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dition of nature, and made to approach to that

pure matter into the region of spirit, exhibits to state, in which the whole of man, with his forces

REV. DR. CAHILL

one Commandment! and where salvation can be ON THE NEW DIVORCE BILL. All those who are acquainted with the past history of Protestantism will not be surprised at any modern additional changes which the ecuminical British Parliament may now, or at any future time, introduce, in reference to the Ten Commandments of God, the precepts of the New Law, and the ordinances, the customs, and the discipline of Christian antiquity. It is not for the purpose of awakening any bitter animosities, or exciting any hostile feelings, that these remarks are made in the opening part of my present letter: no, it is to demonstrate, that the English Parliament are every day digging a mine beneath the constitution and the throne, by framing laws which ignore the Scriptures, and which let lose an unbridled immorality to give a more extended license to the already swollen crimes of England. And when once the public assent is combined in anger against admitted immoral or bad legislation, there is but a very small space, a very slender partition indeed between this public anger combination of mind, and the universal public will, to rebel against the legislators themselves. A river muddy at the source cannot send clear water through the surrounding territory: and if the people become poisoned from the infliction of clearly immoral laws, the unhealthy future state of the nation must be ascribed to the Government who have themselves diseased the constitution at its very spring .-Time will tell. The people of Ireland have long learned from painful experience, with what an easy undisturbed conscience the English Senate have heretofore broken, over and over again, the commands of God and man in their regard : and nation which has first imbibed its deadly poison. hence, as they are quite familiar from the old Irish records with the infraction of the Fourth, the Fifth, the Seventh, the Eighth, the Ninth and the Tenth of the old Ten Commandments given to Moses on the Mount, they cannot be

ture fulfills its duty to the God of Moses. The Bill under consideration should be called "the Easement Profligate Bill," enabling all the vagabonds of Great Britain to get rid of old wives, and successively to marry a second, a third, a fourth, or any suitable number of future

astonished in the present year of England's rule

at any modification, alteration, change, or appli-

cation which these rulers may please to make on the old Six Commandment of the Decalogue.—

But there is one point on which the Irish Catho-

lic is exceedingly astounded-namely, when he

has read on one hand how Jehovah's dread pres-

ence on Sinai was announced amidst the accumulated flashes of the lightning and the tumultuous

war of the thunder; and how Moses received

the tables of the Law, while earth and mountains

trembled, and men fainted away with fear. And

having thus seen the circumstances of solemn

awe in which these Commandments were given

to the world, what must be our feelings when we

behold these laws altered, mutilated, ignored, in

a gilded room at St. Stephen's, by a set of Eng-

lish gentlemen, after dinner, amidst the cheers of

one party, the indifference of a second, and the

loud laughter of a third. Look on that picture.

and look on this, and see if the British Legisla-

Parliamentary companions. And the salutary enactment involves an extended clause, by which not only Dukes of the blood Royal, all the gradations of the Nobility. all Admirals, and Naval officers, all Generals and Military men, all the English Aristocracy, may take advantage of this law: but its wise, wholesome, and moral provisions include all glory of Great Britain, the liberty of the Bible: the profession of the pure work of God: the mark of the true Church: and the very types on earth of the blessed in Heaven! Well may the Catholics of Ireland laugh at Protestantism when this Bill shall have been passed. It should be printed before the preface in all our Catholic books to show the character of the law-Church: its provisions will bring more converts to Catholicity than Thomas a Kempsis: all moral men cand all honorable women will quit a communion where crime is protected, where adultery is rewarded, and where an old wife can be skilfully put aside, and then changed for a new one-like an old watch put out of repair. Doctor Whately comay now marry as many couples as he please, orthe Lord Chancellor can, under given provisions of the new Bill, unmarry them all. The Bishop can make them all happy in half an hour: the Chancellor can change their joys into tears in a week. Saint Patrick's Church and the Four Courts now show the light and shade of Protestant matrimony, and hence our Metropolitan and our Supreme Judge are the two poles of the Orthodox Church!! After this consummation, Souperism will flourish in Kilkenny and the Coombe, and the Irish must be anxious to join a congregation where the Decalogue is made shorter by

obtained by the new change into a Nomologue! One reads with great pain the astounding diversity of opinion, on this point, of the Protestant Bench in the House of Lords: one party asserting one set of principles, while some others maintain the very contrary. At every step we proceed in the Ecclesiastical history of their doctrines we find the Protestant Church literally gone to pieces: they are now divided even on the Inspiration, the Translation, and the meaning of the Bible; and thus the country is paying eight and a halt millions pounds sterling annually to sustain an institution in which there is no common faith, and which is passing almost daily in a rapid progressive movement towards the final termination of all Protestantism—namely, the mournful bourne of irrecoverable Deism. More strange still, the Episcopal Bench were not unanimous about the Scripture on the point at 1ssue: and one of them stated "no matter what might be the conscientious opinions of their church on the provisions of the Bill, this conscience should always yield to the imperative supre-macy of the legislature!" a decision well worthy of Cranmer, and of the first lawn Bishops of Elizabeth! I am enabled to prove from the incontestible facts of history, that there never was committed a crime which the predecessors of that legislature have not committed towards Ireland and now at the end of centuries to hear one of their bishops make this Legislature into the infallible guide of faith and morals, is an additional proof, if such were necessary, that the cancer of heresy eats its fatal way to the very heart, feeds on its devoted victims for centuries and centuries, and is never totally eradicated from the ill-fated

When the Duke of Norfolk attempted to refer the bill to committee, in order then to argue the Scripture of the case, he was treated with much courtesy for his "manliness," as the Lords called it; but all appeal to the Scriptures was politely refused and negatived! The Legislature, not the Scriptures, were to decide the case. All allusion to the Scriptures was refused with reverence and silence, as some persons listen to the feeble voice and advice of a superannuated grandmother; but further than this outward respect, the Lords begged to be excused, and nodded to the woolsack, in token of their obedience to the woolsack authority, rather than to King Charles's edition of the Sacred Volume. After this, I hope we shall hear no more of the value of the Sacred Volume from Protestant lips: the woolsack and the Sneaker's wig are now a paramount authority: so say the Episcopal Benchthe House of Peers! Now, the Scripture (Christ) is quite clear on this point, and in its own simple language (even unaided by the practice, the unbroken practice of the Catholic Church), will demonstrate positions the very contrary to the new Bill. This evidence, spoken by our Lord Himself, can be read in the nineteenth chapter of St. Matthew, verses 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. If any Catholic legislature were found to appeal from the Scripture to a majority of votes in their assemblies, the English Biblicals, and the Rodens, and the Clancartys, and the Whitesides, would reprobate Popery from every block and barrel in England and Ireland. And yet, here in our House of Peers, the very pink of Biblicism, they ignore in toto on this point, all appeal to the Sacred Volume.

Those who believe the present Bill to be a new statute are quite deceived; it is not at all a new thing: it is, on the contrary, an old thing: Smiths, Carpenters, Bakers, Brick-layers, Stone- it is as old as Martin Luther himself: just the masons, Footmen, Coachmen, City Scavengers, same age as the blessed Apostle of the Reforma-Coblers, Scullions, down even to the Chimney- tion! With this exception, however, that the sweepers, and old clothes men. This is what is apostle gave liberty to have two wives, two livcalled in modern phrases the greatness and the ing wives at the same time-viz., the old one and the new one: while our present Legislature vary somewhat the moral discipline of Martin of blessed memory. They will allow any becoming number of wives successively: but only one at a time: this is considered a moral blessed life: two, three, four, or five successive mortal sins. being decided by the woolsack as not amounting in guilt, to the same number of the same sins committed all together about the one time, and in one place: that is to say, a shilling every day the same sum on a Saturday evening, as the same number of shillings collected all at once on a Monday morning! This is the theology of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the late discussion of the Divorce Bill. I regret exceedingly I cannot have time in the present article, to extract in extenso the letter of Martin Luther and his associates, giving permission to the Landgrave of Hesse to have two living wives. I shall, however, make some few lengthened ex- in the interpretation of the laws of nature she is tural exaltation, the practices of which are extracts from the first volume of Bossuet's varia- at fault, either through error in regarding them tions, page 252 :--

Chapter 3rd—"Your Highness is not ignorant how great need our poor miserable little church stands in need of virtuous princes to protect her; and we doubt not but God will always supply her with such.

of the Old, which permitted to have more wives than one. Your Highness is sensible it would be taken as a precedent, and scandals and sins would rise. Chapter 10th—"Above all things, care must be taken that plurality of wives must not be introduced, or every man to follow what he thinks fit.

Chapter 12th—"Inferiors are no sooner informed what their superiors do then they imagine they can

what their superiors do than they imagine they can do the same, and thus licentiousness becomes uni-

Chapter 14th-"Your Highness, by the singular grace of God, has a great reputation in foreign countries: and we fear lest the execution of a double marriage would much diminish this respect and

Chapter 17th-" We have dwelled on several matters that your Highness may seriously consider that God does not look on certain vices as a laughing matter; and we are pleased to find that you are troubled with conscience on certain immoral extravagan-

Chapter 21st-"If your Highness is fully resolved to marry a second wife, we judge it ought to be done privately; because no scandal need be apprehended. There is no need of being concerned about what men will say, provided all goes on well with conscience! So far we approve it as in those circumstances by us specified.

Chapter 22nd-" Your Highness, therefore, has not only the approbation of us all, but the reflections we have made thereon: we beseech you to weigh them, as becomes a virtuous prince, and we also beg of God to direct all for His glory and your Highness's salva-

Chapter 24th-"May God preserve your Highness We are most rendy to serve your Highness.—Given at Wittenberg, the Wednesday after the Feast of St. Nicholas, 1539.

"MARTIN LUTHER,
"PHILIP MELANCTHON,

"MARTIN BUCER,

"ANTONY CORVIN,

"ADAM,
"JOHN LENIGUE,

"JUSTUS WINTYBRIB.

"DENIS MELANTHER.

The foregoing document, signed by eight of the first Reformers, stands before Christian Europe as a specimen of cant, irony, hypocrisy, malice, religious caricature, Scriptural gibe, ridicule of Christ, and impiety before man, of which the records of society have no parallel: and on examining the results likely to follow from the former bill of marriage with a wife's sister, in 1856, and of the present bill in reference to divorce, it will be found that Luther's doctrine in the extracts referred to could not produce more disastrous consequences on the moral frame of deration. The same tale can be told of all the Protestant countries of Europe: Protestantism has broken down by human laws the ancient sanctity of the marriage tie, has degraded the highest contract into a common market sale, has lowered the holy communion of the father and the mother, has polluted the tender seminary where the human race receive their first impressions from a parent's lip; and they have exposed by the temptations of law the most sacred intercourse to be tainted by crimes which cannot be published without shame. In a word, they have debated in public assembly on subjects which no Christian can utter without reproach, no gentleman can name without a blush in public or private society. Since the trial of the unfortunate Queen Caroline, there has nothing occurred in England so derogatory to the taste, the honor, and the conscience of the British Senate at the present shameless, filthy, adultery bill now under

June 4, 1857.

Parliamentary consideration.

MODERN NECROMANCY. (Translated from the Civilta Cattolica.) (CONTINUED.)

D. W. C.

The new doctrine, which as we stated at the end of the preceding article which had been brought forward by an excellent periodical of Germany, with a view to explain naturally by magnetism the phenomena of the tables and of the spirits, is so original and so closely connected with our subject, that even apart from the quality of the authors of that periodical, for whom we entertain a great esteem, it may well deserve our attention, and we shall give a short these. There were not a few illustrious examaccount of it, and state our own opinion about it. It is contained in some article which the Historico-political News, of Munich, published in May Spiritualism in the majority of instances do not depart from the boundaries of the natural order, borders upon the supernatural. That if modern science cannot give any account of these things, denying the truth of the facts, this shows either in a very different light from the real one, or

her the intimate connection which exists between and faculties, is sublimated above the rulgar conthe visible material world and the invisible one of pure intelligence, and bence hints to her in what manner those singular phenomena may be understood which she has been in vain labouring to explain with her old doctrines. We shall now briefly state the most salient points and characteristic natures of this new theory. The nature of man in the original perfection in which God created it and placed in Paradise, was endowed with faculties of a very much more splendid character than it possesses now since the corruption of sin; hence, if we wish to know the genuine and natural condition of man, we should not study it as it is, but as it was, in the happy spring time of its integrity and innoceace. The spirit of man at that time not having yet become the slave of the senses, experienced an almost absolute authority and lordship over matter; and only where the members of his own body obedient to his will, but so also were external bodies without the need of contact and material impulses, the spirit moving them spiritually, as it moves spiritually the nerves and muscles of its organism. The power of sight naturally extended itself very far beyond the field of organic vision, penetrating by second sight so as to see occult and distant object, where the eye did not reach. The soul at that time occupying the lofty grade which in the scale of beings belongs to it, and standing as it were on the confines of the two worlds, whilst on the one band she exerted her empire over the material world, on the other hand she freely communicated with the world of pure spirits, who found the access to her always easy, and manifested themselves to her spontaneously -sometimes with internal voices, sometimes with external signs. But sin producing disorder in whole of man's nature despoiled it also of these gifts: which, though they are not entirely extinguished or radically destroyed, do nevertheless remain in a dormant and ruined condition. Not that they may not at least in part be sometimes reacquired; and this takes place whenever the soul of man, through whatever cause it may be, discharging itself as it were from its bondage to matter, approaches again to that state of liberty or rather lordship which it had at first; and returning to its true and pristine nature, takes up tegration in men are two in number: the supernatural and the natural exaltation (ascesi). Of the first we have luminous examples in the saints. in whom we thaumatargic power was at least in a great part and indirectly the natural effect of eminent sanctity. Since in them the excellence of virtue by sublimating nature towards the integrity of its original condition, restored to it naturally that command over matter, that dominion over the elements, and over the beasts, that clearness of second sight, that easy commerce with pure spirits which were gifts naturally belonging to that condition. By this are explained (always naturally) not indeed all the miracles most illustrious-such as the raising of the dead, and the instanteous cures of inveterate diseases. through an extraordinary and quite supernatura! grace, but so many other more common and frequent marvels, which on account of their being in them habitual, and as it were continual, show that they were almost become natural to their sanctity, or, rather, natural effects of humanity elevated in them by the supernatural grace of or mystical "exaltation" (ascess) is very much for example, Apollonius, Tianeus, Iamblicus, Photinus, Proclus, and others of the neo-Platonic lowance for historical exaggeration, what there

original excellency which he possessed in Paradise. In this new state he does not operate according to ordinary physical laws, but in obedience to the primitive laws of his nature in her virgin and incorrupt state, and he re-acquires (although but in part and for a short time only) the marvellous gifts and faculties of this condition. The most remarkable of these are-first, the faculty of seeing to a distance without the aid of organs, and through opaque bodies, the wonderful result of which faculty we see in the lucid somnambulists, after magnetism has been induced in them by the fascinating influence of the magnetiser. Secondly, the faculty of working at a distance, that is, by the command of the will alone, without the aid of organs, whether it be upon living bodies, as happens when a person magnetises another, without in any way touching him, or making the magnetic pass upon him; or whether it be on inert bodies, as are the tables which the mediums set in motion at their pleasure. Thirdly, the faculty of communicating with pure spirits, as are the souls of the departed, or the angels or demons. If we should wish to enter more minutely into the mode of operating of this faculty, we must penetrate into the most profound secrets of the life and nature of the world, the mystery of which will always perhaps remain inaccessible to man whilst he is journeying in this life. Nevertheless the two following considerations will assist us to form some conception of it. The first is this, that the subject and the object (that is to say, the man who operates and the external objects about which he operates; e.g., a table which moves), are not two terms so distinct and opposite as they are commonly supposed to be; but they have a very near connection the one with the other, a reciprocal influence which unites them with the harmony of the universal unity. For all things in this world are connected together, not only by extrinsic relations of neighborhood, contiguity and the like, but by the most intimate bonds of mutual in-existence so to speak; hence it is impossible that any modification whatever should take place in the subject, without a corresponding sympathy on the part of the object, and vice versa. Every affection of society than the legislation of England during again its natural facilities and laws of operation. the human microcosm is immediately reflected in the last three years on the subjects under consi- The causes which are able to produce this rein- the macrocosm and in all its parts, in the same manner as in the human body the affection of one member is participated in and felt by all the other members, on account of the vital unity which unites them. Hence it arises that the action of the subject upon the object can take place not only by visible and external contact and in virtue of such contact, but even and that indeed chiefly by intimate and invisible influence, in virtue of their mutual and substantial in-existence. For this it is sufficient that the subject or man produce within himself that action corresponding to the effect which he wishes to obtain, and then that he direct and send on this action to the object, placing himself in the needful relationship which are related of them, and particularly the with it. Such is the true law of nature, through which these faculties of seeing and operating at a distance, so far from being contrary to the naand others of this sort, in which they acted tural order, are wonderfully conformable to it .--That common manner which we have of moving bodies by contact must be said to be a departure from this order; and this obtains in us because we are ignorant of the true nature of things, and because we are ignorant we do not practise those conditions, otherwise so easy and simple, which are requisite for the effect. This then is enough sauctity to its pristine excellency. The natural to enable us to understand in some manner how the two first faculties above mentioned operate. less efficacious, but however, it also is able to As to the third, which has reference to the comgive back to man some part of those faculties merce of spirits, we may just take notice that which he possessed in Paradise, but which he lost the world of spirits is not at all divided or diswith his first nature. It consists in various lant from our own, may, it penetrates it and intipractices which tend to exult mind above mately passes into it; and it is concealed from us matter and to render its action more free only because our soul, buried as it is in matter, and vigorous; such as, for instance, chastity, is not capable of feeling its presence or receivfasting, solitude, contemplation, the profound ing its communications. But when the soul arconcentration of the intellectual faculties, and rives at the power of unfettering herself though of the will upon an object, and others like but a little, and by purifying berself re-acquires that clearness which naturally belongs to her ples of this "exaltation" among the heathen, as [(which can be done by the natural exaltation of magnetism), the spiritual world will immediately manifest itself to her, as we see in fact to be the for the six days of the week, does not amount to and June, 1856. According to the author of school, who were remarkable for the wonders case in the American necromancy. And this is these articles the recent wonders of American | which they performed; and making all due al- | an entirely natural thing, if by nature we understand not the present and ordinary condition of was in them of really wouderful was the natural fallen man, but the primordial state of man in his although they touch its extreme limits, when it effect of nature being, so to speak, in the philo- integrity, restored partially in his physical faculsophers "transhumanated" by means of the ex- ties, by magnetism. Take notice, however, in ercises we have alluded to. Now to an entirely the first place, that although the majority of the the first place, that although the majority of the and because she cannot persist obstinately in similar cause we must equally ascribe the mar- facts adapt themselves to a merely natural explavellous power of the magnetisers and the me- nation, there are still some which seem to require that she is false or imperfect—that is to say, that diums in our own day. It is the result of a na- a preternatural cause, that is an immediate demoniacal intervention; and, secondly, we must actly that concentrated energy of will, that pro- take notice that the facts themselves which are found attention, that isolation of the mind from per se natural, may be, and are perhaps, caused through ignorance, in not having yet arrived at everything else, that power of command in the very frequently by preternatural agents whose discovering those sovereign laws, in which the soul, that living faith in magnetism, and others power not only equals but greatly surpasses that key to all the phenomena is to be found. To of this sort, which are requisite as principal con- of man. Such is briefly the new theory proposed Chapter 5th—"We cannot at present advise to in- remedy this defect of science, therefore, the au- ditions for magnetising with efficacy. Magnet- by the Bavarian periodical in order to explain in troduce publicly as a law of the New Testament, that ther invites her to raise herself with him above ism is not, then, only a special force, but a new a natural way the wonders of the tables and spi-

