue on the hot stove, and when remonstrated with on her cruelty, she had advanced the lame excuse that the stove was not very hot. It was sufficiently so to blister the unruly and offending member of the poor child; and possibly was suf-ficiently hot on other occasions to blister and burn those little unfortunates who were subjected to the process of having their months closed by being subjected to this frightful punishment and torture. But it seems no remonstrance was made, or penalty in-flicted, on the monsters who committed this gross end was undoubtedly an effectual one; and, perhaps, do with their apparent indifference, or, perhaps they are so accustomed to the contemplation of acts of gross cruelty in various other forms that it did not strike their senses as forcibly as it would the inhabitants of another country, where the lash, the bowie-knife, and negro roasting are less known. The alities, and judging of a whole people by the traits exhibited by two or three of its number-if we were to do so in this case we should have in America the grossest types of cruelty and degradation ever presented in this world. The horror entertained for the knout of the Russian executioner, or the dungeons of Ferdinand or Bomba, would be insignificant compared with that which the hot stove of the New York School masters and School mistresses would inspire. -Toronto Colonist.

A MAN OF REFINED HABITS .- Wm. Munroe, a tall man very thinly clad in seedy black, and wearing, and snubbish nose a pair of bandaged rheumatic spectacles, was introduced to the justice by sub-constable 26, as a person who set the laws of sobricty at defiance, and those made for the good ordering of the city and the quiet of its people, at nought, by falling in the gutter-leaning occasionally against a lamp post or the railings of an area and roaring out now and then, some snatches of a song, the burden of which was composed in a language that must have been in use prior to that great event recorded in sacred history, namely, the confusion of the origi-Mail tongue, on the plain of Shinar. To this charge Mr. Murroe pleaded that he was a teacher of the "dead language" and had been on the preceeding evening grinding a young gentleman who was preparing for college, in the purest idiom of that heroic, poetical and sublime tongue-that after business his pupil with a few intellectual friends had a Ridotto to pay as it were a tribute to the muses who were confessedly Grecians, and it should be admitted, with regret, that Bacchus-the jolly scoundrel-was not forgotten, and perhaps he went a little too deep in his imbibations (?) on the occasion, and was therefore not quite as correct in his movements as a dancing master would require, but then as to the singing it was no more than a ritornello which he was humming to himself as he stood gazing up at the pale chaste goddess Luna taking her course through the blue ethereal and star-spangled vault of Heaven and as to an odd fall or so, he doubted not he had met with some such accident as his wardrobe required some extra applications of the brush that morning previous to his appearance before their Under those peculiar circumstances he honors. honed that the Justices would not take a severe cognizance of the fault which was one of the most rare occurrence so far as he was individually concerned for he would assure the Justices on his honor that he was a man of refined taste, and was not in the habit of making a "baste" of himself. The Constable swore that Mr. Munroe was most decidedly drunk, and as to what gentleman termed humming, it was more like the grumblings of a bear than it resembled any kind of noise made by a human being. It was both loud and discordant.

sible, with the closest veil of secresy. But enough is tion to the circumstances of places; times, i and per-sons, let them apply every endeavor to repress and, root up these abuses; of magnetism, i that the Lord's, flock may be defended from the enemy, the deposition of faith may be kept safe, and the Faithful be pra-of faith may be kept safe, and the Faithful be pra-tored for the computing of their morple is be pra-of faith may be kept safe, and the Faithful be pra-tored for the computing of their morple is be pra-tored for the computing of their morple is be pra-vating notions on the subject of marging and innovating notions on the subject of marriage is mani-Given at Rome in the Chancery of the Holy Office festly becoming wide-spread among the followers of the new faith, and, unless some measures are taken to check this tendency; the result will be a perversion of opinion and a demoralization of manners, involv-

