### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

| Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur  |              | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur  |
|--|--------------|--|
| Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée   |              | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées  |
| Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée   |              | Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées   |
| Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque  |              | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées   |
| Coloured maps /  |              | Pages detached / Pages détachées   |
| Cartes géographiques en couleur  | $\checkmark$ | Showthrough / Transparence   |
| Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | ✓            | Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression  |
| Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /  |              | Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible   |              | Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que                 |
| Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure. |              | certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées. |
| Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:  |              |  |

VOL. VII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857.

No. 40.

CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WEST-MINSTER'S FOURTH AND CON-CLUDING LECTURE

ON CRIME AND EDUCATION.

This discourse brought to a close this interesting and important series.

To say that it surpassed His Eminence's ordi-

nary standard, would be-unless he himself were the person achieving that triumph—a bold figure of speech; but so it seemed to us, and we could not but feel, most forcibly, how brilliant is the lustre shed upon the Church in this country by the surpassing powers of his master-mind.

Great as he is in everything, his greatness is

as unreservedly as unassumingly placed at the disposal of all; and there can be few, we imagine, who do not joyfully avail themselves of every opportunity of knowing the speculations, the reflections, and the conclusions of so profound and cultivated an intelligence.

If we dwell, here, upon his marvellous powers it is because we are painfully conscious of the utter impossibility of conveying to our readers any adequate notion of the flow of ideas, beauty of language, and impressiveness of delivery, which the speaker brought to bear upon his subject.

As His Eminence announced at the termination of the last sermon, his text was from Ecclesiastes, and whereas he had before chosen to expatiate upon the fear of the Lord as the beginning of wisdom, he now desired to exhibit how the fear of the Lord was to be the beginning of

If, therefore, said he, this fear of the Lord is at once the beginning of these two sciences—of Divine wisdom and Divine love—we may justly conclude that the two form in fact but one single volume: that the study of wisdom properly so called, according to human acceptation, imparts to us in its widest range the knowledge of the love of God for us, and of that we should bear to Him.

In fact, if we look at science as the world describes it, but with the eye of faith, in all its particulars of color, form, order in which it invites us to study it, what do we find but this element of love which originates, regulates, sustains

and gives life to all things.

What are the laws which govern the spheres but those springing from that love which we learn even in secular science to call a harmony; which all in the midst of which we move. even in ancient astronomy is compared to a hard whose measured strings produce a successive and unbroken flow of eloquent though silent music. | stances in which we happen actually to be. What is more akin to love, than harmony?harmony of intelligence, harmony of order, harmony of action, all combining to form one mighty and magnificent plan.

We gaze upon the heavenly bodies, launched loosely in its boundless realms, and yet we know they are maintained in their several orbits, inevitreality swayed to and fro by what we term the powers of attraction and repulsion, as if each after something that is not. brought from more distant spheres, and sought to communicate to each neighbor that approached it, the mighty tale of the Almighty power and incomprehensible love which overrules them all.

The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the orbs of the firmament sing of His love, cryso inflexible, and yet so mild, must be guided by the hand of love, as well as of strength.

But, leaving the starry heavens, and descending to the sphere which we inhabit, do we not find the same spirit of order, and that the earth, our fruitful mother, teems with fecundity on every side, producing with equal perfection the most tree and the proudest cedar of Libanus? Even as an infant depending on its mother for the susit cling to her, as by a natural instinct; so it is with all beings on the earth; the herdsman tending his cattle, the shepherd leading his flock, experience in a greater or less degree, a mutual recognition. Even in the domestic animals which der of creation; and we know what it is in ourselves. What, then, is Love? That close and endearing coment which binds together elements | commander of men? in the lesser circle of the family; parent and child, husband and wife, brother and sister: beyond this, extending to the ties of duty, citizenmasses into states of social concord, and going thing different, to the subversion of all things? on to other great unions which form kingdoms and empires.

centres in religion and through our own understanding and reason must return and find its principle in God.

Such principles I wish to place before you this evening. I have spoken to you of Crire, and I have spoken of Education. On the latter subject I dwelt more particularly, to show that, how-ever deeply it may be studied, and however widely its operations may be diffused, it is nothing worth without this principle, which constitutes the whole science of God. It must begin in feur; it must convey the knowledge and assurance of the power, might, and grandeur stamped upon His works, but it must lead to the love of God by a contemplation of His beneficence to man in creation. On this, all we do for training the habit of the youthful mind must be first and principally based.

You will, I am sure, my dear brethren, give me credit for not intending to suppose that the mere abstract principle of the duty of loving God is the most prevalent in the system of education I would recommend; that the youthful mind there are several great difficulties in the present system of education which can only be remedied by instilling the principle of love; and it will form the only basis of true, sound, and, I will appear to overturn this ormet without the ambition, let them show respect form the only basis of true, sound, and, I will appear to overturn this ormet without the ambition, let them show respect form the only basis of true, sound, and, I will appear to their superiors, kinded the companions, and the control of the con form the only basis of true, sound, and, I will add, practical education. It is, then, the consequences of this high and noble sentiment, this holiest and purest feeling, that I have principally to deal with and trace to its source; and the principle most important to infuse into education, one which can scarce be too strongly inculcated, but on which we seem to be gradually turning our backs, is contentment. This forms a beginning whence to start, an object which we must endeavor to keep constantly before us. You will remember, from the first I have said, all education is to be considered prospective. True education consists in putting the child, the youth, in that state in which he is afterwards to be; in accustoming him to trace, under the guidance of a skilful eye and an experienced hand, though with

Discontentment signifies being in jar and dissonance with the situation, events, and circum-

A discontented person is one who does not live happily in his present state; who is always impatient and restless, unquiet and unsettled, always fixing his mind upon some standard in his imagination by which he measures everything, coninto space, they seem to be, as it were, swinging stantly fancying he would be better elsewhere, and that he would attain this desired goal at some future time. The present is to him unsatisfacwhich will, perhaps, never come-always longing If, therefore, we teach the poor to direct their | The tribes settled over Jordan, were of neces-

It is clear that a feeling like this is one of irritation. He is become the centre of his own thoughts, and cares not for the pleasure or pain of others, but only for himself.

My brethren, I would ask you if any system of education based on the principle that would promg out, one to another, as they roll on in majes—tic and undisturbed serenity. And who cannot see that this wisdom so severe, and yet so soft, see that this wisdom so severe, and yet so soft, in discontent—I would ask you, I say, if such a chance of attaining? Is it not founding on a may change their position, provided they are indeed, should they, when so little deference is mg out, one to another, as they roll on in majestic and undisturbed screnity. And who cannot acting from motives of self-interest must result pare those we bring up for a state they have no duce this-for there can be no question but that system can be sound. If not, then, the question basis which ought rather to be deprecated? Is guided by honorable and noble scelings; part of accorded by the young to the opinions of peris, is there no reason to believe we are educating on a principle which leads to this evil?

I do not ask you, now, whether or not we are over-educating our children; I do not enter now into the consideration of scientific or moral instruction, or how far it may be necessary to insignificant blade of grass, the homeliest fruit initiate children in the mysteries of logic, profound grammar, and many other sciences and points of study which I need not enumerate: tenance she supplies to it, and with which it im- thus is not the question. But I do ask you, does hibes the affection and attachment which makes the basis of the education you are supplying con- attained to the highest pitch of fortune. Again, sist in giving children that training and instruction necessary for the state in which they are? or, if not, are you not preparing them for a higher position than they hold? Is not the popular idea that education should raise them from we feed and caress is love developed towards us, the state in which they are to a higher? will raise and towards one another, down to the lowest or- | the child, intended for a workman, to a foreman, from a foreman to a manager, from a manager to a partner, from a partner to a rich master and

Do we not find that the education which raises the poor above their natural state is not such as really to qualify them for a position above that, ship, and nationality; shaping all the different but only to make them feel a capacity for some-

Thus, the child must draw, the child must sing, he must be able to travel, theoretically, over the The principle which gives it birth begins in globe, and know the longitude and latitude of heaven, descends to earth, and rises again to man, every little island in the ocean-he must know an unseen current of unity flowing through it; the name and position of every star; but still he but it wants one more link to complete the circle; it must rise again from the intellect and the from his present circumstances of any amelioraheart of man, to Him in whom all is centred, and | tion in his position, which shall rescue him from

gain his daily bread. I ask you what constitutes | be instructed in that kind of knowledge which is | life he is truly to live, that a few brief years will the organization of society? It is as rigidly circumscribed by fixed laws as any other part of the system instituted by God, and governed by his providence.

There never was any social community sanc-tioned by the world in which there was not distinction of ranks. One unfortunately lower than the rest, and then each rising above the other until we reach that higher than all. I speak not terms; I am very suspicious of such expressions, tween the soul of the richest nobleman and that of the moral, but of the social scale. This gra- and when I hear people talk of the "honest am- of the last of paupers there is no difference in until we reach that higher than all. I speak not dation follows a law as certain as that which re- bition" of the poor, I cannot but think it is akin the eye of God. gulates the system of hydrostatics, and flows on to the "honorable pride" and the "genteel from generation to generation, from age to age.— vices" of the rich; I say, get rid of the sub-Changes may take place, but distinctions of classes will always exist. That which is light, and buoyant, and sparkling, and full of life and spirit, and on the surface to-day will be that which his dealings with other men, and in his inter- in the grave there is something more besides the sinks gradually, perhaps slowly at first, but it course with the whole world, and his honor will two festering bodies-there are two immortal sinks and sinks till it comes to stagnate in the not be lowered by not being combined with very dregs. We may stir it up with all our might and mingle it into one indistinguishable mass ;but the law of gravitation will prevail in the moshould be constantly turned to this as a dry and ral state, and in a short while we shall see it as abstract idea; but what I want to show is that | bright, and smooth, and joyous on its surface, and

> not only agitated their waters, but have broken from their banks, charging themselves with all that is impure in the country, surrounding for a time everything with the agitation of boiling wherlpools, dangerous eddies, sweeping waterfalls and foaming cataracts dashing themselves over rocks; but, look forward, this has never lasted a single generation. Notwithstanding the boast that all are now equal, that the distinctions of high and low have disappeared, we shall find that time will bring back all things to the same level which existed for ages before.

The bold, the enterprising, the persevering, perhaps the wicked, will rise; while the dull, the unenergetic, the tame, will fall and disappear, and society will continue to present the same form it faltering and infantine steps, in the same path in has always held. The various elements which of our own times. which he is to continue to walk during the rest compose it will continue to contend there; learn— There was no ed and ignorant, wise and fools, active and idle, have to bear the burden in this world.

Where there are rich classes they will require servants-persons to do menial duties, to toil almost as the beasts of the field; a due proportion, these occupations, as advantageous, after all, to thoughts to rising above their appointed work, it | sity a pastoral race, and it was their duty to keep can only be (and if we are honest we ought to watch against the invasion of marauders. Those God has placed in the position from which they those in Judea were to be the warriors, the learnmust drive them. This is a law we cannot controvert and cannot overthrow.

Now, this being the case, my brethren, let me tion at the position they are occupying, and must | may befal us even in this world. hereafter be content to occupy? It is true a St. Paul lays down the principle of content-great number do rise, and of these many have ment as one of Christian importance, which has even attended the highest position. This has always been so, and in our own time especially, more than ever. But what is the result? You will go into the city; you will find men in a large way ever done before Him: He praised poverty, of business who began life in a poor school, and by laudable industry, activity, and economy have the manufacturer, the owners of landed property, have fought their way bravely and laboriously from the ranks of the poor. Honor be to them; they deserve all praise; as long as they have been faithful, honest, incorruptible, there is hardly a higher or more bonourable position in this world.

of a large factory, continuing and even increasing his prosperity, to be an example which all are to expect to follow? He has in his employ 500 or perhaps 1000 hands; who are they? His schoolfellows, perhaps, or the children of his fellow paupers. Out of the 500 in that school, he alone has advanced in worldly prosperity. Is it fair to it might be two, or even ten children, may attain an elevated position? Surely it is as false to educate on this principle as to teach things contrary to the established laws of nature.

What, then, I contend for is, that education must take the ordinary rule of life as its basis; that is, it must anticipate that children will remain in the condition in which they are placed, make us feel how entirely the whole of nature toiling and labouring by the sweat of his brow to unless God should please otherwise. They must into his mind that life is short, that it is not the one remark: it cannot be doubted that our sys-

good and useful for their condition; but it is perbe attained by above one out of a thousand.

I know what some will say: "Do you, then, wish to repress the honest ambition of the poor, and condemn them to remain poor and abject all

their lives ?" Brethren, I do not like these combinations of pride; let him be tender towards all, compassioncondescension to their inferiors when they rise ; let them be honest in their dealings with the world,

but promote honesty to the fullest extent the term

I will ask, how is contentment, as a fundamental principle of education, to be communicated? The answer is plain, it is a purely Christain feeling.

In the heathen world there existed no class corresponding to the honest, hard working, poor

There was no gradation between the slave whose only motive to labour was the lash, and ed men, the chiefs of the nation; thus it was

existed nowhere else, and is easy to trace to its source. Our Blessed Redeemer, when He preached the Gospel, did what no other sage had gave it hopes never entertained before, and elevated it to a position, not only higher than wealth but higher than wisdom-He made the condition of the poor no longer despicable, but, on the contrary, honourable. He even sanctified it and made it a source of happiness. The poor man may be content, the sick may be happy; he may smile in the midst of his sorrow and affliction, for he knows he is more beloved of God, and feel-But is this one man, who sees himself master | ing (which leads us to the principle) that whatever may be his state it is bestowed on him and made his place by One infinitely wise and good; he knows that had such been His purpose He might have made him a king or a great one of the earth—that there was no blunder, no accident, but that his position was the choice of unfathomable love. God rules all things, and poor direct the education of 500 children that one, or and suffering as he may be, God has decreed all raises it above all that the knowledge and wisthat befalls him; and though permitted to emancipate himself and ascend above his position, for God has not forbidden this, yet he can remain where he is with perfect content.

He is taught that thus he is more like God, more like His Blessed Mother, to whom Herself poverty was alloted.

It has besides been instilled, again and again,

make him all straight. God has his own laws, fect folly to reckon upon a state which will never and however incomprehensible to us they are perfeetly consistent and harmonious. While one possesses a magnificent palace, another dwells in a hut-ope inhabits a luxurious apartment, another is lodged in the ward of a poorboure -one is fed at a sumptuous table, another is pining with hunger: the difference is only between the two bodies-be-

Yet even these bodies are organised with equal care and precision; relatively to external things stantives; let us be content with the ajectives. they are different; but in the sight of God be-What has honor to do with pride? Let him be tween the body and the soul of the one and of honorable in pecuniary transactions, honorable in the other there is no distinction, and when laid souls to stand before the throne of God-two souls not to be judged by the purple and fine linate, affable, gentle—for this, after all, is the true en of the one and the rags of the other, but by meaning of the word. When I see a man thus the use the rich man has made of his wealth, and eminent, I look upon him as more truly noble than the pateince with which the poor man has sushe can ever be by the most remote possibility of tained the lot of poverty which God has made

All this is instilled in our schools, where children are taught to love as well as fear-that worldly prosperity and adversity are sent in perfeetly equal kindness-and that in both is to be traced nought but goodness and mercy in exuand with God, are honest with God; giving to berant co-operation-nought but the eye, and Him His due as to man, and they will rise infinitely band, and purpose of a loving God; and if the higher than by honesty, fledged with the wings child whose lot may be poverty; or the young of ambition. Honesty is a virtue, ambition a vice. What man crushed by the world, yet raises his thoughts can they have in common? Repress ambition, to God, he is happy here, and he will be happy hereafter in the kingdom of His love.

We should train them in the love of God as dispenser of all, without flattering their too early opening pride with the idea that they can be something better here: think you they will toil less diligently when you have taught them there awaits them an eternal reward for their submission and patience? We have taught them the motive: pure love will produce the result.

Another consequence of the love of God is what I will call respect. It is closely allied to Contentment signifies being at peace with all will divide and diversify it as before; and no the nobles who possessed all, and well knew how what I have already described, that it cannot fail that externally surrounds us being satisfied with amount of change you can make in the position to employ the indigent class and kept it under to strike us all, that from some cause or other a of the mass of the people will eventually to any either by the sword, as in Rome, or in subject principal which was once strong has now become extent destroy this inequality of conditions. If it tion by the passing of mere edicts, and even in weak-I mean respect to others, and especially should, the consequence must be confusion. It | the old Testament it is clear there was a check | the respect of the lower for the higher classes of is difficult to say whether any effort we could purposely to prevent classes from passing from society. It has been noticed, not only in Engmake would diminish the number of the most poor one into the other. They were maintained in land but in many foreign countries, and perhaps or the most laborious; of those, in short, who tribes, families, by allotments of inheritance. If more particularly as regards the natural reverthey gained any advantage over one another by ence due from children to their father and mother, superior skill or otherwise, and so became rich, which is sensibly diminished. At an earlier age yet when the year of Jubilee came, the proper- we may observe an impatience of control, a feelby was redistributed and restored to its original ing of independence, an assertion of rights which therefore, of the population must be reserved for owner, and thus equality was kept up. There neither nature nor society have given: an intolecould be no priest or servant of a priest except rance of reproof, a wrestling against the voke, a ably fulfilling their appointed path, and are in tory, since he is always looking for a change themselves as they are to those who require them. of the family of Aaron or the tribe of Levi. rebelling against authority, a desire to be in possession of all the rights of men.

The disrespect to parents is manifested in the manner in which they are spoken of, in the way tell them so) at the expenses of the class which on the sea coast enjoyed the commerce of Tyre; in which children are popularly represented, in the scenes we are often obliged to witness, in our annals of crime, exhibiting so many youthful impossible for any one to change his position or delinquents; the father and mother not unfreaspire to one greatly higher; but while in the quently compelled to bring them to justice themit not inocculating them in youth with dissatisfac- the principle is that we be satisfied with what sons who, from their age and experience, might be expected to command attention? Instead of this, what do we hear? Blunt contradictions, positive assertions, a knowledge of science assumed, opinions laid down on every subject-on politics, on religion !- yes, unfortunately, on re-

And how do they speak of it? With sarcasms, with doubts; indeed, they boast rather of not believing too much. And these qualities declare themselves too often at an age when it was formerly supposed that docility was the very flower of youth-that gentle and amiable submission to parental teaching was its highest ornament-when instruction was gradually and unresistingly sucked in under the mild influence of home-not overwhelmed by the heavy shower which inundates the soil, but watered by the dew of a whole day falling in solt and gentle drops.

We cannot deny that want of reverence is the vice of the age, and that this evil is rising higher and higher.

There is too little deference paid to those God has appointed to teach. It is the feeling of the divine character of social teaching that dom of human science can give; and the in-dwelling of the Holy Spirit in him who holds that high and responsible office gives to him a sacred authority. The indwelling of grace imparts a direct guidance in what belongs to the priestly office, which calls for veneration and deep love.

Now, brethren, I must permit myself to make

classes, contributes to all this. It is contrary to St. Paul's description of charity. We are stripling of the present day are beyond those of the man of former times most versed in scientific knowledge. Children look upon themselves as better taught than their parents; they know they could puzzle their parents with the questions they have been asked at school; the simplicity of the father is scoffed at, and the remark from their mother's lips is ridiculed, so far are they from being guided by those precepts which should be written in letters of gold before their eyes, and impressed in every lesson they are taught. Whereas their father and mother, they should be reminded, even if ignorant, or if not only ignorant, but even silly, are still to be revered with the love of infancy, and not a word of irreverence should be used when they are trial occupations. spoken of: that the care and goodness, and overbalanced by any amount of affection they

If this feeling were inculcated, inpreference to that shrewdness which seems, in our day, to supersede every other faculty, we should certainly be spared those exhibitions of an indulged spirit of irreverence we cannot too strongly deprecate. I would say more: so clearly can we trace the It has been said that they cannot get away, or effect of the method pursued, that we continually find that the schoolmaster or inspector takes the place of the parent or the priest: and a child will prefer his advice to that of one who inti- row. At the institution at Mount St. Bernard mately knows and loves him, besides having so there is not even a wall; and the only boy who many higher claims upon his regard, because he supposes it to be more in accordance with the spirit of the age; and it is now thought a much finer thing to be clever than holy. Hence does dren should not all be subjected to the same it issue, and soon overflows society, from the narrow circle in which it is at first exhibited.

It is clear God has divided society into ranks and has allotted duties to each. The poor, the the supervision of the Reformatory here is a Belrich, have each their own. One of these is duty and respect from those whom a good and merciful Providence has been pleased to place in a lower state to those elevated above them. I need not dilate upon the disrespectful, ribald tone half amused and half indignant, "Police! what

places of trust, whose characters we so often see commented on, and rudely assailed so as to destroy all feeling of reverence; I speak more of that class now emerging from its subservient state. We shall find that sort of combination instituted among a powerful class, which tends to the overthrow of public order, increasing in our who have erred be due to its beneficial operation, own day; all springing from discontent with the is it not more likely to succeed in keeping those emolument they receive, and seeking a remedy in | pure who need no reformation? Here they are joining together for their own purposes to the educated in the work they are to pursue when impeding of business, public and private, and be- they are grown up; trained to habits of toil and coming the occasion of many mercantile disasters. industry. Look at the other system; can we of reverence: the workman has no respect for ordinary method is to take a child, to crain into his master; he will serve him till such time as he his head abstract words, with their Greek and can better his condition; thus the tie is broken; Latin origin, besides a great deal more, to him, and why? Is it not owing to selfishness? Now, useless information. Then, we hear complaints what is selfishness? I have already said it cares on all sides that there is no time for education; not for anything but what serves its own indivi- that just as a child is beginning to learn, his fadual interests. The bond broken, respect is gone, and rank is at war with rank. Again, titles ought to be respected; the end they have | consequently removed from school. in view is to impose on a certain class certain burdens which would not be accepted without as soon as they go in; the judicious selection of such little external equivalents. People forget an occupation according to inclination follows. such little external equivalents. People forget an occupation according to inclination follows, much in their desire to sweep away the aristocracy, their idea for the most part being to supplant them if they can, and rise into their places. In what we have seen on the Continent, these dreadful truths are put before us in all the horror of their reality. The principle on which they act is, that "all property is robbery, and there-fore restitution has to be made." What care they ! The torch, the faggot, the axe-the mob destroying the labor of ages of industry-the work of centuries, all that is beautiful and fair in the country. But that is nothing: the rich must be ruined and the poor must be rich.

Each one is ready to throw down from the ladder him who is above him, though standing side by side just now: there is no love, no respect.

One of the great evils of society is the want of a principle which binds and connects ranks, and charity is the foundation all. If you have taught a child that distinction of ranks comes the heavens of wonderful brightness, the insignificant luminaries are yet no less visible, but shed their own proportioned light; so in the moval and social world, if there are many surpassing and dazzling stars of the first, second, and third magnitudes there is also the honest poor man shedding lustre around him in his own small sphere, and he is as high an ornament in the eye of God as that which casts a shadow on the earth. He has no envy for others, he loves them because God has placed them, as He has placed hunself. He gives love to whom love, honor to whom honor, tribute to whom tribute, and all else that is due to the claims of social religion. There is no grudging of the debt, but it is paid honorably and cheerfully.

I will now show you the duties necessary to be taught, the motives and feelings to be infused .-The method is not an abstract poetical idea, but our blessed Lord) the whole world. we must consider how a system like this is to be carried out.

What, then, is the system on which we must endeavor to educate the mass of the poor? I speak with all submission to the better judgment; but it seems to me we are already on it, and may track out the road upon which we are to travel.

Our Reformatory Schools have now had a fair trial, and have worked thus far so well that I have no hesitation in saying the plan has been nerfectly successful. I speak only of our own, as I am not sufficiently acquainted with the detion. In one of these there are at present located 80 or 100 boys, who having been convicted of offences, principally against property, were

mation.

