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THE RIVALS.

By Gerald Griffin. CHAPTER XI.

Let us, for the present, leave them watching, and return to Richard Lacy, whose distraction at the death of Esther has been already adverted to. His own domestics feared to approach him rage.

"Aye, aye, go on, go on! I don't mind what immediately after his return from the funeral.

While he sat brooding alone over his disappointment, a timid knock at the door interrupted his reflections.

"Who's there?" he asked, in a passionate tone. "Nobody, only Nancy Guerin, sir," replied a gentle voice.

"What do you want? Quick, tell me your business, and be gone. Who wants me?"
"Nobody, only Mr. Tobin, sir. He wishes to know would you let him up here."

"What does he mean? What does he want?" "Nothing, sir, I believe, only-"

The sound of a loud, rattling voice, like that of one highly excited by strong drink, was at this moment heard upon the staircase, and cut short the projected speech of the young servant. The accent had something in it of more refinement than is usual in the humbler classes, but was yet far too broad to let it be supposed that the speaker actually filled the rank of a gentle-

"Let me alone for finding him," said he, as he ascended, rather unsteadily, "I leave announcements to my cousins and the family. Tom Tobin's own honest face was the best letther of introduction he ever carried about him. I'll let announcements alone until'I can sport a carriage. Lacy?" he continued, putting his hands to his sides, throwing his head back and roaring out at the top of his voice. "Lacy, my boy! my lad! my hero! Lacy, my prince of papists, here's honest Tom Tobin come to see you!"

"What shall I do?" cried Lacy, in an agony

of rage and suffering.
"Will I call Owen, sir, to stop him?"

"Call death! call Lucifer! call good Tobin, you are welcome," he added, changing his tone, as Tobin's gaunt and ill-dressed figure came in sight. "Welcome, although you find me in a mournful hour."

He drew him in, and shut the door. "Sorry for your throubles, misther Lacy, but those are misfortunes that all must look the coorse o' nature."

"Sit down: I thank you, Tobin. We must

all die." "It stands to raison we should," returned Tobin, endeavoring to look sober, "the highest and the lowest must go, they must quit, tramp, march! that's the chat! My cousins an' the family have no more a lase o' their lives than honest Tom Tobin bimself. There's my comfort. They must all cut their sticks, when the route comes-off. in a pop! Well, so as one has a decent funeral, all is one."

"Tobin—," said Lacy.
"That's the name, the family name, a family I never was ashamed of yet. I wish they could say the same o' me, but that would set 'em. I was always a blackguard; good-for-nothing but you think is alive?" idleness and vice, just a fit tool for such a knave as you, but a better descended gentleman never swung upon the gallows."

"Good Tobin, I am busy-"

licentiousness. Very well, I admit it. But look at poor Owen. There's a pattern of piety and good conduct! Owen never wronged a human being of a sixpence. He never was heard to utter a profane or a licentious speech. He is as constant in his attendance at chapel as if he was coorting the ministher's daughter, and he never was (to say) drunk in his life. There's my pride. I pick pride out o' that. Is there a man in the country can show me such a cousin as that?"

" Tobin --" "Shabby? Psha, I admit it, I never had any taste for dress in my life—but look at Bill! He mounts the best coat in Grafton street. There's my pride. He come down here last year, and I stature was reduced to one half. A long deep borrowed his coat to get one made by Speirin, silence ensued. the tailor, on the same cut. He looked at it, folded up the coat, and gave it back into my hands. 'Sir,' says he, "there isn't two tailors ed sullen fire upon the informer. "Esther is in Ireland that could make such a coat. I'm sorry to lose your custom, but there's no use in spring tide of my fortunes is upon the fall. My my promising what I can't do. There's my pride. I pick pride out o' that."

"Deservedly, Tobin. Pray, hear me now." "East or west, north or south, right, left, where will you find such a family, just putting myself out of the question?"

"Aye, aye, but hear me---" "And for elegance—look at this. I won't boast, but my cousin Dick is no clod. That I'll say for him."

"You're drunk!" said Lacy, angrily. "Eh? well, an' what if I am. That's more than Owen would be, I never saw a cousin o' mine drunk before dinner in my life."

"You are rude."

"Ha, that's more than you could say of Dick. That's a finished gentleman."

"Hear me."

"I pick no pride out o' myself. 1 know what "Madam," cried Lacy, stamping in a fit of

you can say of me." "Beggar that you were when I first met you,

do you not owe me all that you possess?"

"Ecce signum!" returned Tobin, holding out his arms, and turning his person round, so as

to expose his mean dress. "Did I not find you a tall, hungry rogue living from town to town upon the sale of policies

of assurance?" "A good trade, too, aye!"

"And with assurance enough, yourself, to stock a whole inn."

"H, ha, ha! that's a witty pun."
"And hear me, fool! and fear me. Can I not make you, now, the beggar, the spendthrift prodigal you were, again, at my pleasure? I have the power; do not arouse the will, or as that light shines on us, I will send you back once more to raise blood-money upon that crazy heap of bones that carries you, and think it high feed-ing to sit in the chimney corner, at the sign of

the Shamrock, and cook a raw potatoe in the turf ashes." "My cousins and the family-"

"Softly, good friend Lacy, tread tenderly on that ground, if you please. If you want any body to abuse, I'm your man. Here I am.-Abuse me, scold me, beat me, kick me, if you please, but let my cousins alone. A passing kick or a thump I'll wink at as soon as another, but there's raison in all things. I'll not stand any reflections on the family."

"Plague take your cousins! will you-"

"You're not the size, yet."

"I know why you do this. You think me in

your power; but you're a fool." "Do you defy me, then ? cried Tobin, looking

earnestly on him." "You're a fool!" said Lacy, avoiding his eye.

"Do you defy me?"

"What brought you here to-day?"

"Defy me, if you dare!" "What do you want?"

"'Tis well you changed that word," said Tobin, relaxing his tone with a contemptuous smile, 'you were partly beginning to forget yourself. But all is one, I came here for money.'

"I cannot give it, Tobin. You have drawn my wealth, as a leech draws blood, already. have none to give you now."

"I don't want to get your gold for nothing," returned the other, "I have got a piece of paper here, that is worth a few sovereigns at all events." Lacy's eyes sparkled.

"What's that?" he said eagerly, "informa-

tion about the Hares?" "No, nor the foxes either. If I know anything of your heart, there is a word upon this

"Esther Wilderming!" cried Lacy, springing to his feet, while his features glowed and his eyes shone wildly, with the sudden expectation. Before Tobin answered, however, the folly of this "They talk of my drinking and swearing and idea became visible to his judgment, and he sunk down into his chair in a fit of exhaustion as sud-

paper that will make it bound a little. Who do

den as the excitement. "Ah!" he said; it is not possible?" "Guess again !" said Tobin, coolly. "My wit is out," returned Lacy with a ghastly look. "Pray, have some mercy on me .-

Whom do you mean?" "Young Riordan, that joined the American paythriots some years ago."

"Riordan!" "Francis Riordan."

Lacy shrunk, in his seat, like a snail into its shell, and remained for a short time in an attitude so contracted that his naturally diminutive

"I am still more wretched than I thought," he muttered at length, while his dark eyes flashdead, and Riordan lives and triumphs! The spirits will begin to sink at last."

"But what if Riordan should return, and place himself within your power ?" Lacy's eyes gleamed gladness at the sugges-

tion, but he did not long continue to look pleased. "No, no," he murmured, "he is far too wise to set his foot again on Irish soil. He cannot think me so forgetful."

"He has done it, for all that."

"Done what?"

"He is here in Ireland; here in the county ing by the body of his love.

intelligence was excessive. His countenance parent in his frame. His sense of misery, the slumber by a confused noise, and the pressure she had goin' to the church-yard. Well, the

intense degree, that of a fowler who sees his victim just hovering about the springe which he has laid for its destruction.

"Good Tobin!" he said, "good, trusty fellow, how do you know this? Mock me not now with any false report; say it not rashly, if you love my peace! If this be false," he stamped with

fury on the floor, "I'll hang you like a dog!"

"Softly, softly, sir," said Tobin, "that's a
game that two could play at. But there's no occasion for us to sit down to it, at present, ment, the action of his heart and lungs. His while there's better sport in hand for both. Do you know his writing?"

"Whose? Riordan's? Aye, as I should know his face. My desk is full of his accursed and insulting letters. I could not be deceived; what's this ?"

Tobin handed him a paper which he endeavored to read, but his agitation would not suffer him to hold it steady. He held it with both handssat down-stood up-and at length was compelled to place it on the table and support his temples on his hands while he read.

It was a pencilled note which contained the following words :-

"Esther-I am here, again in Ireland, the same in heart as when I left it, four years since; if your's has not been changed, say when and where we are to meet.

"FRANCIS RIORDAN." Lacy went to his desk, took out several let-

which he had just read.

"'Tis clear!" he exclaimed, at length; "there is no doubt of this—how did you get it?"

"My cousin Owen—"

"Psha!—hang—"
"Hold, sir, soft words, I say again. My cousin Owen was at Damer's on the night of the wake, and he got it from one of the servants, who had found it in Mrs. Keleher's apartment. You know she was Riordan's nurse?"

"She was-aye-well?"

" Well-that is all."

"And you know nothing of the time nor place in which it was written. Tell me the whole, at once. Rack me not with delay. Remember how he rose against me once; remember how he crossed me, and indulge my vengeance with a speedy answer. Bring me upon him; swiftly, secretly, get him into my gripe, and you shall be my brother from that hour, and share the half of what I own."

"Give me a handsome airnest first, and I'll see what I can do."

"Here are five pounds; speak, now, where is

"Pooh, pooh!" said Tobin, "you talk to me as if I were a magician or a conjurer. I cannot now tell you where he is; but I will make it out."

"Do, and I'll make you rich."

"Say no more, say no more. Just ride over to the police station and have the men ready in an hour's time, may be I'd find employment for

"Enough!" said Lacy, hastily, "I will go at once and make all ready in the yard. Or go you down, and get the horses ready. Ah, Tobin, I believe my heart is broken; but let me be gratified in the punishment of that man, and I will die in peace. I have lived these many years for those two passions-my hate, and love. In one, I am for ever disappointed; but let me be successful in the first, and I am happy. I have not lived in vain if Riordan perishes—perishes in the contempt and shame which I have prepared for

him. Away, and do as I have said.'
Tobin left the room. "That villain!" said Lacy, changing his manner, and shaking his clenched hand after the informer, "that villain dares to threaten. It is well the fool will let his secret out. He has taught me caution, and I'll teach him silence !-My brain is so confused by all these accidents, that I can scarcely know what I am about.-First, Riordan—and then this innocent fool!-Quit of these two, my limbs are all unfettered once again, and free for action. Well, Tobin, are you ready?"

"All is right," answered Tobin, re-entering the room. "I have told them to make the horses

"Here, then, at once, put these pistols in the holster." "But won't you hear the information about

the Hares?" "Psha! let them pass. When we are laying a trap for a lion, we must not arrange to watch for conies."

CHAPTER XII.

Let us return to the deserted cottage, in which we left the unhappy young soldier watch-

About midnight, the effect of his exertions,

in all his manner resembled, but in a far more lulling torper sunk upon his brain. The wind, which rose as the night advanced, moaned sullenly around the lonely building and a sudden falling in of the burning fire made him start from his broken slumbers, with a sensation of alarm. cis-Sometimes, the disordered condition of his nerves, without any external excitement, would produce a similar effect, and he would suddenly find himself sitting erect upon the floor, with a horrid sensation, shooting like a galvanic shock from his brain, along his spine, and oppressing, for a movisions, when he dreamed, were likewise of a startling description. Now he met Lacy, hand to hand in combat, and was vexed to the soul to find that, while all his enemy's blows told fiercely on his person, his own fell weak and harmless, as the other along with it, you brought down upon if on some unresisting and impassible substance. us this night. Oh, wirra, what'll I do at all, or And now, he occupied that dizzy resting place in the cliff from which the poor Cathleen was hurled into the lake; and Esther, pale in her shroud, stood trembling on the brink beside his couch. He rose to meet her; her form seemed to fade as he advanced, and her face looked terrible, he knew not wherefore. He attempted to touch her hand, but she receded from him, he followed to the brink of the cliff, she still seemed to float backward in the thin air, and the pale dead face and lurid eye assumed a slight appearance of derision. He tried to follow her; his in what comes of it? but there's the way, alfooting failed him, and he fell headlong down the rocks, from ledge to ledge, and just awoke in ters and compared the handwriting with that time to save himself from some irrecoverable confusion.

He found David Lenigan standing over, and endeavoring to recal him to consciousness by gently pressing his arm.

"Masther Frank," said the honest fellow, "that's a quare pace for you to be lying, sir .-Get up, and sthretch over on the sthraw, awhile, an' I'll keep awake here by the fire-side, until you have a little sleep taken."

Francis sat up, and stared upon his attendant. "I will do so, I believe, Davy," said he, "for I am tired almost to death."

They exchanged places, and Francis so disposed himself that he could, to the last moment of consciousness, retain a view of the form and features of the dead. The fire had sunk down, and a gloomier red was cast upon the white and marbly cheek of the maiden. Before many mi nutes had elapsed, Francis observed that his attendant's head had dropped upon his breast, and that his promise of vigilance was already broken. He strove, therefore, to prevent the access of slumber in his own person, and continued leaning on his elbow, and keeping his eyes fixed upon Esther.

It happened that the attitude of her head, and the mere position of the features, reminded him forcibly of the look she had worn at their parting. Whatever of resentment had been awak-ened, by her desertion of him in his exile, was Whatever of resentment had been awaksecretly now dissolved in the recollections which this accidental circumstance revived. He thought, auditor, and it would seem as if fortune had if Esther could be now restored to him, he would taken me at my word, and rendered mine a tranot even think of questioning her upon the sub- gic one." ject. His heart melted, as he remembered their early affection, he felt her sigh again at his cheek, the music of her voice upon his ear, and he sunk, all softened, down upon his couch, burying his face in his hands, and moistening them with his

A low sound, like that of a deep short sigh, uttered in the house, fell suddenly upon his ear, and made him start from his incipient slumber, with a wild and tumultuous feeling of alarm.—
He stared confusedly all around him, but could discern nothing. He looked at the corpse, but it still lay pale and motionless in the same position in which he had, with his own hands, placed it. He gazed upon Davy, who was still fast asleep and snoring loudly. The sound, he thought, might have been merely an intonation of Lenigan's harmonious solo; but this conjecture was rejected almost as soon as formed. There was the one son, an' plenty of every thing about 'em. something peculiar in the sound; an effect thrilling and startling, such as is said to belong properly to things of supernal origin. He called to his attendant several times, but found much difficulty in awaking him.

"Davy," he said, "did you hear anything?" "What would I hear, masther?"

"I thought there was a sound, just now, as if from somebody in pain."

"Oyeh!" exclaimed Davy, half starting up and staring around him, with jaw dropped and eye dilated on the sudden.

Francis remained listening attentively for a said at last, "it was the wind, splitting itself upon | dinner. the corner stone, or howling down the glen."

fire-place, with many a knowing glance at the buried, the rain keep powerin' down equal to a darkened corners of the room, likewise resumed | flood, until they had him laid in the grave. An' his attitude of repose. In a very short time, it isn't long afther until the woman died likewise,

changed color, and his frame trembled with anxi- keenness of which had, until now, kept off the of a strong hand upon his shoulder. Looking ety. The hurried eagerness, which was visible assaults of sleep, grew vague and dull, and a up, he beheld his adherent thrown forward on one knee, with one hand gathering his dress about his throat, and a face full of terror, turned back over his shoulder.

"What is the matter, now?" exclaimed Fran-

"The groan, achree—the groan?"
"What of it?" "What of it, but to hear it, I did; as plain as I hear you now. Oh, that I may be grey, masther Frank, but we're kilt an' spoilt, alive, the two of us this blessed night. Listen to

" To what ?"

"I don't know; nothin', I believe. Oh, that I may be grey, masther, but I'll rise out of you and your doin's. 'Tisn't this world alone, but what'll ever become of us?"

"Be silent," said Francis, "or tell me what you heard?"

"A groan, I tell you; a cry, just as a person would be gettin' aise from a hurt, and would be moanin' lyin' down. That I may be grey, but I thought it is herself was come afthur us, an' I'm not misdoubtin' of it yet either."

" Psba !"

"Oh, aye, that's the way, always, when I put in a word, an' sure what hurt if I hadn't to share ways. I follow on everywhere, like a blind beggar man, an' my word won't be taken for anything, although I must tumble into the ditch, along with the laidher, when he goes."

"When you have done speaking," said Francis, "will you suffer me to rise? Come hither, Davy, and let us both watch by the fire during the next two hours. It will then be dawn, and we will bury Esther together."

"I wish to my heart she was fairly under the ground again," returned Davy. "Oyeh, d'ye hear the rain? Well," he added, afther a pause of several minutes, "she'll be in better luck this mornin' than when she was when she was buried the turn before."

"Why?" Francis asked, almost involuntarily. "Is it an' it powerin' rain? Sure the world knows, sir, that it is a finer thing to be buried of a showery day than of a dhry one."

" Why ?"

"Why?" echoed Davy, puzzled at being called on to give a reason for what he had hitherto never heard called in question. "Wisha, then, I don't know, sir, only as they say, that

Happy is the bride that the sun shines on,

Happy is the corpse that the rain rains upon. "The ould women would tell you a story, as long as to-day, an' to-morrow, about that very thing, if you'd listen to 'em; but you're in no humor now, sir, I b'lieve, to hear stories."

"Indeed, my good fellow, I am not," returned Francis, in a mournful voice. "It was always my ambition rather to be the subject of a story in my own person, than to sit me down a simple

They relapsed once more into silence, and Francis continued to recall the many circumstances of his life which justified the speech he had pronounced, until his recollections became altogether oppressive. He then suddenly turned round, and bade Davy to go on with his story. The latter, who felt something of security in the appearance of social communion, complied with great readiness, and related the following adventure, which, though not as imaginative in detail as the Divina Comedia, may yet be interesting, as an effect of the same spirit of trembling enquiry, which filled the breast of Dante with its inspiration.

"Why then I will, sir, tell you that," said David, crossing his feet at full length and lowering his head upon his breast. " A couple, sir, that was there of a time, an' they hadn't only Well, himself was a very good man, he never sent a beggar away empty-handed from his house, he gave clothes to the naked, and food to the hungry, an' dhrink to the dhry, an' every whole ha'p'orth, all to one thing alone, an' that was that he never allowed any poor person to sleep a night inside his doore, be they ever so tired, because his wife was a terrible woman, an' he was in dhread of her tongue. As for her, the only thing she ever gave to any one in her life was an ould tatther'd skreed of a flannel petticoat she gave to one poor woman, an' the sheep's trotters that she used to have thrown out in the doore to few moments. "I believe I was mistaken," he 'em when they'd be crowdin' about it afther

"Well, it so happened, as things will happen, He slept again, and Davy, returning to the that the man died; an' if he did, the day he was The agitation which Lacy manifested at this and long want of rest and food, began to be ap- Francis was once more suddenly awakened from an' a finer day never came o' the sky than what Tigoin a local to the second s

son was thinkin' greatly, day an night; about seems to agree so well, an to live so happy? this for he thought betther o' the father, a deal, 'They are married people,' says the father, that than the mother; an' he wondhered to say she lived up to their duty in the world, that was should have all the sunshine entirely, an' he to constant an' thrue to one another in their trouble drownded wet an' his people after him, berrin'. bles, that never changed their mind, nor looked Be this and be that, says the boy, says he, sthrikin' the jamb of the doore this way with the flat of his hand, I never 'll stop nor stay, says he, 'till I find out the raison o' that, or why it should be at all," says he: "An? out he marched the

"He walked a sighth that day, and it was just about the dusk of the evenin' when he found himself in the middle of a lonesome wood, an' the sun goin' down, an not havin' a place to turn to where he'd get shelter for the night .-He went in farther an' deeper into the wood, but the farther he went the more lonesome it grew, an' a quare sort of appearance was in the air, an' on the threes, an' bushes, an' the sky, an' all about him. By an' by, there was no birds singin', nor a breath o' wind stirrin', nor a lafe | field, an' came to another gate wheremovin' on the boughs, nor one thing showin' a sign of life, an' still it being the finest countbry ever you seen, only quare an' silent that way. He walked on farther an' farther, an' at last he seen an place among the threes that he thought was a church, only it had a little curl o' smoke comin' up through the boughs, as if somebody was livin' there."

