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VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1857.

No. 3.

THE RIVALS. By Gerald Griffin. CHAPTER I.

" Docthor, darling !"

"Docthor, I'm here since mornin'!" "Docthor, let me go, an' the heavens bless

you. I'm as wake as a piece of wet paper." "Glory to your soul, docthor asthore, an' gi me something for this thremblin' I have. I do be thrembling always, like a straw upon the wa-

"Docthor, I hear a great pain in my foot, sir. I declare I cried that bottle full to-day morning, with it."

"That was a fine physic you ga' me last night, long life to your honor. It walked me all over. It sarched me finely, long life to your honor."

"There isn't a bit I ate, docthor, this time back, but what I get a conceit again' it the minute afther."

"Docthor, I can make no hand o' my head at all, these days."

"Oh, docthor, what'll I do at all with these ears o' mine? I'm partly deaf always, an' whenever I do be, I hear great sounds an' noises, waves dashin' again' the bank, and birds whistlin' an' -boo! an' candlesticks; an' when I'm deaf entirely, it's then I hear all the bells in Ireland ringin' in my ears."

"Docthor, I have a great express upon my heart."

"That girl, sir, that you saw yesterday evening was bad entirely afther you goin'. Oh, she began screechin' in a manner, that if the priest was at the doore, you'd think he wouldn't overtake her; an' every bit of her so hot, that you'd imagine the clothes would light about her, an' her face the whole time as red as if you threw o' bowl o' blood in it."

"Doethor, a' ra gal! Doethor, darlin', Doethor, asthore! Oh, ma gra hu! Ma grien chree hu, Docthor! an' let me go!"

Such were a few of the eloquent instances addressed by the throng of patients, without the rails, to Docthor Jarvis, one of the attending physicians to a dispensary in a district of Ireland. Accustomed to the din, he remained with an un- patted her on the shoulder. disturbed countenance, looking alternately into the haggard, robust, blooming, pale, fair, young and ancient faces that were thrust forwards thro' the wooden rails, and soliciting his sympathy .-Two or three young disciples were hammering away at their mortars in different corners, compounding, like so many Cyclops, the thunderbolts of this great dispenser of health or of its opposite. The scene around him was one which might have waked uneasy sympathies in the heart of a novice. On one side was a stout man roaring aloud in the agonies of tooth-drawing; on another, a victim to the same "queen of a' diseases," sat woefully, with hand to jaw, contemplating the torture of the sufferer, and inly rumuninating his own approaching sorrow; here lay a stripling with bandaged arm and cadaverous cheek, just recovering with a sigh from the fit of syncope which had been induced by the operation of phlebotomy; and there knelt, with sleeve upturned, a young Esculapius, wounding, with ruthless lancet, the blue vein in the pretty foot of a girl as fresh as a garland. In one corner was an infant squalling and plunging on its mother's lap, in another the leader of a faction discomfited and head-broken, lamenting over the recollection of his broil, and groaning for the priest. But all those sounds of woe and suffering saluted the ear of the medical adept with a mere mechanical effect, and he continued to prescribe with a countenance unmoved, amid the twang of iron pestles, the squalling of children, the vociferations of the old women, and the moans of the young, sent out from beneath their hoods, calling each in order to his side, and attending to their wants in turn.

At a door in the railing was placed an ablebodied man, whose duty it was to admit the patients one by one, to see that no more should pass at a time, and to prevent them from loiter-

ing on their return. "Mary Mulcahy!" cried the physician, reading from a ticket which had just been handed in. An old woman hobbled on crutches to the door. Jerry Duhig (the able-bodied man before mentioned) opened it to admit her. A rush was woman was flung into the Doctor's arms, and Jerry himself was staggered from his balance.-But, like a second Horatius Coccles, he arose in his anger, and confronted the invaders in the breach of which they had almost possessed themselves. The physician gave himself up for a riously stormed. But Jerry stood his ground. hear?" He thrust right and left with his cleached fists, until he sent the crowd screaming and jostling back again without the door, with more cause of complaint than they had brought from home. As the old woman returned, Jerry, vexed at the outrage of which she had been the innocent occasion, caught her by the back of the neck, and physician. sent her out at the door, crutches and all, at a

rate more rapid than she had travelled since she the harsh and stormy voice of Jerry Duhig, was a young woman. She stumbled and fell among the crowd, exclaiming, in a tone between Mrs. Wilderning, that's taken suddenly ill."
surprise and terror, "Oh, heaven forgive you This startling announcement occasioned an your sins, you conthrairy man! Here's usage! Here's thratement?"

The Doctor proceeded.

"What's the matter with your head, my good man ?"

"A little desserence I had, sir, with a naighbor, an' he-

" Broke it?"

" No, sir, only he hit up to me about my brother that was thransported for night-walkin', an'

"He broke your head?"

" No, sir, only I retorted on him, in regard of his own father that was hanged for cow stealin'

"He broke your head?"

"No, sir, only then you see, he made up to me and call't me a liar, an' with that I sthruck him, and with that he-

"Broke your head?"

"Broke my head across."

"Aye, that's the point. One would think I was a justice of peace. What is it to me what you fought about? The broken head is all I

"Faix, then, I could spare it to your honor now, an' welcome."

"Here, take that prescription to the young gentleman in the blue coat that's rolling the pills in the corner. Well, my young girl, what's the matter with you? Jerry, mind the door!"

A sudden roar from without proved that Jerry

took the hint.

The young patient just addressed was a timid and pretty creature of sixteen, who hesitated for a considerable time, and glanced shyly on each side, as if afraid of being overheard. Pitying her embarrassment, and interested by her figure, the Doctor took her into an inner room.

"Well, my dear," he said, in a kind tone, what's the matter? Come, don't be afraid of me, now. I'm your friend, you know." And he

The girl only sighed, and looked down. "Well, my dear, what have you to tell me?" "Something that's come over me, sir, I'm in

"How is that ?"

"A great pain I have on my heart, sir .-There's a boy livin' over, near the Seven Churches, an' I'm afeerd he isn't actin' well."

" How so?" "I don't know, sir. But ever since I met him I feel quite altered some way. I'm always lonesome, an' with a pain mostly at my heart, an' what makes me think 'tis he that done it to me is, because when I go his mother's, an' I find him at home, from that minute the pain leaves me, an' I feel nothin' at all until I come away again."

"Oh, ho!" said the Doctor, "well, my dear, I'll order you something; but how is it you suppose that this lad isn't acting well, as you say?" The girl lifted the corner of her check apron

to her eyes, and began to cry a little. "Come, now, my dear, don't keen me here all

day. I can't cure you, if you won't tell, you

"To dance with him, I did, of a night, sir," she replied in a timid voice, and with a trembling lip, "an' when he was sittin' next me he gave me an apple, an' they tell me now that-"

Here she lifted her apron to her eyes and cried "Well, well," said the Doctor, soothingly,

what then? Don't be afraid of me." "They told me he put something in the apple,

sir, to—to—make a fool of a person." And, so saying, she hung her head, and drew the hood of her cloak around her face. "Pooh! pooh!" said the Doctor, "is that all?

Then you might be quite at peace. Is this boy comfortable ?"

"'Tis Harry Lenigan, sir, that keeps the Latin school, near the Seven Churches, an' holds his place from Mr. Damer, of Glendearg."

"And have you any fortune yourself, my dear ?"

"Fifteen pounds, my uncle left me, sir."

"A very nice thing. Well, my dear, take made by the mob of patients outside. The old one of these pills every second night; and I of the evening. The chair in which he sat was would advise you generally, since you find it relieves your pain so much, to get into company character of our age has been immortalized, and with Harry, to be near him as much as you can conveniently; and come to me again when those pills are out. If Harry should call at your house any time between this and Shrovetide, I would lost man when he saw the counterscarp thus fu- advise you not to be out of the way. Do you the tenants of the air, but the air itself, has been

"I do, sir, long life your honor." "But, above all things, be sure you take the

The girl promised to be careful, dropped a courtesy, and, heaving a gentle sigh, departed. A loud knocking at the door now startled the

"You're wantin' over, sir, in all haste," cried quantity of books in plain dark binding, and carage in our own day.

"here's Aaron Shepherd come to call you to see

This startling announcement occasioned an in-stantaneous bustle. The Doctor's horse was ordered to the door, and he hurried out of the house, leaving the crowd of patients storming at Jerry, and Jerry roaring at them like Dante's

—who, thundering, stuns
The spirits, that they for deafness wish in vain.

CHAPTER II.

Alighting at the door of a neatly finished mansion, he was ushered at once into the sleeping chamber of the sick lady. She lay on a bed, apparently insensible. The window was raised, and the muslin curtain thrown down, so as at the same time to admit the air and to exclude or soften the light. Near the head of the bed stood a beautiful young girl, crying bitterly, but silently. One or two attendants were preparing draughts in another part of the room and conversing under their breath.

The young lady gave her hand in silence to the physician. "Well, Miss Wilderming, any change since my last visit?" he asked in a whis-

"A great change for the worse, I fear, doctor," was the reply of the young lady.

And, at the same moment, they heard the patient murmuring some words aloud. The Doctor bent his head to listen.

"I'll see no more pleasant days at Roundwood," said the old lady; " my time is out. I'll be carried home to-morrow. My time is out." The Doctor softly took her hand, and began to feel her pulse.

"'Twill shortly stop," she murmured, "the number is told. Is my brother Damer come?"

" Not yet, ma'am," said the nurse. "Then let him spare his speed, for I'll be cold before he sees me."

"You will see him soon, mamma," said Miss Wilderming, creeping to the bed's side, and laying her hand upon her mother's forehead.

"Ah, Esther, my darling."

"Are you better, mamma?"

"Must I leave my child alone?"
"Oh, you will soon be well."

"In heaven, I hope. Where's Richard Lacy?"
"He called to know how you were, mamma, but it was before---"

"Before the death-stroke. And he went away well satisfied. He will be surprised to hear of my death. Your uncle, Esther, will take care of you when I am gone. I wish your father had staid after me. But we'll watch you, my darling, when you cannot see us." Mamma!—"

faults, but he loves you. Hear me, my child-I know you love him not, and I will exact no promise from you. But I leave you a mother's last injunction. Give Lacy an indulgent hearing; repress him not too harshly; be his friend at least, for my sake, and hear me, and remember my words—The day that shall make you lastingly his will throw sunshine on my grave.

Perceiving that the young lady was unable to restrain her affliction at this speech, the Doctor led her out of the room, and proceeded to examine into the condition of the patient. His diagnosis was wholly unfavorable.

He hinted as much to the nurse, and left the house, without again meeting Miss Wilderming. The morning verified his prediction, and Esther was left an orphan, under the guardianship of her uncle, Mr. Damer, of Glendearg. Who this gentleman was, and what the nature of the allusions contained in the last expressions of the dying lady may be gathered in the pages that follow.

It was about mid-night, and some years after the occurrence of the foregoing scene, when Mr. Damer, a low sized, sleek, smooth-featured, elderly gentleman, was seated in the dining room of his own house, in a certain hilly and healthy county in the neighborhood of Dublin. Before him, on a rose-wood table, varnished like the surface of a mirror, stood decanters of cota roti and hermitage, the contents of which appeared to have been brought somewhat low in the course one of those splendid inventions by which the which will enable us to divide the admiration of posterity with the founders of the Parthenon and the constructors of the Babylonian garden. It was one of those elastic cushions for which, not laid under tribute. The magnificently gilded covers of a quarto edition of Henry's Bible lav on his right hand, reflecting the light of four wax them the land of the Eronachs, when the statute of candles, which were supported in candlesticks of chauntries should come into force in Ireland. massive silver, richly carved. A solid and elegant side-board was loaded with ail the splendors of the family plate and glass. On a secretaire, livings together are not sufficient for one honest man."

In this particular at least, Ireland has improved, for at a little distance from the table, were placed a even a rogue might contrive to live well upon a vi-

stamped on the covers with the impress of the Society for the diffusion of Christian Knowledge. In a corner, less brilliantly illuminated, the eye of the curious observer might detect a parcel of small pamphlets, stitched in blue covers, and bearing on their title pages the various denominations of "The Dairyman's Daughter," "The Conversion of Timothy Delany from the errors of the Church of Rome," "The Lough Derg Pilgrim, a Tale," "Father Clement, a Roman Catholic story," and many other productions of a similar tendency.

There was something in the air of the whole apartment that was calculated to impress the beholder with an instantaneous conviction of the wealth, the self-conviction of the wealth, the self-contentedness, and the picty of the owner. It had little of mere fashion, but a great deal of that species of luxury which in England is denominated comfort, and in Ireland, falls little short of magnificence. The person of the proprietor was entirely in character, or, in the cant of connoisseurs, in keeping with possessions. His hair was short and sleek, his head round as a bullet, his face plump and peachy, his eyes meck and sanctimonious, with a little spark of earthly fire. (the result of some harmless and habitual selfindulgence) gleaming unsteadily through the pupil, like the pæta of the Venus Erycina. His legs, shining in black silk, were crossed, so as to expose the calf to the influence of a cheerful coal fire, and a bunch of fine gold seals reposed on an incipient paunch. No collar, starched and impudent, obscured the blushing rotundity of his beardless jaws; a muslin cravat, of the purest white, alone encircled his short neck, for he had the good taste to sit in full dress to his wine .-Thus cushioned on the zephyrs, not in the poetical, but the practical sense of the phrase, sipping his cota roti, and glancing occasionally, while the conversation proceeded, at the columns of a Dublin daily paper, sat Mr. Kirwan Damer, the owner of this mansion, and of the adjoining estate of Glendearg, in the county above intimated.

To heighten the domestic picture, in a lounger, on the opposite side of the fire-place, sat Mrs. Damer, as well conditioned as her husband, dressed like him in black, with a trim cap of white muslin, surrounding her fair and full and rather languid countenance. The lady too was reading.

But that we have already suffered the name to escape us, the reader might suppose that we were describing a wealthy rector, and his helpmate, in their handsome parlour at the Glebe.' He would be however totally in error. Mr Damer was merely an Irish country gentleman of our own time. The Flath has vanished, the Canfinny is forgotten, the Chiefs of their race are no more regarded, the duelist, the drunkard, "Esther, I would die happy, it I had lived to see you married to Richard Lacy. He has some foults but he had been extended to the libertine and the gambler, have all been extended from the pale of Irish society, or compelled to the libertine and the gambler, have all been extended from the pale of Irish society, or compelled to the libertine and the gambler, have all been extended from the pale of Irish society, or compelled to the libertine and the gambler, have all been extended from the pale of Irish society. to wear their vices in a veil. A class of men has succeeded to which even those who have an interest in its vilification must accord a preference. Those who wish to know the character of that class should know the Damers.

On the other side of the table, near Mrs. Damer, sat a gentleman of a manner and appearance very different from that of Mr. Damer .-He was a tall and well proportioned, dressed very plainly, with a red, laughing countenance, and two large black eyes which seemed to be

always ramiling in search of amusement. "Well, Damer," said Mr. Leonard, the gentleman just described, "I totally disagree with you, in every one of your plans. I think you will do no service whatever to the peasantry, I think you do not understand them sufficiently. [Mr. Damer smiled.] I think though they are ignorant and naked (poor fellows?) Papists and to boot, they have as fair a chance of going to heaven as the best of ourselves; that is my idea, poor devils; even though they do break out and then, human nature is human nature, and my idea is that all the funds and subscriptions in the world will not get half a dozen more souls into heaven than were on their way before. Half a dozen is the outside."

"And would not the salvation of one," said Mr. Damer, litting the cota roti to his lips, "be worth the whole cost, and all the exertions of this Society together?"

"Be worth sixty thousand a year?"

"Sixty million!"

"Besides the bickerings and heartburnings that have broken up the frame of society in our country, the division of families, the sundering of early attachments, the fomentation of civil disunion and the diffusion of all uncharitableness in private life? My idea is, that for the one soul we save by this business, we lose fifty."

· Sir John Davis pleads hard for the incumbents Albeit," he writes to the Earl of Salisbury, "there be in every parish a parson and vicar, yet both their

For shame, Tom," said Mrs. Damer, "you are growing worse and worse every day.'

"I don't pretend to any great sanctity," said Leonard. "You, my fair and fat and sanctimonious sister, know me a long time, and know me to be a blunt plain fellow, that thinks he does his duty when he takes care of his neighbor's body, and leaves his soul between him and his Creator. There is the difference between us. Damer is as honest a fellow as any body, but his charity all evaporates in smoke. If I find a poor fellow starving on my estate, why (heaven forgive me!) I think I do my duty when I send him a leg of mutton, and make him an abatement, while Damer smothers him with books and Bibles and I don't know what. Here's my idea. Give the people bread, and they'll find out piety themselves; make them prosperous and you may be sure they will grow virtuous without much labor. But hunger and cold are the sorriest Martexts in the world."

"As to want of charity," said Mr. Damer, one circumstance may show you on what side that is to be found. You remember last Sunday, my love ?'?

Mrs. Damer raised her hands and eyes with an air of gentle horror.

"We were going to church," continued Daner, "in an open carriage, when we met the Archbishop's family on their return from Cove, within a few perches of the Romish Chapel.— The people were all assembled, waiting for mass, outside the chapel door, with their eyes fixed on the two carriages. You know it is my misfor-tune to be very easily confused by any circumstance that places me in a conspicuous situation; and it happened, at this moment, that I was in the act of speaking to the ladies, when a young ragged scoundrel, amongst the crowd, set them all in a roar of laughter, by shouting out some . Irish words. What was that expression, my dear ?"

"Bawgoon that heena, my love."

"Yes, bawgoon that heena, meaning Bacon on Friday," a soubriquet which the benighted and ungrateful scoundrels have conferred, on the converts whom we have withdrawn from amongst them, and in return for all my exertions for their welfare. I don't wonder you should laugh .--Bacon-on-Friday, indeed! I never was more ashamed in my life. I'm not astonished you should laugh. Take your wine, sir."

"Bawgoon thae heena!" cried Leonard, in a convulsion of laughter, "Oh, the young villain!"

"Take your wine, sir."

" Bawgoon thae heena!" "You needn't repeat it so often, Leonard,

owever." "Oh, the young scoundrel. And what did the

ladies say ?" "They couldn't help laughing when they un-

derstood what the expression meant." "The villain! Bawgoon that heena!"

"Come, come, Leonard, take your wine, and

have done with it.' "Well, I will. Poor fellows! They will

have their joke to the last."

"The benighted creatures!"

"Ah, now, come, Damer, keep your cant for the preachers, and talk like a man. It is very easy for you and me to sit down by our coal fires, and groan over the sins and ignorance of the poor, starving, shivering cottagers, while we drink our champaign and hermitage; but, heaven forgive us, I'm afraid that we'll fare otherwise in the other world, for all our hypocrisy, while these poor devils will be reading the Bible in Paradise.

"Fie, sie, Leonard, you grow more profane." "Do you know what John Wesley said?"

" Any thing that escaped the lips of that saint nust be comfortable. "Very well. He said it was impossible for a

Christian to expect to ride in a coach on earth, and go to heaven afterwards. Pick comfort out of that if you can."

"The road to Heaven, my dear brother," said Mrs. Damer—

"Is a straight and a narrow one, my darling. No thoroughfare for coaches. Ah, what nonsense! You and I live in such houses as this, and rail at the poor peasantry in their cottages. We censure their intemperance, while we sip our maraschino; we shudder at their turbulence, while we foll in a coach on our elastic cushions. We shut the gate of heaven against those who tread their way thither amongst thorns and affliction, and we dream that it will be open to ourselves, after we have sighed, and moaned, and prayed, and believed our way through all the sensual indulgences of earth, and stand on the

" Profane, profaue!" "Oh, Tom!"

