## 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)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

Who, in fact, could ever believe that the aggre-

gate of the very slight nervous tremblings, or

gentle purpose exerted by several hands (or even

of as many as you will), would be sufficient to produce those very rapid rotations, those run-

nings, those dartings, those fearful throwing

themselves about, that raising themselves up, that

#### REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE UNJUST TREATMENT OF CATHOLIC SOLDIERS IN INDIA: ATTEMTED PROSELY-TISM OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Let the Catholic inquirer cast his eyes into any part of the British empire at the present time; let him examine each department of the public service: and let him observe the secret workings of Protestant private society, and he cannot fail to see a scheme of proselytism universally spread over the entire domain of England's political and social framework. A wellconceived plan, and perfectly organized, has been adopted within the last half century to corrupt and Protestantize the Catholic generation thro' the agency of a vicious system of educatiou: and in order to execute this plan, the entire power of the State has been called into zealous activity: and a peremptory demand for simultaneous cooperation has been made for labor, for money, for help, in every department subject to the Crown. Millions ot pounds sterling, the highest names, the loftiest station, the most brilliant learning, the most powerful influence, the most grinding pressure, have been summoned as auxiliaries in this anti-Catholic warfare: and seduction, and intimidation, and bribes, and threats have been mustered and pressed into the service of this education phase of "the Second Reformation." Besides the forces already described, they are aided by false history, by libellous novels, by slanderous literature, by lying sermons, by newspaper misrepresentation, and by Parliamentary calumny. Never before in the history of the last three centuries have mankind witnessed such a mighty engine of religious apostacy put in motion against Catholicity. This attack was made simultaneously throughout the entire British empire: and the defenders of the Catholic Church had to meet the foe from the Mississippi to the Ganges: from the Orkneys to New Zealand: and it is true to say, that after a fierce conflict of nearly half a century, the fearless, invincible children of St. Patrick have, in every instance, aided only by truth and zeal, resisted, and conquered the apostate followers of Luther.

Any one who has studied our system of governmental education in Ireland, could not fail to note the various attempts that have at different times been made through dangerous books, thro' bye-laws, through prejudiced teachers, and thro' local patrons, to introduce a poisonous element into our national schools. The aim and the intent of the framers and the advocates of this system could be clearly seen in several unmistakeable proofs on the points just referred to: and if we at this moment have escaped the danger to which other dependencies of England are painfully subject, the present and the future generations of our country are solely indebted to the theological learning, the indomitable energy, and the Irish Catholicity of the world-wide renowned Dr. M'Hale. During his resistance to the crafty rules, the suspicious liberality, the dubious orthodoxy of the early establishment of the Board of Education, how often has he been condemned by the half-bred theologian; how frequently has his doctrine been declared too bitter for the modern taste of the new gospel: his discipline too rough for the polished progress of the religion of our times: and his official language too stiff, or rather unpleasant, for the pliant and fragrant morality of the Castle. But the whole world has, since those days, formed a correct judgment on this point: and now universally admit, that the Lion of Juda has never in his unrivalled strength protected the fold from a more disastrous catastrophe, than when he stamped the first acts of the National Board of Education as an inroad on our faith, and a departure from the cherished discipline of the ancient Church. Like a steam engine going too fast, tending to run off the rails, and endangering the lives of the passengers, he alone has regulated the temperament, checked the career, and adjusted the movement of a system which might otherwise end in scandal, or civil contention, or both.

I shall now present the reader with extracts from the Madras Examiner, and from a letter · written by Dr. Fennelly, the Bishop of that Presidency: and the public at home and abroad will see at a glance the grinding persecution to which our poor brave Catholic soldiers are exposed from the military Soupers of our Indian armies. The farther from Ireland these poor fellows are situated the heavier is the iron despotism of fanaticism placed on their shoulders : and the weaker they are, being comparatively removed from all remonstrance, the more cruel is the conduct of their relentless enemies in religion. A singular fact connected with this kind of persecution in England is, that the legislature pass laws of un- has thought proper to issue the following division exceptionable liberty, and even kind generosity: while the working of these laws is always frustrated through the malevolence or the bigotry of the inferior local officer whose duty it is to have and with reference thereto, the commanding officer its provisions enforced. Thus fine legislation is desires that all concerned distinctly understand that paraded on parchment before the world, while in ried out.

Paragraph 61. All children above four years of doubtless feel it to be incumbent upon them to warn species of petty tyranny substituted in their stead, age, for whom the Government subsistence allow. their flocks against the pitfalls dug for them in the creased in number and multiplied themselves. theory give? and what answer can it make about their flocks against the pitfalls dug for them in the creased in number and multiplied themselves.

at the caprice or the malice of the underling in office. Hear the Madras Examiner of the 10th of last April :-

"Thanks to the dilatoriness of the Supreme Government, and to Lord Harris's want of confidence in himself, the bigots have still power to trifle with the feelings of our European soldiers, by threatening to enforce the Army School regulations of 1855.

Two years have not sufficed to determine the question, whether Catholic soldiers are to be punished by a fine of Five Shillings a month for each of their children between the ages of four and sixteen years; because practically this is the only question to be determined. The Schools which our Government would force Catholic children to attend, are so managed that no Bishop in India could think for a moment of tolerating them; and that the Bishops have just grounds for condemning these schools, is indi-rectly at least, if not openly, admitted by the Governor General in Council in the resolution of the 28th of February, 1856, but that resolution is defeated in this Presidency by those whose duty it should be to give it effect. It may be very convenient for the President of the Board of Control, from his seat in Parliament, to refer to the very liberal policy of Lord Dalhousie's Government with regard to the Catholics. He may refer to para. 15, of the memorable resolution, which provides for the maintenance of Catholic children in a Catholic Orphanage on a footing hitherto unknown, to wit, on a footing of equality with Protestant children admitted into a Government institution. He may quote para. 21 of the same resolution, which says that 'no distinction is in future to be made between Roman Catholic and Protestant Orphans. He may return to para. 17, and argue from it that 'in future the Roman Catholics will of course share in common with all other classes in the advantages of the system of grants in aid of Schools for general education.' A very cheering picture if it were only true; but, unfortunately for the Catholics, these paragraphs are worth nothing. More than twelve months passed away since other clauses of the resolution have been acted upon, but to this hour nothing has been done by the very efficient and truly zealous Governor of Madras to improve the condition of Catholic Orphans: the in-creased allowance, sanctioned fourteen months ago by the Government of India, has not in any one instance been disbursed, and, although certain paragraphs of the resolution, this one amongst them, were referred to the Director of Public Instruction, no single step has been taken either by that useless officer or by the Government for giving them practical effect."

Again:

"But why take the trouble of referring to old re-ports when we can see from every day occurrences the hostility of Government to Catholics and to Catholic schools? Why trouble ourselves with showing that Government will not give assistance to Caenforced against parents who avail themselves of those schools for the education of their children?— When persecution stalks abroad to compel Catholic children to frequent schools conducted on Church of England principles, presided over by zealous Protestant teachers, who use books containing matter highly offensive to Catholics; and when this persecution is carried on under sanction of an order of Government, why should we be surprised to see the liberal provisions of the Dalhousie resolution treated with the most contemptuous indifference? It is for others to say what has been done in other Presidencies, but we can assure the Liberal members of Parliament that in this Presidency, owing to the apathy or the bigotry of the head of the Government, so far as Catholic orphans and other Catholic children are concerned, the Dalhousie resolution is 'a delusion, a mockery, and a snare.' On the other hand, the army school regulations are a scourge in the hands of every worthless commanding officer who endeavors in his old age, to atone for the sins of his youth, by encouraging proselytism."

Again: "The readers of the Examiner are aware of the sacrifice made by the poor Catholics of Vizagapatam, when the choice was forced upon them by Major West; they almost, without exception, paid the forfeit of two and a half rupees a month for each child, rather than remove their children from the Catholic schools, and this, amounting as it did to £1 a month for those who had four children, was no slight proof of their fidelity to their religion. At the time that Major West issued his order, some six months ago, another appeal was sent in to Government, and referred by the chained Governor to Calcutta, but no relief has yet been obtained! The next case in which an attempt was made to oppress poor Catholic soldiers by depriving their families of their allowance, was in the 1st Madras Fusiliers. Colonel Stevenson, influenced thereto by Captain Raikes, issued his order; a most unnecessary one it was in his case, for, owing to certain liberal arrangements made by the colonel, the children were allowed to avail themselves of, and were actually attending the regimental school; but with the publication of the army school regulations, the securities vanished, and the consequence was that upwards of ninety children's pay was forfeited by the parents rather than allow the faith of the little ones to be tampered with. In this case, the attention of the right honorable instrument of the Bengal Government was called to the great hardship of depriving poor families, for conscience sake, of the means of support, and the right honorable promised to give the matter his serious attention. We have now to record another case in which the persecuting spirit of some of our Madrid officers shows itself. In Bangalore, as at Madras and Vizagapatam, the Catholics have excellent schools : there. too, nuns brought out from Europe to watch over

"'A. D. O., 9th March, 1857. "'The following paragrah of G. O. G., 23rd March, 1853, No. 80, is published for general information,

the instructions therein conveyed will be strictly car-

ance is drawn, are required to attend the school regularly, unless prevented by sickness, failing which the allowance is forfeited.'

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

"Need we say that the Catholic parents in the artillery stationed at Bangalore, have followed the noble example set them by the veterans at Vizagapatam, and by the 1st Madras Fusiliers. The order has been enforced at Bangalore; the children of the artillery have lost the subsistence allowance, but the bigots have failed, for the Catholic schools have not been deserted."

The mere publication of these extracts will raise a cry of horror against the tyranny and the bigotry of England in every civilised country.-What language can describe the heartless treatment of the poor soldier: and where can we find words sufficiently strong to applaud the unflinching fidelity of these poor fellows to the Gospel they learned on the green hills of Ireland .-Let the French army read the English Souperism in India; and let Austria and Naples adopt additional rules to exclude from their shores those cruel wretches who have religion on their lips, but who, in the language of the Continentul journals, are "the diseased scum of an atrocious impiety."

Let us now read some extracts from the letter of Dr. Fennelly, dated the 5th of last Feb .: -

" TO THE REV. P. DOYLE, BELLARY. "My Dear Mr. Doyle-I have found it necessary to make a very painful announcement last Sunday morning to the congregation from the altar. The calamity, with which we were threatened nearly two years ago in the compulsory attendance clauses of the army school regulations, has now burst upon us. On the 7th inst., at Vizagapatam, the poor Catholics of the European Infantry Veteran Company, who have preferred a Catholic education for their children in the excellent Catholic schools upheld (not without considerable expense) at that station for nearly fourteen years, and have refused in obedience to their conscientious convictions to hand over their children wholesale to the irresponsible tuition of trained Church of England masters in the Government Regimental Schools, have been all punished with the forfeiture of the Government subsistence allowance of their children.

"This unholy aggression upon freedom of conscience has not been opened simultaneously upon all quarters of the Indian army, but (like the conques of India in a series of successive wars against petty princes) the weakest are made the object of the first attack. Eternal praise and thanks be to our Great and Good God, who is able to sustain the weak against the strong, the poor Veterans of Vizagana-tam have been faithful to their God and the tradi-tional belief of their fathers. One of them on heartholic schools, when we can point to the penalties enforced against parents who avail themselves of those schools for the education of their children?— What will it profit a man to gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul! And another— Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice sake, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Again:

"Neither the Governor General, nor the Government of India, nor Her Majesty's Government, has any right except jus fortioris (the right of the stronger) to set aside the natural authority of parents over their children, and in the summary usurpation of parental authority insultingly to address the injured and afflicted parents, as the army school regulations address them in effect-'Stand you aside, we shall educate your children for you after a fashion of our own under trained Church of England masters, without any control or interference on your part.' pretended right is nothing better than the pride of might. I protest against such right. I denounce the

"In a conflict like this with an unscrupulous Government, so much intoxicated with the pride of power, and imagining in its overweening vanity that it can control the waves of the ocean and the winds of heaven it was necessary to evoke the strongest power of the Church. I have therefore declared. and I now again declare, for the information of all in virtue of the authority confided to me by God and the Holy See, that whoever shall (after the knowledge of this my declaration shall have reached him through any authentic channel whatsoever) send his children, or any of them, to any regimental school n this vicariate, he shall in that instant sever the last ink that binds him to the Catholic Church, and shall be delivered over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh as effectually as was the incestuous man at Corinth by the Apostle St. Paul. He shall thenceforward be reputed by the faithful as the Heathen and the Publican. No priest nor bishop of the Catholic Church shall have power to absolve him without authority specially obtained for that purpose from the Holy See, save and except in the article of death, when neither God nor the Church refuses mercy to any repenting sinner, who demands it in humility and sincerity. I further declare that if any clergyman shall (which God forbid) presume to absolve such person except under the circumstances al- | in the experiments of the pendulum of Chevreul, ready stated, the absolution shall be null and void to all intents and purposes, as if it were pronounced in mockery by a Hindoo or a Mahometan. If children be sent to a regimental school against the consent of their mother, it shall be the duty of the priest to ascertain the facts of the case, and not involve her in the iniquity of her husband; but if she be found on inquiry to have at any time given countenance or approbation to the unfatherly conduct of her husband, she shall be involved in the same guilt, and remain (like him) deprived of sacraments to the hour of death."

Again:

"While we thus have recourse in our tribulation to God Almighty in the first place, there is no reason why we should neglect any other legitimate and constitutional means in our power to defeat this iniquitous measure, which is nothing less than a noonday robbery committed on the poor Catholic soldier under the name and sanction of school regulations, as unjust as they are oppressive. The widest publicity mst be given to the misdeeds of of the Indian

army school regulations of India, where a monthly tax of five shillings is imposed upon the Catholic soldier for every child God has blessed them with between four and sixteen years of age. Surely the East India Company cannot get recruits in Ireland as heretofore if this tax be once made known there, in connection with the system of unjust promotion of Catholics, so fully exposed in my letter to Government, on the 7th of August last, to which Government is unable to reply to this day. I reckoned up for Government 627 appointments, the best to which a soldier from the ranks of the Honorable Company's army can aspire, with the names of the present incumbents, to within a few days of the date of my letter! and I then showed Government, as I have since shown all India by the publication of my letter, that, of so large a number of staff appointments, not more than 130 were bestowed upon Catholics, though Catholics constitute fully two-fifths, if not one half, of the Indian Army."

"Great evils are unavoidable despite of all our en-deavors. Universal ill-feeling and discontent will prevail throughout the Indian Army. Some Protest-ants will rejoice at our misfortune, whilst others will sympathise with us. Major West acknowledged last year (and half the truth remains yet to be told) that in the course of three and a half years, ninety-nine men left H. M.'s 84th Regiment by free discharge foregoing the benefits of twelve and thirteen years' service, whilst forty-two young soldiers, not entitled to free discharge, actually purchased their redemption from the thraldom of the Regiment out of personal dislike to a Commanding Officer who was a truculent fanatic. The case of the Company's Army will be now far worse than any state of things we ever witnessed before. Men of seventeen and eighteen years' service will be seen demanding their discharge from the Indian Army with no better prospect before them than to end their days in a poorhouse. Votes of censure will be passed upon the India House by various Boards of Poor Law Guardians, and yet Lord Dalhousie, the main cause (it would appear) of all this complication of troubles, draws a pension of five thousand pounds a year from the East India Company. How far the Madras Government may be involved, we cannot say, as it is yet unknown whether or not Major Brett, who commands Vizagapa-tam, has enforced the obnoxious rules without special

The history of Catholic Education in India is an accurate commentary of what the conduct of the underlings of the Government would do in endeavouring to apply to table-turning the me-Ireland if they dared; and the cruelty and in-chanico physiological theory by which he exjustice practised on the poor Catholics in Asia should act as a warning to the Hierarchy and the seeking pendulum, does not hesitate at all people of Ireland to watch with jealous care the to extend the same theory to the speaking and workings of our system at home, and to meet in knocking of tables; and this is his mode of arthe first moment the smallest deviation from the gument: "The faculty says he," at p. 224 of principles which secure our ancient faith, and "making a table knock with one or other of its protect the souls of the present and future gene- feet when once acquired, as also the faith in the rations of Ireland.

D. W. C.

May 28, 1857.

MODERN NECROMANCY.

(Translated from the Civilta Cattolica.)

The mechanical explanation met with better fortune, and this came into the arena under the protection of some of the most celebrated men of science—such as Foucault, Babinet, Chevreul, Orioli, Faraday, and after them many others. Mondes on more than one occasion, the motion is transmitted to the tables by the excessively slight and concordant influence of the hands which are placed upon them and lightly press them. In fact, the prolonged tension of the arm produces a nervous trembling and a series of ineach operator; these vibrations, by means of the contact of the hands, are communicated from one to the other and mutually reinforce one another; and when they arrive at a general agreement the impulses, although excessively slight, acquire, by all taking place at the same time and by the nascent state in which they are, a marvellous power, capable, says he, of producing "very energetic movements." To this reason, which is purely mechanical, add the physiological influence which the imagination, the will, or even the thought of motion only exert in producing motion by communicating to the organs a spontanethose excellent authors) to give an account of the table-movements, even of those which are the most singular and powerful. This explana-

the court of the court of the magnetist of the magnetist of the court of the court

resisting and forcible upsetting of great heavy tables, naturally inert, as well on account of the great mass of their substance as of the steadiness of their equilibrium, with all those other marvellous gymnastic forces, of which the tables have so often given a spectacle? Who will be disposed to believe that a man, by merely pressing his fingers upon a body, can infuse into it such a power of motion as he would hardly be able to do if he were to push it with all the strength of his arms? But, even if all this should be believed, the problem would still be far enough from being solved; for the tables not only turn and move themselves like living bodies, but speak, and answer, and divine, by striking with the feet strokes by design and according to measure, or by signing among the numbers and alphabetical characters which are presented to them those which are suitable to form the answer, or by moving the pencils fixed to their foot, or by making other gestures and actions proper to animated and intelligent beings. Now, how are all these facts explained by any mechanical or mechanico-physiological explanation? M. Babinet, who does not choose to admit any other cause besides that of muscular impulses, gets out of the difficulty in two words, and with marvellous ease. To the question, "Are the indications of the table intelligent?" he does not for a moment hesitate to answer "Yes;" and for this reason, says he, " Because it answers under the intelligent influence of the imposed fingers;" as if he were talking of nothing else than sweeping the finger over the keyboard of a pianoforte. More facetious still is Chevreul, who in his book De la Bagnette Divinatoire, du Pendule Explorateur et des Tables Tournants (Paris, 1854,") plains the phenomena of the divining rod and of intelligence of that table, I conceive how a question addressed to that table, awakens in the person who is acting upon it without his being conscious of it, a thought the consequence of which is the muscular movement capable of making one of the feet of the table strike in conformity with the sense of the answer which appears the most probable to that person." Do you wish, then, to know to set about it in order to make the tables talk and speak? Acquire for yourself, first of all, the faculty of making the table knock with a foot; then have lively faith in the intelligence of the table, and the table under your According to Babinet, who has treated of the lingers will be ready to answer every question; question of table turning in the Revue des Deux | because, then, as soon as ever you have put the question, your thought will form an answer of its own accord. To this thought, then, will naturally follow a muscular movement which will be sufficient to raise the tables and make it strike with its foot, and the strokes of the foot will be just enough to express the answer of the thought sensible vibrations in the muscular system of and to satisfy the demand. You will, perhaps, still ask: "But how and whence is this faculty of making the table strike acquired?" for here is the very knot of the problem. Besides, 'How can I have a firm faith in so monstrous an absurdity as the intelligence of a table; and especially when you tell me that this intelligence has nothing to do at all with the phenomena, but that it is altogether the play of my thought and my muscles? And these muscles of my fingers placed gently upon the table, how can they possibly impress upon it so strong and singular a motion as is that of its raising itself and striking with its foot; and especially so when ous, although an unobserved impulse, as we see the impulse which these muscles receive from the presence of the thought must be so gentle and we shall have quite enough (according to and insensible as to escape the conscience entirely, not to say every command of the will?" But you will in vain expect that M. Chevreul will answer these and not a few other very' diffition might have seemed probable and sufficient cult questions which you might put to him; nor, at the beginning, when it was only a question of indeed, can he do it. And, if he were to give simple rotation of tables or of other light bodies, you an answer, it would still be found to be very that is to say, bodies which did not offer any far from an adequate solution of the phenomena great resistance to motion, either on account of of the tables. In fact, that theory of his as well smallness of size or slightness of form and in- as that of M. Babinet and of others, always. stability of equilibrium; and this motion once supposes that there is contact, nay pressure, howproduced it was easy to preserve and increase ever slight it be, of the hands upon the table and direct it, now in a right line, now in a circle which turns or speaks. Now it is perfectly well or otherwise. This explanation might hold good known that the tables sometimes are moved, rise within certain limits, that is, as long as there did and dance, and speak without their being touched not appear too great a disproportion between the at all, either with the hand or with any instrument. nature or the intensity of the effects produced, but in obedience to a simple signal of the hand and the power of the cause to which they were made at a distance, or even to the voice alone.

