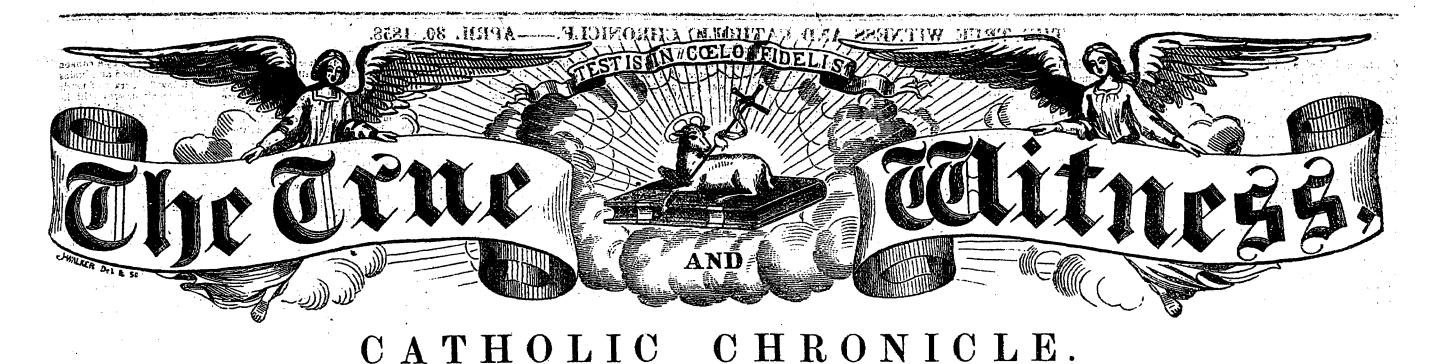
Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL: VIII.

O'CONNOR'S FATE;

OR, THE LAST DAYS OF ROSCOMMON CASTLE. A Tale of the Williamite Wars.

There is not, perhaps, in all Ireland a town of the same extent possessing two such remarkable mementos of its former greatness, as Roscommon, the assize town of the county of the same name. On one side, towards the north, stretch the ruins of its magnificent castle ; and on the southern side, in the midst of rich green meadows, and embowered in large old ash trees, stand all that remains of the once beautiful abbev. founded here in the year 1257, by King Felim, for friars and preachers, with the tomb of its royal, ill-fated founder, standing on the right of the high altar-be died 1265. Much of the walls have crumbled away, though it must be confessed that the trees which have risen in their stead fully compensate the old building for what-ever it may have lost otherwise. There are no remains of a southern transept visible, and the window in north is now quite denuded of its ornaments; in the great east window, however, enough remains to show that at one time the finishing must have been beautiful; the Gothic mullions of this window, as seen from the inside, present a strikingly handsome appearance, standing out in bold grey relief from the deep close background of ivy with which the whole outside of that gable is richly and exuberantly clothed. The choir seems to have been lit also by a numher of tall narrow windows, some of which are still visible under the coat of ivy.

Of the castle there is nothing standing but a part of the outer shell, no portion remaining roofed except one of the round towers-that to the left of the ruin-in which there is still a spacious oval apartment, the height of the structure, and vaulted over head, said to have been a council chamber. At the earliest periods a castle stood on this site, which, being in ruins in the year 1268, was then rebuilt, by John D'Ufford, Justiciary of Ireland. The walls surrounded a spacious area, and were immensely thick, as may be seen from some massive fragments which lie scattered around. A large Norman tower stood at each angle, but the one alluded to is the only one in the building in anything like preservation. Tradition says that this once splendid structure was not utterly ruined until the period of the wars between James and William, when the fugitive Irish from the battle of Aughrim, are said to have set fire to it; and some burnt joists, yet

but gave no relief; and the whole day had been spent by them in gazing from the watch-tower in vain. Towards evening, the group which occupied this situation had dwindled to two-an ecclesiastic and a young and beautiful female— the brother and daughter of the absent chieftam. "Ha, Grace !" said the former, hurriedly pointing to a turn of the road which lay within kin at no great distance, "what see you there? -a band of spears and some dozen kerns, as I am a true priest."

A hasty exclamation of delight, as she caught the object, escaped from the anxious daughter, but the slowness of their movements did not escape her notice, and she remarked it to her companion.

"Ay, child," said he, now first perceiving it; heaven send it bodes no evil to your hot-brained father. Let us down to meet them, however, -- they'll be at the portal as soon as we"-- and, as if they had nothing to do but to cross the descending the narrow stairs, they crossed the narrow bridge and win the town so opportunely court-yard, and met the party already arrived at the entrance.

"Where's my father, Cormac ?" asked Grace of a tall, middle-aged man, somewhat in advance of the others, the foster brother of O'Connor; but he answered her nothing save to point to a litter which the kerns had that moment laid on the floor of the ball. She raised the covering, and met the grizzled face of the chieftain, stiff in death, and stern with the fierceness of battle. She needed no more, but, in the poignancy of her anguish, uttering one loud cry, and escaping amid the caioning of the attendants, she fled to her chamber, to indulge her deep wild grief in its solitude.

"How, in heaven's name, did this befal ?" exclaimed the priest, when he had recovered from the first shock of the announcement.

"Athlone has fallen, father," answered Cornac, sorrowfully.

"Worse and worse !" ejaculated the inquirer, striking his brow with his open palm-" he had died well, if he saved it, dear as he was to all of us."

"But tell us, how did it befal ?" exclaimed the ecclesiastic.

The sorrow which affected poor Cormac was so bewildering as to make his answer to this question so broken and incoherent that it added but little to the information of his auditory, and would, perhaps, add less to that of our readers ; we shall, therefore, tell the story for him.

When the partisans of William reached Athlone, in pursuit of the remnant of that army which his craven rival had so shamefully sacrifleed at the Boyne, they found their further progress impeded by an arch of the bridge being broken in the flight of the Irish, to place the natural and unfordable barrier of the Shannon between them and their enemies, thus rendering the town actually impregnable, so long as they could oppose the many energetic and well directed efforts of Ginkle to create a passage by stretching a gallery across the breach, where the whole weight of the battle was thus necessarily concentrated. Nor were the friends of James remiss on their part in the defence of this all-imposite side-the one backed and defended by the strong and ancient fortalice, the other by the ruins of the suburbs, in which Ginkle had posted

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858.

from an adjacent battery, raised by the English that morning to command the breastwork, which had not only the effect of nearly clearing that post of its defenders, but also set on fire the dry and shattered timber of which it was composed. The tumult that ensued was horrible : the crackling of the blazing wood-the occasional explosion of the ammunition-the groans of the wounded, unable to escape the horrible death that threatened them, and the shouts and confusion of those who attempted to stop the the horrors of the scene. Nor had the English neglected to avail themselves of the diversion which they had effected. The planks which they had prepared for such a contingency were vigorously pushed forward, and now it seemed defenceless; for the last man, half suffocated, and singed from head to foot, had already sprung with difficulty out of the fearful enclosure, and, as he did so, fell senseless in the arms of those without. The important advantage won by the Williamites had not, however, escaped the eagle of Sarsfield, raised as he was above the smoke and flame which concealed it from those more near; so, shouting to his panic struck followers --- "Cowards! cowards! to the breach--- to the breach, or ye are all lost ;- they have the planks across ! he rushed headlong down the stairs after the more forward O'Connor, who, on the first prospect of the fray had flown to the dangerous arena. An Irish serjeant, standing at the foot of the tower, had caught the concluding part of Sarsfield's exclamation; nor did he hear more; with a wild cry he gathered some six men loitering near the spot, and ran at their head to the bridge.

"Erin go Bragh !" shouted the daring leader.

" Bas air son Eireann !"' responded his eager comrades; and with one simultaneous bound the devoted band sprung into the midst of the flame and smoke and disappeared. A moment of thrilling suspense followed---it was but a moment -it was but a moment-plash went one beam into the water-and another, but the shout of triumph which burst from the lips of all was quickly deafened-another; shower of grape was hurled from the fatal battery full on the de-

within eight feet of the brink, and the foremost of his men close behind him. Not a moment

was to be lost on either side-a crisis of terrible importance had arrived; and swiftly as the chieftain passed forward over the unequal ground, ere he reached the end of the plank, the Huguenot leader, by a vigorous spring, gained the ground likely to be so hotly contested, and now stood on the defensive. But he was not able to sustain the impetuous charge made by the O'Connor .--conflagration, making the din indescribable; His guard was beaten down-his rapier shivered while the smoke and scattered ruin completed by the heavy broad-sword of his adversary-his pistols fired ineffectually-and he was at his mercy. One sweep of that broad-sword, and his dissevered head bounded into the water, followed by the gory trunk, and a couple of his soldiers, who, in the meantime had made good their landing, but to meet death on the shore. Still an overpowering number were advancing within one yard of the bank, supported by thousands on but not daring to fire a shot in their defence.---Another soldier leaped forward and was cut down by the hand of O'Connor, and in falling backward tumbled into the water the five next him. Now there was some hope for the Irish, O'Connor. and they did not miss the golden opportunity, but essaying altogether with might and main, succeeded in hurling plank and soldiers and all into the boiling current below.

Up to this moment the silence with which the operations were viewed by both armies was truly appalling-the deep interest of both forbidding them scarce to breathe; but when the catastrophe was no longer doubtful, the triumph of the one, and the bitter disappointment of the other, broke forth in cries of widely different meaning.

"Back! back! my children !" shouted O'-Connor, "ye have done well. But this is no place for men who love to give claw for claw."

His command was about to be obeyed. He himself had stooped forward to take a last grim look at the wretches beneath, struggling and drowning, borne down by their heavy armour.

"The outlandish man's hat were a prize worth fighting for," ejaculated Cormac ; "'twill win me favor over all Connaught my life long;" and he stooped to lift from the bloody ground the richly laced and plumed hat of the Huguenot.

The momentary delay was fatal; again the again." enceless little party, and with the red blast of deadly battery opened its fire - again the blast of

No. 38.

A discharge of grape shot had been fired neath. But little time had they to survey the of a burried foot, which Cormae knew to be O'disgusting scene, for the Huguenot was already | Kelly's, sounded on the stairs, and that gentleman entered the room so abruptly as to awake the chieftain.

Alas! O'Connor," said be, on entering, and perceiving hun awake, "we must remove you to Roscommon."

"Wherefore, man ?" asked O'Connor, faintly, ' If it be to bless my child before I die, cannot she come hither? I would she were here, that I might see ye wed-tell her so."

"Wo is me !" exclaimed the cavalier, " this is no place for either of you now. The English are in the town-have crossed the river, no one knows how or where-but Sarsfield is still between us and them. Gracious heaven! how pale you grow. Haste, Cormac, with some water, and tell my fellows who are below to burry up with the litter."

" No," srid the dying chieftain, with difficulty ; 'no water-no litter; tell my child my last prayer was for her---my last wish to see you the opposite side ready and eager to follow them, | united. Let it be done when you meet-and swear to me-by this stiffening hand, that you will ever-ever-cherish her."

O'Kelly swore ; and as he did so, a glear of satisfaction passed across the pale face of the

" My son! my son !" he faintly ejaculated, and fell a corpse into the arms of the cavalier It was no time for weeping, and yet he wept; and laying the body on the litter, gave, under the command of Cormac, a few of his own soldiers to bear it to his home-his duties forbidding him to quit the side of Sarsfield.

"Requiescat in pace !" groaned the priest, when the relation we have thus given had been concluded ; " but what of Sir Walter? Sent he no token to the Lady Grace, or to me?"

"He told me to say the troops were all on the retreat, he believed, to the hill of Aughrim, and that he couldn't quit his post, but within a day or two he would contrive to come over."

" To Aughrim ?" said he: " then all is not lost -they'll have one battle more for the good cause, and who knows the issue. Now, hear my sacred pledge; the chief of my house shall never wear cowl, or finger beads, when belineted heads and gauntleted hands are doing a man's work for their country. Ho some of you ! bring me the armor that hangs yonder, and let these weeds lie idle till the battle is won, and then Pia priest

Loud shouts from his auditory applauded the blood and tattered flesh which it drove before it, grape hustled in amongst them-and again a mass | extraordinary intent ; and in another minute the half quenched the raging fire behind. To a man of disfigured, mangled bodies clothed the narrow unfrocked ecclesiastic stood among his admirers they had perished, and, it seemed, without having glacis. Carmac alone, from his stooping posture, in the garb and plight of a mail-clad man; that thoroughly effected the daring object for which escaped unhurt. On recovering the awful shock, defence not having fallen so much into disuse in they had so nobly confronted a certain death, he looked round for that object dearest to the the wilder regions of Ireland as elsewhere at the heart of every true clansman, but doubly dear to time of which we write. Scarcely was his apguenot captain on the opposite side was heard him. He looked in vain-he was the only living parel complete, when a loud knocking and demand for entrance at the outer gate seemed to "N'importe, mes fils ; c'est une encore ! suivez | eye glanced next hurriedly over the bodies, and afford an opportunity to the new cavalier to ap--vites, vites-et toute est gagne !"f-while recognised that of the chieftain, his head bleed- pear in his unwonted vocation. But no sooner ing profusely, but without a sign of life. He was it announced that the intruder was the Sur stood in the stupor of deep grief looking at the Walter mentioned by Cormac, than the cates Walter mentioned by Cormac, than the cates were thrown open, and a handsome, well-arised young officer rode burriedly in, attended by some score men at arms, all bearing on their persons the marks of recent conflict and uncurbed effect their object; having erected a strong wooden breastwork almost at the brink of the breach, similar to which was another on the op-ment saw, over-topping the smoke, the helmets bis chieftain, crossed the smouldering breast-whose appearance be recoiled, appalled and gasp-

protruding from the walls, are pointed out as evidence. Some even go so far as to enter into details of its latter days, many of which will be found embodied and connected in the following narrative.

When the weak and vacillating James the Second made his last effort to recover the crown which had been snatched from him by the subjects to whom he was so partial and the children on whom he had lavished so many tokens of affection, many of the ancient strongholds of Ireland were as much as possible repaired, from the devastation which time or the arms of Cromwell had effected upon them, and garrisoned each by some neighboring chieftain, who held them for the dethroned monarch. Among the number, the castle of Roscommon was, perhaps, the strongest in that district. It was held by one of the O'Connors, but which of them we cannot say; however, by an O'Connor; it was held and. what is far better worth remembering than who his father was, he was himself the father of the fairest girl that Ireland, rich as she is in that commodity, could boast of before or since .---When the tide of battle began to roll westward, checked only by the broken bridge of Athlone and the hitherto fordless Shannon, it could not be well expected that a patriotic Connaughtman should sit quiet in his hall while the boom of the distant cannon ever and anon interrupted the song of the barper, or the fond playfulness of his daughter; so, after enduring the temptation with the most exemplary forbearance for a whole day, he, on the next, summoned together his little garrison, and culling a few to remain behind, kissed his daughter affectionately, and rode away, might and main, with the rest of his followers.

Daily communication was for some time kept up between the castle and the beleaguered town, which was distant little more than sixteen miles, and all spoke with confidence of the impregnabilty of the defence - an assertion verified every morning by the reiterated roll of the cannonade, here to look for manhood or hard blows! For a Athlone was yet in the hands of the Irish. At | well, it gave me not the least satisfaction, so I | the surrounding soldiers raised bim. length a day came without any tidings except got tired, and left it to the gunner: and, saying O'Connor and his men, on emerging from the the booming cchoes, and it was followed by one that, I might as well be in my own quiet hall, blazing ruins, came in full view of their antagonuncheered even by that partial assurance. The whither I'll off tomorrow." warder on the highest tower denied that he could that blew came direct from that quarter, and all Sarsfield. " Marry, I love hard blows as well heavily in torrents into the roaring stream bethe agonies of suspense were inflicted on the as you, yet will I wait patiently until they are isolated garrison, heightened by the varied and forced to raise the siege, and then breast-unsatisfactory accounts and rumors flying among hold, in the name of heaven, look at the breast-the breast-the breast-the breast-the breast-the breast-the breast-the breast-the breast-the breastisolated garrison, heightened by the varied and forced to raise the stege, and then ----

his army and raised his batteries. Leaning on the battlements of one of the towers of the castle, were two officers of nearly one age and appearance-both in middle age, of that wild, forward bravery for which they were both so noted.

"How provoking," exclaimed one of them, them, found himself held firmly by Sarsfield. "are those English ! There they stand, you see, "Tis certain death ; if you go you never under the tremendous cannonade our gunners pour on them, and there they will stand, until the river grows dry, or the last man of them be a corpse. Blockheads ! if they want to get in, can't they build another bridge-it would save them time. How say you, O'Connor ?"

"Even so," answered the father of Grace to his querist, who was no other than the gallant Sarsfield; " and yet I would it were otherwise.

since, when the din ceased, the voice of a Huexclauming-

burst from his soldiers, in answer, a shout of. "Vive I' Orange !" and one by one they commenced their passage over the single tottering fallen warden, until a few dropping musket-shots, plank, which the ill-fated band had been occupiportant post, as by their unceasing vigilance they ed in loosening when they were so suddenly cut baffled every attempt made by the enemy to off. Just at this critical moment Sarfield and proudly shaking aloft the spoil of the Huguenot, ment saw, over-topping the smoke, the helmets his chieitain, crossed the smoother minute of the advancing Huguenots: in another minute work, and laid it sorrowfully among his com- ing. "Gracious heavens, I saw him dead?" said Connaught bank, and that object won, the con-

quest of Athlone should inevitably follow. "Farragh! Farragh! O'Connor aboo !" exclaimed the reckless chieftain, and his whole band, like hounds slipped from the leash, dashed and giving in their countenances all the promise forward on that fatal path, already travelled by the lowly heroes who had preceded them, while O'Connor himself on attempting to accompany

turn," whispered the latter.

still struggling to free himself.

you will be useless. Nay, then, if you will go, gether preclude the hope of recovery among his go too."

laughing, and plunged on after his men. Sars- This was Sir Walter O'Kelly, a young cavalier, field laid his hand on one of the burning barriers Beshrew me, if it be worth my while to remain to vault over and accompany him; but the halfconsumed timber, unable to bear his weight or dearest, was the accepted suitor of the daughter borne over the flat intervening country by the day or two I amused myself firing off that cannon the impetuosity of his attempt, broke under him, of the wounded gentleman, and now tended him calm summer breeze, and which announced that yonder; but though they said my bullets all told and pitched him beavily on the ground, whence even as she would have done. Nor was this the side him; and lifting the helmet from his head

O'Connor and his men, on emerging from the ists, and of that spot which had been so fa-"For the love of old Ireland and King tal but a minute before, strewed with torn limbs the bridge, and were every moment expected to hear what even imagination could torture into James, don't pray to see an Englishman this and masses of inangled flesh and disfigured retreat altogether from the scene. This, alas ! the noise of the conflict, although the little wind side the river, unless he be a prisoner," said corpses, while blood, oozing out of them, fell

• Death for Ireland.

† No matter, my children, there is one still ; fol-

thing that stood among that heap of death. His ineffectually discharged at him from the English post, awakened him to a sense of his danger, so ;

" Alas for our cause !" exclaimed Sarsfield, " it has lost a brave and true champion. Does any life remain? Ho! the poor gentleman livesroom there, and let him have air-get water, good fellow-air,-be has escaped by a miracle !"

The water was brought, and O'Connor slowly revived, and was carried to his quarters.

In the mean time the guns of the castle were directed against the obnoxious battery and quick-"Tis certain death ; if you go you never re- ly silenced it. The damage which it occasioned was next repaired, and Athlone was once more somewhat recovered from the terror his very "Nabocklish !"¹ exclaimed the fiery chieftain, safe for King James. The wounds of the O'-till struggling to free himself. Connor, though tearful, were yet not such as "But there are enough already-I tell you, threatened immediate death, nor did they altoanxious friends-one of whom scarce left his "The more the merrier," answered O'Connor, apartment unless when rigid duty demanded it ... aid de camp to Sarsfield, who, long before the commotions which now separated the nearest and only solace possessed by O'Connor; for, on the very morning after his mishap, the English, us-pirited by their last signal failure, of which he ing tonewas a vain expectation. One morning, at day tarry not. I remain behind to take order for a dawn, the unwonted tolling of a bell awoke Cor- speedy interment, and arrange our departure." mac from his slumbers, and he started up to pre-

O'Kelly, in those low and hollow tones which extreme terror alone can utter.

"Nay, Sir Walter," replied the other, " does my new gear liken me so much to poor Richard. that you see not the difference between a living priest and a slain warrior? I had armed myself to head my kerns to Aughrim, where I heard but this moment our friends had retreated. What tidings bear you thence ?"

"Aughrim is lost !" answered the cavalier, natural mistake had thrown him into.

"Lost ?- and St. Ruth ?"

" Slain !" " And Sarsfield ?"

"Fled !"

"And the army ?"

"Broken and scattered ! The few that stayed together fled to Limerick, whither I am come to escort you."

"Evil tidings, Sir Walter !" said the priest, sinking in deep melancholy on a stone beach behe threw it on the floor, while his companion

where is she ?"

"Wailing in her bower. Go to her, and

The young soldier turned away, and proceedpare the bandages and dressings for the wounded | ed by the well-known stair to the chamber indichieftain, who still slept, amid the tumult which cated. A low tap at the door awakened the every moment increased. At length the tread orphan from the reverie of tears into which her

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 80, 1858

destitution had plunged her; and on her answer ing," Come in," her lover, for such was O'Kellystood before her. After the first words of consolation were spoken, he commenced to tell her, bowher dying father had expressed it as his wish that in case of his death she should make no delay, but bestow her hand on him, and thus gain for herself a fond and brave protector. Nor was already breathed him; and then, touching as demanded from her that proof of a confidence which she often assured him she reposed in him. He had repeated over and over again all that gest to him to say on such a subject, before he seemed to attract the attention of the sobbing maiden. Gradually, however, she weaned herarticulate answer-it was to entreat a year's delay.

2

"But, dearest love !" said the earnest cavalier, "where will you be in the interim? The balls of our fathers, will, in all probability, soon own strangers for their masters, and we be outcasts-nay, love, we are outcasts-and can you ask me to leave you unprotected-alone in the world for such a period ?"

" Can I not take shelter in a couvent? The good sisters of Galway will not refuse so short protection to the orphan of an O'Connor."

"Alas !" said he, " they will soon themselves need protection from the rude soldiery of the conqueror. Many a hoary head will need a roof ere this night week be over.

" In France, then," said the reluctant lady-"I will fly thither with my uncle."

"Through the navies of England, Grace ?"

"Woe is me !" said she, " is there no safety for the conquered ?" and her tears burst forth afresh as mudly as ever, on its being thus represented to her how utterly outcast was the daughter of the brave and influential O'Connor.

But it is needless to tell how the refusals be came gradually fainter and fainter, until, at length, hiding her head in his bosom, she scarce audibly spoke the word which made O'Kelly forget all he had suffered, and nearly all that was before him. The warrior priest was hastily summoned to the apartment, and informed of the conclusion to which the lovers had come, and which fully met his approval; for even in the turmoil which had reigned in his breast from the first announcement of misfortune, he had found time to spend some thoughts of deep anxiety on the bereavement of his orphan niece, soon to become even more destitute; for he was conscious that whatever respect might be shown to the sacerdotal character by the conquerors, he could expect but little at their hands from the many intrigues in which his lot and enthusiastic temperament had involved him; besides, that his reigning inpulse at the moment was to die as quickly as he could in the guise and in the land of his fathers, sooner than end his life ignominiously on the gibbet or miserably in a foreign cloister. His vestments were hastily put on over his armour, and O'Kelly bore his scarcely living bride into an adjoining oratory, where, in the presence of ber weeping attendants, the marriage rows were sworn, and the rites performed that gave the orphan a friend in place of him she had lost within the hour. When the ceremony was concluded, O'Kelly laid his pale and exhausted Grace on a bench in the apartment, and had seated himself relapsed, where a stern whisper from her uncle

its inhabitants, being impleted in the toubles, runoured that his people were coming to rescue had joined the train of the fugitives, and helped to swell the train with us was coming to ascertain to swell the train with us was coming to ascertain the truth of the report in order that he might be atillness of night, a thing of melting, melancholy removed to Calcutta if the magistrates found it beauty ; yet, late as it was, and long as was their journey, their leader seemed, no way desirous to hurry or regulate their steps, until, having reach- ! ed a particular turn off the direct road, he turned this his only plen-he reminded her of his long down in silence, followed by his people, who now and well-tried affection ; of the vows she had understood his movements. They proceeded but a few perches, when the clear moon-beams pourgently as he could on her present bereavement, cd their full light on the grey walls of the old abbey, even then advanced in ruin, owing to the devastation of Cromwell's soldiers. They entered into the aisle through the broken arches of the cloquence of youth and devotion could sug- the once splendid building, and, at a signal from the priest, laid down their melancholy burden .--He pointed to a particular spot nigh the tomb of King Felim; and in a few moments a grave sufself into comparative calmness, and uttered an ficiently deep was rooted up with the weapons they bore, and the corpse of the chieftain laid in it. The earth was thrown over him, and a stone pannel from the adjacent monument erected at his head ; and they departed from the desecrated

building. "Ride for your lives, my lads," said O'Kelly, the moment he regained the road, on beholding a strong glare of light over the castle they had just left-" the English are in the castle-they have fired it on missing us, and will be after us ere an hour."

" Nay, Sir Walter, ride not for that," answered the priest, looking in the direction of the fire; that unfriendly act to the old walls was done by my own hand ere I departed; my father's hall shall never be a home for his enemies. But let us hurry ourselves at all events, for there's a long road 'twixt us and Limerick as yet."

Their pace was mended accordingly, and they reached Limerick in safety, and were by no means the least energetic among its defenders. The priest and most of his people fell on its walls; but O'Kelly and his beautiful bride survived the siege, and took passage to France on the surland.

(From the Indian Correspondent of the London Times.)

