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REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE PROTESTANT BIBLICAL MANIA OF THE BRITISH OFFICERS OF OUR INDIAN ARMY-MUTINY OF THE HINDOO SOLDIERS.

The Times of Wednesday morning gives the report of a debate in the House of Lords, in which additional evidence is furnished of the insane bigotry by which England everywhere attempts, through the agency of money, insult, and persecution, to force her Bible on all who differ from her own varying, incongruous forms of religion. Since the organization of the Bible Society in 1804, Jew, Pagan, Catholic, have in turn been the objects of missionary labors: but the history of every nation which they have ever visited has but one page in reference to the character of this movement, namely, that after years of wicked exertion, after the malignant expenditure of tens and hundreds of thousands of pounds their revolutionary intrigues, their proverbial calumnies, their notorious lies, and their systematic bribery of the most infamous and abandoned characters, have invariably led to their universal disgrace, and to their final expulsion. The continued exposure of their system, and its ultimate failure in every country where they have been received, has been amongst the means arranged by a wise Providence of defeating the success of an unholy combination, which has menaced the Gospel, and has imperilled the throne in several Catholic kingdoms of Europe. Already, Austria, Bavaria, Naples, all Italy, France, Spain and Portugal have shaken off, what the Continental journals have branded as "the diseased scum of an atrocious impiety," so that the word English Biblical, in these several countries, is identified, without doubt, with every idea which goes to form the aggregate expression of hypocrisy, profligacy, infidelity, and blasphemy. If any one fancy that I am not painting this picture in just coloring, let him read the Austrian, the Neapolitan, and the Florentine journals, and he will at once admit that I am copying a horrible original: and that the generosity of the Irish constitution, and the Christian charity of the Irish people, could produce no pencil to give full expression to the fiendish iniquity which everywhere meets the eye of the observer along the red track of their opprobrious profession.

Their signal expulsion from the Catholic coun-

tries of Europe since the year 1850, has congretheir entire force, as it were, in Ireland and has, therefore, concentrated on this small Island the most powerful scheme which Protestantism has as yet devised against the poor, persecuted, but devoted, invincible Catholics of our country. In every department of Protestant society, a combined movement has been made to proselytize the Irish Catholic; and in every department they have signally, universally failed .-The political, the social, the agricultural, the mercantile, the naval, the military, the educational sections, all have sent their auxiliary aid in converging force to one focus of accumulated acting power: the cholera, too, the famine, the fever. the extermination, the emigration, the poorhouse, all seemed to lend succor to the spirit of darkness which has been evoked during the past season of Ireland's deepest woes. And yet, altho' the whole population was tried in the furnace of this disastrous period, Ireland comes forth in the year 1857 purified by the trial, and eminently triumphant above the malice of the enemy. To the man who reasons on this infliction of Ireland from a mere temporal view of the case, his mind seeks in vain for a solution of the never-ending misfortunes of our country: be begins to think there is a political hell below a hell which Ireland has not yet reached: and that she can never emerge from this unfathomable depth except by one of those organic changes and political eruptions which once in a century sinks the overlaying surface and raises, at the same time, the burning volcanic bottom to the top. Such a person's reasons on premises in which the Governor of Creation and the Father of mankind-God-is entirely omitted. But if the Christian element be admitted into the ratiocipation on Ireland's late struggles, if the Providence of the Creator could be studied, if the records of Heaven could be consulted, it would perhaps be found that the two million and a half of the Irish population which have disappeared within seven years from the land of their fathers, have added the brightest gem to the ancient crown of Ireland's glory. It would perhaps be seen that God has taken, during these seven years, more Irish children to Himself than during any corresponding period of her most prosperous civilization; and hence that the infliction of national wrongs and national trials has added, before Heaven, the brightest page to her illustrious history, while, at Bengal territory, and Ican come to no other concluthe same time, and by the same equal justice, it has laid up before the same arbiter a day of retribution commensurate with the crying persecu-religion of the natives. It is impossible to come to tion and the bleeding cruelties of their relentless any other conclusion. Now, what has the Governenemies. Besides, those who have survived, and ment done to put an end to that erroneous impresemigrated, have found a home beyond the two sion? When the 19th Regiment was disbanded at Barrackpore, there was a passage in a long official friendly oceans which have borne them to the paper emanating from the Governor-General in Countries agreed. The noble earl did not ex-Western and Southern hemispheres: there they cil, and read to the soldiery, which was to the effect aggerate the effects likely to have been produced in

have met a brother in the stranger: there they form a new people, a new kingdom, which affords a shelter to their unfortunate kindred in coming time. The whole history of this distressing national record is the history of England's bigotry, England's disgrace: and whenever her bribed historians publish the greatness of England's name, the extent of her dominions, the liberty of her constitution, the justice of her laws, and the prosperity of her commerce, the foreign statesman can, in triumphant irony and in heartrending truth, point to ber deserted villages, her crowded poorhouses, her appalling emigrant ships, carrying away the flower of the youth of her peasantry. Above all, the foreign statesman can, in gibing satire mark the liberty of conscience in England by the calumnies of her Ecclesiastical Press, the persecution of the State Church, the violence of her Bible Societies, and the political exclusion of her laws.

I have been led into the foregoing observations from the debate in the House of Lords as reported in the Times of Wednesday. There the reader will see that the Governor-General of India, Lord Canning, belongs to a missionary society to proselytize the Hindoos: and as a mat-ter of course has sent his subscription to carry on the movement. No doubt every Christian should rejoice to learn that the name of Christ was made known to the Pagan: but in this meritous effort see how England is defeated by her old dominant tyranny. She commences the work by insult, by the cash, the eternal cash, the old bribe: and the result is that the whole native Hindoo Indian army is on the eve of irrepressible mutiny. The reader of the Catholic Telegraph must remember that on last Saturday week an article appeared, describing the same kind of an insult to the Catholic soldiers of the East India Company of the Presidency of Madras .-The military commander of the district ordered the children of the Catholic soldiers to attend the Protestant schools, under a penalty of withdrawing the Government allowance to these children-viz., three pounds annually for each child. The parents of ninety-two children refused to comply with the order, and on that same day the Government officer struck their names off the pension list; and thus the the children of one or two regiments were punished by the withdrawal of the annual sum from the faithful Catholic soldiers of £276. In fact, this phrenzy of Biblicanism cannot be cured unless by some signal catastrophe such as is now feared in India; and England may soon find to her cost that the Law-Church by the revenues of eight and a-half milions of money oppresses her at home, and will in due time end in results fatal to the character of the nation and to the interest of the throne. The old Biblical Lord Canning has received a salutary lesson from Lord Ellenborough, who was himself a Governor of India; in his speech the whole case of the old Biblical Governor-General and the old Biblical Colonels is developed and exposed:—

THE MUTINIES IN INDIA .- The Earl of Ellenborough-I was in hopes that it would not be necessary to draw your lordship's attention, even for a single moment, to the lamentable events which have recently taken place in India; but more recent ac counts, which I only perused last night, have given so grave a character to the mutinies which have occured in that country that I cannot consistently with my duty abstain from asking a question of the noble earl who represents the Government in this house. Such of your lordships as have attended to the recent accounts from India must have read with much regret and pain the account of the mutiny of the 19th Regiment at Berhampore; you must have watched with great apprehension the march of that regiment to Barrackpore and its disbandment, under circumstances of the most perilous character, in the presence of five other native regiments. You must have looked with apprehension at similar appearances of mutiny in the Madras and Bombay armies; but that which has most alarmed me, and which gives a more serious character to all these appearances of insubordination is that which has only come to our knowledge within the last few hours. I read in the latest accounts from India, that between the 16th and 25th of April there were seven incendiary fires, and that the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry was in open mutiny .--How it can be possible that a regiment having no more than 400 sabres could for one half hour be in a state of open mutiny in the cantonment of Meerut is what I cannot comprehend. At that station there is I believe a force of 54 guns, 42 of European, and 12 of native Artillery; there is a regiment of European cavalry, the Carabineers; a battalion of the 60th Regiment, Queen's troops; and two regiments of native infantry. The Officer who commands that division had the means of putting down any mutiny in halfan-hour. Open mutiny is open war and it is to be met only as open war carried on by an enemy in the field. I cannot but think there must have been some strange misrepresentation and exaggeration in the accounts we have received from India. I have, however, looked most carefully into all the statements which we have received as to these mutinies in the sion than that the source of all that discontent and mutiny is the apprehension that there is an intention on the part of the Government to interfere with the

that no one could pretend that the Government had at any time endeavored to interfere with the religion of the people; but I cannot find that any notification has been made, as it should have been at the quarters of every regiment and throughout the country, of the determination of the Government to adhere to its ancient policy of respecting the feelings and prejudices of the natives. I see no trace of there having been any general notification to the effect.— It has been left entirely to the officers at the different stations to make any notification as they should think fit under the circumstances. But that course was not taken, and although I absolve the Government of India as a Government from any intention to interfere with the religion of the natives. I must say that there have been of late—and daily increasing of late-circumstances which were calculated to excite in the minds of the natives great apprehension upon that subject. I saw in a newspaper which I read yesterday the names of six or eight colonels, and of important persons in the civil administration of the country high in office, mentioned as being connected with missionary operations, and to my astonishment—I can scarcely believe it now to be true, though I saw it distinctly stated in the papers, that the Governor-General himself, Lord Canning, largely subscribes to every society which has for its object the conversion of the natives. My lords, the Governor-General of India can do nothing in his individual capacity. (Hear, hear.) He cannot separate himself from his public character as Governor-General. He is essentially the Government of the country. No one looks to anybody else. There may be others who think that they are of importance, but they are not. The only man looked to in India is the Governor-General. It is not in India alone, but more particularly in India, that it is generally understood that if a man at the head of the Government carnestly desires anything, it is his intention to enforce his desire and to effect his purpose. I deem that fact of these subscriptions of Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India, to societies, having for their object the conversion of the natives, if it be true, to be one of the most dangerous things which could have happened to the security of our Government in India. We must maintain that Government as we have acquired it, by acting on the principles of Akhbar; but we cannot maintain it by attempting to act on the principles of Aurungzeb. You may depend upon it that if persons holding high office in the Government of India, and, above all, at the head of the Government, are permitted to act on this principle, and to indulge their own personal feelings—I do not doubt but they may be acting from conscientious motives-for the purpose of changing the religion of the people, you will see the most bloody re volution which has at any time occurred in India.— The English will be expelled from India; and, expelled from that country, they will not leave behind them a dozen sincere converts to Christianity. The question which I wish to put to the noble earl opposite is, whether instructions have been sent, or will forthwith be sent to India directing the different Goarmy throughout the country, that the Government will for the future, as in times past, protect all its subjects in the undisturbed exercise of their religion. Earl Granville-I have always been the first to express my admiration of the strong feelings by which the noble earl is actuated, and of the sincerity

with which be advocates anything which he conceives to be of advantage to the Indian empire; but do think that he has acted on this occasion somewhat without consideration; and that the remarks which he has just made must have a mischievous tendency in India. Certainly, they can have as good result, and I do think there is considerable in convenience in bringing questions before Parliament based merely upon telegraphic information. There is no doubt that this great application of science is attended with this inconvenience, that it is impossible entirely to rely upon the truth of any information which is forwarded merely by telegraph. No information, as to the statement made by the noble earl having reached the Government, except by telegraph, it would be unwise of me to say how far I believe a great deal of that statement to be exagge-rated. What astonished me was the attack made upon the Governor-General by the noble earl in the remarks which he made-remarks in which I entirely concur-as to the sacrifice of the really important interests of the country in what may be termed misguided attempts to proselytize the natives. I helieve -although himself a sincerely religious man-there is no man more likely to act with judgment than Lord Canning. (Hear, hear.) I do not speak so much from my knowledge of the noble lord as from the public and private letters which I have had the advantage of reading on these very points. I do not know whether he has subscribed to any missionary society, or under what circumstances such subscription may have been made, but I know that he has to deplore rumors which have been circulated of the most unfounded and ridiculous character, and which will gain some strength by the attack made upon him by a person of the eminence of the noble earl. It was said that the Governor-General bad left this country under a pledge to Lord Palmerston that he would do his best to convert the whole of the native population of India (a laugh.)

The Earl of Malmesbury thought that, seeing the noble earl opposite had told them that the most unjustifiable rumors were in circulation respecting the feelings and opinions held by the Governor-General of India with regard to the religious condition of the natives of that country, they were deeply indebted to his noble friend (Lord Ellenborough) for having afforded the Government an opportunity of contradicting such rumors. The noble earl opposite said we ought not to take for granted the truth of all the statements transmitted by the electric telegraph; but the rumors respecting the Governor-General of India on this subject did not rest on such dispatches only; he had seen it stated in letters from India that Lord Canning had subscribed to an association having for its object the conversion of the natives .--Their lordships were perfectly aware how religious a man Lord Canning was, and they also knew that he was a man of calm judgment and great caution—
(hear, hear.) If, however, he had been led by his
religious and conscientious feelings to join any asreligious and conscientious feelings to join any association of the kind described, he must say he would have committed a grave error, considering the posi-

India had the Governor-General subscribed to such associations; for those persons who were engaged in conscientious and estimable exertions to convert the inhabitants of India would scarcely be able to refrain from giving themselves strength and power by quoting his name in their intercourse with the people-(hear, hear.) Knowing, however, Lord Canning's caution and judgment, he could not believe that he had been guilty of so imprudent an act as to mix himself up personally with these associations; and as a friend of Lord Canning's, he could not regret that the noble earl opposite had had an opportunity of contradicting the rumors that were in circulation

The Marquis of Lansdowne agreed with the noble earl that it was impossible to overrate the importance that the conduct of Lord Canning in this matter should stand unimpeached. One in his high position should hold himself aloof from any such associations as those which had been referred to. Indifference in such matters in his public position was one of the first duties of his Government, nor should he in any degree or by any act of his give countenance to such reports as seemed most unaccountably and mysteriously to have prevailed in India (hear, hear.) He begged their lordships to suspend their judgments till they had specific information as to the associations and societies to which Lord Canning had subscribed. They would not be prepared to say that he should subscribe to nothing in India, or that the government should define at once to what he should subscribe and to what he should not (hear, hear.)-But this he had to say, from not one only, but from repeated communications, both private and public, recently received from Lord Canning, that there was not a man in England - not even the noble carl himself-who was more aware of the danger of countenance being given to such movements than he was, From day to day he had a full sense of the danger before his eyes, and he showed the greatest anxiety that it should not be possible for any one to deduce from his conduct the inference that he would be guilty of such a charge as the noble earl had brought forward. Having the strongest public and private friendship for Lord Canning, he was yet prepared to state that if by any error or mistake of judgmentwhich he did not believe, and which he would not believe without proof—Lord Canning had so acted as to give countenance to such a belief as the noble earl inferred, he would no longer deserve to be con-tinued in his office as Governor-General of India-(bear, hear.)

From these extracts, taken from the debate referred to, I think a clear case of exciting mutiny in Ireland amongst the Catholic soldiers and the Catholic police has been made out against Government officer who joins any association which seeks, by insult to our feelings, and lies against our creed, to change the religion of the Catholics of Ireland. If it be wrong in Lord be explained? Must we also have recourse to Canning to attempt, by his subscription, to pro- some occult and unknown causes? to some new wrong in Lord Carlise, by a five pound subscription, to join the Soupers of the Coombe: and if | mant in the bosom of creation? This would be it be a "grave mistake of Colonels of Regiments openly to confess our own ignorance, and to send to identify themselves with these associations at back the problem into the realm of those many Madras," it must be the same mistake if Lord Seaton, the Commander of the Forces, did the same thing in Dublin. If certain premises of political logic must end in the disastrous conclusion complained of in India, it must be admitted that the same result from the same premises cannot be avoided in Ireland. And if a Hindoo (as a rule thing at all about them. But there are still of the British Government) must not be disturb-

d by insult in his conscientious Paganism, I trust that, at least, equal protection shall be conceded by the same Government to the Catholics of Ireland. But perhaps Dr. Whately, who is such an adept at logic, may say, that in Ireland one condition in the Indian premises is wanted in the Irish syllogism, namely, "there is no mutinu in Ireland." I admit in a great measure the force of the remark of our metropolitan Aristotle: and hence in order to urge our position with an irresistible purity of political reasoning, all that is wanted on our part, in order to secure Government protection for our creed, is to create a mutiny in the Irish army and in the Irish police!!! should like to challenge a Souper-General to a Thesis on this subject in the Rotundo: I having on my side ten Catholic magistrates from Kells, Cork, and Kilkenny, and he being supported on his part by ten Colonels of the stamp referred to in the speech of Lord Ellenborough. I should frame the contested proposition on the ideas of the speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne, viz., military insubordination, and not submission to the discipline of the service, is the soldier's security for the profession of his faith in the army." In the meantime, I shall be auxious to inform or yellow, or if a given hour belong to the night Lord Ellenborough at the next favorable opportunity of the unendurable insults every day heap- reasons, that to know the nature of an effect it ed on the Catholics of Ireland by the flagitious is not at all necessary to pass through the limits hypocrites who infest all our lanes and our garrets; and I shall supply him with admitted documents, printed and published, from which he will it has the characters peculiar to that category. see at a glance, whether our chief governors and Now this same thing is true in the matter we our military supreme commanders are free from are speaking about. We cannot tell to what the charge brought against Lord Canning and point the forces of nature reach: but neverthehis military subordinates. I shall supply him less when we are given a fact, we can often from with the names of the county constabulary who certain of its characters tell with certainty that follow the Soupers, protecting them in the streets, it is preternatural. And to speak of our own during their gross insults to the people; and I problem, among the phenomena of the speaking hone to be enabled to transmit to him the seve- tables there are several in which these characters ral Catholics who have been fined and imprisoned are to our mind most manifest. Such are all

MODERN NECROMANCY.