company the furning and the speaking of tables? tain of the magnetic virtue; and such is it also tailed a single postance, nowedoes it explain in the second; and, as the magneticer can often those in tishe knockings which are heard in the agency of any visible cause? Where are the concordant motion of the muscles, or the unconscious impulses of the thought, which M. Babinet speaks of It is very true that here allowed the casiest way of getting out of his difficulty, the casiest way of getting out of his difficulty, either by denying off-hands the facts which do not square with his theory, or by attributing them to butes the invisible knockings and rappings in the butes the invisible knockings and rappings in the American phenomena, explaining them by ventriloquism. Hence, as the juggler is able tomake certain acoustic tricks and deceptions, he | the mediums themselves, and especially the writimmediately argues that all the excitement produced in America, by the knockings and rappings is nothing in the world else than a grand attack apon the credulity of the world, practised by seen in magnetic somnambulists. Now, although thousands of ventriloquists, who have all of a sudden become proficients in an art which is always | thought by many persons to be the only and true difficult and confined to a few persons; and who make a variety of feigned sounds by their throats and lungs, and so have given themselves up to deceiving the world, and this so successfully that people have never yet been able to detect the fraud, not even since M. Babinet has put them on the look out, as regards the fact that the ta- still to be born, if even it is to have that good bles turn and lift themselves upon their feet, or fortune. The uncertainty therefore and the disotherwise move themselves without any contact. This, says be, is a fable-an absurdity-an inpossible thing. " We must banish into the realm of fiction all that has been said of actions exercised at a distance, and of movements communicated to the table without contact. This is simply impossible—as impossible as perpetual movement." These are his words. And he brings forward two proofs of this impossibility, which he deems invincible—one of fact and the other of principle. The argument from fact is taken from an experiment of Count d'Ourches and of Faraday, who, in order to see whether the impulse of the hand is necessary to place the table in motion, interposed between it and the fingers of the operafors placed above it a thin layer of tale in powder or some leaves of mica, in order that by preventing the sticking of the fingers to the table they might also prevent the communication of movement.-The table then remained immovcable, from this therefore Babinet infers, it is impossible that any one can move the table without touching it .-But, gently, Mr. Professor! in good logic, all that you can infer is, that here is one case in which the table did not move without contact .-And who says that there may not be many such cases? But they do not at all destroy the fact of there being so many others, no less sure and authentic, in which the tables were moved without contact. The other argument, which is one a priori is not a whit more sound than the preceding. The thing is impossible, says he, because it is in contradiction to the laws of nature, "when there is no example of motion produced without an external force in operation." Very good; but this agent, external or extrinsic to the table moved, is it necessary that it be visible !-Is the world altogether a thing palpable to our duces as many signs of intelligence as are the senses; and does there not exist, perchance, in commands of the intelligent principle in obecreated nature, some invisible agent capable of impressing such motion, which, in such a case, will appear to be in opposition to the ordinary laws of inert nature, but will not really be outside the circle of the laws imposed by the Creator on universal nature? The philosopher who does not know how to carry his view beyond the matter itself, under the influence of that fluid, suffered and sacrificed much to obtain the blessings confines of the material world in which his science moves, will certainly be unable to give any account of wonders of this sort; and when he finds himself pressed by the too evident reality mute it into a personal existence? Since, in of the facts (and facts are stubborn things, says fact, if the brain thinks, it owes this power to the proverb), he will be obliged, in explaining nothing else than to the exquisite elaboration of them, either to fall into ridiculous absurdities, the nervous substance and of the fluid of which or to be sceptical and refuse all faith in it is composed. Now, if this fluid, radiating his own theories, or, at least, confessing his from a brain exuberant with vital spirits (and own ignorance, shut himself up in a silence better still, if many brains conspire together with more humiliating than otherwise; and this is exactly the part which many scientific men have taken in this matter, who found themselves, on table, why will it not be able to communicate to the one hand, unable to give a good reason for it life and thought? All is living in nature; all the undeniable marvels of the tables and of the spirits by means of the principles of physical philosophy alone, and, on the other hand, did not | be awakened out of the tornor of that inert sleen choose to lift themselves above matter into a world which they don't believe in or know any- the highest grade of vitality, all that is required thing about; and so they preferred not troubling themselves about these things, and being entirely silent, as the best course which they could take under the circumstances. As this is the case, we will respect their silence and pass on. As, therefore, the agents and the laws of ordinary physics were found insufficient to explain all the phenomena of modern necromancy, every day getting more remarkable, many persons betook themselves to seeking for their origin and cause in a more recondite sphere, but, however, without departing from the circle of natural causes; and, as the field of the unknown has no boundaries, and gives free scope to all the dreams of fancy, it would be impossible to tell the number | the little more refined materialism of those who of the extraordinary hypotheses and theories which were broached in order to decipher the great enigma. We should be mad were we to bodies. As regards the former, the celebrated follow every one of these scientific shams, which were generally so vain and ephemeral, that like bubbles in water as soon as they rose to the surface they burst, having nothing more solid about them than that little bit of rather scientific jargon which was often unintelligible to the authors themselves, and which saved to cover the empti- trines being altogether wanting in proof, it conness of their substance. However, among such a number, there was one which obtained fame and authority, and has still some credit with many people. This is the magnetic hypothesis, which attributes the wonders of the tables and of the spirits to the same principle to which are ascribed the no less extraordinary phenomena of animal magnetism; and, indeed, no one can deny that all the principles of true philosophy regarding there are very singular likenesses between the two classes of phenomena. As the magnetiser exerts a hidden action upon the person magnet contradicts those very phenomena which it seeks not justified in regarding this state of things as a seed by him, which is powerful and of marvellous to explain. In fact, if the will, and the nervous ated and unjustive accused on various and multiplied efficacy, so does the medium exert an influence Buid emitted from it, were the moving principle grounds, but it could hardly be expected that her

which is the principal and necessary foun- itself, and they would always be (according to acting upon them at a distance and without any contact with organs of motion. Finally, if the magnetisers are often excellent mediums, or wice versa, it often happens, in the same manner, that ing and speaking mediums, offer in the very, act, of their experiments the same nervous paroxysms and the same pathological phenomena which are animal magnetism, considered in genere, is principle of the necromantic phenomena, they are, nevertheless, very far from being agreed upon the manner of applying this principle to them. And no wonder; for the science of zoomagnetisin, as its very champions confess, is still in its infancy; or, rather, it seems to us it has agreement which reigns among the masters of magnetism in explaining the magnetic effects, is much more the case with regard to the necromantic phenomena. We shall, however, here state that which we can collect most explicitly and is most commonly received of the various opinions of the magnetists. The human mind, according to their opinions, by means of the nervous fluid (or vital, biotic, magnetic, zoomagnetic, sympathetic, cerebral fluid, or by whatever other name you please to call it), not only moves and governs its own body, but, by causing that fluid to depart out of itself, and by directing it towards another living body, it is able to exercise upon the nervous system of the latter such an influence and mastery as to produce those term "Animal Magnetism." Now, if the will, and the fluid which serves it as its immediate servant, possess, and are able to exert this magnetic influence, under certain conditions, upon living bodies, why may it not also be able to operate, in some similar manner, upon inert bodies? Sup posing, then, that the will of one or more operators sends out of its own organic body its nervous fluid, and directs it upon a table, and concentrates it there, this table will become, after the invasion of this magnetic power, the most docile instrument of that will-no less so, in fact, than is the hand, or the foot, or any other member of the body which pertains to it; and not only will it be able to turn, to lift itself up, to change its place, and move in a hundred other ways, but it will be enabled also to speak, to answer, write, and give other proofs of intelligence, just as does the hand, which, when moved by the will or by means of the fluid, continually prodience to which it acts. External and inanimate bodies in this way come to partake of human. life; they receive and send on a reverberation of the thought, and take, so to speak, the impression of the spirit which possesses them. Nay, Its sons are brave, loyal, and religious. In the who knows (adds one of these reasoners) that struggle to shake off the yoke of Holland, Belgium does not come really to spiritualise itself? Who shall say that magnetism does not awaken in matter the dormant power of thought, and transconvergent "effluences")-if this fluid, say they, should insinuate itself into the very fibres of a partakes, more or less, of the universal life of the great cosmos; but, in order that brute matter in which it lies, and ascend to thought, which is is, that it be invaded by this most subtle and marvellous magnetic fluid, which is the vehicle and universal minister of life.

Thus do these profound thinkers discourse;and in the producies of the tables they salute the aurora of a new philosophical age, which will reveal to the world the great mystery of life, about which so many minds have hitherto been vainly puzzling themselves. We shall not give ourselves or our readers the trouble of confuting either the gross materialism of these views-according to which a little magnetic fluid is sufficient to set wood thinking (and to think such follies one must really have a wooden head)-or gratuitously arrogate to the will the power of acting, by means of a fluid only, upon external derision which the venerable Nestor of modern through the journals of all Europe, is the best reply which can be made to them. With respect to the latter, besides the fact of their doctradicts, in the first place, all the hitherto known and ascertained laws of physics, and physiology on which account Babinet, among natural philosophers, and Littre among natural physiologists, have the greatest reason for opposing it as false and absurd. In the second place, it contradicts (as we shall have occasion to show further on) the soul, its relations to the body, and the unity and order of the organic life; and, finally, it

the phrase of Gasparin, one of the most strenu-ous delenders of this hypothesis) a faithful echo of the thought which governs them. But if sometimes, through inertia or stupidity (log we must remember they are only tables), they should happen to full in obeying the command; they would never however, be capable of breaking out into acts of positive rebellion, and much less would they, of their own accord, do or say things which are not, and cannot be, in the mind of the enchanter. Now this has happened hundreds of times; and if any one will take the trouble to go over the very few necromantic facts which we have brought forward as examples, he will find more than one of such character. The tubles once set dancing have done such unheard-of and unexpected extravagances, as not only to astound, but to terrify, even all the bystanders, and the mediums too. They have divined alines ut-terly unknown to the latter; they have given answers which had never come into the mind of the mediums, and were entirely opposed to their intentions; and a hundred other facts of a similar nature. Now, how are we to explain all this introduced, not to transfer the administration of charitable funds to the Clercy. No the representation of by the influence of the will and the reverberation of the thought? If there were nothing else, then the facts themselves would be sufficient to give the lie to the magnetic hypothesis and to show its insufficiency: whence it follows that we have to exclude it, considering that, as we said at the beginning of this article, we are not to embrace every hypothesis which is able to explain cortain facts only well or ill; but that hypothesis only which explains them all, is to be admitted as the true and adequate reason of the necromantic phenomena. Nor should we have anything now to say concerning the applications of the magnetic theory to neospiritualism, if it were not that a new doctrine presents itself, which has be fairer or more constitutional than every step taken been recently brought forward by an excellent by the Catholics in this business, and they had the Catholic periodical of Germany, with a view of making the table-turnings and the communications with spirits agree with magnetism. But we are obliged to put off treating upon this subject, and upon what we have still to say respecting modern necromancy, till the next article, as this has already perhaps exceeded the limits marvellous effects which are comprised under the | which a wish not to tire our courteous readers has set to us.

(To be continued.)

### BELGIUM.

(From the Dublin Tablet.)

For the last few weeks the capital of Belgium has witnessed scenes of the most alarming and disgraceful character. The party known there by the general denomination of Liberal, which comprises among its adherents all the infidels, Atheists, Freemasons, and weak subservient Catholics in Belgium, have at length thrown off the mask. They-the friends, forsooth, of freedom and fraternity-have, we sincerely rejoice to say, proclaimed to the world what is the true measure of their boasted love of liberty and their devotion to the theory and practice of repre-sentative institutions. Essentially selfish and deprayed, these men can tolerate no form either of government or of society under which their satunic ambition and boundless rapacity may be controlled or checked. The entire of their appalling history attests the truth of what we say. Descendants of the first French Revolutionists, they inherit to the full the Anti-Christian and anti-social ferocity of their fathers. For a long time this detestable party, animated by an insatiable spirit of aggression, and concealing for a while their hatred of religion and justice, under plausible professions of liberality, contrived to monopolise the Government of Belgium. To what purposes they employed their power is well known. Belgium is pre-eminently a Catholic country. of a free and native Government. That struggle amongst them the realities of representative Government, saw themselves greeted with the admiration and enthusiastic praise of all Europe. Surely they, at least, can neither be charged with servility illiberality, or selfishness? In the first period of their triumph they indulged no parrow views of their own, but generously confided in the dispositions of their fellows-citizens of every creed and every description. But they soon found with what sort of men they had to do, and of what delusions they made themselves the victims, when they ventured to trust or tolerate the pretensions of the grasping minority of so-called Liberals.

Although under their own native Sovereign, and comprising within their ranks the great bulk of the people of Belgium, the Catholic community found itself practically degraded and enclaved. fidels ruled everything. The Church was stript of even the semblance of freedom. The State took upon itself the education of the Catholic youth. Universities and schools of primary education were established by the infidel party; and, of course, the chairs were filled in these establishments by infidel professors, and all this was done, for the most part, with the money of Catholics, and on set purpose to poison the springs of education, corrupt the minds of the youth, and prepare the way for the extirpation of Christianity from the country. And still the Liberals were not satisfied. The Clergy and the Religions Orders were beleved by the poor. In no country have they been more beloved. This influence it was important to weaken first and then destroy. The Clergy were the friends of the poor, and the charity of the Faithful never left the Clergy without means to relieve want and assuage suffering. What were the infidels then to do? What did they do? Some of our readers will be astounded, no doubt, to bear that as early as 1830 the administration of the charity of Oatholics was wrested entirely out of the liands of the Clergy, and transferred to the civil power! Since 1830 the Clergy of every grade and the Religious Orders were forbidden by law to have anything whatsoerer to do with the alms or bequests set apart for the poor. They could neither receive physical science, Humboldt, made of these nor distribute the fruits of charity. And so, by this things, in a letter to M. Johard, and which ran unhallowed and perverted piece of legislation, the Church found itself incapable of discharging a function which has been its glory and its soluce, since the days when the Apostles collected the alms of the Gentile converts for the suffering poor of Jerusalem. Assuredly this was, and is, about one of the worst and most intolerable forms that persecution could have assumed.

The right of distributing charitable funds is, as the law stands at present, vested in two boards appointed by the civil power for that purpose—the Administration Hospitalier and the Burcaux de Bienfaisance. These are purely secular institutions. The religious congregations are rendered incapable of receiving any bequests, while all donations to the poor mus reach them-if they do reach them-through the secular corporations above-mentioned.

Now, will any one pretend that the Catholics were upon the inert matter of the tables. In the first of the tables, they never could, in their motions for her described to the interest of the first of the tables. for her devotion to the interests of the poor. She has case, it is the will, according to the magnetolo- and speakings, do otherwise than obey the will covered Europe with magnificent monuments of her thread.

immortal zeal for the poor. She has dried up more tears, and healed more wounds, and assauged more misery in one year of her existence than all the philosophers and Atheists have ever done in the long course of the world's history. Infidels and Athersts have parodied her sentiments in this regard; calling themselves philantrophists; but neither the infidels of modern or of ancient times have ever found they say that, "from the rising of the sun to the going score men or monagathem who, denying themselves the pleasures and luxuries of the world, have devoted their whole lives to the service of the poor, while the Catholic Church has in every age sent forth mighty armies of both serves to dockdeeds of Father kyan on the great of the Blessed Virger and the very find the very fi while the Catholic Church has in every age sent forth mighty armies of both sexes to do deeds of heroism all their days on the wide field whence the guidand the Most Holy Trinity are additional memories of agonizing humanity for ever uscend to Heat rials of the high intellectual order of the Society of dels are the fors of the humanity are additional memorials of the high intellectual order of the Society of dels are the fors of the humanity are additional memorials. dels are the fees of the human race. They have never done anything for society - never anything for the poor. Their system has been tried in France, and was found wanting. Not only could not the poor be relieved under it, but society itself could not

Who will deny, again we ask, that the Catholics were entitled to consider this law a grievance, an uncharitable law? Had they not, therefore, a right to seek a repeal of this law-a redress of this grievance? Yes, you will say, but by constitutional means. Very well, then, by those means, and by those only, charitable funds to the Clergy. No, the proposition greatly more moderate—it was, that every one wishing to dispose of his property; or a part of it, for charitable purposes, should be free to name such administrators as he pleased, and as he thought most trustworthy, that the property in ques-tion might be devoted to the end desired. Further still, the Bill provided that by a simple decree under the King's hand the Government should have the power of conferring on religious congregations, the rights of citizens, with all the usual privileges of possessing, inheriting, and receiving all legacies and denations given to them.

This measure, which ought to find favor in an as-

sembly of men professing to respect the rights and liberties of their fellow-citizens, was debated for six weeks in the Legislative Chamber. It was at length carried by a majority of 60 to 44. Nothing could satisfation to find that an overwhelming majority of the freely-chosen representatives of the people of Belgium, after the maturest deliberation, affirmed the proposition made, peacefully and legally made, on their behalf. How, on the other hand, have the infidels behaved? You know it is said-and oh! how often - that the spirit of representative institutions is now here more at home than in the breasts of Pro testants and Atheists—in fact, that it is pretty con-genial to every sort of people but Catholics. Well, we are told that all through the discussion of this measure-more especially towards the close, when it was felt that they themselves might not come off victorious-nothing could exceed the disorderly and indecent behavior of the partisans of the minority .-They filled the galleries, interupted the debates, and behaved so badly that the galleries had to be cleared

of them several times. Upon the announcement of their defeat they became desperate. In the spirit of the wildest frenzy they collected together the whole strength of the party, now greatly augmented by copious accessions from among the crushed, disappointed, and maddened revolutionists of France. They collected about the Legislative Chamber, hooting and hissing every member belonging to the majority who presented himself before them. They grossly insulted the Pope's Nuncio, and, scattering themselves through the city, yelling and screaming frantically,

they smashed in the windows of the Bishop's palace,

and those of convents and monasteries.

To such a pitch did the violence of the mob rise that the King thought proper to issue a decree pro-roguing the Chamber—and so the matter rests for the present. Tranquility, we are told by later accounts, begins to be restored. We heartily regret the inconsistency and bad taste of the Protestant journals in this country, who have been singing triumphal hymns over the hellish orgies of these Belgian Atheists. These journalists have shed so many tears and uttered so many despairing grouns over the despotism which they say prevails in most of the Conti-nental states! What deplorable hypocrisy! Here they are now cheering on a mad rabble of bad men rising up in rebellion against the workings of a representative constitution, and that in the only country of Continental Europe enjoying the blessings of

was crowned with success; and the Catholics of such a constitution. Why do they laud the theory, Belgium, accepting a Protestant King, and planting and in the same breadth assail the practice of representative government? Why? Because they are not sincere. They do not love liberty, but they hate Catholicity. They cannot endure that Catholicity should be free; but as long as Protestantism or infidelity enjoys the monopoly of power either at home or in Belgium; as long as legislation goes forward forging letters for the Church of God, they unite in adoring the theory and practice of constitutional government. But the moment that Catholics begin to shake off the yoke of subjection and the badges of inferiority, that moment any violence employed to silence discussion, to destroy freedom, to subvert and frustrate the determinations of the Legislature, is not only tolerable but praiseworthy, and simply

> glorious. But they say that it is fine to see Catholic Belgium thus rising up against Priests, and Jesuits, and Nuns! Do they really believe it? Ah! no. What is really heartbreaking to every bigot amongst them is thisthat they know right well the Priests, and Jesuits, and Nuns have, in this struggle, the heart, and the bone, and the sinew of Belgium at their back. Catholic Belgium rising up against the Clergy! Would to Heaven we had Catholic Ireland to-morrow rising as our generous brothers of Belgium have risen. Catholic Belgium! Why, at the very last election there were returned a powerful unjority of thoroughly

carnest advocates of Catholic rights and Catholic liberties.

What insanity it is to talk of the Catholics of Belgium as these journals talk. It is, after all, a poor and a shallow way of pandering to the credulous bigotry of the Protestants of Great Britain. We say glory to the Catholics of Belginm; they have with them the sympathies of every true-hearted lover of God's Church in Christendom. We don't deny but there are to be found in Belgium, and in the minority voting for the secularisation of charity, many a Catholic of the Whig school-many an Ousley Higgins and a Sadleir-men who hate the Priests or who rob the poor. Such Catholics-wordly men-unscrupulously devoted to the supremacy of the civil power. and indifferent about the interests of the Church-are to be found in every country. We ought to pray for them-to tolerate them-but never ought we to trust them. No doubt these Belgian Whig Catholics have leagued themselves in stirring up and exciting the violence which has shaken the public tranquility in Brussels and elsewhere for the last three weeks. They like violence when employed on their side and in their interest. They would never say a word against the Clergy as long as the Clergy consented to act for them—to be their tools; but they abhor the conduct of the Clergy when they stand up for the Church or

The poor know their friends, and in Belgium the poor are devoted to the Clergy. It is impossible but God will bless this noble struggle of the Church in behalf of the poor.

A young man, confined in a prison in France, has constructed a watch of straw. This little masterpiece is two-and-a-half inches in diameter, about half-an-inch thick, and will go for three hours without winding-up. The dial plate is of paper, and a pretty straw chain is attached to the whole. The instruments and materials the prisoner had at his command were two needles, a pin, a little straw, and

## TRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Mission of the Jesuit Fathers in NAVAN Missionary inbours of these holy men commenced on the 10th and ended on the 31 May. (Tils unnaccessary to and curse attendant on public-houses will remain till death on the minds of many :- Cor. of the Tablet.

During the last week of May the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to nearly two thousand persons, of both sexes, in the parishes of Dungarran and Abbeyside.

THE NEW CHURCH AT ST. JOHNSTON CO. DONEGAL,-The Builder of Saturday, May 9th, contains the following architectural description of the new Catholic Church, at present in course of erection at St. Johnston, by the Rev. Mr. Stephens, together with an excellently executed wood cut of the design. The entire length will be 100 feet 5 inches, and the brendth across transepts 56 feet 5 inches. There will be a bell gable over the chancel arch, and the height to the summit will exceed 70 feet. The light will be principally through traceried windows at the extremities of the cross, and the roof will of course be open. Over the chancel arch will be a representation of the "Agnus Dei," the ground work being or-namented with a scroll pattern. The principal altar will be supported by eight marble columns. The side altars will be supported on brackets, backed by three arched and gabletted compartments. Above the centre one on the south side will stand an image of the Virgin, and on the North side a figure of St. Bathin, the patron saint. The fout will be placed at the west end of the church, and will be constructed of native marble and freestone. - Derry Journal.

RELIGIOUS Entrices in THE South,-We believe there is at present scarcely a town throughout the length and breadth of this great county that cannot boast of its handsome church, its ample and well built convent, and its extensive schools for the educution of the children of the poor. The last few years have probably witnessed the development of those institutions in a greater degree than can be found in any similar period for centuries past; but this gratifying fact is, no doubt, owing to the improved circumstances of the people, for of the zeal of the Clergy or the willing and cheerful support of the people in the promotion of works of religion and charity at all times, no doubt can be entertained. Owing to causes which history makes it unnecessary to refer to, Skibbereen has, up to the present time, been without any institution of a conventual character; but we are rejoiced to learn that the esteemed and venerated Bishop has already laid the foundation of a series of conventual and Ecclesiactical buildings, and that already they have made considerable progress towards completion. Those buildings promise to be of a more extensive character, and are intended to fulfil a greater variety of Ecclesiastical purposes than many similar buildings throughout the county. As you approach the town of Skibbereen by the Cork road, and immediately before entering it, a lofty coninence rises to the left, overlanging the river, and on this elevation the buildings are at present making rapid progress. The site of those buildings is an undulating, inclined plain, on which there happen to be four plateaux, each of which will be happily availed of for the erection of a separate building appropriated to a special purpose. The ground which forms the site contains about eight acres, and as its height contains a beautiful view of the Castledonovan range of hills and the pleasant valley of the river Hen, the situation is at once one of the most suitable, healthful, and picturesque that could be obtained. The buildings which it is intended to construct, are the convent, which will be the most prominent, as it is the principal; the schools, a residence for the Bishop, and a presbytery. The length of the convent is 105 feet, and the breath 32 feet, and will consist of two stories. The school for the education of the poor female children of the town will be situated at a distance of about sixty feet from the convent, and senarate from that building. The school will be abo 120 feet in length and thirty feet wide, with two stories. The upper plateau has been selected as the site of a hundsome Episcopal residence, which will be built in the style of a chateau; while to the south of the convent the presbytery, a large and commodious house, in the Italian style, will be erected. The ground between the convent and the presbytery will be hereafter occupied by a small chapel, in the pointed Gothic style of Pugin; and when the buildings are completed, when the beautiful hill on which they stand has been laid down and planted, there will not in Ireland be a more interesting or beautiful spot devoted to the service of religion. The entire plan is the design of Mr. P. O'Sullivan, architect, of Skibbereen, a gentleman who has, in the execution of many works of importance and magnitude, shown a a thorough knowledge and just appreciation of his profession, and the work is being carried on under his personal superintendence.

Viscount Lismore expired on Sunday morning the 3rd ult., at Shanbally eastle, in the county of Tipperary. He had been for a long time in extremely bad health. The deceased is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, the Hon. George Ponsonby O'Callaghan.

Mr. O'Brien, formerly M. P. for Clare, who had attained the venerable age of 74, and who for a quarter of a century, had represented his native county, expired at his country seat in Clare, on the 5th.