"He made towards the house, an' walked in the doore. Well, it was the finest place he ever seen in his life. There was a table laid out, an' a fine fire in the grate, an' all sorts o' cookery goin' on, an' a hale-looking old man sittin' near the table, preparin his dinner, an lookin very pleasant, and happy. Well, this boy, he up and told him what he wanted, a night's lodgin', an' the old man made him come in, an' sit down and tell his story, what it was he was goin' lookin' for; an' afther he heerd it all: 'Well, do you know who it is you have there now?' says the old man. 'I don't,' says the boy, 'how should I know you when I never seen you before?'-'You did see me, many's the time,' says the old man, 'an' why wouldn't you? I'm your father,' says he. 'O murther!' says the boy, 'see this!'

"Well (not to make a long story of it), they sat down, an' ate their dinner. They past the evenin' talkin', an' when it was bed-time, the father got up an' walked out, biddin' the boy not to mind him, an' left him alone be the fire. The night past away, an' he didn't return, an' at last the boy got so sleepy, he said he'd thry about the place for a bed to sleep on. He made towards a door, an' opened it, an' if he did, what did he see within, only a fine feather bed an' curtains, and a terrible big dog sittin' down upon the floore, an' lookin' him straight in the face.-Hardly he offered to go a foot into the room when the dog flew at him, an' was ready, I declare to you. Masther Francis, to tear him upon the spot. Well an' good, if he did, well became the boy, he moved backwards, an' left the place to the dog, an' took his seat again be the fire, as it might be this way, an' slep away till mornin'.

"When the old man came in, in the mornin', 'Oh, then, father,' says the boy, 'wasn't it a dhroll thing o' you, says he, to lay me in this way all night alone, without a bed to rest upon, or a ha'p'orth, an' I so tired.' 'Ah, my child,' says the old man, 'I could not give you what I hadn't myself! 'Why so' says the boy, 'I thought you were in glory, father, are'nt you happy?' 'I am happy, my child,' says the old man, in all but the one thing, as you may see. I can never sthretch my limbs upon a bed, nor sleep under a roof, for ever, during duration, an' the raison is, because I never once gave a night's lodgin' to a poor man in my days on earth, an' all on account of your mother,' says he. 'Oh, father, father,' says the boy, 'an' isn't that a poor case with you?' 'It is,' says the old man.

raison o' the different weather we had the time we were buried, the both of us. Your mother had a fine sunshiny day, for there was an awful judgment waiting for her, an' that was all the pleasure she was ever more to have, the light of the bright sun shinin' down upon her coffin until they put her in the earth. An' I, for my sins, had it rainin' heavy all that day, for that was all the ill usage I was ever to receive, besides the want of a bed.' 'An' is my mother here, father?' says the boy, put on your hat,' says the father, 'an' follow me.'

"He did; he went atther him into a sort of a back yard, an' there he saw his mother, sittin' down on the bare stones, an' gnawin' sheep's trotters, with nothin' on her, to shelter her old bones from the cold, but a little skreed o' flannel, the image o' the one she gave the poor woman. There's her fate for ever,' says the old man, an' the fate of all that has no charity on earth. But don't cry, my child, until you have more raison; come along, an' profit by what you see.

"They walked on a piece, an' it wasn't long until they came to a gate, where the old man knocked a while before it was opened. The past in, an' there the boy seen a great field, with a fog restin' low upon the ground, an' the place all still an' quiet, except that, now an' then, they could hear the cry of young childhren comin through the fog. They went on, an' came to a well that was in the middle o' the field, an' there they saw, through the fog, a great multitude o' childhren pressing about the well, an' dhrinkin' an' sprinklin' themselves with the wather, out o' little mugs they carried in their hands.*

"Those,' says the old man, ' are the souls of the children that died without baptism,' says he, 'an' here they spend their time, without suffering pain or havin' any pleasure.'

"They passed on through the field, an' came into another, where they saw a sighth of fine ladies an' gentlemen, walkin' arm in arm, under the shade of trees, an' the sun shimn', and the place adorned with flowers an' shrubs of all sorts, and streams, an' every whole ha'p'orth, in grand houses in groves, an' music, an' laughin', an' dancin', an' the best of atin' an' dhrinkin'.-Who are these, father, says the boy, 'that

Probably from some superstitution, having the same origin, as this portion of the curious, and in many instances beautiful, legend above given, the peasantry sometimes place a small vessel in the cof-fin with the body of an infant.

afther other people, nor misbehaved in any one way. O vo! says the boy.

"Well an' good, they passed through that place, an' as they were comin' near it, they heard the greatest wrangling an' racketin' in the world, callin' of names, an' poll-talkin't an' cursin' and swearin'. In they come, into a great field, an' there they seen a power o' people, men an' women, haggin't at one another, an' pullin' caps, an' quarrellin' most disgraceful.' Allilu!' says the boy, 'father, who in the world are these?'-They are the married people,' says the father, that couldn't agree upon earth, an' as they were so fond of bein' in hot wather in the world, they'll have plenty of it here for evermore.'

"Well became 'em, they hurried through that (To be continued.)

† Slandering, back-biting. ‡ Scolding like old women.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONSECRATION OF KILKENNY CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL -The consecration of this magnificent cathedral is announced for the 4th of next month. We, in concert with many of our readers, feel the utmost anxiety, as the time approaches for its consecration, to witness a ceremony which will shed so much additional lustre and pride on our Catholic city. A view of the beauty of its architectural grandeur will amply repay a visit, and we hall with joy the fervor we shall feel in witnessing the first ceremony of our Church performed within its walls. A preacher of the highest celebrity, and one of the brightest orna-ments of the Church, will preach at the opening to a congregation which will be composed not merely of our citizens, but of numbers of persons collected from far and wide, and auxious to see and hear a ceremony of so imposing a kind. The rumor with respect to the arrival of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman in Kilkenny has, we find, after the most careful inquiry, as yet no foundation of truth in it; but we are given to understand that the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Cullen, will be present, if his grace returns in time from a duty that calls him about the same time to France.—Kilkenny Journal.

The splendid Catholic Chapel of the Redemptorist Fathers in this city is advancing to completion. It is an elegant structure, and will accommodate four thousand persons .- Limerick Chronicle.

Last week the Rev. Mr. M'Parlan, the Rev. Mr. M'-Mahon, and the Rev. Mr. M'Cullagh were entertained at a public dinner in Armagh, the ancient city of St. Patrick, as a testimony of the esteem in which their labours, in collecting funds in Ireland, the United States, and Canada, for the completion of the Armagh Cathedral, are held by the clergy and laity of the archdiocese. The compliment paid these respected clergymen was well deserved. The Rev. Mr. M'Parlan accomplished his task in Ireland with a zeal and ability which are beyond all praise, and brought to the coffers of the treasurer the sum of £2,000, together with a sum to be paid yearly by a large number of contributors. The Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, following the track of the Irish exile in the United States, went from State to State, from city to city, in that distant land, and after encountering weary journeys and great fatigue, returned to Ireland with £5,000, the offerings of generous Irish and American hearts who felt a pleasure in contributing to the erection of the Armagh Cathedral. The Rev. Mr. M'Cullagh's labors in Canada were also repaid by large offerings from the Irish population, who, though in a far-distant land from their native country, freely presented their mite to sustain the great undertaking in Ireland's primatial city. - Freeman.

STREET PREACHING IN BELFAST-SERIOUS RIOTING

-Several Persons Wounded .- Agrin has Belfast,

so much boasted of for its love of order, so loudly talked of for its adhesion to the principles of progress and modern enlightenment. the most ruffianly and brutal riots that it has been our misfortune to witness. The Ulsterman states that on Sunday, at three o'clock, the whole line of guay, extending from Clarendon-bridge to the Harbor-office was literally covered with people of all classes .-". An' I'll tell you now,' says he, 'what's the | There certainly could not have been less than from 5,000 to 6,000 persons present. At this time all was peace. There was not the slightest disturbance; but at half-past three a stir was observed amongst the crowd near the Custom-house; this was occasioned by the movement of a body of local constables, numbering about 40, who marched in the direction of Corporation-square, where they were posted convenient to Sinclair's "Seamen's Church." It would seem that they wished to protect and countenance the preacher, who was to hold forth at this particular spot, as the entire length of the quay, from the corner of Corporation-square to Clarendon-bridge, was left without the protection of any of the local constables, while scenes the most diabolical and infamous, and which we are about to describe, were perpetrated with impunity by an Orange mob, armed with staves, bludgeons, and skull-crackers, which they used with the most fearful violence upon every one who did not agree with them in opininion. At four o'clock a person named Hanna, a Presbyterian preacher, mounted the rostrum already alluded to, and immediately after gave forth a text and psalms, in which he was joined by many of those present .-When the singing was over, he stated that he did not want to say a word contrary to charity; that he did not stand forward in opposition to any party, but in manifestation of the truth of the Gospel. He had scarcely uttered these words when a cheer was set up by little boys in the crowd. Some respectable Catholics checked the boys for cheering; a number of ship-carpenters had armed themselves with staves and bludgeons from the dry-dock close by; and we have heard that a harbor constable, whose number has been given to us, opened the gate for accommodation, and thus enabled them to go out with arms such as we have described, with which they rushed upon the defenceless Catholics, and beat them in a most furious and ruffianly manner. One man got on board the Laurel steamer, and place himself behind one of the paddle-boxes. The mob entered the vessel as thick as harvest laborers, searching, with furious threats, for their intended victim. Before this scene occurred on board the steamer, a young man was standing on the quay, when the Orange mob knocked him down, jumped on him, and beat him severely. Another young man, in order to escape from the violence of the Orange rabble, had to jump into the river and swim till he reached a boat. An old man with grey hairs, walking along the quay, was beaten by the Orange mou. At the Custom-house stones were flying in all directions. The constbulary force acted with leniency; at the same time, the Catholics complained that the magistrates, or some of them, were not allowing fair play in endeavoring to disperse and send them to their homes, while they had not made similar exertions to clear the thoroughfare of the immense mob of armed Orangemen.-From the neighborhood of the Custom-house seven or eight persons were removed badly wounded. A respectable Catholic had to fly for his life, and as he was getting into Gamble-street he was struck on the head by a ferocious Orangeman with a bludgeon and tumbled into the channel, amid the cheers and gesti-

culations of King William's admirers, who shouted

rack-street, in Bank-buildings, in Howard-street .-The Orangemen, thinking that the Catholics from the Upper end of the town were down at the quay, resolved to attack the houses of the latter, and on going up towards the Pound, the Orangemen were met with shots, and driven back towards the police in Durham-street. Several shots were fired. A girl it is reported, was seen to fall, and it was thought she was shot. We understand that Orangemen came into Belfast from Lisburn and other towns on invitation conveyed through a printed circular, which set forth that they would be required to attend with weapons at the street-preaching. In the evening, several cars conveying Orangemen, it is thought from the neighborhood of Sandyrow, passed up Barrackstreet to reconnoitre as to the chance of an attack in that quarter. The Barrack-street people at once stopped the cars; the drivers were beaten. Messrs. Stephenson and Lyons, J.P.s, soon arrived at the scene of this row, as did also a body of constabulary who soon remonstrated with them, and advised them to go home peaceably. They did not do so. The crowd then attacked the police; stones were thrown one of which struck and cut Mr. Stephenson. The police, with the justices, had to retire into Hilland's Entry, off Barrack-street; here the constabulary got orders to load with ball, the crowd being warned that such was being done. In place of going away the assemblage beame more excited. Ultimately the Riot Act was read by Mr. Lyons, J.P. Orders were given to the police to fire upon the crowd, and they did so; and we have been informed that a boy named Walker was shot in the neck. A correspondent of the Freeman say that the order was humanely dictated, and the police were orderded to fire high. A person standing at the Linen-hall, at ten o'clock, distinctly heard the whiz of 'a bullet;' and another who was within a short distance from the scene of the riot at that hour heard the birr of another missive on its flight... This would seem to show that the police, "fired high," as, in the direction alluded to, a ball could not carry thither from the scene of the riot; except discharged at a tolerable elevation.-The magistrate deserves credit for his humanity in this respect. The object sought to be obtained—the dispersion of the mob—was thus effected with only one case of bloodshed, and that will, it is hoped, not be a fatal one. The conduct of the police has been much commented on here. They were stationed everywhere but where they were wanted: and, as jusual in this town; they made no arrests except of those who were known to belong to the side called "Roman Catholic." On Monday the Police Court was greatly crowded, and there was a very unusual muster of magistrates. Mr. Stephenson exhibited over his left eye evidence of the effect of the stoneblow received by him yesterday, and Mr. W. Verner was also present. He had been assailed with stones while on a car, and protected himself by enveloping himself in a cloak and lying flat on the vehicle, so far as to have been hurt seriously by only one blow received on the back of the head. The other magis-trates were the Mayor; Messrs. W. J. C. Allen, T. Verner; Charles Hunt, R.M.; John Clarke, and R. Thompson. Nine persons were arraigned for stonethrowing, &c. The evidence given in each case was that of members of the constabulary, except in one, when the summons-server of the court, named Campuell, a person who said he was twenty-one years of age, and volunteered evidence, stated that he had seen the party charged in one of the mobs, and that he had thrown two stones. This person also voluntecred the statement which he made, he said, by virtue of his experience, that the Roman Catholics" had a decided hostility to the Gospel"—an assertion at which the magistrates laughed heartily. Mr. Res, on behalf of the defendants, commented on the onesided nature of the police vigilance, when, though a large party had been going about openly with staves in their hands, not one of them was arrested, nor was one of those of the Protestant side, who had thrown stones; and he called on the Bench, by a mild decision, to convince the prisoners and others that they were disposed to do even-handed justice.— The result of the investigation was, that one was discharged, and all the others were found guilty.— The magistrates having retired for fifteen minutes, the Mayor, on their return to court, pronounced the decision. He said that the Bench unanimously found the prisoners guilty of riot, and that they were determined to put an end to those proceedings. Though it happened that all the prisoners were of one party, it was the unanimous decision of the magistrates to know no party, and he could assure every one that rties brought forward in this way would be The sentence dealt with in the severest manner. was that each of the prisoners be fined 40s., or, in default, two month's imprisonment. The audience was somewhat surprised at the judgment, as a heavier sentence was anticipated. The riots have created the greatest excitement in this town, and there is no knowing what they will turn to if the streetpreaching is not prevented in time. It may be mentioned that it is impossible to ascertain correctly the number of persons who have sustained injuries, but there is no doubt that it is large. The young man, named George Walker, who was shot, received a bullet through the jaw, which came out at the back of his neck. He is at present lying in a dangerous state. It is credibly stated that there is a person dead on the Shankill road, having been shot last gight. The other general results of the riots are broken heads, broken arms, and broken noses; and among the slightly injured parties are Mr. William Verner, J.P., and Mr. Stephenson, J. P., who are both highly-respected magistrates. It is generally remarked as extraordinary, that no one of the Pro-

On the subject of the riots lately "got up" by the evangelical ministers of that city, the London Times has the following remarks:—"The great charm of these open-air preachings in their eyes evidently is that they gall the Roman Cutholics. So long as they do that the Belfast Evangelizers will preach for ever; their zeal for the Gospel is insatiable, and nothing but the open air will satisfy it. It bursts open church and chapel doors. Is all this in order to win souls, to convert the careless and profane, and inpart religious ideas to those who at present are without religion altogether? If these good Protestants will really examine their own motives, they will find that this is not the whole object. They have no objection, probably, to convert a sinner by the way f a controversial sermon ever did convert one,—but the great charm of this movement is that it makes their rivals angry. This is the distinction between religion and fanaticism. Religion is simply bent on doing good; fanaticism is bent on hitting blows. Your genuine fanatic is never so satisfied with himself as when he has put his religious rival in a rage. If he is in earnest, as he often is, he very likely acknowledges other duties besides this, but this he considers the fulfilling of the law. It is wonderful how the wish to insult grows with a certain kind of religion. You may visit the widow and the fatherless, may say your prayers and give alms, and only remain a neophyte; but insult some great community, or some very important person, -- say, the Queen or the Archbishop of Canterbury, and you are one of the perfect,-you belong to the inner circle or sanctuary, Charity is a duty, but arrogance is a counsel of perfection. Your sect immediately enthrones you and puts you in the calendar. The Belfast Protestants are now engaged in this truly Christian work. They have succeeded in lashing the Roman Catholics to fury, and, having excited these riots by preaching, they will now make these same riots the material of more sermons. They will dwell on the meekness of Protestantism and the ferocity of Romanism. They will describe themselves as undergoing the persecutions which the Prophets of old had to endure, as going about in sheepskins and goatskins, and living in dens and paves of the earth. They will speak of the last times having come in

testant party was arrested.

the d-lout of the by Papishes." There were moment on the matter they will see that these rows several little riots in other parts of the town, in Barnecessarily follow such demonstrations as they are rack-street, in Bank-buildings, in Howard-street.— making in a religiously-divided country. They will probably discover that the Protestant churches and chapels at Belfast will really accommodate all the Protestants of the place, and that they have sailled out into the open air more for a religious affray than for the serious object of the conversion of souls.

THE BELFAST RIOTS .- The conduct of the Presby-

terian clergyman who undertook the duty of preach-

ing in the open air on Sunday last is thus commented upon by the Belfast Mercury:—"This Mr. Hanna is a young Presbyterian Minister, who is a light unto the Berry street congregation—a part of the town in which light is much wanted in more senses than one. At the meeting of the Belfast Presbytery, the other day, the question of street-preaching was mooted, and the unmistakeable feeling of the body was that without compromising any rights whatever it would be more advisable to refrain from their exercise under present circumstances. But Mr. Hanna ' had a call' -he 'felt it binding on his conscience to assert his constitutional right'-Protestant liberty was in danger, and he for one would not prove an unfaithful watch dog. He is one of those gentlemen who are obviously infinitely above receiving any advice. Even on Sunday, when about to commence his service, Mr. J. Clarke, one of the most respectable and most respected magistrates in the town, suggested to him that it would be better not to persist in preaching; but the friendly suggestion was repudiated, and we fancy because it was seen that a large, number of Protestants had assembled to protect him. The ship carpenters, well armed, mustered in force and when the rioting commenced, they drove the Romanist mob before them. Mr. Hanna, infinitely to his own satisfaction, was thus enabled to close his discourse, which must have had an edifying effect, considering the Christian frame of mind that prevailed around him. When Mr. Clarke suggested that Mr. Hanna should not persist in preaching, the reply was, that 'he came there to assert his rights,' and that ' he considered it the duty of the magistrates to protect him in the exercise of those rights. Now, we say it is no part of magisterial duty to do any such thing; and the sooner Mr. Hanna and those who are prepared to act with as little discretion as he has displayed disabuse their minds of such a fallacy the better it will be, perhaps, for themselves. There is no law that imposes such a duty on a magistrate—that makes any difference between the protection to be afforded to a street-preacher and to a street-walker. We are all entitled to magisterial protection—that is, to the protection of the law when about our lawful business; and just so much protection, and not an iota more, is Mr. Hanna entitled to. If he imagines that the magistrates are bound to order out the police, the con-stabulary, and the military, horse and foot, to protect him he is very sadly mistaken. They have no right whatever to do so-it would be an excess of duty on their part to act in such a manner. When a riot occurs they have a right to quell it—that their duty imposes on them; but until a riot does take place they have no business whatever to interfere." Meanwhile, it would appear that matters are not likely to settle down in Belfast for some time to come. A correspondent of a Catholic journal supplies the following particulars with respect to the gun club movement in the "Irish Manchester" :- " The Gun Club met on Thursday evening. It has been stated that some party who got a knowledge of the club, without intending to serve it, gave information to the police respecting the names of certain parties who had joined it, quite forgetting, as he must have done, that, as Belfast is not a proclaimed district, it is perfectly legal for every man to have a gun or guns for the defence of his life and the protection of his property, and that the mere taking down of names of gun club members by the police either on information obtained by themselves or through the agency of a spy is a work of supererogation as the law stands at present. A quick-witted member of the gun club, resolved upon 'doing' the spy, put down, it appears, in a book a number of the most extraordinary names, not one of which any member of the club knew, and the spy made the laughable mistake of copying out all these names and handing them over to the police, who no doubt will have great trouble in finding out men who do not exist.— The club have adopted an excellent plan of balloting for guns, specimens of which, and of the very best description, were exhibited. There was a very general feeling expressed throughout the meeting that they never would act in an aggressive spirit, nor wantonly attack any one who differed with them in religion. They strongly insisted that it was the duty—the bounden and solemn duty—of the Government to give them protection against Orange violence; that that would satisfy them; but, if they did not get that protection they would, if they were attacked look upon their houses as their castles, and defend them to the last with powder and ball. I hope the information which the Government may get on the forthcoming inquiry respecting Orangeism will induce them to crush it for ever, and thus render any arming of the Catholics quite unnecessary. However, till the danger is past the Catholics are resolved upon being united. They have seen the follies of division. They are determined not to be aggressors, but if they are attacked they will fight with desperation for the purpose of defending themselves, their wives, their lives, and their properties. This arming is the result of Orange violence. Let the Government see to the matter in time. If they do not put down Orangeism they allow the fountain from whence proceeds all the streams of disturbance in the north to flow on in an uninterrupted course." It is at such a time and with such a sketch of society as is here depicted that a Dublin Derbyite journal gives a decided opinion that the Church clergy and the Presbyterian ministers of Belfast should reconsider their recent decision, and resume the open-air preaching .- Dublin Correspondent of the London Times.