(Translated from the Civilia Cattolica.) (CONTINUED.) It seems clear from what we have already

said, that among all the hypothesis and theories brought forward to explain naturally the phenomena included under the name of American Spiritualism, there is not one which is sufficient for the object, that is to say, which explains them all; since if one of them happens to account for some of the phenomena, it always leaves not a few others altogether unexplained and inexplicable. Certainly, we must make a great allowance in the facts which are related for imposture, lies, exaggeration and hallucinations; but after this defalcation there still remains so large a surplus, that if we were to deny its reality, we should have to refuse all credit to our senses, and to human testimony. Of these facts a part may be explained by the mechanical or mechanico-physiological theory: but a much larger part remains behind which cannot be made to fit in with this explanation. Such are all those phenomena in which either the effects produced are evidently too great for the mechanical power which had to call them forth, as the dancing and violent agitation of heavy and well-balanced bodies produced are by a slight touch or pressure of the hands, or efforts and motions produced without any contact, and therefore without any mechanical impulse whether mediate or immediate; or, finally, the effects are such that they manifest in the author of them an intelligence and will distinct from that of the experimenters. To explain these three orders of effects there remains the theory of magnetism: but however generously we may make concessions to it, and even if we were blindly to admit all the gratuitous hypothesis upon which it is founded and all the errors and absurdities of which it is made up, all the portentous faculties which it attributes to the human will, to the nervous fluid, or to whatever other magnetic agent, it will never be able with its principles to explain how a table magnetized by a medium manifests an intelligence and will of its own in its motions; that is to say, one distinct, nay, sometimes contrary and superior to the intelligence and will of the medium. How then are these phenomena to and unforeseen unfolding of faculties and laws which have been hitherto almost inert or dorenigmas which the poor mind of man has never been able nor ever will be able to unravel. And we do not at all hesitate to confess our ignorance with regard to many of the phenomena, the nature of which is so ambiguous and so obscure, that it appears to us the wiser way to say noothers, in which we think it not difficult to find the way to the solution. It is quite true that it is impossible to find this in the circle of natural causes; but why should we hesitate in such cases to seek for it among those which are beyond nature? Or shall we be frightened at the difficulty which the adversaries of the supernatural and sceptics allege, saying in this as in several other cases: that we cannot define the boundaries of the power of nature, that the fields which physical science has yet to discover is boundless, that no one knows the limits of the natural order, so as to be able precisely to indicate when the preternatural order commences? The answer to this difficulty is easy. Be it so that as one can assign the precise line which divides these two orders of things the natural and the preternatural; it does not follow from this that we can never define with certainty whether a given effect belong to the one rather than to the other: Who can distinguish in the rainbow the precise limits where one colour ends and another begins? or who can determine the exact instant in which the day dies and night is born? No one would be so simple as to infer from this that we cannot know if such and such a zone of the Iris be red or the day. And this for the simplest of all of the beginning and ending of the category to which it belongs, but it is quite enough to see if the same time shows an intelligence and will altogether proper to itself; that is to say, superior or contrary to or in some other manner

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distinct from the human intelligence and will ordered. So the mediums and experimentary to the mediums and experimentary to the mediums and experimentary to the medium and experimentary to the different spirits on the aspirit, and more human spirit and lence one wont to call naturals that is, of those which do not exceed the longer of thing symich-weare their manifestations in making them looks, dance and their the characters of the medium and the spirits of the characters of the spirits of the characters of the spirits of the characters of the spirits of the the marvels related of modern necromancy which horror which they show of holy things; the open may not be attributed to their power. We confessions which they have often made of their know very well that the mention of spirits liere will make several persons put on a contemptuous | the practice of these things has often produced, smile. Not to speak of those who like good of suicides, madness, domestic discord, crimes Materialists have no belief whatever in spirits, and disasters of every kind: all these are such and reject as fables and chimeras all that is not characteristics, as whilst on the one hand they pure and palpable matter; and to say nothing of are manifestly repugnant to the nobility and those others also, who though they admit the sanctity of the good spirits, and to all that which existence of spirits, deny that they have any influence upon or interfere with the affairs of our of the Saints tell us concerning them, they are world: there are many in our own days who just what one would expect from the perverse though they grant to spirits that which no good and fallen nature of the wicked spirits; and tally Catholic can deny, that is there existence and with that which the most authentic histories have intervention at times in the affairs of human life | delivered to us of their manners. "Add to this in different ways, open or secret, ordinary or extraordinary, do nevertheless seem practically to renounce this their belief, and it appears as if too is an excellent sign by which to judge of the they felt that to admit in any special case the intervention of spirits would be rather a mark of too great credulity or of womanish superstition, for they content theinselves with not denying it in the lump. And to say the truth, people have 1)—that is, between the society of all the good been in the habit for the last century or so of and the society of all the wicked men and andeclaiming against and making a joke of the easy credulity of the Middle Ages which were marks, also by the contrast of their loves; and finding out spirits and witchcraft and witchery as the good approve of and universally love, as everywhere, that it is no wonder if some weak it were by a certain instinct or moral sense, that people who wish to appear strong-minded should which is good and comes from God or from His experience a reluctance, and as it were be ashained of believing in the intervention of spirits. But this excess of incredulity is no less unreasonable than that which was perhaps the contrary excess in other times: and if too much faith in such things leads to vain superstitions. the believing nothing at all may lead one towards the impiety of naturalism. The wise man, therefore, and the prudent Christian must equally avoid these two extremes and walk steadily in the middle way in which virtue and truth may be found. Now, in this matter of ours of the speaking-tables, what opinion does prudence one knows, the country of all the sects and of all counsel us to hold? The first and wisest rule which prudence dic-

tates to us, and which we have already mentioned before, is that we are only to have recourse to preternatural causes for explaining extraordinary phenomena, when the natural are not sufficient: which is the same thing as saying. rice versa, if the natural causes are found to be insufficient, we are to admit the preternatural. Now, this is exactly the case in our present subject. In fact, among the phenomena of which we are speaking, there are many which it is not possible to explain thoroughly, by any merely natural theory or cause, as appears from what we have said and argued upon already. It is then not only prudent but necessary to seek the cause of them in that order which is beyond nature, or, in other words, to attribute them to the agency of spirits, gravely suspicious, perilous, and contrary to the partially shot and fully shot into car sent since beyond nature no other causes exist except laws of God and the Church, which forbid not spirits. The other rule and infallible criterion to judge of an effect whether it be natural or preternatural, is to examine the characters which every practice or attempt suspected of leading it exhibits, and from them to infer the nature of to such a termination. the cause. Now, those more marvellous effects which no other theory can explain, have such characters as show not only an intelligent and free cause, but one endowed with an intelligence and will not human. This cause, cannot therefore, be other than a simply spirit. Thus by two ways, the one an indirect and negative one, that is by exclusion, the other direct and positive because founded upon the nature of the facts, we are brought to the same conclusion-viz., that in the phenomena of modern necromancy there is one class at least of facts which doubtless have spirits for their cause. And we are led to this conclusion by such a natural train of reasoning that so far from suspecting that its reception is due to our having gone too far through credulous imprudence, we should, on the contrary, deem it an inexcusable incoherence and weakness of mind, were we to reject it. Nor would there be a lack of other arguments to strengthen our position still more, if the brevity which is imposed upon us allowed us to bring them forward. But what we have already said must suffice: the sum and substance of which, in a word, may be condensed under the following heads. First. Among all the facts of modern necromancy, after making the necessary deductions of what may be reasonably ascribed to imnosture, hallucination, exaggeration, and deceit, there still remain many, the truth of which cannot be denied without violating every law of of the Oratory and the University will be reconciled; sound criticism. Secondly. To give an adequate explanation of these facts, all the natural theories which we have propounded and discussed are insufficient, because if they explain some, they leave many, of those the most difficult, altogether unexplained and inexplicable. Thirdly. These last, as they manifest an intelligent cause Grace the Archbishop received on Friday the sumnot human, cannot be otherwise explained than by attributing them to the intervention of spirits, of whatever character they be; of which we shall say more, presently. Fourthly. Finally, all the facts may be grouped into four classes. Many as folse or feigned ought to be entirely rejected. Of the remainder, some, the most simple and easy, as the turning of little tables in certain circumstances, admit of a merely natural Others more extraordinary and mysterious are followed by the lair, who, in thousands, placed their natural sphere, of course, is the London Court. natural cause. Others, lastly, which manifestly blotted, marred and fettered by a series of deliberate

own accord, and finally the dreadful fruits which Holy Scripture and the Church and the writings the quality of the sympathies which these mamfestations have awakened in the world; and this character of the spirits which govern them. For the eternal antagonism which exists between the city of God and the city of the Devil, as St. Augustin calls them (see De Civit. Dei, 1. xii., gels, reveals itself besides by a thousand other angels, so the wicked, on the contrary, guided as they are by their evil instinct, run to all that is evil, and which has its origin in the evil spirits. Now, where did the so-called manifestations of the tables and spirits spring up? Where have neither doubtful nor feeble.—Tablet. they become most the fashion? Where have they been, and where are they still in most credit and seduce the greatest number of people !--Who are their admirers, defenders, and most ardent followers? and by whom, on the contrary, are they rejected, condemned, or at least held in great suspicion? America, which is, as every the religious follies, was and is still the country of modern necromancy; and in Europe and everywhere else, it has no more warm and firm partisans than among those people who have no religion at all, or belong to a false one, or if to at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and latterly had a true one, are just as if they had none at all as been increased to 41 per cent, for the half-year or 9 regards their practice of it. With good Catholies, on the contrary, the tables and spirits have had no success at all. After the first and innocent experiments of table-turning, such a distrust and suspicion was generated in their minds, that they made it a matter of conscience the having anything more to do with them. Many Bishops, especially in France and America, soon raised their authoritative voices in condemnation and prohibition of them, qualifying them as practices if not openly impious and diabolical, at least only the calling up of the dead and every sort of and it is stated that even in their most palmy days communion with the spirits of darkness, but also

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONSECRATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL .-The consecration of the Most Rev. Patrick Leaby, Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, was to take place in the Cathedral of Thurles, on Monday, the 29ulto., the Festival of SS. Peter and Paul.

Diocese of Tuam .- The Rev. James Henry, C.C. of Achill Island, is in London, engaged in collecting funds for the erection of a new Catholic Church in a part of the Island where a Protestant Church and Parsonage have been creeted with a view to proselytism, and which is four miles distant from the Catholic Church on the mainland, from which it is divided by the arm of the sea called Achill Sound.-Many of the congregation live four or five miles farther, and are thus ten miles from Mass.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times has again been writing about the approaching departure of the illustrious Rector of the Catholic University, catching at what he calls an "official announcement" in one of the Dublin papers of last week. The paper in question is no way connected with the University; and the Freeman of Thursday contains a letter from one of the Professors disavowing it. The facts remain as we lately stated them. The Birmingham Unitory has formally recalled its Superior, whose appointed time of non-residence has almost expired; but we entirely disbelieve that the Holy Father will permit the University to be deprived of his invaluable services, which no other man could replace. What arrange-ment will be made; how far the contending claims or how far either will have to give way, is as yet known, we believe, to no one. Only, as we before said, not even Dr. Newman can be in bodily presence in two places at the same time, and the Holy Father will take care not to sever the connection between Dr. Newman and the University .-- Weekly Register.

THE MAYO PETITION.-We understand that his mons or subpæna, to attend in London on the 20th instant, to be examined before the committee. James French Esq., of this town, who acted as one of the deputy sheriffs,at Ballinrobe, during the late election, has also been summoned over to give evidence. A great number have been summoned from Mayo. The Lord Bishops of Killdla and Achonry, are it is reported, to leave early next week .- Tuam Herald.

THE OATH'S QUESTION .- In Dublin, on Sunday, the Clergy of the Metropolis, headed by the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop and Apostolic Legate, signed doubtful, in so far as though they seem to exceed names to the prayer beseeching of the Legislature to the forces of nature, they have not, however, look upon the inatter as it should be regarded, and to such characters as evidently demand a preter- consider at length, that if the Catholics of the realm present these characters, must be attributed to insults which totally detract from the benefit the law finds its way into the pockets of the Dublin shopthe invisible operation of spiritual beings. In so ostensibly intends they should enjoy. Experience apdifficult a matter as this is, we certainly cannot pears to have been lost on our rulers. The spirit by be accused of laving been obscure. But of which the worst of the bigots and, persecutors were ments; and that actuated in the gloomiest periods of our annals, infrequent it are so that sort are these spirits? good or bad? angels fluences at this moment men in power, notwithstand-ample?—Nation.

dence, instead of having given way in the unequal struggle of the last five years, has lost neither courage nor hope. They have neither changed nor modified their views in the least. They not only feel and know that truth and right are upon their side, but, what is better still, they are saffectionately at tacked to the high principles they hold and they both comprehend their position, and know how to explain and defend their course. It is impossible that such "principles, held by such men; and propounded so well and ably to such a people as the Irish, should not conquer their way in the long run to the heart of the nation. It was impossible not to see, even amid the confusion and the dust of the late elections, that the masses of the people will accept heartily no other principles. In that constitutional conflict nearly every traitor was struck down, and nearly every faithful adherent was rewarded by a renewal of his trust. In the instances of the latter kind, that is, where any one faithful representative was defeated such defeat proved no gain to the Whigs. Swift in Sligo, and Kennedy in Louth, each departing from the constituency he canvassed, had the satisfaction to have left the temple of Whiggery in ruins behind him. On the other hand, it would be long to tell how many pledge-breakers were ignominiously defeated. Nowhere did the Whigs return any considerable number of representatives by their own proper strength, and on Whig principles. For the most part, wherever a Whig was returned it was by pretending to hold, at least in part, those independent and tenant right views which they felt to be the keys to popular confidence. The elections took us by surprise, found us without organisation and without fitting candidates. The result, therefore, all things considered, was not only satisfactory, but even most promising for the

tokens of young energy and quite a new life-tokens Inish Banking Prosperity.—The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser says, -" In referring to the last report of the National Bank, it was our gratifying duty to notice the continued improvement in banking affairs in Ireland. A further very remarkable evidence of this nature is afforded by the report of the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of Bank of Ircland stock held on Thursday, when the deputy-governor Mr. Haliday, who presided, announced that the dividend for the last half year was 61 per cent, being at the rate of 13 per cent per annum; and he added that, after the payment of this dividend out of the clear profits of the half-year, there was a surplus of £1,800 to be added to the rest. As our readers are aware, the ordinary dividend of the Bank of Ireland had been per cent per annum. The dividend declared on Thursday of 61 per cent, for the last six months is therefore an increase of 2 per cent, on the half-year. This prosperous condition of the Bank of Ireland is another evidence of the increase of wealth in Ireland, and of the healthy condition of trade and agriculture. The Irish banks generally are in the same satisfactory state of progression."

future. Since the elections the tone of the public

mind is even still more encouraging. In some of the finest counties, such as Cork and Limerick, there are

THE CROPS.—The accounts which we receive from all parts of the kingdom, not only through the columns of our contemporary but from private sources, give us the most sanguine hope of an early harvest. We have had samples of wheat just shooting into ear they were never more prolific than it is hon will be this harvest. All cereal crops are looking well .- Limerick Reporter.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT .- The extensive estates of Sir Edmund Hayes, M. P., situated in the county of Donegal, were sold on Saturday before Mr. Commissioner Hargreave. The property was offered in 63 lots, producing a net reutal of nearly £6,000 a year, the whole of which was disposed of for the gross sum of £93,407. The estates of James Sadlier, situated in the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick, are advertised for sale in lienrietta street, on Tuesday, the 7th of July next. The petitioner for the sale is the official manager for winding up the affairs of the Tipperary Bank. The property is offered in three lots, the gross net rental of which is estimated at £1,282 per annum. In the present flourishing state of the Irish land market a handsome sum ought to be realised towards the relief of the unfortunate victims of the Sadleir swindle.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND .- The Daily Express correspondent has the following paragraph, in which, we confess, we do not place much credit It is said that Mr. Roebuck's motion on the subject of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland will be met by an assurance that a measure for the abolition of the Vice-regal Court will be introduced by the Governmext next session; and we hear that every prepara-tion is being made so that the Castle of Dublin shall cease to be what it is on the lat January, 1859. It has been said that Mr. Roebuck has an understanding with the Government on the question, but he very indignantly repudiates any such notion."

On Monday a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation took place at the City Hall, to petition against the proposed abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A resolution to that effect

was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Roebuck's motion for the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy has not been withdrawn, as some of the and postponed. It now simply expresses the opinion abolished, omitting all reference to the Secretary of State for Ireland, which the resolution, in its original shape, provided as a substitute. The modification was made with a view to secure more enlarged support for the motion, inasmuch as many English Ra-dical members, who are in favour of abolishing the Lord Lieutenancy, would also be opposed to the ap-pointment of an Irish Secretary of State, no doubt conceiving that a department of the Home office would be sufficient for the transactions of the state business as far as relates to Irish affairs. The motion does not now come on until Tuesday, the 7th of July. There are but two classes in this country who regard with anxiety the abolition of this worn out sham-the Dublin shopkeepers and the petty gentry. As to the nobility, and a section of absentee landnatural sphere, of course, is the London Court, where, in the words of a British Jenkins, " they would contribute to the splendour of a firmament, of which the Queen herself in person is the centre and glory." But how much, let it be asked, of the £20,-000, a-year by which the Viceroyalty is sustained, hads its way into the pockets of the Dublin shopkeepers? Is it not notorious that the Irish Court is will be glad to see these proceedings thus stigmatized will be seen beautifying the Protestant church with supplied from London, in all its important requireby Protestant organs; but while they see all this, his dexterous brush to the irap, and they should be generous in sustaining their own faith these performers plunge headlong into the irap, and they should be generous in sustaining their own faith therefore a privited warning, rise night after night ample?—Nation.

upon Irish affairs and particularly tenant-right of letter apologizing for his absence at the Rathreale festivities Mr. O'Brien thus writes :- "Governed by festivities Mr. O'Brien thus writes:—"Governed by gion in the colony, and full pay for the fliest four considerations that were founded on my past experience of Irish agitation, I formed a resolution before I returned to Irish and that I would not join any political associations or attend any political meetings, and that I would limit my interference on Irish politics to the occasional expression of my own individual opinion. Acting upon this determination which I have as yet found no reason to abrogate, I have declined attendance at several political meetings to I have as yet found no reason to abrogate, I have de-clined attendance at several political meetings to clined attendance at several political meetings to terediformidable risks and privations, for the honor which I have been invited. Now, if I were to depart and welfare of their sovereign and country of the from this rule in the case of the Rathkeale dinner I I should find it difficultite refuse similar invitations of the "Legionaries" said, that the only mistake on future occasions. That no desire, however, to committed on the matter appeared to be that the Goon future occasions. If have no desire, however, to conceal my opinions on the present state of public affairs, or to disavow my sympathy with the objects of your meeting. I have already, since my return from exile, taken occasion to declare that I am more than ever convinced that Ireland requires a national Legislature, and a national Executive to give this country full advantage of the resources which it possesses. In the absence of such a domestic Government it seems to me that the national interests vernment it seems to me that the national interests sning four years, with a comfortable provision for of Ireland can be best protected by sending to the life, the Militia, may beg or starve. It is true that British Parliament a body of members who shall hold | they had or with due encouragement might have themselves entirely independent of all English parties, and avail themselves of every opportunity, that may present itself in the conflict of rival factions to secure for Ireland the enactment of useful measures and the attainment of our hational rights: Among the mean der homes; aye, and their allegiance to the Sovereign sures which are at present considered most orgent, of the United Kingdom. Instead of that, an army by the public opinion of this country is the bill for of foreigners were selected, who participated in the securing to tenants, in case of eviction, compensation for profitable improvements, which was prepared many years ago by Mr. Sharman Crawford, and I greedily take what they could get, and give as little quite concur in the propriety of requiring that this as possible in return. But German husbands for high measure shall be enacted without further delay, 11 is to be regretted, indeed, that the number of members returned at the late election on the principle of Independent Opposition" was not so great as might have been expected, but we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that many of those members who have proved faithless to the pledges formerly made by them in favor of tenunt-right have been excluded from Parliament, and also that nearly all the candidates who have been returned for popular constituencies have promised their advocacy of the first claims of the tenantry of Ireland. If the declarations made by Irish gentlemen at the hustings be not wholly worthless, a large majority of the Irish members are bound by the sacred obligations of public and private honor to apply themselves with sincerity. and earnestness to the accomplishment of this object. Two additional considerations might lead us to form a well-grounded hope that this question will be speedily adjusted if any reliance could be placed upon the disposition of the British Parliament to legislate for Ireland upon wise and just principles. The first is that several of the clauses of former Bills which were considered objectionable to landlords have been withdrawn. The second is that Lord Palmerston's Government can no longer plead inability to give effect to a principle which, in profession at least, they affect to approve; for it is the boast of the supporters of the present Government that the recent elections have greatly increased the Parliamentary strength of the party by which Lord Palmerstons Administration is upheld. For my own part, I ex-pect little good for Ireland from the legislation of a British Parliament; but the earnest and persevering manifestation of Irish opinion may have some influence upon British statesmen, and in this point of view the demonstration which is about to made at Rathkeale may be productive of advantage."

LECTURES ON THE WAR. - Mr. W. H. Russell, the historian of the late war, made his debut as a lecturer in his native city (Dublin) on Tuesday evening. The Theatre Royal was the scene of his new triumph, and one of the most brilliant audiences ever congregated in that building was, perhaps, the most marked compliment that could be paid to the gentieman who has added another bright name to the list of Irishmen who have won lasting renown in the field of literature.

One hundred girls, emigrants for Quebec, from this union, sailed for Liverpool at three o'clock on Wednesday, under charge of the master of the workhouse, Ir. O'Grady .- Waterford Mail.