rits, and, at the same time, those of saminal in greetism, which have a common origin with the first. And it cannot be denied that at it, were as to the object in views (which the former theories are not) in simuch as it embraces in its fulness all true, it would follow that to practise this nather plained; and leaves none of them unexplained; especially if we consider the two circumstances which we drew attention to last of lawful but laudable even to a good Catholic; for true as it is ingenious, it would be quite adequate all. But if we must say freely what we think about this theory and be it said with the permission of these excellent authors, it seems to us in his state of innocence? Now we do not know to be anything but true regarded even simply as how far this consequence is conformable to the an hypothesis, not to mention it as a theory. It lacks solid proofs for being a theory; for those although she has not as yet pronounced any abfew and uncertain analogies, or likenesses, upon which it is founded, are rather shadows than bodies of solid argument, and we might adduce such a number of others of great weight on the opposite side as would entirely conquer them .-Then to be accepted as a hypothesis, it ought at least to have nothing repugnant to it in the order of already known and certain truths. Now we find here too many circumstances which are repugnant to this order. And to cite a few of them; in the first place, the view which is here taken of human nature and of its faculties in the primitive condition is quite contrary to that which sound philosophy and theology teach upon this subject. According to sound theology man did not lose by sin anything at all of what he possessed originally in the purely natural order, and his nature does not at all differ now, as to its peculiar faculties from what it was in the first creation. Sin did not rob it of any natural faculty, but only of those gifts which were gratuitously added; and of this some were strictly supernatural, as, e.g., sanctifying grace; others were preternatural only because they perfected nature in its own order although they were not due to it; and such are immortality, immunity from pain, integrity or the subjection of the sensuality to reason, and other such like gifts. Of this double order of good things, Redemption restored to man the first and most precious, but not the second, had been received by Dr. Leahy, on Tuesday from though of less value: our Divine Redeemer thus ordering it in the wisdom of His economy; that both the one and the other class of gifts as they were given to man by grace and taken away by sin, so it was impossible that they could be restored to him in any other way than by the grace of Him who redeemed him from sin. This being the case, then, what must be said of those magnetic faculties of seeing and operating at a distance and without the help of corporal organs upon external matter, which our author attributes to man in his original state? Were they preternatural faculties? But if so, independently of the utter silence of revelation upon this point, which alone could give us any account of it, they could never be reacquired in our present state by any power of natural "exaltation." Were they natural faculties? But if so, they would not be lost, and man would be in possession of them at the present day in a state not a whit less sound and vigorous than are those natural faculties of motion, speech, sight, and so many others. But these faculties are so far from being natural that they do the rather contradict the very essence of human nature, which is a compound of spirit and of organic matter, and as such always requires (that is, in every condition, since essence can never be changed) that the soul in operating upon the material world should make use of bodily organs of which the Creator has given to her for this purpose, vitally united to for the Catholic University, has been appointed by her for purpose, and for this purpose essentially the Most Rev. Dr. Macnally, Lord Bishop of Clogher, distinguished from other external substances. To believe that the case is otherwise is to render rish Priest of Rosslea and Master of Conference in these organs superfluous, it is to compare the soul whilst she is still "in the way" here below, to pure spirits, altogether throwing nature into confusion, and disturbing the natural order and harmony of the creation. Nay, our soul as regards the natural power of moving bodies, ditfers so much from pure spirits, that as S. Thomas teaches, not only is she unable in the present life to move immediately any other than her own body, but even after being separated by death from her own body she remains inapt, per se, to move any body at all. Add to this, that as operating at a distance taken strictly is an absurdity, neither can pure spirits nor can the human soul immediately move anybody unless they be substantialy present to it. Therefore, if the soul should wish to move an external object without the intervention of organs, it would be requisite that she should deliver herself from the prison of her organs and expand the presence of her substance in it also. Now this is opposed to the individual unity of the human compound and to the nature of the soul as far as she is the "substantial form" of the body (forma substantialis) since that unity and nature demand that, of two principles which are compounded and vitally united, one be not at all separated from the other, nor that the vivifying form should diffuse itself outside of the vivified matter. Besides these grave faults by which the above cited hypothesis vitiates the whole of anthropology, there are others no less serious, which make us repudiate it. For example, that mutual indwelling of the Assumption, 15th August. The Station, as or in-existence of the object in the subject, that usual, is under the spiritual direction of the Very intimate connection and reciprocal sympathy, Rev. P. Moynagh, P.P., Donagh. of all with all of the microcosm with the macrocosm exemplied in the vital sympathy, which the parts of one and the same being have together, though it may mean in the author's mind nothing more perhaps than the universal harmony of beings, seems to us, nevertheless, both on account of the forms in which it is expressed and the consequences which he draws from it, to encroach very near upon some semipantheistic error of a sort of universal life. Then, again, that mixing up of sacred and profane, of sunernatural and natural, attributing to sanctity which is something quite divine, and to certain practices of natural "exaltation," marvellous effects of the same order (although in different degree): that placing in the same category of a more or less perfect elevation towards a paradisaical nature the saints and the pagan workers of wonders and modern magnetisers; that attributing to a merely natural "exaltation" the power of acquiring certain endowments lost by sin; these and other features of the

system seem to us to belong too much to that rationalistic naturalism which tands to confound heaven and cardinnione chaotic mass, where religion and reason alike undergo destruction. Finally, the theory of which we are speaking were what is there more praiseworthy than to aspire after the pristine integrity and excellence of man maxims and to the spirit of the Church. Which solute condemnation of the practices of American Meospiritualism and of Zoomagnetism, nevertheless, far from commending and promoting them, she has always shown Herself to hold them in very strong suspicion and diffidence, speaking by the mouth of the Bishops and of the Roman congregations. So much the more so as in the practices of Neospiritualism the necromantic commerce with certain spirits of a very ambiguous and dangerous nature to say the least holds a foremost rank. It is very true that the author of this theory himself warns us of the danger which such practices incur of diabolical illusions and of superstition: but if this shows as it is his good faith, on the other hand it makes the evil character of his system more apparent. About which that which we have already said must suffice : since our object was not to give a complete and critical analysis of it, which would require a much longer treatise, but only to state sufficient reason on our part for rejecting it.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF CASHEL .- We had the gratification-of announcing in a second edition of our last publication the highly pleasing intelligence that the Bulls confirming the nomination of the most Rev. Dr. Patrick Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel and Emily, Rome. We are sure that the announcement has imparted the liveliest joy to all who have been able to estimate the exalted character of the learned, pious, zealous, and apostolic ecclesiastic on whose brow the mitre of regal Cashel will be placed on Monday, the 29th of June, the Festival of Saints Peter and Paul -the day, we understand, fixed for his grace's consecration.—Tipperary Vindicator.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We believe that a branch of the pious and zealous Dominican Order is to be established in Tralee, at the request of the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of the Diocese. During the recent mission of the Fathers in Kilkennny, few Catholics within a circle of ten miles round the town, and few in it, were absent from approaching the holy sacrament. The oral aggression and the equestrian escapade of the Rev. R. Hewson increased, if possible, the respect of the people for the Dominican Missionaries. We understand that half the parish of Tralee is to be allocated to the Rev. Fathers .- Mun-

JESUIT MISSION IN CASTLECONNELL.-The mission prospers wonderfully. Thousands of the people are in constant attendance. The best results have already flowed from the splendid exertions of the Fathers. On Sunday next a mission is to open in Tulla.

The Rev. Edmond Phelan has been transferred from Abbeyside to the Curacy of SS. Peter and Paul's, Clonmel, in room of the Rev. William Shanahan. The Rev. William Power has been removed to Tallow, and is succeeded in the Curacy of Powerstown by the Rev. William Hickey.

Diocese of Clogher .- The Very Rev. James Donnelly, D.D., late Professor in the Irish College, Paris, and well known as the eminently successful collector changes have taken place among the curates of the diocese of Clogher: The Rev. Thomas. Macnally, late of Carrickmacross, has been appointed C. C. Clones. The Rev. Edward MacGloughlin, late of St. MacCartine's Seminary, Monaghan, bas been appointed C.C. Enniskillen, to succeed Rev. Wm. Herbert, transferred as C.C. to the parish of Currin, where he replaces the Rev. Charles Macually, now C.C. Killarney, Rev. Laurence O'Neil, late C.C. Aughamullen East, appointed C.C. Magheracoolmoney (Elderney), to succeed Rev. Cormac Smollen, removed as C.C. to the parish of Tydavnet. Mr. Smollen replaces Rev. Peter Macmahon, junior, transferred to the curacy of Donagh, vacated by Rev. Philip Con-nolly, now C.C. Carrickmacross. Rev. James Donegan removed from Donecavy (Fintone) to the curacy of Magnire's-bridge, to replace Rev. J M'Kenna, appointed C.C. Clontibrit, where Mr. M'Kenna takes the place of Rev. Ardle Connolly, now C.C. Clones. Rev. John Smyth has been removed from Clones to the curacy of Derrygonnelly, to succeed Rev. Michael Carney, now C.C. Dromore. Rev. Patrick Maguire, late of the West Indies, appointed C. C., Magheracoolmoney (Elderney). Rev. James Carey, late of Pettigo, named C.C. Aughnamullen East. Of the Rev. John Macmanus and Rev. Thos. Murphy, lately ordained from Maynooth College, the latter has been appointed C.C. Meckna (Castleblaney) and the former, Mr. Macmanus, remains in St. Mac-Cartin's Seminary, Monaghan. - Dublin Freeman.

ORDINATIONS IN MAYNOOTH .- Thirty young Clergymen were either altogether ordained or received the preparatory orders of the priesthood in Maynooth on Ember Saturday, the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen presiding and the Very Rev. Dr. Whitchead, Vice-President of the College, assisting as Archdeacon.—Munster News.

LOUGH DERG .- The annual Station at Lough Derg commenced on 1st June, and will end on the Feast

THE NEW CHAPEL OF BALLYORGAN .- A few weeks ago we informed our readers that the Rev. Dr. Mechan had undertaken the erection of a new chapel in the parish of Ballyorgan, in the county of Limerick. We are delighted to learn that the Rev. Gentleman has been most active and untiring in his exertions, and that the good work is rapidly progressing. From the zeal and energy of the Rev. Dr. Mechan, we are sure that nothing will be left undone to promote the interests of religion and to provide ample accommodation for the parishioners by the erection of a suitable house of worship.—Limerick Reporter.

On Sunday week the solemn dedication of the church at Brookeborough and consecration of the cemetery took place. The Right Rev. Dr. McNally, Bishop of Clogher, officiated. At the close of the coremony his Lordship celebrated Mass, after which a sermon was preached by that distinguished divine and pulpit orator Dr. O'Brien, founder of the Catholic Young Men's Societies, and Professor, All Hallows College, Dublin. There were many Protestants present, who paid most marked and decorous attention to all the proceedings. The church is large and capacious, affording accommodation to thousands of hearers. The altar was ornamented with the richest vases, containing the choicest flowers of the season, most of which were supplied by the Protestant ladies same class which appear throughout the whole of Brookehorough.-Fermanugh Mail, 5th of June.

mates.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF MERCY. We regret to anuounce the death of Miss Rice, of the county Water-ford, called in religion Sister Mary Paula, which took place at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy on the 2nd of June. This pious lady was one of the generous band that first went as nurses to the army in the East, and she continued, throughout the whole war, to render the greatest service in the hospitals of Turkey and the Orimea.—Cork Examiner.

Mr. Mahon, superintendent of the works at St. Mary's Church, Clonmel, while the men were engaged in clearing away the rubbish at the foundation of the pillars discovered an excavation in which lay the skeleton of, it is supposed, an abbot or some high ecclesiastical dignitary. The bones were in their pro-per order. A small wooden cross of hard black wood was placed on the breast, which also bore traces of vestments; but these had from the ravages of time become a more shadowy film covering the skeleton The blanched bones of the feet were encased in strange, antique-looking leather shoes, reaching half way up the leg; and tied the at top with a rosette .-Clonmel Chronicle.

MOORE DEFENCE FUND.—On Monday, the 9th June, the Meath committee of the Moore Defence Fund held a meeting at Mavan, the Rev. P. Kelly, P.P. of Kilskyre, in the chair. The following resolution was passed unahimously :- "Resolved-That we therefore: deem it our solemn duty to the Church and to the poor, and to one of the ablest champions of both whom God has raised up in our times to fight against great odds the battles of the people, we deem it a duty, which the Clergy and people of Meath will proudly perform, to uphold by our voice and influence, and, still more, by our money, the cause of Mr. Moore and the Clergy of Mayo against the Whigs of Ireland, as fittingly represented by the petitioner, Colonel George Ouseley Higgins. At the close of the meeing the contributions from several parishes were handed in. It is expected that by next Sunday week every parish in the county will have done its duty well.

THE IRISH COURT.—Mr. Roebuck has given notice of a Bill to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Although there has been ample time for discussion since the intelligence reached Dublin, the ardent patriots who six years ago fumed and stormed at the proposition to put Ireland upon the same footing as Scotland, and that both should be regarded as integral portions of the British Empire, are now silent, and it is said that some of those who took the most prominent parts in the agitation of 1850 have come to the conclusion that, after all, the Irish metropolis has strength enough to survive the shock given to the trade of dress-swords and shoe-buckles by a withdrawal of the Viceregal countenance.—

THE IRISH CHIEF SECRETARY .- On the 9th June Mr. Herbert, the new Irish Secretary, was re-elected without a contest for the county of Kerry.

Mr. H. Scudamore Stanhope, who was private secretary to Mr. Horsman, has been appointed to the same office by Mr. Herbert, the present secretary for

Her Majesty has conferred the Order of C.B. on Major Brownrigg, Deputy Inspector General of Constabulary, as a recognition of his eminent services to the Crown in this country.

The Lord-Lieutenancy of the county of Tipperary, vacated by the death of Lord Lismore, has been conferred upon his son, the present Viscount.

Mr. William Edward O'Brien, eldest son of William Smith O'Brien, Esq., obtained the first classical scholarship at the examination on the 5th June in Trinity College, Dublin.

H. S. Keating, Q.C., the English Solicitor-General, is son of the late General Sheehy Keating, of Ballintubber, and nephew of Dr. Singer, Bishop of Meath. He was the successful parliamentary candidate at Reading, in opposition to Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, of Croom Castle, county Limerick .- Limerick

We have seen it stated that Mr. John O'Shannessy, the head of the New Australian ministry, is a native f Cork. This is a mistake; the distinguished Irishman, whose energy, industry and talent, have raised him to the exalted position he enjoys, is a Tipperary man, and is a near relative of the Rev. Edmond O'-Shaughnessy, the respected Parish Priest of Drangan.

—Tipperary Free Press.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT .- The sales last week realized £78,000. The amount of rental posted for sale in the month of June is £18,263 per annum, the acrenge being 82,000. The two largest properties are those of Sir Edmund Hayes, M.P., in the county of Donegal (£6,000 a-year), on the 12th of June, and of George Lane Fox, in Waterford, on the 26th.— After the 10th of July, and until the 2d of November, there will be no further sales in the present year.

IRISH MINES .- The following notice appears in one of the Dublin trade reports of this morning :- "The prospectus has appeared of a new mining company, under the Limited Liability Act, which is very favorably spoken of. The company in question has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the Castleward mines, which are situated near Strangford, in the county of Down. The lease of the mines is held from Lord Bangor, of Castleward, at a royalty of one-fifteenth. Three townlands are comprised in it, in which several mineral lodes have been discovered producing lead ores, and it is believed that others also exist fully as productive as those which have been partially worked. The mine was discovered by a party of labourers accidentally turning up large masses of lead ores with the seaweed .-This induced a search for mineral veins, which soon proved successful. The situation of the mine is good being but one mile from the town of Strangford and only 200 yards from a quay to which vessels of a moderate burden can come, and where ore, coals, and other materials can be shipped and discharged free of jues. In addition to these advantages, it is stated that any quantity of home-grown fire timber can be purchased close at hand at a moderate price. The proposed capital is £5,000 in shares of £1 each, which the promoters conceive will be more than sufficient to purchase the set, with the engine and plant, the price of which has been agreed on at £600.

AGRICULTURE PROSPECTS .- The rain, which set in n Dublin on the 8th of June, appears to have commenced generally a day earlier in the provinces .-All the country papers speak of the beneficial effects of the change, and the green crops and meadowing never at any similar period of the season gave promise of greater abundance. The Corle Reporter, of the 9th of June says ;-"Since we last wrote a great change for the better has taken place in the weather; the cold harsh rain which fell in such quantity has been succeeded by a genial summer warmth that promise to realize all that has been prophesied by a celebrated French astronomer as to the effects the coming comet is to have for good-namely, doubling the products of the earth this season; and certainly we have never seen a better prospect of it than in the present appearance of the crops of all kinds in this district. On Saturday last our market was plentifully supplied with new potatoes, which sold readily for 6d. per lb. It rained incessantly all day yester-day, and should the drenching showers of the last fortnight be followed by the heat natural at this season we may reckon on rapidly ripened crops and an early harvest.'

The army in Ireland, on the 1st of May, comprised a total rank and file of 20,700, and a general total of all arms, 25,539.

in the county of Monaghan, consisting of 33 statute acres, subject to a yearly rent of £1 per acre, with a lease for 40 years, containing a clause in it to the effect that if the purchaser of the tenant right, or his legal representative, shall at any time during the existence of the sald lease fine down the rent to 10s., per statute acre, on the conditions proposed by sub-scriber to his other tenantry, that then subscriber, or his representatives, be compelled to execute a lease to the purchaser of the tenant right, or his legal representative, for 10s. per statute acre, for the residue of subscriber's term, exceeding 850 years. The conditions imposed on the purchaser are these:—A deposit of one-third of the purchase-money will be required on the purchaser of the tenant right being declared, and the remainder of the purchase-money, except £100, to be paid on getting possession of the land, and the lease executed. £100 of the purchasemoney of the tenant right will get leave to lie on the farm, on its own security, for five years, at 4 per cent per annum.—Cor. of Times.

DONEGAL .- The landlords are carrying it with a high hand in Donegal. The clearance system has long been at work among those northern mountains, and has, of course, produced its fruits, as cruelty has ever led to exasperation and to outrage. The question agitating the people of that noble county has been pithily expressed. It is Men versus Sheep. A stalwart peasantry, of peaceable habits, one of the purest remnants of the old Irish race, is being swept. off the hills and out of the land of their fathers, to make way for a few Scotch and north of England farmers, and give scope to their system of sheep farming. The poor people thus dispossessed have entered their protest against the proceeding in an unwise and reprehensible manner. Nocturnal forays were made at different times into the holdings of the new comers and great numbers of the sheep were destroyed. The proprietors now recoup themselves out of the county. At a presentment sessions held at Letterkenny on the 28th ult., upwards of a thousand pounds was levied upon the county as compensation for malicious injuries. The following are the items: "1. To James Huggup, Esq., of Northumberland, for the loss of 446 sheep, alleged to have been maliciously destroyed on the mountains in the parish of Tullaghobegley, in the months of February, March, and April last, £561 5s., to be levied off the electoral division of Magheraclogher. 2. To Joseph Wright, Esq., of Aberdeen, for the loss of 267 sheep, alleged as above, in the same parish, about same time, £333 15s., to be levied off the electoral division of Mechaclany. 3. To William Hunter, Esq., of Whittonstall, Northumberland, for the loss of 144 sheep, alleged as above, in same parish, about same time, £135 3s.. to be levied off the electoral divisions of Magheraclogher, and the townlands of Upper Keeldrun and Ballynass mountains. 4. To Lord George Hill, who put forward presentment for £123 12s. 4d., loss and damages sustained by the pulling down of a house in the same parish in March last, fifty-five pounds." Thus is the screw twisted down to nearly the last thread on the poor people of Donegal. Some time ago, the Londonderry Standard says, "a memorial signed by nearly 900 heads of families in these parts, was addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, begging the government to transport them and their families to some other quarter of the British dominions, in which they might have the means of living by honest industry. Of course such a prayer could not be granted. The government could find ships and a settlement for the riotous German Legion, but for the Irishmen, why if they could not live on the land, let them walk into the sea. Such is the alternative now before the men of Donegal .- Nation.

An application will be made to the Assistant Barrister at the coming sessions at Rathkeale to have that town appointed as the polling place for the ba-ronies of Upper and Lower Connelloe at parliamentary elections, as Newcastle, the present polling-place, is too far distant.

A secretary holding a situation in one of the offices of Dublin Castle has been dismissed in consequence of the errors of his subordinate, and has thus lost a situation of £300 a-year-the Lord Lieutenant ruling that the secretary was responsible for the proper management of the department.—Limerick Chronicle.

The arrangements of the local committee of the British Association in Dublin are now assuming a definite form, and give promise of a successful meeting. Wednesday, the 26th of August, is the day appointed for the meeting of the Association.

On Friday morning fifty-eight women and girls and two boys, all comfortably attired, and all, apparenntly in good health and spirits, left the Clonmel workhouse for the railway station at that town, on their way to Liverpool, there to embark for Canada. Another batch of female paupers is about leaving the city of Waterford workhouse for the same destination.

Claims to the amount of £800 have been allowed at the presentment sessions for the barony of Carbery, for malicious injury to property during the election for Sligo.

At a recent meeting of the guardians of the Tipperary Union it was decided to receive tenders from parties willing to instruct the blind inmates on the pagpipes and fiddle! It is to be hoped that when their course of instruction shall have terminated, those inmates shall be induced to leave the workhouse, in order that the million may enjoy the benefit of some pauper Paganinis. We anticipate, at all events, a wonderful increase in the number of our street innsicians, and, consequently, an increased demand for local charity .- Clonnel Chronicle.

The Summer Assizes for Tipperary will, it is thought, take place very early in July, owing to some changes in the ordinary circuit, in consequence of the celebrated Colclough estates' suit being fixed for trial at Wexford. The Judges will visit the several assize towns in the following order :- Wicklow, Waterford, Clonmel, Nenngh. and Kilkenny, leaving Wexford for the conclusion of the circuit.

Viscount Carlingford, of Swift's Heath, Kilkenny, has patented an aerial machine, with which he anti-cipates obtaining great results. The aerial chariot in form is something of the shape of a boat, extremely light, with one wheel in front and two behind, having two wings slightly concave fixed to its side. It is also provided with a tail that can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and which serves for giving an elevating or declining position, and worked by a cord-Me-

ROBBERY OF A PRIEST'S DWELLING .- The dwellinghouse of the Rev. Mr. Devereux, a Roman Catholic priest residing in the parish of Clonmore, county Wexford, was burglariously entered a few nights ago by some rogue, who carried off a considerable quantity of property. The burglar effected an entrance into his reverence's residence by breaking a rere of the house; and having removed the fastenings he passed through the apartment unobserved by a servant, who was there asleep at the time. On going into the hall he groped about in the hope of next proceeded to the parlour, where, having liberally heiped himself to whatever articles he considered most suitable and portable, he took his departure by the same route that he had entered, without glary was committed by a fellow who called at the house the preceding afternoon to solicit alms, representing himself as a distressed tradegraph but the public streets, fearing the corps would be called on awaking the inmates. It is supposed that the buronly did so to reconnoitre the premises, and might possibly belong to a gang of thieves who at present infest the county.