"Oh, Nelly! I had rather be profane than sypocritical, that's my idea. Ah, it is an easy matter to be a saint, when one has an income of four thousand a-year, with a mansion like this on one's

estate. It is easy to sing psalms when you have

portals of the other world, like prize Christians

ready fattened for the celestial market."

them sent down with the newest music from Clementi, or Goulding and D'Almaine, and can sing them to one of Broadwood's best grand pianos with all the additional keys, or a triple action pedal harp. It is easy to pray out of a pair of richly-gilt Morocco covers, in a handsome pew, with silk cushions under one's knees, and the thermometer at summer heat. It is not difficult to be punctual at church; in defiance of distance and of weather, when one can go there in a close carriage and four ; nor to meet round the fire at evening and read the Bible, and shutter at the poor deluded peasant, who is shivering, meanwhile, all alone, by his cold cottage hearth, and offering up the idolatrous devotion that moves our horror. But the great Lord of nature has His eye upon us, and upon that peasant at the same moment. He weighs his sufferings and his temptations against his errors. He sees his agonies, he hears his sighs, and he looks upon the tears of his children. And he sees our luxury, our self-sufficiency and our presumption. Heaven save us from the sin of the Pharisee! The poor-poor peasant that works from dawn to dusk for eight pence, in cold and heat, in shower and sunshine, to share that eight-pence with the whole population of his little cabin, while you and I sit here by our fire-side and judge him over our wine! Well, well!" continued the speaker, elevating his hands and shaking them above his head, "I hope we'll all be saved, one time or another; come, fill your glass, and let us talk of something else."

"Talk on, talk on, you begin by saying that you disapproved of all my plans," said Mr. Damer, with the calm and complacent smile of one who listens good-humoredly and half-amused to suggestions which he has no idea of condescend-

ing to adopt.
"True, true. Well, about this marriage. I think, (you know I always tell my mind freely), I think you are going to sacrifice your ward."

" Oh, Tom !" "Oh, Nelly! I do not like that Lacy; that black-browed, pale-cheeked and ambitious plotter. I think you would have done much more wisely if you had wedded her some years ago to young Riordan. That's my idea."

"The dissolute young villain!" exclaimed Damer, appearing for the first time to be really moved by the observations of his brother-in-law. "On this subject, only, I will take the liberty of echoing your own words. Fill your glass, and let us talk of something else."

" Poor Riordan! He was a manly, fine young fellow, and worth five hundred such after dinner martinets as Richard Lacy. My good wishes will always follow him wherever he goes. He had all the firmness and ready thought of five and twenty before he was eighteen."

"And all that firmness and promptitude did but enable him to abuse the confidence of friends, to pour the poison of disobedience into the heart of a gentle and innocent girl, to quarrel with his own family, and to quit his country as an adven-

" As a patriot, if you please. An adventurer in the cause of Columbia, the cause of freedom." "The cause of green feathers and epaulettes. If he be dead, as rumor tells us he is, let us say nothing more, nor better, of him than that he lived

for love, and died for a green jacket." "Dead or alive, let joy be with him in his exile. Ah, Damer, Damer, you should have married him to little Esther, and kept him at home

"He is better where he is," returned Damer. "He is better in his grave; he lived long enough for his friends and for himself. What good could be looked for at the hands of a baffled murderer."

" A murderer !" " A baffled one, I said; yes, he had the atrocity to make an attempt upon the life of Lacy with his own hand."

" Poh, I know what you allude to. And do you believe that story ?"

"It did not want proof."

"I wouldn't hang a dog upon such evidence. It was a duel, man. It happened merely to be one fought in hot blood and without waiting for seconds. Does Lacy dare to say that it was otherwise ?"

"Oh, the circumstances speak for themselves. Lacy found bleeding on the mountain side, near Drumgoff, and Riordan absconding, as soon as he had placed him in the surgeon's hands. The case was too plain. Even the very peasantry regarded that unhappy young man as one marked out for a life of unchanging woe and gloom .-They said he had been overlooked in his infancy. " How overlooked ?"

"I will find a better interpreter than myself, for the phrase. Mrs. Keleher, who was Riordan's nurse, as well as Esther's, is at present living with me, in the capacity of house-keeper, and she will explain it to you in her own admirable idiom."

Mr. Damer rang for a servant, and sent him to find Mrs. Keleher. In a few minutes afterwards, the singling of keys, and the sound of a heavy foot, in carpet-shoes, announced the approach of this respected functionary.
"The people are surprised," said Damer,

"that we should be so bigoted, and yet continue to be pleased with a papistical house-keeper.-But they know little of us. Let the hour be far from Glendearg, when religion shall teach us to forget our old affections, to look cold upon a soul that heaven has made, and call it piety. If we meet a blind man, Tom, we must take him by the arm, and guide and pity, not revile or hate him."

"There's some honesty in that speech," said Leonard, "and I would shake hands with you for it, but that it was spoken by the claret and not by you. Here's my idea. A papist-" " Hush! Mrs. Keleher is at the door." (To be continued.)

A PRESENT FOR PRESIDENT BUCHANAN .- A singularly marked cane, of Oregon growth, most ingeni-ously carved with a penknife, is to be presented to President Buchanan, by several of the citizens of Corvallis, Oregon Territory. It is mounted with an appropriate inscription, and around the body of the stick is entwined a black venomous serpent, designed to represent the Republican party. It is in the act of seizing the Constitution, which is supported and defended by a hand, supposed to be that of Mr. Bu-

OREV. DENCAHILL ON THE CONDUCT OF ENGLAND TOWARDS HER ARMY AND HER SUBJECTS IN INDIA.

The speech of Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons during the past week fully expresses the irritating conduct of the East India Company, in Hindoostan, and in one sentences explains the principal cause of the present mutiny of the Sepoys. The sentence referred to is that passage where Mr. Disraeli states, that the Chairman of the East India Company declared " his mission as Chairman to the Company was the conversion to Protestantism of the entire Indian race under the rule of England, comprising a population of one hundred and forty millions of souls." This is the rampant, frantic fanaticism which has disturbed Catholic Europe during the last quarter of a century, which has depopulated Ireland, and which in the case before us, has produced a catastrophe unparalleled in the history of India.-The public are already informed that forty thousand soldiers are in open mutiny: but if the wires of the telegraph were allowed to speak, it is more than probable they would announce the fact that one hundred thousand rebels are at this moment in arms against England. The insane system of bribing, or insulting men into Protestantism has already cost England tens of millions of pounds sterling, and has everywhere ended, as ever must be the case, in perjury, hypocrisy, infidelity and social discord. Yet, strange to say, although this system, is sustained by the highest talent of the empire, and supported by the annual revenue (derived from all sources) of at least thirteen millions sterling, its prestige has fallen, its ranks have been diminished, its doctrines have been abandoned, its public respect scarcely acknowledged, and its entire framework dislocated in every part of the world where it has been permitted to reside. It is founded on a known palpable lie; and hence, although the prejudices and passions of the passing hour may have rendered men for a long time blind or callous, or indifferent to its tenets or defects, experience has at length effected what neither eloquence nor study could accomplish: and hence the almost universal opinion of mankind of the present day, even among its former advocates is, that Protestantism is a creed without a principle, a gospel of intolerance and fraud, and a wicked libel on the revelation of the New Law.

Still the clergy who live by this system redouble their exertions to prolong their tenure of office in proportion as society recede from their communion, and fresh millions of money are collected, more furious agents are employed, new slanders against Catholicity are forged, old lies are revarpished, and converts are sought after at any price, by land and sea, in order to make a show of work for the millions of cash which they annually devour in this scheme of plunder and irreligion. The declaration of the Chairman of the East India Company is a perfect exponent of the desperate and (as Disraeli expressed it) the frantic efforts made by Exeter Hall and the Bible Societies to prop up Protestantism: but the Mahomedans and Hindoos have replied to the Souper missionaries by the simultaneous defection of forty thousand of their comrades in arms; and, most melancholy fact, by the murder of all European men, women and children on whom they could lay their remorseless hands. The fresh horror which these missionaries have awakened in the hearts of the native population is principally owing to the fact that Lord Canning, the Governor General, is at the head of the Biblical Society, and all the English officers, civil and military, are active members as official missionaries and preachers in this scheme of fraud and persecution. Any one acquainted with the Mahommedan and Hindoo religious customs must know that neither of these two classes will even touch pork or beef, or indeed any kind of meat, unless the flesh of some particular species of fowl; and with this knowledge let the public judge the phrenzy of the Indian Government and of the English intolerant folly to grease cartridges with the fat of pigs, cows and sheep in order to force two hundred and fifty thousand men to become Exeter Hall and Connemara Protestants. The scaffold, the block, the bayonet and bribery being the old Lutheran appliances of conversion, the Indian Government, with Lord Canning at their head, resumed their favorite scheme of enforcing Faith amongst the officers by promotion, and amongst the privates by corporal punishment. Hence, when the Third Native Cavalry, officers and men united, refused to bite the pork, they were all punished in the mild penalty of ten years confinement in jail in heavy irons! And the Indian Chairman, in the system referred to, has been even more stupid than insane, because heretofore the Government adopted their old plan, so well known in Ireland-namely, dividing the Mahommedans against the Hindoos, and thus governing India in security by the mutual hostility of two races: but in the late hog's lard and tallow controversy the missionaries—that is, the old colonels-had the imprudence to unite both parties against them, and thus to precipitate the unfortu-

But the righteous Chairman in his zeal has not only attempted the conversion of one hundred and forty millions of Indians on the hog's lard principle, but he has even attempted to Protestantize the Catholic soldiers, numbering between sixteen and twenty thousand, on the old scheme of bribery or intimidation. He tried the scheme on the 71st Fusiliers and the Artillery, by taking three pounds a year for each child from the poor Catholic soldier unless the faithful Irishmen consented to send their children to a Protestant school. In one day these two corps withdrew ninety-two children from these schools, and they, therefore, forfeited in one day the yearly hard earned pay of £276! Hence the celebrated Chairman has not only driven into rebellion two hundred and fifty thousand native soldiers, but he maddened into rage twenty thousand Irish Catholic soldiers, and he has punished them for their resistance to perjury and their

fate in ever having joined the service, warning their kindred at home to beware of being entrapped as they have been, and bitterly charging the English authorities proscriptive injustice and cruelty when their term of service will have expired, and when they return home to perish in the poorhouse, and an afflicted heart and a broken constitution.

If Naples, or Austria, or Spain, or any other Catholic power had perpetrated the one-thousandth part of the religious tyranny, the intolerance, and the grinding persecution which England is daily practising in every corner of her empire at home and abroad, all the nations of the earth would be startled with the cry of "No Popery" raised in Exeter Hall against Cathoicity.—It is the peculiar trick of the English press to attack foreign nations for the vices and crimes which are most practised on her own shores; thus diverting searching observation from her own people, by fixing hostile attention on others, and again forcing or leading foreigners to believe that crimes so much stigmatized in theory by the national press must be viewed with horror in practice by the national people. The noted robber, who cries "stop, thief," may for a while succeed in making his escape from public justice, but he is caught at last; and by a similar trick England, though long rather fortunate in concealing her real character, is no longer protected by her old clever ruse: every crowned head, every court in the world, every people have long since detected her lying stratagems, and are no longer deceived by her external show of toleration and liberty. For parchment, that the Act of Emancipation places all Catholics on an equality with their dissenting brethren, while every one knows that, with some few exceptions, the same penal code fetters the limbs of Ireland as before this mockery of law was executed. England parades the wisdom of her equal laws in commerce, agriculture, and arms, while the emigrant ship is filled with wailing thousands, flying from the palpable tyranny of her practical enactments. England leclares in the senate house, and in all foreign circles, that she preaches the Gospel for nothing: that she makes no demand from the poor for her spiritual ministrations, while she is seen carrying on her bended knees back the annual revenue of upwards of eight millions sterling, plundered from the widow, the orphan, and the aged, houseless, helpless poor. But the time has at length arrived when public opinion all over the world has unanimously pronounced the verdict, that she is at this moment the most intolerant nation in Europe in religion, and the most unprincipled, treacherous and false in every phase of her political character.

No other people but the English would bear for one day the total misconduct of her ministers, the entire neglect of her officials, the utter mismanagement of every department of her universal service: it is all blunder or souperism. Besides, there is an insane insolence which in all her official framework must soon end in a parliamentary call for a total change in her entire administration. Her reckless expenditure of the blood of her brave armies in the Crimea, and her extravagant waste of the treasures of the Exchequer is without a parallel in the history of modern Europe. Without speaking of the eternal blunders of her Commissariat in the Crimea, see her conduct in organizing an Irish militia, and then disbanding them in their old rags with four pence in each man's pocket, to carry him home from the country town. Again, observe | fore the House of Lords under rather remarkable cirfrantic folly" against the natives, which has ended in rebellion and murder, and which may cost the nation unnumbered millions sterling and even the very loss of the empire. Lord Ellenborough has declared in his place in Parliament that the mere carriage, and, as he calls it, the freight of twenty thousand men from England, will cost five millions sterling before they are placed in fighting order in the different stations of India. There is no denying the fact, that on all hands a political insanity presides of late over the conncils of the nation; that a religious intolerance and persecution have seized, like a disease, the very heart of our rulers, and that nothing except some terrific calamity can restore the national mind to the prudent temperament which, while it wields Imperial power, spreads confidence and love beneath the feet of our prince, and diffuses equal liberty and social hap-

piness among all the people. D. W. C. Aug. 4.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

INDUCTION OF RIGHT REV. DR. KEANE INTO THE SEE OF CLOYNE .- On Monday, the 27th ultimo, the town of Fermoy was visited by an unusual concourse of clergy who flocked in from all the parishes of the diocese, to assist at the ceremony of enthroning the new Bishop, and to spend their annual retreat. At an early hour the Cathedral, whose interior presented a solemn appearance, was crowded to excess by the faithful of Fermoy and the adjacent parishes, who were eager to show, by their large attendance, the interest they took in the ceremonies of the church, as well as to make manifest the feeling of respect they entertained for the worthy prelate, at whose installation they were about to assist. About cleven o'clock a solemn procession, commencing from the presbytery, and taking the circuit of the chapel yard, entered the aisle, headed by the children of the Presentation Convent School, dressed in white and bearing chaplets of flowers in their hands, next to whom proceeded the clergy of the diocese in surplice, and the Right Rev. the Bishop, under a magnificent canopy, closed the procession. As the clergy enter-ed the church, the Te Deum was chanted with a beautiful effect by the Rev. Messrs. Ronayne, Cullinan, Fielding, Dennehy, and O'Mahony; and his lordship was conducted to the altar by the Very Rev. Dean Russell, P.P. and V.G., Cloyne. When the hymn had been terminated, and the clergy had kissed the Episcopal ring, a solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated. At the end of the Holy Sacrifice an indulgence of forty days was imparted by the Bishop to all present, and the procession returned in the same order as it entered. On the morning of them for their resistance to perjury and their Thursday a high mass was offered up for the deceasd fidelity to God! Scarcely a week passes in Bishop and Priests of the diocese by the Very Rev. which the writer of this article does not receive a communication from a poor soldier in India, and Cronin, as deacon and sub-deacon, and Rev. C. Buckley master of the ceremonies. The choir was complaining of the intolerance and persecution effectively led by Rev. Messrs. Cullinan, Ronayne, of their superior officers, bemoaning their hard

CONVERSION TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SKIEBE REEN. - Lieutenant Charles Edward Blissett R. N. has been received at the hands of the Rev. Mr. Beausang, R.C.C., into the Church, in which, on the 27th instant, he departed this life, aged sixty-three years, having made the usual abjuration of Protestantism, and borne his protracted and painful illness in a spirit of truly Christian resignation. He died of disease of the heart, which induced dropsy .- Cork Examiner.

IRISH SUCCESS AT WOOLWICH .- The Irish lads have again been victorious. They had a fair field at Woolwich, and beat all competitors. Out of thirty places Trinity College secured ten, including the first, third, and fifth. At the head of the answering was William Joseph Carroll, whose marks amounted to 5,349. After him came the pupil of a private school, the Kensington Proprietary, whose marks were 4,740. Then-for the three next places-follow Trinity lads, whose answering was very close. It is a remarkable fact that the great English Universities have been shamefully defeated. Oxford has had only a single success, and that very low on the list—the seven-teenth. Cambridge is wholly unrepresented. The mathematical University is besten not only by the Trish but by provincial schools. The London University, seat of practical and progressive science, maketh no sign !.. The Scotch Universities are also blanks. Edinburgh, Aberdeen, are nowhere, in this faring no better or worse than more pretentious Cambridge, which had organised special classes with special professors to carry all before her in competitive examinations .- Freeman.

The Dublin Election Committee have not yet concluded their labors, but as far as the evidence has gone it is proved beyond all doubt that the grossest corruption has been invaribly resorted to by the Con-servative party. A considerable number of the Dublin Freemen, enrolled in a Protestant association, have been enabled to overwhelm the votes of the householders and respectable voters, and thus have instance, England holds out on large placards of the misrepresentatives of a Catholic constituency. Acts of bribery and treating have also been proved. and the committee have decided that (unless rebutted) the agency of a conspicuous individual had at present been sufficiently proved to connect the sitting-members with the offence. The general impression therefore naturally prevails that a new election for the City of Dublin is not far distant. Following in the wake of the concocters of the Mayo Petition, the defeated candidate for Drogheda sought to un-seat Mr. M'Cann upon the grounds of his election having been accomplished by outrageous, violent, and unconstitutional means, and chiefly by "spiritual intimidation." The result is, however, that Mr. M'Cann retains his seat, his opponent has to pay the piper, and the Catholic Clergy who have been examined as witnesses, have distinctly disproved the allegations made against them .- Weekly Register.

> Suspension of the Writ for Mayo .- We observe that the writ for Mayo has been suspended, and that a prosecution is to be instituted against the Rev. Mr. Conway and the Rev. Mr. Ryan. What object Lord Palmerston's government can have in view by such an unusual proceeding we are quite at a loss to imagine. To check the influence of the Catholic Priesthood ?-It will only strengthen it a hundredfold. Colonel Higgins and his friends must have been surely demented when they lent themselves to the course they have adopted in reference to the late petition. To the end of time the party who, in the madness of their disappointment, have been instrumental in placing the Catholic Clergy of Ireland on their trial before a hostile House of Commons, and in arraying the anti-Catholic press of the kingdom against them, will be held in execration. As to the threatened prosecution we are safe in predicting, that it will end in bitter disappointment to the Whig and Tory factions who have so long sported with the best interests of Ireland.—Tuam Herald. Notwithstanding the suspension of the writ for Mayo until after next March assizes, Lord John Browne has proceeded with his canvass through the county. No other candidate has as yet proceeded to canvass the electors, but we understand the friends of Colonel Higgins and Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., are not "resting on their oars," but are up and stirring.—
> Mayo Constitution.

> A claim connected with an old Irish Catholic title, the Viscountcy of Taaffe, came a few days since beerror respecting this title, the person who appears in their editions for 1857 having died as long ago as 1849, and his brother, the ninth viscount, in 1855. The tenth and present viscount, the Right Hon. Charles Joseph Francis Clement, who was born in 1823, has preferred his claim to vote for the election of Irish representative peers; and, although the case stands adjourned for the production of further proofs, it is probable that next session his claim will be allowed. It appears that the family of Taafie have been subjects of Austria for upwards of a century, and that the holders of the title have seldom set foot in England during that time, but have lived at the Castle of Elischall, in Bohemia. They are descended from Sir John Taaffe, of Ballymote, county Sligo, who was created a peer by King Charles I. in 1628. His eldest son and successor became Earl of Carlingford, on the extinction of which title the Viscountry of Taaffe devolved on Nicholas, fourth son of the first viscount, and a lieutenant-general in the Austrian service. A writ of summons to the Irish parliament was issued to him in 1741, but, being a Catholic, he appears never to have taken his seat in that branch of the imperial legislature, and from that time to the present the Viscounts Taaffe have never become naturalised in England or Ireland; they are stanch Catholics down to the present hour. There is only one parallel instance in the Scottish peerage, that of the Lords Fairfax, the successive holders of which title have resided for several generations in America, where the sixth Lord Fairfax, about a century ago, inherited a large property in

Maryland and Virginia. RECRUITING.—The 16th Regiment of the Line received an order to recruit, and commenced operations in this city on a grand scale to the sound of the shrill fife and soul-stirring drum, on Saturday last: but the prospect of an abundant harvest, constant work and good wages, are against soldiering, and very few will seek the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth." and to be quartered in India, when they can make out comfortable and independent quarters at home.— Limerick Reporter.