THE MAY MEETINGS, AND THE SOUPERS .- We need not inform our readers that May is the Evangelical harrest. In that merry mouth Missionaries from all quarters basten to Exeter Hall to lay their reports at the feet of their patrons, and to receive some cash, whereby they will be enabled to spend another year in luxury, and imposture. The accounts of last month's proceedings are most doleful. Apathy has paralysed the arm of the charitable, and closed the heart of the generous. Such are the melancholy moans of the missionaries over the receipts of the last May meetings. But the truth is, Protestants them-selves are beginning to see the sham of Evangelical societies; and with that shrewd sense which characterises the English and Scotch, whenever their nockets are appealed to, they prefer spending their money on other and more useful purposes. In a late number of this journal we copied an article from a Protestant paper, the Union, exposing the imposture of these missionary societies. The Union went carefully over all the reports, particularly those having reference to Ireland, and after summing up all the work done, it the proselytisers. Souperism being an unwholesome simply consisted of issuing so many millions of handhills, delivering so many thousands of controversial lectures, distributing so many hundreds of Protestant Bibles; but not making a single convert! Surely after this, it is time that sensible men should get sick of the humbug of Irish Church Missions, and of the license) twice every Sunday. The alarmed button their pockets when they see the sanctimonious collectors approaching their door. The game is up; and we are very glad of it. It is well that there are at least a few Protestant organs exerting themselves to open the eyes of the people in this respect. The High Church Journal, the Guardian, has also a poor idea of the May meetings. The addresses this year, it says, display 'the same set form of speech, with its unctuousness and its slovenliness, its bit of flattery and its bit of jocoseness, its pointless anecdotes and its cut-and dried similes, all stale and dead and wea-London journals erroneously report, but is modified risome to an intolerable degree. Nonsense and absurdity, formality and affectation, vapid and sickenof the house that the Lord Lieutenancy ought to be | ing declamation, common-place twaddle, empty and unmeaning assemblies, an utter want of reality, frotby and foolish small-talk, flashy speeches, shams of serious proceedings, laboured and painful efforts after something to say, forged and spiritless attempts to get up a little enthusiasm, pitiable outbursts of unchecked vulgarity and bad taste, which have made the May meetings a byword for silliness, display, and mock-excitement.' It is a singular fact, that a Pro-testant paper in New York gives precisely the same account of the May meetings held in the United States. Hear what it says on the subject:—' Every year we have the same stereotyped assemblages of people, the same talk, the same orators, the same loud denunciations against the non-conformists, the same scratching of heads for ideas, and the same calls on the wicked to fork over their cash. So far from these owners, who visit their Irish estates occasionally to anniversaries presenting a spectacle of peace on shoot farm rackrent, and eject the peasantry, their earth and good will to men, they are invariably scenes of envy and jealousy, of disputes and dissensions, where the apples of discord are not thrown in classically one at a time, but by barrels full, every irips up the Parson's arguments in the evening, will one taking a bite as they roll along the aisles." Our be silently and diligently fortifying his Roverence's readers will be glad to see how vain are the efforts of shoes with a heeltap in the morning. While the the enemy in attempting to purchase the souls of the controversial painter, who brings disgrace on the poor by means of the base bribes of proselytism; they Catholic cause with his blundering tongue to-day,

the Government ronly provided a home for the Gerat the Cape of Good Hope, and buxom gland and Holland, but by the debate. on paining the estimates, the parliament has voted an additional sum for the erection of houses for the Lie significant four gion in the colony, and full pay for the mext four Whiteside, in calling attention to the enormous cost vernment had not made a family settlement for the ladies with pin-money. The poor militiamen had been treated very differently. Many of them had been stripped even of their trousers, and turned out on the world without sixpence! Unfortunately the National Militia had no influence to favor them - no friend at Court where Germanism is in the ascendant; and while the Legion is kept on full pay for the enhad-English, Scotch, or Irish wives, or sweethearts, willing to share their fortunes in the distant Land of Promise, and to keep up the remembrance of Fair Albion, Green Erin, or Bonnie Scotland in their borwidespread doctrine of Germanism, that "England was only to be valued for her money," who would and low was the prevailing mania and why should not Englishwomen follow in the fashion about to be set by "the daughter of England." - Carlow Sentinel. SWEATING-HOUSES-STRANGE CUSTOM .- In the district of the country lying between Derrygonnelly and Lake M'Nilly, which separates Fermanagh and Leitrim, you will observe as you pass here and there studded about the foot of each little hill, a small artificial lump of earth, about the size of a " handshaking of hay," somewhat resembling an ice house .-"Well, what's that?" "It is a swent-house," crected there for the benefit of the people of the townlandfor there is generally one in each. It is built of stone and mortar, and brought to a round top. It is sufficiently large for one person to sit on a chair inside, the door being merely large enough to admit a person on his hands and knees. When any of the old people of the neighborhood, men or women, are seized with pains, they at once have recourse to the sweathouse, which is brought to the proper temperature by placing therein a large turf fire, after the manner of au oven, which is left until it is burned quite down, the door being a flagstone, and air-tight; and the roof or outside of the house being covered with clay to the depth of about a foot, prevents the least escape of the heat. When the remains of the fire are taken out, the floor is strewn with green rushes, and the person to be cured is escorted to the swent-bouse by a second person carrying a pair of blankets. The invalid having crept in, plants himself or herself in a chair, and there remains until the perspiration rolls off in large drops. When sufficiently operated on, he or she, as the case may be, is auxious to get out, and the person in waiting swaddles him up in the blankets, and off home, and then to bed. I have heard old people saying they would not have been alive twenty years ago only for the "sweat-house,-Communicated to the Fermanagh Mail.

THE COMET.-The ides of March are come-the 13th of June is passed, and the comet, which was announced to drop in upon us in so unceremonious a manner, has disappointed without even sending an excuse. This, however, is not very extraordinary, as comets are known to lead a very vagabond kind of existence, and are indeed, generally remarkable for the eccentricity of their movements. A kind of apology was attempted by a youthful wag in this city, in this wise. The Church Mission Society, in the lack of other means of grasping at souls, thought to attract some through the influence of this meteor, and accordingly put forth a flaming placard headed "Comet 1" and containing a long specimen of its usual rancorous theology. The young gentleman we have alluded to, however, in a spirit of ireverence for the zealous society quite dreadful to think of took the heading of a placard relative to the Banteer races, attached it to the theological document, and made it read, to the bewilderment of some gaping rusties, "Postponement of the Comet!" Seriously speaking, the absurd prophecy, in reference to this event, is a kind of hoax much to be deprecated, as it spread an amount of alarm amongst the poor people of this country scarcely to be credited. Many of them believed that this lawless body was to meet the earth full tilt, at some hour on Saturday not specified, and "strike flat the thick roundity of this world," or to use their own perhaps still more expressive phrase, send us all into smithereens .- Cork Examiner.

THE ENGLISH SOUPERS IN IRELAND .- The history of Souperism in Dubliu would form a curious chapter in the history of heretical impostures. Rat-lane, of Townsend-street, may be regarded as the head quarters of this Dublin conspiracy against faith and morals-a selection which shows the judgment of fungus sprouting from the dead carrion of the heretical establishment, this rat-trap off Townsend-street has been most appropriately licensed by Dr. Whately, and, by way of consecrating the trap, the herefi-cal service is solemnly mumbled (as a consequence neighbors shrowdly whisper that the parsons use the oil rhadium, as the vicinity has been recently swarming with rats, which abandon the shipping and crowd into the charch, no doubt in hungry expectation of Protestant gruel. In other parts of Dublin, remarkable for dirt, the proselytisers have set auxilliary rat-traps, each of which is attended by a watchful crew of practised rat catchers. Precisely as some dark corner is selected by a crooked spider for the construction of its murderous snare, the Coombe has been selected as the centre of the dark ramifications which cornesh that division of the city. The ragged children of the most squalid classes, pinched with want, are allured into those specious places, and literally seduced to sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage. At the same time a horde of low "gatherups," and tatterdemalions of that rufliuns, sort, are hired at ten or fourteen shillings a week to trudge about with a bundle of tracts, or to read aloud the spurious Scriptures, or infuriate the populace with scarrilous invective.

In addition to the performers, who are supposed to be Protestants (Parsons, Bible-readers, and tract distributors), there is another troop of furceurs who are supposed to be Catholics. These men, somewhat like the fraudulent bidders at mock auctions, rise indignantly during the sermons to defend the Catholic Church, and meet the sophisms of the Protestant University with the floundering replies and scrambiling arguments of the nailer's forge, or the cobbler's stall. These performers who rise to be knocked down, are not paid with regular wages like the Parson and tract distributor. They are paid by being employed. Thus the cobbler, who furiously

and afford facile victories to heretical Goliaths.— The rich heretics of Great Britain and Ireland furand anord like it is of Great Britain and Treland fur: speaking of the new Divorce Bill, observes with truth gain; Captain-Hiddson, would be complete on Satur- of Mr. Miss Darden, who died at his residence, in his the funds of this discreditable was facility and that it is essentially Protestant. Perhaps nothing day, 20th ultipon; which day is reported to leave Henderson County, will be prenched on the 4th Sannually contributing £40,000 for Protestant rat-traps has been more characteristic of Protestantism from Portsmouth for Liverpool, to, ship her portion of the day in this month, five miles South-west from Lexing-motor and the funds of the sacred great-Atlantic telegraph, cable, and the Missonic fraternity will be in attendated. rango capture Trish Papists. Two thousand pounds are "its commencement than its contempt for the sacred great Atlantic telegraph, cable in the commencement than its contempt for the sacred great Atlantic telegraph, cable in the commencement than its contempt for the sacred great Atlantic telegraph, cable in the commencement than its contempt for the sacred great Atlantic telegraph, cable in the commencement than its contempt for the sacred great Atlantic telegraph, cable in the sacred great Atlantic telegraph. The Glasgow Daily Mail of Monday, 14th ult., no-the sacred great Atlantic telegraph, cable in the sacred great Atlantic telegraph grea rag-and-bob-tail of Souperism, who fill our streets cause until now the false principles of the Reforma- upon which they would meet in this world. It must, with broil and our police offices with brazen com-pliment. These broils are unavoidable. There is a priment. These between Protestant!" missions" and of the judissolubility of the marriage-tie has been to was yesterday again permitted to ascend his pulpit. those of the Catholic Church which make them unspeakably revolting to Catholics, precisely as the baboon is more odious in human eyes from its hideous

To addition to the crimining establishments of Rat-lane and the Coombe, the Soupers have opened a shop in Irishtown, where the inviting scent of the soup-pot has tempted a squalid crew of ravenous tatterdemalions to cluster round it, spoon in hand. Did not the. Whig Government secretly approve of these dens; the porridge-pot of perversion could not bubble so loudly in Irishtown or Ringsend; because the seat of the mission is a Protestant church, which, is, as we understand, set specially apart for the artillerymen serving at the Pigeon House, and the diffective wisdom of the "house" annually affords the Chaplain's salary. It is paid from taxes levied indis-criminately from Catholics and Protestants. If Catholics are not exempt from the visits of the taxman. this application of their money to purposes revolting to their feelings is very discreditable to our Whig

It is a great hardship that while Catholics contribute to pay the Chaplain, proselytising meetings are constantly held in his church, a circumstance which should be brought under the notice of Parliament by some member of the Independent Opposition. Among the many strange estimates laid before the House one finds with regret £150 or £180 a year voted for the "Chaplain of St. Mathew's chapel, Ringsend." For, in the language of the "estimates," this is the style and title of the pepper-box at Irishtown. It is somewhat curious to find this, which is said to be the only military chaplaincy in Ireland, thus diverted from its legitimate purpose of instructing artillerymen in heresy to the perversion of beggars through the instrumentality of gruel. It is highly possible that the Chaplain in question, however, would receive for preaching to perverts, were he "an Irish Church Missioner," a larger salary than he receives from Government for preaching to soldiers. The salary of "Irish Church Missioners" is said to vary from £200 to £400 per annum.

Circling: round these well-paid officials there are "classes" of Scripture-readers whose piety is remunerated with ten, and even fifteen shillings a week. Nor is this the only source of expense. It has been found necessary to pay in order to avoid empty schools, not only the teachers who instruct, but the pupils who are instructed. In one division of the children, perversion is tempted and rewarded with lodging, food, and clothing, and those who are not lodged-a second division who reside outside the school-are still fed and clothed. It is thus that the Soupers" expend, or at least account for the expenditure of forty thousand pounds a year. Mean-time while all this turmoil and trouble is taken to prevent the poor Catholics, no trouble whatever is taken to instruct and console the humbler Protestants. A thousand Protestant families-averaging at least six thousand persons-exist in Dublin, who never, on any occasion, enter a place of worship. Were we in want of evidence to prove the utter wickedness and profligacy of the Souper movement in Dublin it might be found in this fact, which no Protestant Minister of the "Establishment" will controvert if he have ever (but we fear he never has) made the round of his congregation, and visited, as he should do, that humble portion of his flock which his plety might certainly console, but which his avarice cannot possibly fleece. Why should not those estensible preachers, whose adoration of the "graven image" of the Queen—as seen on English coin—can only be equalled by their utter abhorrence of the likeness of the Virgin Mary, as seen in our churches—why should not all the men who are burning with unnecessary zeal to Protestantize the Catholics, endeavour for once to Christianize?

Those well-dressed folk who strut to church in the rich garb of Dives, never once reflect on those swarms of Protestants who skulk in garrets in the squalor of Lazarus. snould they t Even their Parsons never look after these neglected and forlorn sheep, whom, in a pecuniary point of view, it is perfectly unprofitable to look after. Were one of those poor Protestants to creep into a fashionable church be should be led ignominiously aside, and thrust contemptubusly into a back seat; accordingly he never ventures into church. No one goes to church for religion's sake, for religion, they know well, is not there; they go for fashion's sake, because it is on entrepot of of fashion. Accordingly, the working artizans of Protestant birth—the humble shoemakers and other artificers of Townsend street and that neighborhood -never attend any place of public worship. The very Parsons who are most zealous-hunting in every direction—exploring sea and land for perverts—will utterly neglect the householders of their parish, some of whom, during thirteen years, have never received a visit from a curate or parish clergymen. It must be confessed, meantime, to give the parsons their due that if the householders are never visited by the minister himself, they have been, nevertheless, assiduously visited by his collector of minister's money .-Dublin Tablet ..

GREAT BRITAIN.

WESTMINSTER.—The true religion is making steady progress in this archdiocese. A pastoral letter of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster lately published, states that during the past year no less than seven new churches and chapels have been opened within its limits, besides several new schools and the hospital in Great Ormond-street. The churches to which his Eminence alludes are those at Poplar, in the Commercial-road, at Kingsland, in Bunhill-row, at Holloway, and Brentford, and St. Edward's mission in Westminster.

The christening of the infant Princess took place on Tuesday, in the chapel within Buckingham Palace. She was haptised, in water brought specially for the occasion from the river Jordan, by the names of Beatrice Mary Victoria Feedore, the sponsors being the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William. The chief Ministers of State, the diplomatic corps, and Royal Family, were all present in full dress.

The Sherborne Journal has an account of a strange occurrence which happened in a parish a few miles from that town. On Sunday last, the Sacrament was administered in the parish church of —, by the much respected pastor of —, in the absence of the vicar of the place; but, strange to say, instead of the usual Tent wine being used, mushroom catsup was administered. Several who attended became unwell from the effects of the draught and fear, and to such an extent was the latter carried, that "poison" was whispered by several on leaving the church. The matter has since been explained by the discovery that the bottle was labelled in error.

The Midlothian freight ship left Gravesend on Saturday, 15th ult., for Quebec, with the first instal-ment of emigrants sent out by the Woolwich committee for promoting the emigration of discharged government workmon and their families. The fund arising from the subscription list, which is now closed, together with the government grant of £3,-000. will provide the means of free emigration for every individual recently discharged from, Woolwich Arsenal and Dockyard, and also the families of these men.-Weckly Register.

tion have not been generally acknowledge and fully no doubt, have been an extremely felicitous privilege acted upon. On the contrary, the Catholic principle to the reverend but superstitious gentleman that he some extent recognized. Bishop Wilberforce, indeed. feebly contended for it in the House of Lords; and Catholic, at least, will honor him for the attempt to judicate our national character from the stain which it is about to incur. But who shall contend against the omnipotence of Parliament, which even claims to set aside the laws of a higher Omnipotence? The Pope only grants dispensations where the provisions of Ecclesiastical law are involved. He does not attempt to interfere with those which are of Divine obligation. It is for the exercise of this authority that he is abused by good Protestants; but they have no scruple about their own setting aside of the laws of God. It is commonly asserted that the Catholic Church has in certain cases granted divorces. This, however, is an error. She has merely declared her supposed marriage a nullity; and has ever consistently maintained—and acted on the belief—that the marriage-bond is indissoluble except by death. It is to be feared that the proposed bill will shortly become law; and though it cannot in the least affect Catholics, who will continue to adhere to their own principles in this matter, it is impossible not to feel apprehensive as to the results of the measure.

THE CATHS BILL. The "liberality" of Lord Palmerston has been rather forcibly illustrated by his conduct with reference to Mr. Deasy's proposed amendment to the Oaths Bill. This bill is intended to abolish certain portions of the oath heretofore taken by members of parliament, which are unnecessary and repugnant to common sense, and one portion which has the effect of keeping the Jews out of parliament. As the oath was undergoing revision, the Catholics of Ireland and England felt bound to come forward and demand a repeal of that portion of the oath administered to Catholic members, which was equally useless and more repugnant to common sense. They desired that one form of oath should be taken by all members. An amendment which, if carried, would have the effect of putting the oath into such a shape was brought forward by Mr. Deasy .--Lord Palmerston at once opposed it, and with that flippancy which is characteristic of the noble lord, declared the time selected to make such a proposal was inopportune! He admitted the justice of the Catholic demand, but thought it ought not to have been brought forward at such a wrong time. It was, how-ever, the time selected by Lord Palmerston himself to alter and amend the oath, and one would say, therefore, the proper time to make good the work—. The vessel had been hauled into deck for repair, and surely that was the time to caulk an admittedly bad scam. Lord Palmerston pretends to think differently. One job at a time (he says) is sufficient, and so pushes out to sea again. Mr. Deasy's amendment was defeated by a large majority. A meeting of Catholics was subsequently held at the Stafford Club, when it was resolved that the further progress of the government bill should be opposed in the Lords and Commons.—Nution.

THE CATHOLIC PETITION ON THE OATES BILL.-The following is a copy of the Petition agreed to at a meeting at the Stafford Street Club London:— To the Right Honorable and Honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics. Humbly Showeth—That your Petitioners have seen with regret that in a bill now before your Honorable intituled "a Bill to substitute one form of oath for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy and Abjuration," whilst practical relief is afforded to all other classes of Her Majesty's subjects by the omission from the oaths of everything repugnant to their feelings or conscience, the same relief is witheld from Roman Catholics.

That the Roman Catholic Oath was originally imposed by a Parliament from which Catholics were excluded, and that by supporting the present Bill, Catholic members of the Legislature would be made parties to the re-imposition of the Oath.

your Petitioners desire the alteration of the Catholic Oath, because its retention maintains an invidious distinction between them and their fellowsubjects, and because, amongst other grave reasons, it leaves them still exposed to misrepresentations which have notoriously been made the occasion of offensive imputations, and that

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honorable House to frame one form of cath for all classes of Her Majesty's subjects without distinction

THE EXETER HALL QUESTION .- Coloridge used to tell a story which illustrates the existing dispute about 'Spurgeonism in Excter Hall,' which has found its way to the House of Lords. A Protestar: Clergyman, edified at the constant church attendance of one of his farmers, spoke one day of the comfort he must find in it. 'Aye, so I do,' replied he. 'I work hard all the week, and it is a comfort on Sunday morning to seat myself in the corner of my pew, stretch out my legs, and just think of nothing stall. There spoke the model Englishman. That there was anything to be done or thought of at Church had never occurred to him. The fitting up of all Protestant churches makes kneeling impossible. Wherever Protestantism has prevailed worship has disappeared. -Weekly Register.

People are beginning to look earnestly for the next harvest, which as yet promises well, both in the British Islands and throughout Europe. The high price which still prevails shows how small is the stock remaining on hand. Fine weather for the next few weeks will be of immense importance, and the result of a fall in the price of the great necessary of civilised life will be to relieve the long continued pressure on the Money Market, which has of late been slightly improving, though almost as far as ever from what we may call its normal condition.—1b.

Referring to Her Majesty's last Drawing-Room, at which there was such an unprecedented display of torn skirts, of collapsed crinolines, of tattered trains, of crumbled feathers, and last, not least, of ill-treated and shamefully-abused beauties, the Civil Service Gazette says :- " It makes the heart of chivalry bleed to read the list of the crushed and wounded ladies of England on that occasion; and one may search the pages of history in vain for such another instance of Royal devotion and of feminine endurance. Fullblown duchesses flattened into paneakes; eighteenstone marchionesses compressed into figure of lath and plaster; superb, round, substantial countesses squeezed into red-faced tatterdemations; levely young dibutantes, got up regardless of expense, pressed, elbowed, and trampled into frightful scarecrows, piteous to behold, and shocking to contemplate."