MONAGHAN. - With deep regret we have to announce the sudden death of Jumes Henry Boyd, Esq. of Castleblaney, late High Sheriff of the county Monaghan, an event which has cast a gloom over the town in which he lived, and was deeply respected and beloved, wherever his kind disposition and goodness of heart were appreciated. Mr Boyd had been dining with his friend Mr. Swanzynt Clontibrel, on Sunday, and on returning home at 10 o'clock he went to bed. Next morning his housekeeper went to his room with a drink, as was her custom, but to her horror she found him lying dead in his bed, and apparently without a struggle, as the bed clothes gare no evidence that he was in the least disturbed in his last moments .- Dundalk Democrat,

The Shoriff of Tipperary, by virtue of a writ of outlawry, is about to hold a county court for the purpose of carrying out the outlawry of Mr. James Sadlier, late M. P.

ENGUMBERED ESTATE SALES-NATIVE PURCHASERS. -Amongst the purchasers at the sale of Mr. R. A. II. Kirwan's property in this county ; on Thursday last at the Encumbered Estates Court, the two most extensive were Messrs. Edmond and Nicholas Kirwan, of Regent-street, Liverpool. These gentlemen, are the sons of the late Martin Kirwan, Esq., of Woodfield, in the county of Galway, went to reside in Liverpool some fifteen years since, and it will prove a source of exceeding gratification to their relatives and friends, as well as to every county Galway man, to learn that they now rank amongst the wealthiest and most important merchants in Liverpool. The general satisfaction is increased in a small degree at finding them, now, extensive landowners in their native county.—Tuam Herald.

The Westmeath Estate of Peter Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, who was the petitioner for the sale, were disposed of in the Encumbered Estates Court on Friday, in eight lots, the gross produce of which amounted to £24,895.

THE ULETER TENANT-RIGHT ASSOCIATION-THE TE-MANT LEAGUS.—Our first reliance in our struggle to redeem our country from the evils that at this bour oyarshadowait, must be ourselves, alone. To, us, Irishmen, the God of Nature has given in trust this beautiful country we see around us. We it is who are called appon to answer high Heaven why our native land is more wretched than the native land of other men. We, Irishmen, it is who are responsible to the God of Liberty for permitting blood-stained oppression to sully the fairest isle. He drew in tints of Heaven's beauty on the bosom of the deep,—for permitting His poor, who are entrusted to our care, to be beaten as in a mortar, oppressed, crushed, broken, flung on the streets to die like dogs, and crammed, with promiscuous indecency, into monster graves -We cannot—we dare not—deny our part of the re-sponsibility for the scenes of the famine years, when the monster graves did, indeed, devour whole hecatombs of the dead with as much avidity as did monster oppressions devour whole hecatombs of the liv-There is no use in closing our eyes to the fact, that Ireland is the victim of a foreign legislature's ignorance, a proud sister's ravenous plunder, insulting pity, or sneering scorn. She is, unquestionably, in the grasp of those who respect neither her honor nor her blood. She has, therefore, none to depend upon but her own sons; and, hitherto, they have shown little in her regard beyond indifference and culpable neglect. It is true, noble efforts have been made to wipe the trail of England's serpent from the plains of this fair island; but these noble uprisings for country, liberty, and Liberty's God, all coming on bright and cheering as a Spring day's bright morning sun, set like it, too-in, clouds and storm. On one rock have all these fair hopes been broken. Division is the name of that fatal rock. Division made us slaves-keeps us slaves. Unanimity is the price we must pay for "happy homes and altars free." Our hones must centre in ourselves alone. Our cause can he defeated by division-won by unanimity. We who have such a faith in the efficacy of union and united action, cannot omit to refer to the conduct of the Ulster friends of Tenant Right with marked approbation. At their first meeting, on Wednesday, in Belfast, they one and all, seemed to desire most earnestly to forget the past, and hold out the hand of friendship to the South and West. They pledged themselves without reserve to support the Hon. Member for Mayo-to petition for his bill, and aid as far as practicable the efforts of the League. This was all that could be expected; and we may add, that the appointment of two such able, active, energetic young men as Messrs. Holland and Finlay, Secretaries, is a guarantee that there will be something practical done, and that without compromise or ter-giversation. The Whiz and Ulsterman are both pledged to the movement, and there cannot be a second opinion as to the power and influence of these two organs. The straggling politics of Ulster may be gathered into one focus and concentrated on the great question of the day in union with the rest of Ireland, before the discussion on the merits of the bill takes place. Who can doubt the advantages of such a combination? The League is bound by its own principles to take aid wherever offered, and, therefore, will feel delighted to lend its countenance to every movement that does not clash with its fundamental laws. It opens all its meetings to all the friends of the cause : and we should not be surprised to see, at its next grand review, a respectable deputation from this new association to settle the basis of united action. It is surely time for us to ask ourselves as Irishmen, without distinction of creed, are we to be for ever the object of Englishmen's ill-treatment, derision and scorn? Let us, then, generously bury past differences in the ample field of Christian benevolence and toleration; and let: united Ireland, east, west, south and north, send forth the one voice on the subject, and it will not-it cannot be resisted. -Mayo Telegraph. TENANT CONFERENCES .- We are glad to perceive by

the Ulsterman and Derry Standard, that the North is about once more to enter into active measures for the purpose of protecting its "grand old right." Let them hold provincial meetings, as did Connaught some time ago, and, God willing, soon do again. So, too, should Leinster—aye, and if possible on the same day, Munster also. That is the way to show unity of sentiment. But at our meetings let us speak the words of kindness to each other. Let it be taken for granted that we are able to retort—that we are complete adepts at reply—that in a word, we are frail mortals, ready and, alas! willing to return evil for evil. Therefore, be the past in oblivion, and let us struggle now for who will be foremost in the language of Christian charity and in unremitting exertions to secure the greatest blessings that could be conferred on fatherland-a law to protect the weak from the rapidity of the strong .- Ib.

IRBLAND IN 1857 .- After a brief reference to the social state of Ireland some ten years back, the Banner of Ulster then describes the position and prospects of the country in 1857:—"We hear much of the difficulty of procuring hands at out-door labour, and those whose vocation it is to grumble wax eloquent in describing the great scarcity of workpeople; but who that recollects the melancholy state of things in Ireland ten years ago will not sing of Fifty-seven? On the 1st of January, 1849, there were 620,000 paupers in all the union workhouses and on the books of outdoor relief. On the same date of the present year Ireland's pauper population was only about 65,000, or say one pauper to every hundred of the population. Surely the Saxon as well as the Celt should exult in this, the greatest miracle of modern days, that Ireland is fast becoming one of the least pauperized countries in Europe. The vast influence which successful or depressive agriculture exercises on the financial condition of any nation is very fully illus-trated by the relative returns of Irish banks in 1849 and in 1857. We give the figures of note circulation at all the Irish banks, as well as the amount of bullion held in September, 1849, and those of the last month's account :-

Note circulation. Bullion. £3,840,450 £1,625,000 1857 7,150,000 2,492,000 1857 promises, more than any other year for the last 20, to give effect to industrial prosperity in Ireland. Large additional tracts of soil have been placed under the plough and spade. Hundreds of acres of land in Ulster which had not been broken up for half a century are now sown in grain or planted with potatoes. The effect of these improvements can hardly be estimated at their full value. Not only have they increased the productive powers of the soil, in many cases fully one-third, and in some instances one-half, but they made land so much more easily cultivated that during the recent push to get in the oats and potatoes there was more work done in a single week than was usually performed in a whole month. While farming operations were thus pushed on, the process of vegetation seemed to rise in proportion to the emergency, and the result has been that here, on the 2d day of June, the potato lands planted early last month are as well forward as those of the same period of last year, and when the finish had been three weeks earlier. Oats never appeared better, and wheat lands exhibit continued luxuriousness. Absence of those frosts which acted so severely on the potato lands last year has done good service to the young plants, and if the present splendid weather continues the early crop of potatoes will be ready for market much earlier than could have been anticipated. During the four months ending the 30th of April there were imported into the united kingdom 9,157 horned cattle, 4,368 calves, 11,798 sheep, and 287 hogs. This would tell of what the Dake of Richmond called 'ruinous' competition.' At present, however, the 'ruined' agriculturists are obtaining for all descriptions of farm atock nearly 100 per cent. above the quotations of 1842. So much for the state of the country, free trade, and foreign competition. Who would not sing ing witnesses in courts of law. He held that all unof Fifty-seven?"

established at Cork.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Alderman John Reynolds to the Commission of the Pence for the County of Dublin. 37.1

It is truly gratifying for us to have to state, that David F. Jones, Esq., of Nahillagh, County Cavan, has, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Headfort, lieutenant of the county, been appointed by the Lord Chancellor, a magistrate for the county Cayan. The appointment of Mr. Jones to the magisterial bench is one that cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, so universally respected as he is by those who know him .- Anglo Cett.

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Earl of Bessborough, Lieutenant of the County, has been pleased to appoint Captain Laurence Esmonde White, J.P., of Newlands, county Wexford, a magistrate also of the county of Carlow.

Edward A. Blackett, Esq., on appearing on Monday in the Moneygall Petty Sessions Court, was warmly congratulated by the sitting Magistrates (Messrs, J. F. Rolleston, Mannsell Andrews, George Garvey, and John Fleming, R. M.), on his having been appointed a Magistrate of Tipperary and the King's County, and the oath was accordingly administered to him. Mr. Blackett returned thanks for the honor conferred on him by his brother Magistrates.

THE CROPS .- The rain on sunday night and early on Monday and Tuesday mornings was most seasonable for the early-sown crops. Every description of vegetation wears a most healthful and promising appearance. The wheat is a crop on which the farmer feasts his eyes. The early sown oats look remarkably well. The same may be said of early planted potatoes. A considerable breadth of ground is under purley, which has been got down in good time.-Grass land preents a luxuriant appearance. The farmers are now actively employed in preparing for the turnip, mangold, and other green crops. May, on the whole, was an excellent "growing month," as indicated by present appearances. The country in all directions looks beautiful. June has put on her leafy honours. Horticulture has received a great stimulus from the mild rains and genial sunshine, and we have promise of an average fruit harvest.—Newry Exam-

The weather continues most favourable to the growth of crops-heat and moisture vieing with each other daily in the acceleration of vegetation. Corn and potato fields, meadows, and in facts all the vegetable world, are displaying everywhere a degree of luxuriancy quite cheering.—Kilkenny Journal.

POTATO RIOTING .- In several parts of the country the people continue to use demonstrations of force against the purchasers of notatoes for exportation .-At Parsonstown, a few days since, some of the rioters were sentenced to three month's imprisonment, and a fine of £5. This day we have learned that in the country districts around Galway, such as Oughterard, Oranmore, &c., the people have risen against the practice, and compelled the purchasing parties, nolens votens, to desist from their unpopular traffic.— Galway Vindicator.

LIMERICK.—A large quantity of military clothing is being manufactured at Mr. Tait's establishment in this city. Over thirty tailors at a guinea a week are employed, and 300 women engaged on the concerns, besides about 100 men, young and old, employed outside. A dozen sewing machines are also at work, and the rapidity with which the work is done by those instruments is amazing. The Iacc manufacture is extensively and busily pursued in Clare street, where there are seven or eight different establishments, by which astonishing numbers of young girls and women are afforded occupation. Lace works are conducted in other portions of the city in like manner, and in the flax factory numbers of women are busy as bees-realizing so far O'Connell's oft-expressed hopes of the busy hum of industry quickenng Irish life and greeting its ear. It is but just to add that the army contract is believed to have been obtained by the Right Hon. W. Monsell for the benefit of the local artisans .- Munster News.

The following Regiments are held in readiness at short notice to proceed from Dublin to Cork for embarcation, the former for Ceylon and the latter for the Cape of Good Hope :- The 50th, consisting of 36 officers and 800 men, including non-commissioned officers, drummers, and rank and file, under the command of Colonel Richard Waddy, C. B. The 95th, consisting of 40 officers and 800 non-commissioned officers, drummers, and rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, C. B.

A number of volunteers arrived in Cork on the 1st

DUNDALK Sources .- We have no hesitation whatever in stating, that individuals enmeshed in the Dundalk prosclytising net are persons of infamous antecedents, whose past lives practically illustrated not only indifference to religion, but infidelity itself. We believe in our heart that they are arrant hypocrites, and influenced more by pecuniary aid, food, and clothes, thun by the spiritual "elucidations" of the shallow and vulgar scripture-readers who are privileged by rectors to become expounders of the gospel. Out of the proselytising camp of Mr. Ashe, two convicted thieves recently "served the time" in our county jail .- Newry Examiner.

PROSERYTISM OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.-We beg to direct the attention of our Catholic readers to an advertisemet which appears in our columns to-day requesting information relative to the brother of Corporal James Guilfoyle, of the 40th Regiment. The atter, a Catholic soldier, died some time since in England, leaving two or three young children, who if their uncle do not come forward to claim them, will be brought up in the Protestant religion .- Kilkenny Journal.

FERMANAGH.-It has been determined at last, after some years' consideration, that a bonded store for whiskey and other excisable goods shall be in Enniskillen.

THE ENSUING ASSIZES .- We understand that the conspiracy cases, in which the journeymen weavers of Drogheda and their employers are interested, will be tried in Dundalk at the summer assises.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

BRLMONT, NEAR HEREFORD .- The Benedictines are about to erect a monastery attached to the new church at Belmont, on a scale hitherto unknown in England since the Reformation; the style is severe but imposing. Mr. Welby Pugin is the architect, and has already advertised for tenders.

We are glad to see that the Catholics, under the directions of the Cardinal Archbishop, are making some efforts at last to arrest the progress of that detestable Bill by which the Queen's Ministers propose to legalise adultery. Though our petitions are late, yet it is better to be late with them than to leave them alone. "A Barrister" has also published a most able pamphlet on the Scriptural argument, and shown conclusively that the noble lords and the Protestant Bishops do not understand the Bible of which they make so much parade. But the truth is, that the Bible is of very little consequence in their eyes when the necessities of the Government stand before them. There are few events more disgraceful than the unprincipled conduct of the Evangelicals, who, for the sake of getting a few men made Deans and Bishops through Lord Shaftesbury, are prepared, through teh same individual; to defend and maintain Lord Palmerston's Bill.—Tablet.

JEWISH DISABILITIES .- Lord Campbell, in the House of Peers, brought up the report of the Select Committee on the administration of onths to witnesses, and moved a change in the form of examining and swearing witnesses in the Committees of the Peers, and also proposed a change in the manner of swearnecessary swearing lessened the solemnity of an oath,

them at all, suggestions which received the approval of their Lordships, and will bereafter be acted upon .- Sir E. Thesiger, in the House of Commons, stated that he would not oppose the second reading of the Oaths Bill, which stood for monday next, but in committee he would move certain words to preserve the Christian character of the substituted oath in other terms, the learned gentleman would endeavour to continue the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament. This course of tactics on the part of the Conservative portion of the House of Commons shows a disposition to give way on the subject, and the belief gains ground that the House of Lords will not pursue the system of intolerance at the expense of the Jews in which it has so long indulged.

NEW REFORM BILL. - Every thing indicates that the mistake which the Tory party made in their determined hostility to the first Reform Bill will not be repeated in the ensning session. There have been two or three gatherings during the week at which the views of two Conservative peers on this subject have been elicited. At one of these meetings the Duke of Cleveland was the principal speaker; at another, Lord Talbot. Both these noblemen professed their willingness to amend the representation. The first was in favor of giving the franchise in the counties to every man who had £50 a year, but would withhold it from the renters of £10 houses. "Upon what principle," he asked, " was the journeyman mason or carpenter who resided in one county this year, and in another town in another county next year, to claim a vote for the county?' These ducal speakers take very contradicted views of things. The slightest reflection would have shown his grace that the wages of these journeymen operatives, whose power he so much dreads, are considerably more than his own specified £50,—at least a third more, and he might just as well object to a man exercising the franchise because he followed a particular craft. Lord Talbot was not hostile to reform, but he found fault, nevertheless, with Lord Palmerston for having raised the expectations of the people to boiling point about the new Reform Bill next year. Any reform based on "the institutions of the country,"—supporting the church and the throne,—should have his support ; but if it pundered to the mon and the populace, he would oppose it. From these declarations it is evident that the Conservative party will not incur the odium of resisting all reform, but it is equally clear at the same time that very little will satisfy them.

The Morning Post has an article on the Churchrate question, which would intimate that the Government measure is to provide for "the fabrics," total abolition being out of the question.

The Duke of Cambridge on Monday last visited Birmimgham, for the purpose of taking the leading part in the proceedings attending the inauguration of a public park for the people. Birmingham is highly favoured, for this is the second park which has been thus appropriated. The first was given to the town some time ago by Mr. Adderly, M.P., and the second, which is about thirty one acres in extent, was presented by Lord Calthorne.

The London Times says :- "Our present war with China is certainly as strange a kind of hostility as we have lately seen. To read the accounts in all journals, British and foreign, it would seem that the civilized world was about to precipitate itself on the offending Celestial Empire. England, France, and the United States are represented by special Envoys; Portugal demands redress for certain wrongs of her own; Holland is strengthening her force in the East-ern seas; even Sardinia and Spain will have a frigate or two off the Chinese coast. One would think that at the Chinese ports all would be confusion, dismay, or stern defiance, and that in London and Liverpool merchants would be winding up their dealings in tea in contemplation of several months of slaughter; but nothing of the kind seems likely to take place. The "enemy," as we must now call the Chinese, is not in the common sense of the word an enemy at all. If all who have dealings with him are traitors to the Queen there will be plenty of treason, for the business at all the ports, except Canton, goes on most continuously and prosperously. While our arsenals ring with the noise of preparation, and our transports are carrying, or attempting to carry, regiment after regiment against these money-making barbarians, the Chinese themselves are quietly going on in the old fashion, draining our silver by the million, and supplying us with our principal beverage as if Yeh and Bowring had never existed."

The Exeter papers speak of the probabel resign-

FALL OF PLYMOUTH CATHEDRAL .- On Wednesday ifternoon, 3rd inst., the roof of the nave and the wall and roof of the south areade of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, building in Cecil street, fell to the ground suddenly, several men working below having barely time to escape. The building, which is in the Gothic style, was approaching completion, but from some undoubted symptoms of weakness, fears for its safety have for several weeks existed. It is 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 77 feet across the transept .-The walls are of rough ashlar, and the doors, windows, &c., are finished with worked Bath alone The accident has been attributed to several cause; The areades on each side of the nave are divided from it by four octagonal columns of Bath stone, the inches in diameter and above 17 feet long, up to the neck of the mould. These columns supported brick arches, which received the walls sustaining the roof of the nave. The roof formed two sides of an equilateral triangle, and was covered with slate. It is said that zinc was laid between the joints of the columns, and, as it offered more resistance and was nei-ther so thick nor malleable as lead, which is generally used, the stone splintered and peeled, in consequence of which two of the columns on the north side were condemned and replaced by new ones. It is also stated that the wall over was unusually thick and high for the diameter of the columns, each of which had to sustain a weight estimated by some at 20 and by others at 30 tons, when the weight of the roofs of the nave and the wings was added to that of the walls. It is alleged that the bricks were not good, and it is certain the brick-work was considered defective (possibly from having been built during frosty weather), for the architect, Mr. Hansom, of Clifton, was in the act of superintending the construction of one of the arches when the fall occurred. The four southern columns gave in the middle, and the roof of the nave came down, carrying with it the roof of the south arcade, one of the transept piers, half of the transept arch, and a part of the roof, leaving the other part in a very hazardous condition, as some of the principals are dislodged, and might, in the event of stormy weather, bring down the remainder of the transept roof and the eastern roof, when all the walls of the Cathedral would be exposed to danger. The western wall, the apex of which is about 50 feet high stands now perfectly denuded. Under the directious of Mr. Hodge, the town surveyor, stakes were immediately put into the adjacent ground, poles carried from £500 to £1,000.—Times.

DISCOVERY OF CATHOLIC ANTIQUITIES IN SCOTLAND. land last week states that as some workmen were engaged in excavations in the churchyard of Coldingham, near Galashiel's, N.B., they came upon the tombs of two of the early Priors of the monastic esdedicated to Mary the Virgin. The tombs were of a simple early Gothic character. The one was that of Ernald, who was Prior from 1202 to 1208, and the other that of his successor, Radulph, who held the same office only for a single year. The body of Ernald was found entire. It was sewed up in leather.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the exchu-Public Baths and Wash-houses are about being and that in cases where witnesses had only to speak The body of Radulph was simply wrapped up in a stablished at Cork.

 $(\gamma_1(\mathbb{R}^n), \lambda_1(\mathbb{R}^n), \lambda_2(\mathbb{R}^n))$ 

PROTESTANTISMS The Bristo Times says :- "It was stated this week that the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol had on the remaintrance of some of the parishioners, forbidden the usual floral decorations of Christ Church, Bristol, at Whitsuntiden but, upon inquiry, we learn the report is unfounded, though the practice of dressing the building with flowers will this Whitsuutide be discontinued. The reason for the practice being given up we do not know; but it is said that some who did not object to the flowers. objected to the forms in which they were fashioned, and others did not see the use of flowers unless they had an emblematic form. The castom of decorating the churches with flowers in Bristol is very ancient. A Bristol citizen, named William Spencer, in the year 1494, bequeathed a certain sum, to be paid out of tenements on the Welsh Back, for ever, to purchase flowers to deck St. Mary Redeliffe on Whit-Sundays, when the Mayor and Corneration visit the church. The flower question-if it should ever be raisedwould, indeed, have a curious operation in Bristol: the vicar of St. Nicholas (Canon Girdlastone), for instance, is at issue with the sonior churchwarden, Mr. W. K. Wait, on the point. It has been usual, for time out of mind,' to ornament the pews, pulpit, and reading deak, &c., in St. Nicholas, with flowers, on Whit-Sunday, as well as to use black cloth on the communion table during Lent. The vicar, bowever, did not think the black cloth necessary. The churchwarden accordingly deferred to the vicar, and 'sables' were set aside; now, however, we are on the eve of Whitauntide, and the vicar wishes the church to be dressed in its gay floral costume, according to ancient custom; but the churchwarden steps in, and declines to pay for the flowers, thus virtually forbid-ding the decoration. The vicar does not wish old customs discontinued; 'therefore,' quoth the churchwarden, 'I was for keeping up the black cloth custom of Lent; but no fast-no feast-no mortification-no jubiliation: you think black cloth Popish, I think the flowers Popish.' And so both henceforth fall into desuctude at St. Nicholas."

A ceremony took place on Thursday, in Bow Church, London, says the Morning Star, of a very curious nature, if people in this busy age would only think about it. A recently made Doctor of Divinity, Mr. Pelham, was elected some time since by the Chapter of Norwich to be the Bishop of that See; and the ceremony was confirmatory of that election. The election itself was neither more nor less than an acted fulsehood; since Mr. Pelham was selected by Lord Palmerston, whereupon the Queen, at his request, issued her permission to the Chapter to elect that gentleman, and no other,—while the permission carried the force of a command. It is not, therefore, a curious sight-many may think it a painful oneto see a number of reverend and holy ministers engaged, with prayer and invocation, in a ceremony which they know to be not what it purports?"