The institution offers a most pleasing spectacle. puffed up with self-love, with the notion that we If you visit them, if you study their countenances, are able to attain all things. The ideas of the if you speak to them you would never pronounce any one of them guilty of crime. There is nothing in their appearance or looks to indicate cunning or guilt, not even a tendency towards it; yet they have all been in prison as criminals .-The very atmosphere seems to remove a cloud from the youthful culprits. They are cheerful, happy, sociable, gentle. They are educated in a forbearing manner of treating each other: towards those who have the care of them they are not only respectful but affectionate; they have no wish to change their state; if they are allowed to go out they always come back; and on a recent occasion, when they were offered a holiday to visit a place of public amusement, they unanimously declined the offer, preferring their indus-

Then, from morning till night, they are under tenderness, and constant watchfulness which the disciple of silence, and other restraints, to guarded their childhood can never, never, be which they submit with docility; not violating laws or rules; and day or night there is no fear of transgression. In fact, they are thoroughly reclaimed, regained, restored to the society from which they were expelled. Now, observe, why do we adopt a different method with a child who has not committed a crime? If successfully conducted in one case, why not try it in another ?they would most certainly escape; but, in fact, they are under no greater restraint in this respect than is a gentleman's son at Eton or Harever attempted to run away came back almost as soon as he was missed. There is, therefore, no confinement; and there is no reason why all chilamount of discipline. Where is the difference? There is no severity; punishment is never awardgian. When, on a recent occasion, the institution was visited by the Inspector, and he asked him whether he did not often find it necessary to call in the assistance of the police; he replied, of the lower class of our periodical publications. should I do with police? I had, for many years, I need not refer, especially, to the foul words the management of a Reformatory of between applied to those thought fit to be appointed to seven and eight hundred boys, taken from the worst of prisons and confined for the worst of crimes, and never, during the whole of that period, did I need to call in the aid of an officer; nor did I ever need to punish them."

It would seem as if this system changed their nature. If, therefore, the reformation of those This evil is on the increase, and arises from want | call that education? How does it begin? The ther considers he is at an age to contribute, by his labor, to the support of the family, and he is

Our children in Reformatories are set to work and they are put to the trade which will ultimately procure their bread. There is no reason why the nature of their business or profession should be limited; no reason why they should not study sculpture and painting, as at St. Michael's in Rome; neither is book learning neglected, as much of it being imparted as is useful to them at the same time. It therefore seems clear, from this experiment, that any school for the poor must be an industrial school; the children must not waste their first year solely in the acquisition of abstract knowledge; habits must be acquired in youth. Discipline, industry, and labor should form the character in school, not be enforced for the first time in a penitentiary.

I believe they will acquire as much book learning as they require with all that is useful, and if trained in the love of God and man, we shall see a class of workmen and laborers who will not wish to rise out of their places, but will be content with their condition, loving and honoring from God, he will see that as there are stars in God and their neighbor. Such a theory of education meets the exigencies of society. These two points crown all the good qualities I have described.

A child trained in the fear and love of God will necessarily, and by the power of constant instruction, imbibe the greatest aptitude for all social uses. He will attain to the love of God and the love of man-I do not mean philanthropy; I do not mean benevolence; not the desire to see all rich, not as manifesting itself in the amiable wish to make men rise into a higher grade in society. I ask for the love of man not as a wheel in a machine rolling on and on, but love for the living soul, for man created for the greatest and noblest purposes; love for a thing which has no likeness in all that is beautiful and sublime among created things-worth the most brilliant star, worth a sun, worth (in the words of

When we see hundreds of these little ones of the poor with blooming looks, like early flowers, in the midst of the rags which clothe them, their open countenances reminding us of angels, we should think, not what will become of them on earth, only will they be saved! and what can I do to save them? I care not for the famine and pestilence, which may sweep them away as they lie huddled together in hunger and misery, and as their bodies fall one on another and lie there unwept and unremembered; the thought with me is, " will the souls that animate those bodies be tails of any other to bring them into considera- caught up into the love of God, and live again for ever around His everlasting throne?"

All are destined to attain immortality; and commed in gaot, and ultimately consigned to the compared with happiness on earth. Let me illusas Oato the Younger, you must move every Board and yescaped. Chronic rebellion, thirty thousand and every Secretary for his brother or his son, all soldiers, monster meetings, prædial agitations, con-

tem of education, whether for the high or low only their religious instruction, but their refor- to which I alluded before. I mean that most monstrous one, the murder of infants, upon the enormity of which every judge expatiates in his summing up. That infant murder should exist at incredible, were it not, so to speak, of every day occurrence. We may trace it, like the others, to a corrupt phase of society, panting after wealth and ease. Doubtless, in many cases, the incumbrance and hindrance it might be in the way of gaining a livelihood, or possibly the fear of disgrace, have contributed to prompt the deed; but the motives; and, singular though it might seem, there have doubtless been cases where the excess of love had determined the act; the mother chosing rather to destroy her offspring than be witness of its sufferings; besides this, there are other stimulants which lead to the commission of

Now, see how the love of souls may be made stronger than any other feeling. How is it that on the Continent, this crime is comparatively unknown? The reason I conceive to be, that whereas here a child would probably be destroyed within a few hours of its birth there, almost immediately the light has dawned on it, it would be baptised: there is a deeply rooted irrepressible feeling in the breast of every Catholic mother, that an unbaptised child is for ever separated from the face of God, that there would be an ever yawning gulph between herself and her child, supposing she should afterwards become penitent and obtain forgiveness.

Not that the child would be consigned to suffer agony and pangs in that lake of fire which we are told is the abode of the wicked, but that it would, as unregenerate, be cut off from participation in the joys of the blessed. I believe the love of souls is so much stronger, that it will in all instances conquer, and if every mother believed as roasting his potatoes than by setting fire to his neighed, still less inflicted. The person entrusted with the Catholic Church teaches, that a child put away without that regenerating Sacrament was away without that regenerating Sacrament was man" in every respect. Indeed, in many respects its for ever excluded from the face of God, she very greatness contributes to its essential smallness would stand and balance between Heaven and earth, and Heaven would preponderate.

But I would have more. It is impossible to train up a child as he should be trained, and not to bring him up in the love of God. I would not have too much of science, though, to a certain extent, it is good, especially if properly seasoned and explained; but how little do we find it contributes to restrain, or otherwise benefit him?-How little does it teach him to act up to that which makes men virtuous? You lead him to the brow of a hill, you bid him observe the rising sun and you tell him that the luminary he beholds is not the sun itself, but its image anticipating the real appearance by the refracting power of light; you dwell upon the theory, you instruct him in its laws, you tell him how light travels, and discourse to him of distant and nearer stars: you show him the nebulous clusters, telling him of the numberless spheres which compose them, and giving him an idea of the mechanism of the entire plan. He is grown to man's estate—the spade, the plough, the flock, or perhaps the shop, the warehouse, the docks or the canal, engage his attention, and he forgets all about the heavenly bodies and their marvellous properties; but I will tell you what he will remember. If he is instructed in the works of creation as important truths made to bear upon the motives of his conduct through life, and his eye and mind are directed thereby to the con-

Take him to the brow of the hill, and impress him with the beauty and splendour of the scene; then tell him that he sees but the gates of that Paradise which is the dwelling of God, and within which he may himself be one day admitted. Point out to him the glory of the rising sun, and tell him he will one day look into the face of God beaming lovingly upon him, and that the contemplation of goodness and majesty will absorb his very being. If such thoughts be instilled into him day by day, and he feels that all these things are prepared for him by the tender forethought of a beneficent God, the clear sky instead of presenting to him the subject of a dry lesson, will be a bright and glorious firmament wherein he will discern the eye of God looking ever upon him; the countless spheres will be to him a representation and type of the pure and heavenly spirits that wait around the throne of God among whom he will one day move in everlasting joy and bliss.

If taught from the book of nature, let his thoughts be elevated to God as the author of all he sees, as the great Designer, Creator, Benefactor, Ruler-he will have learned a lesson which will never be effaced, which will continue to be remembered when all the diagrams of astronomy are lying as useless lumber around.

Thus let us teach the science of God, binding and combining everything in nature with His

Let us advance ourselves, and bring others forward in the knowledge of it, and the young plant will grow up, and crime will melt away from around it, in the purifying atmosphere of the love of God.

That, and that alone, is the remedy for ignorance and sin.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The surpassing impudence of the Irish Church Education Society says the Tablet has startled even the Times, which rates these money-craving soulsnatchers in good set phrase with as much righteons indignation as if the Times itself could thank Heaven that nothing had ever appeared in its columns to set citizen against citizen, to inflame the Protestant and exasperate the Catholic, to kindle the fires of religious and national hatred, and to make oppression bitter by the admixture of insult.

We subjoin the article from the Times to which our contemporary alludes :- The Irish Church Education Society is the small man of ordinary life, who is always at his neighbors to do his small jobs. The personage is one so common that a touch or two will time, everything that you value, for some little object of his own. If you have kept as clear a course

the time that your own is starving. You must take up his ridiculous quarrels; you must join in his foolish crusade; you must write a hundred letters to people you never saw in your life for his protege, whom you also never saw—a candidate for some all appears incomprehensible; but that it should monster suburban asylum; you must introduce him be perpetrated by a *mother* would be absolutely to somebody you are shy of yourself; and bestow on incredible, were it not, so to speak, of every day his amiable but indolent and empty young friend the college scholarship you have sworn before Heaven to give to the best man. When you have done all this. and lowered yourself as much in your own eyes as in the eyes of everybody about you, the "small man" rewards you as you richly deserve to be rewarded. He abuses you if you fail in his service, and despises you if you do not. Why should he not despise you, when you have done his dirty work for him! Cicero these were not always the causes. Distress of doubtless, had such men in his eye when he said that mind, anxiety, suffering, and want might also be people will do for their friends what they would never do for themselves. Our "small friend" across the Irish Channel, the Irish Church Education Society, is always wanting the nation at large to do for its particular sake what it has a hundred times most solemnly resolved to do on no account whatever. The British Legislature has sworn, as far as it can swear, not to lend a hand at prosclytizing, not to confound politics with polemics, not to hound sect against sect, but to leave controversy as much as possible to its own natural course. The Irish Church Education Society would be delighted to see more money, were it only for the principle of the thing, wrenched from the reluctant hand of the Papist, pensant, or laborer to make his children Protestants it would rejoice to see the British Parliament torn to pieces, and whole Sessions wasted in fruitless discussions as to the rule of faith, the principle of education, and the sacred necessity of some imaginary rule which nobody, in fact, observes. The "small man" of the British community would thus become what he always is in his own eyes-the greatest. Every other question, every improvement, everything possible, would be cast aside and forgotten, simply to obtain notoriety, a stage, and a hearing for a quarrel quite certain to lead to no positive result, and to go off in present clamour and futute heartburnings. The very statesmen entrapped into opening the flood-gates of the controversy would be drowned in it, or carried a good way off their legs. But what of that? The worse for everybody else, the better for the "small man," who rises only on the diminution of of a general explosion, and who has no other way of The Irish Church Education Society is not a "small

of spirit and demeanour. It has the bulk of the landowners and the whole of the Church Establishment on its side. Not that every Irish clergyman is on its side, but every sixpence of the Church revenues is kept for the maintenance of the Established Church and its doctrines. It must therefore all count on the side of the Irish Church Education Society. For many generations the Church has had every political, territorial, and other material aid that State, landlord, college, or clergyman could give, and the present state of things, be it good or bad, is underliably the result of that immense preponderance of secular advantages. Yet the Irish Church Education Society still continues its shrill, plaintive cry, for that which it has always enjoyed in such excess, and yet found so ineffective. The language of its noble, Parliamentary, legal, and clerical advo-cates at the annual meeting the other day, and of its report, is as whining and expostulatory as if, instead of being the wealthiest establishment, for its members, on the face of the earth, the Protestant clergy of Ireland had been for three hundred years a proscribed mountain sect, hunted like beasts, dwelling in caves, clothed in goatskins, and feeding on potatoes. They have to report and partially account for a continued decline of revenue and scholars. The figure which most distresses them is that which represents the number of Roman Catholic scholars, somewhat less than sixteen thousand, out of the whole eighty-five thousand. This brand plucked out of the burning they are very proud of when they contemplate "the unparalleled exertions of the Papal Legate and the whole body of the Romish hierarchy banded together against them," as well as "the large amount of public money for educational puf-poses placed at their disposal." Here, they say, "is the United System of Education," so much prized and longed for by our readers, and only to be found in these discarded schools. They are very right in naking the most of these sixteen thousand, for they represent the whole present case of the Society. With the greater part of the soil of Ireland in their hands, with nearly all the Peerage and most of the Lower House, with the entire revenues of the Establishment, and, with a slight qualification, Trinity College in their hands, the Protestants of Ireland must be supposed fully able to take care of their own children. They have not a shadow of a case for one farthing of public money. The whole of the ques-tion relates to the Roman Catholic children whom they may induce to attend their schools. The number of these now amounts to 16,770. Their argument is, that if they get so many with so much polemical opposition and no public assistance, they would get many more with a little of the latter, and that the State is bound to give the latter, on its own principle of "United Education."

This brings the whole of this interminable agitation to a very simple issue. Let our readers just imagine for themselves that amount of public money which, in addition to the immense public or private resources of the Irish Protestants, would raise the number of Roman Catholic children in the schools of the Irish Church Education Society from sixteen thousand to double that number, and they have the present question before them in an intelligible shape. We do not know what estimate other people would make, but, taking the model of corrupt borough contests, and the rapidly increasing scale of bribery when once it is known to be a question of money, we should think that in order to enable the Irish Church Education Society to get into its schools sixteen thousand more children it would require public assistance to the amount of a quarter of a million of money. This estimate we are prepared to show reasons for, if necessary, but we should think it will recommend itself to anybody acquainted with the laws of political and controversial supply and demand. Such, then, is the modest application of our small friend" the Irish Church Education Society. It is that Lord Palmerston, or the Premier for the time being, a man at the mercy of Parliamentary majorities, called to account for every sixpence of public money, and charged with the difficult task of concentrating the time and labor of the Session and the interest of the public at large on certain measures of general utility, is to throw everything into confusion and bring this empire to the verge of chaos by giving the wealthy Church Establishment of Ireland a quarter of a million, more or less-less certainly would not do it-to enable it to proselytize sixteen thousand children of Roman Catholic parents. Familiar as we are with the applications of small menof the class that is always asking one to sell one's soul to get somebody else £50 a-year-we nevertheless give the palm of surpassing impudence to the demand of the Irish Church Education Society. In no other case that we can call to mind is the result so utterly disproportionate to the cost; in no other is the gain so inconsiderable, not to say questionable, and the sacrifice of money, principle, and peace so immense. It would be more than immense, for it would be infinite. Once recognized and assisted by the State as a prosleytizing Church, once able to boast of its thirty-two thousand Roman Catholic bring him painfully to every experience. He is always wanting you to sacrifice your principles, your independence, your tranquillity, your money, your time, everything that you value, for some little obtained by the precipice up which it has just painfully climbed into

spiracies, altar denunciations, and a perfect torrent of abuse against the whole English race from every pulpit, every platform, and every press in Ireland, eagerly caught by our continental rivals and loudly echoed from across the Atlantic, would be the safe result of the policy urged, as a matter of conscience, by the Irish Church Education Society. How it would all end we fear even to conjecture. The return of a fever is always worse than the first attack. Wo know what the first attack of Irish agitation has been and have no wish to run the risk of a second.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS-IMPORTANT DECISION. At the quarter sessions of Tralee last week a highly important question came before the assistant-barrister in the form of an appeal from a demand for poorrate, sought to be levied off the residence of this exemplary and most benevolent community. Mr. John C. Neligan appeared to support the appeal, and lucidly argued that there was no beneficial residence, and that the residence was exclusively for the purposes of charity—the education of the children of the poorer classes of the community. The members of the brotherhood held no property themselves. They were entirely dependent on the contributions of the charitable, and those contributions failing, their most humane exertions should cease. He contended it was impossible to conceive an institution more essentially "charitable" in the spirit and meaning of the law than the society of the Christian Brothers, and having, at considerable length, cited authorities on the point, his worship pronounced a long and elaborate discourse, in which he said that upon principle and the authority of the cases cited, and being satisfied that the house in question was solely occupied for conducting the charitable institution described, he was of opinion the premises were not liable to the payment of poor rates. On application he granted three guinens costs to appellant.

The Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, parish priest of Mulagh, diocese of Kilmore, and county of Cavan, closed his earthly career after a few hours' illness at the Presbytery, Home Villa, on Saturday, the 11th of April, 1857, in the 50th year of his age. The Right Rev. Dr. Brady, Lord Bishop of Perth, with a vast number of Priests, many of them his own near relatives, not only of the diocese, but from Menth and Dublin, with his own dear and countless flock, assisted at his obsequies on the 13th inst., and after others, whose highest ambition it is to be the spark a solemn office and High Mass being offered for the repose of his soul, his mortal remains were deposited in the chapel, amidst such a loud and general weeping of clergy and people as completely evinced the deep and heartfelt sorrow of all for the loss of the ever vigilant pastor, the pure patriot, and never failing friend of the poor, whom God has called from them to receive the reward of his labors.—Sacorday that religion that require majorus cerdotem flet religio, flet pauper amicum.

MINISTERS' MONEY .- We have been informed of a series of proceedings with regard to this tax which, only that we have the statement on excellent authority, we would find it difficult to believe, so monstrous do they appear to be. Now that for three years the incumbents of this city have been in the regular receipt of their incomes from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and the government forced by the sturdy opposition of the Town Council to con-cede the admission that it was tax too unjust to be maintained, a raid has been made upon a number of small houses in the south district of the city for an alleged arrear of six years' Ministers' Money up to the year 1854. It has been stated to us that in the week before last, Mr. George Love, accompanied by three bailiffs, went into the house of the widow Moore living in George's Street, and by a distraint forced her to pay a sum of 18s for six years' Ministers' Money, commencing, as he stated, in 1848. We have received the names of a large number of persons in Douglas and Evergreen whom he treated in the same manner. It is difficult to think that after having provision made for their incomes by the state, and the organs of government having declared their belief that the tax is unjust, and stated their intention of completely abolishing it, a number of clergymen would sanction so irritating and vexatious, not to say, so unjustifiable a proceeding. Indeed we are sure that of late years few of the Protestant clergy have been cognizant of the circumstances under which this tax was collected, and those who were always condemned it .- Cork Examiner.

COUNTY CLUB-TENANT LEAGUE .- At the conference of the Catholic clergy of the deanery of Coachford on Tuesday last, they unanimously agreed that the establishment of a liberal and independent club was most desirable, in order to promote harmony and adopt such measures as will insure the triumph of popular principles at future elections. Accordingly they expressed their readiness to become members. and use their influence in promoting this useful and necessary object. They also agreed to have collections on Sunday week, at the chapels in their respective parishes, to assist the Tenant League in their exertions to pass the bill, as they considered the settlement of the tenant question paramount to all others, it being the only safeguard for the investment of capital, the only stimulant to industry, and the only security for the peace and prosperity of the country.—Ib

The result of the general election, as regards the

Irish Independent Party, affords no ground whatever for discouragement or despondency. We have sustained heavy, yet not, we trust, irreparable losses in the defeat of Kennedy in Louth, and Swift in Sligo; but in every conflict we must expect some casualties. It ought to be a point of honor with us to repair these losses at the earliest possible opportunity, by restoring to the Parliamentary Party two of its most zealous and efficient members, who have been vic-timised chiefly on account of their thorough iden-tification with the policy of Independent Opposition. But if we are resolved on this point, and are resolved also to scout down any base attempt to malign or injure these men in the moment of their temporary defeat, we may rest assured that an opportunity for fully retrieving our position will not long be wanting. Our only other reverses are those sustained in Kil-kenny by the Hon. Mr. Mostyn, in Galway county by Mr. Bellew, and in Galway city by Colonel French. In Kilkenny, Whiggery has had a temporary triumph in the person of the Hon. Mr. Ellis, a nephew of Lord Carlisle, but that triumph has been obtained not by the strength of the Whig party in that patriotic county. On the other hand, the Sadleirite party has been utterly and finally discomfited at the general election, the first after the Sadleir-Keogh treason. The clan Sadleir has quite disappeared from the political horizon, and henceforth will be heard of in public only through the law courts and the reports of the endless litigation of that wretched swindle, the Tipperary Bank. Several other powerful and dangerous enemies of the Independent Party have likewise been beaten at the hustings. Serjeant Shee, Ouseley Higgins, and even John Reynolds are heavy losses to any Government which hopes to neutralise by dividing and discrediting the Irish popular representatives. The Whigs proper also have had their share of reverses. Sir John Fitzgerald, Mr. Pollard Urguhart, Mr. John Ball, Mr. Montesquieu Bellew, and Sir Thos. Redington are no inconsiderable losses to Lord Palmerston, while the Whig gains have been only Mr. Somers and three or four insignificant or doubtful accessions of new men. But what is most in favor of the cause of Parliamentary independence is the strong and hearty feeling evinced by the people everywhere an appeal was made to them. Taken completely by surprise as we were, with little preparation and less means, nothing but the strong and genuine sense of the people could have carried us so creditably thro' the contest. On the whole, we may safely say that the foundation has been deeply and broadly laid of a great Independent Party, and through the zealous and persevering exertions of a united Clergy and people we have sauguine hopes of seeing at no distant day that party made completely worthy of the patriotism of the Irish nation, and efficient to assert our rights and redress all our grievances, social, po-

litical, and religious .- Tablet.

consists simply in this, that, in our belief, neither the Protestant people nor the Protestant legislature are disposed to grant of their own accord the just de-mands of Catholics and of Ireland. Whether it be prejudice and ignorance, as we believe, or malice and hostility of race, as we do not believe, the indisposition is a patent fact. Well, no Minister, however convinced of the justice of our demands, will en-counter formidable hostility in our behalf unless he feels himself, and can prove to his supporters, that a necessity exists for doing so. This necessity of granting the just demands of Ireland and of Catholics can only he made evident, and, indeed, can only arise from the presence in the House of Commons of a body of men sufficiently numerous, able, and respectable to compel compliance by convincing successive Ministers that they will not be satisfied with less.— For this object we believe that five-and-twenty men will suffice. Can five-and-twenty fit men for this purpose be found in the Queen's dominions, and if so, can constituencies be found to return them? This is the whole question. Let every Catholic who desires place or office freely pursue his bent, and get it if he can. Let the able Catholic barrister by all means get his judgeship if he can. Let the aspiring tide-waiter by all means get promotion if he can. What we desire is, that he will do so by some other means than getting into Parliament; that he will pay some other price for it than his vote in Parliament. What we desire is, out of many millions of men to find some twenty-five who do not want place or office, who will take seats in Parliament for other ends than place or office, though in presence of hundreds more who have no other thought."-Tablet.

The three altars of Carrara marble, executed in Rome for St. Mary's Cathedral, have reached this city, and will be immediately creeted. The Statue of the Immaculate Conception, for the 'Ladye Chapel,' is expected to arrive in a short time. -Kilkenny

Emigration.—Yesterday's accounts from Galway state that the progress of emigration there has not slackened, notwithstanding that the recent accounts from America are discouraging. The 4 o'clock train to Dublin was crowded with emigrants of the better class bound for the United States, and as the season advances it is feared that the drain of population will be further increased .- Times' cor. 22nd ult.

The Lord-Lieutenant in Council has commuted the sentence of death passed on Norris and Power, who were to have been hanged on Monday next for the Spike Island murder.