Recruiting for the army has commenced in this city, and is being carried on with more vigour than was observable since the conclusion of the Russian war. The streets swarm with red coats, decked out in those variegated bunches of ribbons which, apparently, are supposed to have as much attraction for the rustic as similar bright colours have for a bull .- Cork Examiner.

THE MILITIA.-The Irish Militia are to be called out again, and we must say, for their information, that when next it is thought fit to disband them it is not likely the Government will strip them to the shirts, after the lesson they have been taught by the Tipperary Militia. It would be worth the while of these Irish regiments to think whether they could, not in red coats, obtain for Ireland some of those rights they vainly ask for in black. An expression of opinion coming from them on-say Tenant Right would, undoubtedly, be treated with attention by Palmerston. They ought to see to this.—Nation.

The number of prisoners in gaol for illicit distillation in Ireland are greatest in the three counties of Mayo, Donegal, Tyrone, there being 42 in Castlebar gaol, 67 in Lifford, and 43 in Omagh, while in all the rest of Ireland together the number is only 49, the total number being 201.

Mr. Bobert Harvey 11. C. is appointed deputy clerk of the react of the county of Tipperary.

The Atlantic Cable. Valentia, Aug. 10.—The

work of laying down the Atlantic Telegraphic Cable is going on up to the present time as satisfactorlly as its best friends can desire—nearly three hundred miles have been successfully laid in the sea. The depth of water into which it is being, submerged is about 1,700 fathoms, or about two miles. The transmission from the shallow to the greater depth was effected without difficulty. The signals are every-thing an electrician could desire. The ships are sailing with a moderately fair breeze, and paying out at the rate of five miles an hour. Messages are being constantly interchanged between the ships and the shore. All are well on board and in excellent spirits, and hourly becoming more and more trustful of success.

At the Assizes for the county of the town of Carrickfergus, the judge was able to address the High Sheriff in these terms :- "I am very happy, on this my third visit to your county, that the calendar is just as I have found it on former occasions, a perfect blank."

THE CHARITABLE USES AND THE CATHOLIC CHARI-TIES BILLS.—The select committee of the House of Lords, to whom were referred the Charitable Uses Bill and the Roman Catholic Charities Bill (House of Lords), and to whom was referred a certain petition praying for the amendment of the latter bill, have just handed in their report to the house. Having examined several witnesses, including Mr. Bagshawe, Q.C., and Mr. Harting, a solicitor (both Papists), the result of the evidence is, that all, or nearly all, the Romish charities in this country are mixed up with what has been decided in the Court of Chancery to be "a superstitious use," and that they are, therefore, in all probability, absolutely void and illegal. Thus a bequest of money to a Romish Priest for saying prayers and celebrating Masses for the "soul" of the testator was decided by Lord Cottenham to be bad, as "a superstitious use" (West v. Shuttleworth). Now, the evidence taken before the committee shows that a condition to pray for the soul of the founder of a Roman Catholic charity is sometimes expressly, always implicitly, annexed to every charitable foundation. The petitioners, however, point out that it is part of the devotional practices of the Romish Church to offer up prayers for the dead, and they urge that as the exercise of the Romish religion is now freely tolerated in this country, the doctrine of superstitious uses-so far, at least, as relates to the praying for the souls of the dead-ought not be held to attach to their charities so as to affect their validity, and that the bill, therefore, ought to go the length of making all their charities valid where their invalidity solely consist in their having infringed the law relating to supersti-tious uses. The committee, without expressing any opinion on this claim, feel that it is one entitled to grave and deliberate consideration, but as the session s now so far advanced as to approximate its close, they recommend that the bill should be dropped for the present, and the inquiry resumed early next session. This course will render necessary a short bill, to suspend for another year the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners in respect of Roman Catholic charities. The Charitable Uses Bill has not been considered as the postponment of the other measure renders it unnecessary to do so at present.— Times.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has issued a Circular Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, wherein be denounces emphatically the Ministerial " Licence-To-Commit-Adultery" Bill. We give some extracts :-

After treating of the necessity of an early religious education for children, and the influence of good example, the circular goes on to say:—
"To enable parents to fulfill their duties towards

their children, and to satisfy the other obligations of their state, our Divine Redeemer raised the marriage contract to the dignity of a sacrament, communicating to it the power of giving grace, in order that this sacrament, which is called great by St. Paul, in Christ and in his church may produce the salutary effects for which it was instituted, it must be approached with proper dispositions and with due preparation. to be celebrated according to the doctrine and form prescribed by the Catholic church; and all the matrimonial contracts reprobated by her, such as mixed marriages-the source of innumerable evils to those who engaged in them and to their children-and the insolence of her colonels in India, preaching a crusade of malice against Catholics, and of Burke, Lodge, and Dodd, are all out of date and in are to be cautiously avoided. Instruction on these error respecting this title, the person who appears matters is rendered very necessary at the present day matters is rendered very necessary at the present day inasmuch as opinions regarding marriage, most destructive of the interests of society, and most opposed to the doctrines of the Catholic Church, are widely disseminated. The late discussions in parliament on the subject of divorce, and the resolution which has been adopted by one branch of the legislature, that for the future the husband and wife, in certain cases, are to be allowed to separate, with liberty to enter into new contracts of marriage, must necessarily tend to excite doubts upon a most important subject, and to shake the convictions of the pubmind. We trust that that bill, still under discussion in parliament, will never supplant the old law of the land, handed down from the Catholic times; but even should it be sanctioned by the legislature, we, as Catholics, can look on it in no other light than as an attempt to repeal and annul the everlasting Gospel of Jesus Christ and the unerring decrees of the Catholic Church. Our divine Redeemer proclaims in the Gospel, 'What God hath joined together let no man put asunder'—Mat. xix. 6. How then can any human law-giver attempt to loose the bonds of matrimony? To remove all possibility of doubt on the case, our Redeemer adds, in another place: Every one that putteth away his wife and marrieth another committeth adultery, and he that marrieth her that is put away committeth adultery'-Luke. xvi, 18. In conformity with the doctrines thus proposed by the Author and Finisher of our faith, holy Catholic Church, assembled in the Council of Trent, has issued the following condemnation of all who impugn her teaching:—
'If any one says that the Church has erred when

she has taught, and when she teaches, in accordance with the evangelical and apostolical doctrine, that the bond of matrimony cannot be dissolved on account of the adultery of one of the married parties; and that both, or even the innocent one who gave not occasion to the adultery, cannot contract another marriage during the lifetime of the other; and that he is guilty of adultery who, having put away the adultress, shall take another wife, as also she, who having put away the adulterer, shall take another husband; let him be annihema. - Council of Trent,

sess. 24, canon 7, on Matrimony.

After considering such authorities, every Catholic will understand in what light he is to view the attempts now made to sanction and facilitate the practice of marriage after divorce, and he will look with an eye of pity on the wandering of those who, hav-ing separated from the true church, are tossed about by-every wind of doctine, and, following the guid-ance of their own vain imaginations, fall into most pernicious errors, and bring ruin on their own souls and the souls of others. Let us, reverend brethren, during the Novena, exhort our faithful flock to preserve themselves from every contagion of error, to preserve the sacred deposit of the faith, and to pray most fervently on the conversion of all who have the misfortune to be straying in the paths of heresy and unbelief. Their prayers, if recommended to the powerful patronage of the Holy Mother of God, the Seat of Wisdom, as well as the Refuge of Sinners, will undoubtedly be heard, and obtain the grace of: faith and conversion for many poor souls now sitting in darkness and the shadow of death, and wan-

dering outside the pale of the one true church.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you.

† PAUL CULLEN Archbishop of Dublin."

THE ESTABLISHED SECT IN IBELAND .- Ireland has ing long enough exhibited an example not only of how much but of how unnecessarily, it will endure: It is now time for her to say "Endurance has reached its limits, the wrong must end? "We say advisedly, in Ireland: has the power of righting herself in her own hands. The Constitution under which we live has placed it there. She is not only permitted to exercise it ; nor invited to, only, but it is imposed upon her as a political duty. It is not to be wondered at that a hideous apostacy should make the most of a temporary triumph over a religion that offers the unsmitten cheek unto the smiter: it is no wonder that it should trample her under its feet, rob her of her lands and possessions—the trust-property of the poor—descerate and divert to other uses her ecclesi-astical edifices, render penal the exercise of her worship, and deprive her professors of the rights and privileges of citizenship. But that condition of things, like other insolence, has had its day. The temporary success of those arbitrary and irresponsible principles of government, whose ascendancy is contemporaneous with the so-called Reformation, has rielded to the advance of those principles of political liberty which, whether their modern advocates admit it or no, owe their origin to the Church. An linexorable logic of pure reason, to which the political reformers of these days alone appeal, has procured for Catholics a share, although not a full one, nor that ungrudgingly conceded, of the general en-franchisement. The will of the majority is now the ruler, in the actual British Constitution. It is the sovereign power; checked, and restrained from immediate action by a cumbrous machinery of delays, the final residuum of endless Constitutional concessions and compromises. 'A majority, therefore, in this country, which permits itself to be the sport of a minority, has itself only to thank. And it must not be the surprised if his friends as well as his enemies suspect it composing members, in such a case, of a lukewarm indifference to great questions of common interest, and an overweening devotion to private ends. The position of the Established Sect in Ireland at this moment is strictly and literally unconstitutional. That the religious peculiarities of a small minority should enjoy an overwhelming preference and ascendancy-should be made by law the national religion, at the expense of the deep religious convictions of the vast majority of the community-is a flat contradiction of the recognised constitutional principles of the government of these countries. If a heartless, selfish, indifferent, or cowardly majority choose to submit to such a pernicious usurpation of their most fundamental rights as citizens of the British monarchy or republic, or whatever it be, we know of no expedient provided by our Constitution against an emergency so ante-cedently improbable. But this is not the character of the Catholic Irish people; and we trust that they are about to set to work in right earnest to confiscate that affront to modern civilization, the sect by law established in Ireland. If it were an absolute monarchy we were living under, where our only re-

medy would be through riot, revolution, and blood-

shed, we should be the last to counsel active resist-

ance to the de facto government of the day. Pas-

sive obedience, up to the point where the law of

God forbids, would be the clear duty of Catholics.

But our case is widely different. Here-under the

regime of governing-majorities-inactivity, sub-

missiveness, are coldness of charity, lack of zeal

indifference to our holy faith, worldliness, selfishness, cowardice, anything but a virtue. That the Irish people should not immediately have hit upon the wisest and most effectual way of using the new

powers with which they find themselves invested is

not surprising. Nothing incapacitates a people so

much for the prudent exercise of political freedom

as a long course of oppression, insult, and tyranny. Nor is it wonderful that in the first dawning of their

new liberties some designing parasites should have

imposed on their simple credulity, and have turned

the political instincts of young freedom to their own

selfih profit. But we do earnestly hope we have seen the last of this. Why does not all Ireland unite in one unhesitating, firm, temperate, and un-flinching resolution that the small sect of Protestants

in that country shall no longer enjoy the name and position of an Established Church? The late infa-

mous riots in Ulster afford only the last of unnum-

bered proofs, if any such were wanting, that such a

fare of Ireland and of the United Kingdom. Doubt-

less some measure is wanting to regulate the exist-

ing relations between the landlords and tenantry in

Ireland. But this is not the monster grievance.

Why waste years of fruitless agitation in quest of

at the root of the evil-a grievance which is par-

ticularly out of the reach of popular sympathy in

state of things is utterly irreconcilable with the wel-

England—when you have one, to redress which is to redress all, in behalf of which not only will you possess the sympathy of a large party in this country, but which many persons of rank and influence are pledged to support, which would command the cordial and united support of the entire Catholic party in England.—Weekly Register. LORD PALMERSTON AND THE PERSECUTED IRISH PRIESTS .-- The prosecution by the Government of Fathers Conway and Ryan will be either an empty thunderbolt to amuse the dark superstition of hypocritical Scotland, or a real blow at the well-merited influence of the Irish Clergy. It depends very much upon our brothers over the Channel which it shall be. Lord Palmerston is high in the lugubrious Hosannas of Scottish psalmody. But the children of that abandoned criminal Knox exhibit an invariable preference for the stronger side; and the First Minister must keep up his majority if he would retain the fidelity of his Presbyterian phalanx. No one knows this better than the venerable joker who administers England; and, since all religious come alike to him, we do not in the least blame him for seeing how far he can insult the Christianity of Ireland and wrong her children with impunity. But it is as infallibly certain that he will equally promptly withdraw, the moment he finds that he has passed the limits of even Catholic, of even Irish forbearance. But whether he choose to withdraw from the rash course he has entered on, or whether not, this one thing we say, that it is the duty of united Ireland to insist on his withdrawing, It might be the duty of a Catholic in Ircland to wear the fetters of the most servile bondage, to be loaded with insults as well as fetters, to behold his religion reviled, his home perhaps, and tenderest feelings violated, and to bear his lot meekly, unrepiningly, even cheerfully. But it is not so. He is a citizen of a form of Government whose motive principle is the will of majorities, tempered by that of minorities. In matters imperial, a majority of the Irish nation might have to yield to the will of a majority of English, Scotch, and Welsh. But in the matters of religion this is not so. At the will of the majority of the English and Welsh—if this be really the case, which we doubt-an Episcopal seet of Protestantism is the religion established by law; at the will of a majority of Scotch, a Presbyterian sect became the Established religion of Scotland. The overwhelming majority of Irishmen are believers in, and members of the Church of God. Will any one tell us why that majority should alone not be respected ?why a form of unbelief which the Irish nation loathes and repudiates should be placed in an offensive legal ascendancy over that Truth which captivates the hearts of the Irish people as of one man? Are they in Babylon? Does an Assyrian autocrat hold them in a magnificent captivity, that they should hang their harps upon the willows and weep, whilst soupers and spinster-proselytisers to self-sufficiency ask for one of the songs of Zion? Not so. Irishmen, you have the same right to the legal establishment

of your Church, that England and Scotland have to

the establishment of their respective sects. Resolve,

then, to assert that right! Speak as majorities are

entitled to a legal preference. But if England and Scotland will have that for theirs, then Irishmen, be content with nothing less for yours. , The First, Minister presumes much upon your patience, not to employ less grateful terms, when he ventures to tell you, in this most insolent aggression, that your foreign landlords shall intimidate and bribe and cajole, to an indefinite extent, for the support of Protestant candidates for the legislature; but that your Priests-those reverend men, raised many, of them from the humblest classes amongst you, who have stood by you in every calamity, who have filled you with spiritual consolation, who have advised you when you could trust no one else, who have proved themselves fathers in the tenderest, truest, and most faithful sense of that endearing epithet, shall lock themselves up in their closets at every contested election, nor dare to show their faces, so dear to their flocks, upon the hustings, lest Lord Palmerston should prosecute them. Lest their presence should prove too strong an influence for the bribes or even the menaces of an unscrupulous and tyrannical landlord, and the well-advised constituencies should prefer to be ejected, or worse, rather than betray their faith by their vote. It is Ireland's duty to say, "This shall not be." And we do hope to hear that the most active steps are being taken for the purpose of re-solving upon the wisest and most efficient course to be adopted under the circumstances. We need scarcely add that we have only in view those constitutional means which our form of government places in our hands. They are quite strong enough for our purpose, and we hope there will be no flinching in their application. The object of this prosecution, as truly explained by the Press, is simply an attempt on the part of Lord Palmerston to sustain his popularity by wheel-about and march towards Exeter Hall; but if he expects a prolongation of power by such means, he will soon find himself undeceived .- Weekly Re-

(From the Tablet.)

Here is a letter from the Rev. Peter Conway, who seems to be a singular person in his generation, and to have little in common with the current tastes and feelings of the present day. Whether he is behind the age, or in advance of it, is more than we can tell, knowing but little of the past, and nothing of the future. But that the spirit of his letter, and the spirits of "the times we live in," are by no means in harmony is most manifest. The letter is as follows :-

TO LORD PALMERSTON.

St. Mary's, Ballinrobe, Feast of St. Peter's Chains, 1857.

My Lord-I see by the papers received here this morning that you are represented to have used the following words on Tuesday night in your place in the British senate:--

"Sir, I am certainly prepared to vote for the amendment of the honorable member for Birmingham-namely, that Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland be directed to prosecute the Rev. Peter Conway and the Rev. Luke Ryan."

My Lord, you did not specify what crime their Reverences were guilty of, or what misdemeanour was laid to their charge; but that seems to have been unimportant, your manifest object being to revive the penal laws, to prosecute the Catholic Priesthood of Ireland, and to fetter with the bonds of your power those whom you fail to seduce by your My Lord, the schemes for disseminating religious discord upon the Continent having failed, and the scheme for prosclytising the Catholic neople of Ireland having failed the efforts made during years of famine to extirpate the whole Irish race, you appear now disposed to play another game, and in my person, and that of my brother "conspirator," try to crush the spirit which has for so many ages in this country defied persecution and withstood the assaults of political and religious hate. But, my lord, you will fail in this also.

In selecting me as one worthy to be honoured by a state prosecution, you raise me far above the aim of my highest ambition. I had not deemed myself worthy to represent the pure, the steadfast, and untainted members of the Irish Church. My lord, you flatter me by your decision, and be assured I shall not shrink from the result. My lord, if it be a crime to instruct the people and explain to them their moral duties, I am guilty. If it is a crime to exercise the franchise I possess in voting for a representative honourable and faithful as George Henry Moore has proved himself to be, I plead guilty. If it is a crime to admonish and advise my fellow-electors to withhold their support from one who had proved himself unworthy of their confidence and unfaithful to his solemn pledges. I confess the crime but of the outrageous charges brought against me by unscrupulous and interested witnesses, needy place-hunters, and aspirants for government notice of these I plead not guilty-and no matter what may have been the result of the inquiry before the committee of the house as regards my conduct at the late election for this county, your lordship will find a different verdict when the case comes for trial before an unprejudiced jury, enlightened by the legal acumen of an experienced and learned chairman, neither vain, weak-minded, or prejudiced, and who will not allow loose, hearsay evidence to guide

My Lord, although I am but an humble Irish Priest one of the people, having sprung from the people and unsupported save by the voluntary donations of a faithful and generous flock, I yet fear not the consequences of a state prosecution. If you deem it politic, my lord, to increase my influence with the people, you are certainly adopting the proper course; but if by this means you design to stifle opinion, and remove all obstructions to your policy of fettering the Irish Church and giving a clear stage to your corrupt political agents, you had better be unde-ceived. My lord, the day is passed in Mayo when unprincipled place-beggars and pliant politicians, the mercenary tools of an unscrupulous minister, could find popular support. There may be a numer ous band of corrupt voters ready at any time to sell their influence; but, my lord, the persecutor of the Catholic Church and the prosecutor of her faithful Ministers may henceforward send his creatures to other counties, where the watchman may be sleeping and the fold become an easy prey.

him in his charge.

My lord, you say you are prepared to prosecute me. I am ready-are you prepared for the consequences? I am. So God defend the right .- I have the honour to remain, your humble servant,

PETER CONWAY, C.C.

P.S.-Before you arraign me and place me on my trial. I claim as an act of instice and as necessar, for a fair trial, that you supersede the present High Sheriff, Captain Higgins, the father of Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins; also Mr. Isidore Burke, the Crown Solicitor for this county.

It is well worthy of remark that among the innumerable influences which may be brought to bear upon a voter in the way of intimidation, the fear of God should be the particular influence which the Whig Government employs its Catholic Attorney-General to prosecute as "undue." That the fear of God is an undue influence is an article of the Whig creed, and the Whigs take the first opportunity of "putting it down" by law. To threaten a man with the loss of your esteem or your friendship, or with the forfeiture of the good opinion of his neighbours, is certainly moral intimidation of very powerful effect. To threaten a man with the loss of his place, or his salary, of his trade or his work, of his house or his farm, is material intimidation of a very common and most formidable sort. But the honours of a State prosecution are not lavished upon slight of-What every good Whig heartily detests and fences. abhors, what fills him with indignation, and what he is determined to prevent or punish whenever he apt to speak. That is, take no refusal. According to the actual constitutional principles of the country, no religious sect, not even the Catholic Church, is the existence and the justice of the Living God.