On the morning of the 4th of February I crossed the dirty Ganges with infinite satisfaction and left Calcutta behind me. Jostling through the swarming crowd of Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Coolies who filled the railway station, I once more enjoyed that mild personal triumph which one feels in establishing one's-self in the pet corner of a railway carriage, and in a few minutes was traversing the flat and uninteresting district which lies on the right bank of the Ganges. It is too nuch, perhaps, to say that the district is quite uninteresting to a stranger. The green rice fields, the mud built villages, the novel birds, the tropical trees and vegetation, and, above all, the population, for some time attract and engage the attention; but very soon the monotony of the scene-each grove so like its brother, and each vil-lage the model of all-that curiosity is satiated, and is succeeded by something stronger than indifference Far as the eye can reach on either side there are the same small patches of rich green amid larger expanses of baked earth or banked-up water, fringed by little groves of dates, of cocoa, of palm, or by clumbs of plantains. Beneath every thicker tope or clump of trees are the wretched-looking cottages of mud, bamboo, and thatch in which the natives live. The snipe springs skirling from the marshes which fringe the railway banks, and along the margins of the tanks stalk snow-white egrets with long crests; the tamer paddy bird, which looks like a bittern, may be seen investigating the contents of the wormheaps in the newly-dried land; snakes of various beside her to soothe the grief into which she had kinds, a large blue jay of beautiful plumage, and the saucy king crow, sit unmovingly on the telegraph buzzard, the nmon bome and multitudes of vultures hover over-head. A whirling cloud of flying foxes disturbed from their morning sleep wheel over the thick tope from which they have been roused by some native in search of a cocoanut; and the pretty green flycatcher bring her with you," he continued, on perceiving darts from branch to branch incessantly. The and white kingfisher, poised over a tank like a hawk on the swoop; innumerable daw-like rooks frequent the sides of the rail, and the long-winged tern and the sanderling are busy at work by the flooded fields. But at this season of the year the rice crops are scanty and the tanks are not half full. The country has been baked by the sun, and with the exception of such patches as I have mentioned the whole surface of Bengal is like nothing so much as a vast brickfield. There are bricks by the million on all bricks in heaps, in mounds, in piles, in blocks, all the reflection of above twenty torches, rudely drying in the sun; there is the hard bare earth one nothing with equal indifference. They have no clothing but a small piece of cotton cloth, frequently very from his recent wound still cozing through the dirty, wrapped round their hips, and the end brought frail substitute for a coffin. A glance from the between their legs. Some wear a turban of the same priest on the assembled crowd checked the la- material; some their natural coarse black hair; some a long tuft of the same substance, depending from them despite the solemnity of his preparations; the back of the nead; others again have the head shaven clean, so and he proceeded with the funeral service, unin- that it almost makes one shudder to see their shinterrupted save by the moaning of Grace, the sobs ing black bald pates glistening in the broiling sun. Some are blacker than the darkest Ethiop, others are coloured like the tawny Moor. There is one who is busy engaged in pursuing small deer amid the folds of his scanty pantaloons; —he has three white stripes over his nose, and a sort of necklace which comes round under the shoulder, and a stupid and ugly look in his dull, dark eyes ; he is, I am told, a holy Brahmin. Another is washing his clothes-and he has no change of linen-in the tank close by. Little children, boys and girls, quite naked up to the age of six or seven, hurrah and toss up their hands after the fashion of our own juvenile population in greet-ing a passing train. The women, though more (decently clad, seem to be more wild and savage than the men. Their breasts and heads, and the body down to the knee, is covered by a thin fold of calico, but they have huge brass rings in their noses, shining rings of metal from the wrist to the elbow, and thick hoops of the same material round their ancles. Their highly polished, glittering little babies ride straddlelegged on their mothers' hips as the latter totter about with heavily-laden baskets on their heads doing the work of men, or engaged in the very common process of kneading dung gathered in the fields into cakes, to be dried and used as fuel. It is said that on fete days these wretched looking people and they defiled out of the castle gate, never come out in great finery. I can only regret that again to repass it. The grief which had been so they have not more of those fetes, as yet I have seen none. Through such scenes one whirls for miles

was well founded. The gaol consists of several brick buildings of only one story in height, and surrounded by a high wall; the doors are strong and clamped with iron-the gaolers armed with cutlasses. On entering the prison we saw a number of men with leg-irons engaged in various ways in the open yard, making coarse paper, grind-ing grain, pounding bricks-an evil-faced race. We passed into one of the rooms, and at once found ourselves among a number of brass pots, carthen pots, narghile bowls, and silver vessels, which lay on the floor; inside, a young man about 30 years of age, with coarse sensual features, seated on the ground, was eating rice with his ingers out of a large dish. In front of him, at some distance, with folded arms, stood three domestics in an attitude of profound attention. The Rajah-for it was he-looked up angrily and demanded who we were nor did he seem better pleased when Dr. Mouat told him his business; but finding his Highness so engaged, we at once left his presence. I was somewhat relieved from any feeling of sympathy when I was informed that the gentleman bears a very bad character in every way, and that he has long been 'looked for" by the authorities. Thence we went to the women's ward, a small building, consisting of two roonis, one opening into the other, with a little yard in front. Some 12 or 13 women of various ages were employed here pretty much as the men. Of these not less than eight were imprisonment for murder, mostly of the children of others whom they had been engaged to destroy, and it was with some sur-prise I heard that these hardened criminals were confined in the same room with women who were un-

dergoing punishment for very trifling offences. CAWNFORE, FRB. 12 .- The morning was just dawning, sharp and cold and gray as we approached Cawnpore. I looked in vain for any evidence that we were on the road to a great city, though 1 could see many traces of the existence of a large camp. It was with melancholy interest that I gazed, with

straining eyes at each site, known hitherto only by name, as one after another they were pointed out by my companion. They were all masses of ruins. "See that long white building all riddled with cannon shot, and battered on every side, with the little broken parapet of earth before it; that is Wheeler's intrenchment." Strange as it may appear, from the distance at which we were the whole range of these ill-fated render of the city ; and their fortune in the coun- huildings looked exactly like the barracks, or what try of their adoption was brighter and happier we called the "White buildings" of Sebastopol after than that which they experienced in their native the siege. The spot was ill-chosen for defence-a long quadrangular block of houses on a level plain, without cover, and open to fire from numerous houses all around it, Had the magazine been selected the position would have been more defensible, and the enemy would have been deprived of the guns which they used with such fatal effect. But Sir Hugh Wheeler, like most old Indians, despised the enemy who appeared before him, or at all events he disdained abandoning the station as if from fear of anything they, could do, and prepared to defend a position which he scarcely thought they would assail. We all know the sad result, which was brought home to us with renewed force when we filled the road from the house to the river with an imaginary procession of men, women, and children marching down to the boats, already covered by the ambushed guns of their cowardly and ferocious enemy. Our road lay through a flat, baked, burnt-up country studded with trees. On our left lay the whitewashed buildings which Wheeler occupied. Before us, on the right as well as upon the left, we saw after a few minutes' drive a scene of tremendous desolation-bouse after house roofless, doorless, windowless, shattered and rent in all directions, the porticocs and verandahs lying in fragments before them in what once were their peculiar gardens-long ranges of barracks, storehouses, large bungalows broken up piccemeal, and covering the site with heaps of broken brick, earth, and dirty rubbish-church pierced by shot, and open to every sun ray, the huge rafters alone standing-Government and military offices mere mounds of disintegrated masonry-and the unsightly mud walls of native residences-the stumps of trees, the withered branches of which were lying in every enclosure. Again 1 was reminded of the lost mistress of the Euxine, and, failing to find a parallel there for all this destruction, endeavoured to recall the descriptions by ancient writers of cities devastated by bararic conquerors. Cawnpore, however, was only an extensive collection of detached hungalows and offices spread over an immense space of ground, and here and there con-centrated into piles of barracks magazines, and offices. The utter ugliness of brick when deprived of its greatcoat of stucco, and the greater ugliness of mud walls in decay are there pitilessly exposed by the hand of the marauder and by the cannon shot. But for the sad interest attached to these bideous mounds. which forcibly remind one of the unboarded spaces in London where improvement comm ssioners are at work, labelled "Rubbish may be shot here," Cawnpore would be a most vulgar, common place, aggregate of uninhabitable edifices. We drive on a little further and on our right, amid many broken bungalows, there is visibly an enclosure with broken walls and shuttered gate posts, in the centre of which is a heap of brick, mud, and white plaster about two or three fact high, scattered over 15 or 20 square yards of ground. Close to this heap there are some leafless trees, and on the topmost branch of one of these, just over the centre of the mound, with its foul plumage lighted up by the rays of the rising sun, sits a horrid vulture. A few yards beyond this mass of the ruins of what had once been a house there rose a ramp or sloping mound of earth from the level of the ground to the edge of a circular brick well, the top of which was covered in, and close by the well stood a monumental cross. It was scarcely necessary for my companion to say, "There is the house and just beyond it is the well." We passed on by the blackened wall of an absurdly fine masonic lodge, and by the rains of a very spacious building called the Assembly-rooms, just opposite the scene of the butchery; by a house close to it, in which the Nana lived after the occupation of the place by the Sepoys; and then through the remains of mud houses and bungalows, till we reached the ruins of the Cawnnore hotel. Everything around us was dilapidated-not a pane of glass in the broken window, the doors and ceilings broken, and here and there the holes made by cannot shot; but we were glad to find that some of the rooms were unoccupied, and that such things as breakfast and dinner were not unknown. The scene from the hotel-you must dismiss from your mind all associations connected with the use of the word in Europe, so far as the outward aspect of the place is concerned-was curious. Ruins-ruins, nothing but ruins, amid which troops of vultures were gorging themselves, mingled with buzzards, kites, "adjutants," and carrier crows; a few tents pitched inside the compound by travellers en route, vast processions of carts drawn by oxen, and files of elephants and camels passing along the dusty plains which were swept continually by blasts that whirled before them clouds of fine earth, brickdust, and the powdered surface of the compounds. The first thing that struck me was the enormous number of natives in our service and the prodigious number of animals in attendance on such a small fragment of our force. There were, indeed, no less than 55,000 or 60,000 camp followers, servants, bullock-drivers, elephantkeepers, grass-cutters, syces, and camel men attach-ed to this force; and as yet what I have seen gives me not the faintest idea of the impedimenta, animate and inanimate, of an Indian army. Before break-fast we walked over to inspect the site of the horrid butchery which has rendered the Sepoy mutiny in-famous for ever. The house in which it took place is now in rains; it was pulled down to clear the passed through the deserted town; for most of is confined there on suspicion of treason. It was ground for the guns of the fete de post across the At one angle of a room was written in pencil, "Be- the open hand. -Allen's Indian Mail.

Gaages, and the raw outline of the walk is scarcely traceable. It was originally built for and used as a zenana, an enclosed residence; with a court yard is the centre, in which the stump of a tree was faill standing; and off this open space were the rooms in which the massacre took place. The plaster, of the walls was still lying about in patches, but I could not detect any trace of blood. Bits of cloth and of women's dresses were still visible amid the rubbish; but there were none of the more painful tokens of the dreadful tragedy which had been enacted where we stood. There is reason to believe that the writing on the plaster, the purport of which you know, did not exist when Havelock's force entered the place. I have spoken with officers who examined the walls, and every scratch in the sides of the rooms and they declare that the appeal to vengeance which is attributed to one of the wretched victims was not to be seen immediately after we returned to Cawnpore, and that it had been traced on the wall by some person who visited the place subsequently. I shall hereafter mention a circumstance which favors that supposition. As there was nothing left of the bouse but a heap of broken bricks and plaster and some few stumps of brick pillars, we walked a few paces further to the well in rear of the house, into which the bodies of the slaughtered women and children were thrown by the murderers. It is now bricked over, and there only remains a small circular ridge of brick marking the wall of the well. which was not more than 9 or 10 feet across. Beneath rest the mangled remains of our poor countrymen and their little ones, and standing there we could well realize the strength of that indignation which steels the hearts of our soldiers against the enemy. Within a few feet of "the well," surrounded by a small wooden paling, there stands a stone cross on a flat slab, on two courses of masonry, the inscription on which tells its story :

"In memory of the women and children of Her Majesty's 32d Regiment, who were slaughtered near this spot on the 16th of July, A.D. 1857. This memorial was crected by 20 men of the same regiment, who were passing through Cawnpore, November 31st. 1857.³

This inscription is engraved on the upright part of the slab, which is in the form of a Maltese cross. within a circle of stone. In the quadrants of this circle are inscribed, in red letters and in the old English character, "I believe in the Resurrection of the Dead." The conception and execution of this memorial were most creditable. In the ranks of a marching regiment were found "20 men" who, with good feeling and excellent taste, have, impromptu, raised a memorial of the Gawnpore massacro, the sight of which must touch one more deeply than any elaborate and costly effort. We retraced our steps through the ruins, and after breakfast proceeded to the camp of the Commander-in-chief, which is placed far outside the city, near to the tete de pont. The approach to it is marked by trains of ozen and bagtage animals, hackeries and bullock carts, doolies or litters for the wounded. Certainly the Commander-in-Chief does not set an example to his officers by any extravagance in baggage. He lives in a small subaltern's tent, and his chief of the staff is equally moderate. I believe his Excellency's personnel is contained in a couple of small portmanteaus, and during this short campaign he has slept on the ground among his men on more than one oc-casion without cover of any sort. He is apparently in excellent health, although his labours are arduous and incessant, as he and his chief of the staff manage all the details connected with the disposition of his force, and to a great extent dispense with the usual services of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. At present all the artillery, except a couple of guns, are beyond the Ganges. Some small delay was caused by the breaking of the bridge of boats, but the greater part of the infantry are beyond the river, and are on the march to or are stationed between Cawnpore, Bunnee, on the road to Lucknow, and the Alumbagh. Meantime the enemy are becoming more uneasy, and, as we are closing upon them, the dissensions in Lucknow are sug-mented. A night or two before my arrival a body of 200 horse crossed the Ganges upon our left, and managed to get past our position, and have escaped, as it is supposed, to Calpee, where the remnants of the Gwalior Contingent are posted on the right bank of the river Jumna. At first it was reported that Nana Sahib was with them, but more accurate information leads me to believe that the Nana is still on the left bank of the Ganges, and that it was his nephow who got over. However, there is reason to think that the Name is mancuyring with a body of ring with t body of 2,000 men, a large portion of whom are cavalry, to get over the Ganges either to join the Calpec enemy or to fall upon the convoys which are constantly passing between Agra and Cawnpure along the Trunk Road. If these Sepoys at Calpee stand firm, they are likely to feel the action of the Rombay column under Sir Hugh Rose, which has already passed Saugor, and is clearing the country up to the Jumna very rapidly. That there is inconvenience in leaving these fellows behind us is very evident, but it cannot be helped, and at present they are watched in front by a portion of the 98th Regiment. A convoy on the road towards Agra has been recalled, and Walpole's brigade will be sent in that direction tomorrow, so that if the enemy attempt to cross they will be soon and effectually disposed of. They have reason to dread our means of attack; some must appear to them almost miraculous. A short time ago a body of Sepoys crossed the Ganges just below the junction with its waters of the Grand Canal. The river was low, and they forded it without difficulty, but, finding that there was a small force waiting to receive them, they retired precipitately after a brief encounter and prepared to reford the river. As they were contending with its shallow waters, the officer in charge of the canal suddenly turned down the sluice gates, and in a few moments the immense body of water which had been diverted from its channel returned to its bed with fury, and swept away 200 of the mutineers in its course. Ere this mail closes I hope to give you some intelligence of the operations of Walpole's column, as well as an account of the proparations for the attack on Lucknow. Maun Singh has sent in an Englishwoman and her child, who were in his possession, and is making overtures for peace. There is a good deal to be said in his favour, and, although he has probably been playing a double game, and trying to be fast and loose with us, he certainly in trying times protected our women and children, and up to September the 24th last year rendered us services. Si R. Garrett, who arrived here on his way to Umballa, s not able to get on at present, as the road isnot safe. Firi. 13.-To-day I went over the so-called in-trenchments at Cawnpore, which were held by Wheeler's garrison for nearly three weeks. It was a melancholy sight,-beyond description sad and desclate. The position, if such it can be called, consists of two lofty one-storied buildings, intended, I believe, to be barracks, divided into many rooms with outward doors opening into corridors. There are two deep wells near these parallelograms, which are at the distance of 100 yards or so from each other, and three detached outhouses on the flanks. These buildings are surrounded by the remains of of a miserable trench formed by casting up the earth dug from the soil out on a slope towards the enemy .--There is no ditch whatever; the trench could never have been six feet deep, and as the enemy were all round the station, these open trenches were enfiladed upon all sides. The severity of the fire was excessive. Every square yard of the walls is perforated by cannon shot, the roofs are knocked to pieces; and in places have tumbled in en masse. No part of Sebastopol-not even excepting the range of barracks behind the Great Redan, is more battered and shaken than the barracks at Cawnpore. In one small space disposition, they are nevertheless amenable to the I counted 73 shotlicles, most of which were through laws of politoness and good breeding. That man is and through the walls. The party walls were perforated and battered in the same manner. It was a salute his neighbour in a becoming manner by lifting wonder how any one could live inside for an hour.---

low this mark yo one Wheeler was killed by a cannon of the bead. His blood and brains booting the tiles, bricks, and filth with which the floors are covered. In another room the following inscripare covered. In another room the following inscrip-tion was written on the wall; it is on the larger building in the corridor, between the fourth and fifth door, facing to the south on the aide opposite the doors -

"Countrymen and women, remember the 15th of "Conntrymen and women, ismember the 15th of July, 1857! Your wives and families archere, misery ! and at the disposal of savages, who has ravished both young and old." Oh! my child! my child! Countrymen, revenge !"

This is an evident imposition, and is the work of the same or of a similar hand, in all probability, which penned the inscription on the walls of the house where the slaughter took place after Havelock's victory. It need not be said that no atrocities or massacres had taken place at Cawaporo at the time and up to the date of Wheeler's evacuation, and the dates prove the falsehood of the inscription, which is intended to convey the impression that it was written by one of the woman who were in the place. I am therefore inclined to think that the inscription on the walls of the house where the subsequent slaughter occurred was an imposition also, inasmuch as it was not seen by any of those who first examined every inch of the walls, and it is scarcely possible that any woman in such a scone of massacre could have caimly traced with firm hand the words, which for the first time were visible upon the walls long after Havelock's advance. A good deal of doggrell writ-ing of various kinds is to be seen, not only on the walls of Wheeler's intrenched buildings, but on those of the bungalows on the line of march.

Just as I turned out of the building sad enough, the crash of a military band broke ont close at hand and, turning towards the road I saw smidst a cloud of dust the gleam of our bayonets, and then long files of camels and elephants ; my old friends of the 23d and of the Rifles were marching towards the tete-du-pont, and I could not help thinking how different the scene all around might have been had those two regiments been in that place but eight months before, -- what horrors averted, what bloodshed prevented, what suffering spared!

PROGRESS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA .--- At the time of the proclamation of the colony the number of its Britiah population was 375, of whom 105 only were independent settlers, the remainder having been sent out either wholly or in part by the emigration fund or private aid. When South Australia attained its majority its population was 105,000. Four years after the establishment of the colony-viz., 1840, the revenue amounted to £14,600. The close of the year 1857 showed the receipts for that year to have reached the sum of £724,315. The foreign trade of South Australia has been equally rapid, and in its character and results. Two years after the procla-mation of the colony the total imports were-and these were by no means inconsiderable for so small a population-£158,582. The nine months of the year 1857, ending September 30, showed the total return of the receipts to have been £1,103,825, or at the rate of about £1,300,000 for the whole year. In 1838 the colonists were able to export whale oil, whalebone, and wool to the value of £6,442. For the nine months of the year 1857 ending Sept. 30 the value of these articles exported was £1,507,271, or nearly £1,000,000 per annum. During the seven ycars ending 1857 the colony has exported goods of the total value of £6,841,500. In the article of wool the value of the exports has risen from £700 in 1838 to about £450,000 in 1857. With respect to corn and flour, so great has been the productiveness of the soil that in 1856 the colonists were able to export grain to the value of £556,000, of which sum not less than £496,316 was for flour. The mineral wealth of the colony is as great as its other natural sources. The famous Barra mine yields annually 3,000 tons of copper, and the metal and ore exported in 1856 were of the value of £404,811 The stock in the colony has increased with extraordinary rapidity. The figures speak for themselves; they are -sheep and lambs, 1,362,460; cattle, 272,746; horses, 22,260; goats, 1,677; pigs, 27,594. The total of the land in cultivation is not less than 203,424 acres, and is thus appropriated :- For wheat, 102,011 acres barley, 7,828; oats, 2,824; maize, 66; potatoes, 2,370 23,516; and other crops, 837 acres. Add to this that there are not less than 30,000 square miles of waste lands let for pastoral purposes, and some idea will be formed of the energy, the enterprise, and the success of the colonists of South Australia. In point, of fact, the quantity of land under cultivation in South Australia is much larger in proportion to the number of its inhabitants than in this country. The Government of South Australia has received during the six years ending 1856 an aggregate sum from the sales of Crown lands of not less than £1,422,542.-The cultivation of the vine, too, has progressed most favorably, and the opinion is well founded that the Australian wincs " justify every encouragement being, paid to the planting of vineyards."-Australium and New Zealand Gazette. THE KING OF DELLI'S PRISON ISLAND .- The few remaining years, or rather months, of the King of Delhi's miscrable existence are to be endured amid he savage population of a group of small islands in the Bay of Bengal. Since the year 1824, when the British expedition against Buringh assembled at Port. Cornwallis, the Andamans have scarcely been heard of in this country, and even their position on the map is still comparatively unknown. The principal island is also the most northerly of the group, and extends 140 miles in length by 20 in breadth. The little Andaman, on the other hand, is the most southerly, but does not exceed 28 miles in length by 17 in breadth. In the centre of the Great Andaman the land rises to the altitude of 2400 feet, forming a well known beacon to mariners-the Saddle Peak. A few small streams thence descend to the sea. Various kinds of timber suitable for shipbuilding are found in abundance; but the only fruit worthy of mention is the mangrove; the cocos nut, which flourishes in the neighbouring Nicobars, does not grow in these islands. Many varieties of fish are caught off the coast, and constitute the chief food of the barbarous inhabitants, who also indulge in lizards, snakes, guanas, and rats. On the skirts of the forest which occupies the interior of the principal island are seen herds of a diminutive species of hog, supposed to be descended from a shipwrecked stock. With the skulls and bones of these animals the islanders adorn their buts, and were thence accused of cannibalism, from a belief that their favorite ornaments were the indigestible remains of human beings whom they had slain and devoured. They are in truth, a cruel and savage race. All attempts to communicate with them have been repelled by darts and flights of arrows. They are described as resembling a degenerate tribe of negroes. They have woolly hair, thick lips, and a flat nose; their stature seldom exceeds five fect; their colour is a deep, unshaded black; and their costume that of primeval Adam before the Fall. Their huts consist of four poles driven into the ground, and interwoven by boughs of trees. Their chief want is a sufficiency of food, in search of which they are constantly prowling along the shores or climbing steep rocks; their annoyance is from the countless insocts that infest the islands, to guard against which they plaister themselves over with mud, and thus render their skin as impendiable as the hide of a hippopotamus. Their woolly hair is painted with red othre to an extent that would excite the envy of the Gael. But wild as is their aspect and fierce their considered: a hoor and no gentleman who does not one lag and smiting the lower part of the thigh with

recalled him to a recollection of his situation.

"There is another sacrament, Sir Walter," said he, "whereat we shall need your presence ; and then for Limerick. Nay, man, you may his reluctance to quit his desolate bride. "To the council chamber all of you."

Thither the whole party followed him, and were joined in crossing the court by the remainder of the inmates of the castle. The doors of the apartment were thrown open, and they entered, not without a feeling of the deepest awe, which the scene before them seemed well to justify. The whole room, to the very key-stone of the lofty vault which formed its roof, shone with sides, and people busy making them. There are arranged about the walls, distinctly showing at vast brick in itself. Water or mould a piece of it, the farther end, the hastily prepared apparatus of and it becomes a brick in a few hours. And the an altar, while a still more conspicuous object people naked and baked too-it seems as if not much lay in the middle. Raised from the floor by a were required to change them to thoir original eleiew benches, the body of the O'Connor lay in chested, hollow-thighed, big-kneed, large-footed, his grave clothes on a bier, wrapped round in a lank-heeled, are wading about in the tanks, or makfew banners supplied by his defeated friends, or ing bricks, or carrying small loads, or engaged in procured from some of the walls, where they had some very obscure agricultural operation, or doing mouldered since the days of Cromwell, the blood from his recent wound still oozing through the mentation which seemed ready to burst from of the affected and devoted kerns, or the occasional bysteric cry which escaped from some weaker sufferer. It was a scene for a painter. The ecclesiastic officiating in his mixed attire, and, perhaps, with feelings equally mixed-while his wild auditory grouped about him, gallowglasses and kerns, women and menials, in their ancient, uncouth dresses-and by his side the bridegroom and his lady, with their more decent comportment of reverence and mourning-all lighted by the strong but uncertain glare of the many torches.

The ceremony was at length concluded-the lightest and most valuable property of the garrison collected-the bier of the O'Connor raised on the shoulders of his foster-brother and three others of his clan-and the priest, now resuming his military character, without further explanation commanded the whole party to mount, and placing himself at their head, with his niece and her husband beside him, gave the word to march; and they defiled out of the castle gate, never long repressed now burst forth with tenfold violence, led by the bard of the fallen family. The past dingy little temples of foul and loathsome deibright summer's night was far advanced as they look at the prison, and at the Rajah of Pachete, who

BERESTROE WITNESS AND OATHOLICACHRONICLE APRIL 80, 1858.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. on al d<u>hidreal (200</u>0) a' 12.22

dele unfort of THE DEATH OF HOGAN of federate

Hogan the greatest of Irish sculptors, is dead i, In this brief sentence, what a volume of sorrow, shame, and disgrace there is for Treland. The man who had consecrated his genius devotedly to his hative land, and who, for his devotion was repaid with neglect, died on Saturday in an obscure street in Dublin ; and the evening paper which briefly makes known the fact, curtly announces that the unhonored remains of the poor man of genius will be hurried to Glasnevin grave-yard for burial.