The Orange scoundrels of the North of Ireland, headed by a Presbyterian preacher; have succeeded in plunging Belfast into a state of disorder, and have aroused feelings of bitterness which it will be difficult to quell. The Irish Manchester. as Belfast is called, long the stronghold of the intolerant Protestant-Ascendancy party, has for several years been increasing its Catholic strength—the numerical addition to the Catholic population being very considerable, while the Protestant party has been rather weakened than otherwise. This is the real secret of the antagonism of the Orange leaders, and it is because they are witnesses of the natural decline of their strength that they intrude themselves before a mixed population in the public thoroughfares, railing against the National (not the Established) Religion, and seek to inflame the minds of their hearers against doctrines held most sacred by the mass of the people. The vacant seats in the Protestant churches are not likely to be filled by these means; but, if they cannot recruit their own forces, they imagine they can exasperate the Catholics, and, to an Orangeman, "Revenge is sweet." The details of the melancholy events of last Sunday prove that there is a degree of partisanship existing in Belfast quite inconsistent with justice. The Northern Whig naturally asks:-" Why it is that the rioters arrested and tried at the police-court were exclusively selected from the Roman Catholic mob. The Roman Catholic mob behaved as it always does in the North-meekly, it prepared itself to be beaten. The Orange scoundrels had their sticks, neat and offective. The Orangemen were the aggressors. Without excepting Roman Catholics, it was highly desirable to punish some Protestants, too. The particular attention paid by the police to the Roman Catholics serves to suggest the suspicion that a partisan police, sprung from a partisan magistrate, cannot be safely entrusted with the order of a town which is unfortunate enough to have to solve the court will be held on Tuesday, the 29th inst. If Irish problem-whether Roman Catholics and Protestants can live together as Christians and sensible culations of King William's admirers, who shouted which the man of sin is to triumph and the faithful men." That the entire blame of the riots is to be coroner, who will declare him an outlaw.—Clonmet for "Orange and blue," and said they would "knock to suffer, But if they will think seriously for one laid at the door of Mr. Hanna and his functic fel-

re as now admitted by all impartial persons; and we may add that, so far from the Catholic Clergy of Belfast encouraging the disturbance, thousands of Catholics abstained from taking any part in the fray, in obedience to an injunction from their Pastors that they should remain within their own homes.—Weekly Register.

You are aware that the Orangemen of Belfast and other "loyal" districts in the North, on the Twelth of July last, and for several succeedings days, celebrated the memorable anniversary by shooting at the persons and "wrecking" the habitations of the "Po-pish" inhabitants; that the "authorities" were jout at the head of the police, and that they succeeded in capturing—some of the rioters—no, you are not aware of that, inasmuch as the only parties, arrested were a few "Popish" children, who happened to be led by curiosity to witness the "row"-but you do know, for I apprised you of the fact, that notwith-standing the "activity" and "impartiality" of the police and the aforesaid "authorities," not one man amongst the Orange rioters was made amenable .-(Your readers will not wonder at this when I tell them that the police were employed and raised by an exclusively Tory Corporation, and that they were all "men of the right sort," who often tried their own hands at the same game in former times, and who could not be expected to see anything criminal in shooting down some of the Popish peasantry, inas-much as it formed a portion of the "wild sports of the North, time immemorial.) The impunity with which these outrages were committed not a little "riled" the sufferers, and representations were made to the local "authorities" by individuals personally and through the press, to have justice meted out .-But these representations had no more effect than the speech or tuits of grass of the "old man." At length acting upon the classic adage, "Aide to, et le ciel t'aidera" (heaven help those who help themselves), the "Papists" took it took into their heads to try what virtue there was in-not stones-but Gun Clubs, and they held several meetings at which subscriptions were handed in and hundreds of members were enrolled, for the "purpose of securing themselves and their families from being 'taken short' on the next Orange anniversary." So soon as it was found that the matter was taken up in this spirit, the authorities put on their "considering cap," and it was at length determined that something should be done to " disarm" the belligerents, and accordingly it was announced on Tuesday last, that the "Lord Lieutenant has ordered an inquiry, to be conducted by the Government, into the circumstances of the rioting in Belfast on the 12th of July, and succeeding days." So much for the Gun Clubs, and for that species of 'moral force" which will not "abhor the sword" when right and justice call it forth from the scabbard. How the inquiry will end remains to be seen, but it is very probable that Lord Carlisle, who twenty-three years ago, gave the first blow to the "Orange institution," will not allow the subject to be slurred over, as so many previous inquiries have been .- Cor. of the Irish Vindicator.

THE DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUPERS IN KILKENNY .- On Monday last, as the boys of the workhouse were out, they were addressed by two or three of these worthies, who, in most pathetic language, commenced to entreat the poor children to listen to their hypocritical discourse, and continued to inform them that they were sending their souls to eternal flames by repeating the "Hail, Mary." No notice was taken of them by the children, who at length, we understand, had to run in order to avoid any further of their disgusting conversation. On Friday last, also, the head of the Soupers in this district, Mr. Meyers, commenced a discourse in Maudlin-street, near the police barracks, holding an umbrella in his hand, to protect his most venerable and woe-begone face from the usurpation of the rain, which, in defiance of the laws of etiquette, poured a most agreeable shower while the discourse went on. The whole of the doors belonging to the various houses in the street were closed during the entire period he wasted his surpassing eloquence.—Kilkenny Journal.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN IRELAND—A PHILANTIROPIST DONE BROWN."—Some time ago, a negro calling himself William Love, and professing to be an escaped slave, visited Derry and its neighborhood, delivering lectures, taking up subscriptions, and otherwise aiding his own "sustentation fund." He is married to a white woman, who says she is a native of Dublin, and their family consists of a single mulatto child. This man brought with him testi irporting to have been written by gentlemen of high respectability, and he accordingly delivered lectures in Strabane, Donagheady, Stranorlar, Ramelton, Moville, and other places. He had taken lodgings at the house of Mr. Edward Hurst, in Derry, and, before going to lecture at Moville, he borrowed Mrs. Hurst's gold watch in order that he might time his appointment punctually, but next morning he disappeared without restoring the watch or paying for his rooms, leaving his wife and child in occupation of the latter, and he has not been seen since. On Tuesday week last, Mrs. Hurst, in consequence of information, went over to Glasgow in search of the fugitive, and traced him to several localities, though without finding him, and from a paragraph in one of the English papers, it would appear that a person answering his description had got into the hands of the Sunderland police. On Mrs. Hurst's return home, Love's wife, who still occupies the rooms, gave up to her a pawnbroker's ticket, showing that the missing watch had been pawned before the lecturer left Derry.

IRISH WIVES FOR THE GERMAN LEGION .- Of all the insult which British Government of late years have cast at the Catholic poor of Ireland, decidedly the most shameless and audacious is that of attempting to draught off a number of females from the Cork and Limerick Workhouses, as wives for the German Legion now stationed at the Cape. It appears that those fine fellows, the protegecs of the Prince Consort, though comfortable in other respects are unable to bear the loneliness of Southern Africa without helpmates-so strong are their domestic instincts; and their case being stated at the proper quarter, the Prince (naturally sympathising with their condition) dispatches a commissioner, or procurer, to look up some hundred and fifty of the best looking girls in the Irish poorhouses, and despatch them to Cape Town, the destined theatre of this new Marriage Force. This is quite in the style of the American planter, who, when desirous of mixing a breed, sends a cargo of fresh female importations, from Quillimane to his slave-breeding depot in Carolina or Massachusetts. It may be asked why English and Scotch poorhouses were not visited for this purpose, and it may be answered because Prince Albert and Panmure were afraid to outrage the feelings of the Scot and Briton by such an insolent experiment as that attempted here. But even although here, the attempt has ended in failure; it proves the estimation in which the Irish are still held in certain high quarters at the other side of the channel. If the female poor of Ireland were not regarded by the high and mighty British authorities, Princely and other, as on a level with the inmates of the English jails, would such a proposition as that of sending hem out as mistresses for the ruthans of the German Legion have entered their heads?

OUTLAWRY OF JAMES SABLEIR.-The fourth citation, under the writ of exigi fucias, took place in the Courthouse, Clonmel, on Tuesday last, before the Sub-Sheriff, Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., and James John Shee, Esq., coroner for this district. As usual, but an empty court re-echoed the "three calls," and James Sadleir did not appear. The fifth and last then the notorious banker be equally regardless of her Majesty's writ, the Sheriff shall return it to the

THE HARVEST .- With the exception of the remote and always backward districts of the west and northwest, harvest operations are all but brought to a close, and as far as can be ascertained the yield promises to realise the expectations of the farmers. Wheat will be the largest and best crop of that grain which has been planted in Ireland during the past 15 years, and the same observation, or nearly so, applies to cats. The potato has suffered to some extent by the old disease, but the loss will hardly be felt to any perceptible degree, as the crop exceeds in extent even that of 1856.

EMIGRATION.—It would be a mistake to fancy that the current of emigration has ceased. It has decreased in volume and in the intensity of desire to quit the country; but still there exists a regular outward flow from every parish and village in this quarter. Every alternate week witnesses its contingent groups of young people of both sexes wending their way to the railway stations, en route for the United States or Australia. When we question them about the reason why they leave home in the midst of apparent prosperity, the reply is that land cannot be procured for tillage purposes at any price. Ireland is becoming a huge sheep-walk. Fat cattle are of greater money value than human beings. If at any future time tillage will pay better than pasturage emigration will cease; but not until then. Whilst things remain in their present position the younger branches of the present families must seek a settlement in some other part of the globe.— Tuam Herold.

THE CATTLE MURRAIN.—The Limerick Chronicle states that this dreaded disease has made its appearwith fatal effect in that district. A geutleman who holds a farm within a few miles of the city of Limerick has lost within the last month 28 head of fine cattle, valued at £600. The Chronicle adds that private accounts mention that several agriculturists in the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Clare have also sustained serious losses by the malady.

In a single impression of a Dublin paper we have read during the present week two statements which place the pernicious nature of Protestantism in the very clearest light. According to one of these "a Rev. Mr. Hanna" has been irritating the Irish Cutholics in Belfas: by preaching his spurious version of the Scriptures in the open air. According to the other "It is a fact that the great majority of the community (of Mormonites)," Mr. Carvalho says nine-tenths, " are English, Scotch, and Welsh." Now, here we have two facts which deserve consideration. We have in the person of the Rev. Mr. Hanna, a perfect Niagara of instruction flooding We have a dry and dismal Sahara in England, howling and parched for a single drop of the precious moisture with which Mr. Hanna inundates the "Harbor Office." This is appalling. This waste in Ireland and that famine in England. The Times says, in allusion to the increase of Mormonism—"How is this? What have our orthodox Parish Priests been doing, and what have our orthodox Dissenting Ministers been doing, that their own congregations have been the feeders of such an enormity as this?" The question is easily answered. They have been doing what they should have sedulously avoided, and leaving undone those things which "their Reverences" should have looked carefully after. Amongst other things, they have been so superfluous as to found "missions" for the Irish Catholics, who are better instructed than themselves, while the raging wolves of Mormonism are devouring their own English flocks. This is what they have been doing, and Mr. Hanna in the first, or a foremost, place. They have been preaching in Ireland, a country which does not need their instructions, and shutting their mouths in England, where their neglected sheep flock over to the Mormonists in thou-

Mr. Hanna may be described as a misguided individual who is unacquainted with geography. He might do some good in England, but, of course, he will not go there, because, being a Presbyterian Clergyman, it is not his exact vocation to do good. He may do some mischief in Belfast, and therefore he will remain and rave in that city. This is a matter of course. Every creature who has the slightest knowledge of the amiable nature of our Maioworms could only expect this. If Mr. Hanna were not maddened by the most deadly of all contagious maladies-a hydrophobia of holy water-a most malignant and, in his case, incurable disease--he would find in his own flock sufficient employment for his superflous zeal. We may tell him some facts on this point one of these days. Meantime, Mr. Hanna, is filled with alarm as he contemplates the "growth of Popery" in Ireland. But he should rather be filled with alarm as he contemplates the growth of Mormonism in the sister country. This is at least what we should expect from any one possessing ordinary Christian feelings-which we take it for granted Mr. Hanna posseses. For it is appalling to think that poor English Protestants should be so deprayed, especially the women, as to throw themselves in thousands into the foul abyss of gross impurity termed Mormonism. The heinous corruption which Protestantism has engendered in the once moral people of England is demonstrated by the astonishing success of Mormonism among them. It is not poverty, but vice, which crowds the Mormon camp with recruits. Impure practices in the laity and erroneous teachings of hireling shepherds, who fice when the wolf cometh, have combined to produce this appalling result. The Devil, in partnership with the preachers—the former by heinous vice, the other by insune explications of prophetical mysteries—have worked together for years to produce that popular preparedness of mind which all honest men must lament.

Were not the English poor prepared they would not receive Mormonism. It is not exclusively by lazy indifference that the Protestant Ministers have "made straight the way" for the advent of the false Messiah. These precursors have labored hard, not merely in the church, but in the open air. The platform and the pulpit have equally contributed to render humble English minds fit for the seed of Mormouism. Butler, the author of "Hudibras," long since observed that the universal diffusion of the Old Testament, without note or comment, had inflamed the English people into fierce fanatics-into Jews-and hence the great rebellion which upturned society in his day. But the religious mind of England in our day is still more Judaic, because the Old Testament has been still more generally distributed -the example of patriarchs has been held up, and deeply impressed on Protestants, and hence the deplorable success of the polygamists, as lately boasted of in the Mormon convention.

Thus, there are three causes of the spread of Mormonism—the authorised Bible, heretical teaching, and the open-air ravings of the Clerical platform. What can they teach, who are not sent, except those specious errors which slope the way to eternal ruin in the next world, and horrible enormities in this? Precisely as Mr. Hanna has contributed to the riots which disturb Belfast, so his brothren in England have been aiding and abetting unconsciously in the triumphs of Mormonism which disgrace England. We are not to suppose with the Times that it is exclusively by neglect that the Protestant Clergy have rendered Mormonism successful. Let us do them justice. This appalling result is the inevitable consequence of the pernicious teachings of heretical Missioners like Mr. Hanna. This, at least, is what we believe. We believe that those who do not sow in the furrows opened by the Church, scatter the precious seed and rear poison. But if this be not the case—if heretical preaching ever result in moral improvement, then England presents a vast field for Mr. Hanna's labors. Let him correct the popular mind, and uproot from that rank soil the weeds of Mormonism. This is eminently wanted. This want, this necessity may be regarded as an imperative call on Mr. Hanna to hasten to a scene where his action might be useful, and to leave a country where he

main in Ireland if he have read in the Times of the "Extraordinary gathering of the Mormon apostles and elders" which sthat sjournal scontains? A preacher so zealous as Mr. Hanna should try to root out those Judalcal notions which the "elders and prophets" bave imbibed from the "authorised version." This would be a good and great work, and we strongly commend it to his consideration.

But if Mr. Hanna despair of Christianising the

Mormonites, let him, at least, Christianise the Protestants. Here in this city the Presbyterian Clergy about four years ago ascertained, by going from room to room and house to house, that nearly six hundred members of their own communion never visited a place of public worship—lived like Atheists in Dublin. The Presbyterian Clergy of Mary's-abbey not only ascertained this appalling state of things—they printed and published it. Now, let Mr. Hanna come to Dublin and Christianise these Atheistical Presbyterians, who are for the most part Orange-men, and he will do some good. There is plenty of work for Mr. Hanna if he will only do it. He is much needed in Dublin. For it has been calculated that in this city alone one thousand Protestant families, averaging six thousand individuals, never enter any place of public worship whatever. Let Mr. Hanna come to Dublin, and convert these six thousand godless Protestants, who, from the want of Clerical visitation, might as well live in Timbuctoo. Let him look to these stray sheep who so sadly need a shepherd. There is thus a choice of labors open to Mr. Hanna; he may assail growing Mormonism in England or established godlessness in Dublin. And when he has succeeded in either-when he has taken the beam out of the eye of Protestantism, he may see clearly how to take the mote out of the eye of the Irish Catholics. When he does either he will not need the apostolic aid of bludgeon-men to enforce his doctrines on the brain by breaking the skull. He need not-

Prove his doctrine orthodox By Apostolic blows and knocks,

as has been done lately in Belfast. Charity begins at home, and no home needs charity so much as Mr. If Protestantism in England result in Mormonism, and in Ireland result in godlessness, then it is evident that Mr. Hanna's text in his next sermon should be, "By their fruits shall you know them." Let these doctors cure themselves .- Tablet.

SEPOYS IN IRELAND. (From a Memoir on Ireland, Native and Saxon. By

Daniel O'Connell, M. P.) In the year 1641-2, many thousands of the poor innocent people of the county of Dublin, shunning the fury of the English soldiers, fled into thickets and furze, which the soldiers did usually fire, killing as many as endeavored to escape, or forced them back again to be burned, and the rest of the inhabitants for the most part died of famine."—Appendiz of Clarendon's History of the Irish Rebellion. Wilford, Lon-

I will now revert to the proofs given by the English Parliament of their malignant enmity towards the unhappy natives of Ireland. The following extract is taken by Rushworth from the Journals of the English House of Commons.

"October 24, 1644.—An ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, commanding that no officer or soldier, either by sea or land, shall give any quarter to an Irishman, or to any Papist born in Ireland, who shall be taken in arms against the Parliament of England.

"The Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England do declare that no quarter shall be given to any Irishman, or to any Papist born in Ireland, who shall be taken in hostility against the Parliament, either upon the sea, or within this kingdom, or dominion of Wales; and therefore do order and ordain that the Lord General, Lord Admiral, and all other officers and commanders both by sea and land, shall except all Irishmen and all Papists born in Ireland out of all capitulations, agreements, and compositions hereafter to be made with the enemy : and shall, upon the taking of every such Irishman and Papist born in Ireland as aforesaid, forthwith put every such person to death.

"And it is further ordered and ordained that the Lord General, Lord Admiral, and the Committees of the several counties do give speedy notice hereof to all subordinate officers and commanders by sea and land respectively; who are hereby required to use their utmost care and circumspection that this ordinance beduly executed; and lastly, the Lords and Commons do declare, that every officer and commander by sea or land that shall be remiss or negligent in observing the tenor of this ordinance shall be uted a favorer of the bloody rebellion of Ireland and shall be liable to such condign punishment as the justice of both Houses of Parliament shall inflict upon him."-Rushworth, vol. v., p. 783.