The London Advertiser states that at the recent election a candidate for Parliament, in the course of an electioneering speech, was asked "What do you think of the Decalogue?" Confounded by the inquiry, he turned to a friend, and asked in a whisper, What that meant?" The friend, whose acquaintance with Divinity was on a par with his own, replied by suggesting that it probably meant "flogging in the army;" whereupon the candidate declared, "I entirely disapprove of the Decalogue, and will never rest till I see it abolished." The gentlemen was elected, and is now a member of the new Parliament. The Advertiser adds, "We pledge ourselves for the perfect accuracy of this statement."

Tus New Divonce Bir. The Illustrated Times, The alterations in the United States' corvette Nia-

UNITED STATES.

THE RT. REV. DR. BYRNE. The Bulls naming the Rt. Rev. J. B. Byrne Coadjutor Bishop of Pittsburgh, have reached that gentleman, and the consecration will shortly take place. The Rev. Charles I. White, D. D., it is currently reported, will take Bishop Byrne's 'place as Pastor, of St. Matthew's Church, Washington.—N. Y. Freeman.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH BLOWN UP .- The Journal published at Coldwater, Michigan, states that about two o'clock last Sabbath morning the R. Catholic Church there was blown up so as to be a total wreck. One keg of powder was placed under the middle and the other under the rear sill. This is civilization in America !-Mackenzie's Message.

TRANS-ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. -- We have been informed that the first Telegraphic despatch to be transmitted across the ocean will be the compliments | did or aided to do her disgraceful work in Scotland, of James Buchanan, President of the United States to Queen Victoria; and the return despatch will convey Her Majesty's reply. The third despatch will be ed, widowed Queen, Mary Stuart. Knox is dead. Be from England, and will be, it is said, a compliment- just to his memory. He never insulted the powerful ary tribute to Horace B Tebbetts, Esq., the original projector of this great enterprise. Mr. Tebbetts was for many years resident at Boston, and is now of New York. He has devoted the last six years of his time almost exclusively to the enterprise now so near completion. It must indeed be very gratifying to him to see this work carried out so successfully, and by men of such great perseverance, character and wealth. He is now devoting his time and energies to the construction of a line of telegraph from the State of Florida to Cuba, and thence to the Gulf of Tehnantepec, on the Pacific Ocean. When this line is completed, it will without doubt, contribute largely to the profits of the Atlantic Company .- Boston Post.

Spread of Mornovism.—The Mormons are spoken of as a distant evil-as of a disease that could only exist in one small corner of the country-whereas in fact there are Mormons in all parts of the United States; and their numbers are multiplying. At this moment there is scarcely a city in the Union of any extent in which they have not a regular organization. It will hardly be believed, but it is not the less true on this account, that in New York alone there are upwards of two thousand Latter-day Saints. They have no fewer than four places of worship in the metropolis, together with a weekly organ to defend and propagate their doctrines. On Sunday last one of the "Branches" assembled at the Dancing Academy in Broome street, where a missionary direct from Salt Lake gave a curious account of his travelling across the plain with a hand-cart to "preach the gospel." If their doctrines were simply religious, or rather irreligious, no one would have any right to oppose them; nor would it be worth while to do so. In other words, if the Mormons confined themselves to believing that they are genuine saints; that Jo. Smith was a genuine prophet; and that all the world besides are benighted heathens, they might be safely let alone in their vagaries. But they strike at the very root of our social system; they openly advocate and practice polygamy in its worst forms. Thus while all who have paid any attention to the subject and who are not contaminated themselves. look to Utah as the plague spot, their own neighbors, perhaps, those who reside in the same street with them, have several wives. In at least one instance in this city two sisters are "married" to one man; and the same individual has at least two wives more. But while among the gentiles it is the interest of all concerned to keep the matter secret: so that adultery, fornication and incest are indulged in at doors, as religious duties! Not content with this systematic violation of those civil and moral laws which form the groundwork of our christian civilisation, the Mormon elders or priests devote suthin like Jewn-bug.)
large portions of their "sermons" to ridicule of what "Sixth. Ef it was specified; they was evil specified. they call the absurdity of being allowed to have but one wife. And if denounced for this they raise the cry of "intolerance," "persecution," "functicism," &c. Now the question seriously arises, should a system be tolerated in America because it is a free country, which sets our laws at defiance and which would disgrace Mohammedanism in its most sensual form? Suffice it to say in reply that many outrageous proceedings have been carried on in the name of liberty; but nothing worse than the practices of Mormonism, which in reality is but another name for the grossest licentiousness .- N. Y. Citizen.

Spiritualism at Boston.—The powers of tableturners, spirit rappers, &c., were recently put to a test, the results of which, if correctly stated, should be tolerably satisfactory to all who are inclined to put faith in the black art as practised in the year of grace 1857. It appears that the editor of the Boston Courier offered the sum of five hundred dollars to any spiritual performer or medium who should succeed in performing any exploit that could not be explain by any agency based upon well understood laws of nature. The challenge being accepted, four laws of nature. The challenge being accepted, four gentlemen well known in the scientific world, one of whom was Professor Agassiz, were chosen to decide upon the merits of the experiment. On the day appointed the spiritualists met the professors in great force, and proceeded with their incantations, but according to the decision of the men of science, they utterly fulled in producing any of their boasted results, and succeeded neither in communicating with the spirits of the departed, nor even in moving the tables. The following is the decision of the committee :-

"The Committee award that Dr. Gardner, having failed to produce before them an agent or medium who 'communicated a word imparted to the spirits in an adjoining room,' who read a word in English written inside a book, or folded sheet of paper,' who answered any question 'which the superior intelligences must be able to answer,' who 'tilted a piano without touching it, or caused a chair to move a foot , and having failed to exhibit to the Committee any phenomenon which under the widest latitude of interpretation could be regarded as equivalent to these proposed tests, or any phenomenon which required for its production, or in any manner indicated force which could technically be denominated Spiritual, or which was hitherto unknown to science, or a phenomenon of which the cause was not palpable to the Committee, is, therefore, not entitled to claim from the Boston Courier the proposed premium of five hundred dollars.

It is the opinion of the Committee, derived from observation, that any connection with Spiritualistic Circles, so called, corrupts the morals and degrades the intellect. They therefore, deem it their solemn duty to warn the community against this contaminating influence, which surely tends to lessen the truth of man and the purity of woman.

The Committee will publish a report of their proceedings, together with the results of additional investigations and other evidence independent of the special case submitted to them, but bearing upon the subject of stupendous delusion.

Cambridge, June 29, 1857."

Benjamin Pierce, Chairman. L. S. AGASSIZ. B. A. GOULD, JR., E. N. Horsford.

LARGEST MAN IN THE WORLD .- The funeral sermon ton, Tenn. The Masonic fraternity will be in attend-ance, in full regalia, on the occasion. The deceased was beyond all-question the largest man in the world. His height was seven feet six inches-2 inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over one thousand pounds!. It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin. Took over 100 feet of plank to make his coffin. He measured around the waist six feet and four inches. - Juckson (Tenn.,) Whig, June 18.

The Know-nothings of Westport, Me., destroyed four houses occupied by Germans week before last; but "American republicans" consider such things all

John Knox.-It is painful for us who have a passion for the history of what has been called the Elizabethan age, to see the writer of so good an article as that on the South Carolina College, in so good a paper as the Charleston Mercury, (June 13), make so preposterous a historical blunder as the following.— Speaking of some minister, he calls him one " would have adorned the church of Scotland in the days when John Knox dared vituperate the Queen of England." John Knox never vituperated that abominable person, to whose eminent deeps of loathsome iniquity vituperation would have been an adornment. John Knox declared that he never thought of her in writing his." Monstrous Regiment of Women," but asserted that it was written against "Mary Tudor."-He was a hireling of Elizabeth, lived upon her alms. and never insulted or vituperated any sovereign but his own, young, beautiful, defenceless, broken-heart-Queen of England, he only kicked with what strength Satan gave him, at the dying lioness of Scotland.-St. Louis Sunday Leader.

PISTOL SHOOTING AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.— The noval incident of rural life in Virginia, with the particulars whereof our columns are diversified today, affords a fresh illustration of the barbarism which characterizes certain portions of the United States. It appears that last Sunday morning, as the superintendent of a Sabhath school in Alexandria county was on the way to his morning duties, he was set upon by five or six ruffians, whose principal motive was, according to the Washington Star, a dislike of public worship. After ineffectual efforts to clear himself, the teacher, a young man from the Alexandria Theological Seminary, drew his revolver and shot one of his assailants. The homicide, "who bore the reputation of being as orderly and peaceable a youth as any in the state," was urrested, and now lies in jail, the coroner's inquest having not yet taken place. A state of society which compels lawabiding citizens to carry fire-arms on week days, is bad enough, we admit, but what shall be said of a system which obliges the teacher to carry his revolver to the Sabbath school ?-N. Y. Evening Post.

Elder Fawsil on the "Spenits.-Ethan Spike of Hornby, Me., has written a letter to the Portland We do not see how any one can resist the Hornby. Elder's logic:

"Elder Phine-as Fawsil preached agin it last Sabberday. It was a great aoutbust of the Elder's, an gin comfort to many. I do suppose that Elder Faw-sil, when he's fairly waked up, is absout as tough a customer as the devil ever wrasled with. I don't ranly spose he'd be a bit more affeered of Belzebub, or even the Old Boy himself, than I should be of a yerlin coalt. You orter hear him talk of the deviljest as easy and famillyer as though he knew he'd got the critter under his thumb an' was sartin he had holt of him whar the hair was short. But I was

goin to say suthin of this last sarmint of hisn. The Elder laid daoun seving pints an proved em all.

"Fust. Specitopalism is the works of Satin. "Second. Its the tow jints, worked by odd force an vitalized super carbonick electric fluid.

"Third. (This pint I didn't get hold of egzactly, he not speaken very legibly-but it was ither Mesmerism or Mormunism, but it don't matter much, as which ever it was, he proved it.)

"Fourth. Its Annymill magnitudes.

"Fifth. (This pint, nyther, I can't give verbankum: but it was some kind of a bug-saounded

" Seventh. Thar is no speciits no-how.

"The discourse was chock full of Scripter bearing on the several pints, an hysterical facks-for he's just as larned as he can be," an I do actoonly bleve, ef by accident, (he wouldn't do it noinly,) he should get any more into him, he'd bust right up! Why, he'd handle them great Greek and Latin words in sich a way that nobody can understand, just as easy as I kin say caow, or tater, or any other simple household word.

"He said this sort of thing was nothing new to him. Alluded to the Witch of Endor, an the hogs which got the devil into them. At this pint the Elder went off on a target about pork—said it was pis'n-that of the divil ever got aout of the pesky hogs he'd got in agin naow, in the shape of whiskey sweetened with struckmine. Then he took up the meejums, an the way he made their feathers fly is a solum warnin to all wrappers. Said thar want a second hand chaw of terbacker's difference atween em an that ere Simeon Magog spoken of in Scripter .-Then he struck out into absout the allmighties pea roar rashun ever heern in this subloomary spear. He actooally seemed to take the devil right up by the tail, an shake him like a cat would a mice. I beant much of a poick an dont run much to imagenation, but-I swan to man-I eenject thought I could hear the old critter holler, as the Elder whanged and cuffed him absout. Ef I war in his place, I'd think twice abaout it, afore I'd go smellin raound agin within the Elder's reach.

SELF-GOVERNMENT BY NON-CATHOLICS .-Will the N. Y. Freeman allow us to direct his attention to the subjoined remarks of the Baltimore Catholic Mirror upon the "present" and future" of America. The democracy which our New York cotemporary so devoutly worships, seems to be but a scurvy deity at best :-

Look at any of our large cities, mark the reckless extravagance of the citizens, and then say how long such a state of things can last. Walk through the crowded streets of these cities, observe well the faces of the men you meet, and then say if you do not see avarice stamped there in lineaments as plain as day. Mark well, also, the young men you meet, see their languid, sickly expression, betraying recent, yes freintestine enemy which assails the safety of the Reprinciple for which our fathers bled and died is greatly endangered, all respect for law and order appears to be rapidly leaving our people, and in its struction, "party spirit." Our elections are no longer between corrupt and factious parties. The idea that we are a Republic formed of a confederacy of sovereign, independent states under a constitutional government, appears to be in danger of being lost in the disgrace and sorrow of all good citizens; the the false idea that our country is a consolidated popular democracy. The framers of our Constitution out the world. There is a transfer of the state of the second constitution of the second c

did not intend that the people should make the laws, that the people should be their own sovereigns, but that the people should be their frepresentatives and that they should make and ladminister the laws—rulers, who should make and ladminister the laws—Populus est Deus was not a maxim of theirs, and they sought to secure the public safety by throwing around the federal government such checks, and counter checks as should preserve a constitutional Republic but not a popular democracy. But this does not satisfy the "sovereign people"—a current of radicalism has set in and who shall say when it shall be checked? To add to this, an increasing flood of foreign radicals is daily pouring in upon us, bringing with

them their rabid red-republicanism.

But more, we have a licentious and mercenary press corrupting the people, but this evil is so flagrant that we need not more than mention it. But this is not all—our public safety, our perpetuity as a republic, is threatened by a still greater evil, which if it does not seek to avert, will bring upon us the judgment of an offended God. We are called a christian peo-ple, but this is far from being the truth, for although the government may be christian, the people are not. The various Protestant sects boast that this is a Protestant country; if it were, we should still say that it is not a christian land, for Protestantism is as inimical to the true spirit of Christianity as Paganismbut it is not true that it is Protestant, the great mass of the people believe in no creed, they adhere to no form of religion, and while they reject Catholicity they despise Protestantism. There is not perhaps so godless a nation on the face of the earth, and for this Protestantism is responsible.

In the same strain, writes the New York correspondent of the Toronto Colonist, a few extracts from whose description of the workings of Protestant, or Non-Catholic Democracy we will lay before the eyes of the N. Y. Freeman.

What was expected of the American Revolution and American Republic? What has been vaunted of the triumph of Democracy! The complete regeneration of the human race—a renewal of the golden age -the reign of justice, peace and happiness-a purified government through the infusion of the popular virtue, voice and energy—that corruption was to be unknown—paltry ambition to be extinguished—few but impartial laws, and cheap justice. It was declared that corruption and abuses only nestled in Aristocratic and Monarchic governments, but only let the pure flood of popular patriotiom into cleanse the Augean stable of Patricianism, and,—captivating idea !- the United States would realize Sir Walter Raleigh's " El Dorado," or the " Utopin" of Sir Thos.

Softly: What has been the fulfilment? An unweildy and a corrupt government; the legislators, federal, State and municipal, universally conceded to be mere political quacks and impostors-merit without money everywhere ignored-politics in the hands of rowdies and merely monied men-spoliation organized under a paper currency—the working class condemned to hopeless toil and want for the benefit of capitalists—the God Mammon erceted as the national Deity-an aristocracy of presumed generated worth, succeeded by one of parsimony, knavery, and gambling-innumerable presses forming a leagued banditti Transcript describing the doings of the Elder in selling their services to the highest bidder-and schools of Meliorists expressly to advocate, as the only soul-saving faiths, "Know-Nothingism, Fourierism, Communism, Socialism, Free-Loveism, Spiritualism, Shakerism, Anti-Rentism, Mormonism, and Slavism.

> To assist your readers to realize the justice of the above observations, let the United States press speak for itself. Yesterday, the "Courier and Enquirer"

To such a picture it would be a sin to add another touch. We would only remark, that if the fruits of Democracy be what they are represented to be above, we have many and good reasons for rejoicing in our British connection, and for maintaining what remains of the "monarchial element" in our Canadian institutions.

MURDER ON THE INCREASE. - " During our connection with the press, extending through many years past, we have never known a time when our exchanges presented such a fearful record of murders as during the past year. Flaming capitals, depicting the horrid cruelty of some cold-blooded human slaughter, startle us in nearly every exchange paper and we could fill one half our sheet ever we onen week, if so disposed, with the beart-sickening details."

Our neighbor, Hornce Greely, of the Tribune of

June 3rd, volunteers this picture of men and morals : New York Dauguerheotyped,-"Sixteen murders have been perpetrated in this city since the 1st of April, about which time Mayor Wood began to develope his programme of violent resistance to the laws, and the whole army of grog sellers bade defiance to any legal interference with their desolating traffic. There have been at least twice sixteen attempts at murder, beside violent attempts and rum-hole fights without precedent. Ten thousand hardened and hopeless outcast females swarm the streets at night; two thousand children, under the guise of peddlers, from the ages of ten to sixteen, penetrate every public building, store and office in the city, to beg, steal, spy for burglars, and on their own account practice these vices which cannot be named in respectable language; five thousand great and small gamblers prey upon the credulous and the infatuated, standing all day at the doors of their dens in Broadway, as well known in person and profession as the Mayor himself: ten thousand lazy, drunken, thieving shortboys, swill-boys, killers, roughs, and rowdies of other names, lounge on the rum cursed corners of the streets, making day disgusting, night hideous, and travel dangerous to all who can be suspected of having respectability or money; thousands of emigrant swindlers, mock auctioneers, lottery dealers, policybackers, pickpockets, hall thieves, burglars, wharfrats, area-sneaks, pimps and vampyres, practice their knaveries as openly and with as little fear of punishment as though they were engaged in the most virtuous and legitimate of human pursuits. The swellmob of London, flying from the eyes of the real police, and the unendurable felons of San Francisco, expatriated by bullet and the hemp of the Vigilance Committee, are received here with open arms, parade our streets under not only the toleration but the protection and personal friendship of the police, carry out primary elections and fill high places in our nominating committees. On every hand we have vice and crime, and splendor; crime, vice, rum and beggary. Here, in the most fashionable faubourg, is the Crockford's of New York; there, between the palatial residences of a millionaire and a divine, is the maison de joic of a woman whose dress is the most brilliant, whose equipage the most costly, whose appearance is the most stunning of any of the gay butterflies, virtuous or vicious, whose beauty and wealth add glitquent debauchery. Go from thence to the salon of ter to the opera or sunshine to the promenade. With-the lady of one of our merchant princes, where vice, in a bow-shot of these palaces, is the other side of in a bow-shot of these palaces, is the other side of and lust, and fraud scarcely hide themselves beneath the world; for brocade, rags; for diamonds, dirt; for the silded magnificence. But luxury is not the only Johannisberger, whiskey; for millionaires, beggars; for divines, devils; for Aspasias, drabs; with here public. The very fabric of the government itself by and there some poor, starving wretch, painfully an insane people crying liberty! liberty! That sacred exacting the "Song of the Shirt," her besieged virtue glimmering in the misery of this tangible hell, like the tabled jewel in a dunghill. And over all, we have a set of men called rulers, wrangling like place is substituted that miserable element of des- hungry dogs for the public purse; lying and cheating for advancement; plotting to overthrow all law, that contests for the best men who shall rightly interpret they may rob the people; and, in their influence up-and administer the laws, but strife for the mastery on our vast criminal population, recklessly flaring their incendiary torches in our moral powder-house.

And this is the metropolis of the Western World to-day, full of uncleanliness within and without:

राज्य प्राप्तिक की तो की अपनी कर पूर्व पर अधीव है है रहा है

The True Butness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1857.

Said with the tall NEWS OF THE WEEK! and the last The Arabia brings dates up to the 27th ult The Billifor so altering the Parliamentary Oaths, as to admit Jews to take their seats, had passed the House of Gommons by a large majority. The Bill for legalising Bigamy had passed the a British institution.

The Queen assisted at, and personally distributed the decorations of the Victoria Cross to those who had distinguished themselves in the late war on the 26th uit. A painter of the name of Spollen and his son had been arrested by the Dublin Police, for the murder of Mr. Little the Railway cashier, whose mysterious death caused such sensation some months ago. The shipping of the submarine Atlantic telegraph was expected to commence on the 29th.

Harvest prospects were good, and Breadstuffs were reported dull.