"Unprised arc thy sons, till they learn to betray. Unregarded they live, if they shame not their sires !" This man, whose death is chronicled in a linewhose unhonored corse is hurried to an obscure grave was one of the noblest as well "s one of the most gifted that ever drew breath on Irish soil. Like other Irishmen of genius, he might have won wealth and distinction in the capital of England. Like his townsman, Maclise, he might have drawn disciples round him in that large city on the Thames. But his heart was all for Ireland. To record in snowy marble or in bronze her sorrows or her virtues, to enrich her cities with the monuments of her greatest sons, was his holy ambition. To that ambition he devoted his genius and his life; and for that devotion he has been rewarded with neglect, poverty, and an obscure death! Note this one incident of Hogan's life. In the capital of the Christian world a number of eminent artists was one evening assembled. They talked of art-of sculpture-of its glory among the Greeks, and its decay among the moderns. An artist then high in fame said, with a sigh, that modern genuis could never approach the Greek height of art. A young sculptor, sitting near, ven-tured modestly to differ from this verdict. "Do you hope to rival Greek art?" he was sneeringly asked. He blushingly said he would try; he did try, and he modelled the "Drunken Faun," which the famous artist Thorwalsden pronounced unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever done by the Greeks. Thorwalsden went home to his native Sweden in his old age; he was received by prince and people with a national jubilee. They crowned him with laurel's; they strewed flowers on his path; they gave him a palace to live in. Years after, John Hogan returned home to Ireland in mature manhood-returned to die in an obscure Dublin street, broken-hearted and in poverty. Happy Thorwalsden! born among a brave, free people, who knew how to honor genius. There is under the altar of a Church in Cork, the city which boasts of having nurtured his genius, that exquisite work which brought Hogan fame, not money-the "Dead Christ." It is a marvel of art; and, doubtless, will be exposed this Holy Week as usual to the admiration of kneeling thousands. We do not believe that Hogan was paid for that exquisito work, so worthy of the artist's genius and the Christian's piety, as much as the rude block from the quarry, and the carriage from Italy to Ireland, would have amounted to. The man's whole life was a career of unrequited labor, and dishouest treatment at the hands of a people who should have loaded him with wealth and honor. But it is through such a terrible and destroying ordeal as this that Irish genius, when true to Ireland, fights its way to a barren fame. He is gone; but he has left those behind him who claim our compassion. The sorrowing wife and the fatherless children demand a nation's sympathy and succor; and though Ireland, poor, degraded, denationalised, has often a cold neglectful hand, she has not an ungenerous heart. We may believe that the poor artist's last sigh was for the loved ones he left in poverty. Ireland must not forget the widow and orphans of her honest patriot and noble artist, John Hogan .- Ulsterman.

ECCLEBIASTICAL CHANGES .-- In the diocese of Kilmore, the Rev. John O'Reilly, late president of the Seminary in Cavan, has been promoted to the parish of Lurgan, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Owen O'Reilly. The Rev. James O'Reilly has got the parish of Kilmore, vacated by the dccease of the lale venerable Archdeacon Brady. The Rev James Dunn suc-ceeds the Rev. James O'Reilly in the Curacy of Killinkere, and is succeeded in the Curacy of Bailieborough by the Rev. John O'Reilly, who has been ordained off the Dunboyne Establishment in Navnooth. The Rev. Philip O'Connell has been taken from the Oollege of Maynooth also, and placed in the Seminary in Cavan .- Meath People.

The Committee of the Irish Tenant League sug-

and pointless, raillery a tendency, which it pever manifests with greater zest than when its object happens to be a Romanist. Superintendent Monaghan has the misfortune to be a Catholic, and hence the Mail conceives itself privileged to fire the exploded squibs of its bilious humour, interlarded with stale and indecent witticisms, at the Popush Superintendent with quite as hearty a zest as the proteges of the College harled their putrid missiles at that excollent officer's men. "Monaghan," as the refined public instructor of the Mail calls a gentleman who has been twenty-two years in the service without the slightest blemish on his character-"Monaghan" is lashed and lampooned as if he were the veriest outcast and refuse of the community, or the most unmanageable of the College boys. By an artful manœuvre he is, in fact, made by the Mail to bear the entire blame of the rencontre, whilst Colonel Browne is by the same shift relieved from all accountability. In short, as it was thought the charges against the police would be heard on Wedthe forelock and pronounced his verdict upon them on Monday, and, as he was in duty bound by his party, all against the police. Tuesday's proceedings at the Police Court were, however, not calculated to strengthen the Mail's proteges, and consequently it passed over the ovidence given on that day in silence. Talk of the liberty of the press, and of the Orange press in particular, why there is nothing like ; Withholding what is adverse to its clique, and itl exaggerating, amplifying, and dressing up in the most meretricious colours whatever it can twist and contort in their favour, it has altogether ceased to be a reliable medium of information, guidance, or in-struction to the general public. This is the disrepute in which the Orange journals of Ireland espe-cially have for years been held, but they become far more rampant, more outrageous, and more reckless still of the respect due to themselves, their calling, and those who differ from them in creed or politics when the party whose cause they damage and dis-grace by their virulent and intemperate advocacy are in the ascendant. This happens to be the case at the present moment, and they have, therefore, let loose the sluices of their envenomed ranconr against all who will not kneel down and bow to the Dagons whom they choose to set up for universal worship .--Dublin Telegraph.

PROSELTTION IN KILKENNY .- To those good English folks who regret deeply that the Irish remain and probably will remain unconverted, we would request a perusal of the scene which took place at the opening of the Kilkenny Quarter Sessions. We do not know that such an occurrence will afford them very much gratification. Giving the good souls every credit for the sincerity of their wish to enlighten us, we feel sure that its effect must be a moral wet blanket upon them. With undoubtedly every desire to make good evangelical Christians of us, they would rather much have a pious thrill of horror over some appalling murder, or hideous regelation of Ribbon atrocity. Deeply disappointing must it ever be to their religious zeal to find that the Popers in which the benighted people of Kilkenny are sunk, not only preserves their enthusiastic attachment, but by its influence is sufficient to render them exemplary in conduct. There are, alas! no crimes of a terrible aye to be charged against an unenlightened people; the Assistant Barrister at the Kilkenny Sessions has no one to punish. Savages, indeed, we must be, because the Times, on which Englishmen rely for their opinions, almost says as much; but then we have the redeeming feature on our side that our want of superior cultivation has left our people ignorant of the artistic mode of cutting a throat, or the scientific administration of poison, in which the inhabitants of model England are entitled to such a pre-eminence. Even the humble garotte appears to be beyond the skill of our population, notwithstanding the high pitch it has attained in the sister country; and, as an able English publication says, with a tone of pitying contempt, the Irish thief is only driven to his offence by hunger, but we have none of the regular trade. If those sensitively virtuous Christians at the other side of the Channel are capable of thinking at all, would it not be well for them to consider whether we would be much improved by being completely anglicised, and acquiring all these accomplishments in which we are behind our English neighbours? Is it not, after all, better that we should continue mere Papiets, and avoid those unpleasant

accompaniments which appear united to the superior quality religion manufactured at Exeter Hall? Or. gested the following as a draft form of petition to might we not be excused for saying that they should Parliament :--- "That it has been declared by your first set their own house in order before they began to picks holes in ours? We consider it a more pleasant state of things that the Assistant Barrister shall receive a pair of white gloves, than that a number of prisoners shall receive heavy sentences, even though they wers subsequently to enjoy the most orthodox ministrations. Such appeared to be the opinion of Captain Helsham, the High Sheriff of the County of Kilkenny, who seems satisfied that the people shall enjoy undisturbed the religion whose teachings have secured their good conduct. Our readers are already aware of the spirited appeal which that gentleman made to the Lord Lientenant, to which it is said a favourable reply has been given. He has not been satisfied with that condemnation of the bigoted rage or proselytism which hes found its vent in this country, and which offered one of its highest manifestations in Kilkenny. A Protestant himself, he took advantage of a circumstance so creditable to the county as a sessions without a crime, to condemn those of his own creed whose bigotry sought to set the people in a ferment, and whose anxiety was to destroy the Christian peace of the inhabitants. The forms of the Court did not allow of his entering fully nto the matter, but enough was said to show his opinion of a crusade the ingredients of which are gnorance, credulity, and the very vilest species of fanaticism. Day by day we have occasion to call upon the deluded wretches whose money forms the notive power for all this foolish and wicked campaign.. We once more ask them to peruse the words of an enlightened member of their own religion, and let a gleam of common sense, as well as Ohristian toleration, into their very small souls.-Cork Examifacts. Speaking of the last assizes in the County of Killkenny, our contemporary says :- "Although that of the English Government to send over an impartial of property belonging to Liberal Protestant and to Roman Catholic proprietors, only a very limited proportion of either were called upon the Grand Jury. in point of fact, whether so intended or not-for we fur as judging by his acts-the jury appeared to have been framed upon an intolerant and exclusive principle. In the great Catholic County of Tipperary nearly all the officers appointed by the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence are Protestants-the Grand Juries.at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and the special Juries, are generally not constituted in the manner in which they ought to be in such a county. In Wexford-another great Catholic County-the Sheriff's for many years have been, with few exceptions, Protestant. In such a county there must, of course, be exceptional cases ; but the system, as regards Sheriffs, County officers, and Juries, produces defects and grievances that could not oxist under a just and impartial law. Referring back to the County of Kilkenny—one of the most Catholic counties in Ireland-we have now before us the last Grand Jury from the local journal. There is only one Catholic upon it; and even he was not

Hails babitual tendency to indulge in unsessonable known to be in London attending his Parliamentary daties. All the other Gatholic proprietors, em bracing men of as good property, intelligence, and and other qualifications as any other county in Ireland-were totaly left out. The Sheriff had a right to ex-ercise his discretion, and we do not blame him at all; but we utterly condemn the system which rendered it a case of discretion, instead of securing the right of representation which ought to exist as a se-curity for property and the rights of tax-payers Another evil, and a most serious one, arising from the present system of capricious nomination, is often to exclude the most competent men, whilst placing upon Grand Juries persons who notoriously are des-titute of property and qualifications. Particulars we could give if necessary. Every one acquainted with Kilkenny knows that several gentlemen who served on the Grand Jury do not possess, collectively, £1,200 a year in the county."

The Dublin Evening Mail states that the late Mr. Quintin Dick, who was privately interred in Dublin charges against the police would be heard on Wed-needay or Thursday, our Ootemporary took time by of money. His will directs that all securities standing in the public funds and elsewhere shall be turned into cash, and the vast proceeds invested in the purchase of land in Ireland. To his only sister, Mrs. Hume, of Humewood, he has left a life interest in the property thus to be acquired, and after her death her son, Mr. W. F. Hume, one of the members for the county of Wicklow, is to inherit the whole, subject to the payment of a few trifling legacies. The will bears date upwards of fourteen years since. A million sterling, invested, say in land, ought, in the present state of the market, to produce something like £50,000 per annum. The deceased had plainly more faith in the stability of Irish property than the late Sir Robert Peel, whose memorable caution to his trustees against investments in Ireland formed a curious feature in the will of the great statesman .-But not in Ireland" are words that denoted misgivngs which in the present state of the country seem a little out of place.

> THE DONEDAL DESTITUTION .- In the north west of Ireland is situated the county Donegal, and on the enviable aptitude for the tailoring craft in all its deextreme north west of the county, bordering Lough Swilly, are the districts of Gweedore and Gloughaneely. These districts are described to embrace a territory of mountain and bog with an occasional finally, he may shine pre-eminent in post-prandial strip of arable land of the lowest class. Our attention was first directed to this spot by an appeal which we received for insertion in this journal, signed by ten parish priests and curates, on behalf of the suffering inhabitants. This appeal represented that thousands upon thousands of human beings were his name stands, his universality of genius and inperishing, or next to perishing, amidst equallidness | comparable talents have, we regret to see, abandonand in misery, for want of food and clothing, far away from human aid and pity." The appeal went on to speak of these wretched beings as the "victims unit inter to have been utterly obliviscent of the rigid im-particular and of oppression and persecution," and to state that 'last year (i. e., 1857) brought a sad change on these warm-hearted peasants. All the landlords of these districts, save one, simultaneously deprived them of by the Prince Consort in this matter inasmuch as Hull Mechanics' Institute, because the committee their mountains, giving them to Scotch and English the close relationship in which his Royal Highness have allowed the name of the Very Rev. Michael graziers for sheep walks, and at the same time dou- stands with the Sovereign will identify her to a very bled, trebled, and in many instances quadrupled the rents on the miserable patches left them." It stated further that the Scotch and English sheep did not thrive, and that the shepherds being negligent, large numbers strayed and perished, that in consequence a grand jury warrant was obtained and a levy made to the amount of Three Thousand Pounds upon the miserable inhabitants, to make good the damage done to the interlopers. Upon this statement three questions suggest themselves. Frst, was the distress exaggerated; secondly, were the inhabitants accessory to the loss of the sheep; and, thirdly, was the dispossession of the tenants a tyrannical act on the part of the landlords? With respect to the first point, it appears that on the publication of the appeal, the Board of Guardians published a contradiction of the facts stated, and that on the reiteration of them in the newspapers, the Poor Law Commission-ers thought it necessary to send an inspector to investigate the circumstances. The inspector, after having examined a variety of witnessez, and person-ally visiting a great number of dwellings, confirmed the denial of the guardians.

It is, however, remarkable that Mr. Hamilton, the inspector, never called on the Oatholic priests, who had appealed for assistance on behalf of their destitute flock, to substantiate: the statements they had put forth. Certainly, the cx parte way in which the inquiry appears to have been conducted goes far to destroy the value of the report,

At the assizes subsequently held at Donegal, Baron ennefather took upo

Theothird question that arises out of all these transactions is, was the dispossession of the tenants by the landlord a tyrannical act? We find it almost impossible, in the absence of further information, to give an answer. The Catholic priests themselves describe the soil as of a most unpromising character. They say "the entire surface is broken up by huge, abrupt, and irregular hills of granite, covered with a texture of stunted heath, while the space between is but a shaking and spongy marsh."

But that which strikes us as being the most remarkable part of the whole affair is the levying of a fine upon a district for the acts of a portion of the people. On what ground are the innocent made to pay for the offences of the guilty? In England, it is true, we have a law that makes the hundred liable for the damage done by a tumultuous assembly ; and how many Catholic widows and orphans are inthis is, no doubt, on the ground that it is the duty of cluded in this large list of applicants. The report the hundred to provide a sufficient force to maintain affords no information on these heads, and this we order; but how is it possible, even with an army of consider a most serious omission, inasmuch as if this policemen, to prevent the midnight maiming or stealing of sheep on a wild mountain in Donegal? If this is the law in Ircland, the sooner it is repealed the better. It is obvious that, in such a case as this it puts into the hands of the landlords a terrible wer to oppress. Whether it has been so used in this instance, we feel unable to decide positively, on the cases of the Kirleys, Mrs. Norris, and several the evidence we have before us. The authority of others, if they prove nothing more, are at all events the Catholic priests we are disposed to receive with incontestible evidences of the animus of the Comevery respect; we are sure they would state, nothing missioners and their agents, showing clearly that the they did not believe to be true, but, on the other hand, we are not so confident that, under excited | testants wherever it was practicable. What was feelings of pity for their flocks, they may not have done in these instances would, as a matter of course, overlooked circumstances which might go some way to justify the conduct of the landlords. It is only the condition of the Ilindoo ryot, and of the Irish public notice till the mischief was done and appearpeasant, of which we really know nothing. In the ed irreparable. The Times, true to its prejudices, interests of humanity and good government, we call for an inquiry.-Evening Star.

THE SECOND REPORT OF THE PATRIOTIC COMMIS-SIONERS .- His Royal Highness Prince Albert may be an admirable model-farmer-he may have an exquisite taste for designing the cut and fashion of military caps, corsets, and culottes-he may possess an partments-he may, moreover, be a skilful adept in such perplexing evolutions as are so gallantly performed at grand parades or military spectacles-and orations on German educational system, political economy, and things in general. In all these matters II. R. H. may be profoundly learned and won-derfully clever; but in the Patriotic Commissioners' second report, at the head of the signatures to which partiality which it was his duty in particular, and that of the Commissioners in general to evince towards the widows and orphans of her Majesty's soldiers. We lay the greater stress on the part taken great extent with the entire proceedings of the Commissioners, which she has accepted, ratified, and approved as reported by them. But now let us see what these noblemen and gentlemen with H. R. H. at their head have to say in answer to Dr. Cullen and the Duke of Norfolk. The latter complains-

"That endowments had been given to purely tholics could not enter without almost inevitable destruction to their faith; and that similar endowments had not been given to Catholic institutions."

The question, then, is-are these allegations true ?and it so, do the Commissioners, in their report, admit them to be true? The reply on both points is in the affirmative; and these important admissions being made, we cannot, for the life of us see the slightest grounds for further argument. The Archbishop and the Duke are both right, and the Commissioners with their honorary secretaries both confessedly wrong. They have expended a considerable assigned him by the committee. He was to fill the portion of the Fund, and intend expending the rest | ball with the fragrance of his eloquence some weeks of it, in giving endowments to purely Protestant Establishments, and in erecting schools where the his most orthodox footsteps. There was, therefore, on the part of the committee of the institution a direction are solely and exclusively Protestant, precisely as if there were no such beings in existence as the Catholic orphans of Catholic soldiers. But, say serable plea-so disgraceful to a Christian Clergythe Commissioners by way of accounting for this monstrous misdirection of the Fund, "There were no mittee. Now, it should he known to the public geasylums existing in connection with the military professions for the exclusive reception of Roman Ca-beney of Drypool, the flev. Lorenzo Moore has been tholic children." And why, let us ask, in the name of all that is fair, honest, and honorable, was not a portion of the fund allocated to supply the desidera-tum? Why should it it not be so supplied, as well as the Oatholic soldiers fill the void which, if they refused to enter the army, would reduce its ranks to one half their present complement? "How shall we recruit and keep up our military force ?" has been the cry for the last few years, and during the Indian revolt especially; but little or no thought seems to be bestowed, as far as the Catholic soldier is concerned, on the religious education of his children should the chances of war render them orphans .-Does the recruiting sergeant when offering a bounty on the part of the Protestant Government include the children with the parent, and thus purchase the souls of the children with the bodies of the fathers? The Commissioners have, however, another saving clause or two quite as fallacious and disingenuous as the rest :--"Our new institutions are intended (they say) to be open to children of all denominations, on the principle arranged by act of Parliament for union district schools. It may be further remarked that the children of Catholics who perished in the late war were not compelled to enter these establishments. Fortunately these poor orphans are not in India or any other of England's foreign possessions, or they would as is the practice in the regimental asylums have been compelled to enter these patriotic schools "of all denominations." But H. R. H. and his colleagues actually claim immense credit to themselves for not having written on the cutrance of their patriotic establishmdnts-

ted as Protestants, The Commissioners do not scen to have taken the proper steps to give sufficient publicity to the fact that, " provision had been made for placing orphans in such schools as their mother or guardian might select for them." They say, in their report, that-" The 'total number of the widows of the primary class who had actually applied for relief up to the latest return is 3,156; and in connexion with them were 3,480 children, exclusive of 166 orphans who had lost both parents. Of the above, 44 widows, 192 children, and three orphans have died since they were placed on the list. The total number of the second class, that of officers' widows and children, in receipt of allowances from this fund is 351; of whom are-widows 122, children 217, and orphans who have lost both parents 12." No one knows favor of the Commissioners, whilst if it were very large the case of the Archbishop of Dublin would be clearly established. Until, therefore, these particulars especially are furnished we must consider the report as defective in a most material point .--Catholic orphans were reared and educated as Probe done in others that afforded an opportunity of effecting the perversion safely and without attracting says the onus probandi lies with the Duke of Norfolk and the Archbishop. But we maintain that it lied with the Commissioners and their agents, who can best tell, as they have the means at hand, how many Catholic children and widows they have on their list, and what means they employed in inducing them to enter their institutions, or whether they became inmates voluntarily and without any influences of a direct or indirect nature being brought to hear upon them in their helpless and destitute condition. Until these several particulars are furnished by the Commissioners, we must consider their report as sheer vor et preterea nihil, and accept their report as an admission that they have appropriated the funds in such a manner as to leave the Catholic orphans without the proper means of being reared and in-structed in the religion of their fathers - Dublin Telegraph.

3

SECTARIAN BOOTRY IN HULL -- It would be a gress libel upon the really liberal and calightened Prove-tants of Hall to suppose that they have heard, with other feelings than those of deep disgust, the announcement that the Rev. Lorenzo Moore, Incumbont of Drypool, has refused to lecture in the hall of the Trappes, senior Catholic Priest of Hull, to appear in the list of subsequent lecturers at that institution. We have often heard of ignorant, narrow-minded bigots pretending to find in religious differences, and in the separation of creeds, excuses for suparation in the performance of works of general benevolence; but this is the first time that we ever heard of any person with pretensions to education and respectable Church of England establishments, into which Ca-, social standing refusing to occupy a platform from which the discussion of religion and party politics is excluded, on the ground of the personal religious opinions, not of a previous, but of a subsequent bis-torical and scientific teacher. If the committee of the Hull Mechanics' Institute had given that precedence to Mr. Trappes to which his birth and antecedents so well entitle him, we could easily understand how a vain, weak man, like the incumbent of Drypool, might be provoked to resent an apparent slight to a Clergyman of the Established Church; but the Rev. Lorenzo Moore had the foremost place before the Catholic Priest was announced to tread in most careful avoidance of all grounds of reasonable man-set forth in the letter addressed to the comnerally that, ever since his promotion to the incuratient of the circumscription of his fame within the modest limits of the Barmston Drain, he tried hard to evoke on both sides of the river lluil the expres-sion of a wish for a repetition of those barren lectures upon the theology of St. Alphonsus Ligouri with which he sought to awaken the fervour of his scant congregation on the occasion of his taking possession of his parish. But as his hearers had never before heard of the celebrated Neapolitan Bishop, and as most of them did not care a button about what was preached in the kingdom of Naples, or what was believed by Catholics, there was really nothing for it but to try the effect of playing the bigot and the Pharisce in the face of the whole community. This has been done; and the result is such an expression of contempt for the intolerance of the Incumbent of Drypool as must seriously disquict. him. Henceforth liberal-minded Protestants will repudiate all sympathy with the conduct of a Ulergyman capable of acting in the narrow, persecuting spirit thus manifested by the Rev. Lorenzo Moore. He doubtless funcied that by flinging an insult at the Catholic Priest he would have an applauding mob at his heels; whereas he will now learn to his cost that Mr. Trappes is known and respected by Protestants and Catholics as one of the best specimens of a frank, honest, liberty-loving English gentleman is this part of Yorksbire. The Rev. Lorenzo Moore is manifestly out of his element in Drypool. His place is with the Rev. Mr. Dallas, as assistant-zecretary, and as one of the Reverent directors of the Ifish Church Missionary Society. He is lost in so matter-of-fact a place as Hull. The tea-table picty which blends the sweet breathings of prayer with the soft notes of the piano-which combines the elegancies of mixed evening costume with the graces of drawing-room devotion-in which the Rev. Lorenzo Moore is said to delight-is apt to beget, in the minds of honest-hearted Englishmen, a suspicion not always favourable to the leading Clerical performers. ireland is the place for apostles of this school. There they can always find abundance of safe scope, without ceasing to shine annually in the florid and fanciful reports of one or other of the great No-Popery societies .- Hull Advertiser.

honourable House, with the sanction of three successive Governments, that the industry of the tenant farmers of Ireland is not sufficiently promoted or secured under the present law, and that some measure ought to be enacted for securing to the cenants the just rewards of industry. That notwith-standing this admitted grievance affecting the material rights, if not the very existence of large, deserving, and unprotected classes, no measure for re-lief has as yet been enacted for the purpose by the legislature. That your petitioners desire, in any alteration of the law of landlord and tenant, that nothing more than the first principle of property should be strictly applied and carried out-namely, the securing to all, or to each and every class respectively, what they had severally or individually produced by their industry or accumulated by their abstinence. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that the bill for the protection of the tenant farmers of Ireland, introduced by the hon. members for Dnngarvon and Tipperary, may receive the favourable consideration of your honourable House and may be passed into law. And your petitioners, &c."

An investigation into what one of the Dublin papers is pleased to term that 'dreadful business.' is dragging its slow length along before the patient Mr. Stronge, at the College street police office. The evidence, after all that has been published is not worth printing. A statement having lately appear-ed in some of the journals to the effect that some foolish person had become a member of Trinity College Orange Lodge, the Orange papers have explained that there is no lodge in the University, but that there is one in the neighborhood which takes its name from the College. The fact is that though it is not established in the University, the lodge is for and of the University. The locality has been selected for the purpose of more conveniently catching the stadents, many of whom come from parts of Ireland where happily Orangeism is unknown. We would counsel these young men to something more manly, more nonorable, more enlightened than connexion with the stupid, brutal, unpatriotic, and unchristian system of Orangeism .--- Nation.

THE POLICE AND THE ORANGE PRESS .- Considerable disappointment was, no doubt, experienced on Wednesday in certain quarters at the postponement till the next Commission of the cases against the police, in reference to the College riots. For our part we have no hesitation in saying, that for the ends of justice, it is fortunate that an interval of three months will elapse before these cases and those connected with them on the part of the police against the students can be brought before a jury. So much exaggeration has characterised the proceedings hitherto; so strenuous have been the efforts of a portion of the Orange press to cast damaging and unfounded imputations on the police, and to exonerate the students from all blame in this untoward affair, that it would have been next to impossible for even a most unbiassed jury to come to the consideration of the charges against the former without a strong prejudice against them. An Evening Cotemporary, called high up, as he ought to have been-we allude to whose unmeasured language and one-sided dia-to Mr. Bryan, of Jenkinstown, whose estates are so tribes we had reluctantly to advert in our last num-

en to corroborate Mr. Hamilton, but we can hardly place much reliance on the venerable judge's testimony, because we find him, when going through a process of reasoning, at issue with himself when making a statement of facts.----Thus, he says, "I had foudly hoped that the example of the suffering which must necessarily have been occasioned by the lovying of this large sum of money, &c., &c. ;" while further on he makes this statement. 'I am happy to find-I rejoice to find that the people of this district are not suffering from want."