FOOD RIOTS IN THE KING'S COUNTY .- Saunders's Newsletter of the 20th ulto., contains the following communication, dated Parsonstown, Sunday :- "For some months past the markets of this town have been well attended by purchasers for all descriptions of agricultural produce, who bought for exportation.— Yesterday a new purchaser appeared, Mr. Joshua Atkinson, of Roscrea, who succeeded in obtaining between 80 and 100 barrels of potatoes, and a large quantity of barley. There was an advance in prices, which was attributed to Mr. Atkinson's appearance as a competitor with the other extensive buyers, and this caused much disquiet and alarm in the minds of the lower classes. Consequently, about 7 o'clock in the evening, when Mr. Atkinson was about to remove the potatoes and barley on cars, which he had brought with him for that purpose, a mob, of about 700 persons, assembled, who commenced shouting and hooting, and shortly they became as wicked as The cars were stopped, the drivers maltreated, the sacks containing the potatoes thrown off the cars, cut open with knives, and the potatoes strewn about the streets. A few police who happened to be on town duty on the spot were also assaulted with stones, and during the melee the women, who were most active, converted their inner garments into bags, and succeeded in carrying away the contents of between 30 and 40 sacks of potatoes. The work of mischief continued until the arrival of Head-Constable Noble, with a reinforcement of armed policemen from the barracks, who succeeded in driving the rioters away from the cars, and capturing five of the principal offenders, all of whom were lodged in the barracks. The mob were extremely violent, but very fortunately no blood was shed or life sacrificed. After some time, when quiet was restored, the cars containing potatoes and barley which had escaped uninjured were removed out of town under the surveillance of the police. Mr. Thomas Brereton, the resident magistrate, was in attendance. He took the necessary informations against the five persons arrested and committed them for trial at the next petty sessions. Two others were recognised by the police this day in the streets, and were also committed by Mr. Brereton. Many of the rioters are known to the police, and it is expected that more arrests will be

A farmer, called James M'Creary, belonging to Aughnamoyle, near Omagh, on Saturday night last, took as a draught, a spoonful of liniment, containing aconite, which had been prescribed for a pain in the leg by Dr. Maxwell, and did not survive more than an hour. It appeared the bottle had been labelled 'To be applied externally,' so that no blame rests on the doctor .- Tyrone Constitution.

made before the petty sessions."

About eleven o'clock on Friday week, a poor blind man, having crossed Benson's Bridge, was proceeding down Merchant's Quay, when, unconsciously it is supposed, he went too near the river and fell in .-Some parties on the quay made an attempt to save him, and one of them taking off his coat, an end of it was thrown out to the struggling man, but, owing probably to his want of sight he did not seem to perceive it, and he sunk. The body has not since been found, but it is supposed that it lies near the quay where the river steamers land passengers. The deceased's name was Whiting, and his occupation was generally that of a newspaper vendor. - Cork Examiner.

THE PROSELYTISERS .- MEETINGS IN THE ROTUNDO. -The Protestant journals of Dublin are greatly to be pitied these days. Column on column of dreary twaddle piled, whole pages of unmitigated bosh, dismal swamps of oratory—surely these "annual meetings" are regarded as an infliction for their sins by some of our contemporaries. All the old accustomed changes—the everlasting tune—the weary, dreary, drone—the May meetings—the Irish society—and the Irish Church Mission Society-and the Irish Education Society-and the blessings vouchsafed-and the want of money-and the doxology! We have it all by heart, only strike the key note and off we go. Standing at any imaginable distance from the Rotundo, we will engage that we are found in the strictest harmony with the performers, the whole day long; try us with the most accurate theological pitch pipe. We can tell of disinterested converts, who take their gruel, but do not come for it; of intelligent servants and farm laborers who keep scripture lessons un-known to the priest; of interesting children who puzzle their dads with some deep questions picked up from a Bible-reader, and then we can wind up with Sunrise dispelling the mists and scattering the clouds of darkness that long had hung over the land. That's just right, is it not? As to the speakers, we can tell you at once whom they are, and will be, for-say the next two years. A few sincere but weak minded men; half a dozen fanatics, twice the number of knaves, with one or two renegade priests who have been expelled the Catholic Church. An unfortunate of the latter class was exhibited during the week at the Rotundo. Of course he had a spicy anecdote or two to tickle the long cars of his audience. Here is his best :-

'There was a poor woman of respectability, having a large shop in the city of Milan, who was asked by the priest, when at confession, whether she had any articles for sale forbidden by the manifesto of the Austrian government, to which she replied that she

"What is meant by Independent Opposition? It plied—Well, I do not know; I see him reading a consists simply in this, that, in our belief, neither the book and when he leaves home he puts it under lock. The creaky vehicle had to be summoned. The creaky vehicle had to be summoned. The creaky vehicle had to be summoned. The creaky vehicle had to be summoned of the protestant neonic for the Protestant legislature are that was sufficient, and would the meeting believe driven first to Hertford street and back, then to him? That young man, twenty-four years of age, was arrested and shot.'

It is to be remarked that the succeeding speakers took scarcely any notice of this pretty story, which probably had come on a little too strong. The Rev.

Mr. Dallas, however, said:—
'I am sure, my dear friends, that you must have felt sympathy with that dear Christian man who has iust sat down.'

Now, this phrase 'a Christian man' sounds rather new to us. We wonder is there any thing particular in it. We find the same has been used by a convert in the South, Miss Riordan, at a little trial of hers which came off a few days ago.
We give below the report of the trial alluded to by

the Nation, which we clip from the Cork Examiner.

A 'CONVERT' FROM THE 'ROMANS.'

Timothy Riordan a. John Kingston. Mr. Gregg said the jury had been impanelled to try a case against John Kingston, and the action was one for seduction. Although the name of Timothy Riordan was used, he might say, virtually speaking, it was the daughter of Riordan who was the plaintiff, and for her he sought damages at the hands of the jury, for the loss of that which was dear to every respectable woman—namely, the loss of her character She, unfortunately for herself, went to live with the defendant some years ago, and continued in his employment for about three years previous to the time at which, as she alleged, he seduced her. He (Mr. Gregg) understood the defence would be that he never did seduce the girl. that he never had connexion with that young woman, and it would be for them to say whether they believed that girl would come forward there that day, and if it were not the fact that he was her betrayer, and swear to that which would blast the character, the honorable character, which she ought

be proud to carry to the grave with her.

Ellen Riordan, a well-dressed and rather good looking woman, was then produced and deposed to the facts detailed by Mr. Gregg.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Wright, and it appeared that, for several years back, she had not visited her father's house, or been of any assistance to him.

Mr. Powell (one of the jurors)-Who are you living with now?

Plaintiff-Oh, then, with a Christian man-the Rev. Mr. Finney.

Mr. Powell—How did it become known that you

had this intimacy with him?
Plaintiff—Oh, it went out amongst the 'Romans'

that I had an improper intimacy with him. Mr. Powell-Whom do you mean by the 'Ro-

mans ? Plaintiff-I mean the 'Romans' that I left before I turned to church.

Mr. Powell-Was it after you had the criminal correspondence' with the defendant that you turned to church?

Plaintiff—It was through that I went to church. The case for the plaintiff then closed.

Mr. Wallis said that was the most novel case of

seduction that, in his experience, he had ever seen

brought into a court of justice. The jury were called on to measure damages for seduction, for the loss of the services of that girl to her father, who was the plaintiff in that action-The Court-There is no proof whatsoever that he

lost any services.

After some further observations the court held that no loss of service by the father of the girl had been proved, and the plaintiff was accordingly nonsuited .- Cork Examiner.

"We would begleave to suggest," adds the Nation, that this convert from the Romans be brought up, and exhibited at the next meeting in the Rotundo."

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament, we see, by the circular of the Premier, s to meet for business purposes on Thursday, the 7th of May. Some of the previous days will be consumed in swearing in and enrolling the members of the new House, but on the day named the election of Speaker will take place. We presume it is now a settled point that Mr. J. E. Denison will be the occupant of the chair .- European Times.

The Morning Star thus classifies the members of the new House of Commons .- Palmerstonians, 265; Derbyites, 227; Reformers, 110; Liberal Conservatives, 53. This is evidently a house with which a really Liberal government might achieve very much in the shape of a needful reform, and it is evidently one which may be dangerous to a temporising and time-serving minister.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM .-- On Saturday a document was printed, from which it appears that last year 176,554 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom. Of that number 16,378 went to the North American Colonies; 111,837 to the United States; 44,584 to the Australian Colonics and New Zealand, and 2,755 to other places.

The spring fleet has just sailed for Canada from the north-east coast of Scotland, carrying out 1,590 passengers. They are chiefly agricultural laborers, and for the most part young and newly married people. Large sums of money continue to be received from settlers in Upper Canada who had previously gone out, chiefly from Aberdeenshire, and there is every prospect that before many years few agricul-tural laborers will be left at home. Wages have risen, but when we state that the highest rates do not exceed £20 a year it will not be thought surpris-

A STORY OF THE PALACE.-Every reader of Dickens's veracious narrative of the " Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit" will doubtless remember that impressive episode in which "Seth Pecksniff," Esq., arrives in a cab before the second floor residence of "Mrs. Sarah Gamp," midwife, High Holborn. Perkins or Whilks? Who could it be? At all events, it was some poor Benedict in distress, pushed off pell-mell at the eleventh hour, with a heart palpitating between conjugal solicitude and parental anticipations. So, at least, the matronly gossips who quickly congregated under the windows of the monthy official aforesaid settled among themselves, while cabby's whip was put into requisition to make a stir among the flower-pots, and wake the slumbering handmaid of Lucina to a sense of her weighty duties. In this pleasing delineation of a frequent dilemma who does not recognize a touch of nature which makes, if not all men, at least the better portion of them, kin? We say no more, but pass on to the anreation of an incident which comes home to every Briton, whether Colebs or Benedict, maid or mother. A few minutes before 2 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday week a gentleman, evidently in distress, was seen running in eager haste in the vicinity of the Horse Guards, making for a neighboring cab stand. Whether it was Whilks himself, or some friendly deputy, is not stated; but of the urgency of his mission who that saw him could entertain the slightest doubt? "Cabby" is at that hour of the morning a doubtful personage. What if, after waiting for hours without a call, he should have betaken himself to his pillow? The case, like every other case of the kind, depends on speed. If no "Cabby" can be found, who knows but that an inquest must be held in the course of the next 24 hours? Fortune, however, for once pities misfortune. One solitary cab is on the stand, surely kept there by some kind angel. A word and a wink are enough. The poor lack looks tired to death, and the wheels of the vehicle seem meditating some centrifugal feat not at all favorable to locomotion; but man must be reft of humanity, horseflesh must renounce all pretension to creature sympathy, and even matter must be preternaturally inert, if such a look of distress as that poor gentle-

Sackville street and back. Thanks to your selectost influences, ye vestal stars! the work was done, and in a few hours it was announced to the world that both at home and on the confinent. If James Tun"mother and child are doing well." Now, who was this matron whom, in the dead hour of night, "Cabgive seances to the aristocracy, he would have made a by" so opportunely befriended? We renounce a climax, and tell our readers at once. It was that Most Gracious Sovereign who reigns in the affections of 30,000,000 of British subjects, and on whose do-minions the sun never sets. The trite observation, that the wealthiest people are the worst served, is, it seems, universally true. It is certain that Mrs. Perkins, blessed only with a faithful husband and a maid of all work, would have been as well, if not better, attended to. After this proof of assiduity we may well wonder that the Prince Consort had not to run for the doctor himself. The incongruity of the incident with the previous State arrangements is most ludicrous. Here we have had half a dozen Cabinet Ministers wasting away the precious interval of Parliamentary repose for a month past, not daring to stir till they had been summoned to the antechamber of the Sovereign. Her Majesty's faithful lieges have been in anxious expectancy for the same period, and crowned heads had given their final orders for the earliest telegraphic announcement of the event. All through the previous Monday evening it was evident that the expected moment was at hand, yet, when it came, there had to be a despairing rush at the nearest "stand," and, as fortune would have it, a poor cabby stood between his Sovereign and an exigency which we are too loyal to contemplate.-And all this while sumptnous stables, built regardless of expense, threw their stately shadows placidly under the moon's gaze, and a host of lubberly grooms were snoring in the Palace chambers !- Manchester Examiner.

THIRTY DAYS TO AUSTRALIA.—There is something startling in this announcement, because people have no idea, even in these days of progress, that a voyage to the antipodes could possibly be effected in one month; yet, why not? We understand that the government contract for conveying the mails is fiftynine days, say sixty. Mr. Clare, jun., of this town, is prepared to build four iron steamers of 10,000 tons each, that shall average twenty miles per hour, for the sum of £400,000 each; boats that, in case of war, could be applied to the government transit of troops, &c. Now what would be the results of shortening the voyage to Australia to thirty days? In the first instance, we are receiving £20,000,000 sterling in gold annually from that colony; the interest upon that sum for one month (the time saved in conveyance) would be £840,000, and drafts to the same amount, having another thirty days to ran, would make a total per annum of £1,680,000 interest. which, added to £840,000, would yield the sum of £2,400,000! So that, in one year, £800,000 more than the cost of building this splendid fleet of steamers, suitable for war purposes, would be realised merely by saving of time. Mr. Clare is prepared to have this number of boats ready in twelve months, upon the government undertaking to pay him such a rate of postage as the expeditions service he would render would entitle him to; and we are satisfied the colonists would not object to an additional postage that would bring them nearer to this country by at least half the time now consumed. After the first year the government would be in the receipt of £2,400,000 to meet the expenditure. Suppose the expenses attendant upon each voyage was £109,000, that would amount in the year, twelve voyages, to £1,200,000; thus leaving a balance in favour of government of £1,200,000! To attain the continuous speed here laid down is the great matter for consideration, and many may doubt the possibility; but Mr. Clare is quiet confident that he can accomplish it by the construction of vessels after a plan of his own; vessels that shall not only attain a greater speed than any hitherto built, but be proof against wind, wave, foundering at sea—that can neither leak nor sink, and at the same time be shot and fireproof. Surely such a discovery is of natural importance, above all little personal interests, and if practically brought to bear, would in time confer incalculable benefits upon Liverpool, her shipowners, and her merchants.-Liverpool Herald.

PROTESTANT BISHOPS .- It appears that the Rev. R. W. Morgan, Tregynon, in a petition to the Commons, asserts that for the last 140 years no Bishops appointed to sees in North Wales have been able to address | against the Duniec Saturday Post. the Welsh in their own tongue; and while the said Bishops at present possess large incomes, two palaces, two peerages, and an enormous patronage, more than 5,000 of the working clergy are in receipt of not more than £100 per annum. He further alleges that the Church is nearly extinct; its members in North Wales, out of a population of 430,600, falling short of 15,000, being without reference to increase of population, an absolute decrease of 70,000 since 1715, when such Episcopate was first introduced: and he prays for inquiry into these facts.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN DUNDEE .-- A live Mormon prophet, from the Great Salt Lake City, Utah territory, United States, has made a descent upon Dundee. On Thursday night a meeting, called by public placard, was held in Camperdown Hall, Barrack-street, at which he descanted at great length upon the faith and practices of the dwellers at Utah, among whom he has dwelt for seven years, and whom he represents as a slandered and persecuted people. Coming to the subject of a plurality of wives, which he called by the high-sounding name of "the patriarchal order of family government," he boldly advocated its propriety and accordance with Scripture, pleading the example of Abraham, "the father of the faithful;" Jacob, the "father of the twelve tribes;" and Solomon, the "wisest of men." He even maintained that it could be proved to be in accordance with the New Testament, but here he suddenly discovered that "time did not permit" him to give the New Testament evidence in its favour, and therefore he passed on to contend that if his audience would read Cobbett's "History of the Reformation," they would see that this kind of "family government" was countenanced even by Luther and others after the Reformation.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS .- There is hardly a village, we believe, in all England, in which there is not some man or woman who enjoys a reputation for being more or less "wise" in supernatural matters, while regularly, once a-year, those rival disciples of Cagliostro, Messrs. Zadkiel and Raphæl, in their Prophetic Almanacs, publish for the benefit of the world at large a twelvemonth's peep into futurity, and into the quackery of their opponent,—all for the small sum of one shilling! It is very easy to moralize upon this combination of knavery and ignorance; to say what a poor simpleton, was this farmer Charlesworth, who paid his wizard servant James Tunnicliffe, considerable sums for taking off spells from his pigs, his cheese, and his baby, and for encountering the Prince of Darkness, in an empty room, with a knife and plate, at the end of which engagement, according to the witnesses, he came out all over "blueness." Most people will agree that the addition of a little yellow would form a combination of color that would exactly express the shade of his dupe's mental complexion. It is all very well to pen expressions of sorrow at the superstitions agnorance evinced by those foolish people who besought the magistrate whose letter is before the public to have a reputed witch, "proven," by swimming her in the nearest pit, and seeing whether she sank or swam; to wonder how itinerant magicians find their victims in these practical times, and where the 120,000 subscribers for Raphæl's astrological nonsense come from. But is this all? Is the evil confined to little country villages, among poor uneducated people? or is there something else abroad, bearing a very strong family likeness to it, practised in great cities and

fessor Faraday invented that little tell-tale machine, by which it was divested of the supernatural, which was its only charm. As soon as it was demonstrated to be a mere physical matter no one cared about it. Spirit-rapping followed, and is now in high favor good thing of it, and would not now be picking oak-um in gaol. We have not the least doubt that this Tunnicliffe was a swindler, and that Mr. and Mrs. F., of Hockham, were very silly people; the process by which we come to this conclusion is by using our ordinary reasoning powers. Let us apply these to the other branch of mysteries which it is not considered ignorant or debasing at present to believe in, and we must return pretty much the same verdict as to their professors and believers. We know that many of these accredited mediums are persons of very low origin and very meagre education-no higher in the scale of intelligence than some of those whom we send to hurl labor for practising the art of divination. Let us pause a moment, then, in moralizing upon the ignorance and credulity of the lower orders, and inquire if their betters are entirely free from similar imputations.—Manchester Guardian.

FAILURE OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW .- There was

once a time, and that not many months ago, when to doubt the complete efficacy of a Maine Law as a cure for drunkenness was sufficient to arouse the indignation of a certain class of temperance reformers. To our mind the idea of putting down intemperance by legal compulsion seemed from the first one of the greatest delusions into which even Brother Jonathan had ever fallen; and all who travelled in the State of Maine in the days when the prohibition law was in its pristine vigor bore testimony that it was systematically evaded, and had only introduced a system of organized and unmanly hypocrisy. Every year, of course, tended to break down even the external observance of the Act, and in proportion to the restraint which had for some time been imposed on the drinking habits of the people seemed the excess in which intoxication was at length openly indulged. The failure of the Maine Law is now admitted and proclaimed by an authority who will carry conviction into the minds even of the most determined abstainers. Mr. Gough, the celebrated teetotal orator, in a letter received from him a few days ago, says, "The Maine Law is a dead letter everywhere," and adds that "more liquor is sold than I ever knew before in Massachussetts, and in other States it is about as bad," In the same letter Mr. Gough speaks of "the present universal failure of the law to produce the desired results." It is to be hoped that this bitter but salutary experience of the American temperance absolutists will have some effect upon a similar party in this country. The Forbes Mackenzie Act was a Maine Law in a small way. It was in the estimation of many of its supporters only the first step to a more complete measure. That Act is rapidly going the way of its exemplar in the United States, and it is to be hoped that the admission of Mr. Gough will have the effect of disposing many who have hitherto defended it tooth and nail to a timely relaxation of some of its provisions. Regulation of the traffic to some extent, of course, there must always be, but it is vain to expect the spread of temperance and the formation of sober, manly habits, or anything more, indeed, than mere external order, from legal restric-tions or police arrangements. It is to a different instrumentality altogether-namely, to education and to moral and religious culture, that we must look for a reformation of the habits of the people; and we would entreat the temperance reformers to throw themselves unreservedly into the movement for the improvement, the increase, and extension of schools, and the diffusion of intellectual attainments and enjoyments among the masses of the people.-Glasgow Mail.

Jonns Jacobs, Esq., of the Jewish creed, has been elected senior churchwarden, for the parish of St. Jame's, Aldgate, in the city of London.

A story about Mr. Armistead, the candidate who contested the representation of Dundee with Sir John Ogilvy, having danced on a Sunday while at Memel, has now assumed a formidable importance. Mr. Henry has lodged a declaration with the town clerk of Dundee, to the effect that Mr. Armistead did dance on Sunday, and Mr. Armistead has indignantly denied it. The matter will be the subject of investigation in an action which has been raised

Messrs. Westerton and Beal, of Knightsbridge toricty, have been "starring" it at Brighton at a the active members of the Association have withdrawn in consequence of the Association having been committed by Mr. Foskett to some connexion with a letter of Mr. Westerton's, which was placarded to help the election of Mr. Conningham, in violation of a rule of the Society which forbids political interference. In the course of the dispute, it came out that Mr. Foskett, who is so much shocked at what he calls Tractarianism," had applied the term "infernal Protestants" to his fellow-members, in reproaching them for their slowness in taking certain steps -" You infernal Protestants are so slow in coming forward!" These are the members which multiply and perpetuate firebrands among us .- English Churchman.

MR. CAMPBELL OF MONZIE ON JEWS AND UNITARIANS .--While at Narin, in the course of his canvass for the Inverness burghs, in reply to a question, Mr. Campbell stated that he was in favor of the admission of Jews into Parliament. We admit Unitarians, he said—the Unitarians deny Christ altogether. The Jew only says that Christ has not yet come-so I think the Unitarian is the greater infidel of the two, and the Jew cannot consequently be justifiably ex-

### UNITED STATES.

THE BURDELL MURDER .- The trial of Mrs. Cunningham for the murder of the late Dr. Burdell, at New York, has, at the time we write, terminated in the acquittal of the accused. The evidence in the case was closed at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when the Court adjourned, the Judge intimating that he would limit the summing up on each side, on Saturday, to four hours. On Saturday evening, then, the case was left in the hands of the jury. The New York Tribune thus briefly sums up the proceedings :- The case of the prosecution appears, then, briefly, to be this :- A motive for the murder is found in jealousy -direct proof whereof was to a great extent excluded but which it was attempted to maintain by proof that the defendant watched Dr. Burdell on sundry occasions-and in revenge; in support of which her remarks to various persons have been given in evidence, as well as the history of her relations with him. Preparations to commit it that night are seen in the arrangement of the household, and in inquiries as to the hour at which they proposed to return, alleged to have been made by her of both Dr. Burdell and Mr. Ullmann. Signs that she did it are discerned in her conduct the next morning. Corroborative evidence is gathered from the odor testified to by several witnesses, the light which Dr. Parmly professes to have seen, the pistol found in Mrs. Cunningham's drawer, and other circumstances regarded as of greater or less weight. Such are the principal points of the government's case, as we understand it. Every one must judge for himself-for this trial is proceeding before a jury numbering more than twelve men -whether they are so well sustained as to exclude | began to die off in shoals: and a chemist reported every other hypothesis than that of guilt, which is the merciful rule of the law, or to render guilt more probable than innocence, which is the rule upon which men judge of one another's conduct. The dehad not; but the priest pushed his inquiry further, and asked her whether she knew of her son having any such articles, or any forbidden books? She refence, while controverting every one of these suppo-

there was access to Dr. Burdell's room either from the rear of the house or by the front door, and they challenge the prosecution to do more, at the utmost, than prove that Mrs. Cunningham might have done that with which she stands charged, which is very far from proving that she did it.

Since the above was in type, we (Montreal Herald) learn from the New York papers of Monday, received last night, that the trial has, as we expected, resulted in Mrs. Cunningham's acquittal. Eckel, too, has been set at liberty upon his personal recognizance, and will, probably, be finally discharged next week. All the evidence seems to point to some outside enemy as the murderer of the Doctor.