Archdencon Sinclair delivered a charge to the Clergy in the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, on Thursday last. His text may be said to have been Rome-conquering and to conquer." He complained that everywhere the Church exhibited fresh vigour and "aggressiveness." He spoke of the great reaction in favour of the Catholic religion; and deplored the extinction of Gallicanism in France, the Concordat with Austria; the Reconciliation of Spain, &c. After denouncing the "arrogance" of Rome, he said, "he must admit that there were various ways in which Romanists served as examples to members of the Church of England. They were examples of unity; for, although they had many serious differences amongst themselves, they would on no account break off communion with one another. Another of their characteristics was their real, for they loved their Church and would make any sacrifice to promote its interests. There was not a few belonging to the Church of England whose negligence and lukewarmness presented a melancholy contrast to Papal industry and liberality. As regarded the Glergy of that Archdeacoury, he was gratified to think that their zeal was increasing, but the great evil was that it was not a zeal 'according to knowlege.' Their zeal was too narrow, too exclusive, too much alloyed with partisanship; and he very much regretted that the cause of national education and of Church extension had greatly suffered from their unhappy narrowmindedness."

MURDER BY A MANIAC. -- A man named John Blackwell, a shoe maker at Workingham, at Berkshire, has latterly been exciting much attention, on account of his peculiar religious manifestations, and his A number of volunteers arrived in Cork on the 1st, from Templemore, on their way to Aldershot Camp, to join the 88th Regiment, under orders for India.

The state of the side cat. Three locks have given averaged for his removal to a parish officers to have arranged for his removal to a dreadful fire occurred in Syracuse on lanatic asylum on Thursday, and, to prevent mischief, they appointed a man, named Thomas Rance, aged about 56, to sleep with him on Wednesday night. A fit of frenzy overtook the manine in the night, and after a severe struggle with his keeper he succeeded in depriving him of life, by first knocking him down with his fist, and then inflicting a fearful wound across the back of his neck, as he lay on the ground. Soon after midnight one of the neighbors was awoke by a loud noise which induced him to go down stairs, and whilst listening he heard a scuffling noise round the corner of Blackwell's house. He went there, and saw Blackwell undressed, standing over Rance, who was lying on the bricks beneath quite dead. Blackwell's ferocious look so alarmed him that he ran into the cottage of a man named Patey, and finding that Blackwell followed, the door was fastened on him. He asked to be admitted, saying, "I have killed the devil, and am king of kings." Finding he could not get into this house, he walked away. Information was given to the police, and he was forthwith secured. Thursday morning Blackwell was examined before Mr. Dalley, chief magistrate, who committed him for trial.

A Man Shot by a Clunctman.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning, the 6th ult., the Rev. J. F. Green, of Edington, was aroused from his sleep by hearing a noise beneath his bedroom window. He immediately arose, and, on looking out of the window, observed a man moving about in the garden .-Mr. Green awoke his servant man, and returned to his own room armed with a loaded gun. At this moment he heard a noise at the front door, and again seeing the man in the garden he thrust the muzzle of the gun through the glass and fired. On proceeding to the spot with his servant, Mr. Green found that the man had decamped. The next morning the the man had decamped. The next morning the grounds were examined, when footmarks were traced about the house and garden, and several spots of blood being found, it is believed that the shot took effect. The police have not been able to obtain any clue to lead to the apprehension of the wounded man. -Aris's Birmingham Guzzette.

SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF LEOPOLD REDPATH. - At the auction mart, a further public sale took place, under the hands of Mr. Marsh, of the freehold and reversionary property of Leopold Redpath. The amount realized by the sale was £17,420.

MISS SMITH'S TRIAL.-We believe there is still some across and a detachment of police stationed to guard dubiety as to the precise day when this trial will the public. The injury by the fall is estimated at take place. Whether the precognition of witnesses is concluded we are uncertain, but not very many days ago the Procurator fiscal of Edinburgh was en-—A letter received by a correspondent from Scotand last week states that as some workmen were enanged in excavations in the churchyard of Coldinging, in her residence in Blytheswood square, Glasgow, on the night of Sunday the 22d or morning of Monday, the 23d March last, administered or caused to be the prosecutor unknown, a quantity of arsenic or

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the excluand his shoes were on his feet, and a hazel rod of sion from the mess-table of such expensive wines as one of them a most magnificent and valuable animal. about thirty inches long was lying across his breast. claret and champagne. Two shillings per diem is and the two poor boys are receiving most skilful. henceforth to be the magnitude dinner.—United Service Gazette.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS UPON THE DUKE OF RUTLAND. -A disclosure of a most astounding character has been made in reference to the management of the estates of the Duke of Rutland at Newmarket. Deficiencies and kregalarities extending over a series of years have been discovered. Tradesmen's accounts, some of them very heavy, which were supposed by his grace to have been paid, are still due. The books which were submitted from time to time to the Duke for inspection were managed so as to avert all suspicion. By the frauds perpetrated the Duke will sustain a loss of many thousands. His grace is at present at Beverly superintending the acrangement of his affairs.

EFFECTS OF FIRE TRADE ON RENTS IN SCOTLAND. -A considerable number of stock farms belonging to the Duke of Euccleuch having Intely run out of lease, says a late Rdinburgh paper, the rent has been raised, on an average, 12 per cent. One farm let at 1960 a-year, has been re-let at £1,400...

Colonel Rilers Napier, in a letter to the Times, suggests a mode of protecting the Cape colony from the Caffres. He proposes to "grant to the Boers the territory extending from the Keiskams to the Kye, on condition that they keep the Caffres out of our Colonial settlements at the Cape of Good Hope. If the Boers accept these terms, rely upon it there will be no more Caffre wars, at an average cost of £3,000,000 sterling each."

A few days ago there died at Morne-park a horse that carried the late Sir Charles Colville at the battle of Waterloo. The horse must have been at least forty-seven years of age, and was, perhaps, the last of the equine race present at that memorable battle.

## UNITED STATES.

Rev. John Healey, for many years paster of St. Bernard's Church of Watertown, Wis., died at the village of Fox Lake, on Monday, the 1st inst. Though he had been in feeble health for some time past, his death was quite unexpected. The deceased was born in Ireland, and educated in France. He was an accomplished scholar, and spoke with ease several modern languages.

Three hundred and fifty three deaths took place in the city of New York during the past week; this is a decrease of 19 on the previous one. Of this number 255 were natives of the United States, 50 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, and 15 of England; the remainder were of various nationalities.

On the first of July a new tariff takes effect under which foreign liquors are subject to only thirty per cent ad valorem, duty as beretofore, this will account. says the New York Times in part, no doubt, for the three cargoes of achnapps which have lately arrived at New York from Rotterdam, and gone into bond for single dealer in that city.

General Walker declares bimself a citizen of Niearngua, and that he will soon return there again to take charge of his Covernment.

THE SUPPLY OF CORN IN ILLINOIS. -- If any one supposes that the scarcity of corn in the country has anything to do with the high prices, the illusion will be dispelled by taking a westward trip. The country is full of corn, and it is pouring into every station in great plenty. The streets are full of teams, and the railroads have more than they can do to bring the grain into the city. This is especially the case on the Burlington road. In the fittle village of Sandwich alone there are 50,000 bushels in store, with reccipts of from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels per day. And the same is the case, to a greater or less extent, all along the route. The high prices are emptying the well filled granaries of our farmers. Much wheat, too is coming forward .- Chicago Democrat,

VINE CULTURE IN IOWA .- The culture of grapes has been introduced in the vicinity of Port Madison lowa-The wine made from the Iowa vineyards is described as equal to Longworth's best: A Mr. Stempel has bought some nine acres on the bluff, on the west side of Port Madison, and has sent out some 500 grape vines the present spring.

It is stated that from one town in New Hampshire, viz., Manchester, two hundred persons, chiefly mechanics, have gone to the West this spring taking with them an aggregate sum of one hundred thonsand dollars.

There was a tremendous deluge at Dansville, in the State of New York, on the 9th instant. The Canal is in ruins for three miles from Dansville down. to the side cut. Three locks have given away, The

A dreadful fire occurred in Syracuse on Senday morning the 14th instant, which destroyed six large mercantile establishments, besides other property. valued at \$500,000. The fice is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

A MELANCHOLY BUT DESCRIVED SELL .- Two men. were run over by a train of cars on the Harrisburgh and Lancaster Railroad, near Highspire, Pa., on the 3d instant, and both killed. A large amount of bank notes being found in their pockets, they were sup-posed to be men of property, and the people of Highspire went to considerable expense in getting handsome coffins, &c., for the deceased, but the bank bills found on their persons proved to be all counterfeit; and it has since been discovered that the deceased were leaders of a gang of counterfeiters and burglars. It is believed the deceased committed a robbery in Middletown the very night before they were killed. So, the people who supposed they had been worshipping Mammion, were deservedly sold by the soulless carcasses of two thieves.

Decline in Religion .- The Boston Courier has an article called out by the Religious Anniversaries now being held at that city, which takes a very desponding view of "Religion" in New England. Rationalism and infidelity, it argues, are taking the place of the real, genuine, old fashioned Christianity, with startling rapidity. The preliminary discourse of these Anniversaries were delivered by the famed Mr. Kalluch, at the Tremont Temple.

The St. Louis Republican, commenting on the Mozmon difficulty, says :—" If they make such resistance as they are capable of making, 2,500 men is not a sufficient force to quell them, and the expedition will prove a failure.'

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.—On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., a man named Theodore Marie Ganz, committed suicide at Rochester, N. Y. Disappointment in love is the cause assigned. He walked outside of the city, on one of the railroad tracks, and when he saw the trainapproaching, he drew his hat over his head, and laid it across the track. The train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and his death was instantancous.

A boy, escaped from the Connecticut State Reform School at Meriden and re-arrested, set fire to the city prison in Waterbury, in order to burn himself ap-saying he had rather be burned to death than to go back to Leriden. He destroyed the building hat was himself rescued alive though badly burned.

ORILDREN ATTACKED AY & MAD DOG .- In Lower Marion township near Norristown, Pennsylvania, white a number of little children were on their way home from school, a mad dog sprang into their midst. putting them to flight in every direction. Two children were bitten, a son of Geo. L. Edwards, aged 12 years, and a son of Charles Ferry. The dog then attacked a little girl by the name of Knox, but most tablishment which formerly existed there, a convent administered in a seedcake, or some other way to fortunately for her, a passing team attracted his attention, and he made off after the horses. Then other poisonous substance, to M. Emille L'Angellier, scamparing up the street he bit eight or ten dogs in consequence of which he soon afterwards died, which fell in his way, and was finally killed near the school-house, just before reaching the green where a number of children were playing. All the dogs known to have been bitten have since been killed henceforth to be the maximum price for each officer's medical attention, with the hope of preserving them dinner.—United Service Gazette. To all to Alfillo dan il obligo il to illo digi dalura ampertia can su parci dipergolf similio dividi. All'inclusione dipolo il all'uni il milito di salabert nel repositio, lego ele altro di considerazione la sala

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 20, 1857.

# The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE journey of the Holy Father, through the Papal States, and his expected visit to Florence, is the chief subject of speculation, in the journals, received by the Persia. A strong moral effect, is said to have been produced at Rome, by the enthusiastic reception of the Pope, in the legations. The Municipality on the 1st of June, voted a large sum, for a triumphal reception to his Holiness, on his return to the city.

There are rumours of a Congress of diplomatists, to be held at Bologna or Florence, during the Pope's visit. The non-attendance of M. de Martini, the Neapolitan Minister at Rome, has been much remarked.

The French elections attract a good deal of attention. M. de Montalembert has decided to be a candidate for re-election in the Doubs. He will be opposed, so it is said, by the Duc de Coneglano, chamberlain to the Emperor.

The alteration of the Parliamentary Oaths, proposed by the "Jew Bill," occupies both Press and Parliament, in England and Ireland. An influential Catholic deputation had waited on Lord Palmerston, and expressed their views. They reported to their constituents at the Stafford Club, that the reply of his Lordship was "not satisfactory." It was then agreed to move amendments in Committee on the "Jew Bill."

NO MORE ORGANS, OR MELODEONS. AT a meeting of Presbyterians, which was held in Kingston on the 11th instant, great indignation was manifested by the majority of the Rev. gentlemen present at the conduct of their Brockville brethren, who, if the Globe can be believed, persist in retaining an organ in their church, contrary to the solemn remonstrances of the Presbyterian Synod, who, it would seem, regard the instrument as an invention of his Satanic Majesty. With regard to its continued use in the church, the Rev. Dr. Boyd said, that the Presbytery of Brockville and Ottawa had faithfully endeavored to carry out the decision of the Synod, as given in Montreal, to the effect, that the use of musical instruments in churches was not approved of, or permitted. But, unfortunately, and notwithstanding all the arguments advanced by the Rev. gentleman and others against this piece of musical impiety, he was forced to admit that the organ still retains its place in the church, and is in full blast. This announcement brought the Rev. Mr. Sherwood to his legs, who, with a modesty which does him infinite credit, insinuated that the Brockville congregation were much attached to the instrument, and that unpleasant feelings would be produced by its removal. The Rev. gentleman was supported by Dr. Edmondson, who took higher ground than any of the previous speakers. "The instrument in question," observed the Dr., who appeared greatly moved, "is not an organ, but a melodeon; and I can confidently assert that it has not the effect of stopping the mouths of the people, as has been stated; but that, on the contrary, it encourages singing, and induces persons to attend church." "Yes," broke in Mr. Wylie, no longer able to restrain himself, "I can bear testimony to the truth of the Doctor's statement. I know, if other gentlemen don't, or don't wish to make the admission, that the instrument has effected a great improvement in singing; and still more, that the advance which the church has made is to be ascribed to the instrument. Take away the organ," said the indignant member, "and you will have the greatest difficulty in retaining the congregation !" We need scarcely remark that Mr. Wylie's speech produced a profound sensation; and that all organ builders owe him a deep debt of gratitude, which, it is to be hoped, they will acknowledge in a suitable manner. Mr. Wylie was followed by the Revds. Messrs. Smart and Kemp, both of whom courageously defended the instrument, and loudly protested against its removal, which, they concurred in saying, would be a retrograde step .-The organ, as Mr. Wylie justly remarked, attracted the congregation to the church; and Mr. Smart, for his own part, could not help saying, "that one of the chief reasons why more voung people do not attend Presbyterian churches, is, because of the want of music. He trusted that the organ would not be disturbed; and that some one of his Rev. Associates, more gifted with oratorical powers, would so move." Mr. Kemp immediately took the hint, and made a motion to the effect, that as the circumstances connected with the Brockville instrument were peculiar, no further action should be taken by the Synod .--The Rev. gentleman, however, wished it to be clearly understood that he did not intend by this motion to ridicule the feeling which animated the opponents of the instrument. On the contrary; when he considered the associations connected with it, he was not surprised to find that the descendants of persecuted Scotchmen should avoid every thing (an organ or melodeon in particular) which appears to lead in the slightest degree to-

Brockville in the unrestricted enjoyment of their cherished instrument; for to bring down the full authority of the Synod upon the matter would be but to use a sledge hammer to break a straw. The Rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheers; after which the Rev. Mr. Inglis rose, and said that he differed from all the speakers who had preceded him, and who had spoken in favor of the instrument. He thought that the effect of an organ in church was to suppress worship, and that it was no great compliment to ministers to admit that they could fill their empty pews if they could procure melodeons. He should therefore move, in amendment to Mr. Kempt's motion, that the Brockville congregation should be deprived of their instrument, and if needs be, made an example to warn all other Presbyterians organically afflicted, of the dreadful consequences which are certain to follow a disobedience of synodical action. The Rev. Mr. Young supported the amendment; and, amongst other things, emphatically remarked that unless the congregation at Brockville expelled the instrument, and that speedily, they should be cut off. After some further discussion, which our informant the Globe says was prolonged to a late hour, the amendment was carried by a large majority. And thus, for the present, has ended the case of the sinful melodeon! But the next question is-what will become of the Brockville congregation? Will they suffer the loss of their esteemed instrument, or submit to synodical amnutation? To us it seems a downright act of tyranny to deprive them of their melodeon; as it is evidently the only thing in the church for which they entertain any respect. Others, however, may view the matter in a different light, and think it not at all surprising that ministers should take alarm at the effect of such a dangerous instrument; since it is admitted that when in full blast the congregation turn their backs upon the preacher, and surrender themselves, body and soul, to its sweet and enchanting sounds. In all humility, we submit the difficulty to the careful consideration of the Montreal Witness and Globe editors; and if they would take a bint from us, we would advise them to press for the passing of a bill at the next Session of Parliament, having for its object the immediate destruction of organs and melodeons: alleging as a reason for this necessity that they are Popish designs, calculated to corrupt Presbyterian morals, and to supplant pious ministers in the estimation of their congre-

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" AND THE FETE DIEU .- We do not expect our cotemporary to approve of the public processions wherewith the Church celebrates this, one of the chief of her Festivals: but we have the right to expect from him, evangelical though he be, a little regard to truth and decency.

The procession is not, as he pretends "illeal:" for not only is there no law prohibiting it, but it is one of these rights which were guaranteed to the Catholic Church in Canada by the treaty whereby this country was ceded to Great Britain by France. It is not " illegal," because its legality has been formally recognised by the British Government itself; whose soldiers in garrison in Canada, until within a few years, formed a Guard of Honor for the annual procession; and because, even at the present day, the right of Catholics so to walk, is recognised by the Colonial authorities who take no steps to put the procession down. This however is a question which we recommend the Witness to submit to the consideration of a lawyer.

That the procession is, as the Witness says, an intolerant encroachment on the rights of our Non-Catholic citizens," we deny. It may offend their prejudices, but it is no encroachment on their "rights." In coming voluntarily to Lower Canada, they knew, or might easily have known, that the practise was in existence, and was sanctioned by the law of the country. It is therefore, at the worst, an inconvenience to which they have voluntarily subjected themselves, and of which they have no right to complain. "Our Non-Catholic citizens" have, and can never have; any "right" to prohibit their Catholic fellow-citizens from doing that which is authorised by law, and guaranteed by solemn international treaty.

Lastly, the worship which the Catholic Church pays to the Adorable Eucharist is not an "idolatrons rite," unless it be idolatrous to worship the body and blood of Christ; or, unless the words of Our Lord Himself, when he instituted the Sacrament of His Last Supper, were a wanton and deliberate lie. That it is not "idolatrous" to worship the "body and blood of Christ," even our cotemporary will admit; and that in the Eucharist, His body and blood are verily and indeed present, under the forms or appearances of bread and wine, we have the word of Our Lord Himself. The question then, as to the "idolatrous" nature of the "rites" wherewith the Church honors the Blessed Sacrament, resolves itself into the question-" Whether is the editor of the Montreal Witness. or Our Lord Jesus Christ, the more entitled to credit." For our part, we confess that we are more inwards Popery. But, in this instance, he thought clined to believe the words of the latter, than the Synod would do well to leave the faithful of those of our evangelical cotemporary.

FETE OF ST. JOHN BAPTISTE. - Wednesday being the festival of St. John the Baptistthe Patron Saint of Lower Canada—our Franco-Canadian fellow-citizens celebrated their national holiday with more of "pomp and circumstance" than we recollect to have seen displayed on any previous occasion of its recurrence.

The weather was all that could be desiredperfect Canadian early-summer day, sufficiently but not oppressively warm, with a bright sky and pure atmosphere.

A little before eight o'clock in the morning the different bodies forming the Procession in honor of the day, began to assemble opposite the St. Joseph's Union Buildings in St. Catherine Street, and having been placed by the Marshals, took up their long line of march about half-past eight o'clock, in the following order:-

Troop of Canadaian Cavalry, under command of Major Coursol. British and French National Banners. Pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, with their flags and banners. The Canadian Fire Companies. The Canadian Joiners' Society. The St. Antoine Society. . The St. Francois-Xavier Society. The Union of Saint Joseph. The St. Michel Society. The Temperance Society. Members of the Press .-Members of the Canadian Institute. The Saint Jean-Baptiste Society. Students of the Normal School and Colleges. Officers of Militia Officers of the Society. The Vice-Presidents. Chaplains. President of the Society, supported by the Ex-President and his Worship the Acting Mayor. Canadian Companies of Montreal Rifles.

The Procession was accompanied by various fine bands of music, and with banners fluttering in the breeze, proceeded by Visitation, St. Mary, Bonsecours, Saint Paul, and St. Joseph Streets. to the Parish Church, Place D'Armes, where, after a High Mass, his Lordship, the Bishop, presiding, a very eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Lenoire, from Matthew, 12-25 :- "Every Kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation; and every city or house divided against itself shall not stand."

After Divine service the Procession-consisting of, we should suppose, from four to five thousand persons-was re-formed, and marched by St. Francois-Xavier, St. Paul, McGill, Great St. James, the Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Streets, to Viger Square, where the vast assembly

In the afternoon a national banquet was held in Guilbault's garden under the patronage of the St. Jean Baptiste Society. It was very numerously attended and was presided over by the President of the Society, and attended by those of the Sister National Societies.

The entire proceedings of the day were characterised by the most perfect harmony and good feeling, and we have pleasure in congratulating our Franco-Canadian friends and fellow-countrymen on the complete success of their efforts in celebrating their great national festival .- Herald.

THE ORANGE CONVENTION .- Our readers are already aware that this worshipful body, made up of the bob-and-rag-tail of the Province, with two or three office-seeking M.P.P.'s to give them an air of respectablity, assembled in the City of Quebec last week; for what particular purpose we cannot undertake to say, as all but the initiated, and a certain nameless old gentleman with whom they are intimately associated, were as usual excluded from their pious deliberations. In noticing them at all, our object is to enquire where have they gone to? That they appeared in the good old City of Quebec simultaneously with the shad flies, and elected a Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and one or two other Grandees, are fixed facts; but that they should have vanished from the ancient Capital like the bubble that rises upon the surface of the water, to be seen no more, is truly shameful. Only fancy, reader, 300 worshippers of the " Pious and Immortal Memory," travelling from the remotest part of the Western Province to pay us a visit, and afterwards departing without as much as bidding us good bye. Surely, the dispensers of gin, cock tails, and brandy smashes, were entitled to more considerate kindness, not to say anything of the trouble they had in providing an armory for any number of loaded revolvers and bowie knives, destined for our special use and benefit. Ignominious, however, as has been the defeat of their criminal and diabolical designs, we hope that they are satisfied with their reception in Lower Canada; and that should they set their hearts upon making another such silly dmonstration, at least in this Province, they will not oppress themselves with the burthen of deadly weapons, which the Catholics of Quebec must liave convinced them were entirely unnecessary in the hands or breeches pockets of b'hoys, who are too pitiful to merit even their contempt. In a future number we may say something of the unprincipled demagogues who, with the cry of Orange loyalty on their lips, are endeavor-ing to emerge from political obscurity, by imposing upon the ignorance and fanatical credulity of their deluded followers; and who, by the cry of "No-Popery," are striving to rekindle the fire of religious persecution and intolerance practised by their brethren in the North of Ireland, and which they would like to see restored in free received in the secular "Common schools" of the and happy Canada.

'CRIME INCREASING, AND OUR SCHOOL-TAX WASTED." Newark, N. J.

Report of the Committee on Christian Education, appointed by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Jersey, at its Session in 1856: Read before that Body at its Session, May, 1857.

Of the many strange phenomena of Protestantism, there is none more worthy of serious consideration than this-That, whilst every particular sect is keenly alive to the dangers of, and for itself, repudiates, the State secular system of education, they are all unanimous in their efforts to impose that system upon Catholics; and resent the struggles of the latter to throw off the degrading yoke of "State-Schoolism," as an outrage upon civil and religious liberty. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, will all agree that State secular education has proved a failure; that " Common schools" are hot beds of vice—the nurseries of infidelity and immorality yet when Catholics demand the abolition of Common schools"-as the logical deduction from these universally admitted premises, all-Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists-rush forward to the defence of the said "Schools," and treat the Papist who denounces them as their common foe. How shall we account for this apparent inconsistency?