The following specimen of the readiness with which this cruelty was anticipated by national antipathy, and carried into effect against Ireland, is full of hor-

"The Earl of Warwick and the officers under him at sea had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates or such freebooters as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen who became prisoners to them of that nation (Ireland), and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboard into the sea, without distinction of their condition, if they were Irish. In this cruel manner very many poor men perished daily; of which the King said nothing, because his Majesty could not complain of it without being concerned in the behalf and in favor of the rebels in Ire land."-Clarendon, ii., 478.

"Sir Richard Greenville was very much esteemed by the Earl of Leicester, and more by the Parliament for the signal acts of cruelty he did every day commit upon the Irish, hanging old men who were bed-rid, because they would not discover where their money was that he believed they had; and old women, some of quality, after he had plundered them, and found less than he expected."-Clarendon, ii., p.

"Tuesday, December 7, a party of foot being sent out into the neighborhood of Dublin in quest of some robbers that had plundered a house at Buskin, came to the village of Santry, and murdered some innocent husbandmen, whose heads they brought into the city in triumph, and among whom one or two Protestants-under pretence that they had harbored and relieved the rebels who had made inroads and committed the depredations in those parts. Hard was the case of the country people at this time, when not being able to hinder parties of robbers and rebels breaking into their houses and taking refreshments there, this should be deemed a treasonable act, and sufficient to authorise a massacre. This following so soon after the executions which Sir Churles Coote had ordered in the county of Wicklow, among which when a soldier was carrying about a poor babe on the end of his pike, he, namely, Coote, was charged with saying that he liked such frolics, made it presently be imagined that it was determined to proceed against all suspected persons in the same undistinguishing way of cruelty; and it served either for an occasion or pretence to some Roman Catholic gentlemen of the county of Dublin (among whom were Luke Netterville, George Blackney, and George King) to assemble together at Swards, six miles from Dublin, and put themselves with their followers in a posture of desence." - Carte's Ormand, i., 244-5.

Let me give another specimen of the merits of one of Coote's coadjutors: his efforts were directed to produce that hideous famine which the English Parliament deemed of such utility to the Protestant re-

"Among the several acts of public service performed by a regiment of Sir William Cole, consisting of 500 foot and a troop of horse, we find the followng hideous articles recorded by the historian Borlase, with particular satisfaction and triumph: "Starved and famished of the vulgar sort, whose

goods were seized on by this regiment, seven thoucertainly is not required. How can he possibly re- | sand.' "-Leland, Book v., chap. 5 (note.) Land State Committee Committee

DIOCESE OF WESTKINSTER .- We mentioned in our last impression that the Archbishop of Westminster had received power from the Holy See to grant the necessary faculties to Priests going to India in the capacity of army Chaplains. We are glad to hear that several of the Clergy have offered their services, and that some of them will proceed to India immediately. The Rev. John Kyne and the Rev. Edward Lescher are from the diocese of Westminster, having served the Churches of SS. Peter and Paul, Clerkenwell, and the Holy Family, Saffron-Hill. There are also (we believe) two Chaplains from the diocese of Southwark, one from Clifton, and one from Liver-pool. We have already mentioned that many offerings towards the purchase of vestments and alter furniture will be received by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the bishop of Southwark. — Tablet.

The Commander-in-Ohief has issued a most important memorandum, announcing that gentlemen desirous of entering the army may obtain commissions in the Line by raising 100 recruits. The conditions are that the applicant must be examined as to his fitness for the army; that he must not be under eighteen or above twenty-three; that he must produce certificates of baptism, and testimonials from his master or tutor, and from a minister of the Church or of the denomination to which he belongs, that he has been duly instructed in the principles of religion.

The fund for the relief of the sufferers in India has been augmented by the princely donation of one thousand pounds sterling from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France. The Imperial Guard have also contributed four hundred pounds. All honour to the brave soldiers and their Imperial ruler for thus holding out the hand of friendship. Our own Queen has followed the example of her Imperial ally in presenting to the fund the same amount. It is to be hoped that there will be some guarantee that there shall be no injustice in the distribution, and that all the sufferers, whether Catholic or Protestant, will be treated with perfect fairness. We may add that the Right Reverend Dr. Oliffe, the Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, has not only generously contributed to the funds now being raised in Calcutta for the relief of the distressed, but has also placed at the disposal of the sufferers a wing of St. John's College, and also allotted twenty beds for their use. The Bishop has also intimated that many private families of his flock would willingly receive any of the lady sufferers who were without a home. Such humane conduct deserves to be publicly known .- Weekly Register.

The Dispatch says, "The real state of the harvest may be, and is, misrepresented for interested purposes; but the fact is that no yield so great has been known over Europe for twenty years. In Canada and the States it is also large, and holders of Great Western of Canada Railway Stock, in the face of falling traffic returns, rather raise their price, because they know that whenever the crops come to be distributed, a great increase of traffic must follow .-Europe, especially England, should be in the most flourishing condition, and stocks would be far enough above bar to allow of a Two-and-a-Half per cent.— Stock, but that our Indian Empire comes in to draw off our labour hands, and to raise our takes. In the city it is confidently asserted that £100,000,000 will not see us through the consequences of the revolt; and if our wise men of Gotham had their way, we would seize all China, and try to hold about £600,-000,000, or two-thirds of the whole human race, by a standing army destined to strengthen the Crown, and ultimately to command England, as the Pretorian bands held Rome, or as Monk brought in James. We are, it seems, to rule the world by mercenaries, by Kaffirs from the Cape, and free negroes from the West Indies; men who will go anywhere to do anything their leaders order them. It may be remem-bered that it was proposed in the same way to march the Sepoys of India against China, as if war and great armies were really the trade and the stock in trade of England."

MORMON CONFERENCE IN LONDON.-This Protestant sect held its sixth annual conference on Sunday, at the Adelaide Gallery, Lowther Arcade, Strand. It was presided over by "two of the apostles," Brothers Orson Pratt and Ezra Benson. About 600 persons were present in the morning, about 1,000 in the afternoon, and upwards of 1,000 in the evening, most of whom, judging from appearances, were Latter-day Saints or Mormons. Delegates were present from different parts of the country. From the places had been revived. The President of the Kent conference said they had very pleasant times. He looked upon the saints there, who numbered 550, as "a first-class lot of people, as they supported thirteen elders, and also paid their tithing," and approved all that the elders proposed. They had also to bear their share of opposition, but they felt the better for it. The President from Essex said he had rebaptised in his district 241 out of 874. The people were first-rate in the work, and willing to pay their tithes and offerings; the Lord had been with them this year more than ever. The President from Reading was happy to be present, surrounded, as he was, by the saints and servants of the great God. In this district (a poor agricultural one), out of 300 or 400 saints, there were 150 who were good for nothing. Of the remaining 250, the greater part lived or rather vegetated on parish allowance. They had subscribed £50 during the past year to the emigration fund, and a large number of them would emigrate during the coming season. A pastor from Southampton and Dorsetshire complained of the want of honesty "on the part of learned editors." Not long since the papers teemed with accounts of the vicious character of their elders-of their doing everything unbecoming a man, much less a saint, circulated by Judge Drummond. It had been proved by the American papers that Judge Drummond had invented his stories to injure the Latter-day Saints, and to bring them into collision with the United States government. The sheffield delegate (a gentleman from Utah), said the saints in his district were not rich, "but good looking," as they enjoyed the spirit of the Lord, which made them look and feel well. The proceedings of the afternoon were varied by refreshments, such as ginger-beer and other cooling drinks. On Monday night the conloud strain, one of their favorite hymns, led on by Elder Bernard, to the tune of "The Low-backed Car." The purport of this song was the long-lookedfor day when they were all to get to Zion (Utah). One of the Yankee elders, fresh from the Salt Lake Valley, said he "felt fust rate." He could fetch in firing, if they wanted it; and he calculated he was always "to hand" when anyhody was wanted to move the fixins, to hunt up the lost sheep, or to drive the oxen. He drew a pitiable picture of the heathenism of this country, and gave a glowing description of the enlightenment and happiness of the saints in The congregation then indulged in some doggrel verses, which they sang to the popular air "Minnie," of the words of which song their "psaim" was a wretched parody. Elder George Read then recited a piece about "The Bishop's Banquer," describing the good living of the Right Rev. Prelates—a racitation which was immediately followed by the Mormonite "refreshments," apples and pears on damp and dirty " waiters," with little cakes and biscuits, which were stule and unsavory. These were washed down by copious draughts of pump water from large jugs. Sister Pearce and several other sisters subsequently sang, after which an elder, with a strong Yankee brogue, advised the sisters to

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GREAT BRITAIN / (IVA every day to dust, and to put the money into the motion or stopped by a single hand. Sails will not emigration fund, to enable them to "gather out of Babylon"—i.e. to leave this country for Utah. The Apostle Orson Pratt then gave the "sisters" some advice on the subject of marriage! He said that marriage, if celebrated by the Mormon Church, which alone had full authority, extended not only till death, but throughout eternity. He urged them not to marry men not Mormons, or also when they not to marry men not Mormons, or else when they awoke on the Day of Judgment they would find themselves without husbands, and be obliged to remain single throughout eternity. This he described to be a horrible eventuality, and propounded the doctrine that a propagation of spirits would go on in a future world, just as the propagation of our species goes on this. The proceedings terminated shortly after ten o'clock. [The reporters append a note, saying they omit to record some of the more improper sayings and doings of the evening.]

A PROTESTANT CHURCH LIVING FOR SALE. - Amongst a cloud of benefices advertised for sale there is one which must present unusual attractions for a Clergyman who is not fond of hard work. It is " a sinecure rectory in the Isle of Wight, the annual amount for the tithe rent-charge for the last five years being £350, with 31 acre of glebe, with two cottages, producing £20 per annum, the present Incumbent in his 58th year." The benefice thus offered for is the rectory of Shorewell, near Newport, the patron being Lady St. John Mildmay. The present Rector is the Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay, who, in addition to enjoying the sinecure, is Vicar of Burnham, Essex, worth £700 a year, Rector of the populous county town of Chelmsford, worth £800 a year, and a Rural Dean of the diocese of Rochester.

Among the latest developments of Anglicanism is the formation of an Association for "The Promotion of the Unity of Christendom." A morning paper states that the Association has been set on foot by Dr. Pusey. This, we believe, is not the fact. The Association is announced by the Union as formed "to unite in a bond of intercessory prayer members both of the Clergy and laity of the Catholic, Greek, and Anglican Communions," and it is announced that "in joining the Association no one is understood as thereby expressing an opinion on any mat-ter which may be deemed a point of controversy, or on any religious question except that the object of the Association is desirable."

THE SABBATH HUMBUG EXPLODED .- On Sunday afternoon last the parks were again crowded by respectably-dressed persons of both sexes to hear the closing performance of the People's Subscription Band. At Victoria-park, the band was considerably augmented, and the selections were arranged judiciously. The proceedings commenced at three o'clock, and terminated at six. No subscription was made on the ground, but tickets and programmes were sold to a considerable extent, whereby a sufflciency was raised to defray all expenses of musicians, printing, &c. At the close of the musical display, the vast assemblage quietly dispersed, and the assistance of the police and park constables was not once called into requisition. At Regent's park the proceedings were similarly conducted, and a larger number of persons were present than on any previous occasion. - Weekly Register.

APPROACHING LAUNCH OF THE GREAT EASTERN .- It is more than three years since the lofty walls of iron forming the sides of the Great Eastern began to excite the wonder of voyagers up and down the Thames. Enormous size is, however, one of the least of the marvels that belong to the joint production of Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Brunel. We have the assurance of the former that the Great Eastern is built upon precisely the same model as every vessel he has constructed since his discovery of the wave line twenty-two years ago. In the wonderful ship that now towers some seventy feet above the level of the Isle of Dogs, dwarfing every passing vessel by her enormous proportions, we have only an extension of the lines upon upon which Mr. Russell built the little Wave, of seven and a half tons. She is about the eight of a mile in length, and more than twice the length of the Great Britain, which, a dozen years ago, was the largest iron ship then built or thought of. But her breadth is much less in proportion to her length than that of the vessel just named (being eighty-two feet "over all"), a point of difference which affords the best ground for the anticipations entertained of the speed with which she will cross the Atlantic.

sent from different parts of the country. From the granting, then, that the mammoth ship is merely supporters, that there is not one Irish or Catholic statements of Pastor Ross, the representative of an extended copy of all other iron steamers built on name among them, while not a few will be struck London, it appeared that £1,260 had been subscribed | the wave-line principle, let us see what are the "one with the news that Boston and Philadelphia paid during the past year for emigration and other purposes. Preaching in the streets, lanes, and other Russell last week before the British Association at of the Union combined!—N. Y. Tablet. Dublin. The most prominent, in reality, though a feature which escapes unprofessional visitors, is the cellular construction of the upper deck, and the lower part of the hull, up to the water line, or about thirty feet from her bottom, which is as flat as the floor of a room. This system, while it gives greater buoyancy to the hull, increases her strength enormously, and thus enables her to resist almost any amount of outward pressure. Two walls of iron, about sixty feet high, divide the vessel longtitudinally into three parts, the inner containing the boilers, the engine-rooms, and the saloons, rising one above the other, and the lateral divisions the coal bunkers, and, above them, the side cabins and berths. The saloons are sixty feet in length, the principal one nearly half the width of the vessel, and lighted by sky-lights from the upper deck. On either hand are the cabins and berths, those of first-class passengers being commodious rooms. The thickness of the lower deck will prevent any sound from the enginerooms reaching the passengers, and the vibration from being at at all felt by them. On each side of the engine-rooms is a tunnel through which the steam and water-pipes will be carried, and also rails for economising labor in the conveyance of coal. The berths of the crew are forward, below the forecastle, which it is intended to appropriate to the officers. Below the berths of the scamen are two enormous cavities for cargo, of which 5,000 tons can be carried, besides coals enough for the voyage to Australia, making about as many tons more. The weight of this huge ship being 12,000 tons, and her coal and cargo about 18,000 tons more, the motive power required to propel her twenty miles per hour must be proportionate. If the visitor walks aft, and looks down a deep chasm near the stern, he will perceive an enormous metal shaft, 160 feet in length, ference was brought to a close by a social meeting in the Tectotal Hall, Broadway, Westminster. The engine-room nearest the stern to the extremity of proceedings were certainly of such a character as were never witnessed in a "conference" before. At fans of which are of proportionate weight and dimensions. If he walk forward, and look over the mensions. If he walk forward, and look over the than the circle at Astley's; and when he learns that this wheel and its fellow will be driven by four engines having a nominal power of 1,000 horses, and the screw by a nominal power of 1,600 horses he will have no difficulty in conceiving a voyage to America being performed in seven days, and to Australia in thirty-five days. The screw engines, designed and manufactured by Messrs. James Watt and Co., are by far the largest ever constructed, and, when making fifty revolutions per minute, will exert an effective force of not less than 8,000 horses. It is difficult to realise the work which this gigantic force would perform if applied to the ordinary operations of commerce. It would raise 132,000 gallons of water to the top of the Monument in one minute, or drive the machinery of forty of the largest cotton mills in Manchester, giving employment to from 30,000 to 40,000 operatives. The four cylinders weigh about twenty-five tons each, and are eigty-four inches in diameter. The crank shaft, to which the connecting rods are applied, is a forging, and weighs about thirty tons. The boilers are six in number, having seventy-two furnaces, and an absorbitant heating surface nearly equal in extent to an acre of ground. The total weight exceeds 1,200 tons, and yet they

is provided, accordingly, with seven masts, two square-rigged, the others carrying fore and aft sails only. The larger masts will be iron tubes, the smaller of wood. The funnels, of which there will be five, are constructed with double casings, and the space between the outer and inner casings will be filled with water, which will answer the double purpose of preventing the radiation of heat to the decks, and economising coal by causing the water to enter the boilers in a warm state. Her rigging will probably cause most disturbance of ideas to nautical observers, for, besides the unusual number of masts, she will want two of the most striking features of all other vessels—namely, bowsprit and figure-head. Another peculiarity is the absence of a poop. The captain's apartment is placed amidships, immediately below the bridge, whence the electric telegraph will flash the commanders orders to the engineer below, helmsman at the wheel, and lookout man at the bows. In iron vessels great precautions are necessary to prevent the compass from being influenced by the mass of metal in such attractive proximity, and various experiments have been made with the view of discovering the best mode of overcoming this difficulty. It was originally intended to locate the compass upon a stage forty feet high, but this plan has been abandoned, and a standard compass will be affixed to the mizenmast, at an elevation beyond the magnetic influence of the ship .- Daily News.

Herapath's Journal announces that the 5th of October has been definitely decided upon for launch-

ing the Great Eastern. CRINOLINE AND WHALEFISHING .- Last year, says the Dundee Courier, the price of whalebone ranged from £290 to £315 per ton. This year our Union Whale Fishing Company has sold one of its cargoes to arrive at £240. The Tay Whale Fishing Company has sold the cargo of the Jumma at £440; and we believe that now five hundred pounds per ton is the price asked for the two remaining vessels. We doubt not that the shareholders of our whaling companies all agree in their admiration of crinoline-enabling them, as it does, to draw money alike from the rasty deep of the Arctic Sea and of the pocket of pateriamilias. The immediate cause of the present rise in price is said to be a French discovery by which whalebone can be reduced to a species of fibre, in which shape its usefulness is greatly increased .-Caledonai Mer.

UNITED STATES.

FILLIBUSTERING .- The United States Government have issued the strictest orders to the U.S. District Attorney in New York to prevent any renewal of fillibustering by General Wm. Walker.

SEIZURE OF OBSCENE LITERATURE .- Our city authorities during last week pounced upon an obscene publishing concern owned by one Akarman, and secured several thousand books of the most disgusting character, and an edition of the Venus Miscellany, a vile weekly sheet. They found, besides, in his Ledger a full statement of his affairs-his weekly sales of books and papers—the names of his principal agents, and the lists of his subscribers. From all, it appeared that before they interrupted him he was driving a most prosperous trade in the books, sometimes selling one thousand dollars' worth in a week, while from the Miscellany with its Three Thor-SAND THREE HUNDRED Subscribers, \$200 a week profit was thought nothing unusual. We have before us a list of those who acted as Akarman's agents in the distribution of his illicit wares, and we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise at seeing in it the names of several booksellers who have heretofore borne a good reputation. It is not our desire to particularize, but we hope the warning of this discovery. will teach them to zealously avoid in future all interested in the dissemination of an immoral literature. The most melancholy fact brought to light by this seiz ure is that of the three thousand three hundred regular readers of the Miscellany, nearly one half were females, and that among the purchasers of the other works of very large proportion were females. It is pleasant to think, after running over the names of Akarman's

THE BOY MURDER AT BANGOR .- A coroner's jury has inquired into the facts connected with the shocking tragedy at Bangor on Monday, in which Charles Lowell was fatally stabbed by William Crosby, both lads of about fourteen years of age. It seems by the evidence in this sad case that young Crosby had been much irritated and exasperated by the jeering and badgering of the boys upon the subject of his hair, and being of a sensitive disposition and a high temper, he at last drew his knife and struck the fatal blow. There were several witnesses of the affair, one of whom, Wm. 11. Welch, testified as follows:—"I saw the boys near the lamp post in front of Dodge's Hotel. Lowell came up and caught Crosby around the arms or shoulders, and swung him round. Crosby told Lowell that he would not be pecked upon, and that if Lowell cut off his hair he would have a hard one. Lowell pushed Crosby across the street trying to throw him down. Crosby broke away from Lowell. Lowell asked Croshy what he had that knife for. Lowell then came towards Crosby and struck him an awkward blow upon the shoulder. Crosby struck Lowell with the kuife which he had in his hand; it appeared to be an easy blow. Lowell then threw Crosby backwards on to the ground. Grosby jumped up and run away. Lowell then threw a rock at Crosby which hit him in the small of the back, and another which did not hit him. Wm. P. Wingate then took the knife from Crosby, and took both boys into Dodge's Hotel.