THE RAPPING-SPIRIT DELUSION.—More of it.—(We N. Y. Freeman) have been puzzled to reconcile the late exhibitions of spiritual magnetism in Paris by Hume, the young American, with the fact of his conversion, and reception into the Catholic Church, which took place about a year ago in Rome. Our friend Mr. Henry de Courcy, through the columns of the Univers, recalls to our mind that, at the time of his renunciation of Protestantism and Spiritualism, the spirits with which he had been in converse said to him that they left him for the present, but would lay siege to him more powerfully at the end of a year. The warning has proved to have been ineffec-tual, and the prediction but too true. Some hightitled fools in Paris took the greatest interest in the young convert,-flattered, caressed and lionised him. Finally, at first as a mere diversion, he has been led to renew his experiments. Results even more extraordinary than those that had made him so famous formerly, followed his rash attempts, and, carried away by a power stronger than his own will, he is now setting the court circles around Napoleon III. agape with his devilories. His Catholic friends in Rome pray for him, and still hope he may be rescued from what is too plainly a diabolical commerce. A Boston paper, stupidly incredulous, and trying to give physical explanations of a statement which, if truly reported, is palpable as to its cause, and nowise wonderful to the learned in the history of demonism, relates the following :-- "A young man applied, a few weeks since, to a distinguished surgeon of this city to dress his hand. The hand was evidently burned, but burned in a very curious manner, so that the outline was exceedingly irregular, and ran in between the fingers, as though the fire might have been liquid. The surgeon was curious to know how it had been burned, but the young man remained pertinaciously silent. The surgeon's curiosity, and his fear lest there might be some wrong concealed. led him to make inquiries; by which means these facts leaked out. The young man proved to be a medium of budding fame, who was accustomed among other things, to have his familiar play the guitar with flame-tipped fingers. Of course, we must suppose that the singular burn had some connection with this guitar playing. Unbelievers will think of pinosphorus dissolved in some medium, and smeared on the medium's hand.

SPIRIT RAPPERS .- The Most Rev. Joseph Alemany, Archbishop of San Francisco, has published a pastoral to the clergy and laity in relation to the late decree of the Holy Roman Inquisition. The Archibishop says that in both the old and the new Testament as well as in the teachings of the church, divinations and the seeking of knowledge from the dead has been always condemned. He refers to the decree now isssued to show that Catholics must look upon this system as an abominable superstition, proceeding from the spirits of wickedness in high places, from the prince of darkness who "transformeth himself into an angel of light.

AN IRREY. SEDUCER SHOT .- A preacher named Christopher Columbus Jones, recently took off another man's wife, Mrs. Sherrell, from Paris, Larmar county Texas, she leaving several children behind, and he leaving a wife and several children, too. They were followed to Arkansas, and brought back, but at Clarkesville he was turned loose on a writ of habeas corpus, the justice not deeming the evidence such as to warrant a commitment .- Mr. Sherrell, after the parson's discharge, tried to get his erring wife to return home, but she refused. He then rode home and reported the result. Mr. Bell, a brother of the fair frail one, then started for Clarkesville, about 30 miles from Paris, riding all night in order to get there before his sister and her enchanter should leave. Finding they were both at the hotel, he took his stand at the door, and as the Rev. gentleman came out in company with his lawyer, ere he had time to offer up a prayer for mercy, he was hurled into eternity, Bell shooting him through the heart with a pisshooting him through the heart with a pistol. He immediately surrendered himself to the meeting of the Protestant Association there, under the patronage of Mr. Paul Foskett: but several of the indignation being so strong against Jones, who the indignation being so strong against Jones, who was permitted to lie on the street where he died, until preparations were made for his funeral, his lawyer breaking like a quarterhorse at the sight of the pistol. The lady hearing the report of firearms, came to the door to see the cause, but finding her Lothario weltering in his blood, returned to bed, sick. However, she soon recovered, and left with her friends for Tennessee. Whether she was more sinned against or sinning, we know not, but suffice it she encountered a swift retribution for her crime, and let those who are guiltless east the first stone at her .- Banner of Liberty.

> The commission of a most foul and mysterious murder has just been brought to light in the town of Newburgh, on the banks of the Hudson, in the State of New York. On the morning of the 29th ult., a farmer of that place was walking in his field, when he discovered, lying on the ground, the body of a young female, perfectly naked and dreadfully mutilated. After some time the body was identified as that of a Miss Sarah Bloom. Her sister and two other witnesses swore positively to the identity of the deceased. The were guided and strengthened in their belief by certain marks on her body, which were also observed on the body of the deceased. Miss Bloom had left that neighborhood a few days previously, ostensibly on a visit to another part of the country, and a man named Jenkins, who was ast seen in her company, was arrested as her murderer. While these proceedings were going on, and while everybody believed Miss Bloom dead, that young lady herself appeared on the scene alive and The mystery was thus increased, and the murderer and his victim are yet unknown, nor can the slightest clue be found, so far, to their discovery

> Boston Morals.—The Dalton divorce case is still before the Boston Court, and a very dirty case it is. It is a little curious that Boston, the metropolis of the Puritans, should have so many indecent exposures in its courts. They have been the main staple of the news papers for weeks past; even some of the most respectable think this kind of garbage is proper mental aliment for their readers. Tastes differ—but a filthy stream can hardly yield whole-some beverage.—Pittsburg Catholic.

STRYCHNINE IN WHISKY-HOG CHOLERA.-The use of Strychnine in the manufacture of Whiskey is henceforth to be punished as a felony in Ohio. By means of this drug used in connection with Tobacco, sharp distillers were making five gallons of whiskey from a bushel of grain, whereas the quantity obtained by the old process was but half so much. The Topers never complained of the new liquid, but swallowed all they could get of it and smacked their lips for more; but the Hogs, not being so case-hardened. could not stand it, and died off by hundreds of what is called "Hog Cholera." The fish, too, in the rivers into which the refuse of the distillers were drained. that a barrel of this Strychnine Whiskey contained poison enough to kill twenty men. Ohio could not bear to have the quality of her poison distrusted, and so has made the use of Strychnine in Whiskey a State Prison offence. Making the Whiskey without Strychnine is not even declared a misdemeanor as yet, but we are thankful for a beginning .- N. Y.

# The True Witness.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers changing their residence are respectfully requested to give notice to that effect at this office, in order that our " Carrier Boys" may know where to leave their papers.

THE LADIES OF LORETTO, AND THE GEN-TLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA.

OUR Provincial Legislators have just furnished us with another admirable specimen of their liberality, and disposition to act honestly towards Catholics. As the subject is one in which our interests as citizens are deeply involved, and as it is important that, when next called upon to exercise their political rights, the Catholic electors of Canada should know in what manner the confidence reposed by them in their representatives has been justified by the conduct of the latter, -we intend laying before our readers a brief account of the debate on Thursday of last week, upon the question of incorporating the "Sisters of Our Lady of Loretto" of the Diocese of To-

The Sisters of this Order compose a body of charitable ladies, whose sole object is to impart gratuitous education to the poor, and orphan members of their Church. In order to enable them to accomplish this charitable-and, to society, this eminently useful-work, they came before the Legislature, with the request, that, in so far as they were concerned, the law might be so modified as to enable them to hold such property as the liberality of the faithful might bestow upon them; but not a penny did they ask from the public funds, or assistance of any kind from the State. Their demand simply resolves itself into this-that they might be allowed, without molestation from the State, to hold private property given to them by charitable individuals; which of course includes the demand, that the Legislature recognise the right of the individual to do what he will with his own-so long as he does not exercise that right to the detriment of his neighbor. For to deny the right of holding property given, is to deny the right of the giver to give.

On Thursday of last week, it was accordingly moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Bill to Incorporate the said "Sisters of Loretto;" which motion was the signal for a general outburst of calumny, insult, and mendacious attacks upon the Catholic Church, to which it would be difficult to find a parallel outside of the walls of Exeter Hall, or the meetinghouse wherein do congregate the members of a "Canadian Missionary," or "Apostate Priests' Protection, Society." Indeed, during the entire the audience during the infliction of the nauseous appreciate. Thus encouraged on all sides, it debate, the hall of our Provincial Legislature presented far more the appearance of a rabid No-Popery Meeting, than of an assemblage of statesmen, Christians, and gentlemen. It was as if old " Praise God Barebones," and his ribald crew, had been suddenly raised from the dead. and convened as a Canadian Parliament.

The honor of opening the ball belongs to Mr. M'Kenzie, a person of not very enviable or reputable antecedents; and who, in the course of his remarks, had the impudence to assign as his reason for opposing the Bill under discussion,

"The Catholic Church was essentially intolerant, and that an extension of its powers was dangerous to the liberties of the public."

Hereupon, Mr. M'Kenzie must pardon us if spect to his ungentlemanly language, in which it is not easy to say whether his ignorance of history, or his disregard of truth and common courtesy, is the more conspicuous. We tell him then. forget what is due to truth, and the feelings of their Catholic fellow-citizens, he, and they, need not be surprised if we fail to pay them that respect, to which their position-(not their personal merits)-entitles them; and which, as Catholies, our do their duty. religion teaches us to yield to all in authority .-We would remind him, and them, that they have Church; that if they are members of the Pro- for, for the credit of the intellectual progress of the vincial Parliament, they are our servants, and not | XIX. century, we would not believe that the veable mind, the most disgusting.

Six dollars a head, per diem ; a precious sight more than they are worth.

men to denounce it, and the scarce disguised appeals to violence against "Romish institutions," made by some of the other speakers upon the oc-A Mr. Sidney Smith, for instance, had the impertinence to tell us that "ecclesiastical corporations were not wanted in Upper Canada"a fact of which the Catholics of that section of the Province are the sole competent judges; and warming with the subject, the same speaker continued :---

"Set a beggar on horseback," however—as

the old saw says—and "he will ride to the -?

the great father of all Protestantism; and so,

though we may be pained, and for the honor of

our Canada, ashamed, at the language of too

many of our legislators, we can scarce feel sur-

prised at it. Nevertheless, as Catholics, we feel

ourselves called upon to exercise our rights as free-

" And if they are forced upon the people of Upper Canada by means of Lower Canada votes, he would tell gentlemen from Lower Canada, that some day of stop will be put to those institutions in a manner which will not be pleasant to those gentlemen."

Now, what would be the feelings of Protestants in Upper Canada if—the Parliament being held in Quebec-a Lower Canadian Catholic member were to hold such language with regard to the ecclesiastical, educational, or charitable institutions of Protestants in the Lower Province? What if he were to proclaim that these institutions were not wanted; and that if they were forced upon us down here, "a stop reguld be put to them, in a manner which would not be pleasant to Protestants." Such language would be indignantly, but justly des duct:nounced by the entire Protestant, and we will add-by the entire Catholic press of the Province- as insulting in the highest degree, as an unwarrantable attempt to dictate to Protestants how they should manage their own private affairs; and, worse than all, as a direct appeal to a fanatical rabble to repeat in Canada the Protestant outrages which have left an indelible blot upon the name of Boston and Bunker's Hill. Mr. Smith may disclaim any such intentions; but every one who can appreciate the force of words, will know what credit to attach to such a disclaimer.

Mr. G. Brown was perhaps a trifle less abusive, but certainly more stupid and prosy than is customary with that evangelical individual. He babbled about "mortmain," and talked an insufferable deal of nonsense about "locking up land," and " vows of celibacy," which " many members hold to be a wrong to the State." Mr. Brown's speech was in short merely a miserable rechauffe of some of the most stupid passages of Gavazzi's worst lectures against Popery; seasoned with a little of his own peculiar da, by a generous donation to the work in hand fustian, but upon the whole as vapid as a second | an act of charity which we are sure the Cathohand "chaw" of tobacco. The patience of lics of the Diocese of Montreal will not fail to compound was most exemplary.

galed during we know not how many mortal complete success of the great enterprise which hours. Had it been a question of incorporating our beloved Bishop has commenced, which has some swindling "Rail-Road" or Banking Company, or of conferring new and extraordinary powers upon a handful of unprincipled speculators, the job would have been done at once, and without a division. But alas! it was none of these things that the House was asked to do; and so the modest request of the "Sisters of Loretto" to be allowed to hold property given to them for the purpose of educating poor and rejected by a majority of 40 to 35. We pub- of God. lish the list of the division, as given by the Monwe plainly tell him a piece of our mind, with re- treal Herald, in the hopes, that it will be closely studied by our Catholic readers; and that at the next election they will carefully abstain from giving their support to any candidate-no matter what his other claims-who, being in the present plainly and frankly, that if he and his colleagues Parliament, voted against-or who without having a valid excuse for his absence, did not vote in favor of-the "Sisters of Loretto." It is only by exercising this strict surveillance over our representatives, that we can ever expect them to vou.

One word in conclusion as to the real motives which led to the rejection of the simple request grossly mistaken their position and ours, in pre- of the "Sisters of Loretto." These motives suming thus to insult and calumniate us and our were of course not assigned during the debate; our masters; that the high wages' which we pay riest old woman in the conventicle is weak enough them for their services do not entitle them to be or silly enough, to attach any importance to Mr. insolent; that they are sent to Parliament to re- Brown's miserable twaddle about "mortmain," present, and not to misrepresent us-to watch and the evils of celibacy. The real cause of the over the interests of all, and not to malign or hostility to the Sisters' Institution was, that it outrage the feelings of any; and that by dealing was looked upon as a formidable rival to the proin offensive vituperation of what one half of their selytising "common schools" of the Upper Profellow-citizens do most love and venerate upon vince; as likely to withdraw destitute Catholic earth, they bring, not only themselves-(for that children from these demoralising establishments, would be but a very slight matter)—but the im- those hot-beds of vice and infidelity; and, in portant body to which they belong, into justly short, as an infraction of the fundamental princimerited odium and contempt. We would also ple of "State-Schoolism"-which is, that the that of all "flunkeyism," the "flunkeyism" of should have the supreme control of the education him who avails himself of his official position to of the poor. Viewing it in this light, the action offer insults to which he would not dare give ut- of the Legislature towards a Catholic Institution, terance as a private individual, is, to every honor- the result of whose labors, if successful, would be the overthrow of the darling and deep-laid schemes of the State for the gradual extinction

plain; and as easily intelligible as was the thint have been taking our paper for years, without given by Mr. Smith about "putting a stop to paying one copper, seem to think themselves Popish institutions in a manner not pleasant." harshly dealt with, and grumble, when called Not only, if "State-Schoolism" be sound in theory, should attendance upon "common schools" be made obligatory upon all, but all other schools or places of education whatsoever-all colleges, and asylums for the poor and destitute-should be prohibited and abolished; as utterly repugnant to, and destructive of the principle upon which alone compulsory taxation for "common school" purposes can be logically defended. To admit the right of a religious society, like that of the Sisters of St. Joseph, supported entirely by voluntary offerings, and not subject to the control of the State, to open schools and to receive pupils, would be tantamount to admitting the whole principle contended for by the friends of "Freedom of Education." It was of this then, and not of mortmain, of "lands locked up," or the "evils of celibacy," that the gentlemen of our Provincial Parliament were afraid when they recorded their votes against the "Ladies of Loretto." Such Institutions, as savoring of "Freedom of Education," " are not wanted in Upper Canada," as Mr. Smith says.

We subjoin the names of the members who roted for, and against Mr. Hartman's amendment to prohibit the Sisters from holding real property. By looking over the list of the minority, it will be seen that a good many soi-disant Catholics abstained from voting. We trust that their constituents will call them to a strict account for their-to say the least-strange con-

YEAS-Messrs. Bell, Biggar, Brodeur, Cameron, Cayley, Christie, Cook, Daly, Chas. Daoust, Darche, J. B. E. Dorion, A. A. Dorion, Ferguson, Ferrie, Flint, Foley, Fraser, Freeman, Gamble, Gould, Hartman, Holton, Jackson, Lumsder, McDonald, Mathewson, Mattice, A. Morrison, Munro, Papin, Powell, Robinson, Sanborn, Solicitor General Smith, S. Smith, Somerville, Spence, Terrill, Turcotte, and

Wright,-40.
NAYS-Messrs. Baby, Bowes, Bureau, Attorney
General Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Chaffers, Chapais, Clarke, Cassain, Catterion, Charlers, Charpais, Clarke, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dufresne, Evanturel, T. Fortier, O. C. Fortier, Fournier, Guevremont, Huot, Labelle, Lemieux, Loranger, R. McDonald, McCann, Marchildon, Masson, Mongenais, Pouliott, Prevost, Price, Rankin, Rhodes, Solicitor General Ross, Simard, and Thibaudeau,—35.

OUR NEW CATHEDRAL .- Below we give an extract from a letter, lately received by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, from His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, N.S., upon the project of the former of erecting a Cathedral, worthy of this wealthy Diocese; and which shall attest to future generations the piet; and liberality of their Catholic forefathers. His Grace also, as will be seen, testifies his sympathy with his brethren and spiritual children in Canawould be a sin for us to be niggardly in our con-With such stuff, however, was the House re- tributions; or to doubt for one moment of the the prayers of the faithful for its completion, and which God himself, for the honor of Whose name it has been undertaken, will assuredly bless His Grace writes:-

"I cannot tell you with what unfeigned pleasure I heard of your magnificent idea respecting the new Cathedral. It will be a glorious souvenir of the Eternal City in the New World, and an imperishable monument of the faith and devotion of a city that is ennobled by its august title, and its association destitute children of their own persuasion, was with the endearing name of the Immaculate Mother

> "It will be a hallowed sanctuary, to which not only your faithful Canadians, but Catholics from every part of America, will repair, in future times, to admire the beauties of Catholic art, and the triumplis of Catholic picty; whilst to each and all, it will serve as a connecting link to bind them more closely in holy communion with the indestructible Chair of Peter, and the vivifying spiritual authority

> "In such a work, my Lord, and with such a people, you must succeed. The benediction of Heaven, and the prayers of all good men on earth, will assist

" As I, too, desire to participate, however humbly, in a work that must be dear to the heart of every Catholic Prelate, I pray your acceptance of the small sum enclosed; and beg you will consider this mite as a very inadequate proof of the extent of my wishes for the success of your holy undertaking."

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

WE gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to tender our sincere thanks to the Rev. Mr. Maloy of Ottawa City, and the Messrs. P. Devine, and J. Dwyer, for the very kind assistance furnished by them to our friend Mr. Monagan, now travelling through Upper Canada, as General Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. We regret that we cannot express, as we would wish, our sense of the obligation the above named gentlemen of Ottawa have conferred upon us. Our thanks are also tendered to those of our subscribers who have taken advantage of Mr. Monagan's visit to take this opportunity of reminding him and them, State, and not the Church, or the individual, settle their accounts with this office. Acknowledgments shall appear in our next.

We wish that we could add that our "Delinquent Subscribers"-of whom Ottawa furnishes us with but too many-had upon the same occasion manifested a disposition to act honestly towards us, by discharging some portion, at least, of Popery by means of "common schools," is of their indebtedness to this office. Some, who

upon for a settlement of their long-outstanding accounts. Now, as with all our patience and forbearance, we hardly can stand being swindled out of our money, we take this occasion of publicly requesting the undermentioned Ottawa Delinquents-to whose names we attach the sums by them owing to us, but which they refuse to pay-to remit the amounts with which they are charged respectively, in order to avoid putting us to the trouble of taking other means to enforce attention to our just claims:-

Messrs. J. M'Donnell,.... 3 2 6 E. Cunningham ... £2 2 David Burgeois,.. 2 16 3

We would also beg leave respectfully to inform the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa, that, henceforward, a free copy of the TRUE WIT NESS shall be duly forwarded to them, so long as they are pleased to accept it; and that this would have been done long ago, had we ever heard from them to the effect that they were desirous of placing our paper on the table of their read-

Mr. Monagan purposes visiting Kingston and Prescott immediately; where we trust that he may be favorably received, and meet with fewer dishonest "Delinquents" than in the City of Ot-

From the following letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, to the Rev. M. Bruyere which has been publicly read in all churches, and chapels within the Diocese, will be seen the high opinion that is entertained of M. Brayere's exertions in the holy cause of "Freedom of Education;" not only by his immediate ecclesiastical superior, but by the common father of the faithful-the Sovereign Pontiff himself. Such a splendid acknowledgment of his services, must be highly gratifying to the Rev. M. Bruyere, and will, no doubt, prove a rich source of blessings to the Catholics of the Diocess of Toronto, so long deprived of their Chief Pastor; and for whose safe and speedy return to Canada we all devoutly pray:-

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE DISHOP OF TORONTO TO THE VERY REVEREND J. M. BRUYERE.

VERY REV. DEAR SIR-In consideration of all your services, particularly in the cause of Catholic education; or rather to speak a more Apostolic language, in order that you may more effectually serve the Church-be pleased to accept by the presents, the titles of Vicar-General of the Diocese of Toronto and of Administrator of the same in case of death. with all the faculties which, for the due performance of those two-fold duties, and by the authority of the Holy See, we can and do confer upon you.

This letter will be read, after its reception, in all the churches and stations of the Diocese of Toronto, Given, near Rome, under our hand and seal on Easter Monday, 13th of April, 1857.

† ARMANDUS FR. MA., Bishop of Toronto.

WE have to announce the death of His Lordship, the Right Rev. Bishop Gaulin, of Kingston, who expired on the 8th instant, at St. Philomene, Seignory of Chateauguy, in the seventieth year of his age. May his soul, through the mercy of God, repose in peace. Mgr. Gaulin was born in Quebec in 1787; and having at an early age manifested great natural talents, and most excellent dispositions, was induced by the representations of Mgr. Plessis to enter the ecclesiastical state. In consequence, he changed the direction of his studies, and, in due time, was admitted to Holy Orders, and raised to the Priesthood in the month of October 1811. Immediately afterwards, he was appointed Vicaire to the late Mgr. Alexander Macdonnell-who was subsequently raised to the dignity of Bishop of Kingston, being the first Prelate of that Diocese. For many years the Rev. M. Gaulin labored in his vocation, with great honor to himself. and much profit to the Church, sometimes in one parish, and sometimes in another; but always distinguishing himself by his zeal and indefatigable energy.

In 1841, upon the death of Mgr. Macdonnell, the Rev. M. Gaulin was named to the Diocese of Kingston, then comprising a far more extended field of labor than it does at present; and which, at his earnest request, was diminished by the erection of Toronto into a separate Episcopal Sec. In the year 1843, Mgr. Phelan was given to him as a Co-Adjutor, and was consecrated at Montreal in the month of

In those days the Catholics of Kingston were in a very different situation from what they are at present. The Diocese was in want of every thing. Churches had to be built, schools had to be established, and hospitals founded. Nothing dannted, Mgr. Gaulin set about the work in carnest; and in a short time had the satisfaction of seeing springing up in all directions, those noble institutions which everywhere mark the progress of our hely religion. His health howposed upon him; and the care of the Diocese of Kingston was entrusted to the hands of his venerable Co-Adjutor. In 1848, Mgr. Gaulin was still well enough to assist at the Consecration of Mgr. Guiges stroke compelled him to desist from the exercise of his episcopal functions. From that time, to the commencement of the present year, he lived in retirement at Kingston. About the beginning of 1857, he took up his residence in the parish of St. Philomene, for whose Cure, the Rev. M. Poulin, he felt a warm esteem; and in whose arms he breathed his last, on Friday of last week.

The body of the deceased Prelate was brought into town on Saturday, and placed in the chapel attached to the Episcopul Palace. On Monday, it was escorted by the Bishop of Montreal and his clergy, accompanied by a large concourse of our citizens, to the Railroad station, where it was placed upon the cars for conveyance to Kangston; in order that the mortal remains of the deceased may repose beneath the slinde of the splendid Cathedral of his own Episcopal City, whilst awaiting that great day when the grave shall give up its dead, and the just shall come forth to life everlasting.

Two LECTURES DELIVERED BY L. S. IVES. LL.D. Dr. Ives, whose conversion to the Catholic faith must still be fresh in the memories of our readers, has done well in yielding to the solicitations of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in New York, by publishing his lectures, lately delivered before that Society: and in which, in a masterly manner, he contrasts the effects of "Church and State Charities;" and ably discusses the question, whether it be preferable for the interest of society and of the individual, that the great work of charity should be entrusted to the secular Government, or the Church?