ing the gravest consequences to society. The spiritual manifestations of the present day, whatever; may be their real character, (and on that point we do not wish to express an opinion, are not point we do not wish to express in opinion, are not without their parallels in the past. In almost all ages, and among all nations, men have received, or have professed to receive, communications from the spiri-tual world. The possibility, the reality, of such communications was never doubted, until in the last century the infidel philosophy of France became diffused through the educated classes of Christendom, engendering a materialistic scepticism, against which the spiritualism of our day is only a reaction, and a return to old modes of thought. As is upt to be the case with reactions, it has gone to excess, and whenever in the past the tendency to Spiritualism has been carried to excess, the inevitable accompaniment has been an attack, upon the vital and central principle of society—the marriage relation. It was so in the fanatical out-breaks of Spiritualism in the middle ages. It was so with the Anabaptists in the sixteenth contury, and with the Illuminati in the eighteenth. In our own day it is so with the followers of Hofaker in Germany, and with the Mormons, whose peculiar doctrines of the sexes are all based on professed communications from the Spiritual world. This peculiar propensity of Spiritualism, together with its aptness to cause insanity, are evils of themselves sufficient to induce all thoughtful and prudent person to beware of inconsiderately engaging themselves in experiments with its doubtful and dangerous phenomena .-- Boston Atlus.

Widows .- Do you think moire antique becoming on a widow? said a young widow to Mrs. Partington, cruelty. The Committee record the fact that chil-dren were frequently so punished for talking in med, and a bonnet of the latest mode. The old lady school, and do not seem to have been very much scanned her attentively through her glasses before horrified at it. The means taken to accomplish the she answered—' More antic,' she said at length, and her finger raised up like a note of exclamation, 'I the admiration of the fact shewn had something to should think less antic would be more becoming in a do with their apparent indifference, or, perhaps they widow. Widows more antic must be then spoken of by Paul to Timothy, who will marry. Well, well, let 'em though ; where a woman has once married with a congealing and warm heart,'-looking struight at the rignd profile of the corporal on the wall-' and one that beats responsible to her own, she will never Americans are in the habit of individualising nation- | want to enter the maritime state again. There was a tremulous tear in his her, like a dew drop on a morning glory, the finger fell to her side, and she turned to look out of the window after Ike, who was sailing a shingle boat in a rain water tub, with a garden toad as a passenger. The young widow withdrew to read what Paul had said, evidently disgusted with the dame's misapprehension of the question, though there was a lesson to her in the blunder.

> A seeming modesty is a surer evidence of vanity than a moderate degree of assurance. A gnat that planted itself upon the horn of a buil, very civily begged the bull's pardon ; but rather than incommode you, says he, I'll remove.

> SIGN OG THE TIMES .-- A gentleman of highly respectable exterior in a first-class railway carriage, the train having arrived at the terminus, and the guard demanding the passengers' tickets, by a slight mistake. arising from inadvertance , produces his ticket-of-leave-Punch.

> The income-tax officials are the politest men in the world ; they over-rate everybody.

DUTCH PROVERDS .- Stealing never makes a man rich, alms never makes a man poor, and prayer never hinders a man's business.

IFWe invite our readers to the perusal of Dr. Aver's advertisements which appear in the columns of our paper. They deserve attention as treating of what interests us all, and from a sources which all have long respected. The Doctor is well known as one of the leading Chemists of this country, who devotes his great acquirements to the discovery and manufacture of remedies for popular use. The unparalelled success which has followed his labors is too well known in this community to need any elucidation from our pen .- Washington Co. Observer.

Bishops, hated them worse than the Devil, but that those who loved them did not love them so Roman and Universal Inquisition, held in the Con-much as they did their dianers."—Correspondent vent of S. M. Supra Minervan, their Eminences the of Weekly Register.

It does not seem that the influence of the "liberal" Catholics who are at the head of affairs in Piedmont, has done much to promote tolica, that the number of prisons is not at all in proportion to the increased number of delinquents; hence a project has been made to enlarge them, the execution of which, says the of magnetism to which many of the moderns apply, Opinione (a radical sheet of Turin) would cost more than ten million francs. The Opinione, however, thinks it better to avoid this expense, future things can be discovered by the art, or impoby converting the convents from which the religious have lately been expelled, into jails. After all, there is something to reform even in Piedmont.-Pittsburg Catholic.