RESULTS OF THE SLAVE SYSTEM .- The following extract from the New Orleans correspondence of the St. Louis Leader, show one of the fearful results of the systems of slavery as at present authorized by the laws of the Southern States :- " One of the principal sensations in this vicinity since my last, has been the flight of a young and beautiful girl, claiming to be white, from the domicile of a negro trader in Carrolton, and her claiming protection from the authorities, at the prison of our adjoining parish.— The case is one of the most mysterious that has occurred in a long time, and there seems little doubt on the minds of the public, that a large amount of rascality is, as yet, lying at the bottom of it. To all appearance the girl is of a pure Cancassian blood, which is what she asserts, and her story is, that she was left an orphan by the death of her parents in Kansas, and was placed in the charge of a guardian. She says that the latter has for some time been in California, and that she was induced to leave Arkansas by the representation of a man, that he had received instructions from her guardian to bring her to New Orleans, and send her on to him. It is a matter of fact that the man who brought the girl from Kansas, sold her as a slave, and that she was purchased by a trader, who placed her in a house in Carrolton. That he originally intended her for his own private purposes, there is little doubt, and it was after successfully resisting his first attempt to consummate his wishes, that the girl took refuge in the parish prison of Jefferson. The trader whose name is White, has published a card, stating that he purchased the girl in good faith from a man named Halliburton, but that he is not disposed to throw any obstructions in the way of her obtaining her freedom if she is entitled to it."

Only 52 murders and homicides have been commitsell off all their ornaments, which took them so long are so admirably contrived that they can be set in ted during the past eighteen months in New Orleans.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -OCTOBER 2, 1857.

THE TRUE WITNESS Annie to the

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The True Mitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. THE tidings from India which reach us by the steamer Juna, are more cheering than any received since the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny. The British troops, under General Havelock, had encountered large bodies of the mutineers, and

defeated them in several engagements, taking a large number of prisoners, and capturing their guns. The following is from the Cork Constitution of the 17th of last month:

"Gen. Havelock's force for the reoccupation of Cawnpore had in eight days marched 126 miles and fought four actions with Nena Sahib's army against overwhelming odds in point of numbers, and had taken twenty-four guns of light calibre; and that too in the month of July, in India. On the morning of the 17th of July the force marched into Cawnpore.— The soul-harrowing spectacle which there presented itself to them beggars description. A whole sale massacre had been perpetrated by the fiend Nena Sahib .-Eight officers and ninety men of H. M. 84th Regiment, seventy ladies and one hundred and twenty-one children of H. M. Thirty-second Foot, and the whole Buropean and Christian population of the place, including civilians, merchants, pensioners and their families to the number of four hundred persons, were the victims of this satan.

The court-yard in front of the Assembly Rooms in which Nena Sahib had fixed his head-quarters, and in which the women had been imprisoned was swimming in blood. A large number of women and children who had been cruelly spared after the capitulation for a worse fate than instant death, had been barbaronsly slaughtered on the previous morning; the former had been stripped naked, and then beheaded and thrown into a well, and the latter having been hurled down alive upon their butchered mothers, whose blood reeked on their mangled bodies. Only four escaped—the wife of a merchant and three others.

Gen. Havelock, in a despatch to the Governor-General, says that "Nena Sahib has drowned himself with his family. He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river, the cavalry and infantry deserted him. They are all gone off after destroying their arms, to their different homes. Cawnpore is now as quiet as Allahabad."

That Nena Sahib has contrived to cheat the gallows of its legitimate prey, is, no doubt, to be regretted; but, upon the whole, the news from India is reassuring. Sir Colin Campbell is reported as having assumed the command of the army, and the capture of Delhi within a fortnight from the end of July was expected. This however is perhaps premature, for we do not think it probable that that stronghold of the mutineers will be stormed before the arrival of the reinforcements, which can scarcely be expected before the end of September. At Bombay, all was quiet, the panic baving entirely subsided.

WE have no intention to take part in the political controversy waging betwixt La Patrie and Le Pays. With the politics of the latter, we, as Catholics, have but little sympathy; and for the other, we entertain a high respect as the adrocate of sound Catholic principles. If then we appear to interfere in the wordy warfare which for some time has been carried on in the columns of our cotemporaries, it is because we have, in a certain sense, been appealed to, and indeed quoted by Le Pays as favoring his peculiar political principles. We would desire therefore to set ourselves right with both; and with this object suggestions.

The True Witness aims at being essentially a Catholic paper, and eschews all party, or purely secular politics. If it discusses any of the political questions of the day, it does so from a Catholic stand point, and considers them solely in reference to their effects upon the interests of religion, education, and morality. From the paltry squabbles of "office-holders," and "expectant office-holders," it keeps aloof, and is profoundly indifferent to the miserable intrigues of the rival claimants of place and salary. If it condemns certain acts of the present Ministry, it most certainly has never sympathised with the views of those whom La Patrie calls Rouges; and believing that the interests of the Church are of more importance than those of any political party, it has always endeavored to discountenance the fallacy that it was the first duty of Catholics to support a Ministry which has never missed an occasion to insult and outrage their beloved Mother; and which has constantly refused to do justice to our brethren in Upper Canada, in the matter of separate schools.

La Patric will not, we suppose, offer any excuse for the support given by the members of the present Ministry to the insulting clauses of an official sanction which has been refused to it been committed upon the defendants, who were Mr. Drummond's "Religious Corporations' Bill." by the legislators and statesmen of Great Bri- perfectly justified in using force to compel this By his silence, he will admit that that conduct tain. We demand finally, that henceforward no fellow Cornu to leave their house after his rewas inexcusable; worthy therefore of the reprobation of all Catholics; and that in denouncing it, high office, and to bring the Sovereign whom he given to him to quit;" and who have therefore the TRUE WITNESS has but done its duty.

On the subject of the official sanction given by the present Ministry to Orangeism—the sworn lify a country gentleman from acting as a simple we can attribute only to the gross stupidity of eloquence of the above statistics.

fain shirk the real question at issue, it is clear that, in so far as he dares, he attempts to defend the official reception given by the Governor-General-acting of course by the advice of his Ministers—to the Orangemen of Upper Canada on the 12th of July, 1856. For this purpose, our cotemporary propounds two questions, to both of which we will endeavor to reply. Addressing three questions which we put to him:himself to Le Pays, he asks:-

" How should the Governor-General have treated an Orange deputation claiming an audience with His

"What steps would the friends of liberty desire that the Ministry, or the public, should take against Orangeism? What mode of repression do they in-

To the first question, we reply by reminding La Patrie that the Governor-General of Canada is, or ought to be, the representative of the Queen; and has therefore no right to receive in Canada any deputation which, from high motives of state, would not, in England, be admitted into the presence of his Royal Mistress.

We would remind bim-that Orangemen are members of a political society—and of a secret political society—that is of a society whose members are bound by secret oaths, and are known to one another by secret signs and watchwords; that all such societies are alien to the spirit of the British Constitution, and held in abhorrence by the Catholic Church; and that no Ministry in England would dare—we say it advisedly—to recommend their Sovereign to receive officially a deputation from any such society-upon the broad principle that the Queen is the Sovereign of all her people, without distinction of parties.

We would also remind La Patrie that so well is this principle understood and acted upon on the other side of the Atlantic-yes, even in misgoverned Ireland-that only a few years ago, gentlemen of high standing in society were by the Lord Lieutenant dismissed from the Commission of the Peace, for having received on another 12th of July, at their private residences, and as private citizens, deputations from the same societies which the Governor-General of Canada received at his official residence, and in his official capacity as Her Majesty's representa-

If our cotemporary has digested the above facts which we have respectfully offered for his consideration, he will not be at a loss for an answer to his first question. He will see that, upon a deputation of Orangemen presenting themselves before him, and demanding an official reception and recognition from the head of the State, the Governor-General of Canada-if mindful of his high position, and the duty which he owed, to her whom he had been chosen to represent, and to those to whom he had been sent as the representative of the fountain of justicewould have replied in some such terms as these -" Gentlemen, although I will always be most happy to receive any, or every one of you, as Her Majesty's loyal subjects desiring to testify through me your attachment to her, I cannot receive you when you present yourselves before me as members of an association unknown to the State, and which has therefore no legal status. Put off your Orange insignia, divest yourself of your party character, and as simple British subjects, you shall be made heartily welcome."— This would have been the language of the gentleman, and the British statesman.

"How"-asks La Patrie-" should the Governor-General have received a deputation of Orangemen?" We reply—that he should have received them as he would have received a deonly, do we offer to La Patrie the following putation of Ribbonmen, or of any other secret political society; that he should have received them as a similar deputation would be received at St. James, or at the Castle in Dublin; and this he, no doubt, would have done, if it had not | quit." been for the treacherous counsels of his responsible advisers; who anxious at any price to make | brilliant lights of the Bench,-Laporte and a little political capital amongst the rabid Protestants of the Upper Province, hesitated not to offer to the whole Catholic community the grossest of insults—an insult which no Catholic, with the feelings of a gentleman, or the slightest regard for the honor of his Church, will ever forgive or forget.

To the other question-as to "what mode of repression we would invoke against Orangemen?"-we reply, as we have already replied. that we invoke none whatever. We ask no legislative action against it; we demand not even that its members should be discouraged by the State, or that any civil or political disabilities should follow the profession of Orangeisin. But this we domand-and we have the right to demand it-that as betwixt Orangeism and Catholicity our rulers shall remain neutral; that if they do not discourage, so neither shall they encourage Orangeism by their favor, or give to it

Governor-General be permitted to degrade his fusal to pay attention to the "timely notice represents into contempt, by pursuing a line of been most unjustly condemned and sentenced to policy which in Ireland has been held to disqua- fine or imprisonment. This iniquitous sentence

foe, not of the Irish Catholic alone, but of the magistrate; and we insist that the Ministers who, Catholic Church throughout the world-La to subserve their own dirty ends, have not hesi-Patrie is less discreet; and though he would tated to offer a wanton and unparalleled insult to Catholics generally, and to Irish Catholics in particular—are not deserving of the confidence and support of any Catholic who respects himself, and loves his Church.

We have now answered the questions put by La Patrie; will our esteemed cotemporary be so kind as to do us a similar favor, by replying to

- 1. Are not all secret political societies dangerous to the peace and welfare of the community?
- 2. Should it not therefore be the duty of every good citizen, and especially of the statesman and legislator, to abstain from giving any encouragement, or official sanction to such dangerous
- 3. Has not the present Ministry, by counselling the Governor-General, to receive officially a deputation of Orangemen, given a decided encouragement and official sanction to Orangeisma secret political society—in Canada?

We pause for a reply.

A STRANGE SENTENCE.—We find in the Montreal Herald of the 16th ult., the following report of a "Special Sessions of the Peace" held at the Parish of Pointe aux Trembles on Saturday the 12th ult.:-

" SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE PRACE." Held at the Parish of Pointe aux Trembles, on Saturday, the 12th Sept., 1857.
Before Messrs. Laporte and Beaudry, Justices.

Sophie Marion, wife of Jean Bte. Archambaul farmer, of Pointe aux Trembles, was charged with having, on the 7th inst., assaulted Mr. J. F. Cornu, colporteur connected with the Swiss Mission, by striking him with a pair of iron tongs, and burning a copy of the new Testament which he had offered her for sale. Defendant pleaded that she struck the prosecutor after giving him timely notice to quit, and upon his refusal to do so. Trial being had, defendant was convicted and sentenced to a fine of 1s. and costs, and in default of payment eight days impri-

Emilie Marion, wife of Joseph Desroches, farmer, of the same place, was likewise charged with having assaulted Mr. Cornu on the same day and under similar circumstances, and pleaded guilty of a common assault. Defendant was sentenced to a similar penalty and costs, and in default of payment, eight days imprisonment.

Mr. Bovey, attorney for the prosecutor.
In these cases it appeared by the evidence that the prosecutor, in his capacity as colporteur and missionary, had gone to the residence of defendants with the view to sell copies of the New Testament; and that defendants' who were Roman Catholics, not liking the object of his visit, adopted the above mea sures for testifying their disapprobation.

If the above be a correct report, and we have no reason to doubt its substantial accuracy, or to suspect that the Protestant Herald has so distorted facts as to improve the case of the Popish defendants, we can only say that we must have some precious nincompoops amongst our Lower Canada Magistrates; for assuredly no two intelligent and honest men would, under the circumstances detailed above, have hesitated one moment about giving judgment in favor of the

In spite however of this iniquitous sentence of the Magistrates, we contend that the defendants were not only innocent of any crime, but that they did no more than their duty, in kicking out of doors any dirty tract-pedlar who had the impertinence to thrust himself and his filthy wares into their houses. A father of a family, a modest woman, should treat these pedlars of the Swiss Missionary Societies as they would a vendor of obscene books, or an agent from a brothel-that is, they should first give him warning to quit the premises at once, which request, if not immediately complied with, should be followed up by a writ of forcible ejectment, served in the shape of a boot skilfully directed, or a vigorous application of the tongs and poker. At least this is the way we would treat any blackguard, who should presume to force his way into our house against our will, or who should refuse to leave it, after our having "given him timely notice to

According to the law as interpreted by those Beaudry-it would seem that any blackguard has the right to obtrude himself upon your presence, to violate the sanctities of domestic life, and to thrust his blasphemous, obscene or irreligious trash upon your wife and children; and that, if after "giving him timely notice to quit," he still refuses to leave the house, and you, as Pater-familias, in consequence apply the toe of your boot to the sitting part, or the thick end of the broomstick to the head, of the impertinent intruder, you make yourself liable to fine and imprisonment. This seems a strange interpretation of the boast of Englishmen that " a man's house is his castle."

It is possible that the Montreal Herald in its report of the case has not done justice to the magistrates before whom it was tried; and, if so, we trust for the honour of our Canadian magistracy that the mistake may be rectified. As it appears at present, a gross injustice has

the magistrates before whom the case was tried; for we would not willingly believe them capable of prostituting their important functions, with the view of making a little capital amongst the canting Mawworms of the French Canadian Missionary Society. We shall wait however to see what explanation they give of their as yet incomprehensible verdict.

We read in our esteemed cotemporary, the Courrier du Canada, the following comments upon the decision of the Upper Canada magistrates, in the case of Mr. Hespeler, fined for drawing in his hay of a Sunday. The Courrier thus notices this arbitrary proceeding:-

"That full liberty of conscience for which English Protestantism clamors so energetically in the case of Tuscany, or the Kingdom of Naples, seems out of favor when it turns to the profit of Catholics.— 'Freedom for ourselves, coercion for those who differ from us'—this is the Protestant definition of liberty of conscience. Upper Canada has the happiness of possessing quite a number of those sanctified men, who declaim incessantly against Catholic intolerance in Lower Canada, whilst they themselves relish intensely the privilege of imposing their own religious opinions and practices upon those who have no desire to follow them. The Gall Reformer quotes a Magisterial decision well fitted to show the amount of liberty which would fall to the share of Catholics, were these 'vessels of election' once in possession of supreme power."

Our Quebec cotemporary contains likewise an article over the signature "J. C. T.," in which it is stated that M. Tache voted in favor of Mr. Felton's motion relative to the Separate schools of Upper Canada, and which forcibly condemns Orangeism, and all secret societies, as anti-Christian, anti-social," and subversive of the best interests of humanity. Holding such opinions, the Courrier cannot but coincide with us in condemning the action of the Governor-General in officially sanctioning, by a public reception, one of these same "anti-Christian and anti-social" secret societies.

The evil thereby inflicted upon society cannot be exaggerated, and cannot even be estimated at its proper value. Upon the principle "that the receiver of stolen goods is as bad as the thief," so the receiver of a deputation from a secret political society is, morally, as bad as any of its members, and as unfit to be trusted with the management of public affairs. This is the doctrine of the TRUE WITNESS, and we see not how the Courrier can dissent therefrom, unless he pretends that it is laudable conduct on the part of the civil magistrate to countenance societies which are "anti-Christian and antisocial." Either, we repeat, the Courrier must undertake to defend this monstrous paradox; or, with the TRUE WITNESS, he must admit that the Governor-General, and his responsible ministerial advisers who counseled, or connived at, the official sanction by him given to Orangeism, are unworthy of the support and confidence of a Catholic public.

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSIONS.—In a Report of the sayings and doings at a late meeting of American Missionaries, the Montreal Witness has the following notice on the Protestant mission to the Sandwich Islands:-

"The blessing of God on this mission has from the first been remarkable. The islands have been thoroughly Christianised—raised to an independent Covernment. Forty thousand persons have been introduced to Church fellowship, of whom sixteen thousand have died in the faith."

of these "sixteen thousand who have died in the faith," the majority have died of syphilis, and other loathsome diseases, the results of the disgusting impurity of the converted Hawaiians .--'The natives are dying off fast, rotten with disease," says a Protestant clergyman writing on a monstrous piece of impertinence for the latter the Sandwich Islands; and it is this state of things to claim that title, and an incredible piece of which the Witness accepts as a sign of "the folly for a Frenchman to accord it to him-as if blessing of God."

A few figures, borrowed from exclusively Protestant sources, will place this matter in a clearer light, and enable us to estimate, at its proper value, the "blessing" of which the Montreal Witness boasts, as having crowned the labors of the

He tells that the "churches there, to which 1,169 converts were added last year, have now 21,943 members."

But from a work published a few years ago by Frenchman, or Canadian. H. T. Cheever, who tells us in his preface that -" though not a missionary, he was a missionary's friend"-we learn that, in 1849, there were "in regular standing" as members of the Protestant churches, no less than 22,831 persons.

So that, if arithmetic lies not, there was in 856, and in spite of an addition of 1,169 converts during the previous year-a positive decrease of no less than 888 church members, as compared with 1849.

The same extraordinary "blessing" seems to have attended the "schools" of the missionaries, as that which has been poured forth abundantly upon their churches. For instance:-

the "schools of all grades embrace now nearly 12,000 pupils."

But turning again to Mr. Cheever's statistics for 1849, we find that in that year there were in the different schools, and seminaries, under the supervision of the missionaries, no less than 12,012 the evidences in its favor, and mature deliberapupils; thus showing that there has been of late | tion of all the circumstances, have given a very vears an actual decrease in the numbers of scholars as well as of church members.

It would be but a waste of time, a painting of the lily, to attempt to add another word to the

ANTI-CATHOLIC LEGISLATION.—Protestants in the United States are beginning to find out that the luxury of persecuting Papists, and defrauding them of their property, is likely to cost them dear. Persecution is in short a double edged sword, very sharp, very dangerous to meddle with, and quite as likely to cut the fingers of friend as of foe.

Thus the Banner, a Protestant organ, is nowcomplaining of the effects of an iniquitous law passed with the intent of preventing Catholics from bequeathing of their private property for charitable or religious purposes; but which is now found to press heavily upon Protestants, and is therefore now for the first time discovered to be " an unjust law."

"In looking over the last Report of the 'Missionary Association for the West" says the Protostant Banner "we find that a legacy from a member of the Church in Pennsylvania, was lost to that Association in consequence of the death of the testator within thirty days of the date of the bequest. This is surely a most unjust law, and all proper efforts should be made by the friends of the Church to obtain its repeal. This law, which is of very recent date, and was obtained by a Philadelphia senator, makes void any bequest to religious or charitable institutions, made within thirty days of the death of the testator. The injustice of such a law seems to us most manifestation. The injustice of such a law seems to us most manifest. Why a man in the full possession of his faculties may not dispose of his property to charitable and religious uses, within thirty days of his death, as well as to distribute it among his heirs, or make bequests for other purposes, is hard to imagine upon any principles of justice or common sense. In the case of the late lamented Mr. Dupont, his bequests to the Church would all be lost if such a law as this was in existence in the State of Delaware. We hope those friends of charitable and religious institutions who have influence in our Legislature will interest themselves to obtain the repeal of this unjust sta-

This "unjust statute" be it remarked, being identical with that which Mr. Drummond. M. Cauchon, and our Liberal Ministry, did their best to impose upon us in Canada, with the view of heaping discredit upon, and of diminishing the influence of, the Catholic Church. The experience, however, that Protestants have had of this iniquitous legislation, and its effects upon themselves, will do more towards obtaining its repeal, than any quantity of argument directed against its injustice. To persecute Papists, to rob the dead, and to cheat the living, are no doubt agreeable and essentially Protestant pastimes; but as it is possible to "pay too dear for one's whistle" so even Protestants are beginning to discover that worrying Romanists" is a very expensive amusement.