Since the great apostacy of the XVI century. this question has been warmly debated; but now in the middle of XIX century, and with the experience of near three hundred years, we should arrive at a determinate conclusion thereupon .-For nigh three hundred years, in every Protestant State, the secular arm has had absolute control over the spiritual. Convents and monasteries have been razed to the ground, their inmates dispersed, and their property confiscated to the use of the State-which in asssuming the administration thereof, assumed likewise the charge of providing for the wants, moral and physical, of those for whose especial relief the said confiscated property had been originally intended .-How the State, or secular government, has performed this great work, the utterly degraded condition of the poor in every country in Europe-England espcially-can tell. The Devil himself never devised anything more cruel than a Protestant Poor Law; which, whilst it treats the pauper more hashly than the criminal Law does the felon, puts a premium upon crime, and debases both physically and morally all classes of the community. From history, and from the pauper and criminal statistics of the different countries of Europe, Dr. Ives proves indisputably that, as an independent agent in the great work of charity, the State is, not only always impotent for good, but is always and everywhere actively injurious.

And whilst this holds true of those cases wherein the State undertakes to relieve only the physical or bodily wants of its citizens, it is still more evident when the State presumes to interfere with their intellectual and spiritual ailments. If the State is unlit to manage the " Soup Kitchen" or to administer victuals to the belly, far less is it qualified to control the school, or to take charge of the education of its youth. This is the point, which Dr. Ives, in his lectures before us, endeavors principally to establish; and from the discussion of the question-To whom should the work of charity in general be entrusted ?-he proceeds to discuss the particular question-Whether God or the State shall direct man's thoughts, and exercise dominion over his conscience and will ?"-p. 10.

That " secular education," or to use the common cant of the day "unsectarian education," inevitably leads to infidelity and immorality, the lecturer proves by the testimony of Protestant travellers in these Protestant countries of Europe where State-Schoolism is most firmly established. He cites for instances Mr. Laing as to the moral and religious condition of Protestant

"If it is to be thought necessary to support the reasoning by facts, the present demoralized and irreligious state of Protestant Prussia will furnish an abundant and melancholy supply. Mr. Laing the famous Presbyterian traveller and writer, shall be my authority. But before introducing his words, l would, by way of preface, remind you of the follow-

ing facts.
"It is now about forty years since the government of Prussia attempted, by her national system, to produce uniformity of religion among the Protestant sects, the two principal of which were the Lutherans and Calvinists. The special measure by which she attempted this, was the appointment of a new and common form of worship, from which all sectarian views were professedly excluded. The essential benefits of this effort were expected to result from its influence upon the rising generation in the national schools.

The old generation has passed away, and we are now brought to a period in which we may test the value of the system-may judge of the tree by it fruits. Let us listen to what the Scotch Presbyterian, Mr. Laing, says about these. And (1) he speaks of the tree-speaks of the principle of accommodation, by which what are called the extremes or non-essentials in religious are shut out, and men are made to run side by side in a middle course. He says that the philosophers who have extelled the State system of Prussian education in letters and words, seem to have made a fatal misapplication of words, seem to have made a fath misapplication, the old saying, "In medio tutissimus ibis;" for he adds, "There is another saying, quite as old, and much more generally true, viz., 'There are but two ways of doing a thing, the right and the wrong." And he continues: "It is the policy of the reason in a factor work but tooks a priddle way between ing of weak minds that seeks a middle way between. In religion, in morals, in politics, as in mathematics, a via media is a nonentity. Morally and intellecever began to give way under the incessant toil im- tually, there is no middle point between true and false, right and wrong; and practically, no attainment between hit and miss. There is no neutral ground in religion, noue in morals, and none in sound politics. When governments attempt to exof Bytown; but in the year following a paralytic tend their power beyond the legitimate object for which government is established in society, and would embrace the intellectual, moral, and religious concerns, as well as the material interests of the subject, they are obliged to adopt a middle course between the extreme power they would usurp, and the innate principle in the human mind, of resistance to power over intellectual action. This middle course, founded on no principle but the evasion of applying principle to action, has, for the last half century, been the line of policy of Prussia, in which she has signally failed."

And now for the particulars of the failure. Under this system, he says, "the mind of the great mass of the people had nothing Christian to hold by, nothing in religion venerated as doctrines, or practices of worship from former times, from respected associations with the sufferings or deeds of their forefathers. Infidelity, Deism, Straussism, and all the other forms and shapes which unbelief can assume in the speculative, dreaming German mind, have had free play Protestantism as a Church being virtually abolished

in Prussia, Christianity was left for its defences to the bulwarks of the Roman Catholic faith. The apread in the same age of Catholicism on the one hand and of infidelity on the other,—the Catholic priest making converts on one side of the street, and Dr. Strauss on the other,—shows a religious condition of the German people, which the traveller finds as un-accountable as it is undeniable, until he traces it as a natural consequence of the (State) act which casts loose at once all the ties which had held the public mind fast for three centuries to one or other of the Protestant Churches."

And why, you will ask, was Catholicity preserved from the fatal contagion of this government system? The answer is simple: because Catholics would not submit to it. They excited no rebellion; but they did, as the early martyrs did—determined "to obey God rather than men." They suffered in body and estate, it is true, but they suffered in maintaining a good conscience; and the fact, says Mr. Laing, that "one-faird of the whole population of the country suffered for the faith, shows that Prussia carries a Catholic Ireland in her bosom.

When the Protestant religion yielded to this system of State indifference, and mixed marriages became frequent, the Catholic Clergy, says Mr. Laing, "were not so much in the wrong, in saying, if their children are not brought up Catholics, they will be of no religion or form of Christian faith whatever and the state of religion, he continues, among that part of the German population which had been Protestant, the rapid increase of Deism, Straussism, Infidelity, and indifference, fully justified his apprehension. The Catholic population, as might be expected, espouse warmly the side of their clergy, and a great proportion of the rest of the people, having become indifferent to religion, look upon the claim of the Catholic Church in mixed marriages with favor. It is a question between a despotic government and the Catholic Church, which shall have the mastery and control in bringing up the children of mixed marriages; and the Catholics, the parents, and the liberal party, very generally espouse the side of the Church, as less of an interference with people as moral beings and free agents in their private family arrangements, than the control of the Prussian State. This natural feeling of opposition to the most arbitrary moral despotism ever imposed on a civilized people, the interference of the educational system of Prussia with paternal judgment and free agency in family management-an interference far more demoralizing to the human mind than the ignorance of the arts of reading and writing—strengthens the side of the Catholic Clergy with a portion of the liberal interests." And Mr. Laing concludes this paragraph by the admission, no less honorable to himself than true in fact, "that Catholicism," to use his remarkable words, "is the only barrier at pre-sent in Prussia, against a general and debasing despotism of the State over mind and action."

· That "common" or "unsectarian schools" do not tend to produce a feeling of brotherhood among the youth of different religions, and national origins, who meet together therein, the lecturer proves by the actually existing state of Society in New York and the United States:-

"Has it"-the common school-he asks-" produced a feeling of brotherhood among the youth of different nations and religions brought together in its schools? If human nature has not changed, and human testimony be not utterly false, a directly opposite result has been experienced. The jeer of Paidy upon the Irish boy, the taunt of idolater and papist upon the Catholic boy, the contempt of poverty visited upon the poor boy, so common in the play-ground, have tended not to increase fellowship, and mutual love; while every word of Protestant insolence, slyly aimed by the self-sufficient teacher against the Catholic religion, is silently treasured up in the heart of the Catholic child to embitter his memory and fix upon his mind a power of prejudice which the strength of divine charity can hardly overcome! And then, what must be the effect of this system upon the feelings of Catholic parents towards the wisdom and the paternal character of the State? A system which compels them to give their money to support that which their consciences oblige them to .condemn !-Which takes from many of the poor among them all endanger the salvation of their souls! Is this a system, I ask, likely to produce in the State a bond of union among her citizens, or to generate in their union among her citizens, or to generate, in their "We speak, in the name of the poor fathers and minds, respect and veneration for State authority?" mothers whose homes have been desolated—whose

The lecturer next asks "what is the manifest operation of this system in regard to the morals of the country !" And he continues :-

When, in 1834—5, the reform party in England sought, among other things, to separate religion from education, Parliament appointed a committee, or commission, to look into the history of the system in other lands, and to report the result. That report I read at the time with great interest and care, and although I have not been able to meet with it since, well remember, that the comparative amount of crime in countries where religion was embraced in the system of education, and where it was not, was, in the general ratio, of about one to nine. So startling and unexpected was the disclosure, that it caused even some of the boldest reformers at once to shrink from a measure manifestly fraught with such mischievous

So marked and fearful have been the moral effects of the educational system in Prussia, that its original admirers and advocates, - such as Cousin and his respectable literary associates, -have long since retired in disgust and horror from its defence. The enormous increase of the criminal docket, and the shocking immoralities in high places, under the veil of a religious sect, have tended to open the eyes of these men and lead them to better thoughts and sounder principles. Now, in seeking an answer to the question, "What has been the moral effect of the same system in this country?" we are prepared, almost in anticipation of the facts of the case, to pronounce that effect most disastrous. But when we look into these facts-when we contemplate the evidence crowding in upon us from all quarters of the increase of crime among our poor native youth -crime which indicates an utter prostration in their minds of all moral sense, -which makes the old men of this once quiet city start and look round in terror, as if just wakened from some frightful dream, in which they had been suddenly transported into an age of darkness and treachery and blood-when we contemplate this evidence, we cannot mistake the cause-cannot fail in our secret convictions, whatever may be our words, to ascribe the terrible change to an abandonment in our school system of distinctive religion-to a rejection in it of the supremacy of the law of Christ.

Three facts, then, with regard to "common schools," may be taken as firmly established. 1. That they do not tend to produce feelings of charity and mutual good will amongst the different classes who attend them. 2. That they do produce a fearful, and steadily increasing amount of crime and immorality. 3. That even as the means of imparting a superficial secular education to the poorer classes of society, or those whose parents can barely afford to defray the expences of their children's schooling, they are for the most part useless; and that the only class that does derive any benefit from them, is

-able portion of the expence of their children's schooling, upon their poorer neighbors.

In his second lecture Dr. Ives continues to bring forward abundance of proof, collected from all sources-Protestant as well as Catholic-to establish his thesis "of the utter incompetency of the State to conduct the education of the poor;" and protests against "State-Schoolism" in general, as unjust and oppressive towards Catholics; whom it has no right to tax for the support of a system, either of religion or education to which they are conscientiously opposed. To the oft reiterated objection of Protestants that the "conscientious scruples" of Catholics are, with regard to "State-Schoolism," groundless, and therefore unworthy of respect, the lecturer replies, that with the validity of conscientious scruples, the State is incompetent to deal; and that it is bound to respect those scruples whether right or wrong. In like manner he takes up one by one, and cleverly dissects the several pleas of the advocates of "State-Schoolism;" showing in every case their hollowness and

In striking contrast with the constant failures of the State to alleviate the sufferings of its subjects, the lecturer then points to the triumphs of the Catholic Church-to her hospitals for the sick—her convents, and asylums for the aged her schools for the young-and to her houses of refuge for the penitent sinner. He makes pass before us a St. Basil, a St. Landry, a St. John of Matha, and a St. Vincent de Paul, the founders of those glorious societies which, defying | disfranchised, and deprived of all political liberty. the lapse of centuries, and the malice of Protestantism, flourish at the present day with undiminished vigor; and whose charitable efforts if unimpeded by the tyranny of the State, would amply suffice for all the wants of suffering humanity. The learned and eloquent lecturer concludes: --

"What a contrast to that political system, which seeks to concentrate power in the hands of the upper class, and to blot out the title of poverty to the privileges of the social state-to widen the chasm between the poor and the rich-to make the condition of the former depend upon the will of the latter—to strip them of their rights, as freemen,—of their rights, as parents—to degrade them to the position of vagrants-surround them with the appendages of misery, and fasten upon their offspring the life-long stigma of culprits and outcasts!

"It is for this, that we call upon the government to listen to our plea-to give heed to our demand, or rather to the demand of justice—and take off the heavy burdens, which, under some strange delusion, it has imposed upon our infant charities.

"We ask it not for ourselves, but in the name of God and his religion, so dishonored and impaired, in their just authority, by the substituted schemes of modern benevolence.

"We ask it not for ourselves, but for the sake of freedom:-to preserve the integrity and sacredness of that glorious Constitution, by which alone we

have equality, and can keep out tyranny.
"We ask it, not for the rich and honorable, to whom the boons of the State are so readily granted; but we speak, in behalf of the children of helpless poverty; -- we point to their guardian angels, whose supplicating eyes are raised to the State,—entreating, that she will interpose to preserve to these children the blessings of their buptism—to restrain the sacri-legious hand that would despoil them of their pre-

parental rights have been trampled on-by a ruth-

"We speak, in behalf of that multitude of sufferers who reach out their famished hands, and becken our sons and daughters of charity to come to their re-

"We entreat for our suffering country—so grand in its civil structure, so abounding in temporal wealth and advantages, and yet so dark in its moral aspect—so rapid in its downward strides to infidelity, crime, and sectarian despotism!"

May his voice, and that of his oppressed and downtrodden co-religionists in the United States, be heard !--should be the prayer of us, who, living in a freer and happier country are, through the mercy of God, still in the full enjoyment of that civil and religious liberty which is denied to our Catholic brethren in the neighboring repub-

LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL .- This noble institution was inaugurated with due pomp on Tuesday last in the ancient Chateau of St. Louis, at Quebec. The Hon. M. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education for Canada East, presided; and was assisted, on his right, by His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, and on his left by His Worship the Mayor. A large number of the Catholie Clergy honored the ceremony with their presence; and the crowded audience, composed of all that is most illustrious in Quebec, amply testified to the interest which the citizens of the ancient capital of Canada take in the cause of sound religious education. His Lordship, the Bishop of Tloa, made a most eloquent address upon this subject; and the opening speech by the Hon. M. Chauveau was much, and most justly, admired.

FIRST COMMUNION.—The number of children who were admitted yesterday to make their First Communion, was about 1,100. Of these about 300 were of Irish origin.

The Toronto Times contains the following excellent " Warning to Emigrants." It will be seen that, in substance, it but reiterates the counsels of the Buffalo Convention :--

"We carnestly recommend all persons who may arrive in Canada with a view of settling, to leave our large cities as quickly as possible. The cost of living therein is enormous, the temptations to crime at St. Louis de Gonzaque, and for whose arrest Gois invoked there, as in glaring contrast with the very enormous, and attempts at imposition certain! Let vernment offered a reward of £100, was brought into

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.—In the great republic where hitherto it has been the boast that all citizens were equal as before the law, and that none could be taxed without being of some person in the water. On proceeding to the represented, a new test has been introduced, a man rose to the surface. Mr. Warren ruised the which though trifling in itself, involves a most alarm, and tried to procure something to throw the important principle; and prepares the way for the revival of the penal laws against Catholics, and all who may happen to differ in religion from the majority. Once admit the right of the majority to impose a test, and to disfranchise all who cannot comply with it, and you have admitted the whole principle of the obnoxious laws, which for so many generations cursed and degraded Ireland.

Constitution of Massachusetts, shall have a right to vote, or shall be eligible to any situation, who is unable to read the Constitution of the State in the English language, and sign his name. The only exceptions are in favor of those who are above sixty years, or actually entitled to vote; and these who from physical inability may be unable to read or write.

Under this wise law, a scoundrel fresh perhaps from the treadmill, a knave newly released from the House of Correction, wherein he has, at the expence of the State acquired the necessary accomplishments of reading and writing, will be entitled to vote; whilst his neighbor, the honest man, who has never defrauded a living soul, and has regularly paid all demands upon him, whether by the individual or the State, will see himself And this absurdity is perpetrated in the name of morality and liberty.

But why not go farther?—and since the object of this illiberal legislation, is notoriously to disfranchise foreigners in general, and Trishmen in particular, why not impose another and equally reasonable test? Why not require from every candidate for office, from every citizen registering his vote, a profession of faith in the Protestant Bible? why not exact a subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith? Perhaps these things may come in time; and if they have the effect of keeping Irishmen and Catholics away from the land of "civil and religious liberty," we shall have no cause to regret them, however absurd or tyrannical they may be.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The papers contain the following account of an amusing scene in the Legislative Assembly on the lith instant:—

Mr. Cauchon complained of a breach of privilege on the part of Mr. Gamble, who he said had brought him a challenge from a Mr. Armstrong.

It appeared that Mr. Armstrong had come to the House of Assembly drunk, on Friday night, and had had an altercation with Mr. Cauchon about some correspondence which had passed between them when Mr. Cauchon was Crown Land's Commissioner. This ended in Mr. Cauchon knocking Armstrong down twice in the lobby. On Saturday, Mr. Gamble brought

a message which Mr. Cauchon declined to receive. Mr. Gamble said it was not a challenge; he had merely waited on Mr. Cauchon as a friend of Mr. Armstrong, to say the latter thought the former ought to apologise, and in case he declined the offer, to refer the matter to mutual friends.

After a long and warm debate with closed doors, expressed himself satisfied with Gamble's disclaimer, and the subject was dropped.

To Correspondents .- T. W. received: his communication however, is not adapted for our columns.

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Boucherville, J. B. de Labioquerie, 12s 6d; do., S. R. C. DeLeary, 12s 6d; Melrose, R. Kennedy, 6s 3d; Pointe Claire, P. Kearney, 6s 3d; Arthubaska, Rev. Pointe Chaire, P. Kearney, 6s 3d; Arthubaska, Rev. J. O'Prince, 10s; St. Monique, M. Purtell, 5s; Westport, Rev. J. V. Foley, £1 6s 3d; Pakenham, D. McGrath, 5s; Richmond, Rev. L. Trahan, £1 5s; Martintown, D. McDonald, 12s 6d; do., J. McDonell, 5s; Dundee, A. Grant, 5s; Longueuil, Rev. Mr. Thibault, 12s 6d; Valleyfield, O. O'Rielly, 10s; Sherrington, E. Conroy, 12s 6d; Ford du Lac, Wis, Rev. J. Deck. 15s. Conversible Conden Med. P. L. Daeb, 15s; Centreville, Camden East, Rev. B. J. Higgins, 12s 6d; L'Assomption, J. Collins, 13s 9d; Coteau du Lac, J. Phalen, 5s; Tannery West, J. McGregor, 10s.

Per J. Hagan, Templeton-M. Foley, £1 5. Per J. Ford, Prescott-J. O'Sullivan, 10s; R. B. McDonald, 5s.

Per A. Donnelly, Melbourne, C.E.,—P. Daley, 10s. Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—J. Freeman, 12s 6d; J. Kenny, 12s 6d; M. Cullen, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. Mr. Paradis, Frampton-J. Codd, 12s 6d; f. Butier, £1 5s-omitted by mistake, in the list of acknowledgments of the 3rd ult. Per Rev. M. Byrne, Roufrew—Self, 13s 9d; McNab,

P. Ryan, 6s 3d.
Per J. Malver, Dewettville—Rev. T. Kieran, 12s 6d;
P. Braniff, 3s 12d; J. Finn, 12s 6d.

ROBBERY BY A SOLDIER OF THE 39TH REGIMENT .-Serjeant Armstrong, of the 39th Regiment, Mess Sergeant, on Thursday night, about ten o'clock, just be-fore retiring, went to his chest of drawers to put some money into his cash box. He then found that his drawers had been forced open by some sharp instrument, and his cash box, containing upwards of \$800, stolen. Sub-Constable M'Call, of the City Police, found the cash box about half-past two on Friday morning, at the corner of Notre Dame Street and Dalhousie Square; it was broken open, and only one copper in it. A soldier named Thomas Tippin was suspected of the robbery, and he was arrested yesterday at Lachine, by the military police of the Regiment, and the sum of £150 found on his person. Pilot, Sat. Evc.

On Sunday night a man was found by the Police lying in Sherbrooke Street in an insensible condition. He was conveyed to the Station House, where he continued in the same state all night. Monday morning he was taken to the General Hospital, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was no improvement and but little hope of his recovery. His name is unknown.

Accieent .-- A man named Patrick McManus fell into the Canal Basin on Wednesday afternoon last week. at half-past 4 o'clock, and was rescued by a

Parent, charged with the murder of John Simpson

Man Drowned.—A little past 11 o'clock on Sunday evening as Mr. J. Warren, of Massachussetts, was walking with some friends, up Wellington Street, and when near the bridge, he heard the stifling cry spot he first heard the bubbling water, and presently drowning man, but nothing was to be found and he sunk. In less than a minute several persons were on the ground, including a policeman, and the body was soon got out. Dr. Hingston was early obtained, and all the means resorted to for the purpose of restoring animation, but they were of no avail. The body was removed to the dead house at the mouth of the Canal, and the Coroner notified. We could not learn his

CATHOLICITY IN THE NORTH.—Far beyond the shores of Simcoe, in those townships which formerly constituted the hunting grounds of the noble aboriginal races of the Huron, the land is in great part possessed by those of our countrymen who have fied from an No person in future, according to the amended extermination in their own land, not less cruel than that inflicted on the uncivilized Red Man. In this northern domain, through the hills and swamps of Medonte, Mara, and Rama, and golden named Flos, Catholicity is springing up as only a divinely planted institution can. The schools are growing every day better, in spite of the infamous law with which we are cursed, and the attendance of the people at the Holy Sacrifice and at the frequent Stations, is cheering evidence of the vitality at the Cross and Shamrock. We would not detract from the merit of Rev. Mr. Synnott by saying one word in commendation of his zeal and labors .- Toronto Mirror.

BISHOP PHELAN.-Rt. Rev. Dr. Phelan, Bishop of Carrha, and Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston, was in this city accompanied by Very Rev. Augus McDonnell, during last week. Dr. Phelan preached eloquenty in the Cathedral on Sunday 3rd instant, descanting upon the duties of the Shepherd towards his flock, and upon the necessity which exists for united action on the part of both, to shield the children of Catholic parents from the baneful influence of mixed education. The patriotic and wellbeloved Bishop appeared to be in excellent health, and as full of zeal as ever pro aris el focis of his peo-

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.-Rt. Rev. Dr. Pinsonneault, who has edified our citizens for some time back by his presence in St. Michael's Palace, bas at length returned to his own diocese. He carries with him the thanks of the Irish Catholics of Torontoever loyal to their Church and its glorious hierarchy. His Lordship also bears away many laurels from the Ryersonian skirmish on the Separate School ques-

NEW CHURCH IN STREETSVILLE .- "Solomon" of the Review will awake from his dyspeptic reveries some fine morning hence, to behold the towering spire of an Orthodox Catholic Church smiling upon his patrimony. A lot of land, valued at about Three Hun-dred Pounds, has just been given by Mr. Cuthbert for the purpose of creeting a Catholic Church thereon .-Upon this lot of land, also, there is a fine mansion, suitable for a Clerical residence, together with outhouses. The premises occupy one of the most headtiful and conspicuous positions in Streetsville, being situated just over the Credit, which runs beneath, at a distance downwards of one hundred and fifty feet. May Heaven increase an hundred-fold the happiness and the wealth of the generous donor .-- 16.

About Cattle.-Inordinate greed for grain defeats its own object. Since wheat has ruled so high in the market, farmers have directed their attention too exclusively to its culture. They have been warned again and again of the necessary consequences, but they have not listened to the advice which the press has tendered to them. They have neglected their pastures or broken them up. They have left off to a considerable extent, the cultivation of oats, and the crop of this grain and that of hay, having been unusually small last season, there is nothing now for cattle to eat. Hay at \$30 per ton, can only be used in cities. Oats there are none to spare, beyond what are wanted for seed. So the cattle have to be turned into the woods, where they are now dying in numbers from sheer starvation .- Like the horse in the story, which, unfortunately died just as it had begun to relish shavings seen through green glass blinders, the cattle of the careless farmer are now dying just when by experience they have learned to live upon air and water alone. Fortunately vegetation will soon sprout; although the Spring is very late; yet not be-fore hundreds of beasts will have fallen victims. The lesson is a severe one. Experience is a hard schoolmistress, but there are those who will learn from no other .- Hamilton Spectator.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Shore Railway Company, held on Saturday last, it was

Resolved-"That, in view of the condition attached by the Corporation of the city of Quebec to the liberal vote of £300,000 to the North Shore Road, the President of this Company is authorised to take such steps with and towards F. Baby, Esq., the contractor, as will lead to the immediate commencement of the road, and to its speedy completion."