The Nation truly remarks that-"there is in England a great shout for vengeance on the Sepoys because, of their revolt against the government of Great Britain and the East India Company, but it has been raised to a shrick by the intelligence brought by the overland mail, from which it appears that the mutineers have, in some places, butchered the bullet, will make in the ranks of our battalions little children, and ill-treated, and then killed, a in India. Further vessels are likely to be taken up number of European women. But this conduct only shows that the Sepoys have imbibed a considerable. It is stated that as many as 3,000 soldiers are at share of British military Education. We need not present at Portsmouth wanting vessels to embark for go to Spain to learn the moral character of a British army, nor to Kertch, nor to any part of India, lest there may be any mistake about the matter. We can ask at home. '98 is not yet forgotten in Ireland. The public records of the time, and men yet living amongst us can tell the deeds daily and hourly pernetrated by the licentious and blood-thirsty soldiery of England. Not a deed of horror has been done in Bengal, for which we cannot find a parallel and a master piece in the history of British cruelty in Ireland. In some cases, indeed, the acts of the Sepoys have been so completely after the pattern tried in this country; that we could almost fancy the mutineers have had Irish history read out to them every day on the parade ground. For instance, the late report inform us that at one place little children were tossed up into the air and received by the Sepoys on the points of their bayonets-why, that was a British pastime in Ireland! The Sepoys have murdered British officers, but they have not yet exhibited the ferocity of those ruffians of the regiment of "Ancient Britons," who cut open the dead body of Father Michael Murphy, took out his heart, roasted it, and oiled their boots with the dripping They have burnt the officers' bungalows, but they have not yet burnt down an hospital full of sick and wounded, and then stated by way of explanation, that the burning was accidental, the bed clothes being set on fire by the wadding of their guns when shooting at the patients in their beds! No; the Sepoys are not yet the equals of their masters in the arts of murder and spoliation, though they have learned something.

MURDER OF MR. LITTLE .- At five minutes to four o'clock the city grand jury came into court, and the foreman announced that they had found a true bill against James Spollen, for the murder of Mr. Little. Spollen was immediately afterwards placed in the dock for the purpose of being formally arraigned .-Instead of the working man's attire which he wore when undergoing the preliminary examination before the magistrate, he was dressed in a blue frock coat, dark vest and trousers, and altogether presented a very neat and cleanly appearance. He advanced rapidly to the bar of the dock, looked steadily towards the bench for a short time, and then glanced somewhat hurriedly round that section of the court which was in front of him, but did not, during the short time he remained in court, betray any symptoms of uneasiness. The Clerk of the Crown then formally indicted him for having, on the 13th of No-vember, 1856, at the Broadstone, wilfully murdered George Somuel Little, and asked him if he were guilty or not?

The prisoner, in a low but perfectly audible voice, replied, 'Not Guilty.' Clerk of the Crown-Are you ready for your

Prisoner—Yes, sir.
Mr. Corballis, Q. C., applied to their lordships to fix Thursday for the trial of the case, observing that the Attorney-General was anxious that it should be fixed for that day.

Mr. J. A. Curran-I have a favor to ask your ordships on the part of the prisoner. We will not be ready to go to trial before Friday next. If that day would suit the convenience of the court, we will be perfectly ready on Friday morning.

Mr. Gorballis—I would be happy to accommodate, but the trial will last a considerable time, and if it is not taken up before Friday it will go far into next

Mr. Curran-It will not be likely to conclude this week whatever day it is commenced. All the prisoner's counsel could not be present on Thursday. Mr. Corballis—If you state any grounds for a post-ponment—the Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster and

ir. Fitzgibbon are in the case. Mr. Curran-It is all the same to come down on Friday as on Thursday. I am sure there is no desire to take us to trial without being fully ready.

The Chief Justice-We will take up the case on

Friday next. Mr. Curran-I am much obliged to your lordship. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas-There is no obligation—the man will be on trial for his life, and the application is not one for one commission to another, but for a day, in order

that he may be fully prepared. Mr. Curran-I have now to apply to your lordships that the sheriff may be allowed to give us a copy of the panel. I understand there is a very large panel summoned. We have information that certain gentlemen expressed such opinions on the case as would be a ground for challenging them, and the object of the application is to facilitate the selecting of a jury.

Mr. Corballis said that there could be no objection to allowing any one acting for the prisoner inspecting the panel in the sheriff's office, but that it was an unusual application to ask to have a copy furnished. The Chief Justice remarked that he did not see the difference between allowing a party to go into the office to get a copy for himself, and furnishing it to

It was then directed by the court that the parties representing the prisoner should have liberty to inspect the panel, and take a copy of it.

The prisoner was then removed, and after some uninteresting cases had been disposed of, the court ad-

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Stamford Mercury announces that Lord Boyle cldest son of the Earl of Shannon) and the Hon. Chomes Lyttleton Powys (eldest son of Lord Lilford) lave embraced the Catholic faith.

At Oxford, the recent changes in the University egulations have been taken advantage of by several Catholics who are now pursuing their studies in that ancient seat of learning. At Lincoln College, we believe, there is now at least one Catholic undergraduate, and he is not only excused from "Chapel" and allowed to attend Mass daily at St. Clement's, but we are even informed that communications have passed between his Catholic pastor and the Head of his College as to the regularity of his attendance. The little Church of St. Ignatius, in St. Clement's suburb, is, we hear, now constantly attended by several members of the University.

Thirteen Catholics, or representatives of Catholic constituencies, voted in the minority against the second reading of the Divorce Bill. They are—G. Bowyer, S. De Vere, T. Esmonde, Golonel Greville, J. Hatchell. Lord E. Howard, J. M'Cann, J. Macguire, W. Monsell, P. O'Brien, D. O'Connell, The O'Donoghue, L. Waldron, Mr. Bruen, Mr. Brady, Mr. Cogan, and Mr. M'Mahon, (all Catholics), paired off against the bill. The only Scotch member who voted against the bill was the Hon. F. Scott. Thirteen voted for it.

THE DIVORCE BILL.-The decisive majority, more han two to one, which Government obtained in the House of Commons for their Divorce Bill, renders it all but certain that it will become the law of the police. land. This result, however deeply to be regretted, it was easy to foresee. It is the natural conclusion to which Protestantism must lead.

The Union states, on authority, that the very coniderable number of 16,000 signatures of the women of England had been attached to the address to the Queen against the Divorce Bill; and that fresh signatures were being daily added to the declaration. which will be presented to her Majesty by one of the Peers.

TROOPS FOR INDIA .- The military and naval authoritles are busy at the great ports in shipping men for the East. Not a day passes without the embarkation of one or more detachments either of fresh regiments, or of reinforcements sent to supply the gaps that the terrible hot season, rather than the sabre or by the authorities to convey more troops to India present at Portsmouth wanting vessels to embark for India.

THE MILITIA.-The government are about to take power to embody certain militia regiments during the recess. As the law stands at present, the militia can be called out and embodied; but should parliament not be sitting, it would be necessary to summon year. Of this number 415 were first class passen-narliament to meet within fourteen days. Our gers. The remaining 27,177 were taken to the emimilitia law has undergone great improvements. Formerly invasion, latterly foreign war alone, war-ranted the embodiment of the militia. The remaining restriction, that involving the summoning of parliament, is about to be swept away for a limited time. The bill before the House of Lords does not provide that government shall call out the militia, but simply enables them to call out the militia without summoning parliament at the same time. "It is merely to give the government the power of doing that after parliament rises which they could do now that parliament is sitting."-Globe.

It is related that the British Cabinet has confidentially inquired of some of the continental Powers whether they will permit their subjects to serve in the English army.—Vienna Correspondent of Times.

In Notes and Queries is to be found an interesting letter, containing an account of a Brahminical prophecy concerning British rule in India. We give an extract from the letter, which is dated June 3, 1857: -" We are passing through a most critical period, such as I have never seen during my thirty-six years residence in India, and which I believe has not been witnessed before. It is strange that it should happen just a century after the taking of Bengal by the British under Lord Clive ; the battle of Plassy, which decided the fate of the country, having been fought on the 23rd June, 1757. There has been for many years a Brahminical prediction, current among the natives, and which I have often heard referred to. namely, that the British rule in India would last just one hundred years; and I should not be surprised that this pseudo-prophecy may have had some influence in inducing the Sepoys to revolt at the present time."

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in reply to some remarks by Mr. Disraeli, stated that it was quite true there had been differences of opinion between the Governments of England and France; not, however, with regard to the union or non-union of the two Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, but with regard to the regularity or irregularity of the recent elections.

QUARERS IN PARLIAMENT .- Before the year 1833, when it was proposed to admit the Jews into parliament, a favorite Tory argument was, "If the Jews come in the Quakers will not consent to be kent out." The ready answer was, "We will open the doors to both." Early in the session of 1833, Mr. Pease, a Quaker banker, was elected as member for Darlington, presented himself at the table of the house, and claimed to make affirmation instead of taking the oaths. The clerk offered to swear him; but he refused, and was ordered to withdraw. committee was then appointed, with Mr. Wynn in the chair, to consider his case, and it resolved to admit him, upon the ground, that if, by his entrance, he became liable to any penalties, the risk was his own, and in no way concerned the House of Commons. This being reported to the house, the question was put, whether Mr. Pease should be allowed to make such affirmation as was binding on his conscience? The "Ayes" were loud and multitudinous there were no "Nays," and the Quaker representative, clothed in a complete suit of brown, appeared at the table, and took his seat amid general and cordial cheering. There was no conflict between the two houses, or between parliament and the courts of law. Had a Jew been elected at the same time, and claimed the right conceded to Mr. Pease, what would have been the position of the legislature?—Leuder.

John Bright has been returned for Birmingham without opposition.

SCITING THE ACTION TO THE WORD .- The latest pulpit anecdote we have seen is the following, illustrative of the manner in which the celebrated preacher, Spurgeon, in London, attracts attention:—" Upon one occasion he told the assembled multitude that the 'way to hell was smooth and easy, like this,' said he, and he straightway opened the pulpit door, put his foot over the banister, and slid down, as you have often seen little boys do. He then stopped for a moment, and said, 'But the way to heaven is hard, like this,' and pulled himself up again, which was rather difficult; but the congregation received this practical illustration with great applause."

EMBEZZLEMENT-A LOYAL ORANGEMAN.-At the Liverpool police court on Wednesday a respectable dressed young man named William Morgan, about eighteen years of age was charged with embozzling the moneys of his employers. It appeared that the prisoner was in the employ of Ackers, warehouse broker, Fenwick Street, as a clerk, and had in that capacity been employed to collect money. In consequence of the way in which Morgan appeared to squander money, Mr. Storp, the manager was induced to look over the accounts, and found that the prisoner was upwards of £100 behind in his cash. Detective Scott was sent for, and on being questioned, Morgan admitted that he had been embezzling considerable sums. In the prisoners possession, a gold watch, two gold albert chains, a large quantity of tools, dogs, a gun, pistols, &c., were found. It appeared that a day or two ago the prisoner had bought and presented to a local Orange Lodge two flags, valued at £5 on the occasion of their walking. One case in which he had received £6 10s from Messrs. Dingham, corn merchants, on the 8th instant, was proved; but the prisoner was remanded for further evidence.

Anti-Mormon Riot in Birmingham .- Dr. Brindley of Leamington, formerly well known from his crusade against Socialist doctrines, has for some months past devoted himself to the exposure of Mormonism in Birmingham. The result has been that for several weeks the chapels of the sect has been the scene of disturbance. On Sunday afternoon a man named Horsley, on leaving Allison-street chapel, was chased through the streets by more than a thousand men and women. His coat was torn to shreds, and having taken refuge in a cab, he and the cabman were pelted with stones. Later in the evening a more serious affair occurred in Thorp street, where the Mormons have another chapel. Dr. Brindley had been preaching opposite the place of meeting to a crowd of two thousand persons; the crowd rushed into the chapel and began a running fire of comment on the sermon, some of the language used being of not a very edifying character. President Aubry, who was preaching, was compelled to close his discourse abruptly and dismiss the flock. A most disorderly scene then occurred; the women were hustled, insulted, and bespattered with mud; the men had their hats knocked off, and were pushed about from side to side; and hootings, oaths, tin kettle harmonies, &c, lent completeness to a scene not often witnessed in Birmingham on a Sunday evening. Quiet was temporarily restored by the police. On Monday morning the chapel doors were again broken open, lock fast closets were ransacked, and a large number of music and school books were torn and strewn about the yard. The police are now in charge of the premises. Threats of an intention to burn them were freely circulated amongst the crowd on Sunday evening.

An assault case at Bristol has elicited the fact that there are persons in that city who profess to exercise the "black art" of witchcraft. A prosecution is to be instituted against them for imposition.

UNITED STATES. York, August 24.—Surrogate Bradford, to

New day, rendered:a decision in the Burdell Estate. The decision was very elaborate, and lengthy, and concludes by declaring that Mrs. Cunningham is not the widow of Dr. Burdell : and directing that letters of dministration be issued to his next of kin.

All \$5 bills of the Lee Bank, Massachusetts, printed in red, are counterfeits. As there are a number in circulation, people should be on their guard.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK .- During the month of July eighty-three emigrant-carrying vessels, includ-ing seven steamers, arrived at this port, bringing 27,192 passengers—being 10,000 more than were landed here during the corresponding month of last grant depot at Castle Garden, and were sent thence to different parts of the country, but mostly to the West. Nearly one half of the number of arrivals during the month were from the port of Liverpool .-Journal of Commerce.

THE HARVEST .- There can be no doubt that the harvest, taking the country through, is very large. Illinois alone contributes 280,000,000 bushels of grain. All the West groans under the rich yield. All the South is burdened with its crops. All the East and middle sections of the Union, albeit delayed by the late spring and by frequent and too much rain, has nevertheless a fair margin of products to show. Our own wheat region is not the abundant region of two years since, and corn, too, is kept back .- Rochester American.

THE POTATO CROP.—The potato disease is likely to prove very destructive in this vicinity, from present indications; some are losing almost their whole crop, while others escape with little or no damage. To dig early when there are indications of its appearance and store in a cool and dry place, and sprinkle with dry slacked lime, seems to be a protection where tried; they should be kept from the sun and light as much as possible. Those fields heavily manured in the hill with staple manure suffer most, while those manured with guano are far less affected; and those planted early and on dry ground escape much more generally than those planted late and on moist ground or in the shade.—Long Islander.

The chief book-keeper of the St. Nicholas Hote!, New York, has for sometime back been appropriating his employers' money to his own use. The amount embezzled is estimated at \$30,000.

T. O. Brayman, editor of the Chicago Democrat, has been arrested for stealing money letters from the

A lawyer was shot dead by an actor in a bar-room in New York, on Saturday morning.

NEGLECT OF WORSHIP IN NEW ENGLAND .- At the general Convention of the Congregationalists of Vermont, some facts were strongly set forth. The account in the N. Y. Observer says:-" The report on the neglect of public worship in the State, was the most startling document presented during the meeting, and seemed to elicit the greatest interest. The number of individuals and families not connected with any religious society, and seldom or never seen in any house of worship on the Sabbath, is large and almost beyond belief. The report will probably be published, and then we shall have the statistics, which are not given here, lest there should be some error in the statement. In this respect, however, it must not be inferred that Vermont is widely different from the other New England States. In them all there is a large portion of the population having no real connexion with religious society and taking no part in public worship on the Sabbath.

LORD NAPIER AND THE SLAVE TRADE.-We learn from Washington that Lord Napier is urging on the Government to send more vessels of war to the Coast of Africa, to assist in suppressing the slave trade. By the Ashburton treaty America agreed to maintain eighty guns there, whereas she has now only sixty-three. It appears that the Secretary of the Navy has not the vessels to spare, owing to our miserably small naval force having more demands upon it than it is capable of meeting. But if this were not the case, we think the Navy might be better employed than in any such foolish, ineffectual service; and the best plan would be to terminate the treaty, and withdraw all our ships from the African Coast, seeing that they never prevented the traffic, and seeing that the British and French governments are openly sanctioning the worst kind of slave trade under the name of "free emigration." The demand of the British Minister under the circumstances shows a diplomatic coolness of "cheek" worthy of the reputation of Lord Napier .- N. Y. Citizen.

THE EQUALITY OF THE RACES .- If there is one thing more than another, not a party question, in this country—one thing about which there can truly be said to be little or no real division among our fellow citizens-it is that the negro shall not be elevated to political or social equality with the white. Refine the point as you may, reason it as you may, talk of the aphorism that "all men are created equal," yet, at the base of society, in our country at least, this sentiment is to be found full of vitality. The very abolitionist who is fond of dilating on the subject of negro wrongs, is often the first to revolt from association with the negro. We do not write to supply reasons for this feeling—prejudice, if you please— nor yet to prove, as we believe, that it is right. Suffice it to say that it exists; that it is incorporated with the whole frame work and substance of every class and condition of white men; and that every effort to show that it does not exist, only adds a new evidence to the truth of this assertion. In the free States, the negro is shut out from communion with the white. The most violent fanatic, who shouts himself hoarse over the wrongs of the colored man, refuses to marry him to his daughter; and the most liberal lady of the new school of spiritual free love, recoils from the advances of her dark-skinned admirer. They are proscribed everywhere by an instinctive and ineradicable repugnance; at the playhouse—in the Church of God—by bed and by board -in the coach and the car-on the high-way and the by-way. It is unnecessary that we should show that they are of an inferior race, with this living and constant protest against them before our eyes. They are as utterly shut out from contact and intercourse with the master race in the free States as their brothers are, the slaves of the South. The last proof is the most positive. - The Press.

WHY DON'T HUSBANDS WRITE WHEN AWAY FROM HOME ?- A few days ago, a man returned to Lowell. after a four years' absence in Australia, and found his wife married again, and with a child by her second husband. The wife justifies her second marriage on the ground of the supposed death of her first husband, to whom, now that he has made his appearance she is ready to return. The second husband has taken possession of the babe, and the other parties will take legal proceedings for its recovery .-Boston Daily Courier, Aug. 20.

THE OLDEST MAN .- A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Elwood, K. T., says: One who lives on his claim near the edge of this city is perhaps, the oldest man in America. He is Mr. James O'Toole. He was born in the county of Donegal, in the north of Ireland, somewhere about the year 1730. He was an old man in 1798, when, becoming implicated with Lord Fitzgerald, he fled his country, to seek freedom in our then young Re-public. His life has been checkered with many changes. He has been tossed about among various scenes and by many diverse circumstances. He moved to St. Louis 30 years ago, and established a brewery there. He moved to the Platte Purchase in 1838 and lived in Buchanan county, near Bloomington, until two years ago, when he came to Kansas and made a pre-emption, and he can now walk eight or ten miles with ease, to visit his friends or attend to his business. affairs. He says his age is about 125 years.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

VERY dispiriting are the tidings brought to us by the America, from Liverpool the 15th instant First we hear of the failure, for the present at least, of the attempt to unite the two Continents by means of the Electric Telegraph. On the morning of the 11th inst., when about 335 miles from the Irish coast, the cable parted, and the steamers had to put back, with about 2,000 miles of cable still on board. A conference was immediately held in London to decide whether the attempt should be renewed this season; or whether, considering the lateness of the season, it would not be more prudent to wait till next year. The result of the deliberations has not trans-

.The domestic news is unimportant. James Spollen had been tried at Dublin for, and acquitted of, the murder of Mr. Little.

From India, the news is most gloomy. It is now certain that up to the 29th of June last, Delhi was still held by the insurgents, and that the disaffection was spreading. The atrocities perpetrated by the revolted troops upon our unfortunate countrywomen who had the misfortune to fall into their hands, and the barbarities exercised against even the little children of Europeans, have excited strong feelings of indignation throughout the British Empire. It is impossible to enter into details; suffice it to say, that the savage brutality of the insurgent Sepoys towards their captives, has never been surpassed; and that it would be difficult to find a parallel to it in the annals of the most barbarous tribes. The accounts given in the public journals make one shudder, and forcibly recall the cruelties perperrated by the Orangemen of Ireland upon their Catholic neighbors during the unfortunate rebellion of '98. When we say that the conduct of the Sepoys has been more fiendish even, than was that of the Orangemen at the disastrous enoch above mentioned, our readers, such of them at least as are acquainted with the history of Ireland, and the means by which the Irish Catholics were goaded into rebellion, will be able to form some idea of the nature of the atrocities perpetrated by the Sepoys in 1857.