This revolt arms and stepped out of the ranks. This revolt against authority roused the indignation of the late infest the county. senting himself as a distressed tradesman, but who

The New Convent M Gaughey, of Omagh, has been declared the contractor for building the ment, pearing upon the question of the northern papers. The Athlone Board of Quardians have determined by a majority of 23 to 15 to admit the Sisters of Merous any of the Workhouse, to visit the Roman Catholic in meter.

The Athlone Board of Quardians have determined by a majority of 23 to 15 to admit the Sisters of Merous announces for sale by public auction one of his farms formed the consequence is that a large supply of those meters. potatoes has been returned on the local market !! We may add that Irish produce in general is much cheaper in England than at home. Good salmon can be purchased in London at a figure less than it is sold in Limerick market! !- Limerick Reporter.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GALWAY AND CLARE. Much disappointment was felt and expressed by the people here, and at the Clare side of the water, at the delay which has unavoidably occured in placing Mr. Lever's steamer on her course. The cause of the delay is now happily removed, and the Sovereign will be in Galway next week, and ready for her work between this port and Kinvara, New-quay, and Ballyvanghan.— Galway.

THUNDER STORM IN NENAGH .- A little after four o'clock the sky became dark and clouded, and vivid flashes of lightning, followed by loud peals of thunder, were heard at intervals of five minutes, and continued so for nearly an hour. The rain came down in torrents, the thunder and lightning continuing all the time, te the great awe and consternation of the multitude in town, who crowded in terror into every available place for shelter. We never remember such thunder, nor so heavy rain, the streets were one sheet of water, and many houses were inundated, particularly in Queen street. The rain continued until after-six o'clock. Altogether it was an evening to inspire every beholder with the dread Omnipotence of the Creator of the universe. A good deal of damage was done in the vicinity of the town by the lightning. A fine heifer of Mr. Hoctor's was killed, another of Mr. Rock's Several sheep, pigs, and poultry were struck dead with the electric fluid. Several large trees were split and blasted assunder. It is said a great deal of damage has been done in the country. It is a very singular fact that in Borrisokane, Toomevara, and Castleotway, there was not a drop of rain or a peal of thunder on that day.

On Saturday morning when the 9 o'clock bell was being rung at the Suir Island Mills, Clonmel, the tongue got broken and shot down into the street, smashing a large churn containing milk which a young girl was bringing into market. She had narrow escape from the missile, which descended with great violence.

A few days since, a farmer named Lawrence Cashin, residing at Newpark, near Cashel, while his horse was being shod at a forge in that locality, received a kick from the animal which caused his death. On the following morning an inquest was held on the body by James J. Shee, Esq., coroner, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned by the jury.

A verdict of manslaughter has been returned against James Shea, a quack doctor at Cork for the death of a putient named William Goggin.

JUSTICE TO IRELAND .- Commending the vigorous prosecution by the English Attorney-General of the Royal British Bank swindlers, the Evening Mail calls attention to the case of their Irish comrogue, the refugee hero of the Tipperary bank :- "In the meantime Mr. James Sadlier is enjoying the galeties of Paris, and writing jaunty letters to the newspapers from his agreeable retreat. The escape of this man from justice is a disgrace to the police system of Ireland, only exceeded by the scandal of their pretended pursuit of the murderer of Mr. Little. Who is to be held responsible for his being permitted to defy the power of the law as he now does?"

ROBERT HOLMES .- An interesting memoir of the late Robert Holmes, one of the last great lights of the Irish bar, who recently died in London, appears in the Freeman's Journal. The following abridgment may not be without interest. In the year 1848 Mr. Holmes virtually closed his professional career, his defence of Mr. John Mitchel being, perhaps, the most powerful of his displays of foreusic eloquence:-With great regret we heard of the death of this great lawyer in London, where he had for some years resided with his only daughter. Since his retirement from the Irish bar he never re-visited the scene of his former triumphs, though he felt a deep interest in all that concerned it, and made particular inquiries about his old associates, of whom few now survive. He was born, we believe, in the neighborhood of Belfast about 1762, so that he had reached the very advanced age of 95 years. He entered college in the memorable year of 'Free Parliament-Free Trade,' and from the recollections of 'S2 he derived much of that enduring and inflexible patriotism which marked his whole life. His class-fellow and competitor was the late Chief-Justice Bushe. The polished genius of Bushe delighted and excelled in classical literature, while the severer pursuit of mathematical attached the more solid faculties of Holmes. He was called to the bar in 1795, when he had reached the mature age of 32. Previously he had turned his attention to physic. It would be more interesting than useful to speculate on his success as a cultivator of the 'mute arts.' He might have turned out an Irish Abernethy. He had the same rough manner, the same strong and racy humour, the same liberal love, of raillery, the same regard to truth, and the same liking for a good fee. The adverse circumstances which beset his early career at the bar it is unnecessary to recal. He had to struggle against difficulties which none living in these more fortunate times can adequately comprehend. His only inheritance were the gifts of nature, a strong intelligence, and manly love of labor. He trained himself by careful study, and imbibed that clear and precise knowledge of principles which he always displayed with consummate effect and disciplined ease. With these elements of success he combined a pure, sober judgment and unrivalled common sense. With such preparation he was content to abide his time, for it surely was to come. There were then a vigorous and promising race of aspirants for renown at the Irish bar-the two Pennefathers, Bush, Burton, Goold, O'Connell, Wallace, Holmes, and several others. The old nobles of the robe were dropping of-Ball, Burston, O'Neill, Ponsonby, and Curran. A few were still in the prime of years and intellect-Plunkett, Saurin, Joy, O'Grady, Burrowes. Such were the conspicuous names of the Irish bar when Mr. Holmes appeared; and, perhaps, none ever presented such a constellation of genius. The Union had precipitated on the bar this splendid aggregate of which the Parliament had absorbed a large portion, and hence the difficulty of attaining a distinction where the competition was so great and the excellence so unexampled. Some took a rapid lead, partly from their influence and partly from their talents, while others, such as O'Connell, Wallace, and Holmes, were forced into the rear, waiting for the order of time to march up the reserves. Gradually Mr. Holmes moved to the front. His learning, his judgment, his minute preparation, his convincing argument and impressive eloquence at length firmly entrenched him in public approbation, and for 30 pane of glass in the kitchen window, which is at the years placed him at the head of the common him bar of Ireland. His connection with the Emmet family is well known and need not be repeated. To that connection may be attributed the suspicion as well as the persecution to which he was exposed during getting possession of some wearing apparel, but in the early part of his career. We shall reproduce this his search proved rather unsatisfactory. He one or two circumstances which are said to have moulded his character and inclined it to Republicanism. He was a member of the lawyer's corps commanded by Mr. Saurin. A general order was read on parade that the corps must submit to the code military and be divested of its civic character.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 190LY 9, 1857.

bahim he ought to leave the room. Holmes accepted much we had to leave in this respect, and some good the application, and protested, against the jurisdic-unstitution where the principles of military surgery tion of the bar to take cognisance of political of and nursing could be practically studied might na-fences. He then left the room, and sent a message to turally be attended with advantages over and above Mr. Joy. The interval of a day was requested to enmable Mr. Joy to consult with his friends, and on its expiration, while Mr. Holmes was entertaining some refriends at dinner, he was arrested and compelled to to exceed its first estimate by no less than £110,000, give bail: A criminal information was next applied and that, instead of £150,000, it was to cost £260, for. Cause was shown by Curran and Plunkett. Rule absolute; but to save trouble Holmes pleaded guilty, and Lord Kilwarden sentenced him to six months imprisonment. Half the sentence was remitted; but Mr. Holmes rend law for three months in a Kilmainham dungeon. Another circumstance colored the early life of Mr Holmes. He had returned to Dublin from London the very morning of the Emmet outbreak. He was wholly ignorant of that foolish insurrection, but his house was forced open, his papers seized, and himself committed to prison on suspicion. Other dreadful consequences followed, which never passed from the mind of Mr. Holmes, and which there is no necessity to re-open now. There never was an advocate who relied less on the conceits of the profession. Strong in manly reasoning, he rarely had recourse to its counterpart—smartness and sub-tlety. What Swift was in literature he was in law. He had a masterly facility of exposition, which ren-dered his arguments perfect models. Everything was so chaste-so unembarrassed, and free from pretension, the parts fitted so closely, the facts so luminously arranged, and the law so compact, well-digested, and closely applied, that you were at once satis-fied of his surpassing skill and superiority. Though not a case lawyer, or running too closely on the bold headlands of authority, there were few who could pursue the law through the winding stream of cases with greater sagacity and success. He generally contented himself with a few picked authorities, without weighing differences and resemblances too nicely or tracing analogies and consequences beyond the summit level of common sense. At Nisi Prius Mr. Holmes preserved much of the eloquent heat and brilliancy of the old bar, without its irregular and useless blaze. In his 80th year he was still the most. eloquent man in the profession. On great occasions his addresses to juries combined the very highest qualities of oratory. His defence of the Nation and on a visit to Her Majesty. his 'Case of Ireland,' a written speech rather than a studied essay, and some passages in his masterly artis about to make a tour on the Continent, visiting gument in the case of 'Watson v. Dill," illustrate his the Rhine, and subsequently the Alps. His Royal peculiar style of eloquence. The first has been considered his masterpiece. It had a wider influence and rendered his name more popular than all his other speeches. Undeviating integrity was the foundation of that character which invested him with the name of the Irish Aristides. He refused a Crown prosecutorship from Mr. Saurin in the beginning of his career when Government thought to gain him over, and 20 years later the Marquis of Anglesea pressed on him a silk gown, with a distinct intimation that the Solicitor Generalship would follow. But he resolved to take no honour or office from any Government, and, if he would yield to ambition, he said that no statesman had stronger claims on his respect than Earl Grey, by whom the tempting offer was made. He preferred that stuff gown, which was more honored by bench and bar than all the silk in Macclesfield. He loved money, and amassed it fast. It is said that he realized altogether at the bar the large sum of £100,000. the largest, we believe, ever acquired by a stuff gown, except Lord Clare's father, who left him £4,000, a-year in landed property, besides a very considerable sum in money. Of fear in any of its shapes Mr. Holmes knew nothing. In old times, when leaders were bullies—when the man with one degree of courage tyrannized over him who had none at all, and the former in his turn succumbed to another whose courage rose a little higher in the scale of resolution. Mr. Holmes neither inspired nor entertained fear. He intimidated none, and suffered none to intimidate him. When Wallace ferociously said to a distinguished lawyer who had the temerity to set him right on a matter of fact, "Sit down Sir, or you know the consequence," Mr. Holmes would have sat down, but the consequence would have perilled the safety of the challenger. Wallace knew well the manner of man he bullied. That man was not Robert Holmes. Like Curran, and Grattan, and O'Connell, he died on a foreign soil. He was one of the last—a few more, and the generation of greatness will have expired."

# GREAT BRITAIN.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic Church was hild at Bootle, near Liverpool on Ascension Thursday. Thus are new temples to the Old Faith springing up in every corner of Great Britain.

Among the passengers who left Southampton on Tuesday by the Brazilian steamer Avon were seventeen Sisters of Mercy, who are gone out to attend the yellow fever hospital at Rio de Janerio.

WHIT WEEK .- On ; allay the children belonging to the Catholic school, sembled in Oldham-road, and with their flags and bands of music made a most formidable applay. We regret, however, that the bigotry a o driver of a Hollinwood omnibus caused an allra; which might have ended badly. After this the procession moved on its way, each school being headed by the Priests of the church to which the schools belonged. There was not less than 20,000 in the procession, and the greatest order and decorum prevailed afterwards. The children were, as usual, regaled with buns and tea in the respective schoolrooms .-- Manchester Correspondent.

It seems that a Bill for the regulation of Catholic Charitable Trusts has been introduced into the House of Lords. Our readers are aware that the period of exemption for Catholics from the provisions of the general act on this subject expires with August next. We would earnestly invite the immediate attention of all Catholics, not only of Catholic peers and members of the House of Commons, but especially of the Right Rev. Catholic Prelates, to this all-important subject. No Catholic will be found to advise reliance on the good faith or kind dispositions of the present Ministry towards the Catholic body. On the other hand, our power of resistance is but small if once the Government stands committed to any obnoxious provisions in a particular measure of this nature. To lose no time in ascertaining what are the exact terms of the proposed Bill, and to consider most seriously what alterations and safeguards should be at once devised and suggested to the Government is the duty of the present moment. - Tablet.

Government is so strong in the new Parliament, that measures run their course with a degree of speed unknown for years. In addition to those we have elsewhere mentioned, we have Mr. Lowe's "Joint similar course will, it is understood, be adopted in Stock Companies Bill," "the Fraudulent Breaches of the case of the other directors. Two or three of the Trust Bill," " the Savings Banks Bill," " the Princess Royal's Annuity Bill," a Bill for "the Care of Lunaties in Scotland," another by Sir George Grey, for promoting the erection of Reformatories and a great many more, all making progress. Mr Hardy's Beer Bill, we are glad to see, is thrown out. The Industrial School Bill, which if passed as it stood would have been a monstrous instrument of oppression and of religious aggression, we have learnt with great pleasure that its proposer Mr. Adderley, whose real object we believe was not to produce these effects, but to meet as far as possible an undeniable social evil, has consented to the insertion of clauses for the pro-tection of religious liberty. How far they are satis-factory remains to be seen. The "Sale of Poisons Bill," a very crude and ill-framed measure for a laudable and necessary object, has been wisely sent to a Select Committee of the Lords, by whom we trust Select Committee of the Lords, by whom we trust noted and recorded, The prosecution will, it is be-that it will be put into some practical shape.— Weekly lieved, be conducted by the Attorney General, as-Register.

north-east bar, that any person, not enrolled in the sarThe idebates in the House of Commons on the corps, was unworthy of being considered a member. Army Estimates have brought to light a notable piece to of the bar. Holmes attended the mext bar dinner; of administrative economy. It had been resolved to where the resolution was read, Mr. Joy adding, that provide the country with a Military Hospital—not a fary person present held the resolution applied to bad decision in itself, for events had shown how the relief of its particular inmates. Well, the vote originally proposed for the purpose was £150,000. but it appeared that the expense of the building was 000. This was something but not all. The site selected for the new invalid establishment was Netley, on the banks of the Southampton Water, where acres of mud, as a matter of course, are uncovered for so many hours daily to the pestiferous action of the sun. Mr. Stafford, whose experience at Scutari has given him some insight into realities of this kind, enligh-tened the House a little upon the Hospital at Netley. "It was begun," he said, "in utter defiance and ignorance of all those principles of sanitary knowledge which we had learnt by bitter experience during the last few years. Its site was chosen without any reference to medical authorities. When the building was commenced the attention of those who ought to have been consulted, and who had the interest of the British soldier at heart, was drawn to it, and it was found necessary to make so many important and costly alterations that the Government consented to spend £110,000 more upon it. Even this increase, he believed, would not be sufficient to build it in the manner in which it ought to be built." A very pretty story this, but there is more to come still. The expenditure already incurred upon the new Hospital is reckoned at £70,000, and it is now rumoured that as far ss regards the Netley site, the undertaking is to be abandoned. So much for economy when there is a bottomless purse to draw upon; and yet we hope to take off the Income-tax in 1860 !- Times.

> The Persian treaty has arrived duly ratified. The Times, which urged on the war, feels itself compelled to adopt an apologetic tone in defence of its terms The fact is, that the war was from the beginning a blunder, and we are well out of it, although it would have been in all respects better never to have got into it.-Weekly Register.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived on Wednesday evening the 3rd inst.,

The Court Circular states that the Prince of Wales is about to make a tour on the Continent, visiting Highness will travel incog, under the title of Baron

Her Majesty the Queen has just presented to the 23rd Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers a beautiful Cashmere goat. This is the fifth present of a similar kind made by Her Majesty, the rest having died at various periods.

The Government have subscribed £3,000 to the fund forming for enabling the discharged employes of Woolwich Dockyard to emigrate. This is about as much as has been realised from other sources. Canada has been selected as the place of deportation.

The claim of Lord Talbot to the earldom of Shrewsbury is now at length fairly before the House of Lords, and will come on for hearing at the earliest possible opportunity. As it directly involves the first and oldest earldom in the land, and indirectly affects estates of the annual value of £40,000, the Shrewsbury case will rival in interest and importance the great Douglas and Berkeley cases.

Douglass Jerrold a chief contributor and for some time editor of Punch, and leading melo-dramatist of the day, died at his residence, Kilburn Priory, on Monday afternoon 8th of June, after a short illness, from disease of the heart.

We (Worcester Chronicle) are informed that the beautiful and romantic property, comprising all the farms, save one, in the hamlet of Norton and Lenchwick, has been purchased for the Duc de Nemours, son of the late King Louis Philippe, and that application has been made for the purchase of that also. The motive for desiring the whole of the property is not at present known, but rumour has already invested the above facts with a greater degree of interest in that neighbrhood than can arise merely for invest-

The Board of Inland Revenue have recommended the Treasury to advance the salaries of excise officers. and have particularly urged the necessity of such an augmentation.

A parliamentary return gives the names of all the officers who were present with the army in the Crimea throughout the war, together with the particulars of the arrival and departure of those who left or arrived during the occupation of the Crimea by the allies. The number of officers who remained the whole time is 231.

A general feeling prevails amongst medical officers in the army, and in the civil department of the profession, that in meeting out the honours and rewards incident to the late war, military surgeons have not been treated with impartial justice. The principle established by the Commander-in-chief has been, that honours should be awarded only to those medical officers who were present at the battles of Alma and Inkermann.

An order arrived at Chatham garrison directing the respective depots to join the service companies of the corps in India. One thousand bayonets will be added to their strength by this order.

The Bank of England employs 1,016 persons, viz: -814 officers and clerks, 23 agents and sub-agents, 86 door-keepers, messengers, and porters, and 93 mechanics. The secretary has £900 per annum, with residence; and the deputy £650. The chief accountant, £1,200, with residence; the denuty, £1000. The chief cashier £1,200, with residence; the deputyassistant, £1000. The principal of Branch Bank Office, £1000. The principal of Discount Office, £1000. The agents and sub-agents at the branches receive incomes varying in amount from £400 to £2000, per annum, mostly with residence and coal allowances.-Civil Service Gazette.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK-ARREST OF DIRECTORS. -Bench warrants have been issued from the Court of Queen's Bench, London, on an information filed by the Attorney-General, for the appreheusion of Mr. Humphrey Browne, the governor, the manager, and several of the directors of the Royal British Bank. A reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension or for such information as will lead to the arrest of Mr. Browne. In the case of Mr. D. Owen, who was arrested on Saturday, bail has been accepted and, at the direction of Mr. Justice Erle, the prisoner was liberated on his own recognizance of £4,000, and two securities of £2,000 each. A similar course will, it is understood, be adopted in persons implicated, who, there is reason to believe, are in Paris, are—if not already in the hands of the police officers-so completely under their surveillance that escape is altogether impossible. Of those Mr. Cameron has been already arrested in the French capital by the police of l'aris on the charge of travelling with a false passport, and when this charge is disposed of by the French authorities, he will be available for the warrant issued from the English Court of Queen's Bench. For some weeks past, it is stated, that every one connected with the Bank, and who were recently examined in the Court of Bankruptey, have been closely watched by Inspector Field and his staff of detectives, and that every change of residence, especially those who took place after the delivery of the very strong opinion ex-pressed by Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, have been

sisted by Mr. E. James, Q.C.

lost £50,000, to sent to sent and to be

Owing to the dull state of the trade, the shipbuilders of the Tyne and Wear announced a reduction of the wages of shipwrights of no less than twentyfive per cent.-from 6s. to 4s. Cd. per day. The men have "struck." They offer to return to work at 5s. Nearly 3,000 men are idle."

It appears that the man shot by a clergyman at Erdington, near Birmingham, was a sweetheart of the servant girl's with the acquiescence of her mistress, and who happened to be about rather later than usual. The charge slightly grazed his forehead.

It is stated that a great number of the Hungarian political refugees located in London have applied for passports at the Austrian Legation, having embraced the Emperor's act of clemency.