WHAT ARE WE TO CALL THEM !- The term Yankee, as applied to a native born or naturalised citizen of the United States, has been objected to; but as the objectors have not as yet succeeded in finding out any other and more appropriate designation, we see no reason why we should not adhere to the old one, for want of a better. We have the words Spaniard, Frenchman, Greek, Dutchman, Englishman, Canadian, &c., to denote a native of Spain, France, Greece, Holland, England, and Canada; but, at present, there is unfortunately no other word-except Yankee, to denote a citizen of the United States of North America.

You cannot call him a "Republican," for that is a political rather than a "national" expression, and there are many other republicans in the world. Still more absurd would it be to call him an "American" as if the United Our cotemporary forgets however to add that, States were America par excellence. He is an American no doubt, but so is the Mexican, the Canadian, the Brazilian, and every other native of this Continent. He is an "American" no doubt, in the same sense that an Englishman is a European; and just as it would be England were Europe par excellence-so would it be absurd to speak of native born or naturalised citizens of the United States, as if they alone, or in some special manner, were Americans. Of such an illogical absurdity the TRUE WITNESS will never be guilty; though we should Protestant missionaries in the Sandwich Islands. be well pleased to know what term to employ, which shall at once properly designate our republican neighbors, and at the same time be as inoffensive as the terms Scotchman, Irishman,

The Montreal Herald is at liberty to believe, or disbelieve, the account of the miraculous appearance of the Blessed Virgin to the shepherds of La Salette, since even amongst Catholics the reality of the miracle is not an article of faiththe Church having as yet pronounced no decision thereupon. But our Protestant cotemporary has no right to say that the view taken by him is the "same as that which many unimpeachable Catholics have openly published in stronger language;" for this simple reason, that no " unim-We learn from the Montreal Witness that peachable Catholic" has as yet pronounced the said miracle of La Salette to be an " imposture." The Catholicity of the man who should presume so to express himself upon a subject on which individual Bishons, after a careful examination of different opinion, would be something more than " impeachable."

Into the merits of the question, we do not propose to enter; neither do we intend, at

present, examining the evidence upon which the reported miracle rests. But this we would observe—that the Catholic has, even at present, as good proof of the truth of the apparition of the Blessed Virgin to the shepherds of La Salette, as any Protestant can possibly have of the truth of the apparition of the "angel Gabriel" to the Virgin Mary-St. Luxe i. 28 .- or of the apparation of the "angel of the Lord and a multitude of the heavenly host to the shepherds of Judga-St. Luke ii., 13. In the case of the apparition of La Salette, we have the pel privileges" as Upper Canada. evidence of eye witnesses, which is more than the Protestant can say that he has in the case of the miracles related by St. Luke; and if it be no sign of a weak intellect to give credence to the latter, we see not why the Catholic should be specred at by the Herald for admitting the possibility of the truth of the story told by the shepberds of La Salette.

For either the truth of a miracle can be established by the testimony of ordinary eye witnesses, or it cannot. If it cannot—if we must needs have an inspired witness to establish the fact of a miracle, and as inspiration is itself a miracle which it would require another inspired witness to establish—a miracle cannot be proved at all, except by the aid of an infinite series of inspired witnesses-which is an infinite absurdity. If, on the contrary, the evidence of an intelligent and bonest eye witness be sufficient to establish the truth of a miracle, or fact in the supernatural order; as, in the case of the reported apparition of La Salette we have the testimony of two such eye witnesses, who have been subjected separately to several rigorous and searching crossexaminations, without the slightest contradiction, or discrepancy, in their respective stories having been brought to light; and as every hypothesis hitherto started to show that the eye-witnesses were deceived, if not deceivers, has signally failed—the Catholic may safely assert that he bas, at the very least, as good reason for believing in the said apparition of the Blessed Virgin, as any Protestant can possibly have for believing in the miraculous apparitions of angels recorded in the Old and New Testaments.

The Ottawa Tribune seems to fancy that there is a difference of opinion betwixt the New Era and the TRUE WITNESS upon the question as to the propriety of a Catholic giving his support to the present Ministry. If our Ottawa cotemporary however will but read the annexed paragraph, which we clip from the New Era of Tuesday last, he will find that that journal and the True Witness hold precisely the same opinions. The Italics are our own :---

"The 'means of repression' we 'invoke' are the withdrawal of government patronage from every avowed Orange leader, and the dismissal from office, as has long been the rule in Ireland, of every magistrate and other official, who takes part in an Orange procession. Lord Roden's rank, Colonel Verner's influence, did not protect them there; both were commarily removed from the magisterial bench, as were also the Messrs. Beers, of Dolly's Brac notoricty, for participation in Orange demonstrations. The government of Canada ought to be at least as impartial as the government of Ireland; but it is far less so. While this anti-social conspiracy is outlawed and frowned down in the British Islands, by Parliament and the Executive, it is in the Upper Province petted and supplied with pocket-money by a Cabinet which includes Messrs. Tache, Lemieux, and Cartier, among its responsible members. Individually, we are perfectly certain each of these gentlemen heartily disapproves of the introduction of Orangeism into Canada. But do Messrs. M'Donald, Cayley, and Yankoughnet, disapprove and discourage the cvil? We say they do not; we have cited recent instances of their contrary line of conduct, and so long as the Lower Canadian members silently consent to allow the Ministry of which they form a part, to patronize their and our deadly enemics, so long will we persist in holding them accountable therefor."

We read in the New Era that " several Irish residents of New York" have written to the Daily Times, disclaiming all sympathy on the part of their countrymen there, with the late farcical meeting at the Stuyvesant Institute-held, we believe, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the Irish with the Sepoy ruffians in India. Every friend of Irishmen will receive this announcement of the New Era with pleasure; for whatever may be the wrongs of Great Britain towards Ireland-and assuredly we have no design to offer any apology for them-no true hearted chivalrous Irishman, no Christian, can have any sympathy with the barbarous fiends of the Bengal army, whose patriotism consists in lust and plunder, and whose courage has been signalised by the vilest of outrages on helpless women and children. The cause of Ireland against England, is a good and holy cause, and can only be injured by any attempt to connect it with that of the Bengal Sepoys.

. Speaking of the great difficulty that is found in obtaining recruits for the army, the Times addresses the following significant question to the loyal (?) Orangemen of Ireland: -

"Where are the stout Protestant tenantry, of whom we heard so much; and the Protestant nobility, whom it was thought worth so much to preserve in territorial influence, and who certainly are not the worse for the treatment their country has received at the hands of the Legislature?"

We suspect that the "stout Protestant tenantry," and the " Protestant nobility" aforesaid, are too busy persecuting and insulting Papists to be able to give much heed to the exigencies of the British Empire in the East. Besides, "Orange loyalty" is a marketable commodity, and must be paid for in hard cash.

THE "SUPERIOR RACE."-Swindling and absconding seem to be the chief occupation of the "business" men in the Upper Province. This week we have to report the "failure,"—that is the elegant word—the "failure" of a Mr. Cheney who of course has bolted to the States with a large sum of money. In like manner the teller of the Gore Bank has absconded, and it is expected that quite a number of "most respectable" persons are implicated in the fraud. Pretty fair this for a land blessed with so many "gos-

No case has ever excited more general interest in Canada, than the one which has just terminated at the Cayuga assizes in the Upper Province. The prisoner was tried for the murder of a Mr. Nelles in 1854; and the question which the jury had to decide was one of identity-whether in fact he was the notorious Townsend or another. After a long trial the Jury separated without coming to any agreement. The prisoner was immediately arrested ful bidding, of her captor for a period of three days. on another charge of murder.

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS .- The editors of Irish journals will do well to give as extensive a circulation as possible to the following paragraph, which we copy from the New York Tribune of the 21st ult; and intending emigrants will do well to lay to heart the lesson that it teaches:-

"By the first or middle of next December, we shall have at least One Hundred Thousand persons out of employment, and nearly out of means in this city .-Already our ship-yards are nearly idle, our foundries are but half-working, and our great clothing stores are doing very little. Women have recently come hither from places three hundred miles away in quest of work from those stores, only to be turned off with none, and compelled to make their way home again. Hardly, since 1837, has so gloomy a prospect for Winter lowered upon the Laboring-Classes in our city. As yet, the humbler classes have scarcely felt the pressure; but their turn must come. Places have looked for servant girls for sometime past; soon servant girls will look earnestly for places, and be very glad to find them. Soup-houses for hungry laborers who can find no labor will be wanted before January.

CAUTION.—People should be very careful how they take notes upon any of the Banks of the United States at the present moment. The only safe course is to decline taking any United States paper money in payment.

Le Sueur's Exchange Tables"—Showing the value in Dollars and Cents of any sum from one half-penny to one thousand pounds.

The forthcoming change in the currency of this Province will render M. Le Sueur's work an invaluable, indeed an indispensible companion to the merchant and man of business.

The Messrs. Sadlier continue bringing out their splendid scrial edition of Gerald Griffin's work, which has now reach to No. 21.

RIGHT REV. DR. PINSONNEAULT, BISHOP OF LONDON, C.W.—The London Free Press, in one of a series of very clever sketches of their local clergymen, thus speaks of Mgr. Pinsoneault, Bishop of London, C. W .:-

"His Lordship the Roman Cathelic Bishop of London, is a native of Montreal, Lower Canada, and is somewhere about 43 years of age. He is, we understand, sprung from a wealthy French family, and as a matter of course has received a most liberal education. The legal profession was the one for which he was originally intended; but he devoted himself to religion and the church, and has risen through his talents and merits to his present exalted position as an ecclesiastic. He was the first Bishop of this Diocese, to which office he was duly consecrated about two years ago. His people justly regard him with deep respect, and reckon his arrival amongst them as an important event in the history of St. Peter's congregation, and, indeed, of the Catholic movement throughout this district generally."

Mr. W. Rowan has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS at Pointe

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Dear Mr. Editor .- Long before the first rays of yesterday's sun dawned upon us, we were aroused from our slumbers by the merry ringing of our village bells, announcing in their clear glad tones, the arrival of our beloved Bishop Mgr. Bourget, accompanied by the Rev. M. Moreau from Montreal, the Rev. M. Chavigne, parish priest of Ste. Anne, and the Rev. M. M. Watier and Terrien from the adjacent parishes. At 9.30. a.m., His Lordship celebrated High Mass, assisted by the Rev. M. Theberge, Superior of the College, as Deacon, and by the Rev. M. Chavigue as Sub-Deacon. Mass concluded, His Lordship delivered a powerful address; after which turning to the children, candidates for the holy sacrament of Confirmation, he proceeded to impress upon them the importance of the solemn obligations which they were about to contract in the face of God, and His Church, and exhorted them to fight

manfully the good fight as the soldiers of Christ.

His Lordship then conferred the sacrament of Confirmation upon 85 boys-of whom the majority were from the College—and 100 girls chiefly from the Convent of this village under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation. In the afternoon His Lordship again preached, and blessed the bell destined for the chapel of our College; which institution was subsequently inspected by His Lordship. who addressed also a few words of exhortation to the pupils. On the following day the Bishop started for Ste. Therese; but his visit, and the words that he spoke to us, will long be held in affectionate re-membrance by all here, and by none Sir more tena-

ciously than by Your Obedient Servant,

PROTESTANT IRREVERENCE.—The Toronto Old Countryman fathers the following upon Mr. Spurgeon, who like most evangelical preachers, is very fond of quaint conceits:-

Our Citizen Soldiers.—We have much pleasure in publishing the following satisfactory testimonial to the good conduct of the under-mentioned men of Captains Devlin and Bartley's Companies of Volunteer Rifles, for their timely aid rendered by them to the Police in the affair of Lieut. Tryon :-

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. Toronto, 19th Sept., 1857.

Sin,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, which I have submitted to His Excellency the Administrator and Commander in Chief, who desires me to request you will, in the presence of the Captains of the Companies to which Lance-Corporal's Butler and Doran, and Private Battle belong, express His Excellency's satisfaction at their good conduct in rendering assistance to the Civil Power in protecting Lieut. Tryon, of Her Majesny's 39th Regiment.
I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant, DE ROTTENBURG, Col. Adit-Genl.

LIEUT.-COL. WILY, Commanding Vol. Rifle Co.'s, Montreal.

The Globe in his issue of Monday resuscitates the neglected invention of a miserable penny-a-liner, for the purpose of pointing an assault upon the Catholic nuns. It came first in the shape of a correspondence Upon this basis of absurdity, the Globe builds a fabric of mean insinuations and deprayed suppositions, which will crimson the cheek of every pure-minded man whose misfortune it may be to read them. The whole story, we do not hesitate to say, is a shallow fabrication. But even if it were true, we cannot see how the evil construction put upon it by the Globe can be borne out. The expression, "to do any lawful bidding," while it may not palliate the imprudence of a decidedly ludicrous scheme, at one frees it from the shadow of suspicion. Amongst Catholics the winner in such a case would at once understand his or her obligations; and if a Protestant, the editor of the Globe for instance, were the successful competitor, he might rest assured that when engaged upon any lawful service required by him at her hands, she would be accompanied by a necessary and competent protector. And if he ventured to insinuate anything concerning "the atrocious scheme, in connection with which the very worst must be anticipated," he would be very likely to get soundly cudgelled for his pains, and have his miserable dollar returned to him, with anything but a complimentary allusion to his ungailant and ungentlemanly habits. There might indeed have been a bare possibility of some such incident occurring, for gentlemen of this stamp are not uncommon amongst the Globe's disciples. With Catholics, however, who compose the body of the supporters of religions lotteries, the blame shall not rest, as they are extremely cautious about admitting such wolves into the fold. The whole affair, even if it were true, (which it is not, for we have not seen the advertisement in any of the Catholic journals,) is a harmless scheme to attract attention to the necessity of providing for the Catholic orphans, and the jaundiced construction which the Globe has put upon it can only be considered as another illustration of the old chivalric Norman proverb, " Honi soit qui mal y pense"—evil appearing to him who evil thinks.

We have no objection when next our contemporary thinks of "our new Canadian numeries, and the fondness of Rome for such institutions," that he should think of this advertisement. If he can satisfy his conscience in regarding such a gross imposition as true, he will at least have to descend to those murky recesses of his depraved spirit to connect anything therewith than an impudent scheme of an excellent person to assist the poor, who so far as the ladies of his own sect are cencerned, might die of starvation, before they would seek to elicit compassion by a genial smile. Let him think also of the doings of some of his people, whose charity begin-ning at home seems little better than that meted out to strangers. It is not improbable that the matron of the Toronto House of Industry or some of the authorities might give him information concerning the way in which Protestantism treats the poor .-Our contemporary will readily understand that we refer to the recent case of the little girl who was starved to death in Toronto, and upon whose corpse an investigation was held by a coroner's jury, who returned a verdict that deceased came to her death from neglect and starvation in the poor-house. Depend upon it, some humane gentleman will bring this matter before Parliament at its next session; and then a state of things will be revealed as existing in an institution under the care of the cold charity of such questionable Protestants as the Globe, which will bring down a just retribution on the heads of the revilers of the Sisters of Charity and Mercy. It is well indeed that the poor have convents to go to.— They would fare ill indeed if their children were forced into poor-houses and murdered, as an intelligent jury declared poor little Kate Collins was!-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Cesaire, J. O'Haviland, 10s; Plattsburgh, U.S., Rev. Mr. Coopman, 14s 7d; St. Rochs de L'Achigan, J. Maguire, 10s; Russelltown Flatts, J. McGoldrick, Os 3d; Allumette Island, J. Kennedy, £1 5s; A. H. McDonell, 10s; Hemmingford, D. McEvilla, 18s 9d; Leeds, Rev. Mr. McDonell, 12s 6d; J. Corbet, 12s 6d; Frampton, Rev. Mr. Paradis, 12s 6d; Henryville, J. Malavan, 17s 6d; St. Urban, Dr. C. Delinelle, £1; Chatham, A. Reaume, 6s 3d; LaBaie, Rev. Mr. Carrier, 12s 6d; Cobourg, A. Burpee, 10s; Alexandria, L. McCormack, 5s; Hamilton, C. McCarty, 5s; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Schneider, 13s 9d; Dunbar, J. F. Gibbons, 6s 3d; St. Columban, Rev. Mr. Harkin, 12s 6d; Brockville, M. Mullin, 5s; Fort William, W. McSorley, 10s; Lennoxville, P. Sheeran, 12s 6d; Miramichi, N.B., P. Morrison, 12s 6d; Kingston, E. Burns, 10s; Industry, Rev. Mr. Maseau, 10s; St. Raphael, A. G. McDonell, 6s 3d; Goderich, J. Douglas, 10s; Pakenham, M. Hoolihan, 6s 3d; Toronto, W. J. McDonell, 10s.

Per J. Ford, Prescott-D. Horan, 5s; Mrs. E. Conway, 10s. Per J. McIver, Dewittville—(). Cain, 12s 6d; Orms-

town, M. Furlong, 12s 6d. Per Rev. Mr. Cazeau, St. Elzear—Rev. Mr. Grenier,

12s 6d; St. Thomas, Rev. Mr. Beaubien, 12s 6d; Benuport, Rev. Mr. Langevin, 12s 6d. Per W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills-A. H. Mc-Donell, 10s.

Per J. Levy, Pakenham-Self, 15s; H. O'Riley, 6s 3d. Per Rev. M. Lalor, Picton—Self, 12s 6d; Mrs. P. Low, 12s 6d; M. Wheeler, 12s 6d; Maryboro, I., J.

Lalor, 2s 6d. Per Rev. Mr. Wardy, Niagara-Mr. McNally, 2s 6d; Mr. Green, 2s cd.
Per J. O'Mara, Ottawa City—A. Duuff, 6s 3d.
Per J. Hagan, Templeton—The Est. of the late J.

Cullen, £1.
Per J. Roberts, Amherstburg-M. L. Breault,

Per Mr. Sadlier, Montreal—Perth, M. Browne, 10s. Per W. McFarlin, New Ireland—Self, 7s 6d; Halifax, C.E., J. MacCaffery, 6s 3d; P. Murphy, 6s 3d.

THE BANKS AND DOLLARS AND CENTS .- All promissory notes having three months to run, which are intended to be presented to the Banks for collection or discount, should, from to-day, be expressed in dollars and cents. All the Chartered Banks of Canada made this request by public advertisement a few weeks ago. A note at three months dated to-day will fall due on the first of January next, the day on "Oh my friends you pay nine pence per lb. for which the new system of accounting, in as far as the

THE 9TH REGIMENT GOING HOME.—Orders have reached headquarters for the immediate despatch of the 9th Regiment from this whose term of colonial service has expired.

Fires at Toronto. - The premises of Messrs. Jones & Co., Omnibus proprietors at Toronto have been burnt down. It is said that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

THE "CLYDE'S" MAIL BAC.—A person writes to a merchant in Quebec from Malbaie, (Gaspe,) on 8th instant, stating that the mail of the "Clyde" was found by some fishermen, about nine miles from the wreck, who, expecting to find money, opened the bag. They found none and the writer hearing of the circumstance, manned a boat, and collected all the loose papers, and found among them bills to the amount of £40,805 10s 4d. which, with all the mail matter found, he placed in the hands of the postmaster at Gaspe Basin, to be forwarded to the Postmaster.

MAIDEN ASSIZES AT L'ORIGINAL,-They must be cappy people in the united counties of Prescott and Russell. The assizes were opened at L'Original on the 23nd inst., and there was but one civil suit-for trespass, and not one criminal charge. Next day the bench was occupied by judges of the fruits and flowers which adorn the earth, and of the manufactures by which man strives to render his physical condition a comfortable one. In a word, the want of business in law was followed by a busy exposition of the agricultural and arts at the County Show .- Montreal Heruld.