This is the whole of the evidence that we can discover in opposition to the appalling statements made by the Catholic priests.

On the other hand, we have in confirmation of the riests, the testimony of a Mr. J. N. Underwood, a Protestant gentleman of Strahane, of Mr. Montague gentleman who dates his letter 243, Gallowgate, Glasgow, the correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post, a Protestant journal, and the reporter of the Nation, who was sent down to the district in question for the purpose of making inquiry on the spot. It is to be observed that there is some discrepancy between the statements made by Mr. Montague and those made by the priests, for he says that in 1856 the people were in a deplorable state of destitution, while the priests in their appeal, on the 18th of Jan. 1858, say " from time immemorial they lived in the enjoyment of these wild mountains. * * * Last year, i.e., 1857, brought a sad change on these warmhearted passants."

What, then, are we to say as to the existence of listress? We have the most positive evidence on both sides. There is no mincing the matter either way. On the one hand the destitution was greater The Dublin Evening Post illustrates the existing evils of the Grand Jury System by the following Our own opinion is that the statements have been highly coloured on both sides, and that it is the duty s a county in which there is a very large proportion | commission, if such can be found, to examine and report.

The second question, were the inhabitants accessory to the destruction of the sheep, is less difficult to answer, for it appears from a report of the Donecan pronounce upon no man's intentions unless so gal assizes, in the Nation of the 13th March, that two as they may select for them." men, Charles and John Doherty, were convicted of But it should have been added that in order to make stealing five sheep, and sentenced severally to six such applications as few and far between as possible, years and to eighteen months' penal servitude. There | on the part of Catholic mothers and guardians, alvere in custody, in all, twenty two persons charged with the offence of stealing, cutting, maiming, or destroying sheep. Against eighteen of those the grand jury found true bills; the bills against the others were ignored.

The most extraordinury thing about this part of the case is that Mr Simyly, Q U, on behalf of the Orown, applied to have the case postponed to the next assizes, although the Crown was in possession of proofs. The counsel for the prisoners very properly urged the hardship of keeping them in custody for five months more, after having already suffered a long imprisonment; but the Court, without any reason apparently assigned, granted the application,

Bail was refused, on the ground that a fund had been raised for which the bail would be indemnified should the prisoners abscond. This, however, was denied, and it was said that the only object of the great in extent and income that he could not be left | fund was to relieve the distress caused by the evicber, departed, if possible, still more from the usage on the list. Two or three other Catholic proprietors tions. Certainly, we have little reason to complain of the press in its last Monday's issue. Superinten- were called, but it was known they could not attend. of the detention of the English engineers at Sclerno, dent Monaghan, one of the witnesses on the part of One of them was Mr. Keating; the other, the Mem- if prisoners can be detained in this country for ten the police, was the especial object of the Erening | ber for the City of Kilkenny, Mr. Sallivan, who was | months before being brought to trial.

Turk, Jew, or Atheist,

May enter here, but not a Papist.

Their high mightinesses next inform us, no doubt with a blush of conscious rectitude on their checks, and a dash of virtuous indignation in their hearts, that----

"To meet any objection which might be made by the mother or guardian of Catholic children to placing them in mixed schools, pecuniary provision has been made for placing them in such other schools

But it should have been added that in order to make most every Catholic soldier's orphan has, by some miraculous agency or other, found its way into the "schools of all denominations." This was by no means a difficult matter when the means and appliances at the disposal of the Commissioners or their agents are taken into due consideration. The regimental registry was easily accessible wherever the religion of the soldiers who had left orphans was recorded. The mothers or friends of the orphans were, it may be supposed, for the most part illiterate, knowing little about schools or their constitution. For the most part, also, these relicts of the deceased soldier were destitute and friendless, and the prospect of an asylum with a provision for their fatherless children and some pittance for themselves, would, under such trying circumstances, have no ordinary weight. The majority of the Catholic orphans were, at first, sent to the Patriotic Schools confidingly, and under promise of non-interference with their creed.

THE ORGIES OF INFAMY .- The Spartans are said o have made their slaves drunk, in the presence of their children, to inspire them with a loathing for debauchery. The citizens of New York may have on Wednesday night of this week an opportunity, on some of the public streets, of giving their chil-dren a disgusting spectacle of the excesses to which human beings incapable of self-government can go. Some of the offscourings of Europe who prowl about the back streets of New York propose on that evening to exhibit their unfitness for human society by celebrating in a procession their affection for the crazed and infamous monsters who have explated on the guillotine in Paris their crime of a wholesale assassination. It is an abomination against law that it would be well to suppress peremptorily, except for the motive suggested in the commencement of this paragraph-that it may be best to illustrate the importance of preserving the spirit of self-govern-ment, and supreme obedience to law, by permitting It is stated in the report that 166 orphans who had the runaways of European countries to show, for lost both parents had applied for relief. Half of one hight, on the streets, what lawlessness and the being without friends, they were probably all admit-doing.--N. Y. Freeman.

ATHE TRUE AWITNESS AND CATHOLICACHRONICLE APRIL 30: 1858.

TRUE WITNESS THE CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

:4

FRINTED AND FUBLISHED BYBRY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GBORGE E. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

TSRMS: Town Subscribers...... \$ 3 per aunum. 21 Country do Payable Half-Yearly in Advance. Single Copies, 3d.

13- All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the TRUB WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post poid.



NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE meagre telegram, announcing the evacuation of Lucknow by the Sepoys, is the chief news by the last steamer. Ot the subsequent operations of the enemy, and of the intentions of Sir Colin Campbell, we are still in ignorance. It is to be hoped however that the bloody struggle is drawing to a close, and that the fall of Lucknow may have the effect of convincing the mutineers that their best policy is speedy submission.

From the Continent of Europe the news is uninteresting. Russia and Austria are not on the best ferms, and a rupture betwixt these two great powers is in some quarters looked upon as probable. Across the Channel, the Times interchanges notes of defiance with the French press, but the irritation arising out of the affair of the 14th January is now happily subsiding.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .- The proceedings in this august assembly has been somewhat dull of late. Mr. O'Farrell seems in a fair way of losing his seat; but as there are others whose seats have been obtained by means, to say the least, as objectionable as those resorted to in the Lotbiniere election, it is to be hoped that the public indignation will not be satisfied with one victim. The Usury Bill-which at one time threatened to be the Ministerial "rock-a-head" -will, it is now affirmed, be carried with some trifling modifications. Mr. Ferguson's motion for the Repeal of the Separate School clauses, has not yet been brought forward, but will most likely be rejected; the warmest friends of the " common" school system being strongly opposed to it, knowing that its success would be fatal to the entire system of which the Rev. Mr. Reverson is the representative. Upon this subject we subjoin the remarks of the New Era, in which we entirely concur :---

" The Toronto Mirror has fallen into an error of fact, as well as of judgment, in arguing against an imaginary foe. The separate school clauses In the Upper Canada School Act have been no great boon, but they are the recognition, however begrudged or tardy, of a principle, and are valuable on that accongt. For that reason we would contend for them to the utmost; it is a pity they are not better worth the struggling for; but detective as they are, they are the acknowledgment of a debt the whole of which

to all minds not utterly lost to every sentiment sally of the 21st inst. of modesty and decency, the revolting practice, which to the disgrace of our age and country, still generally obtains in the common schools of Upper Canada, and of which the writer in the Journal des Debats is the volunteer apologist.

That he is not, that he cannot be a father, is almost as certain as that he is not a Catholic .--When Marie-Antoinnette, the imperial woman, stood calm and unmoved before the filthy rabble of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and awed her accusers and her judges into silence by her majustic scorn, there was one charge to which she deigned not to make a reply. Pressed by one foul beast, infamous even amongst the many infamous, of that most infamous epoch-a fellow of the name of Hebert-she exclaimed-" I have not answered, because Nature refuses to answer such a charge brought against a Mother. I appeal to all the Mothers that are here." A uoble answer, worthy of the noble woman who uttered it, and at which her ribald calumniators shrunk abashed. She spoke as a Mother, and all the Mothers who heard her, in their hearts acquitted her, for they felt that she was innocent. Now-we say it advisedly-no parent, no one who has once *fclt* that aflection which nature has

impressed on the heart of every parent for his children, would ever deem it possible to enter- | desty. tain a doubt even, as to the disgusting impropricty of the system that obtains in the common schools of Upper Canada; where pupils of both sexes, of the age of puberty, herd promiscuously together, under the exclusive control of male teachers. We appeal to all the fathers-Protestant as well as Catholic-who may read these lines; and we are sure that there is not one amongst them who will not in his heart of hearts agree with us in condemning such schools as houses of debauch, and as dens of infamy, for mon indeed; now it is of the inevitable moral which no epithet in the vocabulary is too harsh. Had we to plead our case before a Jury of Fathers and Mothers, we should feel no anxiety as to the verdict.

TRUE WITNESS that insults Protestants by speak- of age, by a flogging from the hands of an unmaring of the "common" school system in terms that it richly deserves : it is you who insult them by attributing to them sentiments which, from our knowledge of human nature, we are sure that they do not possess. You think to curry favor with them by fawning and cringing; you think to obtain the reputation of being a fine sort of a fellow-free from all bigotry and sectarian prejudices-by constituting yourself the defender of a monstrous abuse, which reason and revelation, which nature and the Church, alike condemn; but we tell you that you will find yourself most egregiously mistaken. We know our countrymen better than you do; and we tell you, that if there is one thing on earth that they | flogging - is the gist of our charge against beartily despise, even when they condescend to the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's " common" schools. make use of him, it is "a sneak;" and that, though they may not like him who tells them To dispute about the merits of a painting with unpalatable truths, they far prefer him to the " dough faced" sycophant who prostrates himself in abject humility before them, and is ever striving to appear very "modest, conciliating and tranguil."-Journal des Debats, 21st inst. For of the two, who is the more insulting to Protestants ?- the TRUE WITNESS, who contends that the admixture of the sexes of the age of puberty, under the sole control of unmarried male teachers, is an abomination which should be put a stop to at once and for ever ?--- or the Journal drs Debats, who deprecates all allusion to the subject, as likely to give offence to Protestants? If the latter would but reflect, they would see that the insult is conveyed in the insinuation of the Journal des Debats, that Protestant parents approve of that promiscuous herdor first principles ; and with him who cannot per- | ing together of the sexes which we condemn, or at weive, or rather feel, that such schools as we all events, that they are not strongly opposed to have described above, are, and must be, in their it. We on the contrary, confident in the good natural feelings of our separated brethren, and atous, and little better than places of debauch, it tributing to them the same anxious regard for is worse than useless to argue. Such a man is the moral welfare of their children, and the purity of their daughters, as that with which Catholics are animated, hesitate not to invoke their aid to put down an abuse against which every honest man, no matter what his religion, should if a haptized person, a Protestant-and a hearaise his indignant protest; and by so doing we pay them a very high, but we still believe, a well merited compliment. In short, he only can feel offended at the terms in which we have spoken Church; and were therefore to all intents and Bishops of the Province of Quebec, to the Ca- of the common schools of Upper Canada and tholics of Canada, over date Sth September. the United States, who is so utterly destitute of 1853. In this authoritative, and to all Catholics, all moral sensibility, as to be unable to perceive conclusive document, all question as to the gross the disgusting impropriety of entrusting young impropriety of, under any conceivable circum- girls of the age of puberty to unmarried male teachers; and to speak the truth-plainly and frankly-we care not how often, or how heavily, we tread upon the corns of such a miserable Catholic Church, is above suspicion. coarse minded wretch. our Protestant fellow-citizens, in imputing to them in which the Journal des Debats thinks fit to inthe same sentiments of delicacy with regard to dulge at our expense. We would remind him clear, and the demoralizing influence of commit- the education of their daughters, as those that however, that it is not by such silly jokes as them as contravening the laws of God, would be the Church has ever inculcated upon all her stying the TRUE WITNESS, "witless," that he fatal to all authority, to all government. For able to protect its peaceful citizens ? and if it is, under any conceivable circumstances-were so children, and that nature has implanted in the will succeed in defending the cause of those the same reason the civil magistrate, the harmony have we done our utmost, have we availed our-

enter into details upon the subject; but at once, to the task of replying to one or two; other passharply and for ever prohibited the beastly, and sages in our cotemporary's somewhat indecorous

He asks us, if we would repeat all the expressions of our article of the 16th just., before a Bishop, young priests, in the vestibule of a convent, or before a half dozen of young ladies? We answer, that we would never willingly make such places as the "common" schools of the United States or of Upper Canada, the topic of conversation before young ladies; but, that if duty compelled us to speak of those places, we should not scruple at applying to them, before any society in the world, the same expressions as those that we employed in our article of the 16th inst. We look upon those schools, as at present conducted-and so long as under any circumstances, boys and girls of the age of 14 years, are allowed to herd promiscuously together therein, and under the exclusive control of unmarried male teachers, armed with the power to inflict corporal chastisement upon their pupils of either sex-as hot-beds of vice; as such we should speak of them before priest, Bishop or layman; and, if compelled by duty to broach the disgusting subject before persons of the other sex, we should still give utterance to the same sentiments, and in the same words--confident that prudes only would take offence thereat.

Now a prude is one, who having lost the substance, consoles herself with the shadow, of mo-The Journal insinuates, that the intermingling

of the sexes under male teachers, in the " common" schools of Upper Canada, is by no means general; and, indeed, that the case alluded to by Dr. Philbrick, is a solitary instance, from whence it would be unjust to draw a sweeping conclusion. We reply, that the Journal des Debats is either very ignorant, or very dishonest; and that if he will but push his enquiries, he will find that the beastly practise reprobated by us, is very comeffects of this intermingling of the sexes at an advanced age, and under the control of male teachers armed with power to inffict corporal punishment upon their pupils-and not merely of the No, good Journal des Debats, it is not the physical injury inflicted upon one girl 14 years ried man-that we complain. The fact of the said disgusting promiscuous intercourse of the sexes was first brought under our notice by Dr. Philbrick's letter in the Toronto Colonist; but since the Rev. Mr. Ryerson has not dared in reply thereunto to deny the allegations therein contained, and has not taken any steps to put a stop to the gross abuse complained of, we have the right to assume that the system as administer-

ed by him, sanctions the said huddling together in one " common" school, of boys and girls, presided over by male teachers exclusively, armed with power to flog their pupils at their pleasure. This-and not an isolated case of severe girl But, says the Journal des Debats, if Protestants, through the public journals of Canada and the United States, bear testimony against the "common" schools, it must be admitted that cumstances, would be yielded not to right, but to Catholic writers have adduced facts as damning might-not to reason, but to brute force. Thereagainst the inmates of convents and religious houses; and he cites as his Catholic writers against the nuns, the name of Voltaire, Diderot, J. J. Rousseau, Eugene Sue, the editor of the Avenir, and other anti-Catholic writers of a similar stamp. It is a marvel that he omitted the names of two such staunch Catholics, and therefore trustworthy witnesses against Catholic conrents and seminaries, as Achilli and Gavazzı. it must assert the right of the individual to de-Here again our cotemporary's ignorance, or else gross dishonesty is apparent. Voltaire, Rousseau, the editor of the Avenir, &c., are not Catholic, but essentially Protestant or anti-Catholic writers; and their evidence therefore, is of no force against the Church, and those institutions of which they openly proclaimed themselves the enemies; and against which they raised their battle cry of ecrazez l'infame. To represent such men as Catholics is the act either of a fool or of a knave-A Catholic is one who believes, even if he does not practice, all that the Catholic Church believes and teaches. He who denies all, or any portion of the Church's teaching, isthen if unbaptized. But all the writers cited by the Journal des Debats did openly deny the greater part of the doctrines of the Catholic purposes, as sound Protestants, as was Calvin, or the author of the "Book of Mormon." Their testimony therefore, as that of prejudiced enemies, is worthless as against our convents; not the Pope, or Church ? and where does it rewhilst that which we have cited against the side ? " common" schools, is the testimony of men whose Protestantism, or denial of the authority of the Here we must stop, for we care not to deal Having thus disposed of the charge of insulting with the personalities, and very small witticisms palpable, that they did not deem it necessary to hearts of all parents-we will address ourselves " common" schools of whose edicts with the laws of God is the selves of every constitutional means at our dis-

himself the champion ; and that it is much easier to call us " une bete," than it is to convince the world, that there is no moral impropriety in that promiscuous intercourse of the sexes which generally obtains in the " common" schools of Upper Canada; or that the Prelates of the Catholic Church acted indiscreetly in prohibiting under all circumstances, and upon any pretence whatsoever, the disgusting practice of entrusting girls to the control of male teachers.

If however our cotemporary has any doubts upon the subject, here is what we recommend him to do. Let him ask the first father or mother whom he may meet-Catholic or Protestant. we care not-the following question. "Sir, or Madam, would you like to send your little girl of 14 years old, to a school in which there are boys of the same age, which is under the exclusive control of an unmarried male teacher, and wherein she is liable to be publicly flogged ?" If there is one parent who will reply in the affirmative, we will admit that in one instance we have formed too good an opinion of our fellow-citizens.

PRINSTS AND POLITICS .- "In faith and morals"-says the Montreal Herald - "are includeed the whole duty of man towards God and his neighbor; and it would be impossible to frame any ' temporal edict or law which should have no bearing on faith or morals.'

The truth of this proposition of the Montreal Herald we, as Catholics, have no intention of impugning. We admit it freely ; but, we deduce therefrom one or two consequences to which our cotemporary will perhaps object.

1. We contend for instance that the Priest has not only the right as a citizen, but is, in virtue of his sacred office, bound to interfere in all questions which bear upon " faith or morals."

2. We admit with the Montreal Herald that it is scarce possible to frame any "temporal edict or law," or in other words to take any political action, which shall have "no bearing on faith or morals."

Whence we conclude that there is scarce any temporal edict or law"---or, in other words, any political action-with which it is not the bounden duty of the Priest to interfere; and that the late outcry raised against our Catholic Clergy, because of what is called their interference with politics, is the very highest compliment that their enemies could have paid them .---If they had not so interfered, they would, by the Montreal Herald's own showing, have been silent upon matters which have, inevitably "a bearing on faith and morals;" and the silence of the Priest upon such matters is one of the worst crimes of which the Minister of religion can be guilty.

"But"-and here is the difficulty that natually presents itself to our cotemporary-" who is to decide when temporal edicts or laws trench upon faith?" Of course if there be no judge, if there be no tribunal competent to decide, there can be no middle ground, betwixt anarchy on the one hand, and despotism on the other, possible; there can be no reason assigned why we should vield obedience to any "temporal edict" which in our private judgment " trenches upon faith ;"--and our obedience, if yielded at all under such cirfore of three things the Herald must admit one -That there is an authority or tribunal competent to decide when " temporal edicts," or the laws of the civil magistrate," trench upon faith." and should be set at naught; or that, the individual is bound under all circumstances to obey the said "temporal edicts," even though they enjoin the burning of incense to Cæsar: or else cide for himself when the edicts of the civil magistrate "trench upon faith," and under what circumstances therefore he is justified in disobering them. Now that there is a law higher than that of man, that the edicts of the latter may often contravene that higher law, and that in such a contingency, the subject would be bound to obey God rather than man-is a proposition which no Christian will, we think, venture to deny. The Herald therefore, if he rejects the Pope, or Church, as arbiter betwixt the civil magistrate and subject, must either be prepared to accept the theory of "passive obcdience" under all conceivable circumstances; or else to show that is no longer able to fulfil those functions for there is some other power, distinct from the civil magistrate on the one hand, and from the subject on the other, capable of deciding when temporal edicts, or laws, trench upon faith, and when therefore such laws or edicts may be lawfully resisted. Now in all courtesy, we would ask of our cotemporary-what is that power, or authority, if it be It cannot be in the individual subject; for as no one is a competent judge in his own cause, the subject can never be competent to judge for himself, that he is justified in disobeying the laws of his civil ruler; besides, to proclaim the right of the subject to withold his obedience to laws, whenever he in his private judgment, looks upon

subject matter in dispute, cannot be competent to decide in a case in which he is an immediately interested party. To make him the judge of the legality of his own edicts would be but another form of proclaiming the slavish, and atheistical doctrine of "passive obedience," the favorite tenet of the Anglican Church of the XVII century.

E.G. The law of the land requires clergymen of the Church of England, to celebrate the marrages of divorced persons, whose former partners are still living. But the great majority of the said clergymen---to their honor be it said--still hold the ancient Christian doctrine, that such marriages are in contravention of the law of God. Here then we have the case of the law of the land. contravening what a large body of the people firmly believe to be the law of God. Who shall decide? who shall mediate betwixt the civil magistrate on the one hand, and the recalcitrant Anglican clergyman on the other ?

Or turn to our neighbors in the United States with their "Fugitive Slave-Law." That law is by many citizens of the States looked upon as in direct contravention of the law of God; and they assert that they are not bound to obey it, because there is a "Higher Law" in virtue of which they assume to themselves the right of violating the law of the land. Here again is a case for which according to the Protestant theory, there is no provision made; and the probable consequence will be a rupture of the Union and a "break up" of the Federal constitution. For who is competent to pronounce as to the legality of the "Fugitive Slave Law?" what power is there to decide whether the said edict be in harmony with the provisions of the " Higher Law," and therefore to be obeyed by all; or in contravention of that "Higher Law." and therefore to be unanimously resisted ?"

It is in short absurd to assert a higher law, and at the same time to deny that there is a judge to interpret and administer that law. Either then, there is no law higher than the temporal edict of the civil magistrate; or there is a judge higher than Cæsar, whom Cæsar is in duty bound to hear, and whose decisions upon all questions bearing upon faith and morals, kings and peoples are bound to accept. Such a judge the Catholic finds in the Pope, speaking from the Chair of Peter, in the name of, and addressing the universal Church. Such a judge the Protestant can find nowhere; and therefore, to be consistent. he must either deny that there is any law higher than that of man; or he must assert for the individual the right of deciding for himself in every particular, whether the "temporal edict" is to be obeyed, or, as " trenching upon faith," to be resisted. Logically carried out therefore, Protestant principles must lead, either to despotism-if we deny the Higher Law; or to anarchy-if we make the individual the judge and interpreter of that law.

We have no desire to prolong an unprofitable

Is yet to be recovered."

a blind man, or to enter into an argument upon music with one who is deaf, is an act of folly .----In like manner, it would be absurd for us to prolong a controversy on the merits of the common schools of Upper Canada, and the United States, with one, who, like the Journal des Debats, is so destitute of all moral apprehension as to be unable to perceive intuitively, that schools in which pupils of both sexes, of the age of puberty, herd promiscuously together, and under the exclusive government of unmarried male teachers, are, and must be, ruinous to the morals of those who attend them, a curse to society, and a disgrace to our uneteenth century civilisation. There is are propositions so intuitively evident that they cannot be proved. Every science has its axioms, moral effects upon their pupils, eminently dangervertainly not a Calholic, and for the sake of huwan nature we trust that he is not a parent .----No ! assuredly, a father he cannot be.

He is not a Catholic certainly; for on the subject matter in dispute betwixt us and the Journal des Debats, the Catholic Church has spoken most distinctly and emphatically, in a Mandement addressed by the Archbishop and stances, entrusting the education of girls to persons of the other sex, is set at rest for ever .---" Never permit"-say the Fathers of the Church in this their Mandement-" never permit-ne souffrez jamais-men to be the teachers-les instituteurs-of your daughters." To the Prelates of the Catholic Church the case seemed so ting the education of girls to male teachers-

controversy upon " armed organisations" with our Toronto cotemporaries; especially as, from the mode of action adopted pretty generally throughout Upper Canada, we have good reasons for believing that our Catholic fellow-citizens have made up their minds as to the relative merits of constitutional petitioning, and "armed organisations." Still, in justice to ourselves, we will once more endeavor to define our position. and will state the arguments by which we propose to defend it.

Without absolutely denying that cases may arise in which it is not only lawful for, but the duty of, the citizen to appeal to physical force. and to seek protection for his life, property and liberty in "armed organisations," such as our Toronto cotemporaries recommend-we may assert safely that no such case has as yet arisen in Canada. Appeals from law and constitutional action, to physical force, gun clubs by whatsoever name called, and "armed organisations" for the attainment of political ends-however desirable in themselves those ends may be-cannot be justified, and should never be resorted to, until all constitutional means have been thoroughly exhausted. When the law is avowedly impotent to protect the innocent, and to repress the guilty-when the Government of a country which civil government was instituted-when all legal and peaceful means for obtaining redress have been fairly tried, and have unequivocally failed-then no doubt the people may, nay ought to, arm in self defence, and seek in other and voluntary forms of organisation, that security which the State organisation is unable to afford, but which is the inalienable birthright of all God's rational creatures.

But before we thus appeal, before we thus reject the protection of the regular State organisation for that of voluntary "armed organisations" of our own, we must make sure, very sure, that the former is impotent to protect us, and that it is impossible to restore it to a state of efficiency. Now-and this is the point at issue -is it true that in Canada the State is no longer

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 30, 1858.

peel, of all our legal political privileges as citisens of a country enjoying a representative form of Government, to correct those abuses in the State organisation of which we complain, and upon which some base their arguments in favor of an immediate appeal to "armed organisations ?" If we cannot answer both these questions in the affirmative, that appeal is, to say the least, premature. Now, we assert that certainly the second of these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative.

And it is because we have not employed all the strictly legal and constitutional means at our disposal to resist the aggressions of Orangeism-because, in truth, we have not as yet so much as given those means a trial-that we disapprove of the "armed organisation" policy of our Toronto cotemporaries. Let us, at all events, try first what can be done by legal means; let us see what will be the effect of our petitions, and our remonstrances to the Legislature ; let us bring our influence as citizens to bear upon the Government, by our united, vigorous, and unrelenting opposition to every candidate for a seat in Parliament, who will not publicly pledge humself to discountenance all secret politico-religious societies, and to vote against every Ministry that directly or indirectly sanctions any such pernicious associations. These things let us do ; and if all these fail, then perhaps, certainly not before, will it be time enough to condemn the State organisation as incompetent to protect us, and to make our appeal to "armed organisations." But so long as we continue to give our support to a Ministry composed in whole or in part of arowed Orangemen---so long as at the hustings we vote for members of secret politicoreligious societies, whose antecedents assure us that they will, in Parliament and in office, as Attorney Generals, &c. &c., do their best to screen their gulty brother Orangemen from the punishment due to their crimes-so long as we continue to fawn upon the hand upraised to strike. and, for the sake of Ministerial patronage, aid by our suffrages to keep in power the sworn enemies of our religion-so long, we may be assured, we shall but expose ourselves to the contempt of all honest and intelligent men, by our blustering appeals to arms, and by our empty threats which it is very well known, will never be carried into execution.