The elections in France had gone off quietly, and in favor of the government. The London Times alludes however, to a plot of a serious nature, which had been discovered by the police. From China there is nothing of importance.

On Saturday last the 4th inst., the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence serious riots attended with loss of life, and which called for the interposition of the military, took place at New York.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE.—The Coroner's Jury at Quebec is still pursuing its investigation of the circumstances connected with the fearful loss of life by the burning of the steamer Montreal; and with that stolid perseverance for which Coroner's Juries, since first such things came into fashion, bave ever been famous. " Crowner's Quest Law" has, since the days of Ophelia, been proverbial; and the Quebec jury seem in no wise inclined to depart from the time bonored precedents left them by their predecessors. Our readers will therefore naturally and justly conclude that nothing of any consequence, as bearing upon the subject under investigation, has been elicited during the past week.

Indeed since the calamity occurred, the public bave been in full possession of all the important facts connected with it; and there can be no doubt as to the justice of the verdict which public opinion, both in Canada, and in the United States, has passed thereon. There never yet was what is vulgarly called an "accident," on steamboat or on railroad, but what by timely precaution might have been avoided; and which was not directly attributable either to the culpable negligence of officials, or the still more culpable parsimony and dishonesty of proprietors. There is, there can be, no shadow of an excuse

In the present instance, "the accident" is apparently attributable, in the first place, to the defective construction of the steamboat. Her boilers were in too close contact with the wood on her trip of the 26th ult., but that she ever made a voyage up or down the river in safety. For this radical defect, of course, her owners are directly morally responsible.

In the next place, there seem to have been on board, no engines of any capacity for extinguishing fire in case of an "accident;" for this infamous neglect, or rather culpable parsimony, the owners again are directly responsible. Had there been proper apparatus fitted to the steamer, she might have been half flooded, and the flames completely quenched within a few minutes of their first appearance.

Of the want of boats we say nothing; for every sailor knows the general uselessness of any number of boats to save a large ship's company, unless strict military discipline can be enforced, and a "rush" to the boats prevented. This of course, under the actual circumstances wherein the Captain and officers of the steamer Montreal found themselves when the fire broke out, was impossible; and the only chance of safety for the living freight, consisted in running her on shore at the very first favorable place that presented itself.

Now it certainly does not appear as yet, that, on the first alarm of fire being given, the Captain of the boat took any steps for securing the lives of his passengers. The boat-and on this point all the witnesses are agreed-was not headed immediately for land; though many excellent spots for running her on shore presented theinselves; the pilot seems to have abandoned the wheel; and crew and captain seen to have been intent upon saving themselves, leaving their unfortunate passengers, women and children, to perish in the flames, or in the waters of the St. Lawrence. Indeed, it is asserted that the Captain possessed himself of the only "life-preserver" on board; and instead of sticking by the wreck to the last, which he would have done if he had had the pluck of a man about him; was one of the first to leave the burning vessel, and to consult his safety by what, in his case, was a cow- whore there were 100 children present, and on exami-

attached; but men have, by common consent, always and everywhere treated it with well merited reprobation.

The points to which the attention of the Coroner's Jury ought chiefly to be directed, but upon which they will of course, as becometh discreet jurymen, as much as possible avoid committing themselves—are these:-

1. Was the construction of the steamer Mont-House of Lords, and thus Polygamy will soon be real radically defective !- were her boilers in too close proximity to her wood works ?--and was it owing to these defects that she caught fire on the 26th ult.

> 2. Was she provided with fitting apparatus to extinguish a fire in case of any " accident" proceeding from her radically defective construc-

3. When it was first ascertained that the boat was on fire, were steps immediately taken to save the lives of the passengers by running her towards the shore? Did the Captain, pilot, and crew stick by the wreck to the last moment, and do all that men could do to rescue the women and children from the fate that menaced them?or did they, like a pack of cowardly hounds, desert their posts, seek safety in flight, and abandon the helpless beings whom they were bound to protect, to their fate? These are questions to which, for the honor of our common country, and in the interests of humanity, the Coroner's jury are bound to see that full, clear, and explicit answers be given.

For, as matters stand at present, the story of the burning of the Montreal, and the subsequent loss of life, is discreditable to us in the highest degree. Hardly will it be believed in other countries, that, on a fine day, on a tranquil river, and within a few hundred yards of the shore, some two to three hundred unfortunates, mostly women and children, were allowed to perish miserablywhilst Captain, officers, and crew contrived to reach a place of safety. Yet this is a fact; and a more disgraceful fact, or one more calculated to inspire contempt for the manhood and humanity of the people amongst whom it occurred is not on record.

THE ministers and laily of the Anglican sect, lately convened in Synod at Toronto, seem to entertain views upon the School Question not unlike those of Catholics upon the same subject. They assert the necessity of the religious element in education; they recognise that in a mixed community like ours, the admission of that element is incompatible with any modification of a Common school system; they must therefore, if they be sincere in their assertions of the paramount necessity of combining religious with secular instruction, be prepared to join with us in demanding the amelioration, and further extension of the "Separate," or "Denominational" school system; under which alone can religious instruction be imparted to the members of a mixed community, who have no religion in common.

The following are extracts from some of the speeches delivered by members of the Anglican Synod upon this all important subject:-

The Rev. Mr. Townley complained that the Common Schools were filling the land with a moral pes-tilence on every side. He spoke from experience.— Our lecture rooms are pervaded by an unruly youth. Our streets are defiled with their profane language, and when these facts are pointed out, he is told that the children ought to receive their religious educawork; and the marvel is, not that she caught fire tion at home. He hoped that that was the case with all present—but to show the object of the systom, he might mention what had been told him by a reverend brother from the other side of the line : five-sixths of the parents of children in the United States do not attend any place of worship at all. If that is the case, how is it possible that religious education should be given at home? And where did this system srise? In that place where human freedom is placed above the divine dictates of our divine religion. In the United States the people are beginning to feel the evil effects of this system, and it canno be otherwise. We cannot belp believing that children are born in sin, and that their thoughts and feelings are evil from their youth upward; and yet they are sent to the Common Schools, where the education they receive only fits them for carrying out more thoroughly the works of depravity. He knew that the teachers of Sunday Schools find that is the case among the unfortunately small proportion of the children sent there; and what can be the effect on those children who attend no Sunday Schools, and re-

ceive no religious instruction whatever? The Rev. Mr. Darling seconded the resolution, and declared his opinion that the Common School system was an utter failure. The fact was triumpliantly proved by the annual report of the General Superintendent of Education. From the first establishment of the system, there had been complaints continually from the Local Superintendents. These complaints related chiefly to the inefficiency of the teachers and the irregularity in the attendance of children. The result was that the public schools were in a worse condition now than they were before, while the expense was enormously increased. It appears that there were 3,235 Common Schools in Upper Canada, who looked to the Normal School for a supply of ef ficient teachers. The number of students admitted into this institution since its inauguration, had been 1,318. How many schools did they think had been supplied by these? Just 374-so that nearly 1000 of these students must have deserted their occupation. Again, between 800 and 900 had received certificates of qualification; and of these nearly 500 had deserted. By the last census, he saw that there were some 8,884 children of school age in this city, while only 1,570 were in attendance at the Common Schools. It was also a fact, that young men and women, totally illiterate, were received into the Normal School, and in ten months turned out again, with first class certificates, as competent to teach anything; and each of these cost some £72. He called the attention of his clerical brethren to the lamentable state of things as

indicated by these statistics. Rev. Mr. Hilton would give the lay gentleman who had spoken some statements founded on his own experience as a Local Superintendent :- In one school n a township where he was Superintendent, there are not ten children beyond those of the Church of Eugland, who can say the ten commandments. In another school the teacher is a Unitarium, and spends his time on Sunday in preaching in accordance with his views to the children. In another, not a child, except one of the Church of England, knew the com-

ardly, and ignomenous dereliction of duty. To nation he found that not one of them had ever heard the commandments; and when he subsequently callsuch conductino legal penalty can of course be ed the attention of the meeting to this fact on being requested as a favor to address it, and urge on pa rents not to neglect this elementary part of religious education he was called "a Puseyite," and one man rose up and called him a Romanista population of the Mr. Justice Hagarty said that during his short ex

perience of one year, and a half in the administration of justice, the most humiliating, sorrowful, and heart rending spectacle he had met with had been to see child after child brought up for felony. (Hear,)—Can nothing be done to prevent such melancholy exhibitions? Can neither the State por the Church make provision for them, and for the hundreds whose training may lead to similar results? In this city the inhabitants were paying £4 a head for school purposes, and yet both during and after school hours the streets were filled with little children. In conclusion, he trusted the proposition io collect statistics in these matters, in order to their remedy, would meet the approval of the meeting.

Thus upon one point-viz., that Common Schools are hot-beds of vice and immorality, a disgrace to the civilisation of the XIX century and an outrage upon the rights of the individual whom the State has no right to tax for religious purposes to which he has conscientious objections -Protestants and Catholics are unanimous.-How comes it then-it will be asked-that sucl a system is allowed to fill the land with its moral pestilence? Because Protestants, for the most part, are more opposed to Catholicity than they are to infidelity or immorality; and because they well know that the tendency of the present system is well calculated to make the rising generation infidels and profligates, and, in so far, good sound Protestants. For it must be remembered that Protestantism is itself a phase, not of Christianity, but of infidelity.

And thus-notwithstanding the declarations o the members of the Anglican Synod-notwithstanding the aversion which the "Common" school system" is looked upon by many others of our separated brethren, we do not believe that the friends of "Freedom of Education" for Catholics, have any, the slightest, grounds for congratulating themselves upon any improvement in the state of public feeling upon the School Question, or upon their ultimate prospects of success. On the contrary, owing to our own servility and venality, to the treachery of our representatives and others in whom we have been silly enough to trust-a satisfactory settlement of that long vexed question seems, at the present moment, more remote than ever.

Nothing can be more self-evident than thisthat, if in the struggle wherein we are engaged for our rights as citizens, and as Christian parents, we do not gain, we lose ground. It is impossible, in such a contest, for the two contending parties to maintain precisely the same relative positions.

Now, certainly during the last session nothing has been gained for the cause of "Freedom of Education." Owing, as we said, to our own venality and want of common honesty, the fear of harassing the Ministry and of disturbing the slumbers of "Jack-in-Office," was allowed to prevail over every other consideration. The School question was an embarrassment to the Ministry; it was therefore their great object that that question should not be brought before the House; and, listening to the treacherous counsels of the needy "place-hunters," and the feeders upon official garbage, of whom we have too many alas! m our ranks, the Ministry were allowed to accomplish that object. Not a single petition, we believe, from the Catholics of Upper Canada, complaining of the injustice of the present school gal." system, and praying for redress, was laid before the Provincial Parliament of Canada during its entire session. What has been the result of this extraordinary policy? itself the fruit of the machinations of a few sordid and mercenary hangers-on of our rulers.

This—that we have furnished our enemies, the friends of "State-Schoolism," with the best of arguments in support of their plea-that the agitation against the "Common" schools of Upper Canada proceeds entirely from the Catholic dergy; that the Catholic laity take no manner of interest therein, whatsoever; and that the grievances complained of are purely imaginary. the inventions of an intriguing priesthood with whom the great body of the people have no sympathy. "For"-our opponents may now argue, and we know not how to answer them-" how comes it that, if the Catholic laity of Upper Caand do really feel themselves aggrieved by the they became subject to the British Crown. operation of the present system, not one complaint has been beard to proceed from their lips during the entire session of 1857? how comes it, that if the conduct of the Romish Bishop of Toronto towards the Catholic members of the Ministry, who, in the session of 1856, voted against Mr. Felton's motion, be approved of by the Catholic body generally, that approbation has not been manifested by an equally strong condemonstion, upon their parts, of their representatives who then betrayed them? It is clear from these facts"-they will conclude, and not without a show of reason—"that the Catholics of Upper Canada are very well content with the actually existing order of things; that they do not sympathise with their Bishops, and clergy; and every denomination. that the outery against "Common," and for "Separate" schools, is but a piece of ecclesiastical assumption in which the laity do not join, and which we will do well to despise." This has tion in the Fete Dieu; and if it be the military upon the face of the earth.

peated until, throwing offcour lethargy, and cu- tembas ceased to be legal from the time this predeavoring for once to act like houest men, and faithful children of the Church, we give our representatives in Parliament, and our rulers in the Ministry, plainly to understand, that unless they advertisements for needy journalists, "Crown Land's Agencies," berths in the Custom House, &c., &c., for needy place-bunters-and the venality of too many of our own members, are such that we fear that the day is far distant. nerally adopted.

For these reasons, the proceedings of the Anglican Synod, unanimous almost as its members were upon the results of "State-Schoolism," can inspire us with but little hopes, until we see symptoms of a reviving honesty, and of independence subsequently been prohibited by law, cannot be of all Ministerial control, amongst our own people. Protestants of all denominations will admit the immoral tendencies of religion without education; they will admit that no other than a purely secular education can be given in our "Common" schools; and having admitted all this, they will thence conclude to the propriety of retaining such schools—because whatever tends to promote vice, immorality, irreligion and infidelity must be a most formidable antagonist to Popery, and therefore, an ally of Protestantism; and because stituting that Sacrament positively said that it with Protestants in general, the hatred of Catholicity is far stronger than the love of Christianity. To this we reply:-

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" AND THE "FETE Dreu."-Our cotemporary was quite correct in his anticipations that the TRUE WIT-NESS would not "attempt to apologize for a practice" of which the Catholic Church approves, and which the law of the land sanctions -even though to a few prejudiced Calvinists it may appear "offensive and unjustifiable." We never have, and please God, never will, offer any the slightest apology for any doctrine or practice of the Catholic Church; for every apology is an admission of error.

At the same time, we are always ready and able to defend those doctrines and practices against the imputations of our enemies; and will therefore, on the present occasion, reply briefly, and finally, to the strictures of our cotemporary upon our remarks of the 26th ult.

We said that the public procession in honor of the Blessed Sacrament was not "illegal." Be-

1. there is no law prohibiting it?

2. it is one of those rights guaranteed to the Catholic population of Canada by the treaty wherein this Province was ceded by France to Great Britain.

And 3. Because its legality has been formally recognised, on many occasions, by the British Government.

There is no law prohibiting the procession of the Fete Dieu; for if there were, the Montreal Witness would cite it, instead of merely asserting the illegality of the said procession. But that which is not prohibited by law is not "ille-

The custom of walking in public procession on the Fete Dieu formed part of the exercise of the Catholic religion in Canada, previous to its cession to Great Britain. Now by the treaty wherein this Province was ceded to the last named Power, it is expressly provided that the Catholic inhabitants thereof shall be protected in the free exercise of their religion; from which it follows, that-except where expressly specified to the contrary-that treaty guarantees to the Catholics of Canada the full enjoyment of every religious privilege or custom, which they enjoyed or exercised whilst under the dominion of France; and guarantees to them therefore the right of walking in procession on the Feast of Synod on the "Common School" system of Up-Corpus Christi; because it is a right which they per Canada, admits that :enjoyed as French subjects, and which is not excepted in the treaty which guarantees to them the full and free exercise of their religion, when

Its legality has been formally recognised by the British Government; which, until within a few years, furnished, in the persons of its soldiers, a Guard of Honor for the procession. This was the act, not as the Montreal Witness would insinuate, merely of the commanding officer for the time being, of the garrison-but of the Horse Guards, who were aware, and approved of the practice. We may here however be permitted to add that we question the propriety of, in any instance, compelling Protestant soldiers to take part in a procession to which they may have conscientious objections. That full and perfect religious liberty which we claim for ourselves, we would claim for all our fellow-citizens of

guard of honor and the regimental band have for many years been withdrawn from any participabeen said; is said; and will be incessantly re- sanction that made the procession legal, the lat-

lended sanction was withdrawn."

Xes no doubt of it was that sauction that made the procession legal. But as the legality of the procession never did derive from the atimmediately, and in every particular, concede the tendance of the regular troops, but from that demands of the Catholic body upon the School clause of the treaty of cession which guaranteed Question, the entire political influence of that to the Catholics of Canada the same full and free body will be cast against them. Alas! the means exercise of their religion as British, which they of bribery and corruption which the Ministry have enjoyed as Erench, subjects, it follows that the at their command—in the shape of Government withdrawal of the said troops can in no wise affect its legality. The attendance of the troops did not make the procession legal for it was legal without them; legal before they ever arrived in Canada; and legal in every country parish wherein there was no garrison, no regular when such a policy—the only one however that troops. We appeal to that attendance as a has the remotest chance of success-will be ge- proof merely that the British Government, which for a long series of years sanctioned the attendance of its troops at the procession, did thereby formally recognise its legality; and because that which was formally recognised as legal thirty or forty years ago, and which has not "illegal" to day.

Finally the Montreal Witness calls upon "the priests and their organ"-to supply the people with the sacred writings, in order that they may be able to judge, from the "words of Jesus Christ as reported by His Apostles in the New Testament," whether the Montreal Witness-who says that in the Sacrament of the Euclarist the Body and Blood of Our Lord are not present-or Our Lord Himself, Who in in-" was His body"-is the more worthy of credit.

1. That very excellent translations of the New Testament-both in French and English, as well as in the original tongue-are for sale at all the Catholic booksellers' stores in this city; that any one who desires to procure a copy can have the same by paying cash for it; and that it is not the duty of the Clergy, or their organs, to buy books for other people.

2. That, unfortunately for the argument of the Montreal Witness, the New Testament alone can throw very little light on the subject; because we can not find therein the very words of Our Lord Himself, who spoke in Syriac, and not in Greek, Latin, French or English; and because in the second place, the New Testament does not contain any account of the institution of the Lord's Supper which can be proved, without the authority of the Church, to be from an Apostle or an eye witness. Of the Gospel called of St. Matthew, all that the Montreal Witness can positively assert is that, in its present form as we have it, it is not the work of him whose name it bears. Neither St. Mark nor St. Luke were Apostles, or present at the Lord's Last Supper: St. John says nothing about the institution of the Sacrament; and St. Paul who describes it, was not present, and is not therefore, according to all the rules of evidence, a competent witness; unless it can be proved that he derived his information from one who was actually present and an eye witness of what transpired. He tells us indeed 1. Cor. xi., 23. that he received his information from the Lord Himself, thus asserting the miraculous source of his information; but as the competency of the witness is the question at issue, and as no witness whose competency is in question can be a competent witness to his own competency—especially when the facts testified to are in the supernatural order, requiring therefore a witness credible in the same order alsothis assertion of St. Paul, unless confirmed by some infallible authority, competent to establish St. Paul's inspiration, and credibility in the supernatural order, would be deemed of but little value in a Court of Law. The Montreal Witness' appeal therefore to the New Testament is quite irrelevant.

A CANDID ADMISSION .- The Toronto Leader in noticing the action taken by the late Anglican

"We cannot deny that it is an anomaly to find such a system in existence in a community where Voluntaryism is recognised as the doctrine of the State. But in our present infant condition, we cannot look for the establishment of perfect theories in any department of the public administration."

An anomaly it certainly is for a community is one breath to cry out "No State-Churchism," and in the next to hurrah for "State-Schoolism;" but we see not how this ridiculous inconsistency can be justly attributed to "our present infant condition." We should feel inclined to look for its cause in the inherent inconsistency of Protestantism, and in the natural disregard of the Protestant mind for logic, truth, and justice.