There are persons going round town buying small articles, for which they offer in payment the notes of Banks recently failed in the States. In order to obtain the change one man offered successively notes of three different broken Banks in one store. The public should be on their guard.—Transcript.

The Hamilton Spectator says that there are in circulation spurious five dollar bills on the Niagara District Bank, evidently well calculated to deceive. It is an alteration from a genuine one, the necessary changes having been effected by the aid of acid and lithography, instead of the less artistic and more easily detected system of cutting and pasting. The only safe means of detecting this counterfeit is to observe that the plate is a fac simile of the genuine one dollar plate, having the figure 5 at each end on the upper corners, whereas the genuine five dollar plates f this bank, of which we believe there are two, differ altogether in their arrangement and design from the one dollar plate.

I am aware that a great deal of prejudice exists in Upper Canada respecting the Lower Province and the French Canadians, it is quite a common saying in the West, that the Lower Canadians are a non-progressive people, and are a drag upon the enterprise and intelligence of the West. Knowing the existence of this prejudice, and probably sharing a little of it myself, I resolved to visit the exhibition and see for myself how far actual fact agreed with preconceived opinions, and I must say that I have been most agreeably surprised at the result. Any one who supposes that Lower Canada is behind the West in agricultural productions, or manufactures and the fine arts, is laboring under a very great mistake, which a visit to one of these exhibitions would soon correct. -Ed. Cor. of Perth Courier.

OUTRAGE IN ST. THOMAS JAIL.—Our town, says a correspondent, was thrown into a state of excitement on Saturday last, in consequence of a determined attempt on the part of a prisoner named Smith in our local jail to murder a fellow prisoner named Thayer. It appears that Thayer, who is confined for debt, is religiously disposed, and is a quiet peaceable person. Smith is quite an opposite character, being a perfect hypocrite, and is undergoing imprisonment for robbing a blind man. He evinced quite an anxiety to be permitted to become a companion to Mr. Thayer, that he "might attain a saving knowledge of religion." The governor of the jail allowed him to enter Thayer's apartment, and on Saturday morning Smith attacked him (Thayer) and beat him in such a frightful manner that his life is despaired of. Governor King entered the cell with the prisoner's breakfast, and Smith seized him by the throat, not letting go his hold until he was knocked on the head by the servant girl who used a skull cracker. Thayer is under the care of a doctor, and Smith has been placed in irons. -London Duily Prototype.

FREE FIGHT IN LONDON. - LONDON. SEPT. 25 .- This P.M. Mr. James Hamilton, Cashier of the Bank of Spper Canada, attacked Mr. Talbot, Editor of the Prototype, about an article that appeared in that paper this morning, asking him how he came to do so, &c. Mr. Talbot replied, "that's my business." Mr. Hamilton called Talbot a rascal and other hard names, and then struck at him with a large stick. Mr. Talbot caught it with one hand planted the other on Mr. II.'s eye, and administered sundry dry knocks on his-ribs all the time holding the stick with his hand. At this juncture Messrs. Rivers, Teller in the Bank of Upper Canada, and Mr. Hutchinson, a well known lawyer of this city, rushed over to separate them, when Mr. McKenzie, of Kerr, McKenzie & Co's., and Mr. Murphy, Commission Agent, thinking they were rather rough in their treatment of Mr. Talbot, and rather favoring the Bank, interfered, and a general melce cusued, in which black eyes and bloody noses preponderated, but which ended in the total route of the Bank.

Alleged Monden.—A horrible murder, says the Cornwall Constitutional, without the least mitigating circumstances connected therewith, took place in the village of Lancaster on Tuesday night last. The unfortunate victim is a man named M'Leod, who had his brains laid open with an axe, or some other sharp instrument. Mil.cod's wife, and a Doctor Beattie, the supposed guilty parties, are lodged in jail here to await their trial We shall refrain from further remarks on this dreadful subject till we hear more about the circumstance.

AN UNFORTUNATE EXPERIMENT.-Mr. G. TOWNSend, a farmer residing in the town of Boylston for some time has been greatly troubled with rats which infested his cellar, and had tried various remedies to exterminate them without success. On Wednesday morning a younger son of Mr. Townsend, aged about 14, who had taken an interest in the experiments, conceived a plan to accomplish the object which he considered feasible, and proceeded to carry it into operation without the knowlede of his father. He procured a large stone jug, containing from six to eight pounds of powder, which had been procured for blasting purposes, and emptied most of the contents if not all, into a rat-hole in the cellar, running directly under the foundation of the house. He then fired it by means of a slow match or fuse, and ran up the stairs. The powder soon exploded with a loud report and terrible force, raising the house from its foundation and completely riddling the front part, under which the cellar was situated. Most fortu-nately, if not miraculously, no person was seriously injured. A portion of the family were in a room ad-joining the shattered portion of the house, but escaped unharmed, and Mr. Townsend happened to be in the field near by at the time. The boy who performed the experiment, however, was considerably bruised by being struck with a flying splinter. The fragments were thrown in all directions, and what was most remarkable, a large parlor looking glass was afterwards found lodged in a tree several rods distant without the least flaw. The house was nearly new, though the back part was not materially injured.—Oswego Palladium.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—This personal charm all may possess by using the Persian Balm at the mutton, and you wont take the Lamb of God from Banks and the Government can establish it, is to commence.

Which take the Lamb of God from Banks and the Government can establish it, is to commence.

In case of Townsend, or McHenry, being acquitted of the murder of Nelles, he will be at once taken to the County of Welland, to be there tried, without any reference to his name, for the murder of Concity to England; also of the 76th from Halifax, stable Ritchie who was shot at Port Robinson. This was attributed to Townsend; but there is now good reason to believe that the perpetrator of this deed was the prisoner, probably a member of the gang, not hitherto identified whether Townsend or not. There is no doubt of his character, and that he has been in this country before.

> ARREST OF FARMER AND DEBLAQUIERE. - The Woodstock Gazette announces the arrest of these parties by the authorities of Woodstock, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the town. The Reeve of the town Thomas J. Ulark, Esq., laid the information. The parties arrested are H. DeBlaquiere, Esq., and Arthur A. Farmer, Esq. The information is a lengthy docu-ment and details the manner in which the town was swindled by the late Directors of the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway. It is owing to the astounding disclosures there made that the present action has been commenced. By some persons it is questioned whether our present laws are such that cognizance can be taken by them of the crimes committed by these parties. If such is the state of the law, it is time that it was amended. This action will test it, and we have no doubt that should the law prove to be defective on that point, the whole community will clamor for its amendment, so that in future the "respectable" robbers and swindlers of society may be punished as well as the vulgar ones.

Births.

In this city, on the 29th ult., Mrs. P. J. Durack, of a

In this city, on Thursday, the 24th ult., Mrs. P. T. Lynch, of a daughter.

Married.

At the Parish Church, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, P.P., Miss Sarah Tyrrell, only daughter of George Tyrrell, Esq., of this city, to John Francis Caldwell, Esq., of St. Catherines, C.W.

Died.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Ann Maria Devins, wife of P. Devins, Esq., after a painful ill-ness of three weeks. Her precarious state should have alarmed those who surrounded her; but the exemplary patience with which she bore her sufferings, led them to believe that no danger existed; her death was therefore sudden, because unexpected. Her de-parture has left a void in the family circle which will never be filled up; and they who remain to deplore her loss, have been bereft both of an amiable companion, and most devoted mother.

On the 30th ult., at his residence, St. Paul street, Montreal, Mr. John M'Conniff, aged 57 years, deeply and deservedly regretted by his friends and acquaintances. His funeral takes place this evening, at 3 o'clock.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. September 29, 1857. s. d. s. d. 16 0 @ 16 3 per quintal Flour. Oatmeal, 12 6 @ 13 per minot Oats, 0 @ 4 @ 3 0 @ 0 Barley Buckwheat. 3 *(*00 4 Peas. 0 @ 10 , per bug Potatoes, 6 @ 4 Mutton, 0 @ 8 per qr. Lamb, 0 10 Veal, 0 @ 12 0 4 @ 0 Lard, 9 @ Cheese 6 @ 1 Pork. 700 0 Butter, Freeh 2 100 Butter, Salt 1000 Honey, 710 Eggs, Fresh Pork, , per dozen 0 800 0 . per 100 lbs. 50 0 m 55 Ashez-Pots. 45 0 60 0 9 42 0 @ 42

TESTIMONIAL TO THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, ESQ.

THE Friends of THOMAS D'ARCY M'CLEE, Esq., propose to present him at an early day,—before the close of October,—with a substantial Testimonial of their confidence and regard; and with that intention the Committee, which has authorized the undersigned to make this public announcement of the fact, have already placed in the hands of the Treasurer (JAMES SADLIER, Esq.,) the sum of NINE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, contributed spontaneously by a few gentlemen of this city. The list of contributors, as completed, will be made public on the occasion of the Presentation, of which due notice will be given. M. P. RYAN,

Franklin House, Chairman,
JAMES SADLIER,
Cor. Notre Dame & St. Frs. Xavier Sts., Treas.
JAMES DONNELLY, McGili Street, Sceretary. Montreal, Sept. 17, 1857.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Ms. KEEGAN begs to inform the citizens of Montreal that he has OPENED an EVENING SCHOOL (under the Patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'BRIEN) in the Male chool-house at ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFIN-TOWN, for young men and Mechanics; where they will receive Instruction in any of the various branches of English Education, for five nights each week. Hours of attendance—from 7 to 91 o'clock, r.s.

Terms very moderate. Apply to

ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher. St. Anne's Male School, Griffintown.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

WOULD inform the Catholics of QUEEEC that they will OPEN, on MONDAY, 28th instant, the STORE in ST. JOHN STREET, next door to Mr. Andrew's, Hardware Merchant, with a large and well assorted Collection of

CATHOLIC BOOKS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

As the place will only be kept Open for a rew WHERS, persons desirous of purchasing Books, either by Wholesale or Retail, would do well to give an early call.

A LUXURY FOR "HOME."

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

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

Try this great "Home Luxury."
S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.
LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

French Emperors at Stuttgardt gives rise to much speculation, but nothing is known of the objects of this imperial conference. It may be simply a visit of mutual courtesy, though this the world will be slow to credit ... Louis : Napoleon has always, since the peace, taken every fair opportunity to compliment the Czar, as he could well afford to do, after the decisive triumph of the French arms in the Crimea. But this may be very far from indicating the least leaning towards Russian policy .- Tablet.

The French settlements in India are as yet free from any mutinous outbreak. The French government, however, consider it wise to be on the safe side, and are, therefore, about to despatch a force of artillery and marines to Pon-

dicherry. At the sitting of the Court of Assizes on Thursday week, the public prosecutor called on the court to pass sentence on Ledru Rollin, Massarenti, and Campanella, who are accused of having, in complicity with Tibaldi, Grilli, and Bartolotti, already condemned, formed a plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French, but who have not surrendered to take their trial. The court declared that "a resolution had been agreed to and concerted between Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Campanella, Massarenti, Tibaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli, to attempt to kill the Emperor-which resolution had been followed by an act calculated to prepare its execution-whereby the crime of forming a plot (crime de complot) punished by Art. 89 of the Penal Code, had been committed." It therefore condemned Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Campanella, and Mas-

sarenti, all four absent, to deportation. The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian draws a gloomy picture of the state of public feeling in France towards Great Britain. He writes:-" Never since I have inhabited this country have I seen the dislike of England break out on all hands so spontaneously and so vigorously as it does now, when all classes choose to fancy we are on the decline. Our first victory in India will vex the whole population of France to the full, as much as it will with, reason, overjoy us."

ITALY.

ROME.—A telegraphic despatch from Rome, published in the Univers of the 7th September, announces that on the 5th of the month the Holy Father, Pope Pius IX., happily arrived in Rome, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. His Holiness was received with the most sincere demonstrations of joy and respect.

Intelligence from Rome is highly favorable to the arrangement of the pending difficulty be-tween Mexico and the Holy See. In respect both of Spain and Mexico the Papal Government has shown a wise and prudent spirit of conciliation, which it appears likely will also be extended to Piedmont. Although nothing has been as yet finally concluded, Senor Montes, the Mexican Plenipotentiary at Rome, has obtained the assurance that the sales of Church property and suppression of convents already effected should be important information to that already given in recognized. The condition on which the Holy See makes these concessions are not such as seem extract from a letter with which we have been likely to impede the conclusion of the Concor- kindly favored, written by a Catholic lady at dat. Rome demands that Churchmen should be Agra, and addressed to her sister, one of the electors and eligible, and should be allowed to acquire and hold property hereafter.

Sig. Briano tells us that the intending assassin of Napoleon III., Pianori, came from Genoa, and others have gone by the same route to accomplish the great act of European Revolution. "All these," he says, "have their head-quarters in Piedmont; there are their relations, and there they return, after having in vain attempted assassination."-P. 12. He records the Mazzinian revolutions of Gallenga and of Melegari in October, 1856. The assassin who attempted the life of the King of Naples " not only found admirers in the press of Piedmont, but a subscription was opened to erect a monument to the assassin. The list of subscribers was handed round in the Chamber of Deputies, and obtained so much support that Rattazzi could not be ignorant of it."

The Civilta records some other circumstances as little creditable to "Young Italy." We must, however, find room for the following gratifying intelligence, the effect of which, however, more than anything which we have related, shows the deplorable state of things in Piedmont:-

"We have had for many years in Piedmont the well-known Monsignor Carlo Gazola, a Roman ex-Prelate, who, after having entered into conflict with the Pontificate, came into retirement here. Recently, touched by the grace of God, he has repented of his deeds; he has betaken himself to Mondovi, to the house of the brethren of the Mission, where, after some months of retirement and prayer, he made the solemn retraction of his errors, and sent it to the Gazetta di Bologna, that it might be first printed in the city where the Holy Father was sojourning." Monsignor Gazola concludes his retraction, which bears date from Mondovi, 28th June, with the following words:-" I promise to submit myself to all those provisions which His Holiness shall make in reference to me." "It these sad scenes, but then it is no use. My only reis impossible to describe the abuse and blackguardisms which the libertines print against the convert, which abuse is the highest glory which he could have as a reward for his noble act."

The Sardo-Neapolitan difficulty has led to nothing more than an interchange of diplomatic notes, and, though the Government of Naples may have justly felt aggrieved at first by the conduct of Sardinia towards the Mazzinists, it Cagliara, there could have been no connivance on the part of the Piedmontese authorities, who

will be present at that interview.

The approaching meeting of the Russian and of Italy will not escape the view of the approaching imperial conference at Stuttgardt. It is wonderful to see how his Neapolitan Majesty has survived the indignant denunciations of the English press. Indeed, since the Indian mutiny and the Sepoy atrocities have become the leading topics of discussion, the outcry against him has quite ceased, and some of the loudest clamorers have notably changed their views on the right of insurrection and the justice of political assassination. May we not expect soon to see the King of Naples the most popular of continental sovereigns with the British press and people?—Tablet.

PRUSSIA.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A semi-official Berlin journal, the Preussiche Correspondenz, has been instructed to inform its readers that-"It is with anxiety and indignation that the King has heard of the relentless endeavour being made by certain Clergymen and theologians to deter people from attending the meetngs about to be held in Berlin by the Evangelical Alliance with his permission and approba-

tion. His Majesty had, therefore, commanded the Ober-Kirchenrath to make known to all general superintendents his determination not to resolved to leave no opening for doubt on this point. The King attaches the most lively interest to this assembly, in which he hails and welcomes a manifestation of Christian fraternal spiritas yet unexampled, and of the Providence that presides over the destinies of the Evangelical faith. While far from desiring to impose on any one an attendance at these meetings, the King will as little conceal from every one how much importance he attaches to them, and what auspicious results for the future of the Church he expects from them."

RUSSIA.

A few days ago it was stated in a London newspaper that the Russian government had addressed to its diplomatic agents abroad a circular, in which, after adverting to prevalent rumor, it repudiated all participation in the Indian insurrection. The Nord is at the pains to deny that any such circular is in existence, and declares the statement to be altogether unfounded.

The dispute about the union of the Principalities is understood to be settled by concessions on each side. The new elections insisted on by France will take place under guarantees for their fairness, and it appears many Moldavian officials have been dismissed for improper meddling in the former elections. On the other hand, should the result of the elections be unfavorable to the and understood everything they said, and the words prospect of union, the French Emperor is pledged. "Padri saheb Rohan hai? Morega." (Where is the prospect of union, the French Emperor is pledged, we are told, to urge the matter no further .-

The daily papers continue to give letters from officers and others in India to their friends at home, mostly full of interest, but not adding any the previous despatches. The following Ladies of East Bergholt Convent:-

"AGRA, JULY 16TH, 1857.—My Dearest Friend—Here we are imprisoned in the fort, and God only knows when we may be released; but were we allowed even to leave it to-morrow, we should not have a place to shelter us, for the whole of Agra has been burnt to the ground-all property totally destroyed; it is one scene of devastation, and a most appalling sight is it to see a beautiful large and populous station completely gone—a heap of ashes and ruins. We are all now ruined, for with the exception of our clothes, a few chairs, and a bed, nothing is left to us; carriage, house, furniture, all destroyed. Every Christian soul in Agra is in the fort, and thankful we are to God that we have such a place of refuge, for there are many-almost every stationwithout the means of protecting themselves. Here they say we are safe, but I have a feeling that we shall never leave it. Well, if such be the holy will of God, may He grant us a happy death. Every station is gone, with the exception of a few. Cawnpoor, a very large one, has been totally destroyed, every person murdered. It is a war of extermination; they are carrying their revenge and wicked designs into effect. Delhi remains in statu quo: no impression seems to be able to be made on it by our troops, though constantly before it for six weeks and incessant battles. A large force of about 10,000, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, came here on Sunday, the 15th; we went out to attack them with a force of 600 or 700, and though the difference was so inferior, protected as they were by a village and entrenchments, we were victorious until our ammunition failed; the enemy took the advantage, and Providence alone saved our retreat; every one gave himself over for lost, being entirely in the power of the enemy, and might have been cut down to a man. The public buildings are not even spared. Our beautiful Catholic Cathedral, which cost £10,000, together with the College, Convent Orphanage, the Bishop's house, with another beautiful church for the soldiers, with the Priest's house attached, are one heap of ruins; the scene of desolation is most afflicting. You may better imagine than I can describe the state of our Bishop's feelings to see the labor of years all gone, Priests and Nuns without a place to cover their heads; the Nuns, with 300 orphans, have been sent a week since for shelter in the fort. All this desolation took place in one short night! I could continue writing for ever about source is in God, who alone can assist us, for things are as bad as they can be, for He alone can send us help from England, and that to a very large extent, or every Christian soul will perish.—Ever yours sincerely, "M. H."

cerely, "M. H."
The Dublin Freeman's Journal publishes the following interesting letter sent to them by a lady residing in Dublin, from her daughter, the wife of a gentleman holding a civil appointment in the station of Saugor. It is dated Saugor Fort, June 30th :-

"My Dear Mamma-I wrote a few hurried lines a is evident enough that, in the late affair, of the day or two since, thinking it was the last day for the mail. I was then very busy, or would have sent you a more satisfactory account of our doings. The

went as usual, although the church is in the phet and on his comrades to rescue him. This was middle, of the Sepoy, lines, You can have no idea of a with ministrates the western. Powers and the King of the terror, I was in the would rise, murder, us jirob the is one that the Kings of Prussia and of Bayaria Naples is being arranged through the good offices pected all the men would rise, murder, us jirob the through me; so I seized a pistol, clapped it to the will be present at that interview. treasury, and liberate their own prisoners and all the others besides. About nine o'cleck, just as we were thinking of going to bed, we heard, frightful; screams coming from a house on a hill above us, and we were quite sure the work of murder had commenced. We took the children out of the beds, and, rushed into the garden and concealed them as well as we could under the trees; the noise subsided, and - began to think it was a false alarm, which it happily proved, as the whole row was caused by the appearance of a wolf which walked into some of the servants' houses and set the women screaming. We have had so many similar alarms, it would be useless to go over them all. Our brigadier is a useless old cripple, so positive that no person can venture to make a auggestion without the risk of being insulted We ought to have been here the last month in-stead of since last Saturday. We have a fine fort, and I believe tolerably well fortified. The native soldiers are all excluded, but are left to guard the cantonment. Pretty guards they are. Since yesterday they are in open mutiny. They have threatened the market people with death if they attempt to bring us supplies of any kind; but we still have the city to get what we want from; besides, we are provisioned for six or eight months. The fort is on a hill, something like Edinburgh Castle, but much more extensive, and commands the whole city. They have been threatened with a few round shot and shells, if they don't behave themselves. I do not feel the least afraid here, although some people are not so sanguine. Native soldiers, when left without European officers, are notorious cowards; and I think we have little to fear in the way of attack. They are general superintendents his determination not to very clever at murder and tortures. At Allahabad allow silence on his part to be misrepresented as they skinned the little white children alive, chopped consent (to this oppositional movement), but was off their hands, and then roasted them. The men were struck down, and the treatment the poor women received; and the manner in which they dered, are too dreadful to relate; and God knows where all this will end. An orderly has just brought a paper summoning all the gentlemen, civil and military, to a parade this evening at six :--- is going to become a soldier. It will be great fun to look at all the awkward creatures, who never handled a musket in their lives. Last night, pouches, belts, muskets, &c., were served out in anticipation of an attack.— Another false alarm. I heard this morning it was most laughable to see some of the gentlemen with the muskets on the wrong shoulders, and others with the ponches on the wrong side. Some ladies declare, should we be attacked, they will help to shower down the hand-grenades. Things continued quiet so long, we have saved nearly all our property. All the horses are picketed under the walls, and our sheep, goats, &c., in the same place. We are all very jolly. We have a general mess—plenty of music, the band plays every evening, and if we keep free from sickness we shall be happy enough for the next six months: the greatest drawback is the noise—a perfect "Babel of tongues;" on one side you will hear "Telugee," on another Hiudoostanee, and above English. We have children by the dozen, and of course they must play, and they cannot do that without noise.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by Father Raphael, a Catholic Missionary at Pat-na, to his friends in Bavaria:—

PATNA, July 13 .- An attack was made on our station on the 3rd of July, at half-past seven p.m.-While the Mahometans were breaking open the doors of the house, I took refuge in the stable. I heard priest? he must die), still ring in my cars. Fortunately I was not discovered, but to my extreme sorrow the good Dr. Lyeil, a Protestant physician, who came to my assistance, was killed. He was shot in the abdomen, had one sabre cut in the forehead, and three others on his month and chin.