We say "apparent" inconsistency; for, after all, in this instance, the practice of Protestants is strictly consistent with Protestant principles. Protestantism does not denote any phase of Christianity in particular, but simply the Denia! of Catholicity, in general. Its animating spirit is hatred of Popery; and to gratify this hatred, it would cheerfully consent to the entire destruction of all Christianity, of all positive religion. Hence, as "Common schools" are undoubtedly a powerful engine against Popery. "Common schools," though notoriously anti-Christian, are not only tolerated by our Protesting brethren, but are eagerly enforced upon us, as the most powerful engine yet devised for effecting the overthrow of the Catholic Church. Thus only -remembering that Protestantism is essentially and primarily anti-Catholic, and only accidentally and secondarily Christian-that its great object is the destruction of Popery, and not the establishment of any other particular form of religion-can we reconcile the apparent inconsistencies of our Non-Catholic fellows on the long vexed " School Question."

Of the two pamphlets, whose titles we have affixed to this article, the second is an official document drawn up by, and signed by the Committee of, the Protestant Episcopalians of the State of New Jersey; the first is published anonymously; but both agree in sentiment; both take the same view of the effects of State-Schoolism upon religion and morality in the United States; both assert the worthlessness of mere secular education; and both, as emanating professedly from Protestant sources, are worthy of our attentive consideration as Catholics. We will begin with the first on our list.

"Does the American system of education diminish crime ?" is the question which the writer discusses; for, as he observes, "if it has failed there, it has failed everywhere." He answers this question by an appeal to the criminal statistics of his own country; and that answer is con-

He takes up, and disposes of, one by one, the arguments, or rather the assertions of the State-

1. That "the pleasures of learning are so satisfying that they will wean men from seeking gratifi-II. That "those who acquire a fondness for reading, must learn from what they read such lessons of prudence and religion as will arm them against templations of vice and crime."

III. That "our gaols and State prisons are peopled with the troops of ignorance; and therefore education, though it be secular, is mighty in promoting

The first assertion of the advocates of the exclusively secular system of education-which if the Denominational, or Separate School, system be rejected, is the only system possible in a mixed community-our writer meets with the fact, that, secular education does not tend to wean men from the pursuit of sensual and criminal gratification. This fact he establishes by reference to the history of the most highly educated races of Non-Christian antiquity: to the history of the educated classes of Rome and Athens, amongst whom the passion for criminal sensual indulgence was carried to an extent unknown to the barbarous and uneducated nations whom the former despised for their grossness, but whose virtues they could not appreciate. The fact that the spread of education amongst the Non- crime. Christian nations of antiquity was universally accompanied by a wide-spread corruption of morals, is a proof, unanswerable, that secular education can have no tendency to repress, or to diminish, the appetite for, criminal sensual indulgences .-In other words, concupiscence is not an intellec-

The second assumption of our opponents—that a fondness for reading and literary pursuits must be attended in its gratification with beneficial moral results-our author meets with an inquiry into the moral character of the literature most generally and greedily devoured by the reading portion of the public, whose education has been country. From the favorite literature of a peo- moral tone of Massachusetts? Her ministers are de-

ple, from the style of books most in demand amongst them, we may always judge of their national character. A man is known from the books he reads and delights in, fully as well as. from the company he keeps. Now, what style of books do the great mass of the reading public of the United States chiefly read and delight in?

Go into any popular Protestant book store. and you will find an answer to this question.-Ask the bookseller-for what class of books it is that he finds the most ready sale?—and he will tell you, that it is for that class of filthy and obscene novels and romances, in yellow covers and wretched type, which no pure minded man or woman would allow into his or her house, and with which no honest Catholic bookseller would dare to insult his customers. Tales-lewd, blasphemous, but highly spiced with monstrous caricatures of human life-without one grain of wit or genuine pathos to relieve them-from the pen of a Reynolds, or translations from the French of an Eugene Sue-form the staple of the Protestant literature of the day: and these are the works whose sale makes up the most profitable part of the unprincipled bookseller's business .-Surely it can be no very difficult matter to calculate the effects of such deleterious substances upon the moral constitution, or to predict, what, in a few years, must be the condition of a community fed upon such abominable literary garb-

"Look," says the author of the little pamphlet under notice, "at the literature which has been created at the demand of a community trained under a system of secular education, to read well. Hundreds of steam presses are daily throwing off their thousands of low and obscene ballads, their thousands of indifferent or libertine romances. Grossly licentious papers, without even the concealment of the name, which once would have been scouted from the community, are unblushingly circulated through our public thoroughfares. Hundreds of flippant produc-tions on 'Materialism,' and 'Systems of Nature,' and of 'Reason,' are issuing with the avowed object of undermining public confidence in the Christian religion; and the press is no less fruitful in the production of a miscellaneous mass of tracts, pamphlets, and papers full of blasphemous assaults upon all holy things; and circulating libraries are everywhere established to furnish the means of mental intoxication for the fashionable and the foolish. Said Dr. Alexander in a letter to the American Tract Socity, we revel in a godless literature.' In an examination into ten circulating libraries, it was found that there were only twenty-seven volumes on morality and re-ligion, and above fifteen hundred fashionable, indifferent, or libertine novels. The supply indicates the public demand in literature, as in merchandize. And what shall we say of the public advantages of that system of education that creates the demand for this species of literature? Dare we say that it can have any tendency to prevent crime and retaid the demoralisation of the nation?"

The Committee of the American Tract Society speaks in the following terms of the popular literature of the day in the United States:-

"Vulgarieties of thought and expression, and every indelicacy that can flow from a pen, pollute the pages. Vice and crime are decked in dazzling colors, enlisting the sympathies of the virtuous in the earthly retributions of the most abandoned profligates. The finest sensibilities of the moral constitution are wounded and blunted. The foundations of purity, truth, honesty, and moral obligation, are all undermined. A blank half page at the end of the chapter is all the comment on the darkest deeds of blood."

-" is the character of those productions which are most extensively circulated and read."

To the argument in favor of secular education, based upon the secular ignorance of the majority of prisoners, the author urges that "the intellectual development of criminals, in prison, is no measure of the intellectual development of the far greater multitude of criminals who are never caught and put in prison-that, the crimes of educated persons are more easily concealed from the eye of the law-than are those of the poor and ignorant; and that the ignorance, which the prison statistics bring to light, is a "religious" rather than a "secular" ignorance. In support of this he quotes from the Report of the Inspectors of Prisons in the State of New York. "I find," he says, "the following statement:-

"'Of seven hundred and thirty-two convicts of the Auburn Prison, four hundred and sixty-eight had received no religious or moral instruction, and five hundred and twelve had never read the Bible or attended Divine services.' The Chaplain of another prison makes in his report the following startling statement: 'Of six hundred and thirty-one prisoners, two only were familiar with the Scriptures, and had been well instructed in Christian doctrine. Two hundred and four of them were ignorant of the Saviour's name, and could not repeat the Lord's Prayer.' Another Chaplain states that, 'Of three thousand prisoners, he found fifteen hundred and eighty-three so destitute of religious instruction that to speak to them of virtue, vice, iniquity, or holiness, was to speak to them in an unknown tongue."

To the same effect he quotes the testimony given before a Select Committee of the House of Commons. The witnesses examined were all unanimous on one point viz .- that secular education had no effect whatever in restraining from

Lastly he deals with the facts of the " School Question," as presented by the statistics of Massachusetts-the stronghold of State-Schoolism and secular education.

"Look," says he "lat a few very recent developments of her inner life. In Salem, where twenty-five years ago, a theatre that was started was frowned down by public opinion, at a recent session of the Supreme Court five divorces were granted for adultery. At the last session of the Court in the little town of Dedham, eight divorces were granted for adultery. Forty-leo bills for divorce, in addition to four murder cases, are to come before the present term of the Supreme Court for Worcester County. On one single day, not long since, in the city of Lowell, were seen floating upon the bosom of the Merrimac, three murdered is infants. In one single public school of Boston, six young ladies were discovered to be in the daily habit of visiting dark retreats and indulging in the lewdest conduct. And what more shall we say for the high

serting their sacred office and becoming truckling ing with their lives, and the perpetrators of that crime politicians—her legislators have just swollen the triumph of infidelity, by voting with an overwhelming majority, in favor of allowing infidels to testify in courts of law, which they have hitherto been prohibited from doing; and her people; in multitudes, have determined to have a new Bible, an anti-slavery Bible, or no Bible at all; and an anti-slavery God, or no God at all.

And look at our nation at large, throughout whose length and breadth the secular system of education has, during the past quarter of a century, been spread with great assiduity. "It may be granted that we excel every other country in sharpness and money making. Yet among what other people is personal violence so frequent in high places? Where is there any other nation whose general and local governments have so rapidly deteriorated in virtuous principle and legislative integrity! Where are the laws of the Statute Book more frequently inexecuted! Is there any other people among whom life is unscrupulously risked and sacrificed in the prosecution of our various enterprizes? Where is the other equally wealthy people, in the trading honor of whose majority there is less confidence to be placed? Where else is the people whose educated men would call for so many editions of a late autobiography, which is a systematic detail of the ways and means of successful dishonesty? Among what other people are filial affection and due respect for superiors so unknown, or juvenile crime so rapidly increasing? What country is more distracted by isms and quackery? Where is the other civilized land five-sixths of whose population are habitually neglecters of public worship? Is not infidelity no longer disguising itself, but coming out boldly, revealing the whole of its cloven foot and brazen front, and infecting all classes of society to an alarming extent? Is patriotism gaining the ascendancy over avarice and ambition? Are we getting to attach a greater degree of sanctity to oaths than formerly, and is the sacred character of juror more respected or more worthily maintained? Are the ends of justice less interrupted by favoriteism, money, party feeling, or other sinister considerations, and more easily and effectually attained than during our early history, when public education was scarcely talked of? Is the thirst for luxurious indulgence on the wane? Has the lust for instantaneous wealth, the desire of fortune without the use of means, been growing weaker? Are concealed deadly weapons, less frequently carried? And are not murders themselves becoming so frequent that our feelings have almost ceased to be shocked at their

Facts like these so clearly and so eloquently establishing the rapid increase of crime, furnish the best answer to the question with which the writer started. "Does-State-Schoolism diminish crime?" and fully justify the solemn warning with which the writer concludes:-

"If the State goes on much longer, rearing up her citizens untaught in their duties, and uninstructed in their accountability in the future world, for their their actions in this, then it requires no prophet's eye to see the end of such infatuation. It is estimated that there are, at this moment, two millions of children in our land, receiving no moral education. Set these loose throughout the land, and go on for the next twenty years, swelling their ranks from your boasted Common Schools; leave this mighty host to the temptations of vice and crime; and who cannot see the terrible hand, not long hence, writing upon the walls and palaces of America: 'Tekel: thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.' Who can not fasten his eyes upon a future, which many of us shall live to enter upon, when law will be no stronger than cob-webs, when labor will be denounced as legalized slavery, and turbulent licentiousness demanded as the truest liberty; when men shall live under a reign of tumult by day, and terror by night; when ruin shall be let loose upon us with the violence of a cataract, and with the ubiquity of an inundation; when the country, driving the sword into its own bosom, and choking itself by its own gore, shalt breathe out the ghost of the suicide, as one more in the long list of testimonies to the eternal truth, that 'All Nations which forget God shall be turned into hell;' and, when seeing the smoke of the burning, our neighbors and friends shall be heard sending up the lamentation; 'Alas, alas! that great against him. In the minds of persons holding that country, that mighty country! for in one hour is so sentiment there could exist no just comprehension great riches come to nought; for in one hour is thy judgment come; for in one hour is she made deso-late.' O, my country, O, my country! arouse in time, and rescue thyself from such a fate."

." We presume that one thousand individuals in the United States are provided with defensive armour where one had it twenty-five years ago. The number of persons who carry concealed weapons has increased in a still larger proportion. An armed police was a thing unknown in our county ten years ago; and the charge of bribery and corruption, against men holding public or private office or trust, which would then have been resented as the foulest indignity, is now so boldly and flippantly made as scarcely to excite our attention, much less our sur-prise."—Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline, July, 1856. P. 143.

t "Six hundred and odd deliberate, malicious, coldblooded murders are registered in the public prints in a single year."-Penns. Jour. of Pris. Dis. ,P. 143.

STATE-SCHOOLISM-FACTS v. FICTIONS .-It is of little use to attempt to persuade our oppressors of the injustice that they are guilty of towards us in imposing upon us the obligation of conributing towards a system of education against which we entertain many, and strong conscientious objections. We must convince them of the impolicy of such proceedings on their part; we must show them that their School system, though it may no doubt be a formidable weapon against Popery, is no less formidable to the best interests of society; that under its operation life and property are daily becoming less secure; and that its fruits are manifest in the lawlessness and vicious lives of those who have been subjected to its influences. Look at the picture which the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser draws of the state of society in America:-

Four months ago Dr. Burdell was murdered in his city house, before midnight, and the murderer is unknown. Only a few hours ago, one branch of the government authorized a reward to be offered for his discovery.

Since that murder, there have been in this city certainly not less than 20 cases of brutal and felonious assaults on citizens, the perpetrators of which to this hour are unpunished, and in several cases undetected. The papers this morning record additional cases, some of them of the boldest and most wanton char-

On Sunday week a number of rowdies on board the Staten Island ferry boat Josephine commenced an asboldly declared themselves "strong enough to take possession of the boat and threatened to do so." Only a portion of this gang has yet been arrested, and considering that life was sacrificed they have been dis-

charged on very inadequate bail. Some three weeks ago the crime of arson on a languor of the first, and the snobbish taste for trust that this beautiful address, of which we believe large scale, was committed at Seguine's Point, Staten

remain undetected.

More recently, the work of destruction was repeated at the same place with like impunity, and the boast is openly made that offence will be repeated, in defiance of all law and those charged with the administration of the law.

Some weeks ago a young woman was foully mur-dered near Newburgh, and no clue has yet been found to the perpetrators of that deed.

Yesterday, the federal capitol was at the mercy of an organized and armed band of lawless men from a neighboring city, who went there for the sole purpose of preventing the citizens of Washington from exercising their dearest right—that of choosing their own rulers. How bold in crime these lawless bands had become, will be seen from the account of the riot given in another column. The local authorities were unable to suppress them, and they were only subdued after the federal troops had fired upon them and killed

These, as our readers will bear us witness, are but a few facts out of many of a similar character. The crimes enumerated are not, it will be seen, peculiar to our city, though of course it supplies its full quota as from the number and character of its population was to be expected. Our exchanges teem with reports of murders, murderous assaults, on various pretexts, land outrages and wickedness and violations of law of every kind. In enormity of crime. the country keeps up with the city, and in the frequency of its perpetration also, if the comparative sparseness of its population is taken into account .-And all these crimes are of the character of violence. They evince an utter disregard and repudiation of the restraints which law imposes and was designed to impose upon the community; and an equal disregard and repudiation of the protection which it is the law's prerogative to afford to peaceable and lawabiding citizens. It is much to be feared that respect for law universally is greatly on the wane, and that unless something is done to reanimate the life of and give prestige to, actual, practical, and law-enforcing government, we shall rapidly drift upon a social, and perhaps political revolution.

It is doing no injustice to the community to say that the public mind was far more excited about the mystery of Dr. Burdell's murder, than horrified by the murder itself; more concerned about all the circumstances than about the crime. How far the same phenomenon attended the Newburgh murder, we are unable to say. But that such a feeling should exist in any community of our republic is painfully sug-Then it is very obvious that the impunity with which crime is committed emboldens violation of and resistence to law: and these in their turn weaken confidence in the power of the law to protect citizens, and provoke even those who desire to respect it into that kind of self-protection which is described as "taking the law into their own hands." A moment's reflection will show that the tendency of this state of things is to dead-letterize all laws. Criminals do not fear it and good citizens cease to respect it, because they have ceased to confide in it. Violence takes the place of law everywhere, and when we reach that social condition we become a

licentious and not a free people. We cannot avoid noticing in this connection another symptom in the popular disposition of the day, but whether it is a cause or an effect of the prevailing disregard of law it is difficult to determine. We refer to the extent to which men's sympathies, be they national, social, political or religious, interfere with and influence their abhorrence of crime and criminals. It will be difficult to illustrate our meaning. The murder of a worthless ruffian is as great a crime against law as that of a peaceful citizen; of a courtezan or a profligate as of a virtuous and worthy man; of a man in a cellar as of one in Bond street and it is as much the interest and duty of the community to enforce the law's penalty in the one case as the other. When the law stoops to make distinctions, anywhere beyond the proof of guilt or inno-cence, it loses the respect of those against whom it discriminates, and ceases to be the impartial umpire to whose decision all citizens can submit their rights and liberties.

Let us make our meaning still plainer. During the feverish excitement consequent upon the murder of Dr. Burdell, the idea was often half hinted at, and once or twice openly expressed, that his death was a just retribution for certain immoralities alleged of wickedness of the deed itself as a wrong per se and as a violation of law; or the fact that such reribution is the prerogative safely be delegated to the individual For if to one why not to each? Something of the same spirit was manifested when it was thought to have been discovered that the woman murdered at Newburg was one who had lived unchastely. So again in the matter of the arson and incendiarism on Staten Island. The sympathies of men who should know better are so engaged on the side of the perpetrators of those crimes against law, that they are blind to the crime involved in the violent resistance to law. The same feeling, we apprehend, all will acknowledge was apparent in a case recently occurring in an Eastern city. And so with respect to riots and other outrages during times of political excitement. National prejudices or political sympathies veil the true na-

ture of the crime. Referring again to the catalogue at the head of this article, and remembering how crime has increased in this city and elsewhere within the last two or three years—the boldness with which rowdies defy the laws, and the impunity following such defiance we confess to no slight apprehensions for the future. We see not how the law is to recover easily or immediately its supremacy. It has been defied so frequently on a large scale, in filibustering operations, for example, and a large portion of the press has applauded the violators; on a less imposing scale, as at Seguine's Point, and the peopled have sympathized with it; in individual cases, and no punishment or even detection has followed; and there is to be added to this, in our own city, such a bitter feud between the ministers of the law, that we really fear the evil cannot be arrested. Assuredly it is spreading here and elsewhere, and it is equally certain that unless arrested, we shall soon cease to be a free people, and become the slaves of an exacting riotous minority who will triumph by the supineness, timidity or con-nivance of those who ought to be the friends and supporters of the laws undertall circumstances.

THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE." By Charles Lever. Harper & Co., New York. D. & J.

Sadleir, Montreal. story of which the plot is disgusting and improbable in the highest degree—and for the chief distinguished Canadian Missionary, who so very efactors in which it is impossible to feel the slightest pity or respect, " The Fortunes of Glencore" might merit the praise of being a clever novel. As it is, we consider it as not likely to add to the author's high and well merited reputation as a novelist. It has been his ambition to strike out a new vein; but he has succeeded in Desaulniers, in a long and very powerful address, regiving us only a tale which too strongly reminds presented the sentiment and respect of Catholic Cashult upon the passengers; and according to the us of Bulwer's worst. Its most claborately most complimentary addresses were also presented to sworn statement of the superintendent of the boat, drawn abspacer—that of the fine gentleman and drawn character—that of the fine gentleman and the very Rev. Mr. Desaulniers. V. G. diplomatist-is a strange compound of "Pelham," and "Tittlebat Titmouse"—the here of able noisy schism, and exposed its character and advocate the return of Mr. Drummond to power, manifold calumnies. This was done with force and "as a representative of Irish Catholic interests." "Ten Thousand a Year," with all the affected cloquence, bringing joy and conviction (were this

laid in Italy, where the author has of course occasion to allude to the Catholic Church and her ministers; and he invariably does so in a manner most offensive to Catholics, though of course strictly in accordance with the "Great Protestant Tradition." Mr. Lever knows, or ought to know, that it is not the custom for dignitaries of the Roman Church to avail themselves of the services of female diplomatists with battered reputations, as importers of immoral books for their private perusal. We cannot therefore, in spite of several brilliant sketches, commend this book to a Catholic public; and we cannot but give it as our opinion, that the "Fashionable Novel" is not at all in Mr. Lever's line.