The Commercial Advertiser moralises on the change that has come over Canadien M.P.P. since "Railroads" have become the politics of Canada :-

In the benighted age immediately preceding the Canadian Railway Era, and while Parliament assembled in this City, a number of sufficiently seedy individuals used to congregate during the session of the Legislature, among the cheap boarding houses and small taverns of the vicinity. These shabby genteel loafers, who imbibed beer with cabmen when in a convival mood, and smoked immense quantities of tobacco, supplied under the head of contingencies. from the public purse, were the Members of Parliament of that day. A few of the very upper crust found their way to second class hotels, and some who were not compelled to save out of the moderate compensation of two dollars a day, enough to keep their families in their absence and themselves also during the uncessional portion of the year, located themselves comfortably in the sky parlours of economical boarding houses, where the luxury of effete gentility gave a zest to a table more pretentious than satisfying. There was more honor than profit in being a legislator in those days, and little enough of the former. Times have changed since then, the humble worm has become a gorgeous insect. The Member of Parliament of to-day lives in a Mansion, cats of silver, drinks rare wines, has a thumping balance at his bankers, owns broad estates, shares, bonds, and debentures, and is a potentate in the land. It is the same man, and yet how different. How came this change about? Our legislator has received no inheritance, followed no ostensible business, giving all his time to the welfare of his country. The history is here, his politics have been Railways, and very profitable politics they are; they have lifted many a beggar from the ditch, made a millonaire of many a clown; pity it is that the man who holds them successfully is obliged to be rather a scoundrel. So, this Railway sun shining goldenly upon our Legislative grubs, by the potency of its beams made them pregnant of riches again and again, each time with a safe and happy delivery.

Speaking of the investigation into the identity of the man in custody at Cleveland, supposed to be Townsend, the Commercial Advertiser remarks :-

The Canadian witnesses get no aid in Cleveland, and dare scarcely walk the streets, the sympathies of the people there being as those of the people of the United States always are in favor of foreign criminals. The tenacity with which public sentiment composed of the children of wealthy parents, enormous, and attempts at imposition certain! Let vernment offered a reward of £100, was brought into difference to devolve a consider- until they learn our ways!"

deference to the country and hire themselves out, town Thursday afternoon, last week, and lodged in gaol.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- It is currently reported in Toronto, that His Excellency will leave for England, by the first Canadian Steamship in June—which leaves Quebec on the 6th proximo.

The second libel case against the Toronto Globe, arising out of the charges against the management of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, has terminated in a verdict for defendant, with a recommendation from the jury that each party should pay his own costs .-The plaintiff in this case was M'Cullough, late Steward of the Institution.

THE APPREHENSION OF TOWNSEND.—The Sheriff of the County of Welland, Robt. Hobson, Esq., returned from Cleveland on Monday, and states that the prisoner Townsend has been identified by five or six individuals from Canada who had been quite familiar with him previous to the murder of Nellis. All we now wait for is prompt action on the part of the Canadian authorities to bring him to trial .- Thorold Gazette.

RUMORED DEFALCATION .- The Toronto Colonist of the 5th inst., says:—"There were rumors in town yesterday of serious defalcations in the Custom House. The amount unaccounted for was said by some to be £10,000, rather an ominous sum in Toronto. We understand the Government have instituted an inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and from that fact and the hitherto respectability of the parties said to be implicated, we refrain at pre-sent from the painful duty of referring to the case more specifically.

A FEARFUL LEAP .- The Niagara Falls Guzette says, that on Saturday evening week, a Mrs. Flynn, wife of a laborer, jumped over the bank of the Niagara river, just below the llydraulic Canal. She apparently struck in the top of a tree after descent of about one hundred feet, and fell from there to the bottom. When she left home she kissed her children, bid them good bye, and told them to inform Mr. Flynn that he would see her no more. When found she was sitting very composedly, cogitating, doubtless, on the uncertainty of human calculations, especially when predicated on untried experiments. She was considerably bruised and scratched, but not much more than frequently happens in an ordinary shindy. Intoxication has been assigned as the cause of the act, but this is uncertain.

A MAN SAWED IN TWO .- The London (U. W. ) Free Press of yesterday, says that, on Wednesday of last week, a most shocking accident occurred in a circular saw-mill at Walsingham. C. Harris, a young man lately married, had just been employed that morning to work in the mill, and was set to carry away the boards as they dropped from the saw. He was cau-tioned against the danger of letting a board touch the saw while in motion, but the unfortunate man had taken away but a few boards when the end of one he had just taken up swayed against the saw, and being repelled with violence, caused the other end to force him against the saw, then in full motion, and, as quick as thought, he was cut in twain. The saw struck first the point of the left shoulder, passing directly through the heart, and out under the ribs on the right side of the body.

#### Birth.

In Montreal, on the 7th inst., Mrs. James Knox. of

#### Married.

At Ste. Poye, by the Reverend Messire Huot, Mr. Louis Darly LeMoine, of Montreal, to Miss Eleonore Hamel, daughter of Thomas Hamel, Esq., of Ste.

At Lowell, Wisconsin, on the 26th ult., Mr. James Herbert, formerly of this city, aged 26 years.—R.I.P. At his residence, St. Catherines, near Montreal, on the 9th inst., Lieut. Col. Maxwell, late of H. M. 15th Regiment, aged 82 years. He entered the Army in 1796; served in the West Indies for 15 years, during a portion of which time he was Provisional Governor of one of the Islands. Among the many actions in which he was engaged, he particularly distinguished himself at the taking of the important Islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique. He retired from the Army after a service of more than thirty years, regretted by every Officer and soldier in his Regiment.

### NOTICE.

THE NEW ERA, No. 1., will appear on the morning of MONDAY, MAY 25th.

We have received from the undersigned, Samuel Baxter, the following statement of the difficulties which he has had to encounter, whilst endeavoring to make good his claims to a lot of land, No. 4, Township of Eldon, which his father purchased from a gentleman in Toronto, who in his turn had bought it from a discharged soldier, the original proprietor.

Mr. Baxter complains that whilst his father was waiting for the making out of his patent for the lot of land in question, a third party was allowed to

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR EDMUND HEAD, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA. HUMBLY SREWETH,

That your petitioner's father, some time ago, purchased a lot of land in the Township of Eldon, known as No. 4, in the 10th Con. of said Township, belonging, at that time, to a gentleman living in the city of Toronto, who had bought the same from u discharged soldier some time previously.

That petitioner's father, immediately after making said purchase, endeavored to have his right of ownership properly secured against dispute; and, therefore, with this design in view, and to establish his claim against accident, or any possible doubt, he applied by agent to the proper officer of the Crown for the ratification of the deed granted in this instance, as is made and provided for such cases; but it appears that whilst the instrument of conveyance was awaiting the signature of your Excellency, another person, anticipating your petitioner, by some means, unforeseen, and unlawful of course, obtained possession of the property in question, by virtue of some deed or instrument, in writing, which purports to be the assignment of it to himself, and which has been duly registered, to the wrong and injustice of its present bona fide owner, who complains of being compelled to contend with a conflicting claimant, about his by no means doubtful right.

That your petitioner is unwilling to have recourse to litigation, for the purpose of establishing the priority of his claim-dates of articles of agreement will sufficiently shew the fact; and believing that the Provincial Government is responsible in every instance for the validity of such deeds; and being of opinion, on the other hand, that it ought to be liable to indemnification for the loss which may be sustained by any individual making an application of this description, through its incapacity or mismanagement—he would, therefore, sooner prefer an investigation into the affair, with a vew to arbitration, in order that the validity of his claim may be subse-quently acknowledged by the proper instrument and authority, and that the instrument which has been granted and ratified, be declared null and void and of no effect.

That your petitioner has made various applications, by writing, to your Excellency, and to other officials of the Crown in connection with the Provincial Government here, whom your petitioner thought could avail him to have redress done him in the affair, but without effect. He therefore prays your Excellency to allow him an investigation, with a view to settle the matter by arbitration, or such redress as the nature of the circumstance may require, and as your

Excellency may deem proper. And your petitioner will ever pray.

SAMUEL BAXTER.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Ami de la Religion says:-" The ceremony of administering the oath to Cardinal Morlot, the new Archbishop of Paris, took place on Sunday at the Tuileries, with the usual formalities. After the oath had been taken, an unexpected scene occurred, which produced much emotion among all the persons present. The Emperor went on his knees before the eminent tion. After having complied with the desire of his Majesty, the Cardinal was taken into the apartments of the Empress and of the Prince Imperial, to whom he also gave his benediction. The solemn installation of Cardinal Morlot will take place on Saturday next."

The Paris correspondent of the Court Circular says that the remarks of the writer in the Times under the title, "Habitans in Sicco," on the subject of preaching in England, could not an example:—"During Lent, the Pere Felix has preached a series of sermons to young men at Notre Dame; and the congregation began to assemble at three o'clock in the afternoon for an eight o'clock service!"

It is said in Paris that an exposure is likely to

take place of serious and general delinquencies in the management of some of the French joint stock companies.

Wednesday's Moniteur contains a decree making upwards of ninety nominations in the Legion of Honor among officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates in the English army; also a decree making fifty-seven similar nominations among officers, warrant officers, and seamen in

the Royal Navy. Several persons have been arrested at Paris, charged with a conspiracy to assassmate the Emperor. Proof is also said to have been obtained of the complicity in the design of a class of the French exiles in London. It is hardly necessary to say that secret societies never wholly disapquiet-more or less dangerous-more or less their hiding-places, as rats are coaxed out of their holes. In the meantime the traps are prepared, and as the conspirators become visible or tangible they are caught when least aware of their danger. The rat-catchers in the present instance were rather successful, though it is probable that at least one-third of the arrested are agents of the secret police. I believe these arrests to be nothing more than one of those sweeptody is for conspiring with a view to an attempt! on the person of the Emperor. M. Treilhard is the offences of which they are accused.—Correspondent of the Nation.

Horse Flesh Dinner in Paris.—An experimental dinner was given the other day by the firm of Chevot to a number of savants who took the lead some time ago in recommending horseflesh as a wholesome and nourishing aliment .-The banquet accordingly consisted almost exclusively of that esculent, and of the ignama, a Chinese root which promises, from its nutritive qualities, to become a powerful auxiliary to the potato. Among the guests were M. de St. Hilaire. the originator of hippophagy in France, M.M. Mouquin, Tandon, and Payen, members of the Institute; General de Bressols, director of the artillery department at the Ministry at War; several eminent agronomists, and Dr. Yvan. a claim to be considered a connoisseur in gastronomy rests on the fact that, according to his own account, he has in the course of his life eaten of the dog, monkey, rat, lizard, shark, and even leeches. This gentleman states that the dinner consisted of a bread soup of horse broth, boiled horse flesh (five hours cooking), ignamas of China stewed in butter, dabs with Dutch sauce, and ignamas, boiled for 12 minutes in water and salt, vol-au vents d'amaurette made with the spinal cheval) roasted, a truffled turkey, and a pie of excellent, having a flavor which beef broth does not arrive at; the boiled meat could not be distinguished from beef by any outward token, and the taste was nearly the same. The vol-au-venti, Dr. Yvan states, would not have disgraced an imperial table. The roast meat was extremely rich in gravy, and emitted a peculiar aroma not unlike that belonging to good venison. In short, the horse was unanimously pronounced a fit animal for human food. As for the ignama, it was found inferior to the potato in its feculent quality, but superior in taste and flavor. What renders this root particularly interesting to agriculturists is, that the longer it remains in the ground, the more it increases in bulk and in quality; so that it may be kept in the ground during years of abundance, and brought into the market when a year of scarcity occurs.—Galignani.

Napoleon may sufficiently account for the dimidate, but a new cause is now in operation, tending powerfully to the same result. The old frugality of the French has been banished by the present regime, and luxury and extravagance are now the prevailing habits. Saving and hoarding are at an end, and people live up to their means, if not beyond their means. In Paris the immense increase of handsome equippages must strike every eye, and the other signs of enlarged expenditure are abundant. Women, who play so prominent and important a part in the affairs of France, have of course taken the lead in this do not think it unreasonable to devote a third of their husbands' income to their own toilettes .-

THE DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE.—The mas-

gence in every sort of enjoyment is concurrent with a universally augmented cost of living. A enhancement, not to the demolition of old buildings, but to the new habits of expense which have be the fact in Paris, it will also account for the advance of prices throughout the provinces .-Cardinal, and asked from him his first benedic- merits in other respects, lends its aid to the general propensity for extravagance. A young man, a younger brother, gets his little share of it may place within his reach. He goes up to Paris with a few hundred or thousand francs, and is asked after by some one who has met him in better days, and the stereotyped answer is, "He has disappeared." There are oubliettes in soapply to France, and he adduces the following as to Africa, where they carry muskets; some to the gaol; some to the bottom of the Seine .-None recover by industry the footing lost by extravagance. Families do not generally run the road to ruin so fast. They follow the fashion of expense by living fully up to their incomes, and the husband endeavors to extend the means of is observable, and that is in avoiding the charges incidental to a number of children. The saying so common in England, "where Heaven sends mouths it sends meat," is unknown in France, and the number of mouths to be fed is adjusted strictly to the means of feeding them. A husband and wife have one or two children, or none at all, as the Times observes, according to their ideas of what they can afford. Of course, then, in proportion to the enlarged expenditure for objects of luxury and show is the circumscribed space for the nursery. The stables cut into it, the coachhouse cuts into it-above all, Madame's toilette. Where you would see with English habits half-apear in France. They may be more or less dozen healthy boys and girls walking with their parents, you see instead in the Bois de Boulogne withdrawn from the public eye, but they do not a fine lady in a handsome open carriage. The cease to exist, and this influence is never wholly horses, the coachman, the footman, are in lieu of unfelt. When a certain time elapses, and when a the children. Everything cannot be afforded .movement is observable, the authorities think it A choice must be made, and we see what it is. useful to lay their hands on a few dozens. To The preferred issue of the French couple are do this it is necessary to entice them out of their own favorite pleasures-dress, equipages, good living, gambling. Children would narrow the means for these enjoyments, or leave for them no means whatever, therefore children are not born to curtail their parents' pleasures, and and the theatre fill every moment and satisfy every wish; or it is only when these things stale ings which take place every now and then. The and pall that a desire arises for the new plaything principal charge against the persons now in cus- of a boy or a girl. Of course, there are exceptions to these habits, and here and there will be found families with domestic enjoyments, but the the magistrate who is charged with investigating | number of them has been much diminished by gone any torture of any kind, and expresses himtenanced and encouraged by the present dynasty. The evil is not confined to the wealthy classes: it descends through all classes with the modification of circumstances. The shopkeeper and his wife, the artisan and his wife, are all for the vanities and enjoyments within their reach as much as the millionaire and his wife. The occupation for the thoughts which politics once provided being gone, the general pursuit now is pleasure, and the means than under the guillotine of the Terrorists or the gentleman who has travelled much, and whose desultory wars of the first Napoleon. Her deher.—Examiner. SPAIN.

CARLIST CONSPIRACY .--- The government papers give sundry details of what they term " a vast Carlist conspiracy, discovered by the rare activity and intelligence of Senor Marfori," and which was to break out on Easter Sunday in six or seven provinces. Besides the arrests made marrow of the horse, a chine of horse (filet de in Madrid, others took place simultaneously at Valladolid, Leon, Avila, Briviesca, Burgos, a la mode horse flesh. The soup was pronounced Logiono, and in the Basque provinces. So far as the details as yet received from the provinces enable us to judge, there, as here, the arrests have been chiefly of persons of a low class, whose ignorance and necessities would render them an easy prey to the supposed Carlist crimps. Some of these may very likely have believed they were really obeying the orders of Montomolin in holding themselves ready for an outbreak, while others would not care to inquire, so long as pay was forthcoming. There are plenty of bona fide Carlists, of a different stamp from the poor wretches who have been inveigled and taken up, who would not have remained idle if a real and serious attempt was to be made, but none of these are mixed up in the affair, or have been interfered with, and they laugh at what has just occurred as a most transparent device of the police. It is worthy of remark that one of the principal of the persons arrested, and who has sacres of the first Revolution and the wars of since been set at liberty, acted, now several Napoleon may sufficiently account for the dimi-nution of the French population up to a recent the adhesion to the convention of Bergara of

### ITALY.

Rome.—The Independence states that steps have been taken at Rome by the Sardinian Gohave been taken at Rome by the Sardinian Go-vernment to prepare the way for conferences 20 francs; from 20 to 30 to 10 francs, and past 30 with the Holy See, with a view of terminating to 5 francs, provided the party marries a native of the differences which have subsisted since 1850. These overtures have been well received.

Naples .- The Univers, speaking of the false statements in the Mazzinian journal of Genoa about the pretended cap of silence which it as-ministration of the Italian States. The object in view serted was inflicted on the prisoners at Palermo, was something else. Intermeddling with weak states, new fashion of extravagance, and many of them about the pretended cap of silence which it asand which assertion although distinctly denied provided they profess the Christian religion, is a And this is not confined to Paris: it runs through by the Neapolitan Consul General at Genoa, is the whole country, and every provincial town is still persisted in, and which it remarks, requires a a Paris in a miniature in the featutes of a new large amount of gullibility to believe in as shown their attention to foreign lands, where the evil they repetitions. I wish, in earnest, that before the next pit to the vulgarity of temperance sermons.—An-

luxury and extravagance; and the freer indul- by the Morning Post, who it expects will maintain a dignified silence now that the hoax is exposed, goes on to state that, having taken the French authority, who has written on the subject trouble to make some researches about this of the high house-rents of Paris, attributes that instrument of torture has discovered its existence-where will our readers believe? Not in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, but in a counsprung up within the last few years; and if this try much more advanced in the ways of humanitarian progress; it is only right that the Morning Post should know that it is certainly not The subdivision of property, whatever may be its in the Neapolitan territory. But it is in England that the cap of silence exists, and has been used!!! The following extract is from a report made some years ago by M. Moreau Christophe property, and launches at once into the pleasure to the French Government, "on the Prisons of it may place within his reach. He goes up to England, Scotland, &c." "One of the things that most struck me in the course of my visit to spends his capital as if it were an income. He the prison of Manchester was the prodigious quantity of handcuss and irons of all sorts which hung threateningly on the walls of the turnkeys' room, but the most curious and most significant ciety for these prodigals. Some find their way object in this disciplinatory arsenal was an instrument of silence made of circular iron bands which enclose the head of the culprit from the nape of the neck to the forehead, and fastened together by another iron band which has an opening to allow room for the nose, and which ends at the bottom by a bent iron tongue which goes into the mouth as far as the palate. The enjoyment by a little gambling under the com-mercial name of speculation. One prudence only make me understand that he had seen it used more than once, observed smilingly that it was only for the women. Is it still used? I asked. -Very little, replied he- Never!' hastly observed the keeper of the prison 'never?' I saw in the house of correction at Liverpool, a similar show of irons, &c., but not the iron tongue, however. There, two young persons confined in solitary cells, were ironed by the hands and ankles. The Neapolitan Government not satisfied at

the denial given by its Consul General, having learned that certain propagandists had secretly distributed in Sicily, copies of the Genoese paper containing the falsehood, has very properly decided on publishing the calumny, in order to condemn and disprove it in the most official manner. The Giornale Officiale di Sicilia, in the number of the 8th of April, has reproduced the articles from Corriere Mercantile and the Morning Post; the Giornale Officiale also shows that the pretended correspondence from Palermo published by the Morning Post, altho' dated from Palermo as the 9th of March, is in fact nothing more than a literal translation of an article which appeared in the Corriere Mercantile of Genoa, on the 19th March. Such is generally the source of the Neapolitan and Sithe want of them is not felt where all is given to cilian correspondence of some of the London the gratification of vanity and the senses. The papers. To the statement of the Post that the drawing-room, the dining-room, the promenade, instrument "had been applied for the first time to one Giuseppe Lo Re, and to a certain De Medici," the Giornale replies that no such person as Medici is known to exist, and therefore he cannot have been arrested. As for the prisoner Lo Re, who was compromised in the last attempt at insurrection, he denies that he has ever underthe order or disorder of extravagance so coun- | self well satisfied at the treatment he has receive since he has been in prison. That no doubt may exist on this matter, the names are given of three foreigners, who, being in Palermo, expressed a wish to see the prisoner and assure themselves of the truth. They are Count Balesloa Poninski, a Pole, Dr. Julian Michalowcki, also a Pole, and Chevalier V. Stubicki, a Prussian Colonel in the Ottoman service. These gentlemen saw Lo Re, and had a denial of obtaining it, by hook or by crook, generally on of the pretended torture from himself. The on all hands, and by all sorts of persons. - Tublet. the miry field of the Bourse. In such a state of Sicilian journal takes the same opportunity of things there must be a tendency to every sort of informing the Morning Post that the twentydegeneracy, moral and physical; and we may ex- five prisoners, who according to a correspondpect to see the French nation, under the sway of lence published in that paper some short time its present intensely selfish vices, dwindling more since, were strangled on ship board, while being transported from Palermo to an adjacent island, have all returned to their homes after a short clining population is the reproachful record against imprisonment; they can therefore be questioned as to how far the strangulation, (of which the Post wishes it to be believed they were the victimes) was carried out. From the above it would really appear as if the Mazzinians intended to play off a scurvy trick on their English friends.

### RUSSIA.

From Russia the complaint about assistance sent from England to the tribes of Circassia are repeated. A good many accidents have occured at Sebastopol and the neighborhood from the unexpected bursting of shells, which had been extracted from the earth, into which they had plunged short of the Russian position; the duty of bursting which these projectiles seem to have omitted on falling into the soft ground of the earthworks, they appear to have been over ready to fulfil now that they are no longer wanted. In consequence of these accidents it has been forbidden to bring any of these inopportune guests into the town, and the local authorities have appointed a proper person to collect all the old twice-cast iron outside the town, and strict orders have been given that any other person finding any shot, shell, or other spent ball, shall not meddle with it.

### PULAND.

Accounts from Kalisch, in the Austrian Gazette, state that the number of persons returning to Poland on the late amnesty is constantly increasing, and that that measure of clemency has given a very serious blow to the propagandism in favor of Poland as a distinct kingdom. The same accounts state that the Emperor of Russia has lately commuted the punishment of sixteen persons condemned to the mines of Siberia, allowing them to remain as colonists in that

### GERMANY.

The German Journal of Frankfort reports that a serious conflict had occurred at Mentz between the several Carlist generals who still refused to subscribe to it and to recognise the government of scribe to it and to recognise the government of the troops had been confined to barracks.

### SWITZERLAND

The Canton of Solothurn, Switzerland, has recently established a tax on marriages. Young men who the Canton; to 10 francs if to a native of any other part of Switzerland and 30 francs if to a foreigner.

Proof never was wanted to show that the English Government cared little or nothing for the good adpastime more or less popular in England, and we need not be surprised that statesmen, who have no vocation for good administration at home, should turn

do does not promise to recoil immediately upon themselves. Our public men sympathise with the personages of more or less importance whom the King of the Two Sicilies finds it necessary to restrain, but nobody utters a word in behalf of their brethren whom the Emperor of the French imprisons from time to time, and deports to the unhealty swamps of Cavenne.

It is, unfortunately, too true that the Continental Sovereigns are in great and continual danger. It is their lot to live in evil times, when their very personal existence is at stake. Supposing, then, that they have recourse to extreme measures, to deportation, provisional imprisonment; and sequestration, they are surely justified. We are told that self-defence is the first law of nature; and as sovereigns are human themselves, they may, assuredly, have recourse to such means as they possess to prevent the assassin from coming too near their person. A sovereign, whether despotic or constitutional, is not bound to allow himself to be shot by the first rebel that he meets. As a private individual may employ all his physical force to protect his own life, even to the extent of injuring his assailant, so surely may a king use the powers of his position for the same end. He is even more bound to do this than a private individual, because the chances of public disorder consequent on the violent death of the sovereign are in themselves considerable, and if confusion happens, innocent men are likely to suffer from the shock.