For wherever there is inconsistency, there is a lie, and the worst form of a lie. All other sins, save that of inconsistency, may be forgiven unto a man; but inconsistency infallibly indicates the total want of all honest and manly sentiment.-The inconsistent man, or he who still professing one set of principles, refuses to follow them out But, argues the Montreal Witness, "the to their extreme consequences, no matter whither they may lead him, is morally and intellectually the most contemptible wretch that crawls

'The Leader adds :-

Just so long as the public school system, with its contingents of compulsory taxation and State con-tion is not found to be practically oppressive on any class of dissentients, so long will it flourish in spite of the questionable theory upon which it is based. Here again we must take the liberty of correcting the Leader. The present school system though avowedly inconsistent with the principles laid down prescribing the duties of Church and State to one another, and though practically oppressive, and insulting to the entire Catholic community, who are taxed for its support, will flourish so long as the Protestant majority have the power, by brute force, to impose it upon their reluctant fellow-citizens. The injustice, the immorality of the system, and the absurd theory upon which it is based, will neither retard its progress, nor hasten its downfall. It is a democratic system, and by a democracy, no rights, but meights only, are recognised: in a democracy there is no law, save the will of a brute majority. Sad, and hopeless indeed is the fate of those who, members of a democratic community, have only truth, and the justice of their cause to rely upon. Our hopes then for the final overthrow of " State-Schoolism," and the establishment of perfect "Freedom of Education," rest not upon the manifest justice of our claims, or the equally manifest, and indeed almost universally admitted absurdity and injustice of the present system.-So long as that system bears heavily upon Catholics only, it will flourish, and extend; it will fall only when it becomes a burden to Protestants themselves; and when the increasing load of taxation, not for schools, but for jails and penitentiaries, shall have convinced our tyrannical rulers that even the pleasure of persecuting and insulting Catholics, and of extirpating Popery by means of Godless "State-Schoolism," may be purchased at too dear a rate.

An Orange journal of Upper Canada boasts that at the late meeting of Orange rowdies at Quebec :--

"Every circumstance connected with the meeting passed off most happily. The brethren marched in procession dressed in the full Orange regalia" (convict grey small clothes; would have suited them better)-" through the principal streets to the lodge room at Bro. Lindsay's, and from thence to the Lec-ture Hall, Ste. Anne's Street."

That the Catholics of Quebec scorned to take any advantage of their strength and numbers, or to honor with their notice the ragametin Orange crew, so long as those gentry abstained from any attacks upon Catholic property, and kept their hands from picking and stealing, is highly creditable to the good sense of our Quebec friends. That Protestant Orangemen should brag of this forbearance on the part of Cathohics is, however, in exceeding bad taste, and very foolish; for the question naturally presents itself to every candid person-" Would a Catholic demonstration be allowed to march in procession and without interruption, through the streets of any of the large cities of Upper Canada, where Protestants are in the majority?" Most assuredly they would not—is the reply that every houest man would make to such a question; thereby admitting that the principles of civil and religious liberty are established upon a firmer basis in the Lower or Catholic, than in the Upper or Protestant section of the Province.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS .- The Dubles Nation suggests the propriety of engaging Drury Lane and Covent Garden for the use of Sourgeon. and other notorious evangelical mountebanks of the day. "It would," says the Nation be a pleasant novelty for the English public to read in the Times some such advertisement as :-

"Theatre Royal, Drury Lane! Crowded Houses! Immense Attraction! Ella, the finest horse woman in the world, in two unapproachable acts. The Balloon and Hurdle Races, assisted by an array of unequalled female talent! After which-Spurgeon on Original Sin, assisted by the Bishop of London, and a hundred tip-top Divines!!!"

The suggestion of the Nation is a good one; and might be profitably acted upon by our Montreal Evangelical Societies at their Anniversaries. A few comic songs, sung between the addresses by reverend gentlemen in white chokers, would have a novel, and no doubt a very striking effect upon the audience; who as things are at present conducted, seem often bored by the mouotony of the proceedings, and the dreariness of the nasal twaddle wherein saintly men from "Our Zion" and the "Little Bethel" do so largely indulge. We would engage, if at the next meeting of the French Canadian Missionary Society the Rev. Mr. - would undertake to sing a good comic song, off a donkey's or one of his reverend brethren's back, that the attendance, and subsequent collection would be large beyond all precedent.

The New York journals complain bitterly of; and laugh loudly at the Puritanism and Sabbatarian humbug of Canada; to which it is owing that-as the New York Herald says-"up to Monday afternoon," three days after the burning of the steamer Montreal, "not a word of useful news, not a beginning of the list of names had been sent to us." The N. Y. Herald moreover opines that the puritans of Canada are very ill adapted to the use of telegraphs; and that the old system of mail carts, with boys riding donkies with the news in paniers, would suit them

PILLAGING THE DEAD. There seems to be a most extraordinary lot of scoundrels in the vicinity of the wreck of the unfortunate steamer Montreal; and if one-half, of the reports which reach our cars from all quarters be true, scenes have been there enacted without a parallel in the history of the most brutal and barbarous community on the face of the earth. The bodies of the dead have been robbed of every farthing that was on them; and the Police have as yet done nothing towards bringing to justice the infamous wretches who would be guilty of such unmanly conduct-conduct of which the lowest savages would be ashamed. "Many of those known to have large sums of money on them"-says the Quebec Colonist-" when searched were without it;" and there can be no doubt, we fear, that hitherto the infamous practice of pillaging the bodies of the dead has been carried on without the slightest check from the proper authorities. Facts, such as these, should make us blush for the boasted civilisation of the XIX. century, and would almost tempt us to pray for a short visit from Judge Lynch.

The Christian Inquirer, in an article with the caption-" Bigotry versus Liberal Lectures"-notices the action of the "Mercantile Library Association" of this city towards the Reverend Mr. Theodore Parker, one of the most eloquent and distinguished divines of the Protestant church in America; and sees therein something like a systematic plan to put down freedom of thought in America by the inquisitorial argument of pains and penalties." Our cotemporary is right; for this is the only argument that a Protestant can have, or ever has had, resource to with any hones of success.

The chief cause however of the opposition to the lectures of the Rev. Mr. Parker is to be found, not in his peculiar theological opinions. but in the professional jealousy which his brother Ministers entertain of his undeniable talents, and his oratorical powers. It is this that aroused the fears of his humdrum, but orthodox brethren of the Protestant pulpit in Montreal; who naturally dreaded the comparisons which would certainly be instituted betwixt their prosy hebdomadal harangues, and the eloquence of the Rev. Mr. Parker, should the latter visit Montreal. Hence the opposition to the invitation which it was at first proposed to extend to him; and as there are no people on the face of the earth so thoroughly priest-ridden," and so utterly incapable of independent action, as your evangelical Protestants, this opposition has, for the present, been attended with success. In the meantime, as the influences that led the Montreal "Mercantile Library Association" to stultify itself by rescinding the resolution of its managing committee, are well known to, and appreciated by, all liberal men, we feel assured that the triumph of the orthodox party will be but for a short time; and will, in the end, prove more damaging to them, than to the reverend gentleman whose world-wide reputation as a Protestant clergyman, and as the brightest ornament of the Protestant pulpit in the United States, can not be injuriously affected by the adverse verdict of the Montreal "Mercantile Library Association."

To our kind friends in Upper Canada our thanks are justly due, and hereby tendered, for the favorable reception by them given to Mr. Monagan, our Travelling Agent, and for their exertions to extend the circulation of the TRUE WITNESS. Particularly would we express our obligations towards Messrs Heenan and Conway of Thorold, to the Rev. Mr. Fitzhenry, and to Mr. P. Doyle of Toronto, and to the Rev. Mr. Timlin and to Messrs Assinack and McKeeny of

We would also take this opportunity of impressing upon our friends in Upper Canada who are still in our debt, that a paper cannot be conduuted without money, and that their dilatoriness has been, and is, a source of great and serious inconvenience to us. Large sums are still outstanding, which with very little effort, and with no sacrifice whatever, on the part of our delinquent subscribers, could be remitted to us at once, were the persons indebted to us, so inclined. We would therefore entreat all those who are indebted to us to settle their accounts with our Agent, Mr. Monagan, when called upon by him; as it is impossible to carry on the publication of a newspaper the subscribers to which, for the most part, seem to think it a religious duty not to pay the printer.

Should any persons, having settled their accounts with Mr. Monagan, not see their names with the sums by them paid thereunto at ached, published within a few days in the TRUE Wir-NESS, we would beg of them to communicate the fact to this office, when the error shall at once be explained, and rectified.

We learn with regret that M. Langevin has ceased his connection with the editorial department of the Courier du Canada, which will in 10s. future be conducted by M. Tache alone. The loss of such a man as M. Langevin, to whom the French press in Canada is under many and deep obligations, is to be deplored; but we trust that 15s; J. McMabon, 7s 6d; K. Temple, 7s 6d; J. Decontinue under the able management of its precent chaft to hold the deservedly high position.

Per M. O Leary, Quence—In. O Donney, 21 28 00, Mr. Enright, 15s; Hon. L. Massue, 15s; P. McQueen, 15s; J. McMabon, 7s 6d; K. Temple, 7s 6d; J. Decontinue under the able management of its precent short to hold the deservedly high position. sent chef, to hold the deservedly high position which it has occupied since its first appearance. vay, 68 3d.

We learn from a correspondent of the Toronto . The New York Freeman of the Athinst., following address was also presented to His cotemporary every success. Lordship by the Pastor and congregation of the same church:--

TO THE RT. REV. PETER ADOLPHE PINSONEAULT, D.D., First Bishop of the Diocese of London, in the Province of Canada.

May it please your Lordship .- We, the Congregation of the Church of St. Thomas, together with our Pastor, the Rev. J. D. Ryan, beg to tender you our most humble acknowledgment, and wish you'a cordial and hearty welcome, upon this, your first visit to this, the chief Town of the County of Elgin, as also to congratulate you on your exaltation to the Episcopal Chair. In the Holy Father appointing so pious, so distinguished and so able a person to the elevated position now occupied by your Lordship, we recognise (as far as human foresight can devine,) the working of that Holy Spirit whom Christ Himself promised should remain with his Church, teaching them all things even to the consummation of the world.

We, therefore, trusting in this, as well as from any knowledge we have of the exemplary and useful course of life pursued by you before your attaining the exalted position now occupied by your Lordship, assure you that, as children of Jesus Christ, of you as our Spiritual Father, we feel justly proud.

Again, your Lordship, if matters of mere temporal

interest were wanting to induce us to hail your advent amongst us as a propitious event, even in these we may be fully satisfied. When we identify in you a descendant of the great French people—a people who consider life of no value if bequeathed to them without the free exercise of that Religion and Education which is their proud boast, and which has won for them the name of being the most civilized and enlightened people in the world—when the Sovereign Pontiff himself, through the fanaticism and infidelity of some, was obliged to fly from the Eternal City and take refuge at Gneta-these are the people who restored him, not to the temporary security the Vatican might afford, but to the security more lasting he received in the devoted attachment of his own people, and in the hearts of his spiritual children all over the world. Therefore, your Lordship, in the onerous position you are now placed, we feel assured that in the discharge of your spiritual duties, our temporal advancement (as far as necessary for us) will not be forgotten by you. To the Right Rev. Dr. De Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto, this extensive Diocese is greatly indebted; for he had for a long time to battle lone for the advancement of Religion and Education. Yet he was not alone, (though at that time he was in himself the bulwark of the Faith in Upper Canada), but was sustained by the mighty arm of the Most High, and in an exemplary manner supported by a generous peoble. Now, when, as obedient children of the Church, we find that one so competent to judge from long experience, as he is, of the fitness of those who should be the pioneers of the word of God through this Western section of Canada, has expressed himself so satisfied with your elevation to the high position now occupied by you, as also the great opinion he has expressed of your capability, we are satisfied that more than our most sanguine expectations could lead us to hope will be accomplished in everything tending towards the glory of God, the salva-tion of souls, the advancement of Religion, the Education of youth, and whatever else you may deem practically beneficial. And you may rely that any exertion will not be spared on our part to second such worthy motives; that unceasingly we will pour forth our humble supplications to the Throne of Grace to enable you to discharge, in a manner worthy of your position, the heavy duties now imposed upon you; that we will pray God to grant you length of days sufficient to do all the good that you contemplate ac-complishing, to the satisfaction of all: we will also pray that when, in the fullness of years and plentitude of grace, it shall please the Almighty Giver of Life to require from you an account of your stewardship, that it shall only be to hear from the Divine Master whom you will have served so well, those consoling words: "Come, thou good and faithful servant, enter into the joys of the Lord."

Once more we tender to your Lordship our humble submission, and with every mark of respect, we remain your faithful children in Christ Jesus. Signed on behalf of the congregation

J. D. RYAN, Pastor, PATE. BYRNS, J.P., Churchwarden: Jas. M'Loughlan, J.P. Peter Murtagh, James Briodie, Cornelius Couglan Thomas Moore, James M'Carthy, Donald M'Millan, Cornelius Regan, James Brady, Thomas Kelly.

The editor of the Military Gazette, published at Quebec, referring to a correspondence which was copied from Le Pays, the organ of les enfans terribles, into the Montreal Witness, and in which a portion of the active Militia force are bitterly assailed for taking part in the religious ceremonies of their church, thus expresses himself upon the subject :---

"Why should not Catholic Soldiers take part in religious displays? What has the Witness got to do with it? Does it concern the precious flock under its sway? The Witness had better mind its own business, and let the Canadian Militia alone. When our liberties are in danger it will be time enough for it to cry out. If the Witness had its way we think there would be a very small amount of liberty of any kind for those who are not adepts in nasal psalmody.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Kingston, J. Bowes, £1 5s; S. Monaghan, M.

Cooney, 3s 9d; N. Lancaster, N. B. McDonnell, 6s 3d; Chambly, C. Dumesnil, 10s; Picton, J. Denvir, 12s 6d; West Osgoode, J. McEvoy, 7s 6d; Riviere du Loup, T. Trevor, 2s; Marysville P. Kilmurry, £1 5s; Bromly, P. McPeack, £1: Fort William, R. Foran, £2 10s; Deschambault, Z. Bouille, Cs 3d; St. Gre-22 108; Deschambart, Z. Bounte, 68 3d; St. Gregoire de Monnoir, Captain L. Shallow, 10s.

Per Mr. Monagan (Fravelling Agent) Toronto—

Mrs. Dr. King, £1 8s 8d; G. D. Merrick, 12s 6d; L.

Hayden, £1 5s; J. McGee, £1 5s; M. McNamarn, 5s; P. Doyle, £2 3s 2d; T. Connor, 12s 6d; J. Donnelly, £1; Rev. M. Fitzhenry, 10s; Education Office, 64 3d; J. Hallinan, £2 3s 9d; L. Devine, £1 5s; P. Connell, 10s; M. Malone, 12s 6d; F. Sullivan, 10s; F. Johnson, 10s; D. Fitzgerald, 10s; M. Divan, 10s; M. Scanlan, 10s; W. Patterson, 10s; T. Barry, 10s; J. Williams, 10s; J. Collans, 10s; P. Walch, 10s. Per Do., Oshawa—D. D. Santry, 10s; M. O'Driscoll, 10s; M. Doyle, 5s; L. Ryan, 5s; M. Murphy, 5s; D. Riordan, 5s; F. Wilkenson, 5s; J. Wallace, 51; J. Williams, J. C. Control W. Williams, J. C. Control W. H. Williams, 15s; C. W. W. Williams, 15s; M. Williams, 15s; J. Wallace, 15s; J. 15s; J. Wallac

£1 16s 3d; M. Willoughby, 15s; Grafton, T. Heenan, 10s; O. Leonard, 5s; Baltimore, C. W., C. Powers, 10s; Haldimand, W. Leonard, £1 5s; Cobourg, J. Keown, 5s; D. Curran, 5s; W. Kalay, 5s; P. Dolan, 5s; P. Lynch 10s; W. Kennedy, 10s; M. Curtin, 5s; T. M'Carty, 10s; E. Ely, 12s 6d; M. M'Kenny, 10s. Per A. McArdle, Leeds—Self, 10s; D. O'Conner,

Per J. Flood, Farmersville-T. O'Connor, 12s 6d; Charlestown, C. W., M. Cavanagh, 12s 6d. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec-H. O'Donnell. £1 28 6d;

Por J. Nugent, Sandusky, Ohio, U.S.-W. M'Ker-

Mirror, that on Sunday the 21st ult., His Lord enters upon the eighteenth year of its existence shin the Bishop of London, C.W., administered in a new dress, a satisfactory proof of the subthe Sacrament of Confirmation to about seventy stantial encouragement it receives from the Cathe Sacrament of Communation to about seventy stantial encouragement it receives from the Car porary, we can assure him that more than one have children in the church of St. Thomas. The tholic public. We heartily wish our talented stated positively that the prisoner is the voritable Strangton organization its

The first Council of the Bishops of the Ecclesia'stical Province of Halifax, has, we are informed, been convoked by the Archbishop for Tuesday the 8th of September next. The Council will be held at St. Mary's, in that city. Circulars have already been issued by His Grace to all his Clergy, enjoining a special Collect at Mass each day until the meeting of the Council, and also Public Prayers after Mass on all Sundays and Holy days during the same period. The faithful are also exhorted to offer up their Communions and other works of devotion and charity in union with the suffrages of the Church, and the object of all is to implore the Divine assistance that the deliberations of the assembled Fathers may be guided by the Holy Spirit, and that the decisions of the approaching Council may tend to promote the greater glory of God, and the sanctification of souls -Halifax Catholic.

FIRE IN THE CITY .- A MAN BURNED TO DEATH .-Between twelve and one o'clock on Monday morning a fire was discovered in a house situated at the corner of the Haymarket Square, the property of Col. Ermatinger, the lower portion of which was occupied by Mr. Edward Maguire as a furniture store. He also occupied the second flat as a dwelling; and Mr. Robinson, a widower,) formerly a clerk in the employment of Messrs. Meredith and Bethune), and his four children, as well as a middle-aged female, occupied the attica. The whole of the interior portion of the building was soon destroyed, and the tenants escaped with difficulty by ladders placed against the attic windows; but shortly after Mr. Robinson re-entered to try and save some documents of importance. is efforts to do so, however, he was hurned to death. The fire was got under in about an hour. We learn that the hose was very bad, and bursted several times. which caused some delay in extinguishing the flames. There was a plentiful supply of water. was covered by insurance in the Equitable, and Mr. Maguire was insured for £200 in the Provincial .-

FIRE NEAR THE TAXNESSES. -- On Sunday afternoon about one o'clock, a fire broke out in an unfinished building near the Tanneries des Rolands, the property of Mr. Moses, painter, of this city. It appears that the building in question was in course of erection, and that it served as a shop for curpenters and others to work in, and that on Sunday some children strayed into it, and it is supposed accidently set fire to the shavings. The fire burned with considerable fury for some time, and we regret to add, that a child (a fine boy of about five years of age), perished in the flames. The building was totally destroyed.—

STRAM ENGINE EXPLOSION-FOUR LIVES LOST .-Just as the Train of Cars were passing St. Hilaire, from Richmond, yesterday morning, about a quarter after ten o'clock, a terrific explosion, carrying off the roof of the building, took place at the Belceil Mill, situated on the opposite shore of the Richelieu river. We visited the scene of the disaster in the afternoon, and learned the following particulars from Mr. Briault, the Secretary of the Beloil Mill Company .-The engine which worked four run of stones, was from the factory of Messrs. Miln & Miln of this city. It had been in operation during the night of Monday until seven o'clock on yesterday morning, when the furnaces were allowed to go out. About ten o'clock they were re-lighted, there being abundance of water in the boiler, and shortly after the fearful explosion occurred—the causes of which no one appeared to be able even to guess. The results of the explosion were dreadful; of fifteen persons who were in the building at the time, only three escaped without injury-four were so scalded by the steam that they died within three hours of the accident, while seven were so seriously injured that their recovery is extremely uncertain. Those who lost their lives were Antoine and Alfred Foisy, the millers, Pierre Perault and --- Papin, farmers, who were in the building at the time. The Mill was a stone building of three stories, 60 x 25 feet, and was entirely destroyed and shattered by the explosion. We are sorry to hear that the property was not insured and that the loss to the Company, who had built it, will be some two or three thousand pounds .-- Herald, July 8.

FIRE AT SAULT AD RECOLLET .- We (Montreal Herald) understand that the Nail and Grist Mills in the occupation of Mr. Budden, at Sault au Recollet, were burned down on Friday morning last, about 2

On Tuesday last week, a boy named Wm. White of about fifteen years of age, of this city, and who was in the employ of his grandiather, Mr. Greig, a farmer on the Chateauguay River, near Reeves, committed suicide by hanging himself. No reason is assigned for the act.—Montreal Herald.

THE GROPS.-We (Transcript) are pleased to state that in the neighborhood of this city, and through the whole of Isle Jesus, the growing crops are progressing most favourably, and promise large returns. The warm weather of the last few days has had a wonderful effect in promoting their growth.