THE Rev. M. Desaulnier, whose mission to IIlinois for the purpose of healing the schism caused by the contumacy of the unhappy M. Chiniquy has been attended with the bappiest results, was lately presented with a handsome service of plate, valued at \$600 by the grateful Catholics of Bourbonnais; who also, when the time for his return to Canada had arrived, accompanied him cn masse to the Railroad depot, where the cars

It is well known that ever since M. Chiniquy set the authority of his Bishop at defiance, the Protestant press has taken him in hands, and devoted columns to his verbose tirades against Catholic authority. It is really wonderful to witness the interest which these self-constituted champions of a disobedient Priest take in his and our affairs. But, after all, their malicious propensities can do us no harm; for we can well afford to laugh at their puny efforts to damage the character of the Catholic priesthood, or the flocks committed by our Divine Master to their care. We know well that calumny and falsehood are the only weapons which they can employ; and we also know that wherever they have been directed-whether against our religion or our venerated and pious clergy, or saintly Sisters of Charity—they have only had the effect of with the ministry of our Prelate. We condemn and showing the weakness of our unprincipled adversaries. The case of the unfortunate Mr. Chiniquy, we have no doubt, was a lucky wind fall for them; but, notwithstanding all their efforts to make a little capital out of his disobedience to his Bishop, they have met with a signal failure, as will be seen by the following letter, which clearly proves the shameful misrepresentation to which the good Catholics of Chicago were subjected for a time. We do not of course expect that they will do us the justice of publishing this refutation of their vile slanders against the venerable Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. O'Regan, and the Rev. M. Desaulnier, upon the occasion of his leaving Chicago, after the fulfilment of his peaceful mission :--

## THE CHINIQUY CALUMNIES.

(To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.) Sir :- The facility with which a portion of the Chicago press opens its pages to unauthorized correspondence, has become the subject of just and very general complaint. Of this, there have been many i very shameless instances n connection with Chiniquy schism, and its Chicago adherents. Notorious calumnies have been published in this city against the Bishop of Chicago, and from the circumstance that these are admitted into the local papers, it is expected to give them, in distant places, the air of truthfulness. A recent occurrence will still more illustrate this.

took place at Bourbonnais Grove, in Kankakee county. It was designed as a public demonstration by the Canadians, in this State, against the schism of M. Chiniquy, as a compliment to the Bishop of Chicago, and to the Very Rev. W. Desaulniers, whose zeal and success in putting down that schism, won for him, in union with the Bishop, the love of all good men, and the ire of every friend of irreligion. At this celebration, there were present not less than four thousand persons, from Bourbonnais, Kankakce, L'Erable, Beaver, Petites Isles, St. Anne, and the other Canadian settlements. The Eishop, who left Chicago in the morning, attended by many of his clergymen, was received at the R. R. depot, at Kankakee, by this immense assemblage. At this place an address was presented to him in the name of all those Catholics conjointly, by P. Spink, Esq., of L'Erable, after which a profession was formed, and moved on to Bourbonnais, with the American flag in advance, a band of music and other numerous and appropriate emblems of joy, honor and festivity. I was present at this scene, and a more mag-nificent and enthusiastic one I never beheld. Carrientire space, two miles and a half, between Kanka-kee and Bourbonnais' Grove. The houses were degayest festive dresses, either with the Bishop in pro-cession, or on bended knees in front of their houses to receive his benediction. On approaching the Church, we found the young and old arrayed in two lines in front of it, and extending to a great distance. The procession stopped here, dividing to the right and left and filling the immense area; then on bended knees, and with hearts overflowing with joy, this vast assemblage received the benediction of their If smart dialogue could palliate the faults of a dovoted Bishop. The large church was soon crowded. In the Sanctuary there was a throne for the Bishop, and on the corresponding side, a very elevated seat for the very Rev. Mr. Desaulniers, the fectually crushed Chiniquy and his schism. On a table, within the sanctuary, was the beautiful present of plate designed for this gentleman, by the magnificent copy of the Bible, the gift of the Bishop of Chicago to the same Ecclesiastic.

presented to the Rt. Rev. Bishop, by the Canadian which will not only afford comfort, be congregations of the Diocese, while the very Rev. to those who may visit the Gardens. nada, towards this eminent Prelate. Numerous, and

The reply of the Bishop was much admired. Now, for the first time, he publicly denounced this miser-Island, the inmates of the dwellings narrowly escap- finery, of the latter. Many of the scenes are a report has been taken, will be soon published. We on this point.

regard this of immense value to the interests of religion in this country, which have been outraged by the wanton and wicked assaults on truth, decency, and the personal character of this most worthy Pre-

The festivities of the day terminated with a banquet, of which not less than two thousand persons partook, in the course of the afternoon. This was served up with much taste and elegance, in a beautiful grove. The Bishop was accompanied to the grounds, by the entire assembly, preceded by a band of music, whose performance contributed much to enliven this delightful scene. Late that evening, the Bishop, with Rev. Mr. Desaulniers and his other clergymen, returned to Chicago, being escorted to Kankakee Station, by the same band of music, and by the morning's numerous and joyous retinue. At the Depot, a scene occurred calculated to excite the indignation of all, but more particulary of those who understand the artifices of the notorious Chiniquy. A solitary man, neither a Canadian nor a Catholic, but an Irish Orangeman, stood not far from the railway station, holding in one hand a revolver and in the other a black flag, surmounted with a dark figure .-On the flag this inscription, in white letters, was legible; "The departure of Judas, the traitor." It was designed as an insult to the Very Rev. Mr. Desaulniers, then returning to Canada, from his mission

In your paper of Tuesday, all reference to the magnificent demonstration at Bourbonnais, is studiously omitted, whilst the disgraceful incident at Kankakee, the act of an abandoned desperado, is not only put forward as the action of the Canadian population, but it is, moreover, incorrectly and offensively represented, as an insult to the person of the Bishop of Chicago.
We know Bishop O'Regan, and are aware, that any

disrespect to the humblest of his clergymen, is sensitively felt by him, as if offered to himself. We also know, that for him external pressure has no peril, when that pressure would assume unduly to control the faithful discharge of his sacred duties. His difficulties are numerous and fearful, but for all these he clearly foresaw, and for all these he has been fully prepared. His success is certain, for his course is firm and wise, and guarded. He sought not the dangers with which he has had to contend, for he accepted his exalted office with great reluctance, and only in obedience to the positive command of the Holy

For him we do not, therefore, deprecate trouble. and insult, and fearful calumnies. They are a portion of his inheritance, but rendered sweet by the example of his Divine Master. They are inseparable from the work of reform and correction, which the condition of some portions of his diocese has made his most necessary and painful duty. For him, therefore, trials are a portion of his daily life, which we will not regret, for these he knows how to accept, and bear and turn to good account; but we condemn and denounce, in connection with all this, the action of a portion of the secular press of this city. We condemn and denounce it, as interfering, most unduly denounce it as calculated to lead many astray, and confirm others in their errors. With every upright man, we condemn and denounce it, for its shameless suppressions, omissions, distortions and misrepresentations in reference to the entire of this miserable Chiniquy affair, in St. Anne's and in Chicago.

Let us select, as an illustration, what has recently occurred at Kankakee. The Bishop is invited to a great celebration at Bourbonnais Grove, designed as an honor for himself and one of his distinguished clergymen-designed as a great and solemn profession of affection to his person and office, by the Canadian population of his Diocese. The Bishop attends, accompanied by about twenty of his clergy-A vast assemblage meets bim at Kankakee, and forms into procession, covering miles in extent. Flags, banners, music, addresses, and a public banquet, and all the adjuncts of a festive celebrationall these are there in the most appropriate fashion. The Canadian people-the young and old, men and women-from the most distant settlements, all these assemble to honor their Bishop and their excellent missionary to share in the blessings of this day of religious joy, all these, without exception, on bended knees, and with deep reverence implore the benediction of their Bishop, and implore for him the protection of Heaven. Such was the fourth of June in Bourbonnais Grove, and all this is but an imperfect sketch of this great scene. The entire day is passed without the slightest interruption, as to time or incident, in this continuous flow of festive joy. At the close of the day, and in the village of Kankakee, one miserable man-one only-a low looking, solitary being, neither a Catholic nor a Canadian, as we have been assured-this one man, whom all confess to be the meanest creature in the community, whose condition and character will explain his motives-this man attempts a wanton insult against one of the Bishop's retinue. The object of the outrage is seen On the fourth of the month, a religious celebration by all. It is most legibly, distinctly inscribed on the banner, which this wretch bore in his hands, yet, the press of Kankakee and Chicago is silen: as to this

circumstance. It publishes not one word about the proceedings of that festive day and scene. It is silent with regard to this great solemnity. Not a word of the triumphis for the interests of religion; not a word of the honors paid to the Bishop; not a word of the sacred joy that filled his soul and the souls of his people. All this is suppressed, entirely suppressed, and in its place a dark picture only is presented to the public, the pur-chased ruffianism of one wretch, who owes his life to the mercy of those whom he would offend-this is put forward as the action of a devoted faithful people; and the entire scene of that day is placed before

the people in this brief form of calumny:
"On the 4th inst., the Bishop of Chicago was burned in effigy, at Kankakce, by the Canadian Catholics of his Diocese."

. We will not now further enlarge on this most disreputable mode of suppressing truth, and of disseminating calumny. We trust that, that portion of the Press, from which this grievance is so repeatedly ages and horsemen, and persons on foot, filled the suffered, will soon awaken to a better perception of its real duties, of its high and useful and honorable functions, and to some consciousness that truth, and corated. The inhabitants were all abroad, in their justice, and decency are due even to Catholic Priests and Bishops, and to Catholic interests and princi-AN EVE WITNESS.

ples. Chicago, June 9th, 1857.

The distribution of premiums, at Longueuil Convent, will take place on the 7th July, at one

It gives us great pleasure to state, and, we are sure, the friends of the Orphans of St. Patrick's Asylum will be happy to learn, that the place selected by the St. Patrick's Society for holding their annual Pic-Nic this year, is Gilbeault's Gar-Canadians of Illinois, and on the Altar was placed a dens; and, we have no doubt, this selection will give general satisfaction. Preparations, on a After the usual acts of thanksgiving, addreses were grand scale, are being made by the Committee which will not only afford comfort, but pleasure,

> Our attention having been called to the letter of an occasional Toronto correspondent of the New Era (mentioned in our last) we perceive the correspondent did not, even by implication, " as a representative of Irish Catholic interests." We believe the New Era, and we infer that the correspondent also, are quite in accord with us,

We learn by the Pilot that Louis S. Morin. Esq., Advocate, of this city, was unanimously elected, on Tuesday last, Member of Parliament for Terrebonne, in room of G. M. Prevost, Esq., resigned.

On Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Torrent Engine Company, No. 1, of St. Johnsbury, U.S., (Vt.,) arrived here on a pleasure excursion. They were warmly received on landing by the Montreal Fire Brigade.

We direct the attention of our readers to an article upon the Belgium difficulty, which will be found upon our second page. It is taken from the Dublin Tablet, and is a masterly review of the causes which have led to existing differences in that country; and we may add an unanswerable refutation of the slanderous statements made by the Protestant press of Canada, against the Catholic citizens of Belgium.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Chambly, H. D'Eschambault, 4s 2d; Berthier, J. Morin, 12s 6d; J. Dignan, 12s 6d; L'Originel, Rev. Mr. O'Malley, 12s 6d; St. Mark, Rev. Mr. Levecque, 12s 6d; Guelph, M. Doyle, 10s; St. Octave de Metis. Rev. J. B. Blanchet, 10s; Somerset, F. N. Law, 12s 6d; St. Johns, C.E., J. Sherridan, 10s; St. Jerome, P. O'Shea, 6s 3d; Ottawa City, A. Ryan, £1 5s; St. Therese, J. Lonergin, 12s 6d; N. Lancaster, A. M. Donnell, 10s; Summerston, R. Grant, 10s; Downyville, J. Callaghan, 17s 6d; Guelph, P. Spence, 5s; Shefford Mountain, P. Mahendy, 12s 6d; St. Cesaire, W. Plamondon, £3 11s 9d; Three Rivers, W. T. Bald, 14s 7d; Godmanchester, W. Hall, 12s 6d; Frampton, P. Moran, 6s 3d; Williamstown, D. B. Heenan, 5s; St. Sylvester, J. R. O'Sheridan, 10s.—Mr. J. P. O'S. is informed that his letter of the Olivertical St. Sylvester, J. R. O'Sheridan, 10s.— Mr. J. R. O'S., is informed that his letter of the 9th January last, enclosing a remittance from J. Carr. was not received at this office.

Per J. Ford, Prescott—C. Farley, 12s 6d. Per P. Doyle, Toronto—Self, 2s 6d; J. T. O'Neill,

£1 5s : Lloydtown, N. Egan, 12s 6d. Per Rev. E. J. Dunphy, Carleton—St. Johns, N.B.,
—Self, 12s Gd; Right Rev. Dr. Connolly, 12s Gd;
Rev. J. Quinn, 12s Gd; Rev. P. Farrel, 12s Gd.
Per Rev. Mr. Lalor, Picton—Self, 8s 9d; A. Shan-

nan, 10s; N. Moore, 12s 6d; J. Power, 8s 9d; J. O'Donnell, 12s 6d; J. Smith, 10s; J. O'Hara, 6s 3d; E. O'Donnell, 6s 3d; P. Bond, 12s 6d; E. Bradley, 10s; H M'Carrin, 15s; D. M'Aulay, 12s 6d. Per J. Bonfield, Egansville—D. Maddigan, £1 5s.

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews-E. Forrestell, 6s 3d : Martintown, A. M'Donnell, 6s 3d.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec-J. Fitzpatrick, £2 12s 6d; T. Corrigan, £1; J. Lane, £1 2s 6d; W. Kirwin, £1 10s; L. A. Cannon, 15s; T. M'Entyre, 15s; P. O'Reagan, 15s; H. Murray, 15s; G. Kindelin, 7s 6d; St. Rochs Catholic Institute, £1 10s; Rev. Mr. Auclair, 15s; Rev. Mr. Doolet, 15s; Rev. Mr. Hamelin, 15s; Rev. Mr. Racine, 15s; J. B. Frechette, 12s 6d Valcartier, F. Conway, 6s 3d; Batiscan, Rev. Mr. Frechette, £1 5s.

Per M. O'Dempsey, Belleville-J. O'Hare, 18s 9d; P. Cox, 12s 6d; J. Ennis, 6s 3d; M. Kehoe, sen., 10s.

Baron de Rottenburg, Adjutant General of Militia, inspected the Active Militia force of the City on the Champ de Mars, on Monday evening. The whole force was present on the occasion, and a large numher of the officers of the Stuff, and sedentary corps. The Adjutant General paid a high compliment to the Montreal Volunteer Militia, as a credit and example to the Province.

Drownen .- On Monday between 11 and 12 in the forenoon, as two men were bathing opposite the sugar factory, a boy on the bank cried out that one was drowning, on which his comrade jumped into a boat. pulled to the spot and succeeded in geiting him up with the boat hook, but life was extinct. Dr. Godfrey was promptly on the spot, but every effort that was used proved unavailing. We were pleased to see a printed paper with Dr. Marshall's instructions in the hand of a very intelligent member of the Water Police, and we learn from the medical gentleman present that had the policeman been on duty in the neighborhood, the man's life would have been saved.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- In the surrounding townships of Deverly, West and East Flamboro', and Ancaster, the crops present a very favourable appearance, particularly so, when we take into consideration the very backward state of the weather this spring. - Dundas Warder, 16th.

The general appearance of the crops along the line of the Port Stanley Railroad, from London to the Port, is very favourable. Fail wheat, with but few exceptions, promises more than an average yield. Spring wheat also seems likely to give an abundant harvest ; rye looks favourable; potatoes are good ;buckwheat, barley, &c., &c., are not nuch behind their neighbours. The best prospect seems to be in the grass lands. One field of clover was literally as full as it could hold. Another of timothy and clover mixed, promised a fair yield. The fruit trees are loaded with young fruit, and should no unfortunate blight occur, a bountiful supply may be expected -London Prototype, 17th.

The crops in this neighborhood, notwithstanding

the effects ri the severe winter and backward spring, are looking remarkably well, and promise an average yield. In some few places, particularly on high grounds, the winter wheat has been damaged by frost. Grass is looking well, and will no doubt give an abundant supply of hay. Spring wheat, as far as we can learn, is progressing very favourably. - Elora Backwoodsman, 16th.

## Birth.

At St. Timothy, on the 14th instant, Mrs. Owen Lynch, of a daughter.

## Died.

At Point Levi, on the 14th inst., Elien Atkisson, the beloved wife of George Devlin, aged 41 years, a native of the county Westmeath, Ireland. May her soul rest in peace.

At Quebec, on the 18th inst., Mary Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Power, ship builder, aged 2 years and 9 months.

At Quebcc, on the 18th inst., Mr. Michael Hanley, a native of the county of Limerick, Ireland, aged 44 years, deeply regretted by his relatives and a large circle of friends.

At Williamstown, on Monday, 22nd inst., sur-rounded by his family and friends, in the pence of God, and in love and charity towards all his fellowmen, Daniel Heenan, aged 63. He was a native of Lurrha, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. Of him, it may be truly said, he was one, "in whom was found no guile."—May he rest in peace.

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

No. 40 Alexander Street. NEAR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

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

The closing session of the first Legislative Assembly of the second empire was finished on Thursday, the six years to which the mandate of that body is limited by the constitution having expired. The Moniteur of Saturday announced the dissolution of the Legislative Corps. The enew elections are to commence on the 21st June, and will last for two days. The number of the deputies for the new chamber is fixed at 267.— The Republican party, it appears, has decided on putting forth a certain number of candidates at the approaching elections in Paris.

THE STATE TRIALS .- The fate of the last batch of French conspirators is imprisonment and fine: Some of them have been sentenced to incarceration for four years, others for two, and the remainder for shorter periods, while all of them have to pay fines varying from 100 to 500

The Monitoir publishes the reports of Generals Renault, MacWahon, and Yussuf, who commanded the three divisions which, under the orders of Marshal Randon, attacked on the 24th of May the positions of the Kabyles in the mountains of Ait-Akerma and Afenson with complete success. A subsequent dispatch, received by telegraph from Marshal Randon, dated from the camp of El-Hadj-Ali, the 26th of May, announces that the Beni-Raten were beginning to come to terms. The Emperor reviewed on Monday evening the regiments of cavalry belonging to the garrison of Pans.

The Archbishop of Paris has narrowly escaped being poisoned. He partook of an ice, into which some coloring matter, composed of acetate of lead, had been introduced.

A camp is to be formed at Chalons-sur-Marne in September next, and is to consist of 25,000 men, which is to be commanded by the Emperor in person.

SPAIN.

The Spanish senate has voted the reply to the speech from the throne, after a stirring discussion, by 95 against 16 votes. The minority includes the Carlists as well as the Progresista senators, whose number is extremely small.

The Paris correspondent of the Times states that a despatch from Madrid announced that new difficulties had arisen in the negociations on the Mexican question, and that private letters from the same city of the 25th confirm that fact. The " Mexican question" comprises the claims of certain bondholders in the republic, which are of left Remmy to the guidance of his own natural share old standing, and the satisfaction demanded by of prudence, the great probability is that her letter would have reached its destination in perfect safety; Spain for the outrages and murders perpetrated but the extreme vigilance which she induced him to on Spanish subjects resident in the Mexican ter- exercise, greatly lessened the number of chances in ritory. Though some days ago a satisfactory its favour. He certainly did not once cease thinking settlement appeared extremely probable, yet of it from the moment he left the house until he arthere is reason to fear that, in spite of the united rived at his master's door. He selected the shortest efforts of Lord Howden and the Marquis Turgot, the question does not present at this moment a very favorable appearance. The President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marshal Narvaez and M. Pidal, are both moderate in their views and pacific in their intentions. but there is a violent and uncompromising feeling of hostility against Mexico among the public, in the press, and in the congress.

## ITALY.

A letter from Rome of the 25th of May annonness that the raising of the state of siege at and he arrived with his face glowing in anxiety, and Ancona had produced everywhere an excellent moist with perspiration, at Mr. O'Brien's house. effect. The Holy Father continued his journey tapped at the window—rushed past Nelly, into the amid the enthusiasm and respectful salutations of servant's hall—the window where he had laid it was own despite. Her bosom would heave, her frame the inhabitants. It is said that he had been induced to change his itinerary, and that he proceeded from Fermo to Ascoli. He was to arrive at Rimini on the 30th of May, so as to celebrate the festival of Pentecost in that town .--His Holiness is to make his solemn entrance into Bologna on the 7th of June. All his Ministers and a great number of Cardinals are to meet

The Bologna Gazette publishes a notification, dated Ancona, May 19th, announcing the cessation of the state of siege in the Romagna, Anconu, and part of the province of Pesaro, being the only territories where it was still in force.-All the prisoners under trial by court-martial are to be delivered up to the civil authorities. Nevertheless, all cases of resistance to the armed force and of offences against the Austrian military are still to be under the cognisance of the Austrian courts-martial.

SARDINIA .- The city of Genoa has just escaped a grave danger. The 900 prisoners of the bugue, had planned an attempt at escape, but fortunately the plot was discovered in time. The city was plunged into great consternation by the bare announcement that the prisoners intended making the attempt, as in 1849, an evasion was attempted, and dreadful excesses committed.

On the 28th May, the Sardinian Senate passed the bill for the abolition of the usury laws, by a majority of 40 against 31.

Naples, May 27 .- I have been informed that the conditions offered by the English Government to this Court for a settlement of differences were not accepted purely and simply, but that they were much modified, particularly in that part which related to Poerio and the other political prisoners.—Cor. Weekly Register.

Roxe. The great topic of discussion here is of course the Pope's visits to his dominions. The Grand Duke of Modena, and it appears to be said upon good authority, the Emperor of Austria, as well as the Grand Duke Viceroy of Lombardy, will meet his Holiness at Bologun, where he will remain at least a month. The Holy Father will certainly visit Florence on his way back to Rome. Our correspondent at Florence states that the Tuscan minister had just received the Pope's acceptation of the Grand Duke of Tuscany's invitation.—Cor. Weekly Register.

THE PASSIONISTS ORDER.—The general chapter of the Passionist Order was held on the 8th of May at Rome. They have elected a new Provincial, a Father Ignatius, an Italian, who has been Master of Novices and Theologian of their house in Rome, and whom the General granted to the English province only on the understanding that he was to be Provincial. He returns to England with Fathers Vincent and Ignatius (Hon. and Rev. G. Spencer) as his " cousultus.

## SWITZERLAND.

In the sitting of the Grand Council of the Canton of Neufchatel, on the 20th May, the Decree, of 1848,

whereby the territory of Neufchatel was interdicted to Mgr-Marilley, Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva, residing at Friburg, was repealed The Canton; of Newforatel forms part of Mgr. Marilley's diocese with BAVARIA.

The People's Messenger, of Munich, announces that the law promulgated by the Minister of Public Worship prohibiting all foreign Ecclesiastics, and particularly the Jesuits, from exercising their religious functions, has been repealed and annulled by the King of Bavaria, at the respectful remonstrances of the Bishops. RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander will proceed to Wildhad. on the 17th of July, in order to witness the fetc which will take place in honor of the mother of the Empress. The King of Prussia is also expected .-The Empress will then pass five or six days at Carls-

Letters from the Russian frontier state that the projected new customs tariff for Russia and Poland has been positively postponed, and that things will remain in statu quo. .

The Prussian papers say that the Emperor of Russia is about to reduce his army, and it is stated at Vienna that the St. Petersburg Covernment has niade advances to Austria.

#### BELGIUM.

The accounts from Belgium speak of tranquillity being generally restored, although some slight agita-tion still exists. The objections to the late bill on charitable institutions appear to gain ground. The Communal Council of Ghent, in its sitting of the 2nd, voted by a majority of 18 to 5 an address to the King, similar to that of the commune of Brussels .-The Communal Council of Namur was to assemble on the same day to draw up a similar address .-

The war is inactive just now, and the admiral is resting quietly until cool weather and a large naval and military force enable him to take aggressive measures. Troops and ships, steamers and gunboats, are coming, and an overpowering force is on its way. We are doing strange things. Every one talks about war with China. The fact is, we are at peace with China as an empire, our quarrel and war being with the Governor of the Quang-tung, the mandarin of Canton. At all the other ports we are on the most friendly terms, and doing a large trade, the Emperor probably knowing little or nothing of what is going

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

These women are strange things. 'Tis something of the latest now to weep-You should have wept when he was going from you, And chain'd him with those tears at home.

-Scornful Lady. The danger and inconvenience of extremes, are, I believe, coeval with men's experience. Had Emily way-avoided the crowds-manfully refused two invitations to 'step in an' take a mornen' from different friends-and kept his hand continually hovering about the pocket in which the important charge was deposited. His surprise, therefore, was extreme, when, just before he ventured to awaken the slumbering echoes of the area and coal vault, he found on examination that the letter was gone.

Enigmatical as this may appear to the reader, it did not long continue so to Remmy, who discovered very speedily that amid all his great caution, while he had sewed up the pocket so securely, he never once thought of putting the letter into it. Rapid as his progress was in advance, the rate at which he retraced his steps was a great deal more expeditious; He still open—the letter had vanished. He clasped his hand uttered a groau, such as in the recesses of Warwick-lane, the sturdy bullock utters, after it has received the coun de grace, from the practised arm of

the victualler "Nelly, we're done for |-- | lost the letter. You wouldn't have it, would you?"-- You wouldn't see it after me there upon the windy?

" Fait an' I'm sure dat I didn't, Remmy." Another groan. "An' after all the charges she ray, me about it. I wouldn't face her wit sech a story for the world. Lord direct them that tak it, whoamsoever they wor, but they did great harm,

this mornen. Twould be better say nott'n at all about it, may

be, Remmy." "Who knows but it's true for you? I wouldn't tell herself such a foolish thing as that I have lost it, for the world. I'll tell you how it is, Nelly. Better lave it to emselves, ch?—Them bits of writen they do be senden one, one to another, is nothen, you see, but love letters, that way, and sure it's no loss what was in that scrap of paper when they'll be married shortly for life."

"True for you, Remmy ?" "May be they wouldn't talk of it at all whin they'd meet, an' if they did itself, sure all that'll be about it is a scolden, the same as I'd get now af I toult it. Do you see now, Nelly, honey?"

Oh iss, an' I think it stands wit raison what you

say, Remmy. There'd be no ho wit her, sure, after given you the notes an' all," said Nelly, who felt herself in some degree implicated in the transaction by her adventurous and unhappy too enthusiastic esti-mation of the value of her lover's head. "I wouldn't face her after the notes, any way."