## GERMANY.

STRANGE, IF TRUE .- The Hamburg News contains a letter dated Berlin, of the 10th ult., which gives us the following rather improbable piece of intelligence: "Some of the minutes of the General Conference of the Lutheran communities, which took place in May last, have just been published. It appears from these that the ' conference' was of opinion that auricular confession should be re-established, and that the Clergymen should be invested with the power of hearing the confessions of their flocks, and of pronouncing excommunication."

### CHINA.

Tuesday's Gazette contains the despatches giving the full account of the bombardment of Canton, and other proceedings of Admiral Seymour. In a lengthened despatch, the Admiral gives a very lucid and connected account of his proceedings. From these it appears that the Chinese offered little resistance to any direct attack upon their forts, but made several clandestine attempts to set fire to the shins. Strict orders were given to the scamen and marines not to molest the persons or property of the inhabitants. and the Admiral bears testimony to their forbear mind which accompanies the commission of such ance and good conduct. At midnight on the 3rd of November "an explosion took place in a small boat inserted under the platform of the clubhouse,

where the scamen and marines are lodged. It was oridently intended to blow up and set fire to the building. Fortunately, it did no damage beyond slightly burning one of the sentries. All the Chinese boats which had heretofore been allowed to remain unmolested round the factory sea wall were now driven away." On the 8th a hold attempt was made to destroy our ships with firecrafts :-- " Four were sent down with the tide; one was anchored close ahead of the Barracouta, and, but for the promptitude with which her cable was slipped, might have been productive of disastrous consequences ----One raft burnt at her anchor, the others drifted clear to leeward. To prevent a similar occurrence, I caus d revolution was the act of a ferocious mob; but a line of junks to be drawn across the river, both above and below the squadron. One of the junks in the upper boom was burnt by a stinkpot thrown on board on the morning of the 12th, and two fire boats

-July 30th, 1856 .- At the great meeting of the Holy Cardinals Inquisitors-General against heretical pravity over the whole Christian world, after having ripely examined those things which, from all parts, were reported to them by men worthy of credit, concerning the experiments of magnetism, decreed that public morality. We see from the Civilta Cat- these present Encyclical Letters should be uttered to all Bishops towards restraining the abuses of magnetism.

For it has been found that a certain new kind of superstition has been introduced from the phenomena not for the sake of developing physical science, as would be proper, but for the sake of deceiving and seducing men in the idea that secret, remote, and sition of magnetism, especially by the aid of weak women, who depend solely on the magnetiser's nod. Some answers in particular cases have already been given concerning this matter by the Holy See, by which those experiments are reproved as illicit which are made to obtain an end either non-natural

or immoral, or by use of unlawful means. Thus, in similar cases, it was decreed, April 21st, 1841, that the use of magnetism, as exposed, is not lawful. Thus the Holy Congregation decided on prohibiting cer-tain books obstinately disseminating these errors.

But since, beside particular cases it was necessary to decide generally on the use of magnetism, it was resolved, by way of rule, on the 28th July, 1847, that all error, all soothsaying, all express or implied in-vocation of the fiend being excluded, the use of magnetism, viz., the simple act of employing physical means otherwise lawfol, is not morally forbidden, provided it do not tend to an illicit or in any way bad end. But the application of purely physical principles and means to really supernatural things and effects, is a wholly unlawful and heretical decoption.

Although by this general decree the lawfulness or unlawfulness of the use or abuse of magnetism is sufficiently explained ; yet the malice, of men has so far increased, that neglecting the lawful desire of knowledge, and rather pursuing things curious, to the great injury of their souls and loss of civil society, they boast that they have got some principle of prophecying or divining. Hence these weak women, delivered over by not always modest gesticulations to the delusions of sonnambulism and clairvoyance as they call it, prate that they behold things invisible and with rash daring presume to discourse on religion itself, to evoke the souls of the dead, to receive their unswers, to discover things unknown and far distant, and to practice other superstitions of the kind, with the certain result of gaining by their divinations great profit for themselves and their mas ters.

In all these things, whatever art or illusion they use, when physical means are employed for nonnatural purposes, there is a wholly unlawful and heretical deceit, and a scandal against good morals.