Thirty-eight young Dutch foxes have been embarken at Bergen op Zoom for England, where they are to be placed in the royal plantations in the Isle of Wight. Forty two skeletons have been dug up at Grantham, and, from a bullet having been found lodged in the skull of one, it is presumed that they were soldiers killed in an engagement in connection with the

Parliamentary war. A scheme has been set on foot in London to establish an institution called "The St. James Refuge and House of Penitents" for the reformation of fallen women of a class superior to those who find their way to the refuges and penitentiaries now in existence,-Several ladies of rank and influence support the pro-

In one of the rural districts in England, a solicitor was assaulted by a lady, who spit on him and called him a liar and a coward; and when he brought her before the Court, she said in her own defence that he had paid his addresses to her for ten years, and had afterwards pretended it was but for pastime. She avowed that she had "taken the law into her own hands; that she wanted to get a stick to thrash him with-and failing in that took the course she did."-She was fined three pounds.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF CATTLE FOR AMERICA. -- An extensive and valuable consignment of breeding stock was shipped on Wednesday for Philadelphia, in the ship Georgia, Captain Malcom. The stock comprised 32 head of short-horned cattle, 3 valuable horses, 25 sheep and 25 pigs. All the animals are of the best breeds, and have been selected without regard to expense, in England, Ireland and Scotland. The task of selection devolved on Dr. Johns, Captain Brown and Mr. Jacoby, who were sent over here by the Illinois Cattle Importing association. The cattle are to be distributed exclusively in the state of Illinois, with a view to the improvement of the breeds in that state by crosses with the best blood to be obtained in this country. In proof of the value of high-bred English cattle in the United States, it may be mentioned that 250 guineas was paid for one two-year-old heifer, and that the cost of the 85 animals, including their freight and provision to the port of destination, will not be far short of £8000. The horses are from celebrated stude, and most of the cattle have taken prizes at various agricultural shows. The shipment is, in fact, the most valuable ever sent to this port. Excellent arrangements have been made in the vessel for the safe keeping of the stock during the voyage, and in order that they may arrive at their destination in good condition. This department was under the direction of Mr. Bell, of the Adelphi stables, who displayed his usual skill and judgment in making the necessary arrangements for the shipment.

PROTESTANTISM .-- A correspondent who signs himself John Know, writes to the Builder calling attention to the carving at St. Michael's Cornhill, (an ancient church recently restored). What gives offence to John Knox is a representation of "Our Saviour, with a glory round his head, holding up the right hand, the two fore-fingers raised and the rest closed." John Knox objects to this, as not being "proper for a Protestant Church," as being " a superstitious emblem," and as symbolising "the act of blessing of the Roman Church." The Correspondent has no qualms of conscience about the great robbery by which the ancient Catholic edifice was stolen by his Protestant forefathers!

ry with, it is said, his governess. It may not be true religion, for the purpose of deluding the world in general. Mr. Gregory, who was accustomed to wear a white neckcloth among his other personal adornments, was treasurer of the funds in process of Mr. Spurgeon, by whose teaching, it would seem, he has profited but little, and has absconded, it is said, with over £2,000 of the popular young Bantist's money.

The other day, in connection with the opening of of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop to a distinguished Catholic family. This visit, a correspondent tells us, had rather an extraordinary effect; viz., that of disturbing the equanimity of the Protestant Rector, who left his residence during the stay of the blasphemous apology for his conduct which he is His Eminence, because, as he stated, he could not reported to have prepared for the occasion. His ad-'sleep conscientiously or comfortably," in the same parish with a Catholic Archbishop!

The Dean of Wells having dismissed Mr. Blessett, one of his curates, according to a local paper, for an "irregularity in having sermons on Sundays in an unconsecrated schoolroom," has drawn upon himself the wrath of the "Evangelical" press, which threaten to compel him to resign his deanery, in having taken the living of St. Cuthbert's, Wells, with a revenue of more than £500 a year, contrary to the 15th Victoria | coffin of Know-Nothingism, in their state. The Rich-

# UNITED STATES.

AN ANGLICAN DIVINE ORDAINED PRIEST IN NEW YORK .- The last Catholic Mirror contains a lengthy notice of Dr Nelligan, lately ordained Priest of the Catholic Church, by Archbishop Hughes, who was formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, of High Church principles, and for some years prior to his conversion, a zealous Puscyite. He is a brother of the eminent physicician of the same name in Dublin, whose works on medicine have acquired a standard reputation in the medical schools of America and Europe. His agreeable and warm manners, his kind disposition, has gained him the esteem and friendship of many visitors, both lay and clerical. Several Bishops showed their approbation of his talents and piety by inviting him to labor in their sees. His brother converts looked for his return to England, whither he had been invited by Cardinal Wiseman, Preferring a new field of labor, he selected New York at the invitation of Archbishop Hughes. On arriving in America he wished for a further extension of his time for preparing for the sacred ministry, and for this purpose, with the advice of his Bishop, selected Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmittsburgh. There he has spent the last year and a half, winning by his learning, kindness and picty, the affection and esteem of all acquainted with him. We close this notice of one we esteem with the wish, that the zeal and energy displayed in his younger days in a cause to which he was bound only by a shortness of knowledge, will not be relaxed, now that he is enrolled in a ministry to which knowledge and grace combined have guided

On Friday, the 19th inst., the feast of the Sacred Heart, the Most Rev. Archbishop solemnly dedicated, under the title of the Immaculate Conception, the new chapel just erected for the Sisters of Mercy, at the rear of their convent in Houston street. The new by a female fortune teller.

Among the knowing ones who have suffered by chapel is, perhaps the finest edifice of the kind in the berby is Sir Robert Peel, who is stated to have United States. It is built in the Gothic style of a relitecture. The walls are of a light stone color, and are pierced with eight stained glass windows. The nave is paved with tiles of buff and blue. A double row of handsome stalls extend along each side; above them Protestant and infidel children; they keep up as handsome stalls extend along each side; above them an elaborate screen-work, like the walls in color, but relieved by a groundwork of blue, rises to the height of fifteen or twenty feet from the floor. Above the high altar, which is remarkably beautiful, is placed a statue of Our Lady. There are also two smaller altars; at one, will be a statue of St. Joseph, at the other of St. Catharine of Sienna. The most striking feature in the chapel, however, is the series of frescoes which adorn the ceiling. They represent scenes from the "life and death of the Child of Mary," and were painted by Mr. Primo, the same artist who was recently engaged in a similar manner at St. Joseph's Church.-N. Y. Freeman.

A GOOD MOVE IN LOWELL .- The Rev. Father Crudden, Pastor of St. Peter's Church aided by his congregation, have this week purchased three lots near the church, on which to erect schoolhouses for the Christian Brothers. The lots cost nine thousand dollars. This shows the pains the Pastor, with his pious flock, are taking to preserve the rising generation from infidelity and error. - Boston Pilot.

THE COMING HARVEST .- The Cincinnati Guzette estimates that the harvest of 1857 will yield in the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, 205,000,000 bushels of corn; 29,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 2,000,000 tons of hay. Adding the crop of oats, which will amount in those States to 30,000 bushels, the value of the staple crops of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, for the year 1857 will be great.

New Flour has made its appearance in the New York market, from wheat grown in Georgia. No new wheat has yet come to hand. Last year the first new wheat arrived on the 19th of June, and the first new flour on the 22d; so that this new flour is nearly a week in advance of the first receipts of the crop in 1856.

Recent heavy rains having produced a sudden rise in the Alleghany river, caused considerable destruc-tion of property that was affont. An immense fleet of coal and metal hoats, and rafts broke from their moorings, a large portion of which were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$40,000 to \$50,000.

TROOPS FOR UTAH .- The force destined for the conquest and re-annexation of Utah will consist of about 2,500 men. The command will concentrate at Fort Leavenworth as soon as practicable, and will move westward as soon as the subsidence of the June floods shall render the passage of the rivers practicable. Col. Sumner and 2d Dragoons will accompany the expedition.

WHAT'S IN THE WIND ?- A European officer, apparently of a very superior military education, is now actively engaged in different States of the Union, in enlisting officers for some unknown military purpose. Only officers of artillery and engineers able to direct the construction of fortifications are wanted. These calistments are made with the ostensible design of forming a standing army in Central America and putting that country in an efficient state of defense against any future attack of fillibusters. According to statements made in connection with these proceedings, the five Republics of Central America are to be transformed into one Monarchy. The plan is to be carried out with the aid of a political party in Mexico, and the landing of a military force is to be effected in one of the ports on the Mexican coast south of Coatzacoalcos. The whole intrigue may be in connection with the movements of Santa Anna, though it would appear that the immediate destination of the officers to be enlisted is really Central America, as it is known that the individual engaged in culisting them has lately made a tour through the State of Guatemala.—Albany Express.

THE HUDSON .- This river has frequently been pronounced the most beautiful in the world; and certainly no other presents so rare a combination of extremes-lofty mountains, in all their original wildness; miles of palisades; country-seats and villas of extreme beauty; valleys glowing with luxuriant farms and meadows; and every variety of vessel skimming the stream.

REPORTED HOMICIDE BY A SON OF HENRY CLAY .-Most persons have observed in the newspapers, and | The Cincinnati Commercial contains a report that a on the walls of the metropolis, announcements of a quarrel took place at Lexington, Kentucky, between reward for the apprehension of Mr. John Gregory, an John Clay, Esq., a son of the departed statesman, oil and pickle merchant in the borough, who has not and a horse-trainer named Edgar. High words surrendered to his bankruptcy, but has left the counknown that in Mr Gregory we have to add another to the unhappily long list of persons who have traded on religion, or, rather, a hypocritical assumption of Clay immediately left Lexington, and has not been sonal encounter, when Clay drew a revolver and the Lord? heard from since.

THE FILLIBUSTER'S OVATION .- The Walker reception was just what it should have been. Not a percollection for the new chapel about to be erected for of it consequence; the more prominent city politison participated in it who could give it or the hero cians who were holding sympathizing meetings for the discomfitted fillibuster during the spring, did not dare to countenance it; it was officered, manned, and addressed exclusively by men who had nothing to lose by the association. His immediate audience, the new church at Cheltenham, we record the visit consisting mainly of a class of vaut riens whom curiosity had brought to the Park, and whose absence from any place is never regretted, was providentially dispersed by a heavy shower before the Ex-President had a chance to deliver more than a dozen lines of reported to have prepared for the occasion. His admirers got a good washing, however, which they needed much more than speeches, and the hero of many retreats retired at an early hour, with his undelivered speech in his pocket and an umbrella over his head, to the St. Nicholas Hotel, a wetter, if not a better man.-N. Y. Evening Post.

THE DEFENCE KNOW-NOTHING PARTY .- The Democracy of Virginia have followed the example of their brethren of the Keystone, and put the last nail in the mond Whig, the able but mistaken advocate of the proscriptive policy of "Americanism," gives it the coup de grace, by advising the party to disband, as it is powerless to do any good.

SMALL BY DEGREES.—At the Know-Nothing convention recently held at Lancaster, it is said that but fifty-two delegates were present, twenty-two of whom were from Philadelphia.

The Worcester Spy speaks of the Know-Nothings as an infamous set of political desperadoes, who have impoverished the common-wealth by their unscrupalous plunder of the public treasury, and whose legislative course have made Massachussetts a reproach to her own people, and a disgrace in the eyes of her sister States.

THE CONTENTS OF THE SWIVEL .- The brass swivel captured by the Marines from the Washington rioters had its charge drawn the day after, at the City Hall. It was composed of eight paving stones, a large num-ber of rifle balls, buck and swan shot, &c., weighing altogether from ten to twelve pounds!

How to Subdue Moss .- The Albany Journal advocates the employment of fire engines in quelling riots, in preference to the use of balls and bayonets. This plan, if followed, would certainly "throw cold water" upon the rage of a mob.

The young lady who suddenly disappeared from Ashland, Green Co., and upon whose account there was considerable alarm among her friends for fear that she had been foully dealt with, is not altogether clear yet, but she is still alive, and was seen at Catskill in company with a married man, who had also mysteriously disappeared" from a wife and several children living at Ashland.

James Mattice, missing from Blenheim, N. Y., returned after a fortnight's absence, and found a nu-merous company of his friends, with hoe, spade, and shovel, assiduously removing the brush, logs, and

We do not believe that there is in the United States any body of men, with means so limited, that does one-tenth as much for literature as the Catholics. After doing their share as tax-payers, for the good colleges and better female academies, than can be found in the country, day-schools and free-schools, and give employment to a great many vast publishing houses, in all the great cities of the Union — Cincinnati Cutholic Telegraph.

The Pittsburg Catholic learns with regret "that there are many Catholics who have lost all self-respect so far as to become subscribers to Harper's Mugazine," a publication that makes a practice of reviling everything Catholic, and is "edited by a Methodist preacher." We fear that our esteemed cotemporary has but too good reasons for his "regret;" and that it is too common with Catholics-and not in the United States only-to support publications whose avowed object is to insult their religion.

A despatch from St. Louis, June 17, says:—A Fort Killey correspondent of the 9th states that the Cheyennes had attacked and destroyed an emigrant train, eighty miles west of that post. Six persons were killed and eight wounded.

Five Mex Hung.-John Lapoint, for the murder of Robert Wheaton, Israel Shoultz for shooting John Inham, and Jacob Woeslin for kiling his wife, were executed in the Jail yard in St. Louis on Friday; and at Edwardsville, Ill, George W. Sharp and John Johnson were hung for the murder of Brath.

A Republican editor in Claremont, N. H., has sued another for slander, laying his damages at \$3,000.— The Nashau Gazette thinks editors must be rich up in that part of the country. To sue an editor in these parts for such a sum would be considered a proof of usanity, or a desire to create a " sensation.

The Hartford Times gives the following de tails of the career of the Rev. Charles Jones, an evangelical Protestant minister, now in jail upon a charge of murder :-

"Jones, the murderer, is the same fellow who has just served out a term of four years in the Connecticut State prison for robbing John Dean's store. He was the coolest scoundrel that ever infested this city. He manifested great concern for the souls of sinners. and was constantly reading the Bible and exhorting at evening meeting.

"Whilst in the confidence of Mr. Dean, he stole about \$2,000 worth of goods from his store, together with considerable sums of money. He stole the silk to make him a surplus to preach in-started a church in Glastenbury-stole the trimmings for his pulpit, and velvet for his chair, and also stole goods to pay the cabinet maker for the chair; broke into the Catholic Church and stole the priest's robe for a sample for one for himself, and also stole the silver chalices, &c., from the altar-called at Mr. Dean's one afternoon to have a little season of prayer, remaining till evening, hade the family good bye, but instead of going out of the door, he stole up stairs and secreted himself under the bed until past midnight, when he crept out and robbed young Dean's pockets of £100, (which he had ascertained the day previous that he and procured from the bank,) then went to St. John's Hotel, called for lodgings, got up before daylight, stole a suit of clothes from a boarder, and cleared for a neighboring town. But this is not half his villan-He was constantly stealing, praying and exhorting, till brought up by a four years' term in prison."

The Advent Herald gives the following incident in his life which will show the extent to which he carried his base hypocrisy:

"One day after stealing from Mr. Dean, he called on Mrs. Dean and complained of spiritual darknessthat he did not enjoy his mind as he wished it; and handing her his Bible; bought with money stolen from Mr. Dean, he wished her to rend for his spiritual consolation the first text her eye might rest upon, on opening the book. Mrs. Dean sympathizing with him occause of his depressed spirits, opening at Acts 13 10. It was not so good a text she wished her eye might have first rested on, and she hesitated.

Read,' said he 'Shall I read ?' she asked.

'Read the first text you open at. She read: 'O full of all subtility and mischief. thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteous-

"His countenance at once clongated, and his eyes

" After being imprisoned, and confessing his crimes, some good woman having compassion on him visited him in prison. 'O,' said he, 'I thought of you all last evening when you were at your little prayer meeting, and I kept looking: I did not know but, as in the case of Peter, my prison doors would be opened. He forgot that Peter was not imprisoned for

were east down. It was no consolation to him.

This Mr. Jones is evidently, the sort of man that is wanted for the French Canadian Missionary Society. He would make a most excel-lent "No Popery" parson; and we would recommend our Canadian Saints to engage him the moment he gets out of prison. Perhaps, however, bad as he is-a rogue, thief, and hypocrite-he may have some scruples of conscience about doing the dirty work of the swindling gentry of the Montreal Provident and Saving's Bank.

CANADIAN LEGISLATORS .- Even members of Parliament-bad as many of them are-are tolerated whilst they vote themselves six dollars a day. Infinitely better men, not very many years ago, made their contributions to the collective wisdom for a dollar a day, with the privilege, however, of eating their bread and cheese on the steps of the Parliament House. In the recent railroad disclosures, upwards of £1,400 were found to have been paid to one gentleman for railroad services outside of Parliament. What they were did not transpire, unless he drank large quantities of Parliamentary eider, vulgarly called champaign down in the underground branch of the Licgislature. Sir Allan MacNab received, for services chiefly, £10,000 from the Great Western Road; and another gentleman in Parliament positively scouted the idea of being only offered five thousand pounds for his!—Toronto Colonist.

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 female youth. I venture to say there is not a Catholic family in the colony but will rejoice on hearing this news. Every one knows what able and successful teachers nuns are. There is not one, whose wife, sister, or mother has in early years had the blessing of the general tutelage of accomplished and holy beings like these, but will give most grateful testimony that all the virtues, graces, knowledge, and accomplishments, which belit a Christian gentlewoman, have been permanently developed in the being he loves, under their wisely pious fostering care. At present there are but three sisters in Nicholsonstreet; 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. In the meanwhile, I hope all my good readers will join me in a devout "Deo gratias," for their safe arrival.; and that the fair portion of them, especially, will straightway afford the heroic sisters hearty, affectionate, and practical aid at the commencement of their good work .-Melbourne Catholic Chronicle, March 28.

# The True-TAitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1857.

JIOO THE Felitor of the TRUE WITNESS trusts that any errors in the present issue may be attributed to, and excused because of, his absence from town for a few resident of NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Indian arrived at Quebec on Saturday last, having made the trip from Liverpool in the national Societies, and the well known benevosliort space of nine days, and six hours; another lence of our private citizens, could suggest proof of the superiority of the St. Lawrence whilst the bodies of the dead, so far recovered route. The news brought out by her and the have been deposited in their last resting place, Ningara; is of very little public importance.

In the House of Lords, the Bill, in reference debate, ordered to be read a second time, by a ter whether this terrible catastrophe was the majority of 101 to 96.

The Oaths' Bill is strongly opposed by the Catholic Members of Parliament, who very properly regard it as a practical re-enactment of an oath which, even by Protestants, is admitted to be grossly insulting, and one that no Catholic should be required to take.

The Corporation of Dublin have protested against; the extinction of the Irish Viceroyalty. In France the Government candidates are certain of re-election. It is rumoured that Napoleon will pay another visit to the Queen, and that the Empress is again in an interesting situa-

In Russia the Cholera is raging with great violence, and so also is the yellow fever in Monterideo.

# FEARFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTER ON THE ST. LAWRENCE,

ON FRIDAY, 26th JUNE. About six weeks ago, 300 persons took shipping from Scotland in the ship John M'Kenzie, which sailed from the Clyde, Glasgow, for Canada; and after a successful voyage across the Atlantic, arrived in the port of Quebec, where the anchors of the good ship which carried them through every danger so successfully were no sooner cast, than they were transferred to the steamer Montreal. To them the work of disembarkation is a labor of love; for they are impatient to arrive at their journey's end. Most, if not all of them, know that kind friends are waiting to bid them welcome, to what they looked forward to as the "land of promise;" and every minute they are detained, seems as if it were the length of an hour. Their suspense, however, is of short duration: the last bell is rung, and the Captain gives the word, "haul in criminal statistics of England and Wales, for a the gangway;" and in one minute more the steamer is seen gliding through the tranquil waters of the river St. Lawrence, at the rate of ten or twelve knots an hour. Now all is joy and gladness; little incidents connected with the voyage are playfully discussed, and many a hearty wish expressed, that the friends they left behind times refuted, but as oft reiterated against them, them knew of their safe arrival. On, on, they go, wondering at the wild and romantic scenery which they see on every side of them. Now by him adduced in support thereof, are interestthey pass Cape Rouge, just 12 miles from Quebec, when suddenly a cry of "fire" is raised .-In an instant, they rush to the spot from which it is seen to issue. Bucket after bucket of water is hastily thrown upon the devouring element; but all to no purpose—the vessel was built to burn. Despite of every human effort, the terrible blaze rises higher and higher, as if in mockery of all human power to check its devastating little value, unless we take also into consideration progress. Fore and aft, above and below, it continues to rage, until it has fully asserted its supremacy, and taken entire possession of the ill-fated steamer. All hope is gone. The merry laugh that was heard but a moment before, is turned into an agonising shriek. Fathers and Protestant Government, and governed with the mothers, made frantic by the piteous cries of their helpless children to save them, are rushing madly and wildly through the burning flames in search of the sweet cherubs, who, but a minute ing the political and social ascendency of a Prosince, were nestling with foud security upon their bosoms. But alas! their cries avail but little; for already many of these heartbroken and distracted parents are becoming powerless; the laws, and all quasi-political offences generallynearer they advance to the rescue, the more rapidly the fearful blaze curls around them. It is however the work of a moment; for the hands that were outstretched to protect the innocent little darlings drop down, either burned or paralysed by the terror of the attempts. But still there are a large number left whom the fiery elefury, prefer meeting with a watery grave. De-

fifty of them contrived to swim ashore, while the Crime;" with the view of thence concluding to borne in mind, that owing to the superior effici- rejoicing to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of a Catholic ecclesiastic, with material to the members of the Established Church on the part of the members of the Established Church on the part of the members of the Established Church on the part of the members of the Established Church on the part of the members of the Established Church on the part of the members of the Established Church on the part of the members of the Established Church on the part of the members of t

to life in this world again.

now the struggle for life is short; nature is al-

ready exhausted, and hundreds sink within a

rest, we believe 119 in number, were picked up by the Captain and crew of the Napoleon, who were fortunately near enough at the moment to professors. Let us take a case in point. renderatimely assistance and a diff date income

Never, never, before has such a terrible caamity befallen us, nor one which has excited more sincere sympathy, or more real sorrow. We need scarcely say, that everything which could mitigate the grief, or relieve the distress of the sufferers, has been carefully and promptly attended to. The living have been provided with every comfort, which the charity of our with becoming solemnity. But, we must not stop here, for there is yet a great deal to be accomplished, before the public are satisfied, or the to Ministers' Money in Ireland, was, after a warm | character of our noble river restored. No matresult of gross ignorance, of malconstruction of the steamer Montreal, or criminal neglect on the part of the Captain who had the management of her, we must know the worst, and that speedily, if we wish to apply a remedy to prevent similar recurrences. Apologise for, or smooth over, the misfortune we dare not, for the issue at stake is too important to be lightly dealt with. In common however with our cotemporaries, we will at the present stage of Judicial proceedings, forbear from making any remarks calculated to prejudge the case of the accused, now upon their preliminary trial, before the Coroner's Jury.