"May be to take 'em of' me she would, ch?" said Remmy, in additional alarm. "O she's too much of a lady for that, but indeed she would begridge that it was themselves wint in

place o' de leffer. It was finally arranged between them that Hamond

should learn nothing of the letter from Remmy, and, if possible, that its miscarriage should be also kept secret from Miss Bury. Notwithstanding the tone of his letter, which in

reality he more than half believed, Hamond was not prepared to be taken so immediately at his word as Emily appeared by her silence to have done. The certainty of his fate, moreover was confirmed to him by the flourishing account Remmy gave of the jocund health and spirits in which he bad left the young lady; the brogue-footed Mercury conceiving that he could not better supply the loss of the letter than by communicating all the pleasing intelligence his own

observation or invention could furnish. Whatever Emily's feelings were on the receipt of Hamond's letter-how deep soever the regret and remorse which it awakened within her spirit; how fierce seever the struggle which she had to sustain against her roused-up pride, it may readily be supposed that the apparently contemptuous silence with which her last, gentle, tender, and (in her own judgment) humiliating confession was treated, was not calculated to alleviate the convulsion in her mind. The first day passed over in anxious vigilance, the next in anger and deep offence, the third in wild alarm, the fourth in awe-struck, deadly certainty of misery—for proud and high-hearted as she was, the fate which she so unwittingly earned for herself was misery to her. A week passed away, but no Ha-

From.

mond, nor no indication of his existence arrived at her guardian's house done said at new visit in high It is perhaps one of the most costly charges attendant on the maintenance of pride, that its votaries relinquish alloclaim to the comforts of human sympathy. When it happens moreover (as unfortunately was the case in the instance of Emily Bury) that this dearly purchased folly is lodged in a bosom atherwise filled with gentle and softening affections, the cruel tyrauny which it exercises over them is sufficient: to make life a protracted sickness under any circumstances, and more especially so when the sufferer is compelled to be his own only comforterto nourish the lonely smothering agony within his heart, and make it his sole care to confine the flame that is secretly making ashes of his peace, so that it shall be evident through no clink or cleft in his demeanor. Both the pride and the affection of our heroine received a violent stimulus from this demele with her lover. When she stooped so low as to solicit his forgiveness in the terms which she used. she had not the remotest possible apprehension that her condescension could be unappreciated or ineffectual. If the question had ever occurred to her mind by accident, it is not easy to conjecture whether the letter would ever have been forwarded. But she wrote in an interval of lucid kindness and natural generosity-love's bounty was at the moment unchecked by the caution of her cold ruling passion-she wished to make Hamond an ample compensation for the unkindness of which he complained. She pictured to her own heart the gushing rapture, the tears of love, of gratitude, and ecstacy which should for ever wash away the remembrance of that single blot in their affection-that unhappy jar, which, however, she in

the fond confidence of her sanguine love, taught her

judgment to regard only as one of those useful mis-

understandings which make the hearts of lovers

more closely acquainted than ever—a momentary

shadow-a trimming of the lamp which would eventually serve only to strengthen and purify its flame.

She had no fear that Hamond really intended to extinguish it-and when that fear did come upon her heart, darkness deep and absolute came and abode there with it. She had not even the consolation of her friend Martha's confidence: and the easy impenetrable indifference which the latter (though by no means dull of inference or apprehension) observed in all Emily's conduct, induced her to believe that in reality the circumstance did not clash in any degree with her inclinations. Still, however, she was totally at a loss to discover a motive for the conduct of her young friend. It was true that the latter, who would not permit a single inquiry or even remark at all verging on the subject, received the visits of the young Baron E-, but she could not by this manusuvre hoodwink Martha so completely as to prevent her seeing that it was a mere feint-a mask. under cover of which some concealed and lurking passion was laying the foundation of a far different fortune for its victim. So far was the haughty young Irishwoman enabled to conquer her own nature, that she was much less frequently to be found alone than usual: she forced herself into the glare and bustle of society, for fear the slightest ground for suspicion might be afforded that she could for a moment descend to the consciousness of a natural emotion; her smiles were showered around in greater profusion than before; carmine and all the precious succedanca of the period were anxiously made to tread in the steps of her departing bloom, and render its flight as secret and imperceptible as that of the peace of mind on which it had been nurtured: her mirth was louder (if loud it could be at any time) than before; and many even of her most intimate friends began to congratulate her on her enfranchisement from what now appeared to have been a weary thraldom. Amid all this proud superiority of mind, however, Emily was a more real object of compassion than the most yielding, and helpless, and forsaken of her sex; and

she could not have brought her spirit to bear its

burthen so enduringly, but for the resentment which

the positive injustice with which her letter had been

treated by Hamond, excited in her mind, and to

which she constantly referred her heart in moments

of depression. When a little time rolled by, how-

ever, and regret began to assume the mastery over

anger, she found the task of dissimulation more bur-

thensome than before. When she happened to be

left for any time to the company of her own feelings.

they would rush upon her with such an o'er-master-

ing influence as to quite subdue her resolution, and

labor in her throat, until the approach of some wan-

dering inmate of the mansion startled the sleeping

dragon of self-esteem-when her character would

again assume its armor-she would repel by a vio-

lent effort the rising passion, press her hands flat and

close upon her neck, to stiffe the rebellious impulse

of her woman's nature-and like Lady Townley, in

her gambling mood, "make a great gulp and swallow Nearly a fortnight had thus clapsed, when, as Emily was laying aside her dress (after an excursion to Howth with her friend Martha and some acquaintances,) in order, to prepare for the evening, her attendant, Nelly, entered the room as usual to give her assistance. Her mistress, who was not so guarded in the presence of the soubrette, as in that of her more sensitive and sharp-eved friends, and who was fatigued in heart and soul from the toilsome pleasures of the forenoon, sat at the table, her arm leaning on the toilet-cloth, her hand supporting her forehead, and her eyes fixed in thoughtful melancholy

upon the floor. " Isn't it greatly Mr. Hamond wouldn't call before he went, Miss?" Nelly said timidly, as she passed softly by the young lady's chair.

Emily raised her head quickly and in strong inter-

est..." Went! whither, Nelly?"
"Sure, never a know do I know, Miss, but to be walken down there, by Eden-quay, and to meet Remmy O'Lone, an he goen wit a walise or a kind of a portmantle onder his arm, out to the Pigeon-house. "For what purpose, did he say?" asked Emily, endeavoring to subdue the cruel anxiety which began

to stir within her bosom. "I'll tell you that, Miss. 'Good morrow. Remmy. says I. 'Good morrow kindly, Nelly, says he, 'how is your Misses?' says he. 'Pretty well, Remmy,' says i, 'considering.' 'I'm not goen to see you any more now, Nelly,' says he. 'Why so?' says I. Wisha then, I don't know,' says he, 'but my master

is for foreign parts, direct, says he, so—" "Abroad 1-going abroad? leaving Ireland!" Emily exclaimed, starting up in undisguised alarm. "The very words, I said meseif, Miss. 'What!' says I, 'goen abroad,' says I, 'laven Ireland,' says I Iss, in trawt,' says he, 'the passage is tuk an' all, an' this,' says he, showen me the portmantle the same time, 'is the last thing that's not on board yet-himself is on the high seas be this time, or will be be-

fore-'"
"Good heaven, I was not prepared for this. This is too dreadful!" Emily repeated, half aloud, as if

unconcious of an auditor. "Me own very word to him, Miss. 'It's dreadful, Remmy,' says I, 'an you too,' says I, 'that ought to have some sense, any way, goen after a bedlamite, says I. 'Sure you know, Nelly,' says he, again, 'I can't help meself. He that's bound he must obey, while he that's free can run away,' says he. 'I must do the master's bidden, Nelly—his hipsey dicksy is enough for me.' Ab, Miss Em'ly, sure it's often I heard that men was rovers, an it's now we both feels it to our

costs." "I desire," said her mistress, less in a humor at present to be amused than to be annoyed, "that I may not be implicated in such ridiculous associations." Then resuming the train of her abstracted reflections, while Nelly, submissively disavowed any intention to do so wicked a thing as to 'implikit' so good a 'Misses,' Emily again murmured-"Gone!-Could it possibly have been anything—any new insult in my last letter, that—"

"I beg pard'n, Miss," said Nelly, "but what was that you were sayen about a lotter l' (1947 n' / 29)

"I gave it you, Nelly, that morning, and "In dread, you reely, that it is, anythen in that Mr. Hamond tuke offence; it is, anythen in that Mr. Hamond tuke offence; it is, anythen in that Mr. Hamond tuke of for he couldn't do it." it is a it is a little of the couldn't do it." It is a it is a little of the couldn't do it." "Howido you mean?" ban wal if

Nelly, who thought concealment any longer useless, and perhaps, mischievous, replied to the last question, by giving her young mistress a detailed account of the transaction, with which the reader is already acquainted, 191

"And you knew of this, Nelly, and said not a but I did, indeed; an' sure if I knew it would be any

Emily had listened to her first with astonishment -then anger-then utter horror: until at length, us the girl circumstantially unfolded her iniquity, the offence assumed a magnitude too gigantic for any extremity of rage or of punishment. She grew pale, trembled-and at length sunk with a burst of tears in the attendant's arms, as she exclaimed-'My poor girl, you did not know what you were doing, but you have ruined your mistress."

The shrill scream which Nelly set up at seeing the condition of her mistress, though checked almost instantly by the latter, brought Miss O'Brien into the room, who was shocked and terrified by the condition in which she found her friend. She hastened to snatch her from the arms of her waiting-maid, to support her upon her own bosom, and endeavor, by caresses and the most tender attentions, to restore her to some degree of composure.

"Nelly, leave the room," said Miss O'Brien "What, in the name of wonder, can have happened, Emily?" she added, as the weeping and repentant girl obeyed her. "What does this mean?"

It means, Martha, that I have been practising a fatal cheat upon you and on my own heart. Hamond has left the country, and under the conviction that I have acted a false and selfish part towards him." "I was not prepared to hear that he was gone,

said Martha, a little puzzled, "but I declare, Emily, thought from your conduct this time past, that-"I know it. It was my wish to make you think so. I had written him a note, full of penitence, and requesting to see him here as soon as possible. He did not come, and I was anxious to save myself from the contempt which a knowledge of the degrading slight must necessarily occasion. But I now find that by some awkwardness of our servants, that letter was never received by him-and here have I been the dupe of my own folly, while he believes

himself to have been treated with coldness and in-

gratitude. O Martha, I wish I had taken your

advice, when last we spoke on the subject. You

"Be comforted, Emily. It is fortunate that you have learned the circumstance in time to effect an explanation. If he has gone, we cannot find it difficult, either through his banker or some other channel, to procure a clue to his probable residence abroad-and all shall be well in a few weeks."

knew him better than I."

Fate, however, seemed disposed to make the lovers more deeply sensible of their mutual folly, by falsifying this consoling prediction. An accident which had intervened confirmed Hamond in his resolution of relinquishing his passion, if possible—at all events, of separating himself from its object for

He had lingered, in the unacknowledged hope of receiving some inducement to a reconciliation, at his old residence, for about a fortnight after he had sent the letter above-mentioned. In the midst of his wavering and irresolute humors, however, he received an account from Remmy of the increased frequency of Lord E 's visits. This circumstance, combined with Emily's silence, completely unsettled the hope that was beginning to take ground (for love's hope requires but light footing) on the barren possibility of a misconception.

"And now," said Hamond, after he had dispatched his servent to secure him a place in the packet, which was to sail on the following morning, "now, fare-well high life and happiness, for ever! Farewell the sweet anxieties and mortifying kindness of patronage-the chance courtesies-the eleemosynary smiles that are flung in pity to the unfriended mendicant for fashion"—he stamped violenty and set his teeth as the degrading epithet suggested itself to his mind. "Welcome now the wide world, with all its changes of clime, condition, and fortune! Welcome my own vulgar station. Its coarseness is but the wholesome blustering of nature's own elements, which may be much more easily provided against than the secret, withering mildew that is silently showered upon the heart, amid all the sunshine and summer kindness of high-born hypocrisy. Farewell love! and welcome toil, travel, and extremity! Farewell, Emily! let pride and honor make good to your happiness all the devoted tenderness which you have rejected, and I will myself say that you are wealthy in your loss!

He repeated his farewell with a deeper and drearier feeling, however, on the following morning, when he stood on the packet, and cast his eyes with a fondness over the distant hills of Wicklow, that separated him from his old Munster come. The morning was a still and beautiful one, and the face of the bay, ngituted only by the bulk of its own waters into that eaping undulation which we cannot describe otherwise than by referring the reader (in defiance of the imputation of a common-place affectation) to Claude Lorraine's embarkation pictures, looked clear and glassy-green. 'The pier was crowded with passengers who were waiting to see their effects safely stowed before they took their own places in the vessel, with clamorous jinglemen and ragged halfstarved porters; members of the exiled parliament made up for the winter campaign; and adventurers of every description, who devoutly believed that gold and fame grew like blackberries upon hedges everywhere but in poor Ireland, and who, if they did not actually suppose that the houses in London were tiled with pancakes, and the streets paved with wedges of gold-yet would have staked their existence that something very good must be had there, or so many people would not be constantly going and never returning; and fulled their hearts with the delicious promise of a delusion quite as vain, if not so palpably absurd as that above alluded to of poor Whittington. They saw not-and Hamond saw not then, though his after experience brought the picture in all its reality before his eyes-they saw not the thousand causes of that never-that eternal absence of those who trod before them the path which they were then treading, and had never retraced their steps. They heard only of the fortunes of those who lived and prospered—they knew not-they asked not of the fate of the many who failed and perished, and whose tale remained untold. They beheld not, in the blindness of their sanguine hearts, the host of evils which counterbalance the lonely and fortuitous good fortune of the single adventurer. They saw not the poor but contented cottager of the Irish hills estranged from the careless simplicity of his turfen hearth, and driving a miserable trade amid the vile and stifling recesses of St. Giles's and Saffron-hill; with some bits of old cord, a knife-brick, a few heads of greens, a trace of onions, a bushel of coals, a mangling machine, and a few pounds of potatoes for his whole stock; or hurrying to its close the wasting flame of a miserable life amid the abominations of a Liondon night-house. They saw not the wretched basket-woman of Covent-garden market, whom the demon of discontent had found living in the happy ignorance of her own wants, the grace and blooming ornament of some mountain hamlet in her native land. They saw not the bailed politician burying could lay his hands, "Good for one thousand himself in the gloom of his lonely apartment, after crowns;" signed it and presenting it to the Jewish having squandered a life in earning for himself the delegates, said: curses of his own people and the contempt of those among whom he sojourned—they saw him not as he in the name of Pius the Ninth, among the unforter drew the last, long sigh, and looked the long, last look towards the window that opened on the west, Of the most truly charitab ere he put to its fatal use the weapon that was for tion, Pius Ninth asks not the creed of the recipiest

ever to shut out the sight and sound of the ruin be had made from the organs of his mortal sense. They saw and the young, acutely, sensitive, and fine-principled, enthusias, whom, they folly of friends or the constitueness of merit forced abroad upon the world shrinking in dispush and agony from the cruel really which displaced the fact would never for the which displaced the facry splendours of his own ford imagination, or canbing, his high spirit down to the mean and crawling, use of a hireling and a time-server—bartering his youthful principle for bread, or perhaps, sternly preserving it, and turning saide from perhaps, sternty preserving it, and turning aside iron the world, the wonder, the scorn, and indifference of the world, ito die in want, and solitude, and hide his brilliant qualities, of heart, and mind in the gloom of a pauper's grave, unthought of and unpitied. While Ha-mond sat, indulging the barren and listless humor which the utter ruin of his own hopes had cast upon him, his eye was attracted by the sight of a small vessel, which was rapidly gliding by them in the direction of the hill of Howth. The distance was not so great as to prevent his fully distinguishing the persons and features of its crew; and when he had done so, his heart bounded within his bosom, as if it would have deserted its mansion. Miss O'Brien, and Emily Bury ; were sented near, the stern, and an elegant-looking young man, whom he had no difficulty in recognising as the obnoxious R, was seated near the latter. He was apparently describing to her the effect of some particular scenery in the country, for his hand was frequently pointed towards the Wicklow hills, and Emily often smiled and bowed her head as in assent. Hamond felt his frame tremble, and his heart sink and sicken, as he leaned against the mast of the vessel. The dreariness which his own want of object or

interest occasioned with his soul, was tenfold increased by the apparent anxiety and bustle of those around him. He felt, as he turned aside from the painful testimouy, which his own eyes afforded him of his mistress's falsehood—and as he gazed upon the crowd of busy faces that were fitting about his own, as if he were among beings of another world, in whose proceedings he could take no possible interest-or as if he had returned from the grave, to look, with the full knowledge of the utter vanity of all earthly pursuits, upon the dry and common toil of his unseeing species. Presently a fellow struck up some popular air, on a clarionet, upon the deok of the packet that lay near. The well-known sounds produced an instant bustle among the passengers. They threw by their cloaks, and the country fellows cautiously keeping their bundles in their hands, and occasionally wheeling their sticks in an impulse of ecstatic delight, with a "hoop which t" above their heads, kept up a pattering heel-and-toe measure, upon the boards. Many of those on board were about to revisit the scenes of their early youthsome few, perhaps, returning crowned with wealth and success after a long life of toil and trial, were enjoying, in anticipation, the delight of pouring into the lap of an impoverished parent, and bringing peace and joy into the bosom of a sorrowing household. Another, perhaps, was about to feel once more upon his cheek the tears of a devoted wife, and the innocent kisses of the children from whom he had been torn by the tyranny of circumstancesanother might be returning to the house and the affections of a forsaken and forgiving father. Another, yet, had a first love to meet, and even he, the most desolate among them, who had no such immediate friends to welcome him to the home he had leftfelt his spirit mount, and his heart make healthful music within him, while he thought of laying him

"To husband out life's taper at the close,"

among the wild hills and "pleasant places," where he had spent the happiest years (it is an old thing to say, but its staleness may be pardoned for its truth,) that heaven accords to man, in a world where no positive happiness can exist; but where life runs on between regret for the past-want for the presentand hope for the future. Hamond, on the contrary. was leaving a land, which was and was not, his home; and where he had filled a numeless place in society, without stamp or station, possessing claims to various conditions, and properly belonging to

A light wind shortly sprung up, and the vessel left the land. Hamond again caught a distant glimpse of Emily's little pleasure boat, as it glided swiftly on its course. The morning sun, fulling on the slate roofs along the shore, and on the tarred and patched mainsails of the smacks which were used for the destruction of the famous Dublin-bay-herrings (a staple article of fast-fare, as popular in their Irish metropolis as the renowned John Dory at Billingsgate,) gave an appearance of gaudy animation to the scene. Onward still the vessel went, and the receding music came over the waters like a farewell. pleasure-boat became invisible in the haze of the morning sunshine, and Hamond plunged into the gloom of his cabin an estranged and altered man.

(To be continued.)

AKEOTOOTES OF HIS HOLINESS PIDS IX. - Before Pius Ninth applied the axe to the many abuses which he found sprending even to the very steps of his throne, he commenced with that which was nearest to him-his own household. He found that sixty horses were fattening in the royal stables. "These are too many by half," said the Pope, and thirty of them were immediately sold for the benefit of the poor of the city. His establishment he also reduced to the number absolutely necessary.

"I am a priest of Jesus," he said to his clerk of the kitchen, " and not a Lucullus. Serve me in foture as a poor priest." From that day his table has been furnished with only three plain dishes, and very ordinary wine. After a long conversation with Cardinal Gizzi one

evening, upon the subject of the reform he contemplated, he asked for some lemonade. His valet retired to give the necessary orders, and in the course of a few minutes the servants entered, bearing two splowdid gilt trays, laden with refreshments of every de-"I only asked for some lemonade," said the Sove-

reign Pontiff. "It is true, most Holy Father," they replied; "but

we have only conformed to the prescribed ceremonial and according to custom, have to offer your Highness these various refreshments."

"Very well," replied the Pope. "Be good enough to bring me a lemon."

It was brought immediately.

"Now give me the sugar, and a glass of the water." Then having made the icmonade, he added, "Take away these dishes; distribute the refreshments they contain to the first poor persons you find upon the place of the Monte Cavallo; give each of them the balocci, and for the future never offer me anything beyond that for which I ask. Go !"

Pius the Ninth practises the most rigid conomy in all personal matters; when it relates to others he is liberal to excess.

One day a Jewish deputation presented itself at the Quirinal, and begged his acceptance of an antique chalice, a splendid specimen of art, which had been preserved for two centuries in the Ghetto. "It is kind, my sons," said the Pope, with benig-

nity; "I accept your present with pleasure, and thank you for it. How much might it be worth in money? I do not speak of its value as a work of art-in that respect it is beyond price."

"It weighs five hundred Roman crowns," answered the chief the deputation. Pius Ninth then wrote rapidly upon the first piece of paper on which he

"Accept in your turn this small sum and divide it

Of the most truly charitable and humane disposi-

of his bounty; as the following well authenticated specdote will show:

增强强制度 的过去分词 化水平多次多层

one day; as he was passing privately in one of the distant streets of the Transtvering a considerable crew d was assembled round an old man, stretched upon the ground, and beating his head against the pavement in strong convulsions. "It is a Jew, it is a Jew!" cried the people and restrained by the manufacture and restrained by the manufacture in the people and restrained by the manufacture in the people and restrained by the manufacture in the m a Joy!" cried the people, and restrained by the un-grateful name, not one afforded the poor man the least assistance: "All is a man!" cried the Pope, deseending from his carriage, and pressing through the scending from his carriage, and pressing through the crowd, "it is a suffering creature who must be succoured;" and raising the poor Jew in his arms, be placed him in his carriage, and conducted him to his home, where he remained with him until his senses. returned. The same day the Pope sent his physician, and the following day one of his secret Chamberlains, to make inquiries concerning him.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—The Core Examiner says, the desire to Emigrate to Australia is greatly on the increase. The applications made to Mr. Bernard, J. P., for advice and information on the subject have become so constant and numerous, that he has found it necessary to communicate with the Secretary to the Commissioners. The following reply has been made to his last communication, which we have been requested to give, and which we readily do for the guidance of these desirous to proceed to those interesting colonies, free of cost to themselves:

London, May 21, 1857.

The Emigration funds are now so exhausted, and we have still in the office so many cases waiting their turn for consideration that the commissioners are unsable to accept any fresh candidates. Will you be so good as to explain this,—, and to any other persons who may be applying to you for information on the subject of free emigration under the direction of this board.—Yours faithfully.

'S. WALCOTT.'

LORD PALMERSTON-A BULWARE, OR A BULLDOG .-A curious incident occurred at a public meeting held at Norwich, on the subject of the law of settlement. One of the speakers, referring to Lord Palmerston, described him as the "bulwark of everything he took in hand;" and upon this an individual possessing the rough but ready wit often to be observed in public assemblies, exclaimed, "Bulwark! 'hull-dog' you mean." The sally was of course received with much

There are more ways than one to make money in Chicago. The city is now agitated by the discovery that the physician of the County Poor House had been selling the dead bodies of the paupers to the various medical colleges of the country. It appears that the practice has been kept up for years, and that it had only been discovered by mere accident a short time since.