Therefore, in order to restrain efficaciously this great evil, most ruinous both to religion and to civil ocicity, the Pastoral solicitude, vigilance, and zeal of all Bishons ought, as much as possible, to be roused. Wherefore, as far as by the aid of Divine grace the Ordinaries in each, place are able, now by the This led to all boats, with which the river is throng- now by the use of legal remedies, according as they

Mr. Munroe pitied the ignorance of the Constable who seemed to be unaware of the fact that the sweetest harmony was produced by discord.

The magistrates regretted that they were compelled to impose a penalty on a man of Mr. Munroe's erudition, musical taste, and personal appearance, but it would be a small one as he had never been previously before the bench. He should pay one penny and costs. The fine was paid and Mr. Munroe left the court.

SPIRITUALISM .- In the village of Ludlow, in Western Massachusetts, a singular manifestation of the peculiar influence of the S ritualistic doctrines now so extensively diffused in the community, was made public last week. A widower in Springfield professed to have received a communication from his departed wife, informing him that her spirit had taken possession of the body of a married woman residing at Ludlow, towards whom, in consequence, he was fully entitled to claim the ositi n and authority of a hus band. It does not appear from the narrative, as we find it in the papers, what became, or was supposed to become, of the proper and original spirit of the We are left uninformed as to whe-Ludlow woman. ther that evacuated the premises at the approach of the usurping spirit from Springfield, or whether the two souls continue to occupy the tenement in common

However that may be, the husband of the Ludlow voman, who is himself a zealous Spiritualist, on being told of the extraordinary spiritual transformation that had befallen his wife, promptly surrendered her into the conjugal possession of the Springfield widower, by whom she was received as his own wife, clothed with another woman's body. A sister of the transformed wife-the Ludlow wife, we mean-appears to have been implicated in this strange affair, which at length aroused the attention and the wrath of the neighbors, who broke up the spiritual "circle," by tarring and feathering the Springfield man, riding him out of town on a rail, and giving warning to the woman to depart forthwith.

There is reason to believe that transactions of this nature, not, of course, precisely similar in detail, but similar in character, are becoming alarmingly freexploded alongside the Niger at 9 a.m. on the 13th. | warnings of paternal charity, now by severe reproof, | quent among the disciples of Spiritualism. Probably not one-tenth of those that occur are made public, be-

# DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS IN TEXAS.

TRAVIS CO., TEXAS, JUNE 13, 1854.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gentlemen :- This is to certify that my mother had been subject to veriodical attacks of sick headache for a great many years ; all the usual remedies failing to give relief, one of your pamphlets accidentally falling into her hands, she at once determined to try DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, prepared by you, and immediately procured a box, from the use of which she received great benefit and so long as she continued to use them was entirely relieved.

We have now been in Travis Co., Texas, for the last four years, and not being able to procure these valuable pills, her attacks of sick headache have again returned-for some time back has been gradually getting worse-and has determined me to send to you for a few boxes of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills. I herewith enclose you one dollar, for which you will please send me Pills per return mail. Address Austin, Texas,

I think you would do well to establish an agency in Austin; the Pills are well known here, and would meet with ready sale. MEREDITH W. HENRY. KJ-Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M-LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufac-MEREDITH W. HENRY. tured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBORGH, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS. [24] FLEMING BROS. LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

WATSON'S

TEN DOLLAR FAMILY SEWING MACAINE, FOR SALE,

T the MONTRAL TOOL STORE, No 275 ST PAUL STREET, Sign of the "Hammer." Ample printed directions for using them. ALEX. BRYSON.

Feb. 5, 1857.

# BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR of the SISTERS of the HOLY Names of JESUS and MARY, at LONGUEUIL, will be held in one of their BOARDING SCHOOL DE-PARTMENTS, on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the month of FEBRUARY next. Longueuil, Jan. 19th, 1857.

# TEACHER WANTED,

For the school at Caughnawaga, a Catholic teacher with good testimonials, is required. The salary offer-ed is £50, per annum, with house, garden and perhaps. some other little advantages. Address to the Rev. P. Antonns, Missionary, Caughnawaga. Jun. 22hd, 1857