In fact we believe, that all these appeals to force, all these blustering recommendations of " armed organisations" are-to use a vulgar expression-but a dodge to defeat the efforts of those Catholics who, confident in the goodness of their cause, would fain force upon the attention of our Legislature, the menacing attitude of Orangeism, its rapid growth, and progress ; and thereby elicit a sentence of condemnation from the highest tribunal in the State, of Orangeism, and of all secret politico-religious organisations. Such a policy is of course very distasteful to our Orange Attorney-General, and his Orange colleagues; for in case of a debate on the subject of such organisations in Parliament, he and they a manner as-either to bring about a rupture with their Orange supporters-or as to compel their most docile "Kawtholic hacks" to turn restive. Now the most obvious means that present themselves to the Ministry for evading so very unpleasant a dilemma, are---to provoke the Catholics of the Province to assume an illegal attitude-and in their netitions to employ such insolent language as shall authorise the House to reject such documents altogether, and to treat the petitioners as unworthy of being heard. The Ministry have no doubt given the " cue" to their " hacks ;" and the first fruits of their Machiavellian policy were apparent in the treatment accorded to a petition from certain citizens of Toronto, to which we alluded last week. It is in fact the policy of the Ministry, of the Orangemen, of all our enemies, to provoke us to the perpetration of some illegal act, or at least some act of doubtful legality ; for an Orange Attorney-General would find it much easier to deal with, and quietly dispose of the opposition of, an " armed" anti-Orange organisation, than to ensounter the constitutional opposition with which we propose to meet him in the halls of the Legislature. To secure himself against the latter, he naturally invokes the former; and we more than suspect that it is to the inspirations of "Jack-inOffice," that we must attribute the "blood and thunder" policy of our Toronto cotemporaries. For these reasons therefore we oppose that strictly legal and constitutional opposition to Orangeism, and all secret politico-religious societies. That policy we have every reason to believe will be found successful, if consistently persevered in; it is a policy which the Catholic, without running any risk of violating the precepts of his religion, may honesty embrace ; and though of course, we speak, not with authority, but as a simple layman, it is we believe the line of policy of which the Church herself approves, as that which it is alone lawful for her children to adopt.

"armed organisations" has arrived, and that merely constitutional action as against Orangeism is "a sham"-and if speaking by the mouth of her recognised authorities she will but make this her judgment public-we will retract every word that we have said against the Murror, the Citizen, "gun clubs," "Franchise Clubs," and "armed organisations" generally; we will denounce petitions couched in quiet language as " shams ;" we will roar out for " armed" resistance with the noisiest; and, as soon as the state of our finances will permit it, we will invest capital in the purchase of a musquet, and a sufficiency of ball cartridge. En attendant however, our Toronto cotemporaries must excuse us if we still adhere to the old policy of independent constitutional opposition.

Let us not be understood as questioning the right of Catholics at all times to protect themselves by arms, if attacked in their persons, in their houses, or in their churches. If this is all that our Toronto cotemporaries mean, we are with them heart and soul. To repel force by force is a legal right-one though, for the exercise of which, we trust there may be no occasion. What we deprecate is " armed organisation," which implies far more than mere armed self protection. It means-if it means anything-the formation of societies analogous to the Belfast gun-clubs," associations if we remember rightly, declared illegal by very high authority; and herein is the secret of our opposition to " armed organisation." Why should we descend from our vantage ground of unquestioned, of unquestionable, legality, to meet our enemies on a field of their own chosing? Why should we put it in the power of our adversaries to turn against us the artillery of the law which now menaces, and which if properly directed will yet carry havoc into, their ranks ? If attacked, Catholics must, and with arms in their hands will, defend themselves, their homes, their Religious, and their places of worship. This right of self defence no sane person will ever question; but the Catholic will still shrink from "armed or ganisawhat such societies must inevitably lead.

PATRICK SARSFIELD - HIS CAREER AND CHARACTER.

(From the New Era.)

On Tuesday evening, in the City Concert Hall, Thomas DArcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P., delivered a lecture on this subject.

The Hall was thronged by a most numerous and respectable audience, amounting between 2 to 3,000 here indebted to the kindness of the "Hereid" for We are indebted to the kindness of the "Hereid" for the following synopsis, in which we have made a few verbal alterations.

Mr. McGee, on presenting himself, was received with loud applause. He said-Irish nationality, at the present day, has devoted itself to the sacred duty of raising monuments to the memory of the most illustrious characters in Irish history. (Applause.) The city of Limcrick, the scene of Gen. Sarsfield's greatest military achievements on native soil, has led the way in erecting a monument to her gallant defender. In recent works of fiction, as well as in historical works, in the Memoirs of Berwick in the "Boyne Water," of John Banim, in the poetry of Young Ireland, and in the history of England, by Macaulay, literary justice, at least, has been rendered to the memory of Patrick Sarefield ; when such tributes have been paid to his memory-when the services and virtues of the soldier and chief have been so lovingly remembered, nearly two centuries after his death, they must be conspicuous and worthy enough to occupy the attention of the audience this evening. (Applause.) In the wars of William and a Sarsfield, fled from the field of the Boyne, and James, the English and Irish nations played opposite from the fallen walls of Limerick, to find sanctuary parts, and Patrick Sarsfield was one of the most prominent Irish characters in the scene. The Eng-civic courage of Jonathan Swift. [Applause.] At would be compelled to declare themselves in such ish nation had perfectly good reason for their en-mity to James the Second; for in Kngland he had came forward, in the person of Henry Grattan, one repeatedly violated the national constitution, by imprisoning the Bishops ; by the exercise of the Dispensing power, and by maintaining an army contrary to the wishes of his parliament, which he equality to the claim for civil freedom. [Loud dissolved after a session of only eleven days. applause.] We honor the men of the 18th cen-But at this period the government of Ireland was tury-men of our own age, whose benefactions separate and distinct from that of England-though are immediate, and whose memories are fresh; James the second in England was an innovator, in Ireland, by the necessity of his policy, he was to the majority of the people the restorer of their liberty and their rights; it is, therefore, perfectly compre-hensible that the Irish nation should regard James in a different point of view from the English nation : their support of James may therefore be easily accounted for. As soon as James ascended the throne, in 1685, he issued commissions in the army to several Irish Catholics. He created Richard Talbot, after-wards Earl and Duke of Tyrconnel, Lieutenant General and Commander of the forces in Ireland ; and in the following year he made him Lord Deputy, so that, for the first time, since the Reformation, both the civil and military power were placed in the hands of an Irish Roman Catholic. With the nature of the quarrel between James and the English nation the people of Ireland, at this time, were very little acquainted-they took no beed of its particulars-all they knew was that his enemies were theirs also, and that the chief charge against him in England was, that he held the same religion with themselves. The Irish nation, by principle and for their own interests, were therefore disposed to side with King James, in the civil war that ensued. It will be well that we should not trace an outline of the struggles botween William and James, so that the part which land, James fied to France. In March, 1689, James came from France, landed in Ireland, and soon after convoked a Parliament in Dublin .--The military operations of this year were confined to two or three skirmishes, and the memorable siege and stout defence of Derry. During this time Wil-liam remained in England, consolidating his newfound political power, but in the month of November in this year, he caused Derry to be relieved from sea, and in the spring of 1690, he prepared to take command in person of the forces which had preceded policy; though we would still respectfully urge policy; though we would still respectfully urge upon the Catholics of Canada, that of united, but Boyne was fought. But is it not strange that we find this victory still celebrated in Ireland, and celebrated with hostile feeling even upon another soil Why is this battle perpetuated when it only resulted in its disturbing and anti-social effects? (Applause.) All the motives of the parties interested in this battle were foreign to Ireland. James wished to regain possession of the throne of his ancestors-Wil liam to retain the leadership of the European coalition. The parties on one side were Irish and French ----on the other side were English, Anglo-Dutch, Huegonots, and German auxiliaries. It will be seen, therefore, that the ancesters of those who now glorify this as their victory, took a very insignificant part in the conflict. The presence on this field of the ancestors of the celebrants of the Battle of the Boyne, would be almost indiscernible to the eye, were it not directed to the scene of conflict by the death of the gallant Walker, the brave defender of

made Bishop (laughter); and William's exclamation when he heard of his death was very natural under the circumstances-" What was he doing there?"-After the Battle of the Boyne the war was transferred to the Southern Counties. The first siege of Limerick-that city with which Sarsheld's fame and achievements are so mixed up-was undertaken the same summer the battle of the Boyne was fought.-It was when proceeding to this city that the siege train of William was surprised by a masterly movement, planned and executed by Sarsheld (applause) and it was before this city, on the 30th August-the day of the final attack-that William, after leaving 2,000 men dead in the trenches, abandoned the attempt (Loud applause.) The campaign of 1691 is memorable for the successful siege of Ath lone and for the memorable battle of Aughrim, in the neighboring county of Galway. At this battle Sarsfield was second in command, but through the jealousy of his superior, St. Ruth, he was kept in ignorance of the plan of his engagement; so that when St. Ruth fell, in the moment of imminent victory, Sarsfield, entirely uninformed as to his arrangements, was unable to follow up the advantage, and what was so near being a glorious triumph was converted into a disastrous defeat. To Limerick now as to a city of refuge, the broken remains of the Jacobite army fled ; and this, its second siege, was the closing of the war. It was closely invested during the month of September, and was defended by Sarsfield-for since the death of St. Ruth, and since the flight of King James to France, after the battle of the Boyne, he was the soldier of all others in whom his brethren in arms reposed confidence. Limerick. at its second siege, possessed neither magazine nor commissariat, and no works of defence but an old honcy-combed wall, erected by the Normans four centuries previously. Nevertheless the defence was gallantly sustained during the month of September; but at the beginning of October, Sarsfield, despairing of receiving succor from France, and finding not only the horses of the cavalry but the citizens and soldiers, perishing around him, from famine, resolved to capitulate while he had yet forces enough to extort the most favorable terms. Accordingly the trenty of Limerick was signed on the 3rd of October, it is as important a document in the history of Ireland as the Edict of Nantes in that of France. (Applause.) It was a most solemn compact ; for Marshal de Ginkle-on behalf of William-covenanted, that freedom of worship should be extended to all the Roman Catholic Irish who should passively submit to his master, King William ; the right of retaining their property, and to bear arms, was also guaranteod ;- in short, the terms were as favorable as the tions," knowing from the history of the past, to most humane conquerer ever extended to a gallant enemy, and they were demanded and granted before the city was surrendered. (Applause.) It was not till late in December that the treaty was ratified by William-that Sarsfield surrendered the remaining defences, and with 5000 of his companions in arms. took shipping and passed over into France. His career, in the service of King Louis, was brief. Distinguished in the campaign of 1692, and created a Marshal of France at Stienkirke, his career commenced under the most favorable auspices. But, in the following July, in the memorable battle of Landen, leading a French division in the rear of William's flying forces, he received a ball, and fell, in the arms of victory. As he was dying, he held his hand in the fashion of a cup to his wound, and, gazing wistfully on his heart's blood as it oozed from its fountain exclaimed, in the sadness of that hour of agony, "Ob, that that were but for Ireland." (Loud and prolonged applause.) From this rapid recital of events, any

ono may easily infer the claims of this illustrious soldier to the people's admiration, and why that admiration has been so long continued. The city he defended, the treaty he extorted, the death he died, are guarantees of his immortality. (Applause.) Besides, his historical position has this peculiarity, that he is the last great native soldier of Ireland who won his best laurels on her own soil. Like Dundee and Montrose, in the history of Scotland, he closed up the long file of illustrious military leaders, by a life of devotion and by dying the death of a hero. After Sarsfield, a new generation of leaders arose in Ireland-men of the pen, and the forum, and the Parliament. Of the former, Jonathan Swift stands facile princeps. After him, Ireland received, in bright procession, Malone, Flood, Grattan, Emmett and O'Connell. Irish nationality, wounded and tottering from loss of blood, and deprived of the leadership of a Sarsfield, fled from the field of the Boyne, and of Ireland's Protestant patriots, who restored the unity of the contest, and made another effort for Irish nationality, by adding a demand for religious but still we do not forget, we cannot forget, the brave defender of Limerick, the anthor of the noble though violated treaty which, had it been observed, would have saved Ireland a century and a half of civil and social calamity. Limerick will soon do him justice-bis august effigy shall rise in the midst of the city he defended-his arms shall be extended over her like that of a tutelacy of genius-his visible presence shall cast a balo on the Royal Shannon as it flows past her walls, and his name inspire new generations to contend as stoutly for the sacred principles which in negociation, and in the field, he always held paramount to every personal advantage, and to all the promptings of selfish ambition. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Companies, 4 and 5, volunteer militis, under command of Captain Mullins, and Captain Kavanagh, and accompanied by Prince's splendid band, were present, and added much to the effect and enjoyment of the sudience.

The Consecration of Mgr. Horan, as Bishop of Kingston, will take place at Quebec to-morrow; and we hope to be able to lay before our readers a full account of the imposing ceremonies in our next.

We have been requested to remind the members of the St. Patrick's Society that their meeting on Monday evening next will be held in their NEW Hall, corner of M'Gill and Recollet Streets, over the Store of Messrs, Donnelly & O'Brien.

We would direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Donnelly & O'Brien, 87 M'Gill Street, which will be found on our seventh page. Gentlemen in want of a good fit will find it to their advantage to pay the advertisers a visit.

The exhibition of the Bunyan Tableaux is still open, and we advise our friends who have not yet paid it a visit, to avail themselves of the chance still open to them.

We have to acknowledge with thanks, the Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada. The document is interesting, and is most carefully arranged.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Several communications unavoidably crowded out : but shall be at- of six miles or more. It is of very musical as well tended to in our next.

THE PASTIMES OF STODENTS .- On Thursday last, at the police court, Mederie Lanctot and Pierre Doutre, law students, and Ernost Roy, medical student, were brought before Mr. Coursel, charged with having, on the 9th instant, between the hours of three and four o'clock in the morning broken three win-dows of the Parochial Library, Little St. Joseph street.

Louis Latour, keeper of the Library, was examined He said he was startled about three o'clock on the morning in question, by the crash of broken glass .-When he investigated the circumstance he found three bricks inside the bouse; and also discovered that six window suches and eighteen panes of glashad been broken.

David Mercil, a student in medicine, was examined. On the morning of the 9th instant, a little after three o'clock, the three defendants came to his boarding house. He went out with them, and one of the party informed him that they had broken the windows of the library but had taken means to avoid discovery. The Court took the case into consideration, and gave judgment on Saturday last.

Though the information alleged the damage to amount to £1 5s., the prosecution omitted to establish any damage at all; consequently the Court could give no compensation, and the case must be discharged

The above is from the Montreal Herald ; and we must confess that we were much struck with the absurdity of inflicting a trifling pecuniary line upon offenders to whom the loss of a few dollars for their night's amusement, is a matter of no account. No; these young rowdies should not be fined, but whipt ; and a round dozen a piece with the " cat" well applied, would have the effect, not only of putting a stop to those disgusting exhibitions of rowdyism, and youthful depravity which the daily papers have so often to record, but would be a real blessing to the young rascals themselves. The infliction of a good flogging might be the means of rescuing them from their present degrading and minous mode of life.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Varennes, Rev. Mr. Desautels, 1236d; Stanstead, Rev. J. J. O'Donnell, 15s; Errol, D. F. Hegarty, 10s; Norton Creek, A. McCallum, 5s; Coteau du Lac, J. Phelan, 5s; Ottawa City, R. Starrs, Sr., 11s 3d; Sandwich, C. Cole, 10s; Martintown, D. McDonald, 12s 6d, Cohema, P. Kong, Start, Church H. 12s 6d; Cohourg, P. Keou, 5s; Guelph, F. Spence, 6s 3d; Maidstone, M. Toomey, 18s 9d; Hungerford, P. Casey, 15s; Dundas, Rev. Mr. Bardeau, 12s 6d; Sherrington, J. McVey, 10s; Leeds, P. Judge, 6d 3d New Glasgow, P. Shevelin, 103; St. Johns, C. E., P. McGinnis, 103; Gloucester, A. Trembley, £1; Alexandria, J. McPherson, 5s; Arthur, C. O'Callaghan, 10s; Richihuctou, N.B., Rev. J. Pelletier, £1 5s. Per W. McManamy, Brantford-Self, 12s Gd; L. Adams, 6s 3d; Rev. J. Ryan, 12s Gd; V. Dertinger, 123 Gd. Per R. Crawford, Fort William--W. Jennings, 12s Gd.

QUEBEC, APRIL 27.-Last night the City Hall was the scene of a disgraceful riot. The Council held a special meeting to consider a proposal to increase the taxes on immoveable estate. The Acting Mayor had taken procautions to assemble a police force, and to require a picquet of troops to be under arms. About dusk, a crowd of upwards of 500 men and boys collected about the City Hall, and soon bogan to be turbulent. So soon as the strangers' gallery was full, the police, who were drawn up across the entry, and had orders to admit no more of the crowd shut the front door upon them. They thus kept back the mob, who then smashed every pane of glass about the door, and pelted the police with stones, &c. The constables being unable to quell the disturbance, the military were called out. After some delay, a detachment of the 39th Regiment, which had been kept at a short distance from the Hall, came up. They halted in front of the building. The Magistrate pro-ceeded to read the Riot Act, and the mob speedily dispersed. Several persons have been injured, and three of the policemen much cut about the head.

:5

BELLS .-- Notwitstanding the dullness which seems to provail in business circles, especially among manufacturers, we are pleased to learn that the Messrs. Meneely are daily in receipt of orders for their justly celebrated bells. The following we clip from the New Hampshire Statesman published at Concord :---

VILLAUR BELL.-The people of Grafton have just procured and suspended in the tower of the Congregational Church a Bell weighing 865 pounds, from the celebrated foundry of the Mencelys, West Troy, N.Y. It is the only church hell in the town, and although not of large weight can be heard a distance as penetrating sound, and is regarded by the people as an acquisition with which they cannot henceforth dispense.

A pleasant travelling companion, and one that no raveller should be without is Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sudden attack of diarricea, dysentery, or cholera morbus can be effectually and instantaneously relieved by it.

Birth.

In Montreal, on the 21st inst., the wife of S. B. Schmidt, Esq., M.D., of a son.

Married.

In this city, in the Church of Notre Dame, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Pastor of St. Patrick's, J. R. Fleming, Esq., Advocate, to Kate, second daughter of James Hickey, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York.

					April 27,		7,	(858.	
					8,		•		d,
lour,	•	. psr	quin	tal	12	0	ſa:	12	6
)atmeal,			•		10	0	Ŵ	10	6
Vheat '		per	min	51	G	0	Rì	6	3
)ate,					2	0	ίð	2	1
arley,					3	6	ŵ		
eas,					4	0	a		3
eans,			at .		8	0	10		Ę,
uckwheat	,				2	3	lin		Ğ
otaloes		. per	bug		4	Ü	A.		6
utton,		. poz			5		(it		Ē
amb,					3		(ii)	5	Ũ
cal,					5		ía,	12	ē
eef,		. per	ib		0		íú,	0	9
ard.		. '			Û		(a)		7
ork,					ને		Ø		6
utter, Fre	sb				i		a	ĩ	3
lutter, Sal	t			÷	Ō		(in)		8
ggs,		. D67	doze	10	ō		(i)		7
resh Port	٢,	. ner	100	hs.	27		ſ'n		6
sbos-Po	3				37		æ		ð
Pe	arle,				37		õ		3

· P. K.

We have but little confidence in the trampet tongued statements of the proprietors of advertised medicines generally, but we are forced to concur in the opinion, uniformly expressed by all who have used Perry Davis' Pain Killor, that it is a very valuable article, and one that it would be well for every householder to have at hand, in case of bruises, scalds, burns, diarrhon, dysontery, cholera, fever and ague, and the host of diseases, external and internal, which it is adapted to cure or alleviate. No article of medicine ever attained to such unbounded popularity and extensive diffusion. Invented only sixteen years since, its curative powers have been experienced by many, many thousands in every section of the united States and Canada. It has penetrated to every part, even the most remote of the known world, bearing with it its healing influences more potent than those of the spices of "Araby the blessed." We are in-formed by our principal druggists, that they sell more of this article for exportation than of any or all others, and that the demand is constantly increasing .- Salem Observer.

Yet we remember that we are not infallible, and may therefore be in grievous error. Here then is what we propose to our cotemporaries. If the Church doems that the occasion for | Derry. Yet after all it was hardly a place for a new. this Office.

After a few words from Ilis Worship the Mayor, the immense throng slowly filed out of the Hall, and returned to their homes.

INSTITUT CANADIEN .--- We are happy to have it in our power to announce the fact, that a large number of our most respectable French Canadian fellow-citizens have withdrawn their names from the list of members of the above Society; assigning as their reason for so doing the failure of their efforts to purge the library of the known."- Gazette of Tuesday. Institut Canadien of the irreligious and immoral works which unfortunately are to be found unon its shelves. Under these circumstances, an association which they deem dangerous to the faith and morals of the rising generation, a large body of the most estimable members and office-bearers of the Institut, have retired from the Society.

We regret to learn that the publication of the New Era is about to be suspended, in consequence of Mr. M'Gee's unavoidable absence at Foronto during the session, and the difficulty of finding some one to occupy the editorial chair .--We hope that the suspension may be but temporary.

CF Subscribers changing their residence on the 1st of May, will be pleased to give notice to

Per M. Dowd, Isle aux Noix-Self, 12s 6d ; Sergt. Phillips, 12s 6d.

Per P. Mungovan, Port Hope-St. Patrick's Association, 5s.

Per Rev. Mr. Gratton, Sherrington-W. O'Meara, 17s Gd; Hemmingford, J. Kennedy, £1 28 6d. Per. J. Dwyer, Ottawa City-L. O'Connor, 10s. Per Thomas Dunn, St. Athanase-Self, 11s 3d; Lacadie, E. Dunn, 11a 3d ; St. Bridget, O. Donnelly, 15s.

Per B. Flynne, St. Hyacinthe-M. Healy, 10s. Per D. Rourk, Erinsville-P. McMullin, 12s 6d.

An Inquest was opened at 11 o'clock yesterday, in the Military Hospital, upon the body of William Lawton, a private in the 17th regiment, who died on Saturday last from the effects of a wound, which he had received the previous Tuesday about 4 o'clock. A.M., in Water Street. The deceased having been a person of very intemperate habits, the medical officer in attendance was under the impression that the delirium under which Lawton labored from Tuesday evening until the morning of his death was consequent on the immoderate use of spiritous liquors; and it was only after he had made the examination of the body, according to the rules of the service, that he discovered the deceased had died from a fracture and depression of the skull. Although the evidence was contradictory, no proof was elicited to charge any particular individual with the wounding. The verdict, which was rendered about 6 o'clock, was a finding of "murder against a person or persons un-

Fins .- On Tuesday morning. about 2 o'clock, fire was discovered to have broken out in the premisand not being desirous of contributing towards 08 199 Notre Dame Street, owned by the Seminary, and occupied by Mr. Lamothe, bookseller and stationer. The fire brigade were soon in attendance, and owing to their exertions, as well as the copions supply of water obtained from the hydrants, the flames were ultimately subdued, but not till they had destroyed overything within the building. The loss, however, is stated to be covered by insurance. Before the fire was extinguished, the adjoining building, occupied by Mr. Macpherson, watch-maker, was considered to be in danger, and the stock was speedily removed, but not without suffering some damage; the flames, however, did not extend to the house, having been confined altogether to Mr. Lamothe's.

We understand that the injury sustained in the removal of Mr. Macpherson's property, consisting of jewelry, watches, etc., will be remedied by insur-ance.—Montreal Herald.

Do our ladies and gentlemen wish a real luxury for their tollette?. If so, purchase a bottle of the Persian Balm." It is the great luxury of life.

Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. Sold by Druggista overywhere.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, corner of M'GILL and RE-COLLET STREETS, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 3rd of MAY, at EIGHT o'clock precisely. A full attendance is requested.

By Order, RICHARD M'SHANE, RICHARD M'SHANE, Recording Secretary.

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER, HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and op-posite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

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

No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet Try this great "Home Luxury."

B. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N.Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

FOREIGN IN TELLIGENCE. 11.15

111

FRANCE.

65

arl a

The Univers, which has of late contained several articles, in tone and tendency, snything but favorable to the English alliance, publishes a leader on the English occupation of the island of Perim. The Univers rocals how two years ago the Russian occupation of the Isle of Serpents was treated by England as a casus belli. It says that the Porte has protested against England's invasion of its rights, and refers to "divers foreign papers" as affirming that the reclamations of Turkey have been supported by two great European powers, who have invited England officially to declare its intentens regarding Perim .---The treaty of Paris has guaranteed the integrity of the Ottoman empire ; England must restore Perim to Turkey." The Pays declares that this question will be submitted to the Congress at Paris. The Univers thinks that Eugland will pay no attention to a sim-ple protest, and says that in this conflict, as in the affair of the refugees, France, by its position and its interests, is specially charged with the maintenance of the law of nations. "The part is worthy of her, and we are convinced that the Government will know how to perform it." Considering the present state of the French press, and the favor which the editors of the Univers are said to enjoy at the Tuileries, this language has some significance. The Journal des Debat says that the French and Russian ambassadors have already had a "conversation" on the subject; and that Turkey has already put forth a There are two points on which we wait promst. further information : Is Perim the property of Turkey? Does Turkey object to give it up?- Tablet.