We have nothing new to report from the Continent. It would seem as if, discouraged by their late abortive attempt, the revolutionary cutthroats of Europe were inclined to wait for a more convenient season. Louis Nanoleon, after a short visit to the Queen, had returned to Paris.

The case of Mrs. Cunningham and her "blessed baby," is still the great topic of conversation in New York. The last act of this amusing d ama was played out on Monday last, in the Surrogate Court at New York; when it was decided that the alleged marriage of Mrs. Cunningham with the deceased, Dr. Burdell, was a hoax.

THE ostrich for want of better food will, it is said, endeavor to satisfy its hunger by swallowing indiscriminately pine knots, paving stones, or pig-iron. Whether it succeeds in converting them into wholesome food, is a question which we leave to physiologists to determine. This interesting biped is sometimes brought to our mind by the indiscriminating voracity of some of our anti-Catholic journalists, who gobble up, without scruple, anything and everything which can, in any way, be supposed to minister to their appetite for No-Popery calumnies; without stopson. Suadet vesana fames.

We have just been reading an effusion of the speaking of the late meeting of the American Association in this city, and the fact that our its proceedings - endeavors to "improve the occasion," by speaking of "the blighting effects of Romish domination upon the progress of science." 'Tis no use to reason with such people, or point out to them the fact, that Catholic nations have ever taken the lead in science; that the Catholic Governments of Austria and France contribute more liberally than any others to the encouragement of every species of scientific investigation; or that Italy has furnished, proportionably to its population, a far greater number of men illustrious in science during the last century, than has any other country. It is useless, we say, to

Catholic Clergy, who are at this moment training at their own expense Professors in the first schools of France for the University of Laval .-But it is well to remind the scribbler of the Banner, that these Professors, and their masters speak only the language of Cuvier, of Arago, and of Dumas; and that for this very reason, they are as much excluded from a participation in the proceedings of the "American Association," as the savants of France would be from that kindred organization, the "British Association for the Advancement of Science"-in whose annual meetings the science of France is but rarely represented.

Our French Colleges and Universities contain among their Professors many who, from their attainments in physical and natural science, not less than in those "abstract sciences" of which the Banner ignorantly prates, are qualified to take a place with the foremost of the American savants: but they are, for the most part, acquainted with English only through the medium of books, and are utterly unable to join in the discussions of an English-speaking body like the American Association. The familiar use of English among the French population is chiefly confined to the mercantile and professional classes, who are not in this country, at least, and indeed cannot be, remarkable as cultivators of the liberal sciences. Most of them have to work bard for their bread, and have little time to devote to science.

But the Banner proceeds :-

"Upper Canada is largely represented at the Convention by men who occupy a prominent position in its deliberations. We mention this to show that not withstanding the accusations brought against our School system by the people of the Eastern Province, we have scholars among us, who are able to discuss the abstrusest scientific problems of the day, in the presence of the most distinguished Professors and Doctors of the world."

We cannot let such a false assumption pass unnoticed. Upper Canada certainly sent four eminent men, members of the Toronto University; two of whom-Professors Wilson and Chapman -took a prominent part in the meeting; but these four are all natives of Great Britain, and have received their education in its ancient Universities; -- institutions which adhere to the old traditions of centuries, and repudiate as heartily as we do, the new-fangled school system of Ryerson & Co. So much for Upper Canada and its representatives at the American Association.

As for Lower Canada, we find among those who took part in the meeting, the names of Sir W. Logan, Dawson, Hunt, Smallwood, and Guerin; the last gentleman is, it happens, an Irish Catholic. Of the others, only Sir William Logan is Canadian by birth, and he, as well as Dawson, claims Edinburgh as his alma mater; while Messrs. Hunt and Smallwood are equally from foreign schools. We mention these things not to disparage U. Canada; but to show that the boast of the Banner about native Canadian science in the Association is certainly an error, if not worse.

But to return to our contemporary's reflections upon "ignorance and Popery." We have no design to waste time upon him; but simply to remark that the Catholic Church was most ably represented in the late meeting of the Association. All the world knows, or should know, that the last President of the Association-Professor James Hall, of Albany, who delivered the annual address this year, and who is universally regarded as the first geologist of the United States -is a Catholic; that the same communion claims the celebrated linguist and ethnologist- Haldeman-as one of its members; and that Mr. Hunt, whose geological and chemical investigations, in connection with the Canadian survey, gained the unanimous approbation of the assembled magnates of the scientific world, is himself

Thus the truth of the matter is-that, in proportion to their numbers on this Continent, the Catholics were well represented in the late meeting of the Association-that, if French Canadians took no part in the proceedings, it was because those proceedings were carried on in the English language; over which few Frenchmen have obtained such a complete mastery as to be able to carry on therein a scientific discussion; ping to inquire whether it will prove food or poil and that the boast of the Banner about the Upper Canada school system, is simply what here in Lower Canada is termed expressively " de la Hamilton Banner, in which the editor-after blague;" since of the gentlemen from Upper Canada who took any part in the discussions of the Association, there was not one, we believe, who French Canadian compatriots took no part in had been trained in any of the educational institutions of that section of the Province. When the "common schools" of Upper Canada shall have turned out such men as a Logan, a Wilson, a Hall, or a Haldeman, then, but not before, may the Banner boast of its educational system; and even then it will, if prudent, refrain from provoking any comparison betwixt the Common schools of the Upper Province and the Catholic Colleges of Lower Canada.

CANT AND OBSCENITY .- The Commercial Advertiser has a spicy article upon the mock modesty of the day; that particular species of monoint them to the noble institutions of learning desty which, having long ago been banished from in Lower Canada, established, not by the State, the heart, has taken refuge upon the lips. The persecuting the Irish Catholic clergy, in the per- of humiliation to her enemies. Amen.

but by the personal efforts and sacrifices of the castigation which our cotemporary inflicts upon this mock modesty in the person of the editor of the Montreal Witness, is, we must confess, as well administered, as it is richly deserved.

But why travel so far from home as New York and the United States in search of instances, when they are to be found in Canada, and at our own doors? The infamous Mde. R-, of New York, and the vile journals which give circulation to her infamous advertisements, are, no doubt, worthy of all reprobation—but why pass over in silence the equally filthy announcements with which the columns of our leading Protestant journals in Upper Canada are constantly polluted? If, for instance, the Commercial Advertiser will but take up the Hamilton Weekly Banner-one of the most zealous organs of Protestantism in the Province-he will find in its columns the advertisements of a fellow called Davis, a resident of the City of Hamilton, couched in almost the very words, and published evidently with precisely the same intent, as are the advertisements of the infamous Made. R-, of New York, to which he alludes, and which he very justly condemns. Indeed, if the advertisements of the Hamilton Banner may be taken as affording any clue to the tastes, wants, and habits of those amongst whom they circulate, and by whom the Banner is supported, the crime of childmurder is as common in Upper Canada, as it is in the United States; and here also, as well as in the model republic, are there to be found medical men who, to the disgrace of their profession be it said, find it more profitable to destroy life than to prolong it. In proof of our assertion, we refer the Commercial Advertiser to the eighth column of the fourth page of the Hamilton Weekly Banner, in the hopes that he will be as swift to denounce the unblushing rascality of the editor of the last named journal, as he has been to unmask the hypocrisy, and to expose the cant of the Montreal Witness.

This question of obscene advertisements is no ' sectarian" question; nor is it one in which the Catholic alone is interested. It concerns, not merely one particular denomination of Christians but is of vital importance to all, as affecting the interests of society, and the honor of our country. To wage war with immorality, and obscenity, to invoke the aid of the law against the vendor or circulator of moral poison, is a duty obligatory upon every honest citizen; in which we are all interested-not as Papists, or Anglicans, or Presbyterians, but as fathers, and as husbands. Whatever differences there may be betwixt us upon other points, on questions of dogma, church discipline, and in the supernatural order generally, we would fain hope that in the natural order no such great differences obtain as to prevent us from cordially uniting against the violators of the precepts of the moral law. That every man who sells, or gives his aid to the sale or circulation of obscene books is such an offender, every one must admit. Why then should not Catholics and Protestants unite to put down an offence which cries to heaven for vengeance, and which is fast undermining the health and morals of the rising generation

There are laws we believe in existence whereby such beastly offenders against morality and decency as the editor of the Hamilton Banner, can be reached and punished; why then are they not enforced? Is it because our moral standard has fallen so low, that, like our Yankee neighbors, we have become callous? that impurity and child-murder are no longer looked upon by us with horror ?- and that chastity is no longer valued? This we should be loathe to believe; and yet it is hard to reconcile our toleration of immoral journals, and the obscene advertisements of the Hamilton Banner, with the existence amongst us of a very correct or delicate moral sense; or to understand how professing Christians can admit within their doors, publications whose pages, are, like those of the Hamilton Banner, constantly covered with filth which would provoke disgust even amongst the inmates of a well regulated brothel.

The Montreal press is, to its credit be it spoken, pure in this respect; why then should it not lend its powerful aid to discountenance the daily increasing evil of which we complain? The venality of Ministers, the political profligacy of members of Parliament, have on many an occasion elicited the censures of that press, and furnished a never ending theme for its invectives against corruption, and dishonesty in high-places. Would to God that our cotemporaries would reserve a little of their indignation, and direct a portion of their eloquence against those still more dangerous criminals who are carrying on a foul though lucrative traffic, not in railroad shares, but in obscene publications; and who for the sake of an infamous profit, consent to become the agents for circulating the moral abominations of the filthy quack, amongst our sons and

ENGLISH AND IRISH ELECTIONS .- Unwarned by repeated failures, and the disgrace of reiterated discomfitures, the Palmerston Ministry. in obedience to the clamors of Exeter Hall, and with the view of conciliating the No-Popery

sons of those priests who, at the last election gave offence by their public denunciation of perjury, and "pledge-breaking," by Members of Parliament. Those priests, it would seem, have had the audacity to lay down the doctrines-hateful in Protestant ears—that the citizen is responsible to God, rather than to his landlord, for the manner in which he exercises his political rights; and that to vote against the dictates of conscience. is a moral offence which, if unrepented of, and unatoned for, will be visited with the same punishment in another world, as any other offence against God's holy laws. In fact, some of the Irish Clergy have gone so far as to proclaim God as the absolute Governor of the universe; and to assert the duty of the elector to consult His honor and the good of His Church, rather than the welfare of a Ministry, in their choice of a representative in Parliament. This, of course, in the eyes of our Political Dogberrys, is "flat burglary as ever was committed."

Foremost, as usual, in his rabid abuse of priests and voters, stands the Times, who can scarce find words strong enough to express his disgust at the refractory behaviour of the Irish Papists. Surely, he argues, after three centuries of flaying, they should be reconciled to the process, and should, at least, abstain from any unpleasant writhings whilst the skin is being scientifically torn from off their backs, according to Act of Parliament. "Down, wantons, down"-sings out the Times, rapping them over their heads, and abusing them for a parcel of discontented blackguards who won't take their torture quietly. The Times is especially indignant with the priests, who encourage the people in their contumacy.

And all Exeter Hall is aroused, and from a thousand tubs emits an infinite quantity of stinking breath, in token of its disapprobation of the interference of the Minister of Christ in things secular. This, according to the approved Whig theology, is the devil's world; wherefore, when the Popish priest bids the elector to remember God, and to vote with the fear of the Lord before his eyes, the Government Protestant feels startled by such novel doctrines; and insists that "a should not think of God;" and that "there is no need for the elector to trouble himself with any such thoughts." And indeed, the less an elector troubles himself about God, the more likely is he to be a supporter of the Palmerston Ministry, and to vote for its "Divorce Bill."

By way however of enlightening the Popish savages, the Times funnily contrasts an English, with an Irish election. "The sin of the English voter is peaceful corruption; of the Irish, party rage." The "genuine features of an English disputed election, are drinking and bribing;" of an Irish election, fighting, and a kind of "sacred fury," according to the Times. The Englishman "soaks," and coolly calculating his price, and the market value of a vote, deliberately sells himself to the highest bidder, and for a "con-sider-a-tion," swallows any amount of oaths that may be tendered him. Venality, an utter disregard of truth, are the besetting sins of the Englishman; an aptitude for fighting, is the characteristic weakness of the Irishman. The vices of of Baines, and another expert swindler well the latter are the effects of a hot head; the sins of the other are the unmistakeable proofs of a

There is however this to be said for the Irishman, which, if it does not justify, still to a great degree palliates his electioneering combativeness. If he is too apt to resort to violence, it is because violence; and if he is too apt to appeal to force, it is because brute force has always been employed against him. With all his faults however, it would appear from the disclosures made during the late election contests in the House of Commons, that the fighting Irishman is infinitely the superior of the "soaking," venal, and perjured " free and independent" Anglo-Saxon. Fair treatment, kind usage, and experience of its impolicy, will, in time, do much towards diminishing the proneness of the Irish elector to break his opponent's head; but to raise the other from the filthy slough in which, pig like, he delights to "soak" and wallow-to cure him of his propensity for falsehood and greedy bankering after dishonest gains-would seem as impossible, as it would be to wash a blackamoor white.

That the Irish elector is not altogether the sottish mercenary creature that the Times represents the English elector to be-that "low soaking corruption" is not the "genuine feature" of an Irish, as it is of an English election-is owing to the fact, that in the former the voice of the priest is still heard, reminding the voter of his duty towards God, and the danger of neglecting that duty upon any pretence whatsoever; and it is this salutary interference that it is now proposed to punish, and against which fresh penal laws are invoked by the English Protestant press! The issue of the coming struggle will be watched with interest by all the friends of Ireland; and though no doubt every effort will be made by false swearing, jury-packing, and those other artifices with which Irish Governments are familiar, to procure a verdict against the priests, we confidently expect that that issue will be a fresh press, are again about to try the experiment of cause of triumph to the Church, another cause

EVANGELICAL ETHICS: Lord Campbell has. as our readers are aware, introduced a Bill for rendering illegal the keeping for sale, distribution, or lending for hire, of obscene books and prints. In this the Montreal Witness pretends to find a justification of a law to prevent the sale of wine or alcholic liquors; for he calls Lord Campbell's Bill "an application of the Maine Law."

We cite this merely as an instance of the moral confusion that evangelical Protestantism, engenders amongst its unhappy victims. The prohibition of the sale of obscene books and prints -things essentially evil, always and under every conceivable circumstance—is for sooth, the same in principle as would be the prohibition of the sale of wine, and every alcholic beverage-things not essentially evil, and of which the use is lawful to the Christian man. Consequently, in the eves of the evangelical editor of the Montreal Witness, the sale, and therefore the use of wine. &c., &c., are as evil as the sale or reading of obscene books: or to state the proposition in another form, according to the ethics of the Montreal Witness, there is no more harm in selling or reading an obscene book, than there is in selling or drinking a glass of wine. This is the logical deduction from his premise, that Lord Campbell's Bill is but "an application of the Maine Law."

But what, if our contemporary's novel system be correct, must we think of Christ? He, if the Bible be true, used wine Himself, and enjoined its use to His Apostles; if He did not sell. He at least made wine, and encouraged its circulation among the guests at a feast. But if there be no essential moral difference betwixt the sale and distribution of obscene books, and the sale or circulation of alcholic beverages, then was our Lord Himself, a gross and habitual violator of the moral law. He must have been, not only the friend of publicans and sinners, but a profane person Himself, and a sinner of the blackest hue. Such is the inevitable deduction from the principles laid down by the Montreal Wit-

FRAUDS IN THE CROWN LAND'S DEPART-MENT .- Every day brings to light some fresh piece of rascality and swindling in our public offices; indeed, so common are fraud and dishonesty amongst Canadian Statesmen and legislators, that it would almost seem as if certain moral qualifications, which in England would speedily consign their possessor to the hulks. were in Canada, indispensably requisite on the part of the aspirant for a government situation. In the "Old World," they send their knaves to the Penitentiaries; in Canada, we make Ministers of them, and provide them with seats in Parliament.

It is in the "Crown Land's Department" that the latest discovery has been made, of which we glean the following particulars.

Complaints have been for some time rife that persons who had paid their money for land, and held receipts, could not get their patents. M. Cauchon's attention having been directed to this, it was shortly ascertained that a fellow of the name known as a Mr. Shortis, had for a series of years been in the habit of stealing the public funds of the Crown Land's Department, and of using them for their own profit. Instead however of handing these rogues over to the first policeman, M. Cauchon took it upon himself, it would seem, to hush up the business, upon conhe has himself long been the victim of Orange dition of these two knaves, Baines and Shortis, disgorging a portion of their plunder-amounting to, it is said, about thirty thousand pounds. That M. Cauchon had any pecuniary interest in the matter, no one of course suspects; but what a state must our public service be in, when a Minister is found bargaining with swindlers, and entering into engagements with them for compounding a felony!

It is also said that these fellows, Baines and Shortis, have played their cards so cleverly that they will remain in possession of a great portion of their fraudulently obtained wealth, in spite of their contract with M. Cauchon; and that the public will, in consequence, be the sufferer to the extent of nearly the whole sum above mentioned. Thus is it that with us, rich knaves not only go "unwhipt of justice," but prosper; whilst the poor petty larceny devil, who, to find food for a starving wife or child, steals a loaf of bread—but, as no powerful friend in the Cabinet—is sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary. Truly this is an age of moral progress.

LOLA MONTEZ.—We believe that we are fully warranted in stating that there is no truthwhatever in the report that the notorious Lola has been invited to Montreal to deliver a courseof lectures-against Popery, in general, and the immoral tendencies of Nunneries in particularbefore the French Canadian Missionary Society. Neither do we believe that the Trustees of the Zion Church, Beaver Hall, have kindly consented to place their pulpit at her disposal during her visit. Such an offer, even if made, would not we think be accepted by Lola Montez, who has too much pride to condescend to lecture in such a place; and would hardly demean herself so far as to occupy a pulpit previously defiled by a dirty fellow like Gavazzi. Lola Montez is a woman of taste, avoids low places, and diligently eschews low society.

IRISH MORALITY .- During the debates in the House of Commons on the Divorce, or " License-to-Commit-Adultery-Bill," Mr. Napier observed that he thought such an indulgence, however, acceptable it might prove to the people of England and Scotland, would be but little appreciated in Ireland. Though in long practice in that country, " he had never"-said the hon. gentleman-" been engaged in a crim. con. case himself, and had never heard of one when he was on circuit." This is owing, perhaps, to the fact, that the Irish, being for the most part sunk in Romish darkness, are thereby debarred the enjoyment of those "Gospel privileges" which are abundantly vouchsafed to the "Saints," whose eyes have been opened. It would seem indeed as if there was a connection, like that of cause and effect, betwixt evangelical Protestantism and adultery; so constantly is the latter found to increase where the former is in the ascendancy. In support of this assertion, it is sufficient to compare the matrimonial statistics of evangelical Scotland with those of England. In the former country, with a population not much exceeding oneeighth of that of England, the annual average of divorces is upwards of seventeen; whilst in England, there has hitherto been seldom more than one divorce a-year. In evangelical Scotland therefore there are, in proportion to its population, about one hundred and thirty-six times as many divorces as there are in England, where the old Catholic theory of marriage has hitherto retained a firmer hold over the minds of the people; restricting their licentiousness, and to a considerable extent, modifying their legislation. With the introduction however of the new law, which is being carried by a great majority through the House of Commons, we may expect a corresponding change for the worse in the morals of the people of England; and that they will rapidly subside to the moral level of the more corrupt, because more thoroughly Protestantized, inhabitants of Sweden, Prussia, and the United States. whose sexual unions have, in a number of instances, long ceased to be "marriages," in the Christian sense of the word, or one whit more respectable than are those contracted by the lower orders of animals. This should not excite surprise, seeing that it is indelibly recorded in the pages of history, that the Protestant Reformation of the XVI century had its rise in carnal lust; and that the chief object of its promoters was to get rid of the restraints which Popery had imposed upon the indulgence of their animal pas-

"My TRIP TO FRANCE." By the Rev. J. P. Donelan. New York: E. Dunigan, & Bro-

Of our modern books of travels, written in the English language, the majority are unfit for the use of Catholics, being for the most part written by the enemies of their religion, and filled with the most outrageous calumnies against Popery and Popish countries. Such a work, therefore, as this, from the pen of a Catholic priest, who, in a pleasant but unpretending style, relates what he himself saw and heard during a trip to Europe, is a valuable addition to our Catholic literature.