Indeed at the present moment, there is excitement enough to justify a temperate course upon the part of every person, and as we feel it would but be adding "fuel to the flame," to say more upon the subject, at the present moment we will await the finding of the inquest, upon which all eyes are now turned, before we proceed to pronounce upon the guilt, or innocence of the parties implicated. Of one thing however the readers of the TRUE WITNESS may rest assured, that we will fearlessly do our duty in the premises, and not permit the subject (if we can prevent it) to die away, like any other nine-days' wonder. In this enquiry, the rich and the poor, are alike interested in using every means within their power, to avert such another calamity, and certainly with the fearful example now before us, we would be unworthy of the name of Christians, were we to stop short, before we have accomplished all that human science, can do or the ingenuity of man can devise to afford the utmost protection to the travellers, who, having a right to rely, upon our watchfulness over all our public conveyances, confidently commit their lives and properties to our safe keeping, and it is to be hoped in future we may be able to add, our unerring guardianship.

## ENGLISH AND IRISH CRIME.

This is the heading of an article in the last number of the Dublin Review, in which the series of years, are contrasted with the criminal statistics of Ireland for the same period of time; with the view of meeting the popular Protestant objections against the moral influence of Catholicity upon its professors; and of vindicating the people of Ireland from the calumnies, a hundred by the prejudiced, and conceited Anglo-Saxon. As the argument of the Reviewer, and the facts ing to the Catholic in general, as well as to the Irish Catholic in particular, we think that our readers will feel obliged to us for reproducing, in substance, the article whose title we have

It is evident however that any argument for, or against, the religiou of any community, and based upon its criminal statistics, must be but of the peculiar political and social position of that community; as these must always have an important effect in determining, not only the amount, but the particular direction of its crime.

In a Catholic country, for instance, under a view of imposing upon the great majority of its neonle, a form of religion upon which the latter look with unspeakable disgust, and of maintaintestant minority, we may expect that a certain description of crimes-such as crimes against person, violent resistance to the execution of the will be more rife, than in a Catholic country, under a Catholic Government; or, vice versu, in a Protestant community under a Protestant Government. And again, if that Protestant minority, to secure whose ascendency is the object of the Protestant rulers of the Catholic country, be aliens in blood, and language, as well as in ment has not, as yet, been able to reach, and they, religion, to the Catholic majority, the chances rather than become the victims of its unrelenting that the passions of the oppressed majority will often find vent in deeds of bloody violence, are termined that even the certainty of death shall greatly increased; but, of course, it would not not separate them, they cling to each other with thence follow that their religion, either by its devoted fondness, until they are forced to make positive teachings, or by its inefficiency to supthe last fearful jump into the rolling deep; but press such crimes, should be held accountable for what is in fact the immediate, and indeed, inevitable consequence of the anomalous political and stone's throw of the shore-never, never, to rise social condition to which its professors have been reduced by the unprincipled tyranny, and rapa-Such, reader, was the fate of at least 250, if city of their Protestant rulers. These self evinot 300, of the passengers taken on board of the | dent facts, which Protestants almost invariably "fire-steamer" Montreal And such also would overlook, should however always be borne in

the comparative effects of Catholicity and Protestantism upon the morality of their respective

Had the Stuarts, for instance, been successful in their efforts to impose Episcopacy, with the peculiar doctrines and practices of the Anglican Church, upon the people of Scotland; if the great majority of the people of Scotland had; notwithstanding, remained firm in their attachment to the Presbyterian form of worship, and in consequence of that fidelity been deprived for many generations, of all political privileges, of all civil and religious liberty; if their religion had been proscribed, and their ministers banished from their manses; their kirks seized upon by a brutal soldierly in the name of an intrusive and obnoxious curate whom they were obliged to support, though his person and his office were alike loathsome to them; if their lands had been confiscated by the Southren Episcopal invader; and they themselves, the ancient nobles and hereditary proprietors of the soil, been reduced to the alternative of exile, or of becoming the mere tenants at will of the foreigners who had proscribed their Church, persecuted its ministers and despoiled them of their birthright; if for many generations Scotland had been governed by English Episcopalians, and with the sole view of perpetuating English Episcopal ascendency, we should have had in Scotland a taint transcript of what has been and still is, the political and social condition of the people of Ireland. No doubt also, from time to time, we should have been startled with tales of midnight violence, and brutal massacres; we should have been told of horrid conspiracies amongst the Presbyterians of Scotland against their Episcopalian lords and masters. Combinations against paying the curate his tithes, and the foreign landlord his rents, would have been of every day occurrence; murders would have been common; and the people, unable to obtain protection from the laws imposed upon them expressly for their degradation, would have been apt to have had resource to the wild justice of revenge. Such we think every impartial person who has any knowledge of our common nature-every student of history, who remembers the tragic end of Archbishop Sharpe, and the countenance given to his slayers by the persecuted Covenanters-will admit would have been, without any impeachment upon the morality of the Presbyterian Church, the condition of Protestant Scotland. It is not therefore to be wondered at, if the actual political and social condition of the Catholic majority of Ireland, has produced the same results in that country which would have flowed from the success of the Stuarts to impose Episcopacy upon the Presbyterian majority of

Scotland. And then, the daily insults, harder to bear even than the positive injuries, which such an anomalous state of society necessarily engenders, must be taken into consideration. Let us suppose Episcopalianism rampant in Scotland, and the National kirk trampled under the hoofs of Claverhouse's dragoons; the hatred of the oppressed Presbyterians towards their oppressors may easily be imagined. But if to these we add-" Secret Societies," with their annual public processions in commemmoration of the overthrow of Scotland's liberties, and the persecution of her clergy -banners-toasts and public harangues, in honor of the "pious and immortal memory" of-say the "bloody Dalziel" or the rapacious Lauderdale -and consigning the General Assembly to hell -together with the other devices wherewith the Orangemen annually celebrate the conquest of Ireland by the Dutch under the Prince of Orange -it needs no seer to assure us that insults such as these would have provoked revenge, often dark and bloody: and that secret organizations for the maintenance of Episcopalian ascendency, would have been followed by secret organizations the question:-

bering that all that we have supposed in the case in the public papers to the effect that Sunday evenof Scotland, has in the case of Ireland actually occurred; and thus remembering this, we shall right reverend prelates and other dignitaries have announced their intention to take part; and in some of these paragraphs it was stated that the proceedwhich have often stained the pages of the history ings were very offensive to many churchmen, and regarded by them as the introduction of Spurgeonism of the last named country, to their legitimate cause. That is not to any inherent depravity in thall had ever been consecrated, or even licensed for the Irish national character, not to any defects in the performance of divine worship. The whole thing their religious system, or the teachings of their was certainly new and singular.

The Bishop of London said he did not know whe Church; but to the unjustifiable attempt of a foreign Protestant country to impose its laws and its religion upon its weaker neighbor. Knowing all the explanation that he could. There could be no as we do the history of Ireland; its long pro- doubt that such a meeting as the noble lord referred tracted agony of persecution, and the cruel inso- to did take place in Exeter-hall last Sunday evening, lence of its alien oppressors, we take up its cribe continued for several Sundays. (The Bishop of minal statistics with the natural expectation of London) would add, that not only did he consider finding recorded therein a far greater amount of such meetings legal, but he also considered them in crimes of violence, of assaults, murders, and con- the highest degree expedient. (Hear hear). He bespiracies to kill, than falls to the lot of its more lieved there were hundreds and thousands of persons equitably governed neighbor. In this natural exequitably governed neighbor. In this natural ex-pectation, however, we are most agreeably dis-that some persons of this class were brought to the appointed.

Empire, as yet published, are for the year 1854; the population of England and Wales being acture the right reverend prelate was an unusual one, he cording to the census of 1851, 17,922,768; and was not sorry it had been put, as it had clicited such From these statistics it would appear that out of the former population one person in 782 was convicted of crime during the year 1854; and out of the other, one, in 928, It must also be

or crimes whose perpetrators manage bto evade menced. As men of inferiority in dress do not like attending well filled and luxurious Churches. the vigilance of the law, are far more rare than in England and Wales, or indeed in any part of Her. Majesty's dominions in Of Treland we know the worst; of its wealthy neighbor a great portion of the criminality remains undetected, un-convicted, unwhipt of justice, and till the great day of general retribution, unavenged. This premised, we will proceed to give a brief analysis of the sentences pronounced upon offenders in the two countries; from which we shall be able to arrive at a conclusion not only as to the numbers but the criminality, of the persons con-

one 1054 the following contant

During the year 1854 the for	lowing s	entences				
were passed.						
En	Ingland and					
	Wales.	Ireland.				
Death	49	6				
Transportation—for life	29	8				
Do.,-For above 15 years	35	0				
Do.,-For above 14 years	0	- 31				
Do.,-For above 10 years	246	0				
Penal Servitude—for life	2	1				
Do.,-10 yrs. and above 6 yrs.	100	22				
Do.,-6 yrs. and above 4 yrs.	408	96				
Do.,-4 years	1.598	550				
Imprisonment above 3 years,	1	0				
Do.,-3 yrs. and above 2 yrs.	ß	. 2				
Do., -2 yrs. and above 1 year	664	173				
Do.,-1 year and above 6 mon's		859				
Do.,—6 months and under 1		4,481				
Whipped, fined, and discharged	192	730				
Sentence respited	192	92				
contence respired	υ	33				
Total, 2	3,047	7,051				

From the above table carefully compiled from official documents, it plainly appears, that in respect to their respective populations-England not only enjoys the honor, such as it is, of furnishing by far the greater number of criminals, but that the offences of the Protestant country are of a far more serious character. This is strongly brought out by the Dublin Reviewer from whose article we shall lay some more extracts before our readers in a future number.

#### EXETER HALL.

We learn from our English exchanges, that a new light has dawned upon the "Law Established Church;" and that Protestant Bishops and Ministers have all at once discovered what the rest of the world knew long before, that in evangelical London, and other large cities in England and Ireland, the great mass of the people of Protestant birth never enter a Protestant Church; Exeter Hall platform for a visit to the London and for this amongst other good reasons, that they are too luxurious, and are only visited by those who go there, not for religion's sake; but because it is desirable to be seen in such places, where the most elegant taste, and latest fashion, can be displayed to the greatest possible advantage. To remedy this evil, Exeter Hall has been engaged by a company of associated Evangelisers, and other large hearted laymen, under the sanction of the Bishop of London. The engagement is confined to twelve Sundays, and as many sermons, which, it is hoped, will be amply sufficient to dethrone his satanic Majesty, and to regenerate the Protestants, whose hearts and souls are corrupted by long years of sinning and neglect. But as we have not the same faith in the efficacy of the twelve sermons, we are still inclined to think that the Protestant poor, who have been so long abandoned and so unceremoniously expelled perience has led you to believe that well made from their churches, to make way for the titled | soup is a valuable agent in promoting the Pro-Aristocrat, the man of gold, and the lady of fashion, will not be so readily turned aside from guilty pursuits, or so easily made to respect the commandments of God, whom, thousands of them have never yet been taught to know. We observe, however, that notwithstanding the miraculous success, which it is pompously announced will follow the delivery of the twelve sermons, the High Church party are terribly indignant at this new Exeter Hall movement, which they regard as a prostitution of Episcopal dignity, and one highly offensive to churchmen; so much so indeed, that it was deemed expedient, to discuss the subject in the House of Lords, and by explanation to try and calm the excitement which it had occasioned. The discussion elicited the following remarks from the speakers who debated

for its overthrow. For it is ever of the nature of wrong to beget wrong.

Now let us be just towards Ireland; rememing discourses were in the course of delivery at Exeter-hall, and were to be continued, in which two into the church. He was not aware that Exeter

ther he should be in order in answering such a question-(cheers)-but he was quite prepared to give meetings to which the noble lord had alluded, and he The latest criminal statistics of the British did heartily hope and trust that they did not go there without receiving benefit. (Hear hear).

Lord Kinnard said, although the question put to victim. that of Ireland for the same year, 6,515,792. an expression of opinion with regard to the meetings

ency of the Police in Ireland, undetected crimes, that these meetings in Exeter hall have been com-

After some further explanations, the subject dropped within doors; but outside it is fiercely denounced: The John Bull (High Church and Tory paper) thus gives vent to his indignation in an article entitled "Episcopal Spurgeonism":-

"We did not imagine," it says, "that the day would come when we should pity Mr. Spurgeon. But we live in strange times, and strange things come to pass every day. We are sorry, unaffectedly sorry, for the religious lion of the Surrey Gardens, whom, as the Court Circular every now and then informs us, noble earls and magnificent duchesses go to hear, when their Sunday hours hang heavy on their hands and they feel the want of something more spicy than those hundrum affairs, simple prayers and plain sermons. Mr. Spurgeon has made his reputation; he has been a successful man; why should a rival concern be got up to cut him out? Above all, why should the attempt to eclipse him be made in so unfair a manner, by a joint-stock company of religious lions? It was not by shams of this kind that the religious condition of our working population is to be improved; and most sincerely do we regret that members of the Episcopate should mix themselves up with such disorderly and mischievous proceedings."

Thus speaketh honest John Bull of the Exeter Hall services; and never, in the course of his life, did he utter a plainer truth. For, most assuredly, it is not by such " shains," that the thousands of Protestants who have been permitted to live all their life time in the darkest ignorance. will be restored to Christian civilization. No, no, Gentlemen, of the Establishment, you

must, if you are serious, adopt a different course. For instance, let the pride which has frightened the humble artizan of Protestant birth from your church door's be made less obnoxious. Let him feel that he is of divine creation; and that although he should appear clad in the garb of poverty, he will not be ignominously thrust aside, lest his presence should be offensive to the defactory nerves of your Lords, Earls, and Duchesses. When he is stricken down by disease, try to imitate the example of the Catholic Priest: hurry to his bed side, and let not a fear of carrying away infection in your coat tails, deter you from approaching near enough to convince him of your doubtful presence. In one word, show by good deeds, instead of senseless declamation. your anxiety to withdraw the victims of your shocking neglect, from the degradation into which you have plunged them. Abandon the garrets and cellars-the abodes of poverty, of vice, and immorality. Recall your army of Soupers and lying Missionaries; and in place of expending £40,000 a year, in a vain attempt to reduce the Catholics of Ireland, proverbial for their attachment to the old faith, to the same low standard, as the Protestants of the English Metropolis and elsewhere, let them have the adrantage of your spare cash, your tracts, and, above all, the soup, which you may rest assured, will not only be the most acceptable, but the most beneficial of the two. The Catholics of Ireland, as you well know, neither require your money, your advice, or your mutton broth. Remember, too, the prophetic warning of your friend, John Bull, who informs you that it is not by Exeter Hall "shams" the religious condition of the Protestant working population can be improved. Hearken to the voice of the House of Lords, who have proclaimed to the world that there are thousands of Protestants who never enter any of your churches. If therefore extestant religion, in God's name let your own neglected thousands have a benefit, and a belly-full

LIFE OF THE RT. REV. EDWARD MAGINN, Condittor Bishop of Derry .- With selections from his Correspondence, by Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee. New York, P. O'Shea. For sale by D. & J. Sadleir, Montreal.

This is another and a very interesting chapter in the ecclesiastical History of Ireland from the pen of Mr. M'Gee, and as containing the memoirs of a good and zealous priest, may be read with profit by Catholics of all origins. It is urged as a reproach against the Clergy of Ireland that they interfere too much in politics; and Protestants who point with pride to the facts indelibly recorded in the pages of history, that the Bishops of the Church of England were the prime agents in the Revolution that expelled the Stuart Dynasty from the British Isles, and that the Protestant ministers of Scotland were the authors of those sanguinary Civil Wars,

> "When pulpit drum ecclesiastic Was beat with fist instead of a stick,"

pretend to be scandalised at the peaceable and strictly legal means used by the Catholic Clergy of Ireland to ameliorate the political and social condition of their long oppressed and down trodden brethren. It is true, quite true, that the Clergy of Ireland do interfere in politics; and considering that they are the natural leaders of the people, blood of their blood, bone of their bone, fellow-sufferers under a common tyranny, it is right and natural that they should so interfere. Where politics interfere with the ministers of religion, it is the right and the duty of the minister of religion to interfere with politics: it is their high privilege, as the Ministers of Him, who on earth, hesitated not to reproach the rulers of the Jewish nation for their contempt of God's law, to rebuke the oppressors of their people, and to stand between the heartless persecutor and his

We are therefore neither grieved nor surprised at the active part taken by the late Dr. M'Gim ters as intimately connected with the spiritual as with the material condition of the Catholics of Ireland. The explanation of that interference is to be found in the peculiar relations subsisting betwixt the governors and the governed, betwixt rited the respect of all who value piety and talent the Protestant Anglo-Saxon, and the Catholic Celt; its justification is contained in the pages of the English Statute Book, and in these cruel laws wherewith Protestant, Legislators have neverceased to oppress the faithful people of Catholic Ireland; and its highest eulogy is the success with which, in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles, it has hitherto been attended. Sad indeed will be the day for the Church, as well as for the people of Ireland, when the clergy shall abdicate their high functions, when the shepherds of the flock shall abandon the sheep committed to their charge, to the fury of the ravening wolf.

But should doubts still linger in the minds of any, as to the propriety or the prudence of ecclesiastical interference with the tangled web of Irish politics, an attentive perusal of the "Life of Dr. Maginn," will, we doubt not, have the effect of dissipating them. Born, as his biographer says, "of an orthodox stock," and reared amongst a gallant and pious, but rash and much abused peasantry," Dr. Maginn early learned to appreciate the virtues, and to note the faults of those amongst whom he had been born and bred. He saw that the first were the fruits of their fidelity to the faith-and that the second were directly attributable to the vices of the social and political system under which their country groaned. As a minister of religion then, he felt it his duty to confirm them in the one, and, as a citizen, to endeavor to procure the amelioration of the other. In both characters, as a priest and as a citizen, his objects were alike praiseworthy, and the means that he employed, legitimate. An ardent friend of freedom and justice. the cause of loyalty and order had no warmer advocate than the late lamented Coadjutor Bishop of Derry.

Of the manner in which Mr. M'Gee has executed his pleasant task, we can speak in terms of the warmest praise; only we would express our regret at the absence of a considerable portion of the deceased Prelate's most interesting "Political Correspondence." Where, for instance, are his "Letters to Lord Stanley, in reply to that waspish officials insolent remarks upon the confessional, and its moral effects? We are referred to the appendix; but alas! there these highly valuable documents are not to be We trust that this omission may be recfound. tified in the future edition, which the merits of the little volume before us will most probably soon render necessary, in justice, both to the eloquent defender of the doctrines of his Church, and to his admirers in America as well as in Ireland.

The following is the reply of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Regan, Bishop of Chicago, to an address presented to him in the church of Bourbonnais. by the Catholic Canadians. There were about four thousand persons present, in the church and around it:---

DRAR FRIENDS-It is consoling to look at this vast assembly of good men and women and children .-Your good happy looks tell me that you are truly religious. I am much gratified at the reception you have given me; and still more at the joy you all manifest at this interview with me. It gives me great happiness to meet you, and to see how admirably the spirit of peace and order and religion prevails among you. Assuredly, you are not schismatics: this is not | in this exercise of charity, but we cannot cast rea divided kingdom. Before me, and around me, and with me, there is a vast multitude-all the people are here: the thousands are with me and with religion; those thousands of which it was once untruly said, that they were in unity with schism, all these are here, with hearts full of joy, with countenances

lit up with holy enthusiasm.