MARRIAGE A MRANE OF GRACE. - "Mr. Jones, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Gertainly; anything is a means of grace that leads us to repentance."

To TELL Good Eggs .-- If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh put them in water ; if the butts turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a had

An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady who was present declared she knew a rock of which he was wholly ignorant. "Name it, madam," cried Coolobs, in a rage. "It is rock the cradic, sir," replied the lady. Goolobs evaporated.

A German writer says that the people of the United Biates can burst more steam boilers and chew more tobacco than any other of the nations on the globe.

"What's the state of morals in your district?"said a long faced reformer to a farmer who recently visited town. Pretty good," replied the farmer,-" every body seems disposed to mind their own business in our parts." This may be set down as a very fair hit.

A woman in one of the towns of New Hampshire, who had been ill used by her husband, on finding him asleep one day, quietly sewed him up in the bed clothes, and then gave him a tremendous threshing.

DEGRADATION .- Charles Lamb once remarked on seeing some boys at play, "what a pity to think that some of those fine, innocent fellows, may some day come to be members of Parliament!" The author of the following dialogue appears to entertain a similar

idea of legislative dignity:—

Auxious Father:—"What am I to do with you, sir
—what am I to do with you. Do you know if you continue your present shameless course of falsehood

and deceit, you will be fit for nothing but a member of the House of Assembly.

Distracted Mother:—"Oh don't say that, father, don't father!—you will humiliate the boy!"—Cana-

"Jack did you ever carry that umbrella home that I borrowed yesterday?" "Ho, father; you have often told me to lay up something for a rainy day, and as I thought it would rain before long, I have laid the umbrella up."

SOAR SUDS FOR CURRANT BUSHES .- A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer says :- " I have found the cultivation of currant to be very profitable. By care and attention I greatly increased the size of the bushes and the quality of the fruit. My bushes are now aboutsix or eight feet in height, and are remarkably thrifty. The cause of this large growth I attribute in a great measure to the fact that I have been in the habit of pouring soap sads and chamberley around their roots during the summer season. I am satisfied, from my own experience and that of some of my neighbors, that the treatment will produce a most astonishing effect upon the growth and product of the bushes, and would advise others to give it a trial."

Slugs on cherry and other trees, may be repelled by dusting them with pulverized or water slacked lime or ashes, or by showering them briskly with dry annd or powdered earth.

## WORMSI WORMSI

There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestations of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, is well established, as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable medicine on hand. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

13 Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M' LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermiftiges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores.

None genuine without the signature of FLENING BROS. LYMANS, SAYAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

#### FOR SALE, FRENCH AND LATIN BOOKS.

J. B. ROLLAND

KREPS constantly on hand the largest and best selected Assortment of FRENUH and LATIN BOOKS in the City, at very moderate prices. No 8, St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

JOHN COLLINS,

Auctioneer, LAND AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 245 Notre Dame Street, 245.

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

REMOVAL.

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

FITZPATRICK & MOORE. April 30, 1857.

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

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

Montreal, May 19, 1857.

J. FLYNN

HAS REMOVED HIS SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,

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

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

Hours of attendance from ONE to FIVE P.M.

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

## MRS. D. M'ENTYRE,

No. 44, M'Gill Street,

(OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET)

### MONTREAL,

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

#### FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

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

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

Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to

CLEAN AND TURN, . To the latest Style,

Straw. Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

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

of every style and price.
Mrs. Macl. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is manamed with the preatest

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

## PATTON & BROTHER,

NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE.

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

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

FALL 1856.

MORISON. CAMERON & EMPEY

RECEIVE NEW GOODS

BY EVERY CANADIAN STRAMER; ALSO, PER MAIL STRAMERS,

VIA BOSTON.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS AT ALL TIMES

## COMPLETE,

OUR GOODS ENTIRELY

NEW, AND OUR PRICES

REASONABLE. BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE

One Price System.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

SALES MADE FOR READY-MONEY ONLY.

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

UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS Just Marked Off.

EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF NEW FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

FROM THE MARKETS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY; an inspection of which is respectfully solicited by our

numerous Oustomers. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

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

DONNELLY & CO., GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE.

Wholesale and Retail, No. 50 MIGILL STREET.

DONNELLY & CO.

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

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

DR. YOUNG,

SURGEON DENTIST, WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentle-

men of Montreal, that he has OPENED an Office over the METROPOLITAN SALOON, 158 NOTRE DAME STREET.
Teeth in Whole Sets or partial ones, or single teeth

of every variety of color, properly manufactured to

Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Plugging, Setting, and Extracting of Teeth without pain, and performs Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms. Setting Teeth from 7s 6s to 15s; Plugging do.

from 2s 6d to 7s 6d; Extracting do. 1s 3d. Montreal, May 28, 1857.

DRS. W. DION & CO., SURGEONS AND DENTISTS.

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

them perfect for life.

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

Error style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Extracting of Teeth without pain. DRS. D. & Co. perform Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

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

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Cornelius a'Lapide's Commentary on the Sacred Scriptures (in Latin) 4to, 20 vols., half bound in Morocco,

The Catholic Church in the United States, s. d. By Henry De Courcy. Translated by John G. Shea, Ailey Moore. By Father Baptist (London ed.) 3 9 The Beleaguered Hearth. A Novel, " " Hughes and Breckenredge's Oral Discussion, Life of Father Ephraim and His Sister Mother

Mary, of the Order of La Trappe, ... 3 9

Edma and Marguerite. Translated from the
French of Madame Woelliez, Author of the
Orphan of Moscow, 2 vols, ... 3 9 MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Madden's Life of Robert Emmer, with notes.. 5 0

Adventures of Don Quixotte, with 1000 plates 12 6 Nicholson's Builder and Workman's New Director, with 150 copper plates, and numer-

ous diagrams; 4to, Nicholson's Operative Mechanic and Machinist's Guide; 150 engravings, .... Froiszart's Chronicles of the Middle Ages; 115 plates, .... 12 6 Bancroft's History of the United States; 5 vols. 18 9

Collot's large Dictionary-in French and English and English and French; 8vo, of 1324 pages; price only ... ... 15 0 Spier and Surenne's French and English Die-

tionary, .... 15 0
Webster's Dictionary; Svo (containing all the words in the quar(o); price only .... 17 & Adler's German and English Dictionary; Svo, 25 0 Waverly Novels; by Sir Walter Scott; 12 vols 65 @

Lippencott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World; containing the pronunciation and a notice of one bundred thousand places; 

Gyclopedia of English Literature; 2 vols 21
Miscellany; 10 vols; muslin, 30
Papers for the People; S vols;

muslin, .... 25 0 Pocket Miscellany; 12 vols; musln 25 0 Scotland Hustrated in a series of So views, . . 25 Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland, (English edition) illustrated; 5 vols, 60

American Edit. of same, without plates, 5 vols. 25 0 Mr. and Mrs. Hall's Ireland, illustrated with several hundred plates, 3 vols., extra Mor., £5 0 0 Album: at from 5s. to 25s., according to size and

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

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

Streets. Montreal, Oct. 2, 1856.

## MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Somer. (FROM HELFAST,)

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

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extractive. inform his customers that he has made extensive improve-ments in his Establishment to meet the wants of his nu-merous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able

Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

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

Montreyl, June 21, 1853

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

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Proparations of the Age.

ports.

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

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COM-PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &CC.

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

Fluming Brog

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

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

FLEMING BRO'S.

60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sole Proprietors.

CHURCH ARTICLES.

SACRED VASES, CHALGES, VESTMENTS.

MONTREAL NO. 18, NOTRE DAME STREET, CHANCE DEPOT FROM NEW YORKED

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

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

VERY RICH ALTAR CANDLESTICKS, (ALL GILT!! OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.) Splendid Parochial "Chapeites" in Morocco boxes containing each a Challee, a Sett of Cruets, and a Ciborium, all fire-git, with lock and key.

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

of various colors, always on band. MATERIALS FOR VESTMENTS, Crosses, Gold Cloth, Damasks, Luces, Fringes, &c. MASS WINES; WAX CANDLES, PATENT SPERM CANDLES, &c., &c.

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

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK.

"ST. JOHN'S MANUAL;" A OCIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHERCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PHINATS USE OF THE PAITHFUL.

Ulustrated with Fifteen Fine Steel Engravings.

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

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

followed.

ARCHBIRHOP OF NEW YORK; THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LOUGHLIN, D.D., BISHOP OF BROOKLYY. For Sale in all variety of Binding, and at all Prices,

from \$1.25 to \$10, by EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (JAMES B. KIRKER,)
151 Pulton Street, New York.

#### BRODES "WALUABLE EFFICIE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

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

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORES,

- ALSO, -RESPECTABLE GOARDING HOUSES,

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

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

Terms of Payment will be easy
Purchasers of Lots, will be required as halld a
Dwelling House or Stare upon them within one year

Dwelling House or many from date of purchase.

PLANS of the LOTS may be seen by amplication to the Propertor, at his Residence, Wellington Street, West, adjoining the Property.

FRANCIS MULIANS

## AYER'S CHERRY

Colds, Coughs, and Monrseness. Bahffillo, Mass., 20th Dec., 1865.

Ds. J. C. Ayra: 1 do not hasiate to say the best remedy: I have ever found for Coughs, Hoursoness, Influence, and the concenitant symptoms of a Cold. is your Chemay Perroral, its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of them complaints.

EBBN KNIGHT, M.D.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

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

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza. SPRINGFRID, MISS., Feb. 7, 1866.
Enoting Ayen: I will cheerfully certify your Personal is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Wicoping Origh, Croup, and the chest disease of children. We of your faternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOIS LEE, Eso., Morreaux, I.a., writes, 3d Jun., 1856: "I. had a telious influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Pheronal by the advice of our chergman. The first does relieved the secures in my threat and image; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we isteem you, Boctor, and your comedies, as the peer man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. WHAT MANCHESTER. Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

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

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Almon, Monson Co., lowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1856: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Channer Perconent for giving case and re-lief to consumptive patients; or caring such as are carable." We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing

proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon

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

lief and comfort.

ASION HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1850.

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

ORLANDO SHULBY, or SHELDYNE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Ayea's Cussar Prevental. It is made by one of the best medical chomists in the world, and its curve all round as beepend the high morits of its virtues.— Philodolphia Lolger.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

The sciences of Chemistry and Sections have been reced their utmost to produce this best, ratest perfect pargetive which is known to man. Immunerable proceds are shown that these FILIS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties slimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, slimulate alugaish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they care the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and danger ons diseases that have bedfied the heat of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished dessed his suffest and best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished dessed his suffest belief were that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been undo which surpass belief were they not take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been undo which surpass belief were they not take; and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations containing them.

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

Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, flearthurn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach. Nausca, Indiges

cates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, fleartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Kausca, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Rowels, and Pain arising therefrom,
Flatuloncy, Loss of Appointe, all Vicerous and Cutaneous Discases which require an cracamat Medicine, Scrotiak or King's

Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and atimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they
could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Bindness, Neuralgia and
Norvous Irritability, Derrangements of the Liver and Kidnoys,
Gont, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of
the body or obstruction of its functions.

Po nother and they unreligibled dealers with some other nile

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chem'st, Lowell, Mass-

Prace, 25 Crs. run Box. Frvi hokes for \$1. SOLP BY All the Druggists in Montread and everywh or

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Currecuts, Spices, Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Montled Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrap, Ginger in, Bas-berry Vinegar, and all other articles of the Best Qua-lity, and at the Lowest Prices

JOHN PHELAN. Dalbonele Square Montreal, January 21, 1857.

The second section of the second second section is a second section of the second section of the second section section is a second section of the second section sect SERMON ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

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

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

TEAS. WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. The RETAIL TRADE supplied on Reasonable Terms

MONTREAL HOSPITAL.

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

OCULIST AND AURIST TO ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, AND TO THE

MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION. THIS HOSPITAL is now open for the reception of Dr. Howard's PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been separed to make it in every way suited to accommodate them.

Careful and experienced nurses and servants have been engaged; new and appropiate furniture and hospital comforts have been procured, and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishmen have been introduced.

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

For terms apply to.

DR. HOWARD. No 68, St. François Xavier Street. Montreal, April 1, 1856.

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

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 44, M'GILL STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just OPENED the above Establishment with a varied and extensive assortment of

#### READY-MADE CLOTHING OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION,

Made Up in the Latest and Most Approved Styles,

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

He has also to OFFER for SALE (and to which he would respectfully invite attention) a large and superior assortment of

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

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

A Complete and well-selected Assortment of GLOVES, NEOK TIES, MUFFLERS, HANDKER-CHIEFS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

-ALSO-

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

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

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

QUALITY OF MATERIAL, CHEAPNESS AND WORKMANSHIP

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

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

To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.

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

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

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of

each oneer, or ten onlings the complete Map.

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

DENNIS & BOULTON, Surveyors & Agence.

Toronto, August 6, 1856.

PATRICK DOYLE. AGENT FOR

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

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

BALMES' GREAT WORK Fundamental Philosophy. By Rev. J. Balmes. Translated from the Spanish by H. F. Brownson, M.A.; with an Introduction and

Notes by O. A. Brownson. 2 vols., 8vo. Cloth extra, 15s; half Morocco, 17 6 THE ALTAR MANUAL;

DEVOTIONS FOR CONFESSION & COMMUNION: With Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and various other Devotions. From the "Delices des Ames Pieuses." Edited by Edw. Caswell, M.A. 32mo., of 432 pages, price only, in roan, 3s 9d; roan, gilt, 5s; mo-rocco, extra, 10s to 12s6d.

JUST READY, A NEW EDITION OF THE "LIFE OF THE BLESSED V. MARY," MOTHER OF GOD;"

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

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

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

THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT PAINTERS.

Containing Tales of Seventeen of the Great Masters. 2 volumes, The Miser's Daughter. By Miss Caddell, Lost Genoveda; or, The Spouse of Madonna. By Miss Caddell, . One Hundred and Forty Tales. By Canon Schmidt, . The Young Savoyard: A Story of Three Generations,
The Knout: A Tale of Poland. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo.; with an Engraving, . . .

THE POPULAR LIBRARY.

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

1.-FABIOLA; or, The Church of the Catacombs. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo. of 400 pages; cloth, extra, 3s 9d; gilt, 5s 71d. 2 .- The Life of St. Francis of Rome, &c. By Lady

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

5 .- The Witch of Melton Hill. A Tale. Cloth. 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d. 6.—Pictures of Christian Heroism. Edited by Dr.

Manning. Cloth, 2s 6d; cloth, gilt, 3s 9d. 7.—The Blakes and Flanagans. A Tale. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. Cloth, 3s 9d; cloth, gilt, 5s 7id. 8.—Life and Times of St. Bernard. By Abbe Ratis-

bonne. Cloth, 5s; cloth, gilt, 7s 6d.

9.—Lives and Victories of the Early Martyrs. By
Mrs. Hope. Cloth, 3s 9d; cloth, gilt; 5s 71d.

10.—History of the War in LaVendee, and The
Little Ohouannerie. By G.J. Hill; M.A. With Two Maps and Seven Engravings, 3 9 11. Tales and Legends from History,

12.-The Missions in Japan and Paraguay. By Cecilia Caddell, author of "Tales of the Festivals," &c., 13.—Callista. A Tale of the Third Century. By Dr. Newman, . 3 11 14.—Bridges' Modern History. 12mo., 567

pages, 15.—Bridges' Ancient History, (Other Volumes in preparation.)

THE GRACES OF MARY; or, Instructions and Devotions for the Mouth of May. With

examples. To which is added Prayers at Mass. 24mo., 504 pages, price, in cloth, 1s 10½d; roan, Ravelling from the Web of Life. By Grand-

father Greenway. Cloth . . "WELL, WELL!"

A Tale founded on fact. By Rev. M. A. Wal-

lace. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, extra, . . 3 9
Hayes' Book of Irish Ballads, in 1 vol., 5s; 2 vols. 6s

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

Lacordaire's Conferences. Translated by Henry Langdon, Langdon,
The Complete Gregorian Plain Chant Manual,
containing the whole of the Offices of the
Church. 2 vols., 8vo. of 800 pages each,... 35

White's Sermons. Edited by Dr. Lingard.... 12 6 Massillon's Sermon's. Translated by Rev. E. Apology for Christian Architecture. By Do., 15 0 Ecclesiastical Architecture in England. By Do 12 6

Life of Napoleon III. By Edward Roth,..... 5 Geraldine. A Tale of Conscience. By Miss Agnew,.....Life of the Princess Borghese. By Rev. Mr. 

Montalembert,

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

Conscience; or, The Trials of May-Brooke. By Mrs. Dorsey. 2 vols.

The Hamiltons. By Cora Berkley,.... Joseph, 0 9
The Love of Mary Translated from the Italian 1 101
The Conversion of Ratisbone, 1 3
Valentine M'Clutchy. By Wm. Carleton; half

bound,..... 2 The Poor Scholar and other Tales. By Do., .. 2 Tubber Derg; or, The Red Well. By Do. . . . 2 Art Maguire; or, The Broken Pledge. By Do. 2 Missale Romanum; with Supplements. Roan

ON THE IMMAGULATE CONCEPTION.

Fresh skill Fresh Fresh Mark Walder and Mark and the second of the contraction of the second second second of

IPrice, 28.36d. The BEST and CHEAPEST CATECHISM for Schools and Families published, is the

DOCTRINAL AND SCRIPTURAL CATECHISM. By the Rev. Pere Collot, Doctor of the Sorbonne. Translated from the French, by Mrs. J. Sadlier: For the use of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Half bound, 1s 101d; Cloth, 2s 6d. NINTH EDITION.

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

by Mrs. Sadlier, half bound, 1 101d; full b., 2 6

Lives of the Fathers of the Desert. By Bishop Challoner; with additional Lives. Translated from the French by Mrs. Sadlier, .... 3 9 Brownson's Essays on Theology, Politics, and Socialism..... Art Maguire, or the Broken Pledge. By Carl-

Priest,...
The Mission of Death. A Tale of the New 
 York Penal Laws,
 2 6

 Life of Right Rev. Dr. Doyle,
 1 104

 St. Augustine's Confessions.
 2 6
 Tales of the Five Senses. By Gerald Griffin, 2 Ward's Cantos, or England's Reformation, . . . Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible, half b., 2

Butler's Lives of the Saints, 4 vols., illustrated with 29 plates, at prices from 37s 6d to 70s Butler's Lives of the Saints, cheap edition, £1 2 6 Sadlier's illustrated Catholic Fancy Bible, 4to, large print, with 35 fine steel engravings, and Ward's Errata, at prices from 25s to £5 Sadlier's extraordinary cheap edition of the Bi-

ble, small 4to, large print, at from 10s to 30s Walsh's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, with 13 plates,..... 15 Macgeoghegan's History of Ireland, 4 plates, 10 0 Cobbett's History of the Reformation,..... 3

Churches, 2 volumes,..... 7 Manual of the Sacred Heart..... 1 Tales of the Festivals, Containing Twelve

Growth in Holiness. By Faber,..... The Blessed Sacraments. Do.,.... Memorial of a Christian Life, ..... 2 6 Challoner's Catholic Christian Instructed, flexible Is 3d; bound, 1
Challoner's Think Well On't. 1

The Following of Christ, (new translation), with Reflections and Prayers, 1s 10 to.... The Christian Instructed, by Father Quadrapanni. Catechism for the Diocese of Quebec, 15s per 100. Catechism for the Diocese of Toronto, 24s per gross. CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, oblong quarto, 300 pages..... 10 0 The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound,...... 1 10 PRAYER BOOKS.

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

The Golden Manual; being a Guide to Catholic Devo-

tion, Public and Private, 1041 pages, at prices from 3s 9d to £6. This is, without exception, the most complete Prayer Book ever published.

The Way to Heaven; (a companion to the Golden Manual), a select Manual for daily use. 18mo., 750 pages, at prices from 2s 6d to £5. The Guardian of the Soul; to which is prefixed Bishop

England's Explanation of the Mass. 18mo., 600 pages, at from 2s 6d to 35s.

The Key of Heaven, greatly enlarged and improved, at from 1s 10d to 30s.

The Path to Paradise; 32mo., at prices varying from ls 3d to 30s. The Path to Paradise; 38mo., at prices varying from

ls to 12s. The Gate of Heaven, with Prayers at Mass, illustrated with 40 plates, at from 1s 3d to 20s.
The Complete Missal, in Latin and English, at from

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

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

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-STRACE.)



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

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

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

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

LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN. First Number on the 17th of March.

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

Vol. 1.—THE COLLEGIANS. A Tale of Garryowen.

" 2.—CARD DRAWING. ", Clare. THE HALF SIR. Munster.

THE HALF SIR. ,, Munster.
SUIL DHUV. , Tipperary.

3.—THE RIVALS. A Tale of Wicklow; and
TRACY'S AMBITION.

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

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

AT FAULT, the KNIGHT WITHOUT REPROACH, &c., &c.
G.—THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH. A Tale of the English Insurrection. 7.-THE POETICAL WORKS AND TRAGE-

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

10 .- TALES OF FIVE SENSES, and NIGHT AT SEA. The Works will also be bound in cloth extra, and issued in Ten Monthly Volumes, at One Dollar per Volume. Sent free by post to any part of the United

In presenting to the American public, a first edition of the Works of Gerald Griffin, the Publishers may remark that it will be found to be the ONLY complete one. Neither in the London nor Dublin editions, could the Publishers include the historical novel of 'The Invasion," and the celebrated trugedy of "Gyssipus." As we are not subject to any restriction arising from the British copyright, we have included the former with the prose, and the latter with the postical works of the Author.

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

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

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

Canyassers wanted in every part of the United States and Canada to Sell this Work. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis

Xavier Streets. Montreal, O.E.

Will be ready on the 20th of March, (NEW AND REVISED EDITION,)

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

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

carefully corrected. Of the merits of the work, we can safely say, that no biography ever issued from the American Press equals it—18 as interesting as a romance.

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

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

"We might say much in praise of the narrative and Life of St. Elizabeth, attending which, from the beginning to the end, is a charm which cannot fail to attract and secure the attention of the reader, did not the well known abilities of this distinguished author render it unnecessary.... We cheerfully recommend the work to our renders."—Pittsburg Ca2

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

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

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

W. F. SMYTH, ADVOCATE AND ADVOCATE

Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVE. debes RY OF THE AGE MR. KENNEDY; of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cure

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never he has tried string over the volt thunder humor.) He failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now inhis possession over two hundred certificates.

of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing one One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pim

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

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

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humorying. the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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

lesperate case or racumatism.

Three or four bottles are warfanted to cure sait rheum.

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

fula.

Directions for Use.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, desert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrolula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will sapply it on a linen rag when

going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the imppart, apply the Cintment freely, and you willsee the improvement in a few days.

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

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

For Scals: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a shorttime are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Cintment freely, but you do not rub it in.

ment freely, but you do not rub it in.

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

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

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

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

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

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

you, it has been attended by the most nappy enects. It certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

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



BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

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

occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents,
West Troy, N.Y.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE. WILMINGTON, DEL.

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

it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of

play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June. TERMS:

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

Those who remain at the College during the

vacation, will be charged extra,
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing,
each, per annum,
Music, per annum, Music, per annum, Use of Piano, per annum,

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges.

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

REV. P. REILLY, President

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY JOHN GILLIE FOR GEORGE E. OCERES EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

TERMS: To Town Subscribers. . . . \$3 per annum? OTo Country do \$21 do 19