The improvements and embellishments of Paris, within a few years, have been, however, on so large a scale, that it would seem allowable to rest for a time; but the active mind of the Emperor sees always something needed to be done immediately .---One object, also, is to create work for the industrious; another, to improve the sanitary condition of the metropolis ; and a third, to increase the comfort of the working classes. Ever watchful as the Emperor is that no portion of his subjects shall be oppressed by another section, his car was opened to the increasingly dear rate of lodgings for the workman, which had become a real tyranny, and threatened to render the mechanic houseless. One great amelioration, therefore, has been, and continues to be, the building houses suitable to these oppressed persons, in masses forming congregations of workmen, where cleanliness, airiness, light, and cheapness are combined, placed in localities contiguous to the scenes of labor. If we dare look with a prophetic eye forwards for a half-century, the gratifying spectacle might present itself of large towns quite cleared of crowd ed alleys and close streets, containing stifling hordes of a sickly population. The Emperor is at least trying to effect much towards this in Paris, and no doubt his example will be followed by other coun-tries. His Imperial Majesty is efficiently seconded, I need not tell you, by the zealous and active Clergy of France in all his projects of benevolence towards the laboring classes throughout the country. Since the contes, as they are called, of the Times, we take pleasure in repeating any trilling anecdote of the daily walks and rides of the Imperial Family. Per-haps some of your readers may be interested in the following, as characterestic of the daily habits of the Emperor and Empress, ever mixing as they are, with the sweetest condescension, among all classes of their subjects. They had gone rather a longer jour-ney than was usual for their promenade during the hot days, which glowed in Paris sufficiently to render it necessary to water the roads. The little Prince, who accompanied his august parents, felt the in fluence of the drying beat, and impatiently demand-ed something to drink. The Imperial voiture drew up before the Restaurant Bernard. The Emperor and Empress alighted, the Emperor carrying the child in his arms, and the party entered, without any ceremony, the common room of the humble restaurateur, and asked for some cau sucree and some milk. of which the Imperial Prince drank, and they all entered again the carriage. The stoppage had collected numbers of people, who seized the occasion to manifest an affectionate degree of enthusiasm.-Paris Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

HOLLAND.

In a letter from the Hague we are told that the quid nuncs of the palace now declare that there is not a syllable of truth in the report that the Princess Alice of England would shortly be the betrothed of the Prince of Orange. It is even said that the Queen

edifices, just within the city proper, and shutting on the Goomtee, stands the Residency, and in quifeld The rebels, as we learnt by previous despatches, had strongly fortified the line of the canal, and had occupied in large numbers the most defensible of the buildings we have described. Outram, however, by his flank march in advance, had succeeded in crossing not only the canal, but the Goomtee also ; so that he threatened the city on its weakest eide, and turned the defences of the canal, on which the enemy appeared to be relying. After this had been accom-plished, the main body of the force, joined by Jung Babadoor and his Ghoorkas, proceeded to the attack of the edifices between the two streams, and carried them in succession with little loss. General Outram at the same time advanced from his position against the two bridges over the Goomtee, by which the city was approached from the North, and, having seized and occupied both, crossed one of them and marched straight into the town. This resolute movement decided the proceedings of the rebels, who rushed in torrents by our artillery, and fled panic-stricken from the place, leaving the capital of Oude virtually in our hands. At the date of our last advices nearly the whole of Lucknow was in our possession, the insurgents having decamped almost to a man.

Lucknow, is gained. Yet there are two opinions here as to the state of affairs, and, on the whole, a somewhat general feeling of disappointment. The end of the hostile force, either by surrender or destruction, had been confidently expected; instead of which, we have taken Lucknow; but the force by which it was held has escaped to give us trouble clsewhere. The next mail may bring us more posi-tive intelligence. The fugitives may have been met and cut off by the troops on their march from the Punjaub, or they may have succeeded in setting on foot a guerilla war in Rohilcund, which will keep the embers of the war still glowing for some months, and which, even if not dangerous, will be doubly inconvenient and harassing to our forces, as the hot season is already setting in. How easily fresh disturbances may at any moment break out, is plain enough from the state of things even in Calcutta itself, as described by this mail. On the 3rd of March the whole city was in a panic, the volunteers called out, and cannon placed in expectation of an attack. The alarm had passed off; but it suffices to prove that there is still a good deal to be done before the Bengal Presidency returns to its normal condition. On the whole, however, our own expectations are sanguine ; and if the success at Lucknow has been less final than we could have wished, we must note, on the other hand, that it has not been attended with the loss which there vas too much reason to anticipate. all the casual-

CHINA.

Braves were mustering in great numbers round Canton determined on an attempt to retake the city. The representatives of the allied powers were preparing to go northwards, but it is said that all thought of visiting Pekin this year is given up. The Inflexible, with Yeh as a prisoner, arrived at Singapore on the 1st of March.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA.

The following story, which originally appeared in Dicken's Household Words, illustrates in a remarkable manner the mutual misunderstanding which is possible between two races influenced by entirely antagonistic motives of action :---

I was once acquainted with a Frenchman who could smoke any two Germans down. He was an artist, and, when I knew him, an exile, having got mix'd in some of the conspiracies against Louis Philippe; but he always declared that his uncommon skill in the art of consuming tobacco had been acquired during his residence in British India, where he was employed for years in copying sculptures and inscriptions from the ancient tombs and temples for the Institute of France. Of his other experiences in the land of the Brahmins he was not inclined to talk much on English ground; but one evening when we sat together, and his long pipe was in full play—my friend was generally most fluent then-our conversation happened to turn on the extent of the empire England had obtained in the east.

"A curious study they are," he said, " the Hindoo and his ruler. Nature never intended the two races to occupy one country; suppose they were willing, it is an absolute impossibility that they could over understand each other. The Oriental character and that of the Auglo-Saxon are the opposite poles of mankind; hence the rule of England in India has stating that Zolle had been three years at the school had no moral result. It has familiarized the native with European commerce, and, to a certain extent, with European science too, but the Hindoo and the Mussulman remain as far from Britain as their ancestors."

boys, around whom the whole family's affection and much of its pride was gathered. The letters from Oalcutta were full of them; their sayings, their doings, and their general progress. They were the theme to which Mrs. Jackson returned from the two leading subjects I have mentioned-the topic to which the lawyer came down from his official dignity, and on which the captain condescended to unbend his mind. The twins were now in their fourth year, but the old people had not seen them since their first summer. The distance between Agra and Calcutta made the visit of the judge's lady to ber parents rather rare. However, in the third quarter of my acquaintance with the Jacksons it was pub-licly announced that Mrs. Lester was coming with the dear children, and I was engaged to paint their portraits.

Like most families of distinction in British India, the Jacksons kept a considerable retinue. The requisition of caste, which always limits the Hindoo's labor, and the indolence superinduced by a tropical climate, contribute to augment the number of these household troops. My friends had servants of all sorts and sizes ; among them there was none in more esteem or trust than a native girl who acted as Mrs. Jackson's own maid, and held besides sundry imporportant offices, such as the charge of the household linen and the dealing out of the spices. They called her Zello; and when her good mistress was in a hurry, it became Sally sometimes, but I believe her proper name was Zelleva. She was a Pariah, at least she did not object to do or touch anything; but her appearance had something of high caste in it, for that peculiar institution of India has the advantage of making the classes known without the help of

dress or equipage. Zelle had the tall, slonder figure, the features of that fine mould which might he termed the classical of Hindoostan-the upright carriage and clastic grace, the long, shining hair and pure olive complexion, which distinguish the Brahmin's daughter. She was young, too-I think not more than 17. By the way, that is not counted extreme youth in the east; but there was a cold glitter in her black eye, which, in spite of so much beauty, would not have charmed me. I thought Captain Jackson had come to a different conclusion. The near neighbourhood of his garrison made him almost a resident with his parents, and my frequent visits in the double capacity of artist and friend to the family enabled me to observe that Zelle's dress, which was a tasteful com-promise between the costumes of Europe and India, was always more studied and her black hair more carefully braided when the Captain was at home. Of course, it was by accident; but I once espied something very like an assignation in the garden, though, from circumstances too minute to be so long remembered, I believe that the siege did not advance so rapidly as the gallant captain could have wished and Mrs. Jackson had a mighty opinion of her maid. It was not easy to make an impression on the heart of that very respectable lady; but Zelle had achieved it, for the girl was clever and handy. I was told she could mend and clear-starch, mark and cut out as well as any maid from England; that she had never been known to tell a fib, black or white; might be trusted with anybody's wardrone or jewel-case, and gave no trouble about caste. Mrs. Jackson also said that the girl was sincerely attached to her family; and with good reason, for they had been great benefactors to her and all her relations ; and the good woman was accustomed to relate how Zello's life, as that of her four sisters, had been saved in their infancy by the Attorney-General's interference with that peculiar institution which, in some parts of Hindostan, saves the higher castes the trouble of providing trousseau and wedding-feasts; how her mo-ther had been prevented from becoming a sutton by Mrs. Jackson's cousin, then in the Agra mission, ' though the poor creature was acorned for it by all her heathen people, and somehow fell into the Jumna afterwards ;" how her three brothers got advice and assistance from every branch of the Jacksons to take up honest trades, when the Company dispossessed them of some land to which they had no right in law; how in consequence, one had a place in the Custom. house, one had become a soldier in the Captain's regiment, and one a small merchant in Agra. Mrs. Jackson always wound up that recital of benefits by

whom Psaw a good dehl, his righment being then in garrisod at Agra was a handsome young man, with come: Mrs. Jackson hoped they had ostopped for reifrum peters They had an one to be was a come was a time whon I though all of himself; and of their daughter I know only that the road, and the family reifred to react, the usual the road, and the family reifred to react, the usual the world as good, and honest as myself; but hough all the road, and the family reifred to react, the usual the road, and the family reifred to react the usual the road at the or the dry season makes crevices in road as priety, and had two really beautiful children; twin whom really beautiful children; twin whom had in find found to be family reifred to react the block or test and the season makes are the block of the test as myself in the test of the season makes or the family reacted to react and the season makes or the season makes or the block or test and bour. But the dry season makes or the family reacted to react and the family reacted to the the season makes or the season makes or the season makes or the season makes or the block or test and the test as the bour really beautiful children; twin above my bed and poured in such a torrent that before it was discovered the chamber was porfactly uninhabitable. My good hostess, how ever, requested that I. would occupy the childran's room for the night, and I had installed myself there, with could and writing case, in order to write letters which were justly due to sundry : correspondents, for I was not inclined to sleep.

The whole house was silent. It was near mid-night; and I was half way in a letter of Armandino -we were friends then-when a slight rustle made made me look up and there stood Zelle, as crect and composed as if she had come for one of the oft-mentioned tracts.

"Saib." said she, "there's a cobra in your bed; I smelled it as I passed your door, for my family were serpent charmers. What will you give me if I take t away ?"

"How did it come there ?" said I, pretending to write on, though my pen was making cobras on the paper, for the green ball J had seen taken out of the basket recurred to my memory, and I know the said serpent to be one of the most deadly of its kind. The Portuguese settlers call it the capella or booded snake, by which name it is known in Europe; but it had obviously not been placed under the bolster for me; and as Zelle replied quite innocently, "I don't know, Saib," my resolution was taken, though it certainly was not the best policy.

"I'll give you half a rupee," said I ; and with a quiet gesture of assent to the bargain, Zelle approached the bed, turned the bolster, and, without haste or fear, lifted out the deadly thing, coiled up exactly as she had laid it in ; and, may I be forgiven, but I half wished it might bite her. Nothing of the kind happened to Mrs. Jackson's maid; she laid the cobra carefully into her muslin apron, opened the window, and stepped out into the garden. The rain had censed, and the moon was shining. I saw her go down the walk straight to the outer gate. She opened it too, and I followed her; but long before I could reach the gate, it was locked behind her, and the girl was out of sight. I returned to my writing table, certain that she could come back for the half-rupee; and in less than half-an-hour, back Zelle came by the very way she went, and calmiy

and has promised never to come near your bed again."

" Very well, Zelle," said I, getting between her and the door, "I have promised you a half-rupee, and I will give it to you, but I saw you put that cobra in the bed this evening. If you tell me why you did so I will not mention it to any of the family till you are two days safe out of the house and if you do not I will rouse them all and tell them this instant."

Zelle looked to see whether there was any way of escape but I had my eye on the window; then her face took the fixed, stony look of the Eastern, who knows his destiny is not propitious.

"Saib," said she, " I put it there to kill the judge's children. My mother sent it to me to be revenged on the family for all the evil they have done to ours. Listen, and I will tell you the truth, for you do not come from England. My father was a Brahmin and a zemindar; he inherited his land by adoption in the family of our ancient neighbor Guzroo; and the Saib Lester, who then gave law in Agra, took it from him, saying he had no right, and it belonged to the Company. It had always been the custom to rear but one daughter in our house, and in due time becoming a family of high caste; but the Saib Jack-son found out this castom, and so frightened our graces, but must go as regularly through her work people with his law that all the girls grew up.---When my father's soul departed, my mother determined to become a suttee according to the custom of her ancestors, that the family might have honor in this world and in Paradise; but the preaching Saib, who is also one of the Jacksons, talked so much that fear came upon her when the pile was ready, and she could not perform the ceremony. Now, see what the doings of these hogs, who eat everything, have brought upon my people. By the loss of his land, my father could not make the accustomed offerings; be therefore lost his standing in the temples and in the their castes. There was no means to make marriage-

L have kept house for five and twenty years in which time I have constantly cheavoured to find a servant who should be without a failt : yet, though L have given eight pounds a year with tea and angar, would you believe it ?- I have never once succeeded. : However, I must say it, I like the face of Bridg-puckering to their mouths at the looking-glass when they should be rubbing the door plate. Curls, too, I never suffer to cross my threshold. I know more than one instance in which curls have destroyed the peace of a family. For my money, a servant can't be too plain ; in a word, I think ugliness to be a sort of cheap livery intended by Nature for maids of all work-it keeps 'em in their proper place, and prevents 'em thinking of foolishness. So far Bridget's looks are most satisfactory.

And now ma'am, for thearticle of dress. Servants have never been servants since linse-woolsey went out. It makes my very flesh creep to see. 'em flaunting about, for all the world as if they were born to silk gowns and open work in their stockings. I have seen a housemaid go out for the day with a parasolt I prophesied her end, and—poor—wretch !-- so it came about. What I have suffered, too, from such presumption! I once had a creature who copied every new cap I had, and so violated my best feelings under my own roof! Bridget looks a humble dresser, fit for a kitchen : I trust she is so.

I hope, however, she is sober. When servants are very plain, they sometimes, to revenge themselves on nature, fly to drink. This is shocking; for with such people, with all one's locking and bolting, the brandy is never safe.

In the next place, does Bridget break? Not but what I always make my servants pay for all they destroy; still, they can't pay for one's nerves. Again, there is this danger-they may break beyond their wages.

Is Bridget honest ? Pray, madam, be particular on this point, for 1 have been much deceived. I once took a servant with the first character for honesty ; and, only a week afterwards, detected her giving three cold potatoes to a little hurdy-gurdy foreigner with white mice.

Is Bridget civil ? Will she bear wholesome reproof? A servant who answers is my abomination. It is clearly flying in face of the best interest of society. Surely, people who pay wages have a right to find what fault they please; it is the natural privilege that marks the mistress from the maid. I would have a severe law to punish a servant who answers-even if right.

Is Bridget an early riser, without any reference to the time she may be allowed to go to hed? A good maid of all work should co to speak, be like a needle, and always sleep with one eye open.

Has Bridget any followers? Such creatures 1 never allow. I conceive a servant ought to be a sort of nun, and, from the moment she enters your house, should take leave of all the world beside. Has she not her kitchen for willing hands always to do something in? And then for company, doesn't she see the butcher, the baker, the dustman-to say nothing of the sweeps?

Is Bridget industrious-is she clean ? I hope, for the poor creature's sake, that you may be able to answer these few questions to my satisfaction, when Bridget may immediately bring ber boxes. With me her duties will be few, but they must be punctually performed. Indeed, I require a servant to consider herself a sort of human kitchen clock. She must that daughter was wedded, with a marriage feast have no temper, no sulks, no flesh and blood feelings, graces, but must go as regularly through her work as though she was made of steel springs and bress pulleys. For such a person, there is a happy home in the house of your obedient Servant,

PAMELLA SOULW.

FROM A SERVANT INQUIRING THE CHARACTER OF A MISTRESS.

DEAR MOLLY-Finding that you're in place next door to Mrs. Squaw, and remembering what friends we used to be when both of us lived with the pastry cook, I have thought fit to write to you to inquire favor of the gods. By the loss of their inheritance about your neighbour. It's all very fine Molly, for my brothers were brought down to trades beneath mistresses to haggle about the characters of their maids, but surely we poor servants have as much feasts for five daughters; all sisters are therefore | right to ask the characters of our mistresses. How married to low-caste men, and I am a Pariah, drink- ever, folks who pay wages will always have the uping out of common vessels, and going abroad with per hand in this world, whatever, to our comfort, may happen to 'em afterwards. I thank my stars I don't judge of people by their looks, otherwise I wouldn't go into Mrs. Squaw's kitchen, if it was made of gold; she's dreadful ugly, the polluted. By her favor she has reached the to be sure, but I don't despise her for that, if her tem-transmigration of the serpent, and sent the cobra to per's sweet. I can't bear a mistress that's always nagging and nagging. A good noise once in a way I don't mind—it brisks up one's blood; but I have known mistresses always pushing their words at you wages, for I have taken away the cobra and told you and about you, as if they were sticking pins in a cushion with no flesh and blood. How does she like her maids to dress? Mind I. don't insist on ringlets in the house, but when I go out, I'm my own mistress. I've given up two places was not sound that night, and in the morning Zelle for my bird of paradise feather—it looks quite alive was nowhere to be found. Neither mistress nor ser-vants could give any account of her, but that she slaving among pots and pans for a month, it is so had performed her accustomed duties, and retired to sweet to be sometimes taken for a lady on one's Sunday out. And now dear Molly, tell me truly? does Mrs. Squaw drink ? I have lived in one family where the mistress kept a bottle in a thing that looked for all the world like the covering of a book. No wages mine, who had been for 15 years a silk merchant in should make me do this again; and-perhaps, I am wrong-but, looking at Mrs. Squaw, I thought I never saw a redder nose. When a mistress has such

of the Netherlands was by no means satisfied with the reception she met with from the Court of St. James on her recent visit to England, and that no overtures will be made for the hand of the Frincess Alice for the Prince of Orange.

ITALY.

A telegram on Friday morning announces that the King of Naples has signed an order restoring Parks (who was already on bail) to entire liberty, and allowing him to leave Naples. Watt, as our readers are aware, has for some time been in England, and (although without any recent accounts of his health) we trust on his way to recovery. Hodge has also been released by Sardinia, the French Government having withdrawn its demand for him. - Weekly Register.

RUSSIA.

The Gazette of St. Petersburg contains an article which maintains that, by the insurrections of the Christian populations and the absorbing action of Austria, the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire is imminent, unless Europe intervenes.

The advices from St. Petersburg show that the emancipation question is still the subject of prime interest in that city, and no doubt throughout the empire. Alexander II. is impressed with an idea that progress in Russia can only exist by elevating the people and educating them in order that the masses may at least approach the intelligence of the Western nations. Twenty-two millions of peasants are awaiting these vast reforms, which if completed will in time change the whole character of the Russian empire. Nevertheless, the belief is entertained by cool spectators in the Russian capital, as well as by many persons in this country, that this great and apparently promising effort to abolish seridom in Russia will fuil, as previous efforts have failed.

IND1A.

The Times, after describing General Outram's able and entirely successful defence of the Alumbagb, and his resumed activity on Campbell's return, proceeds to paraphrase the somewhat enigmatical announcements of the Telegrams :--

The first thing we learnt in these proceedings was that Outram, after quitting the Alumbagh, had preceded the rest of the army, had crossed the Goomtee, and from that position was threatening the city with a strong force of infantry and artillery. For the comprehension of the operations which ensued the reader should understand that Lucknow lies between two streams,-the river Goomtee which forms its boundary and protection on the North, and a canal, which answers similar purposes on the South. These streams are nearly parallel in their courses along the city, but converge towards the East, and diverge largely towards the West. Our own approach was made by the Cawnpore-road from the South-west until we reached the Alumbagh, when we turned to the right, so as to open our attack on the place from the East. In this quarter, as in a species of suburb, are concentrated all the principal edifices of the capital. Close by a splended park, called the Dilkoosha, stands the Queen's Palace ; the Park itself is skirted by the canal above mentioned, and between this canal and the Goomtee, distant only at this point about a couple of miles from cach other, are massed the old barracks, the Secunderbagh; the Mess-house, and vance of Sir Colin Campbell. To the west of these

My response was about missions, and schools, and time.

"Well," said my friend, "we would never agree, and it's no matter; but I'll tell you an adventure which rather enlightened me on the subject when

tans of the Persian dynasty reigned and built before the days of the Mogul. The modern city is still of great importance. There are holy places within its walls for Hindoo and Mahomedan, an English garrison, and a considerable trade; but all around stand the witnesses of carlier power and splendor-temples and palaces, and regal tombs-scattered for miles over the country, and intercepted with palm groves, native hamlets, and the bungatows of the English residents. I had a full twelvemonth's work among them; and among other acquaintances made in my perceptinations was that of an English family named Jackson. They had what might be termed a strong position in Hindostan. Mr. Jackson was a high law-officer for the province ; Mrs. Jacksons brother was at the head of the Agra Custom-house; their son was a captain in one of the regiments of that native army by which England keeps her hold on India; and their daughter was married to one of the Company's judges in Calcutta. With their family interest so well represented, and titled connections in one of the midland counties in England, where they were born, you may believe that the Jackson's were rich and important people. They had a house in the city of Agra, chiefly for transacting bu-siness and an extensive bungalow in the outskirts, situated on the banks of a rivulet surrounded by a garden full of Indian flowers, shaded from the southern sun by tall paims, and commanding a glorious prospect of splendid ruins and eastern vegetation .---There they lived in a degree of material luxury known only to the Angio-Indian. Nothing was wanted that wealth could purchase, and they possessed the love of elegance and taste ; so the great lawyer and his lady were considered the elite of Agra society, and my acquaintance with them could only be accounted for on the ground that the Europeans out of uniform were rather scarce, that life is somewhat dull in the Company's territory, that the Jacksons wanted their portraits, and that I was wanted to paint them.

They had resided almost 30 years in India, and believed themselves thoroughly acquainted with it and its people. So they might have been as regarded time and opportunity; but unfortunately the Jacksons had brought the English midland counties with them, and never could get rid of the burden .--They reasoned on the dwellers by the Jumna exactly as they would have done on those beside the Trent, and applied the rules of conduct laid down for Jim and Bill, in all the rigor of their Angloism, to Ali and Ranou. Mr. Jackson was an upright, honorable man, with little depth and much narrowness of mind. Of his spouse I will only venture to premise that she did not pretend to be interesting, and the only part of her conversation I recollect is a lament over the inferiority of meat in India, and a wonder other large buildings familiar to us since the first ad- that the Hindoos did not leave worshipping idols when they were told it was wrong. Their son-of

she could re e girls; as Hindostance; that she never refused a tract, and the missionaries had great hopes of her.

Mrs. Lester's visit had been expected to take place in that cool and pleasant season of the Indian year and their Christmas dinners come off in the midst of it. Intervening between the time of rain and the fierce heat, it seems the natural season for travelling ; but by those many casualties which beset the goings forth of ladies-who will take everything with them, as well as maids and children-the judge's sponse, for he himself, good man, stayed at home in hot Calcutta found it impossible to set out so early as she had intended ; but as she travelled in the most expeditions manner, by boat and palanquin, it was hoped the family would reach Agra before the regular deluge set in. Meantime, my commission to paint the chil-dren had widened to a family group. Somebody had suggested that the moment of arrival would be the most striking scene ; and as it was necessary to wit. ness the ceremony before transferring it to canvass, was bound to be at the Jacksons' bungalow in good time on the day the visitors were expected. Having English patrons to deal with, I was punctual. Mrs. Lester and company were due early in the afternoon, and the house was on the qui vive for hours; but there was no arrival. Towards evening the rain. which had fallen in occasional showers for some days, as it does at the beginning of its season, came down in good earnest, with a fag-end of a thunder-storm, which we heard raging far to the southward, and the Jacksons comforted themselves with the hope that the traveliers had taken refuge in some tomb or ruin, of which there was no lack on their way, and should come on as soon as the storm ceased and the moon rose. It had been arranged that I should remain till the picture was finished, and a paintingroom was assigned me accordingly, situated in a sort of wing which Mr. Jackson's predecessor had built for a ball-room; but the Jacksons being quiet people, who gave no balls, had divided it into three by partitions of Indian matting. The central divi-sion was my painting-room, rather better lighted than any artist would desire by two windows looking into the garden ; to the right was my bed-room, and on the left a spare apartment, considered the coolest in the house, and therefore intended for the much regarded twins. Partitions of Indiau matting, though cheap and movable, have two great faults-namely, that they allow sounds to pass readily, and are apt to show minute crevices when they get dry. I was standing close by the one which divided mine from the children's room, putting my colour-box in order by the last light of day-and the Indian night gives short warning-when through the heavy rain, which was coming down in water-spouts, there came a sort of half hiss, half whisper, the quecrest sound that ever struck my ear. I was born in France; and there was a crevice within reach of my eye. What

need of further apology ? There was Zelle, alone and all wet, as if she had just crept in through the win-dow, which stood open, taking out of her little grass basket something like a large green ball, which she carefully tucked in under the bolster of the bed .--Which of her duties the trusted maid had come to perform so stealthily I could not guess; but she stopped out of the window, and closed it behind her

an unveiled face. My mother was so despised by her neighbors and at the holy places that she would which the English residents persist in calling the not live, but threw herself into the Jumma, an offor-winter because it extends from October to March, ing to the goldess Durga, who will not refuse even me that we might be avenged on this family, who worship nothing but rupces, and think to buy Hea-ven and earth with them. Now, Saib, give me my the truth."