The splendid procession of this day, extending over miles, and filling every place around—this procossion of so many thousands came from distant places, to bonor their Bishop, and an eminent ecclesiastic, who, under the direction of that Bishop, has labored so effectually against subism-this procession in which every class and ser, manifests such emulation, in the cause of religion, and in favor of its authorities: this assume me more forcibly than any address, or speech of man, however eloquent, that here there is no schism; that the Church is duly bonored; that peace and unity prevail; and that pride, with its turbulence and anarchy and calumnies, has already received its fitting rebuke and chas-

I thank you most carnestly for your devotion to religion, to its unity, and to myself personally; and here in your own church, within its sanctuary, and before the altar at which you prayed, I renew my thanksgiving to God, that amidst temptations the most formidable, you have persevered stendfast, and faithful to religion and to the authority of your holy

Oht children of St. Louis, how holy, how exalted, has ever been your privilege! Ever loyal to Catholic principles, ever ardent and deeply earnest to assert the interests of Christ, and of His holy Church. It matters not whether amidst the burning sands of Africa, you advance to the conquest of the holy places under the command of your sainted monarch; or whether amidst the colds and snows of Canada, you progress in the ways of God, under the guidance of your missionaries and holy lishops. It matters not whether before the dome of Peter, and on bended knees you receive the Benediction of the father of the Faithful; or in the rude prairie chapel, or under the canopy of heaven-you ask the blessing of him, whom, however weak and worthless, Christ sent in His own name-" Go, teach all nations; whosoever hears you, hears me; whosoever despises you, despises me." It matters not whether on the wide expanse of the ocean, you accept with reverence the image of Mary, "the Star of the sea," and under the protection of this "Tower of David," march against the fearful fortresses of Sebastopol; or whether on the broad and flowing plains of Illinois, you recite her rusary and invoke her aid as "The Mystical Rose," against the arts and seductions of the schismatic. It matters not how all this may happen, you are still unchanged, always the same, in all places and times and trials, and in all phases of circumstances; always the deaccordants of St. Louis, the true sons of the Church, the first born of her children.

This is a great and a glorious day, and well may we rejoice thereon; justly may we honor it, as peculiarly sacred to the interests of truth, charity, and religion. There are in Oanada many holy virgins, who, in the recesses of the cloister, have long prayer with weeping and fasting, that this day might come. that this miserable schism might be coughed. There are many holy Priests and Prelates, who, in the same mercies of heaven. To them not less than to I undertook to give sums amounting to \$1900; I also at one o'clock, r.m.

ourselves, is this a day of triumph and of holy, joy? They will hear it described by him whom they sent forth to assist in effecting this triumph, and whom, at his early return, they will justly receive with joy and respect and gratitude. For well and faithfully has he labored in the work of God; well has he meand energy, and the prudent, sacred use of these heavenly gifts.

Yes, dear friends, it inspires me with a holy joy, a sublime pleasure, to look on the scene of this day; and in this vast and most respectable presence, in the presence of those who witnessed the worth, which command, to bear to this worth and to its holy fruits, the most definite and public testimony, that feelings and language can give utterance to. In the name of religion, which he has defended-in the name of truth, which he has vindicated-in the name of charity, which he has revived-in the name of peace and union, which he has established-in my own name, whom he has comforted, and so effectually assisted-in your name, many of whom he has protected and rescued from schism;—in all these names, and under all these titles, with a full and clear sense of the claims he derives from them, I thank the Rev. Mr. Desaulniers; I thank the Archbishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Montreal, and that mitred and holy light of Cydonia, whose power and eloquence blast-ed this schism; I thank the other Prelates and Priests of Canada, and more especially our two missionaries. now in our presence, who, in our recent afflictions, have, in every way, so ably assisted us, and whose zeal has won not only our's, but the admiration of the entire Hierarchy of the United States.

But what shall we say of the schism itself-that miserable, inflated thing; strong only in its turbulent clamor, in its pride and presumption, in its daring disregard of truth, in its calumnies and fierce invectives; but in all things else, how mean and weak, how poor and pitiful. Its leader, a discontented, unhappy creature, an exile of ill omen, a fallen priest. abandoned by the entire world, the slave of pride, and now its victim; by nature, artful, restless, seditious, subsisting on troubles, as his daily bread, resting on fiction and calumny, as his only support; at all times and in all places the enemy of peace, order, and authority; with a mind, unhappily fertile, being inventive only in works of mischief and criminal fiction, with a tongue fresh and flexible, but always seasoned with the acid of calumny. Such is the schismatic himself; and it is as such you know him.

As to his associates, they are few in number: not more, I am told, than three, mere adventurers on the wide world; men for whom religion had no attraction, until it became disfigured with the leprosy of schism; men, whose character you read in their published calumnies, in their fabulous reports of a certain interview with their Bishop, in which they magnify, into pages and hours, hours and pages of infamy, a brief conversation of a few sentences, to which three minutes were not fully given. With these, there is a group of hapless victims, who claim, most of any, our pity and prayers; for ignorance and credulity

have made them the prey of their artful seducer.

In addition to all these, and identical with these, at least, in spirit, there are, in Chicago, a few desperate men, over whose conduct, were this now possible, charity and even humanity would demand to throw a veil. We are ashamed of these men; Catholicity disowns them, every good man blushes at the indecencies of their language and criminations. No falsehood, no calumny, no outrage against the sacred character of their Bishop, seems adequate to the intensity of their hatred and fury. This phrenzy blinds them, making them unconscious of the contempt they thus bring on themselves. Every one who passes the streets of Chicago, and looks at them, exclaims, There are the men, who would have a church and priest and all the pomp of public service, without supporting them. There are the very foolish men who have wasted more money in abusing their Bi-shop, than their Bishop asked them to contribute, that they might secure for themselves, a place of worship and the ministry of religion. There are the men, senseless and shameless men, who club together, and who conspire together, concocting and publishing libels against their Bishop; who write and repeat and circulate against his sacred character. what they know to be slanders, and what, as it is well known to them, are regarded by every man and

woman of Chicago, as wilful, deliberate calumnies. At other and ordinary outrages, dear friends, indignation might rise in the calmest breast; but against these last men we cannot feel indignant .-We are, it is true, ashamed of them; we pity them, and pray for them; and beg of you to assist with us proaches against them; too well, alas! have they brought repreach and ridicule and contempt against themselves. Such is this miscrable schism itself; yet, it was this, did you believe its leaders, that was to absorb the whole of the Illinois, that was to snatch the lightning from the hand of Jove, and set the world on fire. In one respect only had it energy, an unhallowed energy, in the intensity of its malice and calumnies, and in that depth of evil purpose, which prompted it, at once, to flood the country, to scatter broadcast, over all America and Canada and Europe, the foulest and falsest calumnies that a fiend could suggest, or his emissaries could give utterance to.

you to the painful ordeal of hearing them, once more, repeated? The schismatic denied that he was suspended, and published everywhere this denial. Yet, within a few weeks, he sent me an applogy, in writing, which I still have, requesting I would remove his suspencion. This apology was sent by a clergyman here present. What value are we then to attach to the assertions of this reckless man?

You have been told, that I suspended this man, because he would not give up to me the church property at St. Anne's. Do you, does any one at St. Anne's believe this foolish tiction? There never was the smallest difficulty on this subject, nor any reference whatever to it. It could not be; for I always held the deed of this property, which was given for the use of the congregation. It'l wished for more, it would be to sell it and apply it to my own personal use, and thus leave the congregration without church or school, or Pastor's residence. This is more than any excess of credulity will admit; and yet this is the calumny, and this is the first proof that the Bishep of Chicago is a rapacious man. I am not yet three years in Chicago; within this time, I have expended for Ecclesiastical purposes about \$130,000. This is well known in Chicago. Does this seem like rapacity 7 It is my duty and pleasure to provide through my Diocese sites for churches, wherever these have not been secured. The infatuation of schism could alone imagine that I would rob a congregation of the site of their little church, which, perhaps, may not be worth the small sum of \$50.

But it is said by the same parties, that I robbed the Canadians of Chicago of their church. No Catholic will, for a single moment, entertain this calumny .-No Bishop of the Catholic Church would be guilty of such iniquity, or would even dare to attempt it. We, Bishops, have our duty fully and accurately defined, and these duties we do, and must, fulfill more sacredly and guardedly than the humblest member of our congregations. We labor, with incessant zeal, to procure property on which to build our churches and religious institutions, and to guard these sacred deposits from undue intrusious; but it is unknown, and will, I believe, continue so, that a Catholic Bishop has robbed, (asthe wretched men expresses it), or

tried to deprive a congregation of their church. As to this silly fable of the Canadian Church in Chicago, no one believes it, not even one of themselves; and this, I am assured, their leader has even conficeed. The history of this transaction is simple. the French and a church on leased ground, the proparty of the Bishep, to warm it was a constant source city.

of expense and trouble. To remedy this growing depths of the sanctuary, with uplifted hands and evil, I proposed the removal of the church to another hearts, have implored for their exiled countrymen the site purchased for that object; to defray the expenses,

engaged to procure a French priest, all possible, provided the congregation would support him. I appointed four or three collectors to raise the small sum of \$450, which I asked them to contribute.— They did not make the collection, though it was undertaken by them. I had to purchase the lot, remove the church, pay its debts, and make some improvements on the building itself. All this cost not less than nine thousand dollars; of which sum about two thousand dollars were raised by collections-the French, I am told, not contributing one cent of this sum. It is manifest that in all this, I have been the loser; the French gave nothing, and lost nothing, not even the use of the church which was, after the removal, as much theirs as before. At both periods, it was attended by the same priest; he was an Irishman; but to this, as a matter of necessity, no exception could be taken, as I had no French priest for that or many other missions, more worthy and more in want of this ministry; whilst in Chicago, I had then, and I still have, five clergymen, who speak French fluently, one of them is even a Frenchman .-The French were never disturbed; the clergyman who attends that church is present before me, and to him I gave special instructions, to be most attentive to the Canadians, with which, I know, he carefully complied. The Canadians had the folly to abandon the church; and then, like all silly people, who put themselves into a false position, they turn to complaining. Like naughty children, they refused every favor offered them, became sulky at seeing the fruits

of their own folly. But it has been said that I suspended a Priest, and restored him for money; and thus became guilty of simony. This is a serious charge, and I assure my accusers that if they prove it, they will easily and most justly effect, what, it would seem, they enrnestly desire, my immediate removal from Chicago Diocese. There can be no difficulty as to proof, if the charge admits one; for all the circumstances of this case are well known to every clergyman in Chicago, and to many laymen. There are men to whom all accord the unenviable privilege of being libellous with impunity. My accusers belong to this class; and even the facts of this case will furnish the proof.

In every Christian community, there prevails some established discipline for the administration of its church affairs-spiritual and temporal. Each Pastor has his defined jurisdiction, which, as to locality, is usually determined by physical boundaries; but in this country of mixed nations and tongues, not unfrequently, by the language of the individuals, who compose the congregation. But in both cases, alike, each church, and each Pastor has distinct and specified rights and obligations and revenues; and thus. as a matter of strict right, the violation of which imposes the obligation of restitution, and subjects the offender, at least, when obstinate, to canonical punishment. In the Catholic churches of Chicago, this discipline has been established and enforced before our time, and ever since parochial limits, as above described, were fixed on. But in Chicago, the scandalous infraction of this discipline by a few, very few indeed, of its clergymen, was a source of gene-ral complaint, and latterly grew into an insufferable grievance. Civil and ecclesiastical laws, and the ights of Pastors and churches were disregarded and violated. Counsels, remonstrances, threats, were used and failed. It became necessary to use correction and enforce restitution. One clergyman, when converted, admitted that within a few weeks previous, he had received, and appropriated to his own use, more than one hundred dollars, the income of another church, not his own. For this and other canonical offences, of which he was guilty, his faculties were withdrawn, nor was he allowed to resume the functions of the ministry, until he had made restitution, and given some evidence of an improved character and spirit. The restitution was not made to me: it was made to a clergyman who now stands at my right hand. It was made in my absence, but it was made in accordance with my decision; a decision which it would be my duty to make again, should, unfortunately, such a scandal ever occur again in my

Here is the simple transaction, which a few reckless and shameless men distortinto so fearful a calumny. What will you think of these men, when I further more inform you that one of them, one whose name is appended to the published calumny, was present when all this happened? He was acquainted with most of the particulars, as I have now stated them. I do not hesitate to say, that in the history of schism and heresy, there is nothing known more daring, more indecent, or more criminal, than this conspiracy against truth and religion, and personal character.

Hitherto, I have not referred to these matters, at least publicly. I felt that no educated man, no man of sense, whatever his religion might be, would believe such calumnies. In assertion and crimination, there was a notorious abandonment of truth, decency and probability. I also knew that the work of fefutation, if undertaken, would be idle and endless, the men who could make such statements would never cease to reassert them. To-day, I have said so much, which is but a very small portion of what the subject admits, because your very kind address invites me to this matter, not, however, in the spirit of my accusers; and again, because this great demonstration is a public censure on schism—imposes on me whom you have thus honored, to make some reference to Shall I reply to these columnies, shall I subject | the subject. It is only in circumstances of this kind, that I would take the trouble of noticing calumnies so improbable, and even incredible. On this day, alas! you take leave of your Reverend friend, the Very Rev. M. Desaulniers, who, after such holy and fruitful labors for religion, now returns with our love and gratitude, to his native home; hence I deemed the occasion appropriate, that in union with his, my thoughts also would be made known to you all, with respect to this miserable schism.

I will now conclude with thanking you for the splendid and religious demonstration of this day. have a just and grateful sense of your goodness, of your kindness to myself, to my clergymen, and to the distinguished missionary, who withdraws to-day, from his labors among you, and to the two devoted ket, an' make de hearts oh our massas laugh. Der

Before we go forth from this house of God, let us pray to our Divine Saviour, that through His Immaculate Mother, He may have mercy on the unhappy few, who, having wandered from the Unity of Truth and authority, still adhere to their errors and evil doings; that, more particularly, He may shew His power in mercy towards their fallen chief, who has led to destruction so many of God's creatures, may he know and practise that meek spirit of religion, which our Saviour demands in al!, but in a more especial manner in the ministers of His Gospel-" Learn from me because I am meck and humble of heart, and you will find peace for your souls."

Sunday last, the splendid church of St. James was solemnly opened for Divine service. May it remain a lasting monument of Catholic zeal and piety.

The ladies who presided over the St. Bridget's Bazaar realised the handsome sum, of £133, for which they feel deeply grateful to the generous friends who so kindly assisted their effortss

On Thursday next, the 9th inst., the interesting examination of the deaf and dumb children belonging to the excellent establishment of the

The distribution of premiums, at Longueuii Convent, will take place on Tuesday next, the 7th inst.,

The remittances forwarded to this Office by our Travelling Agent, Mr. Monagan, from Toronto, and other places in Canada West, have been received, and shall be attended to next week. "M. M., Toronto"-Money received. It will be acknowledged in our next.

Regarding the subject spoken of by J. Heenan, Esq., to our Agent at Thorold, Mr. H. may write to us more fully by post, when convenient.

FATAL ACCIDENT.-We regret to learn that Mr. John Tully, so long and so favorably known in this city, has met with a sudden and untimely death. It appears that on Wednesday last, he was on the eve of leaving his home in St. Anicet, with a load of grain for his mills in Huntingdon, when he was violently thrown off, on to the ground, by the unmanageableness of one of the span of horses he was about driving. The injuries by him received by the fall resulting in almost immediate death.

Our readers will remember that a few days ago the Steamer Inkermann was blown up in the Toronto Bay causing the death of ten persons. The Jury after a careful investigation into the causes of the explosion, were unanimous in their finding of the following verdict, which shows a great amount of criminal recklessness on the part of the owners of the ill fated vessel :--

1st. The Jurors empannelled to enquire how, when, and by what means, David Honeyman, Francis Bi-baud, John Brennan, John McGee, Catherine McCrea, and Elizabeth McGill, came to their deaths, do upon their oath say, that the parties aforesaid, from the effects of certain injuries received by the explosion of the Inkermann at the harbour of Toronto, on the 28th day of May, 1857, did die.

2nd. That said explosion was created by the introduction of spirits of wine, catmeal, and salammoniac into the boiler of the said propeller Inkermann, by Doheny, the Engineer in charge. The introduction of the aforesaid substances, causing the water to foam, and consequently indicating the presence of more water than it really contained.

3rd. That the introduction of such substances into any boiler for the purpose of stopping leakage, is highly hazardous, and in our opinion, ought, by special Act of Parliament, to be prohibited.

4th. That the owners of the said propeller Inkermann, are highly censurable, for allowing the vessel to run, knowing at the time that the boilers leaked. so much as to be detrimental to the getting up of steam, and therefore inducing their Engineer, Doheny, to take such steps as, to the best of his knowledge and experience would stop said leak.

5th. That in order to avoid a like catastrophe in future, the jurors aforesaid recommend that a Board of Engineers be appointed to examine and decide as to the qualifications of persons presenting themselves for the office of engineers; and also for the examination of all engines and boilers, no matter in what way or for what purpose used.

METHODIST PREACEING .- The Toronto Christian Guardian lays before its readers a specimen of " Floquent Negro Preaching," from which we copy cerbatim et literatim.

Brederen, we all knows what a ribber am. It am a mighty pretty ting, an' always looks to me like a ribbin danglin' from de bosom ob old moder carth. Dere be White Ribber, an' dere be Black Ribber ; de Mississippi Ribber, an' de Obio Ribber ; Tennessee an' old Tombigbee, which we used to see way down in old Alabama. How often hab we stood on de banks ob some ob dese here ribbers, an' seed dere blue or creamy waters move along dotted an' dented wid eddies an' ripples, like de great dent corn ob de big bottoms ; an' dese eddies, whirling an' gamboling, an den melting out into each oder, like de smile ob welcome on de face ob a friend, afore he do you a favor, an' seemin' to say ob de ribbers, whose waters dey adorn, we flow for all, an flow on, on foreber. What would we do in dis world widout ribbers? Dey be de servants ob de sea, an' as dat great water press itself up fru de earth, an' as de sun an' de cloud, an' as de larnt man tell us, lift its waters up fru de air, to descend in sparklin' showers on de hillun' de vale, de corn, cotton, tobacca, fillin' men's hearts wid joy an' gladness; an' dese ribbers gedder de sea-born springs an' de cloud-born rains, an' return dem again to dere home in de sea, to repent dere mission ob cuit riders, gwine all de while round and round, dohow we lub our preacher! when be comes round here to dis'pointment, an' prench once a day to us, poor black people, telling us how Jesus died for all, an' how dat we shall be as white as any ob dem in hebben, an' sweep de gold paved streets ob de new Jerusalem wid our muslin robes of linen, white an clean, which be de righteousness ob de saints. Sister, instead dere ob leanin' ober de cotton hill in de hot day, wid de great drops ob sweet droppin' down on de hoe handle, an' casting a wishful eye now an' den at your shortenin' shadder, which am your watch to tell you when it is noon; instead ob wishin, in your weariness, dat de row was hoed out de hoe-cake dun, an' dat de horn would blow, you shall bent wid an angel from ober de harp of Judea, an' wake its strings to dose notes-(here the old man's voice became very tremulons, and a big tear trembled in his eye)-which has sounded down de ages so sweet in de ears ob all de saints, an' which notes in hebben are as much sweeter in dere music den dey eber can be on earth, as de notes ob a fiddle over yer gourd banjoes. (Here a loud shout of hallelujahs was raised, and the sable audience seemed to perfectly appreciate the illustration.)

But I'se speakin' ob ribbers. Dey are God's great turnpike roads from the Nort to de Sout, from de East to de West, an' de big steamboats jus' walk in dem, not like de giants fore de flood to do no good, but to bear our cotton, an rice, an' sugar to de marand eminent Ecclesiastics, who so effectually take his also float de "broad horn" (flat-bottom hoat) from de upper country, bringin' down de pig, de beans, de ba-con an' de chick'ns, widout which our moufs at de sugar-house, in de cotton fields, de rice swamp an' tobacco field, would seldom be blessed with greasy victuals, which poor slave like as much as old Isaac like de savory meat ob de deceivin' Jacob. When we get to hebben, brederen, we shall hunger an' thirst no more. We shall lib just as well dere, in de quarters, as massa an' missus in de mansion. We read ob many mansions, but ob no quarters; ob saints an' angels, so many dat no man can number dem, un' yet ob no white folks nor black folks. (Here a volley of "Amens" and "Glories" momentarily drowned the voice of the speaker.)

> The preacher then introduced the following illustration of the greatness of God :-

Larn, men tell us dat dis earth be mighty big, eight thousand miles fru it, an' ten thousand miles around it; an' 'stronomers tell us dat dere be millions ob worlds all 'bout us, dancin' In nuffin'ness, many hundred tines greater den dis, an' yet if dese worlds were put togedder to make a seat for God to sit upon, dey woul'dnt answer de purpose any more den a pin's head would hab done for Jacob's pillar at Bethel, when he seen de angels comin' down an' goin' up agin to hebben, as it were on a ladder.

With these specimens of Methodism " eloquence, our renders will, we think, be satisfied.

Run Oven .-- We learn that a man named Small, House of Providence, at Long Pointe, will take place at the School-house of St. Jacque's, in this body. The vehicle and contents weighed about one ton. He was taken to the Montreal General Hospital in an insensible condition. On Thursday he was somewhat better, but still in a critical condition .-Since writing the above we learn that Small died on Thursday night .- Pilot.

FORGED BANK NOTES .- There are several forged notes on the Canada Banks now in circulation. They are \$4's altered to \$20's on the Commercial Bank Si's altered to \$20's on the Quebec Bank and photographed \$10's on the Montreal Bank, Peterboro' Branch.—The public should be on the alert for these new counterfeits. The photographed notes are so well executed, that the bank clerks themselves are hardly able to detect the difference between them and the originals, and in London, C. W., the Banks keep bottles of chemical fluid wherewith to test the genune ness of any suspected note.—Bathurst Courier.