"LITTLE FLOWERS OF PIETY." Selected from approved sources: with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York. New York: E. Dunigan, & Brother.

We have here in a neat little volume, a choice collection of prayers and devotional exercises approved of by the highest ecclesiastical authority.

THE SECOND PSALM, AND THE REVOLT OF THE SEPOYS .- The Montreal Witness is of opinion that "in this Indian insurrection"-"a fearful passage of the second Psalm seems to be fulfilled." The East India Company-according to our evangelical and spiritually gifted cotemporary-instead of minding its own business" has from the first plotted against the Lord," and set its face like a flint, against the Rev. Mr. Styles. Tracts and sermons, found no favor in Leadenhall Street; cant was at a discount, and for spiritual religion there was no demand.-Wherefore, argues our cotemporary—" He that sits in heaven holds all these miserable schemes of man's policy in derision, by permitting a greased cartridge to raise that very revolt"which is so plainly foretold in the second Psalm.

If, on the one hand, the Witness attributes the revolt to the unholy opposition of the East India Company to the Missionaries, and their "plotting against the Lord," the Times finds the causes thereof in the too great facilities afforded to these same Missionaries, to their wives, and their little ones, to interfere with, and insult the religious feelings of the native races. "There is no reason to doubt," says the Times, "that facture excepting the shafts and cranks belonging the pretexts alleged for the mutiny were among to the machinery, the latter having been made in the principal causes of disaffection. The proselytising zeal of some officers, and of many English ladies, confirmed the suspicions which were sedulously diffused by the native journals." This is the Times' theory; and if not quite so scriptural, is at least as plausible as that which our Montreal cotemporary, contrives to squeeze out of the second Psalm.

To Correspondents. - If " X." will favor us with his name, and the means of verifying his assertions, we shall be most happy to avail ourany action upon an anonymous communication. | ket.

FIRE AT DOUGLAS' MILLS.—In reply to several very anxious inquiries, we have only to repeat what we have already stated, that the result of the investigation into the origin of the fire at Douglas' Mills on the night of the 13th ult., has not been published; and that as yet, nothing has transpired to give the slightest warrant for the assertion that the fire was the work of incendiaries, with the design of attracting the firemen to Griffintown and of there assaulting

Why the evidence given on this investigation has not been made public, why no official report of the proceedings has as yet been published, are questions which we cannot answer; though it certainly does seem to us passing strange, that on a subject in which the public-to say nothing of the Insurance Offices-are so deeply interested, so much mystery should be observed, and that the result of an investigation thereinto should be so carefully suppressed. Some privileged individuals have been favored, or pretend to have been favored, with a sight of the evidence given upon the occasion; but the public are still left in complete darkness as to the origin of the fire, and the reason, if any there be, for suspecting it to be the work of an incendiary.

That incendiarism is a crime too common. here as elsewhere, must we fear be admitted; and therefore it would be imprudent to state positively that the fire on the night of the 13th ult., was the result of an accident. It may have been the work of an incendiary; it is positively stated that it was so, by several of our city papers; but, even granting that such was the case, there is nothing to show by whom, or with what purpose—whether with the design of provoking a collision with the firemen, or of defrauding the "Insurance Companies"—the crime was committed. Strange rumors are indeed in circulation, but of these we think it improper to take notice; and before expressing any opinion of our own upon the subject, shall wait patiently for the publication of the evidence.

A STRANGE JUMBLE.—The Church Journal, (Protestant) publishes the programme of the proceedings at a meeting of the Protestant Episcopalian sect in the Southern States. This tune it may be to be obliged to adminster them. A programme contains amongst other matter, " The One Hundredth Psalm," the " To Deum," the "Star Spangled Banner," the "Gloria in Excelsis," and "Hail Columbia." It is a marvel that the concoctors of this most heterogenerous programme forgot to include therein the "Veni Creator," and "Yankee Doodle."

"PRIVATE JUDGMENT" CONDEMNED .- Miss Beecher has published a new work entitled "Common Sense Applied to Religion." The Church Journal (Protestant) condemns it, as starting "on the false basis that every person is to be his own interpreter of the Revelations of God contained in the Bible, responsible only to a satisfactory reply, such is our intention in regard his Maker." Rather a strong condemnation this to the present charge against Dr. Ryerson. of the fundamental principle of Protestantism "the right of private judgment." We should be well pleased, however, to know what our cotemporary intends to put in its place.

The Toronto Catholic Citizen of the 20th publishes the names of the following ecclesiastics lately arrived in this Province and destined for the Dioceses of To ronto, London, and Hamilton :-

For the Diocese of Toronto, Rev. Mr. Lebaudy, Priest; Rev. Mr. Coyac, Subdeacon; Mr. Juhel, in minor orders; Mr. Gibbon, tonsured; Mr. O'Shea, layman. For the Diocese of London Rev. Mr. Frachon, Priest; Mr. Wasserau, in minor orders; Mr. Gerard, tonsured; Mr. Wagner, tonsured. For the Diocese of Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Funken, Priest; Rev. Mr. Laussier, Subdeacon; Mr. Glowaski, in minor

well deserved testimonial to two of our most sequently receive \$124, which allowing an average attendance of 40, gives \$62, or £15 10s., or £31 per enterprising, and respected fellow-citizens:-

"CANADIAN MANUFACTURES .- MESSRS. BARTLEY & DUNBAR .- The Windsor Herald of the 4th, gives a graphic account of the trial trip of the steamboat Union of that place—a vessel Canadian built, Canada manned, and Canada owned. It appears the trip was most successful, and that a commendable local pride was felt in the 'Union's' performance. Of the engines built by our enterprising fellowtownsmen, Messrs. Bartley & Dunbar, our Windsor contemporary says:—
"'The experiment was so satisfactory as to con-

vince all, (and several engineers were on board,) that the 'Union' has more power, and is probably capable of exhibiting greater speed, than any vessel now in existence on the lakes. What amount of pressure can be supplied we did not ascertain, but it is certain that she worked at less than a quarter of the power that can be applied. The revolutions were 251 per minute with a pressure of 23 pounds, and the half hour, at which she was timed when opposite Woodward Avenue, brought her within three quarters of a mile of Fighting Island, a distance of over eight miles.'

"On the return voyage, after the discussion of lunch, and when toasts and bumpers had become the order of the day, Sheriff McEwan proposed the health and prosperity of Messrs. Hunt & Knight, the contractors for building the boat, stating that a new era was dawning on Canada, and this vessel was a striking proof of the fact that the Province was day by day becoming more independent of external aid as everything in the boat was of Canadian manuto the machinery, the latter having been made in New York. This toast was followed by the healths of the various other parties connected with the build-ing and working of the 'Union,' among whom we have pleasure in finding the names of our fellowtownsmen Messrs. Bartley & Dunbar, the manufacturers of her powerful engines and boilers. Our Windsor cotemporary expresses regret at the absence of these gentlemen, but adds that it must be satis-factory to them when they learn that their work has

have been awarded to them had they been present. "We believe hitherto the engines used on the Upper Canada waters have been imported exclusively from the United States. It ought therefore, be a source of gratification to every Canadian to know that this Montreal firm is able to outbid and excel selves of his information. But we cannot take the foreign manufacturer, at least in our own mar-

elicited as much praise in their absence as could

The Caledonian Society holds its great annual meeting on Tuesday next at Guilbault's gardens; where, if the weather be fine, there will be a splendid exhibition of manly games and atheletic o'clock in the forenoon.

SCRIPTURE AND LOTTERIES. (From the Mirrickville Chronicle.)

Our respected representatives in Parliament last year decreed that on and after the 1st of January, 1857, all lotteries would be deemed illegal, and persons advertising them in any way should suffer divers penalties. Is the Government aware that tons of Companies, over the length and breadth of Canada, through the medium of the Post Office Department? These inflamatory and pernicious broadsides, are to golden harvest for the swindlers who issue them, as we have reason to believe there is scarcely a village in Canada, which does not possess several deluded lottery ticket buyers. Our agricultural contemporary; the Ohio Farmer, administers a well-merited castigation to all engaged in so villainous a busi-

"The extent to which these swindling establishments prosper, may be inferred from the many papers which the business supports. We have five papers now lying on our table, four of which are printed in Cleveland. How far we may rely on the word of their publishers as to the number circulated per month, we cannot say; but if the number is one-fifth what they claim, the monthly issue exceeds 100,000 copies. Like the frogs of Egypt, they go up over the whole land to defile or corrupt it. There is not have seen. The paper is flimsy and dingy, the printing is done from type scraped from some old office. lottery schemes, are neither amusing or instructive. Indeed the whole sheet has an unclean, infectious

On looking at the editorials, we discover another proof of the characters of those who edit, and those who read them. The language is thickly larded with scripture phraseology: Whether we regard this profane use of the Bible as evidence of infidelity or typocrisy, it is equally significant as to the character of the lottery enterprise. It may be, that with the plan of robbing the community of their money, is combined the plan of robbing them of their religion, by defiling its fountains with loathsome assoformer days, these renegades indulged." [A vestige of Puritanism, no doubt.—Ed. T. W.]

CHARGE AGAINST DR. RYERSON .- We have no desire to engage in a contest with the Head of the Education Department. However we may object to the laws under which, or rather in spite of which, our separate school has an existence, we do not wish to fix their infamy upon the officials whose misforcircumstance, nevertheless, which appears to us to wear the appearance of gross partiality and intolerance, has come under our notice recently. It would in any case constitute a gross charge against the department of a public officer. But when it is perpetrated, as we believe it is, in utter defiance of, or in absence of any authority whatsoever from the law, it grounds of complaint. There are many considerations which may induce us to submit to the tyranny of an unjust law; but the case is altogether different when we are called upon to submit to the ty-ranny of a simple official of Government. Against the one we can only protest, until the dissolution of Parliament gives us an opportunity of exercising the elective franchise: against the other we can invoke a commission of inquiry, or if need be bring the case before the legal tribunal of the country. Failing In appropriating the money grants there are two

systems of division pursued by the authorities. According to that in use by the Chief Superintendent, the school money is donated to each municipality in proportion to the school population, judging from the best data. Having then received this sum, the Local Superintendent divides it amongst the schools in proportion to the average attendance. Now as this system (although greatly unjust towards the the separate schools we do not so much object to its continuance. But what we do object to is its non-extension to the separate schools. There the donation is from first to last according to average attendance! Thus by the fraud of the Education Department the Catholic schools are annually cheated out of one-third or one-half of the government money. The Separate School No. 1 of Markham and Vaughan, having about 50 pupils on the register, owing to various causes, has an average attendance of only 23. The amount of the grant in these townships is 92 cents per head to all children of school age. Two com-We clip from the New Era the following or in school population on the census, and they conannum to each school. Proceeding upon the same principle there are 80 children of school age belongto the Separate School section, which at 62 cents per head should bring a government grant of \$49 co, or £12 8s., or £24 16s. per annum. But instead of following this, his own method, in regard to one school as well as another, he applies altogether a different rule as regards the Catholic school. He must needs, although dividing the grant direct, do-nate, not according to school population, as he is required to do by law, especially by the XXXIV section of the school act; but according to the average attendance, which being only 23, the paltry sum of \$1426, (£3 11s. 4d.,) received, or \$35 34 for the half year less than the sum to which they are legally en-We understand it is the intention of the Trustees of this school to appeal to the laws, and to demand that this sum of money of which they stand defrauded by Dr. Ryerson shall be refunded. Can there not be some explanation given ?- Toronto Mir-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Nicolet, Rev. L. Laffeche, 12s 6d : Dundee, D. Mc-Rae, 12s 6d; Elgin, A. Dwyrc, 12s 6d; Vernonville, O: Leonard, 5s; St. Raphael, Very Rev. Mr. McDon-C. Leonard, 55; St. Rapines, very key. Mr. McDon-ald, £1; Rawdon, M. Rowan, 58; Roxburgh, W. Robertson, 10s; Norwood, T. Connors, 15s; St. Co-lumban, Rev. Mr. Falvey, 10s; do., J. Phelan, 10s. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—Mrs. Colfer, 15s; J. Sharples, 15s; C. Sharples, 15s; J. Nolan, Timber Tower, 15s; James Foley, 15s; B. Bennet, 12s 6d; G. Patience, 15s; D. Bogue, £1 17s 6d; The Estate of the late O. McKenna, 15s; D. McElheran, 15s; W. Johnson, 7s 6d; J. C. Nolan, 15s; W. Hanley, W. Johnson, 7s 6d; J. C. Nolan, 15s; W. Hanley, 15s; T. Delaney, 7s 6d; E. Cahill, 15s; Judge Duval, 15s; F. Driscoll, £1 5s; H. Martin, 15s; W. Hannon, 15s; J. Leonard, 15s.

Per Rev. J. B. Proulx, Oshawa—R. Lennon, 10s;

-J. Carolan, 10s; P. Reedy, 10s.

Per Mr. J. B. McCabe, Peterboro—J. Slattery, 5s;

Osinian 5s. B. Hamnon, 5s. W. Morgan, 5s. P.

J. Quinlan, 5s; P. Hammon, 5s; W. Morgan, 5s; P. Burns 5s; P. Kelly, 15s; M. Clancy, 5s
Per Hon. J. Davidson, Alnwick, N. B.,—Self, 12s
6d; Chatham, Rev. R. Veriker, 12s 6d; Bathurst, Read, 12s 6d; Launarez, W. Davidson, 12s 6d. Per Mr. J. Flanagan, Hamilton-T. Donovan, 53;

. Sullivan, 5s; F. Egan, 5s. Per Mr. W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—D. M'Dougald, 6s 3d. Per Mr. Monagan - Ottawa City, J. Conway,

RIOTS AT TORONTO.—Toronto has been distracted by some serious riots, springing it is said, from the hostility of the cabmen and carters, to the "Omnibus Company" lately established in without any loss of life. Several of the ringleaders have been arrested.

The Toronto Colonist, assigns the following grievances of which the Toronto cabmen and carters complain as the exciting cause of the late riots:—
"As we understand the matter, the company not employed by a merchant, to obtain goods on a written order, claiming the right to make the delivery through the medium of Hendrie and Shedden's carts, lottery sheets are distributed by American swindling but refuse to receive goods except the same parties are employed. A regulation of this kind is absurd and unjust; and however obnoxious the carters may have made themselves by their conduct here during be seen everywhere; and seldom fail of producing a the past week, there is no question at all that they have, under these circumstances, reasonable grounds for complaint, and ought to obtain relief."

> STATE OF THE STREETS-A BAD BUSINESS .- Mr. Carroll, Postmaster of the Tanneries, when returning to his home from the city, late on Saturday night, accompanied by his brother-in-law, their buggy disappeared in a deep cutting in St. Joseph, near Mountain Street, and the horse and both gentlemen were badly hurt. There was neither light nor cover to the immense hole into which they were precipitated, and out of which they, with much difficulty, rescued their horse. We understand these gentlemen are about to take legal proceedings against the Corporation for the danger sustained.—New Era.

ORANGEMEN IN THE HOUSE,-By a letter from Mr. the whole land to defile or corrupt it. There is not Ogle R. Gowan, in the Port Hope Guide, we learn a redeeming feature in any one of those that we that the following members of Parliament belong to the Orange body:—George Crawford, W. F. Powell, F. H. Burton, E. Larwill, John A. McDonald, B. R. The paragraphs, not directly connected with the Church, J. M. Ferres, Agar Yeilding, T. M. Daly, G. Lyon Fellows, Dr. Clark, John Supple, and George Benjamin.—New Era.

FROM TORONTO.-We learn that Lalor, the man arrested for the attempt to blow up the House of Pro-vidence has been discharged, the Magistrate believing that there was not sufficient evidence to justify his committal. Another warrant has been issued for a man named Falloon.—Montreal Herald.

Robbed.-On Sunday afternoon, a Mrs. Tansey, vho resides in Murray Street, Griffintown, was robbed of \$36, all in silver, by a man named Matthew Gibson, a shoemaker. It appears that she was out, and this ciations. Or, posibly, these scripture phrases are man, who is well acquainted with the premises, broke the remnants of the hypocritical cant, which, in into them. Some children who were about the preman, who is well acquainted with the premises, broke mises saw him commit the theft. He has decamped.

THE HARVEST .- The accounts of the harvest continue to be discouraging, but we are not inclined to believe that, so far as the weather is concerned, any injury has been done which a few fine days will not remedy. The spring crops are generally said to be good, although we learn that on the line of the Grand Trunk eastward there are large tracts in which the oats are laid flat, and the spring wheat looks thin and poor. In the same district there is a good deal of hay still in the field. It is a remarkable circumstance, that while in this country the harvest bas been so backward, and the weather so very cool, in England, on the contrary, the harvest has in some counties been a fortnight earlier than usual, with a degree of heat equalling that of the West Indies .-furnishes the advocates of equal justice with strong It also appears that while in this country there is reason to believe that the Wheat crop will be, both in quantity and quality, under an average, in England the yield per acre is remarkably large.—Toronto Co-

OFFENSIVE BREATH.-This is a most disgusting malady; many persons are not aware that their breath is bad, and it is a delicate subject to mention. One drop of the "Persian Balm" upon your tooth brush, night and morning, will insure your freedom from this offensive malady.

The Hamilton Banner says that the Solicitor-General West has paid Cayuga a visit lately, and is quite convinced that McHenry alius Townsend is Townsend and nobody else. He is also of opinion that no difficulty will be experienced, when the time for trial arrives, in proving his identity in a most satisfactory

LTNCH LAW-A BOY SHOT.—A young lad named John Horn, son of Mr. Alex. Horn, of Hopetown, Lanark, was shot on Monday evening last by one Matthew Baird, a farmer residing there. The facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain are these:-The people residing in the neighborhood felt scandalized, it is said, at the manner in which Baird had used his family, the details of which are too brutal and obscene to appear in print. One evening last Fall, a number of men, with faces blackened and otherwise disguised, repaired to Baird's house, seized and dragged him out rode him on a rail and gave him a coat of tar. For this outrage Baird lodged a complaint with the authorities here, and was taking measures to have several parties whom he suspected hauled up and prosecuted. On Monday evening last, a number of persons disguised as before, again went to Baird's house. He warned them not to enter, or he would shoot them. John Horn, however, went to the door, and from the nature of the wound, it would appear that he was stooping down, probably to reconnaitre, when Baird discharged a pistol at him; the ball struck him ont he chin, passed through the lower jaw, down the neck into the shoulder through the left lung, and lodged against the shoulder blade on the back. Horn immediately fell, when another lad jumped over him into the house. The parties inside then closed the door and attacked the intruder Those outside hearing the scuffile, broke open the door, entered the house, and a general mellec ensued, during which Baird received a severe beating, one of his boys was almost killed and a girl had her arm broken. The intruders then decamped carrying off their wounded companion. The medical men attending young Horn, state that he cannot recover, and will probably not live over a day or two. Baird is represented as a very violent character, and a terror to the neighborhood. Such are the facts of this melancholy affair so far as we have been able to learn. The fate of young Horn, cut off in the prime of life, should be a warning to young men to refrain from engaging in acts of law lessness and violence. No matter how bad a man Baird might be (and if reports are true he is unfit to run at large), still no one had a right to unlawfully enter his house or abuse him. If he committed acts of violence he should have been hauled up before the authorities and punished or bound over to keep the peace.—Bathurst Courier, Aug. 21st.