We have heard many farmers complain, says the Sewmarket Era, that the season is likely to be nitogether too wet, for the fall wheat crop, in this section of the country. The straw is growing very rank, and hence the probability of rust. However, a great deal depends upon the state of the weather for the next three weeks. Grass and Potatoes are likely to

EMIGRASTS WARTED .- We understand that considerable numbers of emigrants are congregated about Montreal and other cities in Canada who are unable to obtain employment, and who are likely to become a burden to the public. Not a single emigrant that we are aware of, has come to this part of the country this season, where the demand for laborers far exceeds the supply. Scarcely a day passes but farmers are enquiring of us for farm laborers, but none can be had at any rate of wages. We should say that from 500 to 1000 laboring men could find employment just now in the County of Lanark and town of Perth at good wages, while some hundreds of females could readily find employment as house servants. Besides, the works on the railroads will shortly be pushed on vigorously by the Dales, which together with the improvements about being made on the streets of Perth, will augment the demand for laborers. We should say, then, instead of allowing emigrants to congregrate about Montreal where no employment can be had, send them up here, where they will be sure to get immediate employment at good wages. There must be something materially wrong about the management of the emigrant department, when emigrants are allowed to congregate in idleness about large cities, while the back country is left destitute of laborers. Send the emigrants up this way. Perth Courier, June 26.

WASHING ONN'S SOILED LINEN' IN PUBLIC. -The LOgan Diener Committee, says the Toronto Leader of Saturday, met yesterday to close an account which has long remained unsettled. It appears that one member of the Committee whose name we shall not at present mention, appropriated to himself the surplus wine ordered for the dinner, amounting in value Music Store, Notre Dame Steet; Mr. Neil Shannon, to upwards of twenty pounds, and that he persists in opposite St. Anne's Market; Mr. T. M. Cready, Mounrefusing to give any satisfaction to the committee.-Should be continue to act thus, it will be necessary at the Gardens on the day of the Pic-Nic. to expose this very discreditable proceeding.

July 3, 1857.

The Cayuga Sentinel says: The Spectator of June 30th considers it passing strange that not one individual can be found in or near Cayuga to state positively that the prisoner calling himself M'Henry is Townsend. Now, for the information of our contem-Townsend .- Toronto Colonist. 10 700 101 160

NOVEL PROCEEDINGS BY AN OTTAWA JURY A 18ther hard story is told by the Aylmer Times of the 24th, respecting the depravity of a Jury, which, if true, is certainly deplorable. A man named Landers was charged with murder at the late sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench for the district of Ottawa, held at Aylmer last week, and was put upon his trial for the crime. The case is reported thus :- " Deceased came to Lander's groggory under the influence of li-quor, and demanded some drink Landers refused. and he insisted; the prisoner took up an iron poker to strike him with, but he was prevented; he then took up a stick, which was taken from him; he then ran for an axe, this also he was persuaded or compelled to abandon; lastly, he took up a club of cordwood, four feet in length and three inches thick, and struck deceased a blow which felled him to the earth, and attempted to follow it up by others, till he was prevented. Deceased was carried from his door insensible, and died immediately after." The Jury, after retiring, it seems, could not agree, -- some were for convicting the prisoner, others manslaughter, others common assault, and it is thought that some were for clearing him altogether. Finding that there was no prospect of their agreeing, those who were for convicting the prisoner for the capital offence, offered to compound the matter, by bringing in a verdict of manslaughter, but this would not be agreed toeight of them holding out for a verdict of common assault. Of course such a proposition could not be agreed to, and they all, agreed to resort to a "tose up," which resulted in favor of a verdict of manslaughter. Yet still eight of the twelve would not submit to the result of their own proposal. Then was proposed an extraordinary measure for the decision of a verdict, viz., that they should divide and fight across a table, six against six, the winning party to dictate a verdict. For some reason best know to themselves, this proposal was not adopted, and as they could not agree upon a verdict, they were discharged, and the prisoner remanded until the next sitting of the court. The Times says that the Jury, during the course of their deliberations, occasionally indulged themselves in singing and daucing reels,-The man who could dance and sing while investigating such a fearful tragedy, must be a hardened sinner indeed .- Ottawa Citizen, June 27.

INCREASE OF CRIME.—The Recorder's Court will be open to day. The number of prisoners awaiting trial is unusually large, and the offences for which they are committed are generally of a graver character than those which usually come before our Recorder for adjudication .- Toronto Colonist.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

July 8, 1857.

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Veal,	•	•	•	5. 5		7	0
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Died.

On the 19th ult., at the "Deaf and Dumb," Asylum at Long Point, Catherine O'Donnell, native of Ireland. After having received the Sacraments of the Church, she expressed in her peculiar language her ardent desire of going to heaven, there to rejnin one of her companions in misfortune upon earth, who had preceded her about one year .- Com.

On the 6th July, at Trenton, C.W., Mr. Timothy O'Brien, a native of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Ireland-aged 31 years. He was a most respectable and influential merchant, and is generally regretted. May he rest in peace.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as an ENGLISH TEACHER, by a married man, who has had 12 years' experience in that capacity, and who is duly qualified to Teach the several branches of learning which constitute a thorough English Education.

Particulars may be obtained by addressing, "J. J., TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal. July 9, 1857.



ST. PATRICK'S PIC-NIC.

A GRAND PIC-NIC. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, WILL COME OFF AT

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS.

WEDNESDAY, THE 15th INSTANT:

ON WHICH OUCASION

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT will do all in their power to make the proceedings pass off pleasantly to all who will attend.

Several BANDS of MUSIO will be in attendance.

REFRESHMENTS will be for Sale in the Garden during the day. As the proceeds are to be devoted to CHARITA-BLE PURPOSES, it is boped that all favorable to

the object will attend. in The Gardens will be OPEN from Nine A.M. to Eight P.M.: to the sale feltion.

Tickets of Admission-Gentlemen's, Is 101d ;-Ladies' 1s 3d; Children's, 71d. Oan be procured of Members of the Committee; at Mesars. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.; E. Gorman'& Co.; and Mr. H. Prince's tain Street; Mr. J. Pholan, Dalhousle Square; and

sent a ser charge all reon up un reconstant and neptive content and reconstant an the last few days, name which appears to have given some alarm, The Siecle, which has pressin part in the elections; has received a first, second, and third warning; and the suspension of its pubavalication is threatened, for articles bearing on the elections. It is worthy of notice, that ever since boun the coup d'etat of 1852 that paper has been alin lowed to speak with the utinost violence and it seems, in corder to avoid greater evils. without cleck against the most sacred articles of the Catholic religion and against the French Church. The Star now says: "The same -most thing happens in France in reference to politics which takes place in England in respect to religion.; The Queen issues a conge d'elire, or an authorisation for the Church to elect a Bishop, but the Church has no power tolchoose any other candidate" than the one whom the Crown has named. Imitating the same profound order of things the Emperor gives France a right to

ment." The Moniteur says that on account of the elections the usual results of a suspension of publication will not be enforced. The chances of General Cavaignac's success at the election renders the government papers specially hostile.

not to say one word against such an arrange-

great choose the men whom the Emperor, has already

chosen, and he warns the editors of newspapers

It is very doubtful whether the Emperor will visit England this year.

The Monateur of the 19th of June publishes an important address from the Prefect of the Seine, to the electors. It commences by pointing out that the government, in frankly adopting universal suffrage, wished that the Chamber should be the expression of the general will. It has only reserved to itself one means of influence, namely, to proclaim aloud to the country the names of men who enjoy its confidence, that people may not be deceived by false declarations of political opinions. The address shows that it is only by the support of great bodies of State that the Emperor has been enabled to regain for France, by arms, wisdom, and policy, the front which is her due in Europe. To be enabled to govern, the Emperor stands in need of an election of independent Chambers, but devoted to his cause, and new institutions. The question, therefore, stands clearly thus:-1st., to vote for candidates designated by the government, and to ratify their conduct by your votes, to approve what they have already done, and to facilitate the execution of the grand projects of the Emperor; 2nd, to vote, on the other hand, for hostile candidates, and to enter a path without a goal, with men who have really no sympathy with the people, who, in the exercise of their power, have already given proofs of their insufficiency and weakness, and who can only re-establish their party on the misfortunes of their country. Your choice cannot be doubtful. The Moniteur subjoins a list of government candidates. The accounts from the vine districts are ex-

ceedingly favorable. THE PRICE OF MEAT IN EUROPE.-Tho the French working classes eat little or no meat, yet the Paris journals state that the prices of meat in that city, have become alarming to housekeepers. The best part of the sirloin of beef is frequently sold at half a dollar a pound. A fowl costs \$1,10 to \$1,25, and mackerel have sold lately at 371 cents each. In London, price of meat is about the same as in the large American cities, the best sirloin of beef selling at about 20 cents a pound.

RUSSIA.

Some disturbances had taken place on the Gallician frontier. The peasants, believing that the world was coming to an end, committed some excesses. The troops had to be called out.

Russian officers are at this moment travelling over Europe in great numbers; and it is well known that they have been invited to send in to their superior officers on their return an account of all they have seen on their travels. These reports, while contributing considerable stores of information, will at the same time furnish a tolerable criterion of the capacity of each individual

A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival of the Holy Father at Bologna on the 9th June. The magnificent reception given to His Holiness may be said to be the crowning act of his triumphal journey. The crowd was immense, and the weather magnificent. On the morning of the 10th, Pius IX crowned the image of the Blessed Virgin della Guardia, which is so dear to the Bolognese. His Holiness addressed a discourse to the people, which was listened to with transports of indefinable emotion. Fifty thousand inhabitants of the north of Italy have arrived here .--Univers.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian affair has ended, at least for the present. The King and his Ministers have written letters. The measure for the liberation of charity is abandoned, and the streets have gained a complete victory over the Parliament. The Imperial Press of Paris hails it as a victory, as showing the absurdity and tyranny of Parliamentary Government; the free Press of London madly and inconsistently hails it equally as a triumph over the Church. Let us once more repeat that the measure, the defeat of which the Times, and indeed the whole London Press, think cheaply bought by the victory of a small minority of the shopkeepers over the Parliament. and over the law, is one which only proposed in some slight degree to assimilate the law of Belgium to the law of England, and would by no means have afforded to any individual Catholic, or any Catholic community, anything at all approaching to the liberty possessed in England even by Catholics; who, we need not say, are in must not utter the name of the Sonderbund in connection with this affair. No doubt the Sonderbund was but caitiff in its resistance. But our friends in the hooker, after calculating with a lit was conducted in the turned aside with an abrupt and fretted "pshal" lumbering far upon the lee. But the interest of the and walked up the road.

"If he hasn't any raison himself, he might hear to it from another," said Remmy (for it was no other

EORETCH TRICENCE. Some the Catholics of the Beigin Parlament have precision which experience enabled them to be consistent to the level confidence in the same time, in the sa stitution and for liberty. They have not done any? thing; we know not that they counselled any the liberty was not making sufficient way, however, she struck they have inspired the counsel given by the thing, a little to windward. The sloop before they had time to observe the rank or quality, and put the helm a little to windward. The sloop before they had time to observe the rank or quality, and put the helm a little to windward. The sloop before they had time to observe the rank or quality, they have inspired the counsel given by the was not making sufficient way, however, she struck comers, though of fatally frequent occurrence in this out a reef, at the risk of some perilous "heeling." The loop before they had time to observe the rank or quality, before they had time to observe the rank or quality. In the rank or quality, was not making sufficient way, however, she struck comers, though of fatally frequent occurrence in this out a reef, at the risk of some perilous "heeling." The loop before they had time to observe the rank or quality, and put the baffle to be travellers (a lady and put the baffle to be travellers (a lady and put the baffle to be travellers (a lady and put the baffle to be travellers (a lady and put the baffle to be travellers (a lady and get lime to observe the rank or quality.

The short of the travellers (a lady and get lime to observe the rank or quality. How far this is correct, we are whot informed. From whatever quarter this surrender to the mob came, it is most tatal. It was deemed necessary, our part, it perplexes us to imagine what those evils may be which are greater than such a recognised and admitted ruling of the mob over the Parliament, of the minority over the majority, of violence over law!

PRUSSIA:

BERLIN, JUNE 17 .- The news has reached us from Windsor that January 18 of next year has been definitively fixed on for the nuptials of the been definitively fixed on for the nuptials of the —the ruins of which may be all comprehended in a linguage of the Prince's own birthday, October 18 talised by the legend of St. Schanus, and by the of this year, was selected for that event, proba
sweet melody which our national lyrist has founded. bly by the young Prince himself, and subsequently the Princess's birthday, November 21, was decided on as a more fitting occasion, it being the day on which she will complete her 17th year.-Whatever may have been the reason for choosing the day now definitively fixed on, there is nothing left for their well-wishers but to congratulate the young couple that the day is definitively fixed at last, and to hope and trust that all auspicious influences may assist and mark that day for a long life of wedded happiness to look back to as its starting point .- Times Cor.

· How to Punish Adulterators.—A workman recently purchased, in Germany, ten pounds of powdered sugar, but on examining it he found that the grocer had mixed with it at least a pound of lime. On the following day he advertised as follows in the public prints:- "Should the grocer who sold me a pound of lime along with nine pounds of sugar not bring to me the pound he cheated me of, I shall forthwith disclose his name in the public papers." The next day the workman received nine pounds of sugar from different grocers who had similar actions on their consciences and feared publicity.

SWITZERLAND.

FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE NEUFCHATEL Affair.—The treaty for the settlement of the Neufchatel question has been ratified by the National Council of Switzerland. The first article of the treaty contains the absolute renunciation by the King of Prussia, for himself, his heirs, and successors, of the rights attributed to him by the treaty of Vienna over the principality of Neufchatel and the county of Valangin. No reservation is made as to the nominal title, apart from any rights of sovereignty with which it has heretofore been connected. On their side, the Swiss engage to pay all the expenses resulting from the events of September, which are to be spread over the whole Confederation, and not levied on the Neufchatelese only. That portion of the expenses which is to be furnished by the canton of Neufchatel as its contribution towards the general fund is to be assessed fairly on all the inhabitants, and not made to fall exclusively upon any class. Thus the families implicated in the Royalist insurrection are protected from the pecuniary punishment which might otherwise have | numberless creeks and petty peninsulas, studded with been inflicted upon them in an indirect manner, notwithstanding the provisions of the amnesty in the following clause:—"Article 5 relates to the amnesty, which is full and entire, and includes not only all persons comprised in September, but political offenders anterior to that period. And political offenders anterior to the political offenders anterior to that period. And political offenders anterior to that period of the political offenders anterior to the political offenders anterior to the period of the political offenders and political offenders and political offen articles 6 and 7 guarantee the application of the Church revenues and the funds of all the charitable institutions to their original purposes.

AUSTRALIA.

In the ecclesiastical estimates for Victoria, the Catholic Church is stated to be entitled to a grant of £9,843 and the Greek Church to £14. these sums being regulated according to the religious belief of the population.

THE RE-ELECTION OF MR. GAVAN DUFry.—We have received from the Warmambool Examiner the proceedings at the re-election of Mr. Duffy. On his arrival with his colleague. Mr. Horne, at Warrnambool, they were met by a deputation of the municipality to congratulate them upon their appointment to office, and assure them of cordial support in case they met any opposition. But no opposition seems to have exhibited itself in either case. Mr. Horne was elected within an hour or two of his arrival; and Mr. Duffy having proceeded to Belfast, where he was equally well received, appeared next day at the polling place accompanied by a number of his friends, and after the usual preliminaries, was declared duly elected.—Melbourne Age, March 24.

THE HALF SIR. BY GERALD GRIFFIN. (Continued from our last.) CHAPTER VII.

"Why then 'tis in a great measure true for youbut still an' all it's a great thing for 'em to mane well any way, bekhays be that mains there's hopes they'll

he set right one time or another, you see."

"O yeh," then, there is. But I'd be sorry there was as little hopes of our comen safe to shore this

holy mornen."

While this conversation passed between the politicians, the bad weather which had been threatened by the appearance of the morning, began to make: by the appearance of the morning, beginning and further still, a distant prospect of a water, outlier, was the only vessel that seemed likely to dispute the was baked and whitened by the summer heat. This was baked and whitened by the same however. palm of superiority in point of speed, with the hooker, which last, as it appeared, was a sailer of high reputation on the river, and the trial of force, which presently took place between them, attracted the interest of those who manned the more unambitious craft. Loud were the shouts of the crews as the sloop attempted and almost succeeded in coming between her rival and the wind, and thus causing her sails to slacken and deadening her way for some minutes at least; and louder yet were the sounds of this matter much less free than Protestants. The gratulation and of triumph, when the latter, observUnivers comments somewhat severely on the conduct of the Catholics of Belgium. We being enabled by the smallness of her size to run

boatmen of the surrounding vessels, who had watch-

on the same subject. The sun was now fully risen, and as the vessel approached the Race of Tarbert where the river dilates to the extent of several miles, and assumes the appearrnce of a considerable lake, the most agreeable opportunity was afforded to the voyagers : of appreciating all the varied splendours and changes of this celebrated stream ... On the left was the bay of Glonderlaw, an opening of some miles extent, where the red and ruffled waters pred ed in seizing the reins just as the wheels had gained sented, to a considerable distance from the shore, on the little footpaths on the verge. sented, to a considerable distance from the shore, on cither side, a marked contrast to the dark green hue of those which ran in heavy swells and breakers in the channel of the river. On the right lay the villages of Tarbert and Glyn, (the hereditary domain of the far-famed Knights of the Valley,) while the as if he were the rescued wretch himself-as if he undulating face of the surrounding country present-ed an appearance of sunny richness and cultivation, which rendered the scarcity of wood, (the only void by which the eye could have been otherwise offended in glancing over the prospect) scarcely, if at all observable. The wide surface of the Race was covered with innumerable vessels of all kinds—brigs, ships, (as three-masters are here emphatically termed) schooners, sloops, turf-boats, and hookers. The heavy sea, which ran in the centre, rendered it rather | health-of hearts ease and all self-interest, the higha daugerous passage to the small craft, and many of them were observed lowering their peaks and running to the anchoring places near shore—while real owner—flinging it too as that man did, at his others with sails reefed close, and presenting from feet—not to be taken from the earth without defiling the height of their turf lading, the appearance of a lighter with the bottom upwards, struggled on slowly, battling their way by inches against the heading although he had purposely turned aside from the wind, and steeping three rows of the turf which co- road, for the purpose of avoiding them, could see vered the leeward gunwale in the heaving brine. Now and then a huge porpoise was seen rolling its Now and then a huge porpoise was seen rolling its literature of the for one of the assassins, or recognised him for his from various causes. In the first place, it was waves in its hungry pursuit of a terrified salmon (a real self, he could not conjecture. waves, in its hungry pursuit of a terrified salmon (a real self, he could not conjecture. fish in which the river then abounded, though the "O murther, sir!" said Remmy, weirs which have been since erected, and the clatter-ing and noisy Limerick steamboat have rendered them much more rare at present)—and at longer intervals, the head of a seal, which had come up from his peaceful solitude in the river's bed to look about him and see how the world was going on, floated along the surface, like (to use a similitude of our friend in the hooker) "a sod of handturf."

They, passed the perils of the Race, and entered a narrow, and less boisterous channel, celebrated by a feat executed by a knight of Glin, similar to that of poor Byron, at the Dardanelles, running between two rather elevated points of land in the counties of Limerick and Clare, where the wood was more generously scattered over the soil, imparting an air of greater finish and improvement to the numerous seats which were within sight, and harmonizing well the many ruins that lifted their ivied and tottering bulk on the eminences in the distance. Farther on, the Shannon again dilated to a breadth of several miles, affording a view of a hilly but cultivated country, on the shores of which the waters formed crew—the brown-coated passenger, and his companion, or master, in the cabin.