Sound Telegraph.-Mr. G. W. Carleton, of Cobourg, C. W., has invented a method of making steam sound regular notes or signals, in a manner analogous to that by which in electrical telegraphing, the elec-tric current is made to write words. The sounds thus produced by the steam whistle can be readily learned and become as intelligent as spoken words—a matter of no wonder to those who are familiar with the fact that the clicking of the telegraph mechanism conveys to experienced operators all that is being meanwhile written by the style on the paper. Mr. Carleton believes that improved whistles may be made to be heard at a distance of 120 miles. We are not prepared to form any judgment on the correctness of this opinion though no facts within our knowledge would lead us to think it probable; every day's experience show, that the steam whistle can be heard through a very wide circuit, and its being made to talk to hearers situated within that space will certainly not be the least of the wonders of this age of inventions .- Herald.

LF We think it is hardly known even to the most intelligent of our readers, how deep some of the sciences are looking down into the mysteries of creation We knew there were wonderful discoveries in these times, and wonderful uses made of them, but did not know the Chemists were imitating in their crucibles and even surpassing the most wonderful productions of organic life. During our visit to Lowell we were introduced by one of their prominent citizens to the laboratory of Dr. Ayer, inventor of Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills,) where we were shown with generous frankness, his processes and his products. This master genius of his art is manufacturing the suitable essences of flowers from tar and other substances. His essence of Pine Apple, Strawberry, Checkerberry, Quince, Pear, Canella, Cinnamon &c., not only equal but they exceed, in purity of flavor, those vegetables themselves. His oil of Winter-green is purer, and of better flavor than any that can be gathered from the plant-and yet is made by chemical composition from the Hydro carbons in tar! His process is, to analyze the substance and find the exact ultimate atoms of which it is made, then recompose them in the same proportions which exist in nature. - Christian Advocate.

#### Birth.

On the 30th ultimo, at Richmond Place, St. Antoine Street, Mrs. Daniel Lanigan, of a son. Died.

In this city, on the morning of the 26th inst., Caroline, wife of Archibald Hall, Esq., M. D., and young-est daughter of the late Josias Wurtele, Esq., Seignior of St. David and Deguire.

On Saturday, the 27th ult., Mary Eleanor Angeline, youngest daughter of J. M. Anderson, Esq., in the second month of her age.



ST. PATRICK'S PIC-NIC.

A GRAND PIC-NIC.

mercy to man? De waters, brederen, are like cir- THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

# GUILBAULT'S GARDENS.

WEDNESDAY, THE 15th INSTANT:

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

Several BANDS of MUSIC will be in attendance. REFRESHMENTS will be for Sale in the Garden during the day. As the proceeds are to be devoted to CHARITA-BLE PURPOSES, it is hoped that all favorable to

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

Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen's, 1s 101d;— Ladies' 1s 3d; Children's, 71d. Can be procured of Members of the Committee; at Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.; E. Gorman & Co.; and Mr. H. Prince's Music Store, Notre Dame Steeet; Mr. Neil Shannon, opposite St. Anne's Market ; Mr. T. M'Cready, Moun-

tain Street; Mr. J. Phelan, Dalhousie Square; and

July 3, 1857.

at the Gardens on the day of the Pic-Nic.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. . PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY RVENING next, the 6th instant, at eight o'clock precisely. A full attendance is requested.

By order, WM. WALLACE O'RRIEN, Recording Secretary.

June 3, 1857. NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

Received by the Subscribers.

Gerald Griffin's Works. Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4 s. p. now ready, 5s vol.

The Life of Christ; or, Jesus Revealed to
Youth. Translated from the French of

Abbe La Grange, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Wonders of Divine Love. By F. W. Faber .... A Life of the Rt. Rev. Edward Maging,

Co-Adjutor Bishop of Derry; with Selections from his Correspondence. By T. D. M'Gee,.... Life of Mary, Queen of Scots. By Donald

can, Malachy, Alton, &c., &c.; with Literal Translations and Notes. By Nicholas O'Kearney,..... The Life of Thomas Moore; with selections

from his Poetry, &c. By Jas. Burke, A.B., D. & J. SADLIER,

Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis
Montreal, July 2.

Kavier Streets

Comment of the state of the sta

#### vd 3020 ridt ul THE TRUE WITNESSWAND GATHOLIGACHRONICLE: JULY 3, 1857 valetud as lautitus edititiv betreated violectici Fores Rary Yorks —There are several Core notes on the Chanda Ranks now in great Des

Sent not from soft no of our or allow off and of the soft of the soft no of our or allow off and of the soft of th

one The preparations for the elections absorb pubclic attention, and almost exclusively occupy the attention of French journalists. The Government candidates are the same as at the last election Of the success of the opposition in Paris, amongst whom are to be found the names of M. Laboulerye, formerly one of the editors of the Constitutionnel, M. Bethmont, M. Havin, principal editor of the Siecle, General Cavaignac, M. Carnot, M. Goudchaux, M. Darimon, of the Presse, M. Vayin, M. Ferdinand de Lasteryree, and M. Emile Olivier; but little hope is entertained of their success. The chances of the 'same party in the departments are equally discouraging. Baron Mariani, a Government candidate, informs the electors that he has been honored with the following letter from the Em-

My dear Commandant—The Minister of the Interior has doubtless informed you that I have decided that you shall be the Government candidate in Corsica. You may therefore loudly proclaim it; for I shall be very happy if the confidence of the electors places you in the Chamber. Rely on my sentiments of friendship.

"NAPOLEON." The Monitour of the 10th June publishes an imperial decree, closing the sitting of the Senate. The Prefect of the Seine caused placards to be posted up in Paris, stating that the electors are to proceed on Sunday, the 21st of June, from 8 to 6, and on Monday, the 22nd, from 8 to 4, to give their votes for the election of Denuties to the Legislative body.

The crops present so promising an appearance that it is hoped the next crop will nearly suffice for the consumption of France.

The Debats publishes some interesting statistics concerning the French population, from which we extract the following passages in reference to marriages and deaths:-" The maximum of marriages takes place in February, and the minimum in March. A slight diminution is likewise noticed in the harvest months. The amount of education possessed by the married couples has, we regret to say, been ascertained only in 82 departments, and in 356,663 marriages. Of this number, 170,172 husbands were able to sign their names, as were 166,133 wives. In 1853, 834, 177 deaths were registered, representing a diminution of 14,419 on the preceding year. The months of June and July, which are signalised by the greatest number of births, are also the months when the fewest deaths occur. On the other hand, the month of March, when births are rare, is plentiful in deaths.-Death occurs more often during the day than during the night. In towns, the majority of deaths take place in the afternoon, and in the country during the morning hours."

M. Courtines, the French engineer who has been employed in the construction of the principal French railways, and who was commissioned formerly in conjunction with MM. Garella, to study the question of cutting through the Isthmus of Panaina, has been admitted into the Russian service, and appointed one of the principal engineers of the Russian railways.

The French navy appears to have rendered important services on the coast of Algeria during the recent campaign against the Kabyles .-Several vessels of war watched the movements &c., amongst whom there are many good Cathoof the tribes dwelling on the coast. Two steam- lies. Many have volunteered to serve for anoers, the Cacique and the Gregeois, in a fortnight transported 2,000 tons of munitions and 500 sick. or wounded.

# ITALY.

It is stated that arrangements are either completed or in contemplation for a cenference of the Italian Potentates, including the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, and the minor princes. The object of this meeting is said to be to concert measures to relax the ricor of Government in the Peninsula, to improve the administration of the law, and generally to ameliorate the political condition of the people, with the hope of giving the Government a larger and more secure basis. It is further stated that the Pope will preside at the Confer-

The Secret College at Rome has contracted a Loan of 20,000,000 frames with M. Rothschield, for the purpose of calling in the present wretched copper coinage.

THE POPE'S PROGSESS .- SINIGAGLIA, MAY 27, 1857.—At night there was a beautiful illumination of the square before the Holy House, and some splendid fireworks. The following morning the Holy Father started at an early hour for Osima, after saying and hearing Mass at the Santa Casa. The wole town was assembled to bid him farewell. The Pope was received with the usual demonstrations at Osimo; so that after visiting the Cardinal, he gave his Benediction to the people, and went immediately to the Church of the Conventual Franciscans.

Leaving Osimo the Holy Father continued his journey to Ancona, where he arrived at a little after two in the afternoon. Before the gates of the city all the Austrian troops who occupy Ancona were on their knees to receive him. Even the artillery was there. All the soldiers were on their knees, holding their shakes in their hands. The fortress which overlooks Ancona fired a salute, so did the Austrian frigate "Radetzky," and a war schooner sent on purpose to compliment the Holy Father. Besides, two vessels of the Austrian Lloyd's had come for the same purpose. The concourse of people was very great, so that after receiving Benediction in a large church, and giving his blessing, he walked for a considerable distance to the Palace of the Delegation, on there has been some agitation also in consequence a carpet of crimson velvet. He was accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Forces in the Papal States, who had come with his staff all the way from Bologna, the Gen. Commanding Ancona, and other superior officers.

The Holy Father spent two clear days in Ancona, during which time he visited most of the charitable institutions, especially the hospital, which he found in a very satisfactory state; but

The morning of the first day, which was the 28th of May, he spent the whole morning in the "Commune," as the "Hotel de Ville" is called in Italy, admitting to the "Bacio del Piede" all the chief personages of Ancona, who had not had this honor at the Palace of the Delegation where he had received the Magistracy, all the Superior Austrian Officers, and the numerous Consuls residing at Ancona. When the Consuls were admitted, he had made them a speech, in which he told them, that it was the duty of Consuls to make more of their position for the maintenance of order, and not for sowing dissension, and encouraging a rebellious spirit amongst the people, in the countries in which they reside: which was the case with a Consul representing a microscopic State. He said that he thanked Austria, France, and Spain, for the aid they had given to the Holy See, which was the maintainer of order all over the world; but especially he was grateful to Austria, for the energetic manner in which she had given her support. He told the Consul of Tuscany, that as the Grand Duke had sent his son to Perugia to return to Rome, through Florence, he intended to do so. After this speech all the Consuls knelt down and kissed his hand, amongst whom was also the English Consul. The allusion to a small state was to Piedmont, which is making use of her agents, whoever they may be, to sow dissension and insubordination.

In the afternoon, the Holy Father entered a small boat, manned by twelve Italian Captains of merchantmen, who rowed it to the Austrian frigate Radetzky, on which he embarked, and finding there all the Austrian Generals with their staff, he went all over it. Hence he visited the Arsenal, where two immense steamboats are being built. Afterwards he visited the Austrian schooner commanded by Prince Wirtemberg, and also the Vulcan, a magnificent steamer of the Austrian

At night his Holiness went to see the illumination of the fort and city of Ancona, which is a magnificent spectacle. They had made for him a kiosk, or a little temple, in the middle of the fort, whence he could see the illumination lated. Their publication is most essential, and really with best effect. It was one of the grandest sights imaginable to see the city, which forms an amphitheatre, brilliantly illuminated with lamps, Bengal lights, and innumerable rockets of every kind, whilst the men of war were firing salutes.

Sunday, May 24.—The Holy Father said Mass in the Cathedral of St. Linceo, whose body is present in it. He was one of the companions of St. Helen when she discovered the True Cross at Jerusalem. The Cathedral is a very ancient church, and it narrowly escaped being burnt down on this occasion.

Whilst the Holy Father was receiving the Canons of the Cathedral, the innumerable candles with which the Church was illuminated set fire to the drapery, and it was with some difficulty that the flame was extinguished. This would have been a very serious accident, but Providence did not permit any grievous consequences, and the Holy Father was able to continue his visits to convents, &c., with composure. In the afternoon, he visited the fortress on the summit of the hill. All the Austrian officers unite with one another to do him honor, and the soldiers showed in their faces the consolation they had in seeing the Holy Father. The troops are composed of Poles, Hungarians, Tyrolese. ther year whose time was expired, in order to see the Holy Father, and they almost all voluntarily go to Mass on Sundays and many on week days. Retiring from the fort, the Holy Father was caught in a storm, so that he was obliged totake refuge in the Franciscan Church which lies at the bottom of the bill. This gave him an opportunity to venerate the Blessed Gabriel exposed under glass. When he returned home, the whole evening was spent in giving audiences, and on the following morning, May 25th, at nine o'clock, he lest Ancona. All the authorities of Austrian army and navy in the city, came to see him off. All the troops were paraded outside the gates, and on their knees; the fortress on the hills and the ships in the harbor fired salutes, and Lloyds steamer the Vulcan, followed the Pope's

carriage along the coast, half way to Sinigaglia. "His Holiness the Pope has spent two days at Sinigaglia, the place of his birth, where he was very warmly received, and where also be celebrated Mass in the chapel which contains the tombs of his family. On the 29th ult., he arrived at Pesaro, and the next day received there the visit of the Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of Lombardy, who went there to compliment him and to ask his special benediction on the marriage which he is going to Brussels to accomplish. On the 2nd inst., his Holiness was at Cesena, and yesterday evening he entered

According to a private letter of the 29th, from Rome, the Pope will remain longer at Bologna than he originally intended, and make excursions from that city to Faenza, Ravenna, Ferrara, and Ponte Lagoscuro, a little place on the Po. His Holiness will make his solemn entry into the city of Bologna on the 9th.

# SPAIN.

There have been disturbances at Carthagena, arising, as did those of Granada, from the high price of provisions. The workmen of the arsenal struck for higher wages, and groups were formed. There was some tumult, but martial law was proclaimed, and order was restored without recourse to force. In Estremadura of the dearness of food.

A despatch from Madrid, of the 4th, states that the treaty concluded between France and Spain for the settlement of the line of frontier of the Pyrences had been approved of by the Senate by a majority of eighty two to one.

The Madrid correspondent of the Times states that the influences brought to bear to envenous the quarrel between Spain and Mexico he also went to see the fortress which over- are such as to render it by no means improbable looks the city, and was much pleased with the that unless England and France interpose their order in which the Austrians maintain everything. | decided vcto hostilities will shortly break out.

SWITZERLAND woll believed the state of the s Neufchatel question. M. Escher, the President of the National Council, recommended the ratification of the treaty. It was referred to a committee to report/upon.

The Municipal Council of Chaux de Fonds has resolved unanimously to offer the right of citizenship to Dr. Kern, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by him to the Canton of Neufchatel. DENMARK.

In consequence of the resolution come to at the meeting of the Grand Council, at which the King presided, to reject the last German pretension. A note, which is said to be couched in very firm terms, has been sent from Copenhagen to Berlin and

By last mail was noted the sad accident to Commodore Keppel's ship the Raleigh. Since then every attempt to get her off has failed; the greater part of her guns, and all her standing and running rigging, spars, &c., have been saved, but a severe loss—the most serious—in the large amount of new and peculiar shell on board, which it will take months to replace. Arrangements have been made by Commodore Keppel with the Chinese to raise the Raleigh, and hopes are entertained of getting her to some place of repair'; but the hope is a distant one, and if unsuccessful the wreck will be blown up. Commodore Keppel and his officers possess the affection and esteem of all, and the casualty to his ship is a matter of universal regret.

The murderer of Mr. Mackwick, government auctioneer of Hong Kong, after much shuffling diplomacy on the part of the Chinese authorities, has been surrendered and will undergo his trial. The prisoner has made disclosures which prove that he had a number of confederates; that the murder of Europeans was projected on a large scale; and that rewards were offered for success by the Chinese autho-

Owing to the mishap to the Raleigh, all operations against the piratical junks have been abandoned. They will, however, be resumed in the course of a few weeks or so soon as the remainder of the gunboats arrive.

It has already been mentioned that most important documents had fallen into our hands, which betrayed the conduct and policy of the Chinese officials, who sought the total destruction of all foreign residents in China. These papers have only just been transindispensable to a right understanding of the ques-

tion at issue between the Celestials and the foreigners. The document purports to be a " memorandum of the information contained in certain papers seized by a party of seamen and marines under the com-mand of Commodore the Hon. C. J. G. B. Elliott, in the capture of some junks on the 4th of April 1857." It was signed by Thomas Wade, Chinese secretary, The letters analysed in this memorandum speak, in terms more or less explicit, of the contemplated destruction of Victoria, the seizure of steamers, and the capture and decapitation of Englishmen. A large number are devoted to the steps taken, or to be taken for the stoppage of supplies—a measure which, in two cases, has recoiled comewhat seriously on those employed to carry it out. The great poisoning case is twice alluded to, but not in a manner calculated to implicate A-lum, who is mentioned but as "the Hung-shan man. The letters contain on the whole a singular mixture of truth and exaggeration, but are even more remarkable for the misapprehension both of our means and motives.

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

-Delay the bridal? Bid Our friends disperse and keep their mirth unwasted For another morn? Fie! fie! Have you a name To care for? What a scandal will it bring

Upon your fame!—A youth, brave, noble, fortunate Worthy as fair a fate as thou couldst offer, Were it made doubly prosperous. What, think you,

akes you thus abso The haughty independence of spirit which she loved to indulge, or to affect, returned with more than its accustomed force on the heart of Emily Bury, when she learned that Hamond had finally and fully effected the half menace which his letter contained. She could hardly blame him, and she would not blame herself, so that her only resource lay in resuming the general air of indifference which she had relinquished so instantly, on discovering the Fenetti, whose body lies in this Church, and is mistake in which Hamond's silence originated. In this she succeeded so well, that her friend Martha was once more at a loss to conjecture what was the real effect of the disappointment she had experienced. Miss Bury, however, was perhaps too clever for her own interest; for the perfect case and carelessness the city will the superior officers, both of the of her manner exposed her more than ever to attentions which made her heart sick, and solicitations which she feared entirely to discourage, even while her soul turned in disgust from their dull and passionless monotony. She dared not, however, suffer this secret feeling to become in any degree apparent for she dreaded, beyond all other evils that now lay within the range of probability, any diminution of number or brilliancy in the train of her admirers. The system of duplicity (though she would esteem the term hardly applied,) involved her in many difficulties. She lost, in the first place, the confidence, and in a great measure, the friendship of Miss O'Brien, who, though she could not penetrate Emily's secret, was yet quick-sighted enough to know that her little share of influence on the mind of the latter no longer existed. Neither could she hope that the fashionable love which she had excited in the heart, or in the head perhaps, of young E--- would continue to grow and flourish on absolute coldness; and she ventured, in the fear of a second desertion, to throw him one or two words of doubtful encouragement, which he took the liberty of estimating at a far higher worth than she intended. He became importunate-she toyed and shifted her ground-he blockaded-she pouted; her friends first wondered at her, and then blamed her-and at last persecuted Every body said that young E-- wronged himself—that he was entitled to a far higher union and that he was exceedingly ill-treated-Miss Bury should know her own mind-she was taking very strange airs upon her, &c. And so to relieve her conscience-and to satisfy friends-and to reward her swain for his perseveranc, Emily drew a long deep sigh, and promised him marriage.
"And now 'a long day, my lord!" if you please,

she said with a bitter guiety, after she had listened to his raptures with great resignation.
"The shortest will be long," said her lover. "Let

it be a double knot. Your friend Miss O'Brien is about to change her name next Wednesday."
"Very well," said Emily, coldly; "you will consult your own convenience, for I declare I'm not

anxious one way or another." - had none of Hamond's sensitive Lord Efolly about him. He seemed not to notice the contemptaous indifference of her manner, but resolved within his own mind to "let her know the difference," when once he had satisfied his own vanity by

getting her into his power.

The weddings were celebrated with due splendour on the same day, but under very different auspices to both parties. Miss O'Brien gave her hand freely, and felt it pressed with a tenderness which assured her it was valued at its full worth; she was conscious of no evil motive-of no concealed derange-

\* The usual exclamation of convicts after sentence of death has been passed.

mont of heart; she loved quietly, and she loved well ger to the part of the country by which he was sailed to sustain her ingred value in ingr ment of heart she loved quietly and she loved well taken without suffering the actress to appear

The friends parted soon after the ceremony Martha O'Brien setting off with her husband for Munster, and Emily accompanying her lord to the house of his father. The necessity for dissimulation with the world now no longer existed, and Lady E-- felt a kind of miserable relief in touching ground at last, and feeling that at all events she could sink no further. She submitted, therefore, without murmuring, to the congratulations of her acquaintances; allowed herself to be whirled about in a magnificent dress, in order to gratify the vanity of her husband for a few weeks, and then discovered what, indeed, before was scarcely a secret to her, that his purposes were in a. great measure answered by the display, and the object of his long probation almost entirely accomplished. However ill-disposed Emily was to correspond with any manifestations of esteem or affection on his part, her womanly pride was not the less hurt by the neglect with which she soon found herself treated; and although she was far too proud to complain—the silent discontent in which she lived, and the dissipation in which she mingled, began in the course of a few years to make very perceptible inroads upon her health. Castle-Connell, Mallow, Lahinch (a watering-place on the western coast, which has of late years been superseded by Miltown-Malbay, and still more lately by the improving village of Kilkee), and many other places, were tried without success; and at length it was found expedient that she should spend some months in a foreign climate, where the air, more tempered and lighter than that of her native land, might agree better with the subdued tone of her constitution.