I did not venture to reason with the maid of whom the missionaries had hopes. She took her half-rupee, and glided away to her own room. My own sleep rest as usual; that her room was all in order, and

her trinkets and best clothes gone with her. I resolved to keep my promise, and let the two days elapse; but in the interim I could not resist telling the story to a countryman and confidential friend of

Agra. "Take my advice," said he, "and say nothing about it. I know something of the English; they'll wonder why you did not immediately tell her master -what business you had to look through chinks-in short, they won't believe you; and if the girl's disappearance produces no worse effect on your reputation you will be set down as a Jesuit in disguise; and I understand the Jacksons are stiff Protestants. Yet it might be as well to wars the family by an anonymous letter."

I took his advice, and the letter was sent, but not being in their confidence, the Jacksons never mentioned it to me.

The lady deeply regretted the absence of her handy maid. Mr. Jackson made diligent inquiries after her, but all to no purpose ; but some time after, the part of her doings which most puzzled me was cleared up. Why, do you think, did she come to remove the cob-Not for the half rupce alone ; but her brother, гн? the merchant at Agra, happened to be the very man from whom I was in the habit of purchasing trifles for myself and presents for my friends at home, and the bill I owed just then saved my life.

The children arrived a week after, and I painted the family group. I saw Zelle dancing as a nautchgirl at one of the festivals at Delhi. I heard in the following summer that the twins had died from the bite of a serpent received in the garden of their father's country house near Ca cutta; and since then I never went to bed in India without looking narrowly under the bolster.

FROM A LADY INQUIRING THE CHARACTER OF A SERVANT.

MADAM,-Bridget Duster having applied to me for a place of maid of all work, I beg to learn of you, as her last mistress, her fitness for the serious responisbilitics of that situation. Having suffered so much so swiftly and silently that I could scarcely believe world to torment respectible people), -you will, I out a soul to speak to! No; we must have no fol-my eyes when I saw her glide away into the verandah. am sure, forgive me if I appear somewhat particular lowers, though, perhaps, the parlour's ringing again

a habit, a poor girl's character is never safe. I,ve agreed to pay for all I break, but that I don't mind, as I never break nothing-it's always the cat. But then I've known mistresses mean enough to put of a cracked basin on a poor servant. What is Mrs. Squaw's character for crockery?

Mrs. Squaw asked me if I had any followers, as she allowed of no such thing. I said-and truly, Molly -that I had nobody that followed me; but, Molly, there is a young man that I have followed these two years, and will, so long as I've eyes to stare and limbs to move. Such a sweet creature-six feet one inch and a half without his boots! Such a mustachio on his lip-such a delicate thing, just the colour of a leech! He's in the Life Guards Molly; quite a build-ing of a man. You can't think how fond he is of mo; for these last two years he's smoked my wages in cigars. I lost one place about him, and gloried in it? It was one quarter day, and he came whistling about the area. Mistress saw his red coat, and ringing the bell, asked me what I meant by harbouring a low soldier! My blood was up like ginger beer. "It's all very well for you ma'am," says I "to say low soldier. But ma'am,"says I "you don't know what it is to be courted by a Life Guardsman."

Oh, these mistresses, Molly I they think poor ser-vants have no more flesh and blood than a porridge skillet. They can have their comfortable courtings in their parlours and drawing-rooms ; and then, with their very toes at the fire, they can abuse a poor servant for only whispering a bit of love, all among the snow, perhaps, in the area. This is the treatment that often makes poor girls desperate, and drives em to marriage long afore their time.

No followers, indeed! No: they think that the cat and the kettle and the kitchen clock, are company enough for a poor servant. They never think of us in the long winter nights, when they are playfrom the impertinence and wickedness of servants- ing at cards, or chatting with folks Who'vo dropped (I have often thought they were only sent into this in-they never think of us, all alone as we are, with-

THE TRUE WITNESS, AND, CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE. APRIL 30, 1858.

with laughter; and our only chance of opening our

with laughter; and our only chance of opening our lips is the chance of being sent out to get oysters for the contrart. How of idear Molly, write me all you know about the director of Mrs. Squaw; if she's sober, and gives civil would and regular wages to her servants. I non to the having her for a mistress, until the sweet day arrive when I become a soldier's wedded lady. Till then belove me, your friend and old fellow ser-vant.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. AGENTS FOR THE TRUE W Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Ghisholm. Adjale-N. A. Goste. Aylmer-J: Doyle. Amherisburgh-J. Roberts. Antigonisk-Rev. J. Cameron. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee: Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee: Brock-Wer. J. R. Lee: Brock-Wer. J. R. Lee: Brock-Wer. W: McManany. Cohnerg-M. M(Kenny. Cobourg-M. M'Kenny. Cavanville-J. Knowlson. Chambly-J. Hackett. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carleton - Rev. Mr. Daly. Carleton, N. B. -- Rev. E. Dunphy. Dewittville--J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton-P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-Rev. R. Keleher. Kemptville-M. Heapby. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-M. M'Namara. Iondon-Rev. E. Bayard. Lochiel-O. Quigloy. Loborough-T. Daloy. Lindsay-Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle-W. Harty. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Milbrooke-P. Maguire. Ningara-Rev. Mr. Wurdy. Niagara-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran: Peterboro-T. M'Cabe. Picion-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Quebcc-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelliown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael—A. M'Donald. St. Remi-H. M'Gill. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto-P. Doyle. Templeton-J. Hagan West Osgoode-M. M'Mvoy. Windsor-C. A. M'Intyre. York Grand River-A. Lamond.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

TUSY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, And free from Alchoholic Stimulant, and all injurious ingredients :

Are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operation, will expel all morbid secretions from the body, give bloom to the pallid cheek, and health and vigor to the frame.

- They will cure DYSPEPSIA.
- They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
- They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.
- They will cure JAUNDICE.
- They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.
- They will cure CONSTIPATION. They will cure PILES:
- They will cure HEARTBURN



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, M'GILL STREET. - 87

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN, BEG leave to inform the Public that they have now

on hand, and are prepared to offer for Sale, their Spring and Summer Stock of Clothing and

Outfitting, Being the Largest, Chenpest, and Best ever offered

for Sale in this City. Their Stock of Cloths, Docskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Wator-proof Coats, Scotch Plaids, White, Regatta and Flaunel Shirts, Collars, Um-brallas, Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., having ьсеп

Carefully Selected in the English Markets, And their Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, consisting of Dress, Frock, Morning, Sack Business and Over-Coats, Pants, Vests, Caps, &c.—Also, a Large As-sortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, of every style and sortment of BOIS OLOTHING, of every style and quality suitable for the present and coming seasons, having been carefully manufactured under their own inspection, buyers, before making their purchases elsewhere, will find it much to their advantage to give them a call.

The order Department being under the management of experienced Gutters, Customers can rely on having their orders promptly and carefully executed. The Liberal Patronage which they have received since their commencement in Business, encourages them in the belief that their Goods have given unqualified satisfaction.

Montreal, April 29, 1858.

REMOVAL.

April 27.

MECHANICS' HALL.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT for a short season, commencing on

Monday Evening, April 12, 1858,

THE SPLENDED MOVING MIRROR OF THE

BUNYAN TABLEAUX!

Consisting of SIXTY MAGNIFICENT SCRNES. with figures of Life Size, illustrating

BUNYAN'S WORLD RENOWNED ALLEGORY OF THE

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS!

This sublime and unique work of Art was painted by the eminent artists Huntington, May, Kyrle, Cros-by, Church, Dallas, Darley, and Paul Duggan; and is acknowledged by the leading journals, by artists and eminent judges, to be superior to any similar work ever exhibited in the country. This beautiful and stupendous Mirror of the Won-derful Dream cost upwards of \$10,000. MP Admission 25 Cents; Children half-price. Doors Open at 71; Mirror will move at 8 o'clock precisely.

precisely. Exhibition WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY after-

SADLIER & CO.'S CATALOGUE OF POPULAR CATHOLIC Publicher Construction of the Annual States and States

We would most respectfully invite the attention of the Catholic Community is the following list of our Publications. On terministion it will be found that our Books attenery popular and theable; that they are well printed and bound; and that they are cheaper than any books published in this country.

The Books of the other Cetholic Publishers kept constantly on hand, and sold at their lowest prices.

Any of the following Books will be sent by post on receipt of the price.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

Catholic Family Bible; with Dr. Challoner's Notes and I :flections. Imperial 4to., superfine paper, 25 fine engravings, from \$11 to \$22 do. fine edition, with 17 engrav-Do. ings, from \$0 10 \$16 To both of those editions is added Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible. Do. do. small 4to., from \$2 25 to \$6

Do. do. s. Douny Bible, Svo., from \$1 to \$3 Pocket Bible, \$1 to \$3

Donay Testament, 12mo., CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book ; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to., 300 pages, \$2 00 The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses, Ilymns, &c., half bound 38 cents.

PRAYER BOOKS.

Published with the approbation of Cardinal Wiseman, and Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York. Beautifully illustrated.

The Golden manual; being a guide to Catholic De-votion, Public and Private, 1041 pages, at prices from 75 cents to \$25. This is, without exception, the most complete Prayer Book ever published. The Way to Heaven (a companion to the Golden Manual), a select Manual for daily use. 18mo., 750 pages, at prices from 50 cents to \$20 750 pages, at prices from 50 cents to \$20 The Guardian of the Soul, to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass, 18mo, 600 pages, from 50 cents to \$4 The Key of Heaven, greatly enlarged and improved, J. FLYNN will REMOVE his CIRCULATING LI-BRARY and REGISTRY OFFICE on MONDAY, MAY 3rd, to 105 McGill Street, 2nd House from Corner of Great St. Junes Street. Inc Key of Heaven, greatly enlarged and improved, from Street, 2nd House from Corner of Great St. Junes Street. The Path to Paradise, 48mo., do., from 20 cents to \$3 The Gate of Heaven, with Prayers.

Mass illustrated, with 40 plates, at from 25 couts to \$4 Pocket Manual, from 13 cents to 50 cents The Complete Missal, in Latin and English, from 13 cents to 50 cents

Journe du Chretien (a fine French Prayer Book) 630 pages, at from Petit Paroissica (a Pocket French Prayer Book), from

CATHOLIC TALES.

Pabiola, by Cardinal Wiseman. Cloth, 75 cents; cloth gilt, Catholic Legends. Cloth, 50 cents; gilt, The Witch of Milton Hill, 50 cents; gilt, The Blakes and Flanagans, by Mrs. Sadlier, 75 cents; gilt, 1 121 Tales and Legends from History, 63 cents; gilt, 0 871 Callista by Dr. Newman, 75 cents; gitt, 1 13 Callista, by Dr. Newman, 75 cents; gitt, 1 13 Ravellings from the Web of Life, 0 75 Well ! Well !! by M. A. Wallace, 0 75 New Lights, by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 75 Crphan of Moscow, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 50 Castle of Newsline December 20 50 Castle of Roussillon, Do. do., Benjamin,Do.do.,950Yales of the Boyhood of Great Painters, 2 vois.075The Miner's Daughter, by Miss Caddell,038The Viewer Stream of the Strea The Young Savoyard, Lost Genovefia, by Miss Caddell, 0 38 0 38 One Hundred and Forty Tales, by Cannon 0 38 Schmidt, The Knout, translated by Mrs. Sadlier. 0 50 The Mission of Death, by M. E. Walnorth. 0 50

the Collegions, when it was first published, with a Collot's Doctrinal and Scriptural Catechism, translated by Mrs. Sadlier; half-bound, 36 cents; muspleasure we have never forgotten, and which we have 50 cents. found increased at every repeated perusal. Ireland bas produced many geniuses, but rarely one, upon the whole superior to Gerald Griffin."-Brownson's

The Catholic Christian Instructed, by Bishop Chal-38 cents 50 " loner, flexible cloth, 25 cents; bound, Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible, Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons, 38 " Milner's End of Controversy, muslin, 50 " Keligion in Society, by Abbe Martinet, with an In-troduction by Archbishop Hughes, \$1 00 **\$1 00** Pope and Maguire's Discussion, 75 cents Ward's Cantos; or, England's Reformation, 50 " Duty of a Christian towards God, translated by Mrs.

50 cents Sudlier, cloth, DEVOTIONAL WORKS.

The Altar Manual ; including Visits to the Blessed Sacrament and Devotions to the Sacred Heart. 16mo., roan 75 cents; roan, gilt, \$1 00 Mag The Christian Instructed, by Father Quadrapani; to which is added the Nineteen Stations of Jerusalem, Ye 35 cents The Little Testament of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, 15 cents, roan, guilt, 31 cents Circles of the Living Rosary, illustrated. Printed on card paper, per dozen, 28 cents The following of Christ, with Prayers and Reflec-tions (new), at from 38 cents to \$2 50 The Graces of Mary; or, Devotions for the Month of

May, 38 ce Think Well On't, by Bisbon Challoner, 38 cents to \$2 50 20 cents 50 ··· 50 ··· Practical Piety, by St. Francis of Sales, St. Augustine's Confessions, CATECHISMS.

Butler's Catechism, \$3 00 The General Catechism, Approved by the Council of Quebec, Quebec, Do. for the Diacese of Toronte, \$3 per 100 Do. \$3 per 100

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Most of the School Books on the following list were prepared at the special request of the Provincial Bro-thers of the Christian Schools, and they are now in use in all the Schools under the charge of the Christian Brothers, as well as in a great many of the Col-leges and Convents of the United States and British My Provinces.

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

The attention of Catholic Houses of Education is called to-Bridge's Popular, Ancient and Modern Histories. (Just Published.) Popular Ancient History, by Matthew Bridges, Esq., Professor of History in the Irish University,

12 mo,, 75 cents

These volumes containing, as they do, a large quan-tity of matter, with complete Indexes, Tables of Chronology, &c., &c., will be found equally useful for Popular Reading, as a standard Text Book, or as a Manual for Schools. (New and Revised Edition.) The First Book of History, combined with Geography and Chronology for yourger character with Geography and Chronology for yourger character with the solution of the CRUCIFIXION. A large Oil Painting of the CRUCIFIXION. nd First Book of History, comoined with theography and Chronology for younger classes. By John G. Shea, author of a History of Catholic Missions. 12mo., illustrated with 40 engravings and 6 maps,

half bound, 38 cents; arabesque, 50 cents. Shea's Primary History of the United States. By way of Question and Answer. (Just Published.)

Stepping Stone to Grammar, Do. 10 " Stepping Stone to Geography, Do. 10 " The first Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. 72 pages, muslin back and sliff cover, 64 cents St cond Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools, By the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 13 cents Third Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools, New and enlarged edition, having Spelling, Accentuation and Definition at the head of each chapter. 12mo., of 400 pages, half bound, 38 cents The Duty of a Christian towards God. To which is he Duty of a Christian towards God. To which is added Prayers at Mass, the Rules of Christian Po-liteness. Translated from the French of the Ven-erable J. B. Dc La Salle, founder of the Christian Schools, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo., 400 pages, half bound, Reeve's History of the Bible, Carpenter's Spelling Assistant, 13 " Murcay's Grammar, abridged, with Nows by Putnam, Walkingame's Arithmetic,

13 cents 25 " Bridge's Algebra, revised by Atkinson, 31 " Pinnock's Catechism of Geography, revised and

"We have now before us four volumes, the com-mencement of a complete edition of Gershil Griffin's works, embracing the 'Collegians' and the tert series of his 'Munster Tales.' The nationality of these tales, and the genius of the author in depicting the mingled levity and pathos of Irish character, have rendered them exceedingly popular. The style in which the series is produced is highly creditable to the enterprise of the American publichers and we the enterprise of the American publishers, and we are free to say that the volumes are worthy of being placed in our librarics, public or private, alongside of Irving, Cooper, or Scott."--Ilunt's Merchant's Magazine.

"We have now before us four volumes, the com-

Review.

70

The Life of Christ; or, Jesus Revealed to Youth. Translated from the French of	я.	
Abbe La Grange, by Mrs. J. Sadlier.		
12mo. cloth,	3	6
The Ureator and the Creature; or, The		
Wonders of Divine Love. By F. W.		
Faber	3	ę
A line of the Rt. Rev. Edward Maginn,		
Co-Adjutor Bishop of Derry; with Se-		
lections from his Correspondence. By		
T. D. M'Gee,	3	9
The Line of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. By		
the Count de Montalembert. Translated		
from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. New	_	_
and Revised Edition,	5	Ð
bouvenirs of Travel in Europe. By Ma-		
dame Le Vert, 2 vols.	10	0
Souvenirs of Travel in Europe. By Ma- dame Le Vert. 2 vols		~
MCCKer	3	9
The Prophecies of St. Columbkille, Bear-		
can, Malachy, Alton, &c., &c. with Literal Translations and Notes. By Ni-		
interal Translations and Notes. By Ni-		
cholas O'Kearney,	4	10±
Keating's History of Ircland. Translated,	10	0
with notes, by John O'Mahoney		6
MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland	10	
My Trip to France. By Rev. J. P. Benelan	3	9
Alice Riordan ; or the Blind Man's Daugh-		
ter. (A New Edition, with an additional	,	1
chapter.) By Mrs. J. Sudlier.	4	101
Fabiola : a Tale of the Catacombs. By		
Cardinal Wiseman. (New Edition.) 12	.,	51
mo., cloth		
STATUES FOR CHURCHES.		
The Subscribers have on hand some Statues of ST. PATRICK, the BLESSED ST. JOSEPH, CHRIST'S AGONY IN TH	beau	liful
Statues of ST. PATRICK, the BLESSED	VIRG	IIN,
ST. JOSEPH, CHRIST'S AGONY IN TH	IE G	AR-
IFY KA AN Which will be cold of padua	~d	

Montreal, Sept. 16.

INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLs, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America-has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country-it was 13 cents in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first dis-rothers of covered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish dedition, the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF finition at THE BLOOD-that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

dicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption with-

\$2 to Se 37] cents to \$4 13 cents to 50 cents \$1 12] 0 75 0 75 0 50

37 cents.

greatly enlarged. For the use of the Christian Brothers. 12mo., 124 pages, price only 19 cents bound. This is the cheapest and best primary Geography in use. Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary,

25 cents

38 cents

50

DR. MORSE'S

A large Oil Painting of the CRUCIFIXION. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different func-tions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and discused; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant hu-mors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a me-

	They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.	noons at THREE o'clock. Doors open at TWO	Takes of the Festivals, 0 38 Blanch Leslie and other Tales 0 38	Manson's Primer, 2 cents, or \$1 50 cents per groas	in. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant,
	They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE HEART.	o'clock. Descriptive Pamphlets of this great Paint-	Blanch Leslie and other Tales. 0 38 Sick Calls, from the Diary of a Friest. 0 50	Davis' Table Book, 2 cents, or \$1 50 "	that opens and uncloss the passage to the lungs, and
	They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, 418	ing at the Door-price 10 cents. Liberal arrangements will be made for the admis-	The Poor Scholar, by William Carlton, 0 50	Letter, Foolscap, and Note Paper Copy and Cyphering Books, Blank Books, in every	thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by
	arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists		Tubber Derg, and other Tales, Do. 0 50	variety	lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diurctic,
	nd storekeepers in every town and village, in the	ROBERT J. GREENWOOD,	Art Maguire, Do. 0 38	A NEW GREEK GRAMMAR.	which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys
81 71.	nited States, Canadas, West Indies and south Ame-	1 Martin Martin Martin	Valentine M'Clutchy, Do. Halt-	An Elementary Greek Grammar, by Professor O'-	thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impu-
		المتعاد المعاد محمد ومناجع ومستورين والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع	bound, 50 cents; cloth, 0 75	Leary; large 12mo., 75 cents	rity from the blood, which is then thrown out boun-
	ica, at 75 cents per bottle.	SADLIER & CO.'S	HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY .		tifully by the urinary or water passage, and which
	For sale by all Druggists in Montreal.		Butler's Lives of the Saints, 4 vols., with 29 engrav-	ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.	could not have been discharged in any other way
	a a ga a a maga na sha shifteen an an a a maga a mata caran a mata a a mar amar a an an gana ta dasha da a a gana mar	SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW BOOKS.	ings, from \$9 to \$18	New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and	properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the
P	OINT ST. CHARLES,	ROME, ITS RULER AND ITS INSTITUTIONS	Butler's Lives of the Saints, (Cheap Edition,) 4	English Conversation ; with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable Vocabulary, 25 cents	blood ; the coarser particles of impurity which can-
	WELLINGTON STREET WEST.	By John Francis Maguire, M.P. Royal 12mo., 480	vols., \$5	Peyrin's Fables (in French with English notes)	not pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and
	WELLINGTON STREAT WHELT	pages, \$1 25.	De Ligney's Life of Christ and His Apostles; trans- lated from the French, with 13 engravings, by Mrs.	25 cents	conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.
	TO LET,	16th, 17th, 18th Vols. Popular Library.	Sadlier, from \$4 to \$12	Nugent's French and English Dictionary, 64 "	From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indiau
		LIFE AND LABORS OF ST. VINCENT DE	Orsini's Life of the Blessed Virgin, with the History	A Stock of School Books and Stationery in general	Root Pills not only onter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every
1	TWO SUPERIOR RESIDENCES.	PAUL ; A New, Complete, and Careful Biography.	of the Devotion to Her-to which is added Me-	use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can he had on application.	part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system
1		By H. Bedford, Esq.	ditations on the Litany, by Abbe Barthe; trans-	A Liberal Discount made to all who buy in quan-	from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is
2	TWO Neut BRICK COTTAGES, designated as	ALICE SHERWIN; A Historical Tale of The Days of Sir Thomas More. 12mo.	lated by Mrs. Sadher, 4to., with 16 engravings,	titics.	the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently
t.	BERINA" and "ST. GABRIEL COTTAGES,"	LIFE OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES. By Robert	from \$5 to \$12 The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, by the Count	D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,	all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for
	ith a Good Garden attached to each.	Ormsby, M.A.	Montalembert, plain, S1: gilt. S1 50	Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sta.	they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure
	AND	THE RACOOLTA; A Collection of Indulgenced	Life of St. Bernard, by Abbe Ratisbone, \$1;	Montreal, October 1, 1857.	and clear. The reason why people are so distressed when sick
	A few valuable Building Lots on Wellington	Prayers. By Ambrose St. John, of the Oratory.	gilt, \$1 50		and why so many die, is because they do not get n
	freet West.		History of Missions in Japan and Paraguay, by Miss	NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED	medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and
	For Particulars, apply to	COMMERCIAL	Caddell, 63 cents; gilt, 88 cents.		which will open the natural passages for the disease
	FRANCIS MULLINS,		History of the War in La Vendee, by Hill, with 2 maps and 7 engravings, 75 cents ; gilt, \$1 124 cts.	AT	to be cast out ; hence, a large quantity of food and
	March 16. Wellington Street West.	AND	Heroines of Charity, Mrs. Seton and others, 50 cents;	SADLIERS' CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE.	other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intes-
		MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.	gilt, 975 cents.	CHRISTIANITY in CHINA, TARTARY, and THI-	tines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation,
	JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS		Pictures of Christian Heroism, by Dr. Manning, 50	BET. By M. L'Abbe Huc; 2 Vols., 12mo., Cloth,	constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the
	By the Subscribers,	BONAVENTURE BUILDING,	cents; gilt, 75 cents.	C1. Half Mon C2 50	corrupted matter through every vein and artery,
		(CORNER BONAVENTUBE STREET)	The Life of St. Frances of Rome, by Lady Fuller-	THE COMPLETE WORKS and LIFE of GERALD	until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr
SI	BVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS ME-		ton, 50 cents; gilt, 75 cents. Lives of the Early Martyrs, by Mrs. Hope, 75 cents;	GRIFFIN. To be completed in 10 Vols Four	Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory up-
10	ALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-	Entrance Facing Hay Market;	gilt, S1 13	Volumes Now Ready, containing the following Tales: -	on victory, by restoring millions of the sick to bloom-
1	URES, &c., &c.	PRINCIPAL, MR. M. C. HEALY,	Popular Modern History, by Mathew Bridges, \$1;	Vol. 1. The Collegians. A Tale of Garryowen.	ing health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and
•	BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c.	(Late Head Master Aylmer Academy.)	gilt, \$1 50	" 2. Card Drawing. A Tale of Clare.	anguish, and whose fceble frames, have been scorch-
	15.00 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals,		Popular Ancient History, by Do., do., 75 cts.;	The Half Sir. "Munster.	ed by the burning elements of raging fever, and who
	Day, Cash, and Letter Books.	THE COURSE of INSTRUCTION embraces all the	gilt, \$1 12} Lives of the Fathers of the Desert, by Bishop Chal-	Suil Dhuy, " Tipperary,	have been brought, as it were, within a step of the
	500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper.	various departments of a sound English Education	loner, 75 cents; gilt, \$1 12	S. THE METHIC IL THICKION , AND I HE	silont grave, now stand ready to testify that they
	50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils.	-READING, WRITING, ENGLISH GRAMMAR,	Life of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kil-	cy's Ambition. " 4. Holland Tide, The Aylmers of Bally-Aylmer,	would have been numbered with the dead, had it not
	100 Do Slate Pencils.	GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. the Natural Sciences, Natural Philosophy, &c.	dare, 38 centa,	The Hand and Word, and Barber of Ban-	been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been
	5 Cases of Hard Wood Slates. 0,000 Religious and Fanby Prints.	Pure and Mixed Mathematics, Geometry, Plain and	Walsh's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, with 13	try.	taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised
	280 Gross Steel Pens.	Spherical Trigonometry, Algebra, Mensuration, Conic	plates, \$3 00	1 . Taues of the surf toom of taund K Oldis-	in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do
	We have also, on hand, a good assortment of	Sections, Globes, &c.	Macgeoghegan's History of Ireland, vo., \$2 25 to \$5 Barrington's Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, \$1 00	mund the Story-Teller at Fault, the Knight	they give immediate ease and strength, and take
P	ocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen	I upits destruct not me decontraction thirty of our	O'Connor's Military History of the Irish Bri-	without Reproach, &c. &c.	away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once
	laldana ka ka	mercial Business, will find the Course pursued here specially adapted for their callings.	gade, \$1 00	lish Insurrection.	go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by
	TO A J. SADLIER & CO.,	Hours of attendance from NINE till ONE, and	Audin's Life of Henry the VIII., \$2 00	" 7. The Poetical Works and Tragedy of Gyasimus	these who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse
-	Cor. Notre Dame & St. Francis Navier Sts., Montreal.	from TWO till FOUR.	Bossuet's History of the Variations of the Protestant	1 " 8. Invasion, A Tale of the Conquest.	and purify, that disease-that deadly enemy-will
3	opt. 16. Alontreal.	Terms will be made known on application to the	Churches, 2 vols., \$1 50 Reeve's History of the Bible, with 230 cuts, 50 cts.	" 9. Life of Gerald Griffin. By his Brother.	take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will
•		Principal at the School Room.	Pastonni's History of the Church, 75 cts.	" 10. Tales of Five Senses, and Nights at Sea.	again return, and the prospect of a long and happy
		Private Lessons given in any of the above studies.	Cobbett's History of the Reformation, 2 vols. in	Each Volume contains between four and five hun- dred pages, handsomely bound in Cloth, price only	life will cherish and brighten your days. CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B.
		Montreal, March 11, 1858.	one, 75 cts.	5s. each	Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE
	to TAM BRAD IT HARDER	and a second	Challoner's Short History of the Protestant Reli-	NOTIORS OF THE PRESS.	& Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White
	ROBERT PATTON,	CHEAP READING.	gion, 19 cts.	"Griffins Works They are interspersed with	& Co. All others are spurious.
			BALMES' GREAT WORK ON PHILOSOPHY.	scenes of the deepest pathos, and the most genuine	A. J. WHITE, & CO., Sole Proprietors,
•	229 Notre Dame Street,	UPWARDS of FIFTEEN HUNDRED VOLUMES	Fundamental Philosophy, by the Rev. James Balmes.	bumor-at one moment we are convulsed with laugh-	50 Leonard Street, New York.
B	EGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Cus-	on Religion. History, Biography, Voyages, Travels,	Translated from the Spanish, by H. F. Brownson;	ter, at the next affected to tears We heartily re-	Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all deal-
10	more and the Public in general, for the very nortal pa-	Tales and Novels, by standard authors, to which	with an Introduction and Notes, by O. A. Brown-	commend Gerald Griffins Works to the attention of	ers in Medicines.
tri	ores, by strict attention to business, to receive a con-	constant additions will be made, for ONE DOLLAR	son, vols., 8vo., cloth, \$3 50 ; half moracco, \$4 00		Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet
+i.	The set of the FRYNC	yearly; payable in advance. Printed Catalogues may be had for 4d., at FLYNN'S Circulating Library	BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION & CONTROVERSY.	mense popularity."—Sunday Despatch. "We welcome this new and complete edition of	in the land. Parties desiring the agency will ad- dress as above for terms.
	Paint D. (D he vin d'A IA'26' 202 DELL'0300 LUUCLE VA	[] . [] Third	Brownson's Essays and Beviews (in Theology, Poli-	the works of Gerald Griffin now in the course of	Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on
В	one and Shoes solicits an inspection of the same,	Patrick's Church.	tics, and Socialism, \$1 26	publication by the Messrs. Sadlier & Co. We read	receipt of \$1, postage paid.
	buch he will sell at a moderate price.				
			· · · ·		• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