Now, if, as it is admitted, the duty of Louis Napoleon be clear and his right undoubted to take the severe measures he takes in Paris, how can we quarrel with the King of the Two Sicilies, who has done nothing more? It is probable that the peace of Europe may not be disturbed by another revolution in Paris, but it is certain that a revolution in Italy will force one or more, if not all, the European states to take part in a war, which would soon become general.— Nobody blames the Emperor of the French for the sharp measures of repression carried on by his police, but similar measures in Naples were denounced in state papers, and the whole civilised world was invited to express its horror of King Ferdinand. There is neither reason nor justice in this; let us deal in the same spirit with the powerful and the weak, and if the King of the Two Sicilies deserves reprehension do not let us be somean-spirited as to spare the more potent Emperor of the French.

Now, the facts of the case are these. The professors of revolution were disappointed in 1848: they thought that by gentleness and philanthropy they could compass their ends. It was a mistake, and they committed it. The result was the restoration of order, and the suppression of these pompous gentlemen, who intended to govern the world upon the principles of pure reason, and the general practice of theft. It was not a great way to advance from rob-bery to murder, and they took the step. They or-ganised themselves into a band of assassins, like the mediaval emissaries of the famous Hassan, who gave his name to this particular form of murder. Their final purpose is perhaps unknown to themselves, but the means are evident to the whole world. The first thing they have to do is to lay low one of the Continental Sovereigns, and then a revolution to the profit of the strongest.

If the Italian states be ill-governed-we do not admit it-England is in a great measure responsible We shelter the brigands who lie in wait for the deposituries of the public authority, and, in the words of Lord Palmerston, hold out our hands to them. They conspire in safety in London, under the protection of our law and to the knowledge of our Home Secretary, for we do not think so meanly of the abilities of Sir George Grey as to suppose him ignorant of what passes in the most secret assemblies of the refugees. These gentlemen are so habituated to betray that they cannot resist an opportunity of betraying even them selves. The police have an intimate relation with thieves, and can always, if they like, lay their hands upon any particular pickpocket when they want him; and it is but reasonable to believe that there is no secret, even among the higher confederates of Mazzini himself, which is not perfectly well known in Downing-street.

The Emperor of the French does with impunity what the King of the Two Sicilies has done. Probably, also, the information he goes upon is furnished to him from Londou, and so far the English Government has acted justly; and to speak out, it is not improbable that the Neapolitan Government has been always uninformed through the same channel. The conspirators had better look to it—they are betrayed

### PROTESTANT "BISHOP"-MAKING. (From the Press.)

A DIALOGUE. The Premier .- Lord Shaftesbury.

The Premier-Pass the wine, Anthony.-Well, I wonder whether you will have to make any more Bishops for me.

Lord Shaftesbury-1 should be sorry, as a Christian, to say that I trust so; but there are several The Premier-Which you would be glad, as an

Evangelical, to see vacant.

Lord Shaftesbury—No, not vacant, but occupied

by serious characters. The Premier-I take your word for the new man

being all right. I only look to the horse's pedigree; you must answer for the running.

Lord Shaftesbury (deprecatingly)—My dear lord, we are talking of the heads of the Church; you speak as if they came out of stables.

The Premier—They come out of stalls, anyhow.

So I'm not so far wrong, after all. Lord Shaftesbury-I can only wait and hope that one of these days you may take a graver view of the

The Premier-If I did, I might get appointing my own men. Now you have it all your own way. Let's see, Villiers, Baring, Longley, Bickersteth, Pelham—that's a pretty good haul for your net, St.

Anthony.

Lord Shaftesbury—All worthy men; and it is a great privilege to be able to help them into places where the good work may be done.

The Premier—As I said, I suppose it's all right.

But if I cared about the matter, you know, I would as soon think of arranging the Bishops in your fashion as, if I were driving a donkey to market, I'd put all his load into one pannier.

Lord Shaftsbury—What an illustration!

The Premier—I swear it's highly Claphamite, and what's mare, its to the purpose. One of these days -not in my time, perhaps, but in yours-you'll have a Free Kirk in England, if you go on as you are

Lord Shafteshury-We are, I humbly trust, in the plain path of appointed duty; and if it pleases Providence that offence shall come, it is out of our hands.

The Premier-Bother. Lord Shaftesbury-Eh?

The Premier-I say bother; you'll excuse a fami-

liar phrase in a poor Irishman?

Lord Shaftesbury—Well, it is not exactly the sort of reply one expects to a religious observation, made in all humility.

The Premier—Neither humility nor religion in the

matter, excuse me. You are an excellent fellow, and nobody more sincere. I'm an outsider, and care for none of these things, like what's his name-Gillinot-

Lord Shaftesbury (groans)-Gallio. The Premier-Him's the nigger. Well, but I can see a little that you can't or won't see. You'll have a Free Kirk. That is to say, the other side in the Church will not stand being handed over to your

sectarian Bishops. You'll have an emeute.

Lord Shaftesbury—I can only repeat what I have The Premier-Don't-you are told to avoid vain

mitre tumbles off, you'd consider whether one of the other side ought not to have it. I am certain that my plan of giving the Bishoprics sandwich fashionalternate slice of Clapham and Pusey-was the real secret of preserving the peace of the Church.

Lord Shaftesbury-In sincere in the highest de-

gree.
The Premier—In sincere as regards doctrines, and all that, which is of minor importance, and which no two people can agree upon; but very sincere as regards friendship for the Establishment, and its permanence, a matter which you sectarians seems to consider very little indeed.

Lord Shaftesbury-I fully comprehend you, my dear lord, but we are not to do evil that good may

The Premier-Who wants you to do cvil? All I suggest-mind, I don't care a farthing about it, the row won't come in my time, but-I suggest that it is worth while to remember that there is a large party in the Church as zealous as yourselves, and with a great deal more of learning (to say nothing to you, a non-worldly man, of immense wealth and influence) and that it seems a blunder to turn these people into enemies of the Established Church, as your

tactics are doing.

Lord Shaftesbury-Without departing from my original ground, that there is a right and a wrong I assure you that you are in error in detail. About zeal I say nothing, but as for learning—
The Premier—Come, out of your new batch is there
one who knows Cyprian from Origen?
Lord Shaftashurr—Wall—was—I days say Dr. Di

Lord Shaftesbury-Well-yes-I dare say Dr. Bickersteth does, because there was a commentator in his family; but that is of small consequence. Who was Cyprian and who was Origen, that in the nineteenth century a Bishop ought to be acquainted with them?

The Premier-Nay, if you put it to me with that serious face, I can't tell you. Perhaps the less a Bishop knows of Cyprians the better; and Origen invented original sin, which you know I have abolished-there, don't look shocked. What I mean is that you Evangelicals are held to be very deficient in theological learning; and as a Bishop ought to be able to defend his Church, your ignorance is thought to be a little too scandalous.

Lord Shaftesbury-Entirely a mistake. The Premier-I'm glad to hear it, but the other side have some able men. I don't believe one of our new lot would pass the Bishop of Exeter's examina-

Lord Shaftesbury-I trust not.

The Premier—There you are, you see, wrapped up in spiritual pride, and regardless of Christian charity You are a Dissenter, and you are splitting up the Church! But if you say it's all right, and the matter is in your line, I've done, and you may give the next mitre to Baptist Noel, if you like.

Lord Shaftesbury-He has seen his way clear to leaving the Establishment, dear fellow.

The Premier-He'll see it back again, perhaps, " you hold up a mitre; but, if not, there's Spurgeon. Lord Shaftesbury-Well, well; all will be overruled for good.

The Premier-I don't know about your ruling, but your lines will fall in very unpleasant places if you lon't mind. But it's your business. Pass the win-Shaftesbury, the Bishop-maker. At to Domine.

THE GREAT EASTERN, ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE World.—The following particulars of this enormous vessel to be launched will be of interest to most of our readers. She will carry 12,000 tons of coals, 8,000 tons of merchandise, and 4,000 passengers. The object of building so large a vessel is the economy that will be effected by being able to stow sufficient coals to carry her round the world. She will save about £9,000 per voyage to Australia in this item, by carrying sufficient to take her there and back, instead of having to coal at Australia. Owing to her length she will not pitch, and will roll less than any ship that ever swam. She will be the strongest ship in existence, being built upon the principle of a hollow iron beam.

There are ten bulkheads or water tight compartments: and there are longitudinal bulkheads, also water tight. She is a double ship, complete and perfect, the internal hull being supported by boiler plate stays three feet deep, and about the same distance apart, and riveted with angle iron joints to the external hull, thus forming a cellular piece of work, similar to the top or roof of the Menai bridge, and as strong as solid iron. This extends from the bottom of the ship, 30 feet up each side, until the first deck is reached. The two lower decks serve as bridges or stays; and the main deck is similar to the hull—cellular in construction—being in two parts braced to-gether, making a fabric of immense strength. Were two of her water tight compartments filled with water she would hardly be inconvenienced.

This noble vessel is 608 feet long, 83 feet broad, and 58 feet deep from her deck to the floor of her hull. Her tonnage 22,500 tons. She will be propelled by two paddles and a screw. The paddle wheels are 56 feet in diameter, and the screw is 24 feet in diameter. The four engines to propel the paddle wheels are equal to 1,350 horse power, and the four engines to propel the screw are equal to 1,700 horse power. She will have five funnels connected to ten boilers, and six masts, which will carry acres of can-

Four of her mast will be of iron—the two next the stern and compass of the ship will be of wood. Her crew will consist of 500 seamen. How many boats she will have we cannot say; but she will have abaft her paddle-box, on each side, a screw steamer 100 feet long. The whole ship will be lighted with gas. Her speed will be 15 knots—equal to 174 miles per hour: and she will go to Port Philip in 36 days. Some of the foregoing facts are tabulated in the following table :-

Launched. Dimensions. Great Western.....1838 236 by 351 Great Britain ...... 1844 322 by 51 Himalaya.....1853 370 by 431 390 by 45 600 by 83 The vessel rests on two large cradles of wood, and will glide into the water side-on. She will be launched at low water, and will draw, when light, 16 feet; when laden 36 feet. She will be launched in August. Although this noble monument of human skill was built for the requirements of commerce and peace, she might prove, if need be, a powerful engine of war.

Her immese capacity (22,000 tons), her own weight (12,000 tons), driven at the rate of nearly 20 miles an hour (the speed of a railway train), bows as sharp as a knife, would cut through the most formidable war ship affoat, if run into her. She could not be caught—could run down any ship, and biding her time, could demolish a fleet.—Mining Journat.

PRACTICAL PREACHING .- We have no doubt that a rigorous landlord, having sharked it all the week would be better pleased on Sunday, to doze through an able Gospel sermon on Divine mysteries, than to be kept awake by a practical sermon that, among other things, set forth the duties of a Christian land-

A broker who has gambled on a magnificent scale all the week, does not go to Church to have his practical swindling analyzed by the "New Testa-

ment spirit." A merchant whose last bale of smuggled goods was safely stored on Saturday night and his brother merchant, who, on the same day, swore a false inroice through the custom house-they go to church to hear a sermon on fuith, on angels, on the resurction! They have nothing invested in these subjects; they expect the minister to be bold and orthodox. But if he wants respectable merchants to pay ample pew rents, let him not vulgarise the pulpit by intro-

ducing commercial questions.

A rich Christian brother owns largely in a distillery, and is clamorous against letting down the pulother man buys tax titles, and looks about all the week to see who can be slipped out of a neglected

A merchant that plies his craft with-unscrupulous appliance of every means that win, he too wants "doctrine on the Sabbath," not those secular quesions. Men wish two departments in life; the secular and the religious. Between them a high wall and opaque is to be built. They wish to do what they please for six long days. Then stepping the other side of the wall, they wish the minister to assuage their fears, to comfort their consciences, and furnish them a clear ticket and assurance for heaven. By such a shrewd management, our modern financiers are determined to show that a Christian can serve two masters, both God and Mammon at the same time .- Am. paper.

#### WHAT, OR WHICH IS THE BEST, VERMIFUGE OR WORM DESTROYER?

TIS a question daily and hourly asked by parents, anxious for the health of their children. All who are at all acquainted with the article, will immedi-

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS., PITTS-BURGH, PA.

It has never been known to fail, and is one of the safest remedies that can be used. A friend of ours lately handed us the following statement in reference to this Vermifuge:

New York, September 25, 1852. Gentlemen—A young lady of my acquaintance had been for a long time very much troubled with worms. I advised her to try Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. She accordingly purchased and took one vial, which caused her to discharge an unusual large quantity of worms. She was immediately relieved of all the dreadful symptoms accompanying this disease, and rapidly recovered her usual health. The young lady does not wish her name mentioned: her residence, however, is 320 Fifth street, and she refers to Mrs.

Hardie, No 3 Manhattan place.

13 Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

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

#### J. FLYNN

HAS REMOVED HIS SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,

No. 40, ALEXANDER STREET. (NEAR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.)

FAMILIES requiring SERVANTS may rest assured that none will be sent from this Office whose character will not bear the strictest investigation. Servants, too, are assured that their interest shall be duly attended to.

Hours of attendance from ONE to FIVE P.M.

SERVANTS WANTED at the above Office, who can give good References as to character and capability. No other (except Emigrants) need apply. May 12, 1847.

### P. J. FOGARTY,

GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, 21 St. Sacrament, and 28 St. Nicholas Streets, MONTREAL.

TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

The RETAIL TRADE supplied on Reasonable Terms

#### NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Cornelius a'Lapide's Commentary on the Sacred Scriptures (in Latin) 4to, 20 vols., half\* bound in Morocco,

The Catholic Church in the United States. s. d. By Henry De Courcy. Translated by John Ailey Moore. By Father Baptist (London ed.) 3 9 The Beleaguered Hearth. A Novel, " " 6 3 Hughes and Breckenredge's Oral Discussion, 7 6

Life of Father Ephraim and His Sister Mother Mary, of the Order of La Trappe, .... Edma and Marguerite. Translated from the French of Madame Woelliez, Author of the Orphan of Moscow, 2 vols, ....

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Madden's Life of Robert Emmet, with notes.. 5 0

Napier's History of the Peninsular War; 5 vols, with maps and plates, .... 35 0

Do do do do l vol. 12 6

Las Cases' Life of Napoleon; 4 vols, .... 20 0

Buffon's Natural History; with 150 plates, 12 6

Adventures of Don Quixotte, with 1000 plates 12 6

Nicholson's Builder and Workman's New Director, with 150 copper plates, and numerous diagrams: 4to. 50 0

Collot's large Dictionary—in French and English and English and French; 8vo, of 1324

pages; price only .... Spier and Surenne's French and English Dic-

tionary, Webster's Dictionary; 8vo (containing all the Webster's Dictionary; 8vo (containing all the words in the quarto); price only ... 17 6
Adler's German and English Dictionary; 8vo, 25 0
Waverly Novels; by Sir Walter Scott; 12 vols 65 0
Lippencott's Prononneing Gazetteer of the World; containing the pronunciation and a notice of one hundred thousand places; 8vo.; 2200 pages, ... 30 0
Wilson's Tales of the Borders; 4 vols; 8vo, 50 0
Brown's History of the Highland Clans; 4 vols 35 0
Chamber's Information for the People; 2 vols 21 3
Do Cyclopedia of English Literature; 2 vols ... 21 3
Do Miscellany; 10 vols; muslin, 30 0
Do Papers for the People; 6 vols; muslin, ... 25 0
Pocket Miscellany; 12 vols; mus'n 25 0

muslin, .... 25 0

Do Pocket Miscellany; 12 vols; mus'n 25 0

Scotland Illustrated in a series of 80 views, .. 25 0

Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scot-land, (English edition) illustrated; 5 vols, 60 0 American Edit. of same, without plates, 5 vols. 25 0 Mr. and Mrs. Hall's Ireland, illustrated with several hundred plates, 3 vols., extra Mor., £5 0 0
Albums at from 5s. to 25s., according to size and

We keep constantly on hand the largest stock of miscellaneous books to be found in Canada—comprising Works of Fiction, Poetry, History, Biography, Travels, &c., &c.

Also, a very large selection of MEDICAL WORKS. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

Montreal, Oct. 2, 1856.

PROSPECTUS OF A

NEW TRI-WEEKLY MONTREAL NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

News, Literature, and General Politics,

"THE NEW ERA." EDITED BY THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

MANY friends of the gentleman who is to be the principal Editor of "The New Era" having strongly encouraged him to enter the field of Journalism, in Canada, it devolves on him briefly to explain on what principles the new Paper is to come before the

public. It is to be called "THE NEW ERA," as an indication of the time of its birth. This magnificent Province has evidently arrived at such an era;—steam by land and sea; the sub-Atlantic Telegraph the probable annexation to Canada of a habitable region, larger than France and Austria combined; are facts which must give their own character to the times in which they occur. In the onerous future, which is to see the fair promises of the present fulfilled or marred, Journalism will play an important part; and we desire to have some share, however small, in the labors and duties it imposes.

Public interests are, commonly, either of a religious or of a political nature, and we shall briefly state our views of both :-

Questions strictly, or mainly, religious—unless forced upon the Press, under political or partizan pretences,—ought, it seems to us, to be carefully avoided by the secular journalist. But, as of all Freedom's gifts to man, none is so dear as the free domain of his own conscience, we shall cordially concur with whatever party in the Province can give the best guaranty that the freedom of conscience, which now so happily characterizes Canada, shall

be perpetually preserved.

For the Politics of "THE NEW ERA," we can only say, in general, that we mean to make them such as may best harmonize with the interests of United Canada. Independence of dictation is essential to the credit and usefulness of Journalism, and we shall not hesitate to approve, nor to oppose, particular measures, because of the personality of their authors, whether in or out of office. To be governed by a genuine liberality, and to cultivate the same feeling in the hearts of our readers, will be our chief aim in dealing with every question of the day. By this de-

claration we desire to be judged hereafter.

Although the salutary custom of the Canadian Press preserves the anonymity of its writers, it may not be unbecoming for us to say that our readers may expect regular, or occasional, contributions from Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, now of New York; Mr. EDW. WHITTY, of the London Press, author of "Political Portraits"; Mr. EDWARD HAYES, Editor of the "Irish Ballads," now in Australia; and some other friends and correspondents, whose names are not so much public property as those of the gentlemen just named.

"The New Era" will be printed upon a fine paper, and will contain 28 columns, of which at least ten columns will be reading matter. It will appear on the morning of each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and will be conducted solely on the Cash principle. No subscription can be taken for less than six months, and, a month's notice being given of the close of the term, no paper can be sent after the subscription expires.

TERMS:-

Subscription-£1 per annum, payable in advance. ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, 1st insertion, 2s 6d, and 71d for each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 1st insertion, 3s 4d. and 10d

for each subsequent insertion. Over 10 lines, 4d per line for the 1st insertion, and ld per line for each subsequent insertion. YEARLY RATES.

One Square, not exceeding 22 lines, £6 5s., with the privilege of changing it occasionally. Professional and other Cards, not exceeding seven

lines, £1 10s per annum.

No advertisement to be considered by the year unless previously agreed upon between the parties.

The privilege of Yearly Advertisers will be confined to their regular business; and all other Advertisements, such as Auction Sales, Houses to Let, Dissolution of Partnership, Legal Notices, Ships, Removal Notices, &c., will be charged extra.

All orders for the insertion or discontinuance of Advertisements must be in writing. Verbal orders cannot be recognised.

\*,\* All letters should be addressed to THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE,

### REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned are REMOVING to No. 6 LE-MOINE STREET, (between M'Gill and St. Peter Streets), where they will be prepared to meet their Friends and Customers, on and after the First of FITZPATRICK & MOORE.

April 30, 1857.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS. He must have a good English Education.
Apply at this Office.

FALL 1856.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY RECEIVE

NEW GOODS

BY EVERY CANADIAN STEAMER; ALSO, PER MAIL STEAMERS, VIA BOSTON.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS AT ALL TIMES COMPLETE, OUR GOODS ENTIRELY

NEW, AND OUR PRICES REASONABLE.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE

One Price System.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

SALES MADE FOR READY-MONEY ONLY.

As we open no Accounts, we can ufford to Sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS Just Marked Off, EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF

DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF NEW FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, FROM THE MARKETS OF

BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY; an inspection of which is respectfully solicited by our numerous Customers. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

2SS Notre Dame Street. Montreal, September 26, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED

# VERMIFUGE LIVER PILLS.

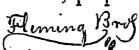
Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended Universal as Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of Liver Com-PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &cc.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermiruge and LIVER PILLS, prepared by



SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at Drug respectable Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S. 60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Proprietors.

CHURCH ARTICLES.

SACRED VASES, CHALICES, VESTMENTS.

MONTREAL No. 78, NOTRE DAME STREET, (BRANCH DEPOT FROM NEW YORK.)

THE Subscriber begs leave to offer his respectful thanks to the Rev. Clergy of the United States and Canada for the liberal patronage extended to his Establishment of New York and Montreal. Having two assortments to offer to his Patrons, the Subscriber can, at any time, supply their orders either from Montreal, or from New York, at the most reduced prices.

THE ASSORTMENT AT MONTREAL is composed of many splendid articles not to be found in any other Establishment-viz.:

VERY RICH ALTAR CANDLESTICKS, (ALL GILT !! OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.)

Splendid. Parochial "Chapelles" in Morocce boxes containing each a Chalice, a Sett of Cruets, and a Ciborium, all fire-gill, with lock and key. THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

of Holy Water Vases, Sanctuary Lamps, Chalices, Ciboriums, &c., &c. READY-MADE VESTMENTS.

of various colors, always on hand. MATERIALS FOR VESTMENTS, Crosses, Gold Cloth, Damasks, Laces, Fringes, &c.

MASS WINES; WAX CANDLES, PATENT SPERM CANDLES, &c., &c. J. C. ROBILLARD,

Montreal: No. 78, Notre Dame Street:
New York: No. 79, Fulton Street.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

"ST. JOHN'S MANUAL;" A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE

USE OF THE PAITHFUL. Illustrated with Fifteen Fine Steel Engravings. BY MULLER OF DUSSELDORF.

A new Catholic Prayer-Book, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the Faithful in this country, the Office-Books and Rituals Authorized for use in the United States being strictly

followed.

It has been Carefully Examined by a Competent Theolo-gian, and is Specially Approved by THE MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D.,

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK; THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LOUGELIN, D.D., BISHOP OF BROOKLYK.

For Sale in all variety of Binding, and at all Prices, from \$1.25 to \$10, by EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (JAMES B. KIRKER,) 151 Fulton Street, New York.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE a few VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS upon Wellington Street, West of the Bridge, adjoining the Property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and in the vicinity of its Terminus and Works (on the Montreal side of the Track.) The location is pleasant and healthy, and must, from its admirable situation for BUSINESS purposes, such as

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORES.

-ALSO,-RESPECTABLE BOARDING HOUSES,

soon become an important part of the City. The Tail-Race of the New Water Works is to pass close by these Lots, affording great facilities for a thorough system of Drainage. Excellent Spring Water is ob-tainable from Wells at a small depth. Land has been reserved in the immediate neighborhood for a Public Market.

The PROPERTY is COMMUTED, and an unexceptionable Title will be given.

Terms of Payment will be easy.

Purchasers of Lots, will be required to Build a

Dwelling House or Store upon them within one year from date of purchase.

PLANS of the LOTS may be seen by application to the Proprietor, at his Residence, Wellington Street,

to the Proprietor, at his too.
West, adjoining the Property.
FRANCIS MULLINS.

Montreal, March 12, 1857.

# AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness. BRIMFIELD, MASE., 20th Dec., 1855.
DR. J. C. Aver: I do not heaitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esc., of Urica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGTELD, MIES., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest discases of children. We of your traternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Monterey, I.A., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; flaally tried your Pictoraxi by the advice of our elergyman. The first doso relioved the soreness in my threat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we asteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. WEST MANGUESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

Sir.: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Almon, Honnor Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Current Pretoral for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon

Consumption. Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

lief and comfort.

ASTON HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleusure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTOLAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could precure gave her much relief. She was steadily killing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bloss his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard.

ORLANDO SHELBY, or SHELBYVILLE. Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Aven's Cheren Pettoral. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — Philadelphia Ledger.

# Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Ayer's Cathartic Fills.

The sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that those Prits have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties slimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, slimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and import healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only de they cure the everyday complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have balled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are tree from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their cures of the following complaints:

— Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburnt, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrodula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Beafness, Partial Bilindness, Neuralgia and Norvous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, G

the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Aven's Phls, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR \$1. SOLD BY All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Bottled Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Ginger do, Rasberry Vinegar, and all other articles of the Best Quality, and at the Lowest Prices. JOHN PHELAN,

Dalhousie Square. Montreal, January 21, 1857.

SERMON ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Pamphlet Form, a Report of the SERMON Preached by the Rev. M. O'BRIEN, in St. Patrick's Church, on the 17th of March, 1857. To be had at Sadlier's, and at Flynn's Registry Office, Bleury Street. Price 7id.

DRS. W. DION & CO.,

SURGEONS AND DENTISTS, WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that they have made a New and Wonderful Discovery for RESTORING OLD AND DECAYED TRETH, and filling them, so as to render

them perfect for life.

Teeth in Whole Setts or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured

to order. Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Extracting of Teeth without pain.

DRS. D. & Co. perform Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

TEETH EXTRACTED FOR 1s. 3d. EACH Office at 201 Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite to S. J. Lyman & Co's Drug Store.

January 2. MONTREAL HOSPITAL,

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, CONDUCTED BY DR. HOWARD,

OCULIST AND AURIST

TO ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, AND TO THE MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION. THIS HOSPITAL is now open for the reception of Dr. Howard's PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been separed to make it in every way suited to accom-

Careful and experienced nurses and servants have been engaged; new and appropriate furniture and hospital comforts have been procured, and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishment

have been introduced.

The Hospital being situated in the same building with Dr. Howard's Cifice, and the Montreal Eye and Ear institution, secures the patients the advantages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy at the same time the comforts of a private residence—an arrangement which can only be effected in a Private Hospi-

For terms apply to. DR. HOWARD, No 68, St. Frangois Xavier Street. Montreal, April 1, 1856.

PATTON & BROTHER.

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 42 M'Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.

## MRS. D. M'ENTYRE.

No. 44, M'Gill Street,

(OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET) MONTREAL,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has just received a large

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable terms.

She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, havingenlarged her work room, to execute all orders, at the shortest possible notice.

Mrs. ME. is also prepared to CLEAN AND TURN,

To the latest Style,

Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats. Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid ment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK

ment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES of every style and price.

Mrs. MacI. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is managed with the greatest economy.

Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons. for the very liberal patronage she has received

trons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years.

DONNELLY & CO., GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,)

DONNELLY & CO., BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS

No. 48, M'Gill Street, Montreal.

Ready-Made Clothing Line, in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No. 48, M'Gill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROW-SERINGS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will make to Order, under the direction of

FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS,

at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any other Establishment in this City.

An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respectfully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.

## All Orders punctually attended to. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856. MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY. Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer.

(FROM BELFAST,)

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now crayes a continuance of the same. He wishes to

which he has been partonneed of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishmen to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

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

3 N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

The second secon

### DANIEL M'ENTYRE'S **CLOTHING & OUTFITTING** ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 44, M'GILL STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just OPERED the above Establishment with a varied and extensive assort-

### READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION, Made Up in the Latest and Most Approved Styles,

Suitable for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS, which he is now prepared to dispose of on MODERATE

TERMS to Cash Purchasers. He has also to OFFER for SALE (and to which he would respectfully invite attention) a large and su-

#### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, CONSISTING OF

perior assortment of

BLACK, BLUE, AND BROWN BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, WEST of ENG-LAND, SCOTCH, AND YORKSHIRE TWEEDS; BEAVER & PILOT OVER COATINGS, & FANCY VESTINGS, Of Various Patterns.

--ALSO-GLOVES, NECK TIES, MUFFLERS, HANDKER-CHIEFS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

D. ME., in inviting the Patronage of the Public feels confident of being able to give undoubted satisfaction to such persons as may favor him with their patronage. Having engaged the services of one of the Foremost CUTTERS in the Province,

MR. P. O'BRIEN, (For several years in the employ of P. RONAYNE, Esq.,) TO SUPERINTEND AND MANAGE

The CUTTING DEPARTMENT, employing the very BEST WORKMEN, and intending to conduct his buness in every other respect on the most ECONOMICAL principles-he is enabled to offer inducements to purchasers, such as cannot be exceeded, if even equalled, by any other Establishment in the City, so far as re-

#### QUALITY OF MATERIAL, CHEAPNESS AND WORKMANSHIP.

He has also made such arrangements, that Garments of all descriptions can be MADE to MEASURE on the SHORTEST NOTICE; while, as to FIT, STYLE, and WORKMANSHIP, no effort shall be spared to have them made up in a manner that cannot be surpassed elsewhere.

CF Call, and Examine for Yourselves. Montreal, April 23, 1857.

### FOR SALE,

PARK LOT No. 2, adjoining the flourishing TOWN of PERTH, the Capital of the County of Lanark Upper Canada.

This Property, the residence of Anthony Leslie, Esquire, consists of TWENTY-FIVE ACRES of rich LAND, in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and planted with Ornamental Trees. The COTTAGE and OUT-BUILDINGS are in good order, and it is in every respect such a situation as would please a gentleman in want of a genteel and hand-

The owner has spared no expense, during the last twenty-six years, to bring it to its present high state of comfort and beauty, and will be ready to treat with persons in want of such a place, on the most liberal terms. For further particulars enquire by letter, post paid, of the proprietor at Perth.

The above mentioned property is bounded on the East by the continuation of Wilson Street, the principal entrance to the Town; on the South by Leslie Street; on the West by the River Tay, (a very handsome piece of water); and on the North by the property of the Hon. R. Mathrson.

The Buildings and Fences cost £1,000. There are above 5,000 Trees, and of these 150 are great beauties, and may be well rated at Ten Dollars each. It has taken twenty-six years' care to bring them to their present perfection-many of them no person with the smallest taste would remove if offered Sixty Dollars each. Great pains have been taken in laying out

Had I complied, as frequently urged, to dispose of Building Lots, I might have sold them at the rate of £500 per acre.

Judge Malloch, on the opposite side of the Street, has sold five Building Lots, one-fifth of an acre cach,

What I expect to obtain for the Property is at the rate of £100 per Acre. I invite persons disposed to purchase to make their offers. ANTHONY LESLIE.

### To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.

PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE in a few days, at the principal Book Stores in Montreal.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best that of Libertraphy, containing three Townships in

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be solid at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address,

OFNNIS & BOILLTON.

DENNIS & BOULTON. Surveyors & Agenia.

Toronto, August 6, 1856.

### PATRICK DOYLE,

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW," "THE METROPOLITAN,"

TORONTO. WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

SADLIER & CO.'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.

BALMES' GREAT WORK.

Fundamental Philosophy. By Rev. J. Balmes. Translated from the Spanish by H. F. Brownson, M.A.; with an Introduction and Notes by O. A. Brownson. 2 vols., 8vo. Cloth extra, 15s; half Morocco, . THE ALTAR MANUAL;

DEVOTIONS FOR CONFESSION & COMMUNION With Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and various other Devotions. From the "Delices des Ames Pieuses." Edited by Edw. Caswell, M.A.

32mo., of 432 pages, price only, in roan, 3s 9d; roan, gilt, 5s; mo-rocco, extra, 10s to 12s6d. JUST READY, A NEW EDITION OF THE

"LIFE OF THE BLESSED V. MARY," MOTHER OF GOD;"

WITH THE HISTORY OF THE DEVOTION TO HER; completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini. To which is added the Meditations on the Litany of the Blessed Virgin. By the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. With the approbation of the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York. Royal Svo., illustrated with SIXTEEN fine STEEL ENGRAV-INGS. Phice, in roan, marble edge, 25s; roan, gilt, 30s; morocco, extra, 35s; morocco, extra bevelled, 40s. It may be had in Sixteen parts at 1s 3d each.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY. A Series of attractive and unexceptionable Books of Instruction and Amusement for young and old .-Chiefly designed as Premiums for Colleges, Convents, Schools, and general circulation, with two illustrations in each, printed on the finest paper.—
16mo. volumes, each complete in itself. SIX VO-LUMES NOW READY.

THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT PAINTERS. Containing Tales of Seventeen of the Great Masters. 2 volumes,
The Miser's Daughter. By Miss Caddell,
Lost Genoveffa; or, The Spouse of Madonna.
By Miss Caddell, One Hundred and Forty Tales. By Canon Schmidt, The Young Savoyard: A Story of Three from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo.; with an Engraving, . . .

#### THE POPULAR LIBRARY. VOLUMES READY.

(We have now ready Fifteen Volumes of the Popular Library; and we can safely say that better, or Cheaper Books, for Catholic reading, have never been printed in America. In every Catholic Library, whether public or private, a complete set of it should be found.)

1.-FABIOLA; or, The Church of the Catacombs. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages; cloth, extra, 3s 9d; gilt, 5s 7dd. 2.—The Life of St. Francis of Rome, &c. By Lady Fullerton. Cloth, 2s 6d; gilt, 3s 9d.

3.—Catholic Legends; a very interesting Book.— Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d. 4.—Heroines of Charity. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.

5.-The Witch of Melion Hill. A Tale. Cloth, 2s

6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.
6.—Pictures of Christian Heroism. Edited by Dr.
Manning. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d.
7.—The Blakes and Flanagans. A Tale. By Mrs.
J. Sadlier. Cloth, 3s 9d; cloth, gilt, 5s 7½d.
8.—Life and Times of St. Bernard. By Abbe Ratisbonne. Cloth, 5s; cloth, gilt, 7s 6d.
9.—Lives and Victories of the Early Martyts. By

Mrs. Hope. Cloth, 2s 9d; cloth, gilt, 5s 7½d.

10.—History of the War in LaVendee, and The
Little Chouannerie. By G. J. Hill, M.A. With 3 9 3 1½ Two Maps and Seven Engravings,

11. Tales and Legends from History, 12.—The Missions in Japan and Paraguay.
By Cecilia Caddell, author of "Tales of
the Festivals," &c.,
13.—Callista. A Tale of the Third Century. 3 11 By Dr. Newman.

14 -Bridges' Modern History. 12mo., 567 pages, . 15.—Bridges' Ancient History, .

(Other Volumes in preparation.) THE GRACES OF MARY; or, Instructions and Devotions for the Month of May. With

examples. To which is added Prayers at Mass. 24mo., 504 pages, price, in cloth, Is 101d; roan. Ravelling from the Web of Life. By Grandfather Greenway. Cloth . .

"WELL, WELL!"

A Tale founded on fact. By Rev. M. A. Wallace. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, extra, 3 9
Hayes' Book of Irish Ballads, in 1 vol., 5s; 2 vols. 6s

Lingard's History of England, 10 vols., with Thirty Illustrations; half calf, antique binding. Price, £5. (This is the last London Edition Corrected by the Author.)

S. D. Lacordaire's Conferences. Translated by Henry 22 6 Langdon, The Complete Gregorian Plain Chant Manual, containing the whole of the Offices of the Church. 2 vols., 8vo. of 800 pages each,... 35 0 White's Sermons. Edited by Dr. Lingard.... 12 6 Massillon's Sermon's. Translated by Rev. E. Peach..... 10 0 Apology for Christian Architecture. By Do., 15 0
Ecclesiastical Architecture in England. By Do 12 6
Life of Napoleon III. By Edward Roth,..... 5 0
Geraldine. A Tale of Conscience. By Miss 

Hewitt, 1 10
Life of St. Francis Assisium 1 10 1 101 

Montalembert,..... Eleanor Mortimer; or, The World and the Cloister. By Miss Stewart,.... 

Tubber Derg; or, The Red Well. By Do, .... 2
Att Maguire; or, The Broken Pledge. By Do 2 Letters and Speeches of Dr. Cahill, ..... 2 Nouet's Meditations for every day in the year, 7 6 Missale Romanum; with Supplements. Roan marble edge, 15s; gilt, ..... 20 0

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINTS CELEBRATED WORK

ON THE IMMACULIATE CONCEPTION: Price, 28. 6d. The BEST and CHEAPEST CATEOHISM for Schools

and Families published, is the DOCTRINAL AND SCRIPTURAL CATECHISM. By the Rev. Pere Collot, Doctor of the Sorbonne: Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Half bound, 1s 101d; Cloth, 2s 6d. \* hinth edition.

AN ORIGINAL TALE, NEW LIGHTS; or, LIFE IN GALWAY." A Tale of the New Reformation. By Mrs. J. Sadier, Illustrated with 2 engravings, 443 pages, 18mo. Cloth, 2s 6d; Cloth, gilt, 3s 9d; Cloth, full gilt, 5s. Castle of Roussillon. Translated by Mrs. Sad-

lier,..... 2 6 Orphan of Moscow, Do Do., 2 6
Benjamin, or the Pupil of the Christian Brothers. Translated by Mrs. Sadlier, . . . . 1 3
Duty of a Christian towards God. Translated by Mrs. Sadlier, half bound, 1 101d; full b., 2 6 Lives of the Fathers of the Desert. By Bishop Challoner; with additional Lives. Trans-

lated from the French by Mrs. Sadlier, .... 3 9 Brownson's Essays on Theology, Politics, and Socialism..... Art Maguire, or the Broken Pledge. By Carl-

 York Penal Laws,
 2 6

 Life of Right Rev. Dr. Doyle,
 1 101

 St. Augustine's Confessions.
 2 6

 Tales of the Five Senses. By Gerald Griffin, 2 Ward's Cantos, or England's Reformation... 2
Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible, half b., 2 Butler's Lives of the Saints, 4 vols., illustrated with 29 plates, at prices from 37s 6d to 70s

Butler's Lives of the Saints, cheap edition, £1 2 6 Sadlier's illustrated Catholic Fancy Bible, 4to, large print, with 25 fine steel engravings and Ward's Errata, at prices from 25s to £5 Sadlier's extraordinary cheap edition of the Bi-

ble, small 4to, large print, at from 10s to 30s Walsh's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, with Macgeoghegan's History of Ireland, 4 plates, 10 0 Lover's Songs and Ballads, muslin, . . . . . 2 6 O'Connor's Military History of the Irish Brigade 7 6 Pope and Maguire's Discussion,..... 3 9 Pasterini's History of the Ohurch, ...... 3 Cobbett's History of the Reformation, ..... 3 Do. Legacies to Parsons and Laborers, . . . 101 Milner's End of Controversy, . . . . . . . 2 6

Religion in Society, by Abbe Martinet, with an Introduction by Archbishop Hughes, 2 vo-Churches, 2 volumes,..... 7 Manual of the Sacred Heart, ..... 1 3 Tales of the Festivals, Containing Twelve Tales, ...... 1 101 Reeve's History of the Bible, with 230 cuts,

Blanche Leslie and other Tales, ...... 1 101 Growth in Holiness. By Faber, ..... 2 6 The Blessed Sacraments. Do.,..... 2 Memorial of a Christian Life,..... Challoner's Catholic Christian Instructed, flexible 1s 3d; bound,..... Challoner's Think Well On't..... The Following of Christ, (new translation),

price only.....

with Reflections and Prayers, 1s 101 to.... The Christian Instructed, by Father Quadrapanni. Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec, 15s per 100. Catechism for the Diocese of Toronto, 24s per gross. CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Chair Book; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, ob-Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound, ..... 1 10 PRAYER BOOKS.

Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, Archbishop of New York.

Beautifully illustrated.

The Golden Manual; being a Guide to Catholic Devotion, Public and Private, 1041 pages, at prices from 3s 9d to £6. This is, without exception, the most complete Prayer Book ever published. The Way to Heaven; (a companion to the Golden Manual), a select Mapual for daily use. 18mo., 750

pages, at prices from 2s 6d to £5. The Guardian of the Soul; to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass. 18mo., 600 pages, at from 2s 6d to 35s.

The Key of Heaven, greatly enlarged and improved, at from 1s 10d to 30s. The Path to Paradisc; 32mo., at prices varying from ls 3d to 30s. The Path to Paradise; 38mo., at prices varying from

The Gale of Heaven, with Prayers at Mass, illustrated with 40 plates, at from 1s 3d to 20s.

The Complete Missal, in Latin and English, at from

10s to 30s. Journee du Chretien (a fine French Prayer Book) 8d to 2s 6d.

An assortment of all the Catholic Books published in America, kept always on hands.
D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, October 15, 1856.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAN, 1909-1909 TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mention-ed articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them

person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace

DR. MACKEON, Offices, 35 Common Street, & 7 Raglan Place, Wellington Street, Montreal.

COMPLETE WORKS

LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN

First Number on the 17th of March. NEW EDITION of the LIFE AND WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN, Revised and Corrected by his Brother. Illustrated with splendid Steel Engravings, and printed on the finest paper. To be complete in twenty-five to thirty weekly parts, at 1s 3d each-

comprising the following Tales :-Vol. 1.—THE COLLEGIANS. A Tale of Garryowen. 2.—CARD DRAWING. THE HALF SIR. Clare. 33 Munster. SUIL DHUV. "Tipperary.
3.—THE RIVALS. A Tale of Wicklow; and 13

TRACY'S AMBITION.

4.—HOLLAND TIDE, THE AYLMERS OF BALYLAYLMER, THE HAND AND WORD, and BARBER of BANTRY.

5.—TALES OF THE JURY ROOM. Containing: SIGISMUND the STORY-TELLER AT FAULT, the KNIGHT WITHOUT REPROACH, &c., &c.

6.-THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH. A Tale of the English Insurrection.
7.—THE POETICAL WORKS AND TRAGE-DY OF GYSSIPUS.

8.—INVASION. A Tale of the Conquest. 9.—LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN. By his Brother.

10.—TALES OF FIVE SENSES, and NIGHT AT SEA.

The Works will also be bound in cloth extra, and

issued in Ten Monthly Volumes, at One Dollar per Volume. Sent free by post to any part of the United States. In presenting to the American public, a first edition of the Works of Gerald Griffin, the Publishers

may remark that it will be found to be the ONLY complete one. Neither in the London nor Dublin editions, could the Publishers include the historical novel of 'The Invasion," and the celebrated tragedy of "Gyssipus." As we are not subject to any restriction arising from the British copyright, we have included the former with the prose, and the latter with the poetical works of the Author.

We are also indebted to near relatives of Mr. Griffin, residing in this country, for an original contribu-tion to this edition; which will be found gratefully acknowledged in the proper place.

As the life of the Author forms the subject of one entire volume, we need say little here, of the uncommon interest his name continues to excite. Unlike the majority of writers of fiction, his reputation has widely expanded since his death. In 1840, when he was laid in his grave, at the early age of seven and thirty, not one person knew the loss a pure Literature had sustained, for fifty who now join veneration for his virtues, to admiration for his various and delightful talents. The goodness of his heart, the purity of his life, the combined humor and pathos of his writings, all promise longevity of reputation to Gerald

The whiteness of his soul, and so men o'er him wept." He united all the simplicity and cordiality of Oliver Goldsmith to much of the fiery energy and manly zeal of Robert Burns. His life does not disappoint the reader, who turns from the works to their author: it is indeed, the most delightful and harmonious of all his works. From his childish sports and stories by the Shannon, until his solemn and cuviable death beside 'the pleasant waters" of the Lee,a golden thread of rectitude runs through all his actions. A literary adventurer in London at nineteen, with a Spanish tragedy for his sole capital, famous at thirty, a religious five years later, a tenant of the Christian Brothers Cemetery at thirty-seven—the main story of his life is soon told. Over its details, we are confident, many a reader will fondly linger, and often return to contemplate so strange and so beautiful a picture. Out of his secret heart they will find sentiments issuing not unworthily of St. Francis de Sales, while from his brain have sprung creations of character which might have been proudly fathered by Walter Scott.
Canvassers wanted in every part of the United States and Canada to Sell this Work.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Navier Streets, Montreal, C.E.

Will be ready on the 20th of March,

(NEW AND REVISED EDITION.) THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, by the Count de Montalembert. The Life, translated by Mary Hacket, and the Introduction, by Mrs. Sadlier. 12 mo., of 427 pages, with a fine

steel engraving. Cloth, 5s; cloth gilt, 7s 6d. The first edition of Three Thousand having all been sold, and there being many calls for the work, we have put to press a New Edition. The translation has been read over with the French copy and

carefully corrected. Of the merits of the work, we can safely say, that no biography ever issued from the American Press

equals it-it's as interesting as a romance. The Press have been unanimous in praise of the first edition. We give extracts from a few of them: "The book is one of the most interesting, instructive, and edifying that have been produced in our times, and every Catholic will read it with devout thankfulness to the Almighty God, that he has been pleased to raise up, in this faithless age, a layman who can write so edifying a work. It is marked by rare learning, fine artistic skill, and correct taste; and breathes the firmest faith and the most tender picty. His work is as refreshing as springs of water in a sandy desert... Let every one who can read purchase and read this beautiful Life of one of the most levely and most favored Saints that have ever been vouchsafed to hallow our earthly pilgrimage."

-Brownson's Review. "The whole introduction shows the hand of a master, and it loses nothing in Mrs. Sadlier's racy and elegant English. It enhances the merit of the work, which, in the Dublin edition, was published without this essential preface. Of the Life itself, we cannot speak too highly. The exquisite character of 'the dear St. Elizabeth,' (as the good Germans have at all times styled her), is brought out with a clearness, a tenderness, and a vigor, which bring tears from the heart. We do not think there is any book of the kind in English, at all to be compared to this 'Life of Saint Elizabeth.'"—American Celt.

"We might say much in praise of the narrative and Life of St. Elizabeth, attending which, from the beginning to the end, is a charm which cannot fail to attract and secure the attention of the reader, did not the well known abilities of this distinguished author render it unnecessary.... We cheerfully re-commend the work to our readers."—Pittsburg Ca-

"This magnificent work of the great French Tribune of true liberty, has at last been translated into English. The name of its Author is a sufficient gua-rantee for the value of the work. Montalembert is one of the lights of the age-a man who combines rare power of intellect, with unswerving devotion to the cause of liberty and the Church. Let every one who desires to study the spirit of the Middle Ages, read this book." - Catholic Telegraph.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.

M. DOHERTY,

ADVOCATE, No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

> W. F. SMYTH, ADVOCATE,

Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVE-RY OF THE AGE.

ACTOR STORY

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried, it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now inhis possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nazsing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pin Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst and of pin ples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and

running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst

case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scro-

Directions for Use.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will fapply it on a linen rag when going to bed, For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Omiment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfor that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scals: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a shorttime are full of yellow matter; some are on the surface are on the surface are on the surface are on the surface.

in a shorttime are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Logs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered withscales, itches intolerably, sometimes torming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street. Roxbury, Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and

British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the tenders of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston. May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and to all the humans. most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scro-fula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class o neglected before enter-ing the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects.

certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.



229 Notre Dame Street. BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three very season

hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same. R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] The Subscribers have constantly for sale

BELLS. an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-BELLS. bont, Locomotive, Plantation, School-BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space BELLS.

occupied in Tower, rates of transportation,

&c., send for a circular. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students

are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class. The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is For Students not learning Greek or Latin.

Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, Music, per annum, Use of Piano, per annum, Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, for towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

REV. P. REILLY, President.

### THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY JOHN GILLIES FOR GEORGE E. CLERE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TERMS:

To Town Subscribers. . . \$3 per annum.

Payable Half-Yearly in Advance.

To Country do. . . . . \$21 do.