These months turned out to be years. E refused to accompany his wife, lest it should be supposed that he was putting his estate "to nurse; and migrated to the British metropolis, as the representative in the lower house of an Irish county, where, it was said, he did not scruple putting his honor "to nurse" in the lap of the reigning minister. New connexions, or a dislike of the old, contributed to render him a permanent absentee, while Lady E\_\_\_\_\_, deterred by the continuance of her ill health, and not a little by a reluctance to encounter the revival of many painful associations, seemed to have relinquished all idea of revisiting the land of her birth. Her guardian (her only relative in Ireland) had died within the year after her departure, and she had now no friends in that country for whose society she would endanger the shattered remnant of her peace of mind, by exposing it to so many rude remembrances as must necessarily present themselves to her senses on her return. Martha, kind and good as she had always been, until her friend thought proper to cast her off, was now the happy and virtuous wife of a sensible man (who understood nothing of Romance, and hated pride, although he was a Scot), and the careful mother of a pair of chubby little Munster fellows. Without having one black drop of envy in her whole composition. Lady E could not help feeling that Martha the matron, would not be the pleasantest companion in the world for Emily, the forsaken and the neglect-ed—and she had her doubts, moreover, whether that lady would herself be anxious to renew the early friendship that had constituted the happiness of so many joyous years to both. She made no overture, therefore, and in a few years more, Emily Bury, her husband, Eugene Hamond-and the story of their strange courtship, were perfectly forgotten in the circles in which they had mingled during their residence in Ireland.

We love not to dwell longer than is necessary to the development of our tale, on the history of feelings (however interesting from their general appli-cation to human nature), in which no opportunity is afforded for illustration of national character-that being the principal design of these volumes. The reader, therefore, will allow us here to return to our own Munster, congratulating ourselves on our escape (if indeed we have escaped) from our adventurous sojourn in a quarter of Ireland which is rendered formidable to us by the prior occupation of so many gifted spirits-and where, last of all in the order of time, though far otherwise in the order of genius, hands that penned have wrung from the Irish heart the uttermost relics of its character, and left it a dry and barren subject to all who shall succeed them. We return, then, with pleasure, to Munster—an unsifted soil, where we may be likely to get more than Gratiano's two grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff for our pains.

> CHAPTER VII. Let me know some little joy-We that suffer long annoy Are contented with a thought Through an idle fancy wrought. -The Woman Hater.

We have our own good reasons for requesting that the reader may ask us no questions concerning the occurrences which filled up the time between Hamond's flight and the year preceding that on which our tale commenced—a year which is still remembered with sorrow by many a childless parent and houseless orphan in Ireland, and which appears to have been marked by a train of calamities new even to that country—a famine—a plague—a system of rebellion the most fearful, silent, and fatally calm that the demon of misrule ever occasioned, and which seemed as if all the hereditary evils with which the land was ever afflicted had welled out their poison from new sources upon its surface, to present a direful contrast to the hideous pageant with which it had suffered itself to be mocked on the preceding year.

In the spring, or, rather, early in the summer of this year, on a red and blowing morn, the surface of that part of the Shannon which lies between Kilrush and Loup Head, was covered with the craft which is peculiar to the river, the heavily laden and clumsy turi boats, Galway hookers provided with fish for the Limerick market, large vessels of burthen going and returning to and from the same city, and revenue cutters, distinguished by the fleetness of their speed and the whiteness of their sails from the black and lumbering craft above mentioned, and presenting, by such variety, a very lively and animated picture on the often dreary and monotonous face of the sheeted river. The red clouds, which became massed into huge and toppling piles upon the western horizon, and confronted the newly risen sun with an angry and threatening aspect, afforded, an indication, which experience had taught him to appreciate, of the weather which the boatman was destined to contend with in the course of the day. All seemed to be aware of this, and the utmost exertions were made by the helmsmen to accomplish as much as was possible of their progress before the southerly gale should become too heavy for their canvass.

On the forecastle of one of the Galway hookers, a tight-built little vessel, which, by the smallness of its bends, its greyhound length, and gunwale distinguished by a curve inward (technically called a lumble-home) was enabled to bear a heavier sea and make a much fleeter progress than the other open boats of the river—on the forecastle of such a vessel, two men were placed; one, who belonged to the boat, as appeared by his blue frieze jacket, ornamented with rows of horn buttons, coarse canvass trousers, red comforter, battered and bulged hat covered with an old oil-cloth, and tied about with a bit of listen as a succedaneum for a hat-band; the other seated on the fluke of the anchor, in a thread-bare brown coat and cord knee-breeches, old brown hat an' things more than I can mention to you now but and dark striped wollen waistcoat, and making it latterly it's from London we're comen, himself heigh sufficiently manifest by his odd staring manner and appointed one o' the people for given out the mone raw questions that he was a passenger, and a stran- to the poor that's left witout anythen, we hear, by

ger to the part of the country by which he was sail-

They lasy; pigs can seed the wind; whatever the raison of it, is, but I travelled many's the mile of water fresh and sait, an Thurer seen a sailor that would hold to seeing the wind yit.".

would note to seeing the wind yit.

"Af You see more now than uvur you see, far as you went," said the boatman. "Af you put your face this way, sideways, on the guilt of the boat, you'll see the wind yourself comen over the waters.

The passenger, supposing that he was really about to witness a nautical wonder, did as he was directed, and placing his cheek on the towl-pin, looked askance in the direction of the gale—nothing doubting that it was the very invisible element itself the boatman spoke of, and not its indication in the darkening curl that covered by fits the face of the waters. At the instant that he was making his observation, however, the helmsman, in obedience to another command of "closer to wind," from his companion on the forecastle, put down the helm suddenly, and caused the little vessel to make a jerk with her prow to windward, which clipped off the mane of the next breaker and flung it over the weather bow into the face and bosom of the passenger. He shifted his place with great expedition, but not deeming it prudent to take any notice of the jeering smile which passed quickly between the boatmen, he resumed his former place at the lee-side of the vessel.

"It's wet you are, I'm in dread," said the forecestle man, with an air of mock concern.

"A trifle that way," replied the other, with a tone of seeming indifference—and adding, as he composedly applied his handkerchief to the dripping breast of his coat—" Only av all the Munster boys wor nuvur to be drier than what myself is now, twould be a bad story for the publicans."

"Why thin, I see now," said the boatman, assuming at once a manner of greater, frankness and goodwill, " that you are a raal Irishman after all, be your

taking a joke in good parts."
"In good parts! In all parts, I'm of opinion," replied the passenger merrily, extending his arms to afford a full view of his drenched figure. "But indeed I am, as you say, a sort of a bad Irishman." And your frind b'low in the cabin, what is he?"

"O, The same to be sure-and a great gintleman, too, only he's not a Milaysian like meself." "Wasn't it a quare place for him to take-a man that I see having money so flush about him—a place in the cabin of a hooker, in place of a berth like any

responsible man in the reg'lar packet?" To this query, the passenger in the brown coat only answered by casting, first, a cautious glance towards a small square hole and trap-door in the forecastle deck, out of which the wreaths of smoke which were issuing, showed it to be a substitute for that apartment which is termed the cabin in more stately vessels. The man then crept softly towards the aperture, waved the vapor aside with his hand. and looked down. The whole extent of the nether region was immersed in an atmosphere, to which the paradox of the "palpable obscure" might have been applied and ceased to be a paradox. It was some time before the objects beneath became sufficiently discernible for the passenger to form any conjecture (if such were his intention) on the transactions which were taking place in the cabin; but when they did so, his eye was enabled to comprehend the circuit of a little excavation (as it appeared) about four feet in height, eight in breadth, and nine or ten in length, in which a number of persons, about eight or ten men and two old women, lay huddled on a heap of straw—the latter sitting erect, nursing children—the others, some looked in a pleasing forgetfulness of the world and its cares, and some quietly conversing on the state of the country-a subject of paramount interest, at that period, to all classes. Through the volumes of smoke which rolled about his head, the passenger could descry a little fire lighted on a few bricks at the end of the cabin, beside which sat a swarthy, wild-haired boy, roasting potatoes and eggs, and seeming as much at his ease as if he were inhaling the purest aroma. Opposite to this youth-his arms folded, his legs crossed, and his head reclining against one of the ribs of the vessel—lay a person of a very singular and perplexing appearance. His eyes had all the wildness which characterises that of a maniac, and were only contradistinguished from it by the fixedness and intensity of expression with which their gaze rested or the object, whatever it was, which, for the moment, awakened the interest of their owner. His face was dragged and pale-marked with the lines of sorrow, and a little tinged with the hue of years-but so very slightly, that if it were not for the assistance which Time had received from accident and circumstance, the man might yet have taken footing within the ground of maturity. He were a loose blue silk handkerchief on his neck—a sailor's jacket, and trousers of frieze, of the same color-(the manufacture of some village weaver), and a double-breasted black silk waistcoat, which, opening above, afforded (in better light, however, than that in which he was now placed) a twilight glimpse of a shirt which, from its fineness and whiteness, accorded ill with the remainder of the wearer's costume, though there was something in his attitude, and in the intelligent inquiry of his "hawking" eye, which would redeem it n some measure from the charge of total inconsis-

tency. After he had reconnoitred the cabin to his satisfaction, the passenger drew back from the trap-door, making a wry face, as the smoke penetrated his eyes, and assaulted those unnameable apertures above the mouth, which, in this age of refinement, it may suffice to indicate by an allusion to the organ of

smell. "I might as well go down a chimbley," said he, expressing as much distaste by his manner, as Cob might be supposed to do in uttering one of his genteel invectives against "that vile, roguish tobacco." "The taste of smoke is convanient such a night as last night was," said the boatman. "See how your

friend likes it." The passenger replied to this observation, by looking unusually wise, as if for the purpose of afford. ing, by a counter-indication, a clue to the cause of nis "frind's" peculiar opinions, and by touching his forehead mysteriously with his finger.

"Light?" asked the boatman.
"Cracked!" said the passenger. "Innocent. In some tings only, that is. For you never see how he can talk to you, at times, as sober as anybody—and at other times with a tongue that you'd think would never tire; preachen like the clargy-and at others again, man alive, he'd ate you up, you'd think, for the turn of a hand. He can't abide any o' the quality at all—that's his great point—being brought into a dale o' trouble once, on their account. He mislikes all gentlemen-"

"And ladees?" "Iss, then, an ladies-although you seem to misdoubt that part o' my story. He can't abide any thing o' the sort. Sure, av it wasn't for that, what sort of a livery would this be for me—his own gentleman (for that's me title be rights, though I darn't claim it in his presence)? or what sort of a place would that cabin be (though indeed it's a nate cabin and a tight little hooker, for a hooker considering-) but not at all fitten for an estated man like him.

"Where is he from ?" "O yethen, many's the place we're from this time back, travellen bether an' thither, back'urds an' for'urds, to and fro, this way an' that way, be sea an' be land, on ship-boord and every boord, in Ayshed and Europe, an' Africay an' Merrikey, an' among the Turkies and Frinch an' Creeks, an' a mort o' places an' things more than

raisen of the great rain that was last year, that pysin'd all the skillans in the airth, which the English (an sure it's a new story wit 'em) subscribed for 'em'-an sure itwas good of 'em for all." A f. it is it was good of 'em for all." A f. it is it was a was a bed debt and a was a was a was a bed debt and a was a was a was a bed debt and a was a wa

can of a bad debt, and sorrow a much hopes there is of all they have of ours, be all accounts. "The male," and the employment, an all them things?"

an the employment, an all them things?

"O yethen, middlen, like the small praties. There was a mort o money sent over, I hear; but then it was all mostly frittered away among shoepurvisors an clerks an them things out at last it was the same case a most as with the poor little natural that same case a most as with the poor little natural that laid out all his money on a purse, and then had nothen to put in it afther. The benefits that the English (an' sure they, main well, no doubt, only, being blindfolded about the way they'll go about sarven uz)—the benefits they strive to do uz, their charterschools; an' their binnyfactions, and all them things, reminds me of the ould fable of Congcullion, the great joyant, long ago, which in dread you mightn't have heard, I'll tell it to you. Into Ulster it was they marched some troops, that is, of the king o' Connaught, and there they wor bate disgraceful, and they run for their life as you'd see a proctor run at they run for their life as you'd see a proctor run at the sight of a pike; and comen to one o' them ould castles that was blown up sence be Cromwell (the thief o' the airth!) they saized it, and kep it, and made themselves up in it, so as not to allow the sodgers of the King of Ulster withinside o' the walls. Still and all the Ulster boys strapped to, an' they tuk the castle, barren the tower, that was defended by an ould, woman only, all the rest of the Connaught boys being kilt in the fight. You see, the way up to this tower was very cross, intirely, being up one o' those crooked staircases like a cork-screw. they run for their life as you'd see a proctor run at up one o' those crooked staircases like a cork-screw, an sech as only one man could mount at a time, which he was sorry for, there being a key-hole in the doore at the top, an the ould hag (the rogue!) used to shoot out an arrow out of it and through it with it, and down he'd fall stone-dead to be sure. with it, and down he'd fall stone-dead to be sure.

An'the same case wit the one, whoever he'd be, that would coom up after him. Well, the king of Ulster didn't know what to do, an' he called a council o' war, an' says he to his ginerals, an' lords, an' all the great people, 'I'm fairley bothered,' siz he, 'wit this ould 'oman, an' what'll we do at all wit her?' siz he. ould foman, an' what'll we do at all wit her' sizhe.

'I'll tell you that, then,' says one of his great ginerals; 'send for the great joyant Congcullion,' sizhe,
'an av he don't make her hop,' sayshe, 'you may
call me an honest man.' 'Who'll go for him,' siz
the king of Ulster, sizhe, 'or where is he to be had?'
sizhe. 'Con of the Fleet-foot will go for him', siz the gineral again, meaning another joyant that was in hearen. Well an' good, Con of the Fleet-foot was sent for Congcullion the joyant, the big o' that hill overright us, that was wanderin over and bether in the woods be raisen of being bate in a fight be a grand knight o' the coort, an' haven his hair cut off grand kingul o the coort, an haven his hair cut of for a disgrace. Well, this Con (that used to take a perch o' ground in one step) he travelled some hundreds o' miles, an' at last he found my lad in a wood in Kerry fast asleep. 'Get up here,' siz Con, 'an' come wit me, an' a pretty lad you are,' siz he, 'to have me come to cell you are,' the king ar' all of have me comen to call you, an' the king an' all of 'em wanten you all so fast,' siz Con, siz he. Well became Congcullion, he never made him an answer, being fast asleep the same time. So what does Con do but to take his soord and to cut off the little finger off of him—and then you see, Congcullion stretched himself and yawned a piece, and axed what was the matter, or what fly was it that was tittlen him? So Con up and tould him the whole bizness from first to last, about the ould 'oman, and the rest of 'em.
Well, I'm maken a long story of it, they come to the
king, the two of 'em, an siz Congcullion, 'Now
where's this woman,' siz he, 'for what am I to do with
her, and sure it's a droll thing to be senden all the
rever to Kerry, for a consoon like moself to fight an ways to Kerry for a gorsoon like meself to fight an old hag, siz he. 'There she is in the air out fronten you,' siz the king. So he looked up, and what should he see above only a quern stone, like that they uses in grinden the whate, and the hag sitten up upon it, and shooten down arrows through the hole in the middle at the king's men, an' she flyen about that way be magiz art in the air above. 'Aha, my lady,' thinks Congcullion in his own mind, but he said nothen, i' I think I'll soon have you down off o' your filly-foal, although it will be a nice mark to himself, many the hole in the hit off,' siz he to himself, manen the hole in the quern. No sooner said than done, he tuk and he shot up an arrow right through the hole and through the woman moreover, an' down she an' her quern came tumblen into the middle of 'em and whack upon the head o' Feardia, one o' the greatest sodgers the king had, an' med smithereens of him. 'Well, didn't I do it?' siz Congcullion. 'O yeh, wisha you did, siz the king, 'an' more than it—an' I never seen the peer o' you,' siz he, 'for whatever good you do you're always sure to do it in a way that it would be better you didn't do it at all,' siz he. It's the same

way wit the English when they try to do good for uz here in Ireland." (To be continued.)

WE THINK WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN SAYING That no other Fill, or remedy for Liver Complaint, has gained, so deservedly, the reputation now enjoyed by Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh. As an evidence that they will cure, read the following certificate from a lady residing in our city:

New York, January 23, 1852. This is to certify that I have had the liver complaint for six years, and never could get any medicine to help me until I commenced using Dr. M'Lanc's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. 1 can now say to the public, that they have completely cured me; and I do hereby recommend them to all persons afflicted with a diseased Liver. They will cure. Try them.

MARIA EVANS, No. 93 Lewis street. Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills manufactured by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genume without the

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

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE, AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME,

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J. FLYNN has the pleasure to inform his old Subscribers and the Public, that he has RE-OPENED his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in which will be found a choice collection from the best authors of Works on History, Voyages, and Travels, Religion, Biographical Notices, Tales and Novels, to which he will be constantly adding new works (particulary Gerald Griffin's), for which he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. June 25.

> FOR SALE, FRENCH AND LATIN BOOKS.

> > J. B. ROLLAND

REEPS constantly on hand the largest and best selected Assortment of FRENCH and LATIN BOOKS in the City, at very moderate prices.

No 8, St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

JOHN COLLINS TO THE Auctioneer,

LAND AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

245 Notre Dame Street, 245.
STRICT personal attention to OUT-DOOR SALES of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FARMING STOCK and REAL Montreal June 11.

REMOVAL.

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

FITZPATRICK & MOORE. April 30, 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ANN and MARY O'BRIEN; ANN, aged 14 MARY, aged 11; who emigrated from Limerick, Ireland, about the latter end of July 1954, with their uncle, Matthew O'Brien, who afterwards died at Quebec. Any information of their whereabouts, will be thankfully received by their father, at Duffin's Creek, Pickering, C. W. When last heard from, after landing in Quebec, in Sept. 1854, they were at Timothy Ryan's, in Diamond Harbour. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Montreal, May 19, 1857.

May 12, 1847.

J. FLYNN HAS REMOVED HIS SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,

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

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

SERVANTS WANTED at the above Office, who can give good References as to character and capa-bility. No other (except Emigrants) need apply.

MRS. D. M'ENTYRE, No. 44, M'Gill Street,

(OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET) MONTREAL,

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

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

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

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

Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to CLEAN AND TURN,

To the latest Style, Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES

of every style and price.

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

naged with the greatest economy.

Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years. June 13, 1856.

PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 M. Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

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

FALL 1856.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY RECEIVE

NEW GOODS

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

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COMPLETE,

OUR GOODS ENTIRELY NEW, AND OUR PRICES

REASONABLE.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE

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Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

SALES MADE FOR READY-MONEY ONLY. As we open no Accounts, we can afford to Sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS

Just Marked Off, EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF

DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

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

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

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

288 Notre Dame Street.
Montreal, September 26, 1856.

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE. CELEBRATED Wholesale and Retail.

No. 50 M'GILL STREET.

DONNELLY & CO.. BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have Removed to No. 50 M'Gill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING for the SPRING and SUMMER TRADE, consisting of—CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROWSERINGS, and VESTINGS, of English, Erench, and German Manufacture; all of which they will dispose of at the lowest rates for CASH.

All Orders from the Country nunctually attended

All Orders from the Country punctually attended to. As their Stock is all new, and having been got up under first class Cutters, and in the best style, they would respectfully invite the public generally, and Country Merchants in particular, to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. May 4, 1857.

DR. YOUNG,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has OPENED an Office over the METROPOLITAN SALOON, 158 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Plugging, Setting, and Extracting of Teeth without pain, and performs Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

Setting Teeth from 7s 6s to 15s; Plugging co. from 2s 6d to 7s 6d; Extracting do. 1s 3d.

Montreal, May 28, 1857.

DRS. W. DION & CO.,

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

them perfect for life. Teeth in Whole Setts or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured

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

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

TEETH EXTRACTED FOR 1s. 3d. EACH Office at 201 Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite to S. J. Lyman & Co's Drug Store. January 2.

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Streets. Montreal, Oct. 2, 1856.

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ments in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

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

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Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

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

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

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RESPECTABLE BOARDING HOUSES, soon become an important part of the City. The Tail-Race of the New Water Works is to pass close by these Lots, affording great facilities for a thorough

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Terms of Payment will be easy. Purchasers of Lots, will be required to Build a Dwelling House or Store upon them within one year

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PLANS of the LOTS may be seen by application to the Proprietor, at his Residence, Wellington Street, to the Proprietor, at ms residence.
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FRANCIS MULLINS.

Montreal, March 12, 1857.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness. BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Doc., 1865.
DR. J. C. AYER: 1 do not hesitate to say the test remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Chenay Perforal. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M.D.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

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

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Springfield, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

Brother Aver: I will chearfully cortify your Pectoral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South approclate your skill, and command your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D. AMOS LEE, Esq., Monterey, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious influenzi, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Percoant by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we steem you, Doctor, and your remedice, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.
SIR: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

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

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

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so

many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort. lief and comfort.

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

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

Yours, with gratitude and regard.

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYLLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Aven's Cheeny Pectoral. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — Philadelphia Ledge.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausca, Indigestion, Siorbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pala arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and simulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as De

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