8'	THE TRUE WITNE	S AND CATHOLIC CHRONI	CLE. APRIL' 80, 1858.	
PATTON & BROTHER,	B. DEVLIN,	COLOR ADJUNO	THE GREATEST	
NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,	ADVOCATE,			THE REAL AYER STATES TO AN AND A STATES
	No. 7, Little St. James Street,	and the second se		CHERRY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.	NONTBRAL.			
42 M.Gill Street, and 79 St. Poul Street.		THE REPAIR AND		PECTORAL NA
MONTREAL.	M. DOHERTY,			FOR THE RAPED CURE OF
Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel con-			DISCOVERY	Colds, Coughs, and
stantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates.	No. 59. Little St. James Street. Montreal.		A. DIDUCTURI	Hoarseness.
Montreal, March 6, 1856.				BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1865. Dr. J. C. Avrs: I do not hesitate to say the
	ENGLISH EDUCATION.		> OF THE AGE.	
Will be ready on the 20th of March.			MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in	symptoms of a Cold is some Common Domitant
(NEW AND REVISED EDITION,)	MR. KEEGAN begs to inform the citizens of Montroal that he has OPENED an EVENING SCHOOL (un-		one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that	the constant into in my practice and my family
THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY,	der the Patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'BRIEN) in the Male	MONTREAL	EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.	superior virtues for the shown it to possess complaints. KBEN KNIGHT, M. D.
by the Count de Montalembert. The Life, trans-	School-house at ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFIN-	EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.	From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple.	A D MODELLEY THE ATT AN AN
lated by Mary Hacket, and the Introduction, by Mrs. Sadlier. 12 mo., of 427 pages, with a fine	TOWN, for young men and Mechanics; where they will receive instruction in any of the various branches	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	He has tried it in over eleven hundred seems and	is and believe inyself and in my tamily ever since you invent
steel engraving. Cloth, 5s; cloth gilt, 7s 6d.	of English Education, for five nights each week.	CONDUCTED HY	I never failed except in two cases (both thundon but	With a bad cold I should sconer pay twenty-five dollars for bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."
The first edition of Three Thousand having all	Hours of attendance-from 7 to 91 o'clock, P.M.	DR. HOWARD,	mor.) He has now in his possession over two hun- dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles	Crapp. Whooping Conch. T. Conce
ean sold and there being many calls for the work.	Terms very moderate. Apply to ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher.	Oculist and Aurist to St. Patrick's Hospital,	of Doston.	CEPRIMORTETA Mana Bab mana
ion has been read over with the French copy and	St. Anne's Male School, Griffintown.	AND TO THE	Two bottles are warranted to oure a nursing sore	best ramedy we possess for the cure of Whoming Chuck in t
arefully corrected.		MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION.	Mouth. One to three bottles will curs the worst kind of	such appreciate your skill, and commend
Of the merits of the work, we can safely say, that o bisgraphy ever issued from the American Press	GROCERIES, &c., &c.		pumples on the face.	people. HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.
no le it-it's as interesting as a romance.		THIS fine Hospital is for the reception of DR: HOW- ARD'S PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has	Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-	AMOS LEF, Esq., MONTREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856:
The Press have been unanimous in praise of the	SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, Spices,	been spared to make it in every way suited to accom-	ker in the mouth and stomach.	took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Paore by the advice of our clerkyman. The first does relieved
st edition. We give extracts from a few of them : "The book is one of the most interesting, instruc-	Candid Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Bottled Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Gingerdo, Ras-	modate them. A careful and experienced Matroness, Nurses and	Three to five bottles are warranted to sure the	by the survice of our clergyman. The first does relieved a screness in my throst and lungs; less than one half the bot made me completely well. Your modicines are the chespest well as the best we can buy, and we steem you, Doctor, a your remedies, as the poor man's friend."
ve and edifying that have been produced in our	berry Vinegar, and all other articles of the Best Qua-	Servants have been engaged; new and appropriate	One to two bottles are measured by	well as the best we can buy, and we steem you, Doctor, a
mos, and every Catholic will read it with devout	litr, and at the Lowest Prices.	Furniture and Hospital Comforts have been procured :	mor in the eves.	Authma or Phthicic and m
ankfulness to the Almighty God, that he has been eased to raise up, in this faithless age, z layman	JOHN PHELAN, Dalhousie Square.	and all the modern improvements requisite for a sani- tary establishment have been introduced. HOT and	$1 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow $	Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis, WEST MINGERSTER, PL, Feb. 4, 1856
he can write so edifying a work. It is marked by	Montreal, January 21, 1857.	COLD BATHS, &c., &c.	ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt	in this section. It has relieved asymptotic from a marvellons ou
re learning, fine artistic skill, and correct taste;		The Hospital being situated in the same building with DR. HOWARD'S Office and the Montreal Eye	and running ulcers.	of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored un
id breathes the firmest faith and the most tender ety. His work is as refreshing as springs of water	DANIEL M'ENTYRE'S	and Ear Institution, secures to Patients the advan-	I VAG DULUC WILL CUTE SCALV PITUMINON OF the shine	of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored una an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Aferehand
a sandy desert. Let every one who can read	CLOTHING & OUTFITTING	tages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy, at the same time, the comforts of a private residence;	Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.	A A DAMER'S M D Armony Money of T
urchase and read this beautiful Life of one of the ost lovely and most favored Saints that have ever		an arrangement which can only be effected in a Pri-	Two or three bottles are warranted to sume the	Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have for nothing equal to your CHEREY PERCENT for giving case and life to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."
een vouchsafed to hallow our earthly pilgrimage."	ESTABLISHMENT,	vate Hospital.	most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt	We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convinci
Brownson's Review.	No. 44, M'GILL STREET,	For Terms, apply to DR. HOWARD,	rheum.	proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects an
"The whole introduction shows the hand of a master, and it loses nothing in Mrs. Sudder's racy		At the Hospital in Juror Street, between Bleury and	Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of	trial. Consumption.
d clogent English. It enhances the merit of the		George Streets. Montreal, Oct. 13, 1857.	Scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USEAdult, one table spoonful	Probably no one remedy has over been known which cured
ork, which, in the Dublin edition, was published	THE SUBSCRIBER has just OPENED the above Establishment with a varied and extensive assort-		per day. Unildren over cight years a dessert encon-	many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human
nnot sweak too highly. The exquisite character of	ment of	FOREIGN BOOKS.	ful; children from five to eight years tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions,	can reach : but even to those the UNFRUY PROTORAL affords lief and comfort.
he dear St. Elizabeth,' (as the good Germans have	READY-MADE CLOTHING	FOREIGN BOOKS.	take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day	ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856 DOUTON AVER, LOWELL: I feel it a daty and a pleasure to
all times styled her), is brought out with a clear- iss, a tenderness, and a vigor, which bring tears		JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, several cases	Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases	form you what your USEREY PROTOCAL has done for my
on the heart. We do not think there is any book	OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION,	of Books from London and Dublin :	of Scrofula.	She had been five months laboring under the dangerous syn toms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure go
the kind in English, at all to be compared to this		Mores Catholici; or, Ages of Faith, 3 vols, Cardinal Wiseman's Essays, 3 vols., 7 00		her much relief. She was steadily fulling, until Dr. Strong, this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a
ife of Saint Elizabeth."—American Celt. "We might say much in praise of the narrative	Styles, Suitable for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS,	Cardinal Wiseman on Science and Revealed	MEDICAL DISCOVERY.	for the has recovered from that day. She is not ret on the
d Life of St. Elizabeth, attending which, from the	which he is now prepared to dispose of on MODERATE	Religion, 2 vols., 2 50 Faith of Oatholics, 3 vols., 8vo., 6 00	For Inflamation and Humor of the Ever this given	she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls hereoff w Yours, with gratitude and regard.
ginning to the end, is a charm which cannot fail attract and secure the attention of the reader, did	TERMS to Cash Purchasers.	Moehler's Symbolism, 2 vols., 2 25	immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.	ORLANDO SHELET. OF SHELEVVILLE
t the well known abilities of this distinguished	He has also to OFFER for SALE (and to which he would respectfully invite attention) a large and su-	The Pope.By De Maistre,1 25Audin's Life of Luther, 1 vol.,2 00	For Scald Head, you will cut the heir off the effected	Obsumptives, do not deepair till you have trued AvEN's Chim PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in
that render it unnecessary We cheerfully re-	perior assortment of	" - " Henry VIII 2 00	part, apply the Untment freely, and you will see the	world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of virtues Thdukishic Ladger.
mmend the work to our readers."-Pittsburg Ca-	SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,	Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent. 2 25	improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-	tirtum - I manispriz Leager.
This magnificent work of the great French Tri-	CONSISTING OP	Life of St. Teresa. Ry Herself, 1 25 Letters of St. Teresa, 1 50	cnt.	Ayer's Cathartic Pills.
ne of true liberty, has at last been translated into glish. The name of its Author is a sufficient gua-	BLACK, BLUE, AND BROWN BROAD CLOTHS,	Captain Rock in Rome, 1 00	For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in	-
ntee for the value of the work. Montalembert is	DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, WEST of ENG-	Geraldine; a Tale of Conscience; and Rome and the Abbey, 1 75	to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-	This sciences of Chemistry and Medician hows been in the their utmost to produce this beet, most perfect purgat
of the lights of the age-a man who combines	LAND, SCOTCH, AND YORKSHIRE TWEEDS; BEAVER & PILOT OVER	Archer's Sermon's 2 vols., 1 25	ventor.	which is known to man. Innumerable process are shown th
e power of intellect, with unswerving devotion to cause of liberty and the Church. Let every one	COATINGS, & FANCY VESTINGS,	Angleton's ¹⁴ 2.00	For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-	these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinery modicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the extent of all more than the set of all the set of a
o desires to study the spirit of the Middle Ages,	Of Various Patterns.	M'Oartr's " 225	face; in a short time are full of vellow matter, some	of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful cure. Their powerrating properties stimulato the vital activity
d this book."—Catholic Telegraph.		Masaillon's " 2 00	are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply	or an man. They are said and pleasant to take, but powerful cure. Their powerfailing properties stimulato the vital activit of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify blood, and exped discesse. They purge out the foul humors we broad and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered eras into their naireal soften and immers have the soon
D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.	GLOVES, NECK TIES, MUFFLERS, HANDKER-	Gaban's '2 25 Liguori's "2 00		
Cor. Note Dane and St. Planets Raver Sis.	CHIRFS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.	Peach's 2 50	than is generally supposed : the skin turns paralo	Firength to the whole system. Not only do they care the eve day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dang ous diseases that have baffied the best of human skill. Wi
MOUNT HOPE	D. ME in inviting the Patronage of the Public,	Bourdalou's '	covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment,	ous diseases that have balled the best of human skill. Wh
	feels confident of being able to give undoubted setis-	Appleton's Analysis; or Familiar Explana-	the itching and scales will disappear in a few days	they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in- minished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employ for childran. Being sugar-could, they are pleasant to tak and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of has Curse have been made which surpass billef were they not a distribute the wear of such as a surplus descents.
	nstronage. Having engaged the services of one of	tions of the Gospels, 2 00	but you must keep on with the Ointment until the	and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of has
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF	the Foremost CUTTERS in the Province,	Religious Monitor: or, Instructions and Me-	skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flosh, and gives	
LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART.	MR. P. O'BRIEN,	- ditations, Preparatory to the Reception	immediate relief in every skin disease fiesh is heir to.	forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many sminest clergyman a physicians have leat their names to certify to the public the inbility of my remedies, while others have sent me the set ance of their conviction that my Proparations contribute
LONDON, C. W.	(For several years in the employ of P. ROMATHE, Esq.,)	and Professions of the Sacred Spouses of Jesus Christ, 2 vola., 8vo., (Just published) 3 00	Price, 2s 6d per Box.	liability of my remedies, while others have sent me the ass
IS Institution, situated in a beaithy and agrees-	TO SUPERINTEND AND MANAGE	St. Lignori on the Council of Trent. 1 25	ren Street, Roxbury Mass.	mensely to the relief of my stilleted, suffering follow-men.
location and second by the natronage of His i	The CUTTING DEPARTMENT, employing the very	St. Liguori's Victories of the Martys, 0 50	For Sale by every Druggist in the United States	mensely to the relief of my affilied, suffering follow-man. The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratismy Age ican Almanac, containing directions for their use, and con-
rdship the Hishop of London, will be opened on f	BEST WORKMEN, and intending to conduct his bu- ness in every other respect on the most EconomICAL	Life of St. Dominic, 0 63 Interior of Jesus and Mary, 2 vols. 1 25	and British Provinces.	cates of their curve of the following complaints:
first Monday of September, 1957.	ness in every other respect on the most scondical	Gother on the Apisuce, 1 20	Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of	Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rheumatism, Bropsy, Ha- burn, Hendache arising from a foul Stomach, Names, Indig tion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefor
a combine every advantage that can be derived t	chasers, such as cannot be exceeded, neven equation,	Lanagan on the Eucharist, 0 30 Peach's Reflections, 1 25	the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-	Flatniency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneone I
m an intelligent and conscientious instruction in	by any other Establishment in the City, so lar as re-	Stone's Retreat, 0 50	ton :	eases which require an ersonant Medicine, Scrofula or Kim Bril. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the
various branches of learning becoming their sex. cility will be offered for the acquisition of those	gards QUALITY OF MATERIAL,	Nun Sanctified; or, Sponse of Okrist, 2 00	ST. VINCENT'S ABYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you	tem, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed it could reach, such as Doniness, Partial Blindness, Neuraigia
Valley and by Children and the state	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Life of St. Francis Assissim, Patriarch of the	Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you	Nervous Irritability, Decaugements of the Liver and Kidne

•

Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those	QUALITY OF MATERIAL,	Life of St. Francis Assissim, Patriarch of the	BOSTOD, MAY 26, 1856.	could reach, such as Deniness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgis and
Genamental Arts and Sciences, which are con-	CHEAPNESS AND WORKMANSHIP.	Friar's Minors, 0 63	Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you	Nervous Irritability, Dorangements of the Liver and Ridmeys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arking from a low state of
sidered requisite in a finished education; while pro-		Sinner's Complaint to God, 0 50	I my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asy-	the body of obstraction of its functions.
priety of Deportment, Persoual Neatness, and the	He has also made such arrangements, that Gar-	Lucy Lambert, 0 31	lum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors	Do not be just off by unprincipled desiers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for ATRE'S FILLS, and take noti-
principles of Morality will form subjects of particular	ments of all descriptions can be MADE to MEASURE on the SHORTEST NOTICE; while, as to FIT,	Grandfather's Story Book, 0 31	so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-	ing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its
assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness,	STYLE, and WORKMANSHIP, no effort shell be	Huck's Travels in Tartary, &c., illustrated, 1 50	glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the	ing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best sid there is for them, and they should have it.
they will be treated with maternal solicitude.	spared to have them made up in a menner that can-	Morning Star, 0 31 Virgin Mother, 0 63	pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by	
The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will	nat be surpassed elsewhere.	St. Francis De Sales on the Love of God. 2 00	the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dis-	Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
every that attention which its importance demands.	F Call, and Examine for Yourselves.	Hornihold on the CommandmentsSacraments 1 00	covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by	Practical and Analytical Cher'st, Lowell, Mass.
as the primary end of all true Education, and hence	Montreal, April 23, 1857.	Practical Meditations, 1 00	scrofula and other humors.	PRICE, 25 Ors. 128 Box. Pive Month For Mi.
will form the basis of every class and department.	producting apprentice of a contraction of the second s	Faber's Poems, 2 80	ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.	SOUN BY
Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle	BOMMONAT ONDAX DVP WORKS	The Oratorian Lives of the Saints, 39 vols.,		All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.
to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Insti-	MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS	per vol., 1 25 Challoner's Meditations, 1 vol., 1 00		
	JOHN M'CLOSKY.	"Memoirs of Missionary Priests, 2 vols., 0 75		WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.
tute. TERNS PER ANNUM.		Life of St. Ligaori. By the Oratorians, 5 vols, 6 25		
Board and Tustion, including the Fronch	Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourre.	Lacordaire's Conferences. Translated, 5 00		[Established in 1826.]
per quarter, in advance,	38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de	Lingard's England. 10 vols. Last Edition, re-	THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are	BELLS. The Sabscribers have constantly for sale BELLS. an assortment of Church. Factory, Stam-
Dav Scholars	Mars, and a little off Graig Street,	vised by the Author before his death. Half	all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith,	BRLLS. an assortment of Church, Factory, Staam- BELLS. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-
1	BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Mon-	calf, 20_00 Bourdaloue's Spiritual Retreat, 1 00	and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this	BELLS. House and other Bells, mounted in the most
	treal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal	Pocket Bible, in various styles of Binding, from	city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired	BELLS. approved and durable manner. For full
Washing, (for Boarders, when done in the	manner in which he has been patronized for the last	\$1 00 to 3 00	and elevated position, it enjoys all the bencht of the	BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-
(Institute,) i	12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same.	Butler's Discourses, 2 vols., 2 50	country air.	BELLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space
Discriptional Roos (madiainas charged al	He wishes to inform his customers that he has made	Archbishop M'Hale's Rvidences, 2 00		BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address
Apothecaries' rates,)	extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet	"Letters, 2 00 Name Obvision Library 4 rols 0 00	are at all hours under their care, as well during hours	
the second former Lengers	the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his	Young Christian Library, 4 vols., 2 00 Newman on the Turks, I 25	of play as in time of class.	A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N.Y.
each	place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American	The Church of the Fathers. By Newman, 1 25	The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of An-	West Huy, M. A
Instrumental Music,	Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engage-	A Series of Practical Meditations, 0 50	gust and ends on the last Thursday of June.	
Use of Instrument,	ments with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets,	Annals of the Four Masters. Edited J. O'Do-	TERMS:	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S
Drawing and Painting, 10 00	Crapes, Woollens, &c. as also, Scouring all kinds	novan, L. L. D. 7 vols. Royal 4to., 60 00		
Needle Work Taught Free of Charge.	of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Cur-	O'Connell's Memoirs of Ireland, Native and Suxon. 088	Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in ad-	MARBLE FACTORY,
	tains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered.	Sheil's Sketches of the Irish Bar. 2 vols., 2 50		BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TEB-
GENERAL REGULATIONS.	Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the	O'Connell's Speeches. 2 vols., 2 00		RACE.)
The Annual Vacation will commence the second	best style. All kinds of Staius, such as Tar' Paint,	Burk's " 1 25	Those who remain at the College during	
week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the	Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully	Ourran's " 1 25	and internet in the set of the board of the set of the	
first Monday of September.	extracted. CPN.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the	Grattan's 1 25		
There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils remaining during the Vacation.	owner twelve months, and no longer.	Shiel's " 1 25 Plunket's " 1 25		
Besides the "Uniform Dregs," which will be black,	Montreal, June 21, 1853.	Carleton's Tales and Stories. New Series. Dub-	Music, per annum,	
each Pupil should be provided with six regular		lin Edition. 1 vol., 200	Books, Stationery, Cloths, if ordered, and in case	
changes of Linen, Six Table Napkins, two pairs of	The Yatan Star Thursdown of Indian Tanda	The Life of Thomas Moore, with Selections from	of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form	
Blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane,	To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.	his Poetry. 12mo., 0 75	extra charges.	
&c., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon	PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, show-	The Life of Robert Emmet. By Dr. Madden, I 00 Revelations of Ireland, 1 00	No uniform is required. Students should bring	
and Goblet, Kuife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing	ing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c.,	Revelations of Ireland, 1 00 Military History of the Irish Nation, comprising	with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stock-	
Box, Combs, Brushes, &c. Parents residing at a distance will deposit suffi-	have been published by the undersigned, with the autho-	a Memoir of the Irish Brigade in the Service	ings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes,	
cient funds to meet any unforescen exigency. Pupils	rity of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE in	of France. By Matthew O'Connor, Esq., 1 50	brushes, &c., Rzv. P.REILLY, President.	
will be received at any time of the year.	The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best	Catholic Guardian, 1 50		
For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His	style of Lithography, containing three Townships in	Confederation of Kilkenny, 0 38		
Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Su-	l each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shutings	Barry's Songs of Ireland, 0 38		and the second sec
perior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.	each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map. Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of	Davis's Poems, 0 38 Ballad Poetry of Ireland, 0 38		anar's and a second
	copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount.	M'Carthy's Irish Ballad's. 0 38	MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the citisens of Mon- treal, that his AFTERNOON OLASSES are now open	
FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY	will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.	Irish Writers By T. D. M'Gee, 0 38	for the reception of Medical, Law, and Commercial	
OFFICE, AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME,	Address, DENNIS & BOULTON,	Art M'Hurrough, "0 38	Students. A special hour is set sport for the in-	
-	Surveyors & Agene.	Confiscation of Ulster, 0 38	struction of young gentlemen desirous of entering	WM. OUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and
No. 40 Alexander Street,	Toronto, August 6, 1866.	Geraldines, 0 38 Hagh O'Neill, 0 38	the Army	all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
NEAR ST. PATRIOK'S CHURCH.		Davis's Essays, 0 38		and GRAVE STONES; OHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE
	PATRICK DOYLE,	Curran and Grattan, 0 38	cal, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. A.	and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAP-
J. FLYNN has the pleasure to inform his old Sub-		Bleeding Ephigenia. By Dr. French, 0 38	is permitted to refer to Rev. Canon Leach, McGill	TISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Oitisens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-
scribers and the Public, that he has RK-OPENED his CIRCULATING LIBRARY in which will be	BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"	Unkind Deserter, 0 38	College; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces; Col. Pritchard; Captain Galway; the Rev. the	mentioned articles they may want will be furnished.
found a choice collection from the best authors of		Paddy Go-Easy, 0 38	Clergy, St. Patrick's Ohurch; the Hon. John Molson;	them of the best material and of the best workman-
Works on History, Voyages, and Travels, Religion,	"THE METROPOLITAN,"	Casket of Pearls, 0 38 Rody the Rover, 0 38	Dr. Hingston, and Rector Howe, High School.	ship, and on terms that will admit of no competition,
Biographical Notices, Tales and Novels, to which he	TOBONTO,	*,* We have the Library of Ireland complete in 11	Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the	N.BW.C. manufactures the Montreal stons, #
will be constantly adding new works (particulary	WILL furnish Subscribers with those two volnable Pa-	vols, gilt, 75 cents per vol.	Class room, No. 95, St. Lawrence Street.	any person prefers them.
Gerald Griffin's), for which he hopes to merit a share	riodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance.	D. & J. SADLIER & Co.	N. BMr. A.'s NIGHT SOHOOL will be re-opened	A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE
of public patronsgo.	P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS.	Ocraer of Notre Dame and St. Francis	Fust week in September next.	just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufac- tarer, Bleury Street, noar Banovor Terrace.
June 25.	Toronto, Murch 26, 1854.	Xavier Streets	August 13.	ANTAL MICHIN MICH MANY TUMMALOR TATURAN
		· •		н. Н
			•	