The night was too dark and stormy to admit of our friends landing with any convenience, so that the genteel politician was compelled, sorely against his will, to avail himself of the smoky shelter of the already crowded cabin, until the dawn. This was not long in arriving, and the sun arose on a scene as still and breathless, as if the elements, exhausted by the labors of the preceding day, had agreed to celebrate a Sabbath. While the passenger was occupied

in getting his companion's luggage sufe to shore, the latter walked slowly up toward the bold and jutting point of land called the Rock of Poynes, which overlooked a scene that was dear to him from many associations, and which, for these reasons, and for its own beauty, the reader will permit us to sketch, while we wait the approach of some new incident. He stood on a road which appeared to have been cut out of the side of a solid rock, of a clumsy nature, and presented, as far as the eye could reach on either side, one of the finest highways that could be formed as level, and nearly as broad as a Macadamized street in the British metropolis. At his back, the Rock ascended in, at first, a perpendicular and then a sloping form, covered, in its crevices and on its summit, with heath and wild flowers. At his feet, a suddenly descending earthy cliff, unchecquered by the slightest accident of vegetation, walled off the small islet of Foynes, which formed the eastern shore of the Gut, and looked gay and sunny in the morning light. At the base of the cliff, the waters of the Shannon now lay hushed in a profound repose, as if the genius of the stream, who had yesterday filled the air with the sounds of his own giant minstrelsy, were now lolling at leisure and conning over the song of a summer streamlet. A wide glassy sheet of water, on which a few durk-sailed boats floated idly in the dead calm, lay between the cliff and the north, or Clare shore, which again presented an abrupt and broken barrier to the silent fluod, and in others fringed its marge with a rich mantle of elm and oak wood. Blue bills, cottages (which filled up the landscape not the less agreeably that they were the abode of sickness and of misery) formed an appropriate distance to this part of the landscape. Further on the right lay the dreary flat of Ahanish, and further still, a distant prospect of a wide, barren,

character of the landscape.
"Why thin we travelled far, sir, to see places in foreign parts that worn't may then to that for beauty," was the reflection of the humbler of the voyagers, as he sidled up, noisclessly, behind his companion, and contemplated the scene over his shoulder. How-ever disposed the latter might be to admit the jus-

rather unfavourable portion of the scene, however, was so distant as not to affect in any degree the ge-neral air of richness which formed the fundamental

oned. She persevered in her undertaking, neverthe, the hill above, the rock, grazed the person of the want of the common accessaries of life, petitioning less, and swept across the bow of her rival so closely gentleman who held the reins, and glancing of the for what appeared to him a luxury. that the next plunge of the latter divided the froth little Scotch coped parapet near Remmy, out with a which shone in the hooker's wake; ('Heritriumph was rushing sound through the calm bosom of the river complete; however, and the shout which her crew A shrill halloo of mistaken triumph at the same inraised as she bounded fleetly over the breakers to the stant rung through the peaceful scene, and Hamond, leeward, was answered from shore to shore by the looking up, saw, on the summit of the hill, gazing on the spot, and standing in dark relief against the blue ed the rather perilous assay with an intense interest. morning sky the figure of a man, his long neck ex-While sports like these were used to checquer the tediousness of their river voyage, (tedious to them from their perfect familiarity with all its magnificent details of scenery;) they were making rapid progress up the stream. They had now passed the islet of Scattery, with its round tower and eleven churches the stream to a man; ns; iong neck extended to its full length, his enormous hooked, nose tediousness of their river voyage, (tedious to them looking like the beak of an eagle uplifted over his backwards, as if he had been (naturally as well as morally) all his life running against the wind. Perschaft is round tower and eleven churches the distribution of disappoint. mont, and disappeared. Hamond turned his eyes again on the tilbury, and perceived that although Providence had saved the travellers from one danger, they were not yet free from its no less perilous consequences. The horse, terrified by the report of the gun, had set back several yards, and tirring its head toward the cliff, began, in spite of all the exertions of the driver, who had cause enough for alarm already, to back rapidly towards the precipice. Remmy, starting from the stupor into which he had been thrown by this unruly; welcome to his native land, ran quickly towards the travellers and succeed-

> had not given that pompous, pampered thing, his very existence. It is so all over the world. In every corner of the earth, the same degrading tyranny is exercised. The rich persecute the poor—and the richer the rich. The proud insult the humble, and they too have their insolent superiors. Hal he tosses him a piece of money. . It is thus that the services of the poor are always valued. No matter what the sacrifice may be of personal safety of toil of born ingrate thinks he is more than quit of all obligation, by flinging an atom from his hoards, to the his fingers."

The tibury at this moment drove up; and Hamond that he was closely observed, by both the lady and her friend, whether that in their fright they took him

"O murther, sir!" said Remmy, as he ran toward his master with open mouth and eyes—"did you ever see the peer o' that?" In the broad daylight and the open street-maken no more o' you; than ov you wor a dog, just. We'll be kilt, fairly, sir, in a mistake. Sure there I was meself shot—dead—with a bullet in the middle o' me brains, within only just you see that it barely—barely missed me." "Why did you delay so long after you had done

all that was necessary?". "I'll tell you that, sir. Why did I stop so long." She axed me-no-not me, naither-but when I was just putten up the bearen rein—the lady—pon me word, sir, she is a spirited little woman, I declare she is now—the man was twice as much frightened as what she was-I couldn't help admiren her in me heart, she took it so aisy. A purty crathur too I de-clare. But as I was sayen, she hid her face from me in her veil (though I know twas handsome be the sound o' the voice) and whispered to the gentleman (be the same token he made me a'most laugh, he was in such a flurry—calling me ! ma'am, and 'my dear, and sometimes 'my lord'-being fairly frightened out of his sivin sinses—the poor man. He's a mabut as I was sayen, she whispered the gentleman, and he turns to me, and says he, 'Isn't your name Jemmy Alone?' siz he. 'Not Jemmy, but Remmy,' siz the lady (I declare I never thought me name would sound so sweet)-'Tis plase your honour, ma'am,' siz I. So she whispered the gentleman again, an' says he to me—'Mr, Salmon, your master, says he, 'where is he?' Well, I thought I'd drop' down langhen, whin I heard him call your honour Salmon. 'He's no such odd fish as that indeed, sir,' siz I,' but such as he is, there he is appozzit uz on the road over.' So they druy away, the two of 'em. The gentleman is a Scotchman, and I don't know who can the lady be. He thurn me something, for a ricompince as he called it. I suppose ricompine is

Scotch for one-an-eight-pence." After having with subdued impatience listened to that any mistakes had occurred from ignorance of the whole of this tedious harangue, Hamond dispatched his servant to the Castle for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements before his arri-

"How selfishly and vainly," thought Hamond, after Remmy departed, "has all my long life been spent, and what would be my answer if that shot had (as it might well have done) taken in this weak head or wicked heart in its course, and sent me to hear the great accounting question—'In how much mankind had been the better or the worse for my sojourning know that there are enlightened and distinguished amongst them?' Let me, as I have lived so totally waters of the Shannon, and presented a well-marked for myself hitherto, endeavour, before the sun goes contrast to the green and undulating surface of the down, to fulfil even a portion of my neglected duty to others. Let me, since my own hope of happiness in this life is now for ever and for ever ended, endeayour to forget its sorrows, and occupy myself only in advancing that of others—for happiness is a gift which a man may want himself and yet bestow. I have seen enough of the world to know that even if I had succeeded in all my wishes I should not have succeeded in satisfying my own wants. If I had the opportunity of inspecting minutely, left a strong married Emily Bury (he paused, and pressed his hand impression on my mind. At the time I visited it, it on his brow as the thought suggested itself to him) I might be now mourning over her early grave. Is besides, in an adjacent building, a school and hospit not something that I know she yet lives—that she talfor poor children. The whole interior economy trends the same earth-breathes the same air, and is of these two hospitals was under the management of warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer | eighteen women, with a staff of assistants both male as Hamond is? Let this content me. Let me not and female. The Superior, a very handsome, intellirisk the small share of peace which remains to my gent woman, had been trained at Paris, and had preheart by forming new attachments (new? alas!)—
rather, I should say, by indulging the memory of the old since the 'covenants of the world' are sure to discovered by the occasion to remark in all institutions where the re-Let me rather fondle and indulge the impulses of a generous benevolence, which the action of my selfish ence the material administration; and every thing sorrow has so long retarded within me, and let my was exquisitely clean and comfortable. In this infellow-creatures be dear to me for his sake whose wish it is to be loved through his own bright creation, but not superseded by it. And where should I find objects worthy of such care, if not in my own impoverished and degraded country? My poor, humble friends! why did I ever leave your simple cottage circles—your plain, rough, natural manners, architecture. The contrivances and material appliand kindly, though homely affection, for the tinsel of a world that has deceived and disappointed me tice of the observation, the uncouth phrase in which it was conched did not not appear to please him, for and so and the false-hearted seeming of a the hands of a committee of gentlemen; under then and scorned me, and the false-hearted seeming of a love that has left me but a bruised and heavy heart, a numerous staff of physicians. Two or three female a loaded memory, and a sapless hope for the even- servants of the lowest class were sweeping and cleartide of my life."

ide of my life."

ing. In the convalescent wards I saw a great dell the was interrupted by some person's plucking his of card-playing. All was formal, cold, clean and so

Before they had time to observe the rank or quality; ing hair although his squalid, worn, and ragged aport the travellers (a lady and gentleman), a startling, pearance, might otherwise have left the matter in the travellers (a lady and gentleman), a startling, pearance, might otherwise have left the matter in land the travellers (a lady and gentleman), a startling, pearance, might otherwise have left the matter in land the travellers (a lady and gentleman), a startling pearance might otherwise have left the matter in land the travellers (a lady and gentleman). incident, very strange and unaccountable to the local country. Our nero, who had been absent from an owners, though of fatally frequent occurrence in this sufficiently long to forget nearly all the peculianties of freland at the period in question inter- of his countrymen, was not a little surprised to hear of, his countrymen, was not a little surprised to hear of their speculations; carabot, glanding from this poor fellow; who seemed about to perish for for what appeared to him a luxury.
Something for tobacco W he repeated why, my

poor manayou seem more in want of bread than of

tobacco. A little of that same would be no hurt, plass you. honor, but we can't expect to have everything.", "What is the matter with you ?-why do you walk so feebly?"

The sickness goen I had, sir." "What is that ?"

The faver, place your honour," said the man, star-ing at him with some surprise. "Indeed I'm finely now, thank Heaven, but I think 'twould be a great strengthenen to me, inwardly, if I had the price of the tobaccy, it's so long since I tasted it."

Do you live in this neighborhood? I do, plase your honor, in regard my wife and two childer (poor crathurs I) has the sickness, above in the field, an I couldn't remove em a while. Heaven is merciful, sir, an' only for if, sure what would we do? for we hadn't anythen at all, an' the people (small blame to kem, indeed, for it) wouldn't coom a-near uz, in dread o' the sickness (being taking), ontil Miss O'Brien, the Lord be good to her, gev uz a ticket for the male, an' (soom) money an' other things, an' she'd give more, I b'lieve, if she knew I had more than meeself ill, an' that we wor wit'out a roof over uz, wich: I was delikit of telling her; for twould be too much to suppose we should all of uz have enough, an what no one is born to, hardly except he was a gentleman."

"Let me see where you live," said Hammond, "it it is not very far out of the way."

Only a small half mile, plase your honor. can't walk only poorly, but your honor is good, as the place isn't far."

While they proceeded along the path through the fields, the man gave, at Hamond's desire, a short acto his present condition, which, as they are in themselves interesting, and present a tolerably faithful picture of a Munster cottage life, we shall venture to transcribe.

(To be continued.)

HOSPITALS OF PIEDMONT.

I had, when in Piedmont, particular opportunities for learning the state of feeling in regard to the service of hospitals, and it deserves some consideration. A great number of the medical students were in opposition to the Sisters employed in the hospitals. morals,-I might give it a harder name,-prevalent among the medical students in Turin as elsewhere, and that the influence of these religious women, the strict order and surveillance exercised and enforced by them wherever they ruled, is in the highest degree distusteful to those young men; more especially the protection afforded by the Sisters of the poor young female patients, when convalescent or after leaving the hospitals, had actually excited a feeling against them; though as women, and as religious women, one might think that this was a duty, and not the least sacred of their duties.

The adverse feeling took the color of liberalism. Now I had, and have, an intense sympathy with the Piedmontese, in their brave struggle for political and religious independence: but I cannot help wishing and hoping that the reform, in both cases, may be carried out in the progressive, not in the destructive spirit; and, thanks to those enlightened men who guide the councils of Piedmont, and who do not "mistake reverse of wrong for right," it has hitherto been so.

It will be remembered that the Sisters of Charity were excepted when other religious orders were supto the East, and of their Superior, Madame de Cordera, had excited in the public mind a degree of en-thusiasm which silenced the vulgar and short-sighted

opposition of a set of dissipated, thoughtless boys.

One thing more had occurred which struck me. few months before my arrival and as a part of this medical agitation, a petition or protest had been drawn up by the medical students and the young men who served in the apotheoaries shops, against the small dispensaries and infirmaries which the Sisters had of their own for the poor, and for children.

The plea was, not that their infirmaries were illserved or that the medicines were ill-compounded, or that any mistakes had occurred from ignorance or unpaid and beneficent, took the bread out of the men's mouths. Before we laugh at this short-sighted val, telling him that he would saunter on slowly of the two sexes can possibly be antagonistic instead from his boyhood, so as to reach Castle Hamond by of being inseparably bound up together, we must recollect that we have had some specimens of the same feeling in our own country; as for instance, the opposition to the Female School at Marlborough House, and the steady opposition of the inferior part of the medical profession to all female practitioners. That physicians both here and in France, who take this view of the subject, though the medical profession 88 a body entertain a peculiar dread of all innovation, which they resist with as much passive pertinacity as boards of guardians and London Corporations.

Before I leave Piedmont, I must mention two more hospitals, because of the contrast they afford, which will aptly illustrate the principles I am endeavoring to advocate.

contained nearly four hundred patients. There was ligious and feminine elements were allowed to influstance, the dispensary (Pharmacic) was managed by apothecaries, and not by the women

Now, in contrast with this hospital, I will describe architecture. The contrivances and material appliances for the sick and convalescent were exhibited to me as the wonder and boast of the city; certainly lent: no/cheerful/kindiy faces ho soft low/yolces, no! IT ligh active figures were hovering round of I left the plac with a melancholy feeling, shared as I found by thos who were with me. II One (of them, disl'accomplisieduphysician; felt and candidly acknowledged

plisied physicians reft and candidy acknowledged the want of female influence here. It yilly in the directors of the great military hospital at unin told methat he regarded it as one of the best deeds of his life, that he had recommended, and carried through, the employment of the Sisters of Chrity in this institution: Before the introduction of these ladies, the sick soldiers had been nursed by the sent when the neighboring hears as the many them. orcerlies sent from the neighboring barracks men chosen because they were unfit for other work. The most rigid discipline was necessary to keep them, in order; and the dirt, neglect, and general immorality were frightful. Any change was, however, resisted by the military and medical authorities, till the inva-sion of the cholera: then the orderlies became; most of them, useless, distracted, and almost paralyzed with terror. Some devoted Sisters of Charity were introduced in a moment of perplexity and panic; then all went well—propriety, cleanliness, and com-fort prevailed. "No day passes," said my informant, "that'l do not bless God for the change which I was the humble instrument of accomplishing in this

was the numble instrument of accomplishing in this place!".

Very similar was the information I received relative to the naval-hospital at Genoa; but I had not the opportunity of visiting it.

Another excellent hospital at Turin, that of St., John, contained, when I visited it, four hundred patients, a nearly equal number of men and women. There were, besides, a separate ward for sick childern and two wards containing about sixty "incudren, and two wards containing about sixty "incurables" the bed-ridden and helpless pods, of the same class which find refuge in our workhouses. The whole of this large establishment was under the management of twenty-two religious women, with a staff of about forty-five assistants, men and women, and a large number of medical men and students. All was clean, and neat, and cheerful. I was particularly struck by the neatness with which the food

was served: men brought it up in large trays, but the indies themselves distributed it. Some friends of the poor sick wear near the beds. I remember being touched by the sight of a little dog which, with its fore-paws resting on the bed and a pathetic wistful expression in its drooping face, kept its eyes stead-fastly fixed on the sick man: a girl was kneeling. beside him, to whom one of the Sisters was speaking words of comfort.
In this hospital and others I have found an excel-

lent arrangement for the night-watch; it was a large sentry-box of an octagan shape, looking each way, the upper part all of glass, but furnished with curtains: and on a kind of dresser or table were arranged writing-materials, all kinds of medicine and restoratives which might be required in haste, and a supply of linen, napkins, &c. Here two Sisters watched all night long; here the accounts were kept and the private business of the wards carried on in the day-time; a certain degree of privacy was thus secured for the ladies on duty when necessary. The Superior, whom we should call the matron, was an elderly women, wearing the same simple religious dress as the others, and only recognized by the large bunch of keys at her girdle.-Mrs. Jameson.

THE BEST AUTHORITY .- Is he burglar or of the swell mob? I do not accuse him of occupying either position (which would be libellous,) but I ask for information. Because my mind is tormented by his perpetually getting into houses into which he would seem to have no lawful open way, and by his continually diving into people's pocket books in an other-wise inexplicable manner. In respect of getting into the Queen's Palace, the Boy Jones was a fool to him. He knows everything that takes place there. On a late auspicious occasion, when the nation was hourly expecting to be transported with joy for the ninth time, it is surprising what he knew on the question of chloroform. Now, Doctor Locock is known to be the most trustworthy even of Doctors; and Her Majesty's self-reliance and quiet force of character have passed into an axiom. I want to know, therefore, passed into an axiom. I want to know, therefore, how, when, where, and from whom did the Best Authority acquire all that chloroform information which he was, for months, prowling about all the clubs, going up and down all the streets, having all London to dine with him, and going out to dine with all London, for the express purpose of diffusing? I hope society does not demand that I should be slowly bothered to death by any most part of the street in the street of the stree ed to death by any man, without demanding this much satisfaction. How did he come by his intelligence, I ask? The Best Authority must have had an authority. Let it be produced. I have mentioned the pocket-books in which he deciphers secret entries -many of them written, probably, in invisible ink, for they are non-existent even to the owner's eyes .-How does he come by all the ambassador's letter-bags, and by all the note-books of all the judges? Who gave him all the little scraps of paper that the late Mr. Palmer wrote and handed about in the course of his protracted trial? He tells all sorts of people what was in them all; hie must have seen them, surely. Who made out for him the accounts of this journal? Who calculated for him the sum total of profit?-And when will it be quite convenient to him to name an early day for handing over to the Conductor the very large balance, with several ciphers at the end of it, which clearly must be owing the said Conductor as he has never laid hands on it yet? How did he get into the Russian lines? He was always there; just as he was always in the English camp, and always coming home to put Mr. Russell right, and going back again. It was he who found out that the Commissariat wouldn't give The Times rations of pork, and that the porkless Times would never afterwards leave the Commissariat alone. Had he known much of the Russian leaders before the war, that he began to talk of them so familiarly by their surnames as soon as the first gun was fired? Will any of us ever forget, while memory holds her scat in these distracted globes, our aching heads, what we suffered from this man in connection with the Redan? Can the most Christian of us ever forgive the lies told useabout the Malakoff? I might myself overlook even those injuries but for his having put so many people up to making plans of that detested fortress on tablecloths, with salt-spoons, forks, dessert-dishes, nut-crackers, and wine-glasses.—Dickens' "Household

A SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The New York Day Book relates the following coincidence in connection with the death of Hon. Stephen C. Phillips:—"It may be mentioned as a singular coincidence that Mr. S. C. Phillips, who has just met his death by the burning of the steamer Montreal, and who was one of the leading ship owners in Salem, Mass. lost the confidential clerk of his house some twenty years ago by the burning of the steamer Lexington, on Long Island Sound. The young man was a very noble and promising youth, and what made his death of deeper interest, was the fact that he was to be married in a few days to a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, who, it is said, from that day to this, has enveloped herself in mourning for his untimely death, and refused to participate in even the ordinary pleasures of society. Now the employer of this young man, after a life of commanding influence, has met his death by a similar calamity, leaving a large and interesting family to mourn his sudden and lamentable

A Miss Bitzold, in St. Louis, has commenced a suit against her own father for slander, laying her damages at \$2,000.

A LEGAL JORE.—" Well, George," asked a friend of a young lawyer, who had been admitted about a year, "how do you like your new profession?"
The reply was accompanied with a brief sigh to suit
the occasion—a My profession is much better than my practice."

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Yours, with gratitude and regard.

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