The following letter is from a civilian in Luck-

"Michee Bhann Fort, Lucknow, July 6th. "Pressed by want of food and fuel, and reduced to the last extremity, a sortie was made on the 2nd instant, in the direction of the enemy's camp. Their advanced guard was taken by surprise and utterly routed, after two hours' desperate fighting. A considerable quantity of provisions fell into the hands of our troops. This successful operation was conducted in person by our gallant and noble chief, Sir Henry Lawrence, at the head of 200 Europeans, chiefly of her Majesty's 32d Foot. Returning from the scene of action, flushed with victory, and bearing the proceeds of their hard light for the relief of the poor sufferers in the fort, just as our troops reached. the town, the native artillery who accompanied the expedition suddenly wheeled round and opened a deadly fire from the guns on the unfortunate 32nd, and I regret to say that, before they were able to recover themselves and face their assailants, upwards of 60 men, rank and file, were killed, and several of our best officers severely wounded-among the officers our gailant general, who was severely cut in the leg by the splinter of a shell, and died this day of lockjaw, induced by the wound. The following officer's names I have been able to collect who were wounded in the sortie and subsequent attack by the miscreant traitors: -- Major Case (since dead), Major Bell, Captains Lawrence, Cook, Wainwright, and Moore; Lieutenants M'Cabe, Brankenbury, Browne, Hill and Charlton. We have been obliged to retire from the lines defending the town, and to abandon our strong positions in consequence of these and casualties, and to fall back upon this old fort, which we have very strongly entrenched, and shall be able to resist the enemy as long as we have provisions, which are expected fully to last (of course on a famine scale of distribution) for five weeks; but we must not again venture beyond the wall, except it be to make one final and desperate attempt to cut through the hordes of villians and thousands of welldisciplined native troops drawn up against us in regular order of battle. The most painful considera-tion is the number of ladies, and women, and helpless people who have fled for protection to the fort, and are now here. Upwards of 200 of these poor creatures are crammed into this narrow place, where it is impossible to describe their sufferings. would be, indeed, a happy release to many of them, and it is enough to melt the heart of the hardest soldier to witness their cruel privations, while it is wonderful, at the same time to see the nationce and fortitude with which they are enabled to endure the

unparalleled misery of their position." The following is an extract of a letter written by Maior Macdonald, commanding the 5th Bengal Irregular Cavalry, after the attack upon him and his brother officers, it which it will be remembered Sir

Norman Leslie was murdered:— "Two days after my native officer said he had found out the murderers, and that they were three men of my own regiment. I had them in mass in a crack, held a drumbend court-martial, convicted, and scatenced them to be hanged the next morning. I took on my own shoulders the responsibility of hanging them first, and asking leave to do so after-

assailed at the same moment. It is possible that until the 14th, when four were taken up for sending sion had on the natives. The regiment was drawn take about, Another, word, out of your mouth, and your brains shall be scattered on the ground. He trembled, and held his tongue. The elephant came up, he was put on his back, the rope adjusted, the elephant moved, and he was left dangling. I then had the others up, and off in the same way! And after some time, when I had dismissed the men of the regiment to their lines, and still found my head on my shoulders, I really could scarcely believe it."

THE BOMBAY ARMY. The following is an extract from a letter by Major Wray, of the Bombay Artillery who had just returned from the Crimea, where he commanded a troop of Horse Artillery in the Turkish contingent, and is now stationed at Ahmedabad :-"Seven men belonging to the Irregulars made an attempt to excite the troops to rise. They hoisted the green flag, but the men did not answer to the call upon all true followers of Mahomet to join. So the seven walked off into the country, and were followed by Captain Taylor and 20 men. They found the party concealed in a hole, who fired, and wounded the Captain severely; the ball passed through him, but he is doing well. Captain Taylor's men fired and killed two of them. The remaining five then came out and surrendered. On the 22nd of July the five were hung. The troops were out, and the Irregular Cavalry,—their own regiment—was drawn up in front. The wretched five cried out for mercy, and appealed to their comrades to help them. If they had they would have fallen like ninepins, as the whole brigade was out." [The Major has great confidence in the Bombay troops.]

OUR STRENGTH AND WORK IN INDIA .- It appears that there are of H.M.'s troops in India, or proceeding thither, eight regiments of cavalry, forty-five and a half of infantry, and three troops and ten companies of artillery. Reckoning the infantry regiments at 900, the cavalry at 600 men each, and the artillery at 200 men a troop and 150 men a company, we have a total of 47,850 men—a great force truly. To these are to be added nine company's regiments of European infantry, and seventeen troops of horse and torty-eight companies of foot artillery, in round numbers 20,000 men, with a few hundreds of unattached officers belonging to revolted regiments, and a handful of volunteers, forming a grand total of about 70,000 European soldiers. To this force must be added the native armies of Madras and Bombay, the Sikh auxilaries, some Ghoorkas, and other levies, and a few regiments of the Bengal army, which, like the 31st, even yet remain stanch. Such a state ment would probably be quite sufficient for a person without Indian experience, and unacquainted with military matters, and he would feel quite assured that even if India were in rebellion from Cape Comorin to Cashmere it would be easy to reconquer it. A moment's reflection, however, will suffice to show

out of the account all the troops in the two minor

presidencies, whether European or native, as well as those that garrison the Punjab. The Bombay army will have enough to do in preserving order within the limits of its own presidency, and in sending up reinforcements to Sindh and the Punjab, so as to keep a good front towards Affghanistan and Persia. The columns which have moved on Mhow and Indore may also recover and hold those places. To expect further aid from the Bombay army would be unwise .-The Madras army has also quite sufficient to occupy it within its ordinary limits, and in overawing Hyderabad and Nagpur and the bigoted Mahometan population in other parts of the Madras Presidency. The troops already in Bengal are not even sufficient to garrison the principal points on the main lines of communication and hold the great cities. Cawnpore has fullen, and, though General Havelock has recovered it, and has probably been sufficiently reinforced to attempt the relief of Lucknow, the difficulty of that undertaking cannot be disguised. The disfor some reinforcements to Delhi, cannot be less than 20,000 men. There is, besides, a host of rabble very troublesome on the lines of communication, and certain to cut off stragglers or weak detachments.— Grant that General Havelock's column, strengthened perhaps, to 2,500 men, can advance fifty-three, miles in the face of such opposition, and relieve the remains of the garrison at Lucknow, it is hardly to be thought that he could retain that great city of 300, 000 inhabitants in a country, the population of which is altogether hostile. He will therefore, either fall back on Allahahad and Benares till reinforcements can arrive from England, or attempt to make his way to Delhi, 266 miles, in the face of immensely superior numbers. This appears so difficult an operation, when the want of carriage, the rainy season, and other things are considered, that it is possible no additional troops may be able to reach Agra, Meerut, and Delhi, before the regiments now on their way from England arrive at Calcutta—that is, the middle of November. It will be admitted, then, that the position of our troops at the above places is most critical. At Agra every third man has already been killed or wounded, and there remain but 350 Eurofear, greatly overrated.

General Reed has 500 native soldiers, two regiments of European cavalry, and about five regiments of infantry, reckoning the wing of her Majesty's 61st and the six weak companies of the 2nd Fusilcers as one regiment. He has, besides about 800 artillery-By Colonel Chester's letter of the 17th of May, we find that of the European infantry, the 75th and 1st and 2nd Fusileers, mustered together only 1,800 men, even at Umballa, before the fighting com-menced. We know that up to the date of the last mail several hundred men have been killed or wounded, and allowing for deaths and non-effectives from disease, and for casualties in the three subsequent sorties, we can hardly estimate our entire force before Delhi as much above 10,000 men.

There are probably double this number of sipahis in Delhi, and in rear of our army there is a great force of the enemy gathering. Computing the Gwalior Continget at 10,000, and adding Holkar's Contingent, the Bhurtpore levies, and the mutincers from Neemuch, Hansi, and other places, the rebels will have at least 20,000 men to operate upon Agra and Meerut, and then to take up a position in rear of our besieging army at Delhi.

Extract from a recent Private Letter.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN D'OYLY .- " About the middle of the action [at Agra], which lasted one hour and three quarters, poor D'Oyly was wounded by a grape shot in the right side. His horse was shot under him very early, and he was stooping down putting his shoulder to the wheel to extricate one of his guns when he was wounded, poor fellow mortally. He was brought up, and after lingering in great pain twentyeight hours he died, on the evening of the 6th. He was much beloved by all, and truly sorry were we wards. That day was an awful one of suspense and to lose at such a time so good an officer and so nice also a great many children, whose parents had peanxiety. One of the prisoners was of very high and kind and gentlemanly a fellow. When wound-caste and influence, and this man I determined to ed, he sat down on one of the guns and went on givtreat with the greatest ignominy, by getting the lowest caste man to hang him. To tell you the truth, I never for a monent expected to leave the truth, I never for a monent expected to leave the Put a stone over my grave, and say that I died fight tablishment in Calcutta making money by the sale on the part of the Piedmontese authorities, who native troops here have been for some time rather hanging scene alive, but I was determined to do my ling my gins.' He had many friends; and after he of weapons which might be turned against their was brought in to Captain Machell a brother officer's countrymen."

house, he had two-or three ladies attending him, as also his subaltern [young Griffin] and other friends. The next day after we came in, I went to see him ? but the waschardly conscious, though her still is policies in his own kind gentlemanly way Letter from un Officer

good proof of the truth of the apparition of the A correspondent of the London Times writes as

follows upon the subject of the Indian mutinies: --"As regards the Mussulman he who does not know? that, the followers of this persuasion, have ever to a versus burned with hatred against us knows little of that portion of our Indian subjects: 'So bitter is this " enmity that it is matter of wonder it has not long; ago overcome the want of unanimity for which Orientals are noted, and linetend of bursting forth? in some grand explosion, has contented itself, hither-io with a few frantic but limited concutes, as in the case of the Moulavies in Bengal and the Moplas in Madras. sy gift might but you and tanked off ods

So far we deal with facts; beyond this is mere conjecture, which inquiries already set foot in India will establish or refute; and these conjectures range a

From the time of his first subjection to the British rule the Mahomedan, like a wounded tiger in his lair, or a baffled spider in his web, has lain smouldering away, so to say, with fiendish hate, and a fierce longing for revenge, strengthered by the deep enmity towards all of other creeds taught him, by his faith. Forming, however, but a portion of the population of India, and having ages ago rendered himself odious to the Hindoo, from whom no co-operation could be hoped for, he has remained comparatively tranquil, biding his time-watching how long the Christian and the Hindoo would reside quietly " together. After an interregnum in which the former does nothing but scrape togethor rupees and acquire territory,—the necessity for ameliorating what we possess getting irresistible,—the first move in the right direction is taken by the abolition of Suttee. The Mussulman we can fancy pricking up his ears at this, but for so horrible a rite there are few advocates among the Hindoos, and the measure passes quietly. It is followed after some years by the withdrawal of Government from all connexion with the villainous idolatries of Juggernauth and of Gyajee. This produces some discontent, for Hindoos as well as Buddhists dearly love the countenance of the sovereign power to their religious ceremonies. All this time education is beginning to make itself felt The wonders of truth become more and more irresistible, and then comes slowly impinging upon Brahminical consciousness the rapid spread of new ideas and opinions among the hitherto bigoted Bengalees. and their consequent secession from Hindooism. The Brahmin has become more ready to fraternize with the Moslem! But hitherto the Government has: kept itself rigidly aloof from teacher and disciple. Its apparent want of sympathy with converts has attracted animadversion in England, and it is at length forced to interfere by enacting two laws,—one to release the Hindoo widow from the cruel fat of perpetual celibacy, the other to protect the convert from Hindooism from the spoliation of his property. The Hindoo law, it must be remembered, prohibited the marriage of Hindoo widows, and disinherited the seceder from the Hindoo faith. These last acts caused, doubtless, a deep sensation, and formed assuredly a strong argument for the Moslem the matter in a somewhat different light. In consito bring forward in urging the Hindoo to repel the threatened downfall of his creed; and when the undering how the vast region from Benares to Delhi, including Oude, Bundleennd, Agra, and Rohilcund, fortunate cartridge affair occurred the match was now in rebellion, is to be recovered, we must strike

> thanksgiving to God. I do not think that the true character of the Mahomedan has ever been duly appreciated in India. Wherever this infernal sect has been suffered to congregate hatred and disaffection towards Christianity and the British rule have been kept alive, and simmering, as it were, like a cauldron over a fire. Moorshedabad (comparatively close to Calcutta) has always been a nest of lurking traitors. Patna and Dacca hotbeds of fanatic discontent, and in Delhi and Lucknow at no time has it been safe for an unarmed European to be found alone. It is fervently to be hoped that Government will now see to the dispersion of this dangerous crew. At the best they are but usurpers in Hindostan, and it behaves us to destroy every trace of royalty or nobility to which they la ever will make a nucleus for bloody murders and rebellion.

> applied to a mine which had been long silently load-

ing, and the Mussulman was enabled to put his dia-

bolical machinery into movement, secure of the co-

operation of the Hindoo. That his plots have not

succeeded in shaking the Government is cause of

The following is a description of the educated Bengalee or Protestant convert. He bears a close family resemblance to the Mahometan gentleman who boasted that he was a "sound Protestant;" and deposed in confirmatory of his pretensions—that he drank wine and eat pork—that he never fasted, or abstained from animal food on Fridays-and, lastly, that he did not believe in a God.

THE HINDOO PROTESTANT .- The educated portion of the Bengal race consists at present of men who are of no religion,-that is, of no revealed or traditional religion, but either Deists or Materialists. These gentlemen adopt partly the European dress, drive about in gay carriages or gigs, drink freely of champagne, and partake anothema maranatha, of beefsteak and oyster sauce! The recent rapid increase of this class must have long ago struck the bigoted uneducated Hindoo with apprehensions of the approaching downfall of Hindooism; and when, in addition, it is borne in mind that the Government of India, determined to deal evenhanded justice to peans to defend the place. At Meerut our strength all classes of its subjects, recently passed a law does not exceed 700. Our army before Delhi is, we rescinding the Hindoo law which deprives a convert from Hindooism of all succession to hereditary property, and thus released him from the talons of the Brahminical priesthood, it is not difficult to understand that every Brahmin in the country was ripe for an effort to check the inevitable impending fall of his religion.

> The Rlustrated News believes the errors hitherto committed in the government of India have not had their origin in cruelty or despotism, but in humanity and generosity, and sprang from a too implicit reli-ance upon the good faith and gratitude of Asiatic soldiers. Such errors, we may be sure, will not be repeated. The rebellion will, at least, have taught us that. Whatever be our future policy towards the people of India, as distinguished from the soldiery -and there can be no doubt that it will be humane, enlightened, and beneficent-we shall never again pamper an Indian army. We shall never again trust the permanence of our dominion to the support of Mahommedans or Hindoo, but shall rely upon the right arms of our countrymen to defend what we won, and work to proper issues the resources of our empire.

> COMMERCIAL PATRICTISM.—We find the following extraordinary letter and appendix in the Daily News: "Sir,-Incredible as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact that a mercantile house in Calcutta has actually sold a thousand Minie rifles to the natives, and that no attempt has been made by the local Government to check the sale, which is still proceeding. This intelligence comes from a highly respectable firm in Calcutta, and may be relied upon. The same writer also states that many ladies had arrived from 'up country,' sadly and cruelly mutilated—their lives had been saved by a miracle. And there were rished in the different massacres, and for whom the

March Co. E.

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE. FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

17 Mr. Jonathan Houghman; of West Union, Park County, Illinois, writes to the proprietors, Fleming Beds, of Pittsburg, that he had suffered greatly from a severe and protracted attack of Fever and Ague, and was completely restored to health by the use of the Liver Pills alone. "I'll these Pills unquestionably possess great tonic properties, and can be taken with decided advantage for many diseases requiring invigorating remedies; but the Liver Pills stand preemineut as a means of restoring a disorganized Liver to healthy action; hence the great celebrity they have attained. The numerous formidable diseases arising from a diseased Liver, which so long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of the United States, are now rendered easy of cure, thanks to the study and perseverance of the distinguished physician whose name this great medicine bears—a name which will descend to posterity as one deserv-ing of gratitude. This invaluable medicine should always be kept within reach; and on the appearance of the earliest symptoms of diseased Liver, it can be safely and usefully administered.

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THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th inst., at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order, WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec.

THE CHARITABLE RELIEF COMMITTEE of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will meet every THURS-DAY from 7 to 9 o'clock in the Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, Place D'Armes, for the purpose of affording relief to all worthy applicants for the same. August 6.

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

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d. R. I. TELLIER, S. J., Prest.

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED-By the Catholic School Trustees of the Town of Perth-A FRMALE TEACHER, well quali-Sed to give instruction in English and Arithmetic. She will also be required to give instruction on, and play the Organ. Salary £50 per annum. Apply to

JAMES STANLEY, Perth, C. W., 6th August, 1857. Secretery.

WANTED,

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

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

LUKE CORCORAN, Sec. Tre.

of School Commissioners.

St. Alphouse, 15th August, 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JULIA ANNE WHITE, a native of Ireland, who lately resided with the Rev. Mr. Brethour, a Protestant clergyman in Godmanchester, and suddenly disappeared about the middle of last July, and has not since been heard of. Her children are anxious to find out her place of residence, if she be still in the land of the living, and should this advertisement meet her eye, she is earnostly requested to communicate with them.

MF All Christian persons, having the management of public journals, are respectfully requested to copy this notice, as an act of charity. September 22nd, 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED

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

JAMES LENIHAM.

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August 13.

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

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

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

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

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an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

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ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
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play as in time of class.

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lief and comfort.

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