It will be fresh in the recollection of our readers that a short time ago Mr. George Nicols was convicted at the assizes of Brockville for perjury, in relation to disputes existing between himself and Mr. O. R. Gowan, for which Nicols was sentenced to three month's confinement. The chief witness against Nicols was a person named Tucker, who swore that on one occasion Nicols swore at the assizes that Tucker attempted to choke Nicols' son. It now appears that Nicols never was a witness on the trial at all, and that in point of fact it was Tucker who committed the perjury. A few days ago Nicols had Tucker arrested on the charge, and examined before a Brockville Bench of Magistrates, who, after hearing the evidence, committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the assizes .- Toronto Colonist.

Counterfeit Bills of the denomination of Ten's and Twenties of the Quebec Bank are in circulation. They are altered from Ones and well done. The genuine are a different plate. The counterfeit Tens have the numeral X instead of 10; and the lettering Twenty in the false Twenties, encroaches on the first letter of Currency" following.

THE TORONTO BANK ROBBERY .- The affair is a most painful one altogether, and it must be said of the opposition press that they have treated it with great. forbearance throughout. It must not thence be conthe "Omnibus Company" lately established in ceived that they will acquiesce in its being smother-that city. The military were called out, but ed without due investigation. As to Mr. Morrison's exercises. The festivities will commence at 10 fortunately the disturbances were put down alleged endorsation of Mr. McGaffey's notes, however imprudent the transaction might have been, the acts could in no shape be tortured into complicity in the robbery; we are glad, however, to see the allegation contradicted. The recommendation by Mr. McGaffey to Cummings to make "a great haul" and leave the country,—followed as it was by "a great haul" being made,—and the offer by Mr. Deputy Receiver only refuse to allow a carter, whether licensed or General Anderson of £250 to the same person, "to make a clean breast of it, and clear out," are acts of which the law should take cognizance; and certainly the head of the Department to which the last named individual appertains, should, so far as regards him, enquire into the transaction. And an equally important branch of the case on which & cloud, that there appears no indications of a desire to dissipate overhangs, is, what became of the money Cummings received from the Bank on the very eve of the rob-bery? To whom was it paid? Is the application of that money a part of the investigation that was conducted with closed doors? Is it true, that other names of considerable note or notoriety, that we have not yet heard mentioned, were implicated, so far at least as having received from this Bank de-faulter large sums of money gained at play, which they must have known could never have been honestly come by? In such a case, it is clear the receivers are as bad as the thief, and their names ought not to be concealed .- Argus.

> Cummings has been committed for trial on the charge of robbing the Bank of Upper Canada, but the Police Magistrate has consented to take moderate

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. August 25, 1857. s. d. Flour, per quintal 20 0 @ 21 Ostmeal. 19 0 @ 20 0 per minot Wheat, 80008 6 @ 2 Barley, 6 @ Buckwheat. Peas. 3 @ 5 8 0 @ 10 Potatoes, . per bag 9 @ 5 9 @ 8 Mutton, Lamb, Veal, 0 @ 12 Beef. 4 @ 0 9 9 @ 0 10 Cheese. G @ 0 8 Pork. 7 @ Butter, Fresh Butter, Salt 11@ Honey, 7300 0 83 Eggs, Fresh Pork, . per dozen 7100 0 8 0 @ 55 0 . per 100 lbs. 50 Ashes—Pots. Pearls, 42 0 @ 42

Birth.

At the Allumette Island, on the 17th instant, the wife of John Lynch, Esq., Crown Land Agent, of a

Died.

On the 23rd inst., Catherine M'Clusky, niece and adopted child of Mr. J. M'Clusky of this city, aged 3 years and 11 months.

On the 11th inst., of consumption, at his residence Emily, the Rev. John Burke, a pious, zealous, and efficient Priest, of the diocese of Kingston, aged 46 years. His attention to the duties of the ministry had gained for him love and respect; and his last remains were accompanied by a large concourse of people to the church of Emily, where they were interred, in presence of his neighboring Clergemen, and sorrowing congregation, whom he faithfully served, and who felt the lost of a good Priest, a fa-

ther, and a friend. Requiescut in pace. On the 19th inst., at Lorette, near Quebec, Hugh Murray, Esq. Mr. Murray was for many years a member of the City Council of Quebec; and latterly held the office of book-keeper to that body. May he

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE CLASSES of the JACQUES CARTIER NOR-MAL and MODEL SCHOOLS will be RE-OPENED on the 15th of SEPTEMBER next. Candidates for admission into the Normal School

are notified, that only seven purses now remain unawarded, with the exception of two, which will be retained for competition; the former will be granted according to the order of application.

No applications will be received after the first of

October next.

The Rev. Mr. Principal Veneau will attend at his office in the Jacques Cartier Normal School buildings every day, after the first of September next, from ten A.M., to 4 P.M, for the purpose of receiving appli-cations, and for the examination of Candidates. Aug. 27.

SAINT MAURICE IRON WARES. WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON THE WHARF,

ALONGSIDE SCHOONER, ON ACCOUNT OF J. W. LEAYCRAFT, ESQ.,

On THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th. An extensive and complete assortment of the

VERY SUPERIOR CHARCOAL-MADE IRON WARES, MANUFACTURED AT THE

SAINT MAURICE FORGES. From the Celebrated St. Maurice Ore, CONSISTING OF

Double, Single and Fancy Stoves, Grates, Pot Ash Kettles, Flat-Bottom and other Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Bakepans without feet, Tea Kettles, Stove Stands, Ash Pans, Iron Bedsteads, Plough Castings, Pipe Rings, Horseshoe and other Iron, Plough Moulds,

Plough Points, &c. &c.
Full particulars and terms, which will be liberal, will be given in a future advertisement. Sale at ONE o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU.

A LUXURY FOR "HOME."

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

No Traveller should be without this beautiful pre-paration; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and

use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet

Try this great "Home Luxury."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents);

Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Lane Rosneny.--

le hise of them it bon a FRANCE dutation ાંદે દેક કરાઈતે. d sansiffie Emperor and Empress, says the Times, torrespondent; will embark on Wednesday, the 5th inst. at Havre, for Osborne, where they will spend six or seven days. It is believed that this visit to Osborne will not be a mere exchange of compliments, but that during the Emperor's brief sojourn several weighty matters will be discussed between the two sovereigns and their respective ministers. Count Walewski will accompany the Emperor: Perhaps it is considered that the moment is come to place on a firmer footing than The Sultan, to conciliate the Ambassador, changed ever the Anglo French alliance. It may be his ministers. The present Cabinet, may, however, doubted whether any temptation would be strong enough to estrange the Emperor from the alliance'; but circumstances are too grave to permit even the appearance, I will not say of estrangement, but of doubt on that point. That Russian agency has, been busy in India is the opinion of men who are not accustomed to be led away by mere suspicion, but who profess to have good reasons for forming their conclusions. They now call to mind the dark hints of approaching danger to "one of the allies" expressed by Russian agents and spies in Paris towards the close of the Crimean campaign. These hints solution of the diplomatic disputes existing at Conwere not then clearly understood by the few whose ears they reached, or they passed unheeded. It would be curious to ascertain whether ed. It would be curious to ascertain whether counts of the recent voting in the Principalities.—the English government has any just grounds for This proposal was declined by M. Thouvenel, who believing that the action of Russia has been busy in India, particularly during the interval between the fall of Sebastopol and the Persian war.

Not least in significance among the political notes of the week is the official "Act of Accusation" which has just been published by the French Government in the case of the Italian conspirators against the life of the Emperor .-Among the facts set forth, and apparently proved, in this document, are the following: -That Mazzini, Mazzarenti, Campanella, and two Englishmen-Sir James Stanisield, a brewer in London, and one Mr. Stalford-have suborned assassins in the taverns of London, supplied them with money and arms, and sent them to France to lie in wait for the Emperor's life. The document's opening words are somewhat ominous :-- "London is the chosen dwelling-place of the demagogues who are the most compromised." The English journals can make nothing of this awkward State paper, but by charging, by implication, forgery and falsehood on the French Executive. - Weekly Register.

Eugene Sue, the author of abominable French novels, died at Annecy, in Savoy, on Monday, 3rd inst.

PORTUGAL.

A great sensation had been caused at Oporto by the discovery of extensive frauds in the wine trade. It appears that mixtures to represent port wine are manufactured in England and Hamburg, and sent out in ships to Oporto, when by means of falsified certificates the mixtures are imported into England as port wine. About pears to hold its own elsewhere The telegraphic three thousand pipes of these mixtures are now in London. Ten pipes of the mixtures have been seized by the customs at Oporto on board a ship from England. The captain declared he had the pipes on board merely to give the wine the benefit of a sea voyage. The mixture has been tested, and found to be a composition of bad alcohol, molasses, and the essence of tar.— The Portugese authorities refuse to give up the ten pipes. There can be no doubt but that they would have been imported into England and sold as the veritable production of the Douro shipped at Oporto.

ITALY.

ROME.—Letters from Rome of the 27th July mention that the return of the Holy Father is fixed for the 5th of September. The municipality are preparing a suitable reception for His Holiness, who has lately telegraphed for six of the Cardinals to come to Bologna to assist with those already near his sacred person at the Consistory to be held on the 3rd of August. Their Eminences were to leave Rome on the 28th ult. Cardinal Patrizzi, Grand Vicar to His Holiness, and who, it will be remembered, visited Paris on the occasion of the Christening of the Imperial Prince, is of the number. It is expected that soon after the return of the Holy Father to Rome, the monumental column of the Immaculate conception will be inaugurated and solemnly

blessed. It is very nearly completed.

Naples, July 30.—The incident of the search which was made on board the Corinthian steamer, without any previous application for the continues to be much talked of here. Whether any notice of it will be taken by the powers at home remains to be seen, but it has undoubtedly given rise to much animadversion in the mercantile world, and awakened the surprise of diplomatists. I believe that a remonstrance has been sent in to this Government, though, as far as I can ascertain, without eliciting any answer .-Times' Correspondent.

RUSSIA.

Russian Intrigues .- The following is an extract from a letter dated Calcutta, June 12th, and published in the Pays, French government paper:- "Much has been said here, and no doubt much has reached Europe, respecting Russian influence; I will not repeat all the stories current. I was paying a visit some evenings ago at the house of a wealthy merchant, who teels very uneasy at the present situation of affairs.-Among the persons assembled to take tea was a Russian officer, with whom I had a conversation, which left me under the impression that if Russia was not precisely assisting in the movement she at least sees it with pleasure, and is preparing to take advantage of it. No doubt this is no new idea, but I believe the officer to whom I allude did not tell me all he knew. I wished to see him again yesterday, and I called at his house. I was told that he had quitted Calcutta, and that he had taken towards Bissempoor. This circumstance confirmed me in my opinion 1 had formed of Russia. Bissempoor is on a direct road to Delhi. Is it to Delhi that M. Kotz-is going? I leave you a clear field for your supposi-

by the Governor-General gives a contradiction to the report that intrigue excited the revolt: only were present, the health of the Great Mogul was received with frantic applause.

We have news from Turkey, not only of a change of Ministry, put pointing to an impending rupture between France and that Power. M. de Thouvenel, the French Ambassador, had, it appears, received orders to break off diplomatic relations with the Porte if the Moldavian elections were not set aside. be considered a transitory one, and Mustapha Pasha, the new Vizier, will in all probability again be very soon superseded by Redschid Pasha. M. de Thouvenel is, however, however, not content, and the latest advices state that he had taken down his flag, and was threatening to leave Constantinople, in com-pany with the Russian Ambassador. To the side of France adhere not only Russia but Prussia and (tu quoque Brute!) Sardinia. These four powers have, it is said, decided upon a strong identical protest to be presented to the Sultan, and there is no doubt they will support the position taken by M. Thouvenel. The Morning Post's language on the attidude assumed by France savours but little of the entente cordiale "The change of Ministry has not yet led 'to any stantinople. The New Cabinet has offered to summon to Constantinople the Kaimacans of Wallachia and Moldavia, to hear from their own lips their achaughtily termed it "un refus derisoire" of his demand. The Ambassador of England and the Austrian Internuncio take totally opposite views, and deplore this rough treatment of the Porte, which is calculated in its effect to injure the best interests and to compromise the stability of the Ottoman Empire; whilst in its overbearing and rude hostility, it out-Menschikoffs Menschikoff:

PERSIA.

There are again rumors that the Persian government will not order the evacuation of Herat. The Homeward Mail remarks that it has reason to believe the statement to be true, and that it arises from the intelligence of our Indian trouble having reached the Persian government. It is said that a messenger has been despatched by Mr. Murray, and has reached Trebizond, who will convey to our government a distinct intimation that the terms of the late treaty as regards Herat have no chance of being fulfilled.

SIEGE OF DELHI.-Delhi is still in the possession of the insurgents. According to the latest authentic accounts, which were to the 16th of June, General Sir H. Barnard was waiting for reinforcements. Rumors of the capture of the city had indeed been communicated on two occasions to the Bombay Government by their agent at Indore, but these rumors were not confirmed. The Bengal army appears to be now little more than a name. No confidence is put in it. Except at Benares, however, the Sikh regiments have remained faithful, and their religious antagonism to Brahminism may be the means of keeping them so. The Ghoorkas, too, appear to be loyal.— The Madras and Bombay armies evince no disposition to mutiny. The native states enclaves in these presidencies do not, however, seem to be perfectly tranquil. There has been an uneasy flutter both in the Nizam's dominions and at Sattarah. Though Delhi is still unreduced, the Anglo-Indian Government apcommunication of Lucknow and Cawapore with Calcutta has been re-established. Three steamers with troops had reached Benares, where the insurrection had been put down. In short, the work of restoring order has been fairly begun, and if the home government and the local authorities in India are true to themselves, British ascendancy will again

be re-established.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS ABOLISHED IN INDIA .- Repressive measures against the freedom of newspapers, English as well as vernacular, would seem to have been one of the earliest measures with which the Central Government of India met the alarm of mutiny. The Central Star, a Lucknow journal, had taken the part of the exiled family, and had denounced the new censorship, of which it consequently became the first victim. A similar fate we should imagine to await the Pursee Reformer, a Bombay vernacular paper, which has published what the Government organs characterise as "a tissue of treason and blasphemy." The following is a specimen:
"O Lord, the English have now seen a specimen of thy power! To-day they were in a state of high command, to-morrow they wrapped themselves in blood, and began to fly. Notwithstanding that their forces were about three lacs strong in India, they began to yield up life like cowards. Forgetting their palanquins and carrriages, they fled to the jungles without either boots or hats. Leaving their houses, they asked shelter from the meanest of men; and abandoning their power, they fell into the hands of marauders...... O Englishmen, you little dreamt that the present King would ever mount the throne of Delhi, with all the pomp of Nadir Shah, Baber, or Tamerlane !" Such taunts at such a time may be hard to bear

but to abolish on account of them freedom of the Press, does seem like burning down one's house to free it of vermin. The Parsee scribe might surely have been left to the operation of the law-courts. i his outpourings were deemed worthy of notice at all. From these doings of their Indian Government consent or presence of any British authority, in the latter half of the nineteenth century, Englishmen might learn not to rail too vehemently against Continental Governments, when they are compelled, by the duty of self-preservation, to restrain the license of a Press hostile not only to their Governments and to their very lives. No such urgent reasons existed for the coercion of the Press in India as exist on the Continent of Europe. The Governor who does this is one who owes his Peerage and dig-nity to a Free Press. "It is the breath of our life—without it we die," was the watchword of those who raised his father to the highest post an English commoner can hold. We blame not Lord Canning, but we claim his justification in a far stronger sense for the Sovereigns of Italy, Austria, and France, in the restrictions they see fit to impose for the protection of their Governments and the maintenance of order in their dominions .- Weekly Register.

There has just been published an appendix to the papers relative to the mutinies in the East Indies, an abstract of which has already appeared. The papers in this appendix consist of certain "enclosures" referred to in the despatches previously noticed, including reports from the authorities, &c., on the prejudices and teelings of the Sepoys about the greased cartridges, and a report of the Special Court of Inquiry assembled at Barrackpore on the 6th of February last. It appears from these papers that the Sepoys, according to the "conviction" of Major-General Hearsey, have been "tampered with by designing villains" when on duty in Fort William and Calcutta, it having been frequently noticed by old military residents at the station that, after frequent absences on such detached duty, many of them returned to their lines " with strange ideas and unsettled minds." Who these "designing villains" are, or were, we are not informed.

the Canton river :- The first expedition consisted of with boats from the Sybille, Hornet, Fury, Raieigh, by making it synonymous with those crimes of wrong selves up, one as rajah and the other two as naibs,

Le Pays says that the official document issued Tribune, and Inflexible—the whole under, command of Commodore Elliot, wThe fleet of junks, some five miles up Escape Creek, numbered about forty, an-chored in line across the passage. The expedition On the other hand, Le Presse states that, at | a | entered the Greek at day light on Monday, the 25th; grand dinner at Ems, at which Russian Boyards and the fire from the Hong Kong, Starling, and Bus-grand dinner at Ems, at which Russian Boyards and the fire from the Hong Kong, Starling, and Bus-grand dinner at Ems, at which the Great Mo- tard, soon drove the junks from their anchorage. The boats then pushed on in pursuit; and kept up the chase, making captures of junks as they passed, for ten or twelve miles, to Tseen-Tsune, where they found and-destroyed the lorcha Anonyma. Altogether twenty seven junks were taken-large vessels pulling forty oars, and armed each with a 32-pounder and some lighter pieces-ten of which were made prizes of, and the rest destroyed.1 The second expedition of 20 boats took place on the 27th of May, up the Saw-shee Creek, and found the junks at Tugkun, about ten miles up the Oreek. The Chinese were quite taken by surprise, and at first offered very little resistance, though supported by a small fort on the bank. But the Oreck was lined with houses, on both sides, whence a close and deadly fire was openened by the braves. These were speedily, however, driven from the houses and forts by the marines, but not until many of our poor fellows had fallen. The junks taken on this occasion including the Chinese commander's, were all destroyed. The third expedition was against the Flatshan fleet, on Monday, the 1st of June: The approach from Blenheim Passage towards the nearest detachment of junks visible was commanded by an old fort, which has been recently armed and repaired. This was stormed about daybreak by a party under Commodore Elliot, accompanied by Sir Michael Seymour himself, at whom the defenders are said to have pitched cold shot as he came under the walls. Different divisions of boats, in the meantime, under the command of Commodore Keppel and other officers, pushed up the stream at a number of junks lying about the confluence of the Fatshan branch, with a creek to the south, or on the left hand, so to speak, in rear of the fort. Up this branch subsequently advanced Commodore Elliot upon some, junks, the crews of which stood with unusual coolness till he was within short range. They then fired and fled, attacked and pursued by the marines, who had descended from the fort taken in the first instance. Commodore Keppel meanwhile had pushed along with his boats, dashing at a fleet which, it would almost seem, had escaped the attention of the rest of our force. A tremendous fire was opened on him, at the sound of which the Hong Kong, and, at an interval of some distance, the Starling gunboat, moved up to support him. Before they could reach him-indeed we believe the Hong Kong ran aground—the commodore's gallant little boat squadron had suffered severely. On approaching the outer and lesser of two islands below Fatshan, he found the passage to the southward barred, and attempting to pass by the northward, received the fire of twenty junks in position. He had fallen back on the Hong Kong when the alarm was given that the junks were in motion, that is to say retiring; and being now reinforced by the arrival of some more boats, Commodore Keppel chased the enemy not only up, but into Fatshan, capturing four or five of the junks that were attempting to escape by the creek or channel which divides Fatshan. The Fatshan braves turned out waving flags, &c., and met with a warm reception from our seamen and marines. Some papers seized show the junk fleet to have been that commanded by Su-Hoi, but a few years ago a policeman runner in Canton. In the rebel rising of 1854-55 he came into notice as a brave, or head of braves; was transferred to a regular force, and has been very recently promoted to be a shau pe., equal rank to a lieutenant of our navy.

Lord Elgin and the Hongkong Merchants.—Lord

Elgin's arrival at Hongkong has been signalised by an address from the mercantile community of that colony. Though many of them heavy sufferers by the "Canton difficulty," they deprecate any settlement which shall stop short of a complete humilia-tion of the Cantonese." Any compromise "which shall fail to teach them a wholesome respect for the obligations of their own government in its relations with independent powers, and a more hospitable reception of the foreigner who resorts to their shores for the peaceable purposes of trade, will only result in further suffering to themselves and further disastrous interruption to us."

AUSTRALIA.

CONVENT IN MELBOURNE .- Those heroines of charity, the Sisters of Mercy, are among us at last; and scarcely have they set their foot in Victoria ere there appears in the public journals an announcement of their intention to establish within the convent walls a system of superior education for the benefit of the lic family in the colony but will rejoice on hearing this news. At present there are but three sisters in Nicholson-street: but as soon as others shall have arrived, they will I understand, seek to do good in other spheres of usefulness besides that of education, and take the destitute sick, the homeless female, and the deserted orphan under their tender care. - Melbourne Catholic Chronicle.

MILITARY VENGEANCE IN INDIA.

The attention of the country is concentrated with eager anxiety on the news, which is so slow in coming, of our military operations against the Indian mutineers. And this anxiety would be fully justified, though it should exceed, as it evidently does, that which was manifested during the most critical periods of the Crimean campaign. The stake to be played out is not only the possession of an empire, but the existence of Great Britain as a first-rate power. To lose India would be the inevitable forfeiture of that high position. When we lost America a century ago, we were at the very same time compensating ourselves by our conquests in Asia, and a few years later the glory we gained under Nelson and Wellington wiped out the memory of Bunker's Hill. But whether in the event of new disasters any such splendid retrievals may be afforded us is altogether doubtful. The time is pregnant with hazards that may try the courage of the bravest and the conduct of the ablest. And yet it is not the merely strategic view of the present event that seems to us to offer the gravest reflections. Such an army as we are even now able to send must unquestionably in the end, and probably without much delay. quell those mutinous Sepoys whom we have indeed instructed in the use of and furnished with our weapons, but who have neither able generals, nor a base of operations, nor that morale which is indispensible to cope with any European force. There may be some months of desultory warfare, but the idea of any protracted or successful resistance must be wholly visionary. The insurgents must by this time be convinced of the hopelessness of their cause, now that they find no native prince putting himself at their head, no movement of the population in their favour, and no corresponding mutiny in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. The ire of Great Britain is thoroughly aroused, by a provocation as stinging as ever a great nation received. Her power will be fully exerted for reconquest and for vengeance; and we repeat that, so far as human calculations go, the result cannot be doubtful. We may then, even at this early period in the

tragic history, extend our speculations a step beyond the actual struggle. The insurrection we will suppose to be put down: "Order reigns at Delhi" has been telegraphed by the victorious General. Will our conduct throughout the struggle have been such as to husband our success; to consolidate our empire; to establish it in the minds of men as wise, merciful, and just? or, will the blind fury of rerenge have impelled us to acts that will have left a The China Mail, of June 4, gives the following silent hatred deep in the hearts of our subjugated summary of the attack upon the Mandarin fleets in foc? Shall we add one more to those barriers with which Christian power in contact with Pagans has the steam tenders Hong Kong and Sir Charles For- but too often obstructed the way of their conver-

and cruelty, from which its mission was to free Fire at Boughas

The accounts we have read this week are not re-assuring to those who hoped otherwise: to those who locked on the part of British power for an exhibition ing news from Mirzapore; the letter of our informant of clemency no less magnanimous, than politic, best cause it most surely indicates the calm conscious George Tucker, against the village of Gawrah, has been most successful. He and the deputy magistrate with 50 Senova of the 47th Rogiment arrived. appreciation of the urgency, the almost duty of a trate, with 50; Sepoys of the 47th Regiment, arrived signal revenge. The treacherous massacres of our at the village early yesterday morning. The steamer countrymen, the torturings, the burnings, the unspoken treatment of our country women, such, that after it their murder seems a positive mercy in comparison— 1912 300

_"Words that should be howld out in the desert air Where hearing should not catch them."

These are things to set every Briton athirst for the uxury of but one sweep of sword or thrust of bayonet on the miscreant perpetrators. But this though a human feeling, is of those which civilisation, and still more, Christianity, corrects. Had we at this moment Delhi in our power, girdling, within its lofty bastions, the dusky human wolves who have wrought us so much ill, dare we, as many are now clamouring for, vote its surrender to indiscriminate pillage, massacre, and the license of our loyal, inuriated soldiery?

Dare we, in the spirit of the Times invoke the reretribution to come, as come it surely will, when the puppet King of Delhi is taken or slain, when the streets of his capital are choked with dead, and every English bayonet is bent and bloody with the strife, and read the ghastly tale of the atrocities perpetrated in the sack of the captured town, and rejoice that our murdered countrymen and countrywomen are fully if fearfully avenged?

Dare we confound in one common vengeance the guilty and the innocent, those who slew, and tortured, and violated, with those who succoured and protected (as many did) our countrymen so far as they were able, those who, although natives, have been ruined (as many have) by their fidelity to our cause. Now is the time, now, when we are under the greatest possible temptation to blind revengeto show that we are civilised and Christain: to prove to the Asiatics that we can act with justice under the most grievous irritation, by separating the guilty from the innocent, and wherever stern necessity will permit, by exercising clemency even towards the

Alas, we have little hope that such will be the line of conduct pursued. Official dispatches have as yet told us but little of what has been done with the unfortunate prisoners that have already fallen into the power of our soldiers. Private letters, however, published in the daily papers this week, amply sup-ply the deficiency. We confess to having perused with deep pain the recital of details where British officers and their men figure as the wholesale executioners in cold blood of men untried, or tried with but the brief mockery of a drum-head court martial law. Nor are the victims those against whom any acts of violence are even alleged. Oude, the scene of our latest-aggression, was, we were at first in-formed, free from disaffection. By the next arrival with little or no information as to intermediate events, we have the British commander there, "the gallant and able Sir Henry Lawrence," represented as "grimly busy hanging the mutineers at Lucknow, with loaded field-pieces and lighted portfires on either side the scaffold," while we were at the same time bidden "to hope that there is no truth in the report that he has been forced to abandon the capital and to fall back upon Cawnpore." Another letter from Calcutta confirms the above. "Sir H. Lawrence is hanging the fellows at Lucknow as fast as From Peshawur a letter, dated June 14th, and beginning "We have had no outbreak here,"concludes with details so horrific that we should hesitate, but for the necessity of our argument, to pre-sent them to our readers. Having stated that thirteen or fourteen Sepoys had been hung without trial, the letter goes on to say-

Some of the 200 prisoners of the 55th have been ried, and we blew 40 of them away from our guns in the presence of the whole force three days ago, a fearful but necessary example, which has struck ter-ror into their souls. Three sides of a square were formed, 10 guns pointed outwards, the sentence of the court was read, a prisoner bound to each gun, the signal given, and the salvo fired. Such a scene I hope never again to witness—human trunks, heads legs, arms, &c., flying about in all directions. All met their fate with firmness but two, who would not be tied up; so to save time they were dropped to the ground and their brains blown out by musketry. Trials are going on, and the mutineers will never rget the shawur. It business to contrast or compare with scenes elsewhere. I trust and believe we have done what duty

Another letter dated Ferozopore, June 13th, describes a similar transaction. Two of the mutineers | fine moonlight to such weather as this!" suffered by hanging, one having just had his arm amputated :-

"When taken to the gallows, they ascended the ladder with firm steps, and never betrayed any emotions of fear. On gaining the platform they adjusted their nooses with their own hands; their eyes then were bandaged, and their arms pinioned. Another second, and they were launched into eternity. Death was instantaneous with one, but the one-armed culprit lingered out for a considerable time, as the knot slipped under his chin. The hangman had to re-adjust the knot, and giving him another drop, the throes of the body ceased, and the vital spark soon became extinct. Ten other mutineers were led away to the artillery guns; but while their irons were being struck off, some cried out, "Do not sacrifice the innocent for the guilty." Two others, "Hold your snivelling-die men and not cowards; you defended your religion, why then do you crave your lives? Sahibs! they are not Sahibs, they are dogs. Some more began to upraid their commanding officer. He released the Havildar Major, who was the chief of the rebels." The ten men were fastened to the muzzles of the ten guns which were charged with blank cartridge. The commanding officer directed port-fires to be lit. "Ready!" "Fire!" and the drams was played out. The scene and stench were overpowering; I felt myself terribly convulsed, and could observe that the numerous native spectators were awe-stricken, that they not only trembled like aspen leaves, but also changed into unnatural hues. recaution was not taken to remove the sponge-andload men from near the muzzles of the guns; the consequence was, that they were greatly bespattered with blood, and one man in particular received a stunning blow from a shivered arm."

Apart from all moral or humane grounds, we strongly question the policy of these and such like proceedings. Even in martial law some proportion should be kept between guilt and punishment. What could we have done worse to the blackest of the ruffians at Delhi? But at Peshawur there had been 'no outbreak." The whole offence of the sufferers was an attempt at desertion; the force having been previously disarmed. Similar tragedies have been enacted at Lahore, Mooltan, and other places.— British supremacy has inaugurated a reign of terror. The entire native press is silenced. The Legislative Council have given summary powers to the local authorities to execute all deserters. Another correspondent writes:

We hung two Sepoys the night before last. This part of the country is kept in perfect order, but every one now knows he will be hung for one word of

From Allahabad we read :-

"Later accounts up to the 15th report all well at Allahabad on that day. A Sikh Sepoy has been murdered in the town. The regiment was let loose on the place and thoroughly avenged itself. On the 15th, at Baroul, half way between Allahabad and

were seized by a detachment of the Madras Fusileers, brought dato Gopeegunge, and hanged. The bridge of boats at Allahahad is in our hands, and defended by five guns. We have received the following cheerat the village early yesterday morning. The steamer with 100 Europeans had not reached the Ghat, but was in sight. The villagers, on seeing our small force, assembled to the number of some 3,000. In the meantime the steamer anchored and landed the English bulldogs, who, to a man, without orders, rushed at the insurgents, fired into them, and killed 30 or 40; the rest took to their heels. The village which was quite descried, was burnt to the ground. In the Madras Examiner, June 27, we read—
"Martial law is being dealt out with a vengeance.

The troops in Bolundshuhur wherever they find the Telegraph wire cut, set fire to the village and hang the leading men."

Wrongly or rightly conceived, our character stands worse before the Native mind than it once did. As the Indian correspondent of another daily London journal writes :--

"The fact is, that the bad faith of the British Government, as evinced in the cases of Oude, Tangore, Nugpore, Sattara, the Carnatic, &c., is one great cause of the mutinies. At Neemuch the English officers exclaimed to the Sepoys, "Wretches, are you not faithful to your salt?" The reply was, "You devils, what faith did you keep at Oude?" This is from an officer who was present. Lord Dalhousie has much to answer for. He has shaken the British Government to its foundations, and turned loyal Sepoys into bloody assassins. He is rewarded by £5,000 a year. These are not merely my own views; they are those of the most experienced men in India

And we have it on the authority of the Times Calcutta correspondent that the Sepoy is not chargeable with all the atrocities at Delhi. We read on Monday

"But I do not suppose all the atrocities were pernetrated by the Sepoys; I imagine they were committed by the scum of the carth, that never comes forth but on such occasions of murder and rapine, whose existence most people are ignorant of. The Sepoys, I suspect, were giving their attention to the plunder that was to be picked up. Around about Meerut and Delhi there are two or three peculiar castes or tribes, something similar to our gipsies. only holding human life at less value, and who have now on the first opportunity broken out and have been guilty of all kinds of depredations."

We earnestly hope that the progress of events, and especially the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell on the scene of action, may infuse a magnanimous spirit into our India councils. May the war we are now entering on present no unfavorable contrast to our Crimean struggle. In it Christian men, forced without malice or revenge, to the decision of physical force, fought indeed, and exhibited innumerable proofs of manly prowess, but with fewer instances of mere bloodthirsty ferocity than in any campaign on record. In this, though it partake more the character of a servile war, may no more hasty and illadvised severities, the product of fear and weakness, sully our British name, and leave a curse rankling against us in the minds of Pagan and Mahometan! -Weekly Register.

A HORRIBLE GHOST ADVENTURE.

A CAPITAL STORY.

My uncle Beagly, who commenced his commercial career very early in the present century as a bag-man, will tell stories. Among them he tells his single ghost story, as follows:—
"One fine autumn evening, about forty years ago,

I was travelling on horse-back from Shrewsberry to Chester, I felt tolerably tired, and was beginning to look out for some snug wayside inn where I might pass the night, when a sudden and violent thunder storm came on. My horse, terrified by the lightning fairly took the bridle between his teeth and started off with me at full gallop through the lanes and cross roads, until at length I managed to pull him up just near the door of a neat looking country inn.

"Well," thought I, "there was wit in your madness, old boy, since it brought us to this comfortable

And, alighting, I gave him in charge to the stout farmer's boy, who acted as hostler.—The inn kitchen which was also the guestroom, was large, clean, neat, and comfortable-very like the pleasant hostelry described by Izaak Walton. There were several travellers already in the room, probably like myself, driven there for shelter, and they were all warming themselves by the blazing fire, while waiting for supper, I joined the party.

Witches and ghosts prefer for their sabbath a

These words were uttered in a solemn tone, and with strange emphasis by one of the company. He was a tall, dark looking man, and I had set him down in my mind as a travelling merchant and pedlar. My next neighbour was a gay, well looking, fashionably dressed young man, who, bursting into a peal of laughter, said :

"You must know the manners and customs of ghosts pretty well to be able to tell that they dislike getting wet or muddy."

The first speaker, giving him a dark fierce look. said:

"Young man, speak not so lightly of things above your comprehension." "Do you mean to imply that there are such things

as ghosts?"
"Perhaps there are, if you had the courage to look at them." The young man stood up, flushed with anger. But

presently resuming his seat, he said calmly—
"That taunt should cost you dear, if it were not such a foolish one." "A foolish one," exclaimed the merchant, throwing on the table a heavy leathern purse; "there are

fifty guineas. I am content to lose them, if, before the hour is ended, I do not succeed in showing you, who are so obstinately prejudiced, the form of any of your deceased friends, and, if, after you have recognised him, you will allow him to kiss your lips. We all looked at each other, but my young neigh-

bor, still in the same mocking manner replied:
"You will do that, will you?"
"Yes," said the other, "I will stake these fifty gui-

neas, on condition that you will pay a similar sum if vou lose."

After a pause the young man said, gaily:
"Fifty guineas, my worthy sorcerer, are more than
poor college sizar ever possessed; but here are five which, if you are satisfied, I shall be most willing to

wager?"
The other took up his purse, saying in a contemptuous tone: "Young gentleman, you want to draw back."

"I draw back?" exclaimed the student-" Well if I had fifty guineas you would see whether I wish to draw back."

"Here," said I, "are four guineas which I will stake on your wager." No sooner had I made this proposition than the

rest of the company, attracted by the singularity of the affair, came forward to lay down the money; and in a minute or two the fifty guineas were subscribed. We selected for the purpose a small summer house in the garden, perfectly isolated, and having no means of exit but a window and a door, which we carefully fastened, after placing the young man within. We put writing materials on a small table in the summer house, and took away the candles. We remained outside with the pedlar among us In a low solemn voice he began to chaunt the following lines:

And the stormy surf? The phantom pale sees his blackened foot, On the fresh green turf."

"What riseth slow from the ocean caves,

Then raising his voice solemnly, heldaid ! Zai I A was drowned three years ago off, the coast of South America; what do you see?"

"I see," replied the student, "a white light arising near the window, but it has no form; it is like an un-

ertain cloud."
We—the spectators—remained profoundly silent.
"Are you afraid?" asked the merchant in 'a loud certain cloud."

voice "I am not," replied the student firmly After a few moment's silence the pedlar stamped three times on the ground, and sang:
And the phantom white, whose clay cold face

Was once so fair, Dried with his shroud his chilling vest

And his sea-tossed hair. "You, who would see revealed the mysteries of the tomb, what do you see now?"

The student answered in a calm voice, but like

that of a man describing things as they passed

"I see the cloud taking the form of a phantom; its head is covering with a long veil—it stands

" Are you afraid?"

"I am not." We looked at each other in horror-struck silence while the merchant raising his arms above his head, chanted in a sepulchral voice:

And the phantom said, as he rose from the wave, He shall know me in sooth!

will go to my friend gay, smiling, and fond, As in our first youth!

"What do you see ?" said he. "I see the phantom advance, he lifts his veil-'tis

Francis Villiers!—his signature!"
"Are you afraid?" A fearful moment of silence ensued; then the student replied, but in an altered voice :

"I am not!" With strange and antic gestures the merchant then

And the phantom said to the mocking seer, I come from the South:

Put thy hand on my hand, thy heart to my heart, Thy mouth to my mouth.

"What do you see?" "He comes—he approaches me—he pursues me he is stretching out his arms—he will have me! Help! help!—save me!"
"Are you afraid now?" the merchant asked in a mocking tone.

A piercing cry, and then a stifled groan were the folly reply to this terrible question.
"Help that rash youth," said the merchant bitterly. "I have, I think, won the wager; but it is

A piercing cry, and then a stifled groan were the folly reply to this terrible question.

If "Help that rash youth," said the merchant bitally. "I have, I think, won the wager; but it is fighticient for me to have given him a lesson. Let think keep his money and be wiser for the future." He walked rapidly away. We opened the door of the summer house, and found the student in convulsons. A paper, signed "Francis Villiers," was on the table. As soon as the student's senses were re-gord he asked vehemently where was the vile sorher who had thus subjected him to such a horrible deal—he would kill him. He sought him through-nt in vain; then, with the speed of a madman, he ashed off across the fields in pursuit of him—and e never saw either of them again. That, children, the ghost story.

"And how is it, uncle, that after that you don't lieve in ghosts?" said I, the first time I heard it. "Because, my boy," replied my uncle, "neither the student nor the merchant ever returned; and the forty-five guineas, belonging to me and the other rarellers, continued equally invisible. These two windlers carried them off after having acted a rce, which we, like ninnies believed to be real.

"You are from the country, are you not, sir?" sked a dandy bookseller of a homely-dressed waker, who had given him some trouble.
"Yea."

"Well, here's an essay on the Rearing of calves." "That," replied the Quaker as he turned to leave he store, "thee had better present to thy mother."

WORMS! WORMS!

A great many learned treatises have been writen, explaining the origin of, and classifying the forms generated in the human system. Scarcely by topic of medical science has elicited more acute bservation and profound research; and yet physiians are very much divided in opinion on the subect. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a choice of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the visest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. MLane's Verifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. is the much sought after specific, and has already superseded all pther worm medicines, its efficacy being universally

pither worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

AFPurchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'-LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGE, 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, Whole-cele Agents for Montreal.

WANTED,

N School District No 3, in the Parish of St. Alphonse, County of Joliette, a FEMALE TEACHER (having a Diploma) competent to teach French and

Applications addressed to the undersigned, will be punctually attended to.

LUKE CORCORAN, Sec. Tre. of School Commissioners. St. Alphonse, 15th August, 1857.

MONTREAL

CATHOLIC MODEL SCHOOL,

19 and 21 Cote Street.

THE DUTIES of the above establishment will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, 13th instant, at nine

A thorough course of instruction is imparted in his institution in English, French, Commercial and athematical Education, on very Moderate Terms. Persons wishing to see the Principal are requested o call between 4 and 5 o'clock, p. m.
W. DORAN, Principal.



HE CHARITABLE RELIEF COMMITTEE of the r. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will meet every THURS-AY from 7 to 9 o'clock in the Sr. PATRICK'S FALL, Place D'Armes, for the purpose of affording elief to all worthy applicants for the same. August 6.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT LONGUEUIL.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL of the SISTERS of the HOLY NAMES of JESUS and MARY, at Longueuil, will RE-OPEN on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Longueuil, 14th August, 1857.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER Co., NEW YORK.

STUDIES will be RESUMED in this Institution on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d. R. I. TELLIER, S. J., Prest.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF DENIS LENIHAN, who is said to be residing in Upper Canada. He is a native of the Parish of Tulia, county Clare, Ireland. Any tidings respecting him, directed to the office of this paper, will be gratefully received by his nephew,

JAMES LENIHAM.

EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his AFTERNOON CLASSES are now open for the reception of Medical, Law, and Commercial Students. A special hour is set apart for the instruction of young gentlemen desirous of entering the Army.

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