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## VOL. VII.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1857.

### No. 52.

REV. DR. CAHILL ON THE PERSECUTION OF CATHOLIC SOLDIERS IN INDIA-CONFISCATION OF THEIR PAY-CRUELTY TO THEIR CHILDREN.

Every communication which comes to hand from India confirms the accounts already received of the systematic religious rancor with which the Catholic soldiers are pursued by the civil and inilitary Soupers of the East. Every one knows the extent of the power of the Commandant of a station over the Regiments under his control, but no one unless the poor private soldier him-self can comprehend the numerous petty annoyances to which he can be subjected, from the permanent and harassing vengeance of the lowest Souper officer of his company : the sergeant, the corporal, can, by incessant insult, and by oppressive command, render the life of a private soldier a very hell. The Indian service is at this moment the best testimony against the disgraceful character of Protestantism : and it is a proof, if such were wanted, of the total disorganization of military discipline, and the palpable ignorance of professional duty among the British superior officers in every part of the world. The British officer heretofore has been proverbially at the tail of his class in every Seminary and College where he has been educated. The scion of an ancient family, a good figure, and a liberal fortune, have been the requisites in our crack regiments: while in the slow corps (as they are called) the hungry officers have been taken from the starved ranks of the sons of the poorer clergy, or from hangers-on of wealthy mercantile companies, or postulants at the gates of the aristocracy. In a vast majority of cases these young men chtered on the service "with a full breast, but with an empty pate," and so universal has been the public opinion on the literary or scientific deficiency of these military aspirants, that to be a scholar, or to have even mastered the ordinary curriculum of a college education, seemed to be a degree of attainment scarcely (unless in few instances) ever to be found in that class of men called an officer and a gentleman." The fast regiments being connected with the Bishops, and the slow battalions being drawn from the curates, or the grocer's counter, they all entered the army inoculated with the swaddling mania of modern Methodism, or with the persecuting phrenzy of Exeter Hall. Look at them in every military station, where England rules, and you find them amongst the lowest and most rancorous bigots of modern times, converting the army at home and abroad into Orange lodges or Bible conventicles : deranging the es-sential discipline of military law, skilled in the canticles and the polka, but ignorant of the common strategic principles of their profession. The character of a real genuine soldier is one of generosity, chivalry, liberality, toleration, courage, truth, honor : in fact, a true military man is the embodiment, the aggregate of every attribute that can exalt nature or adorn society; but to see an old maimed General, with one arm, preaching in a tub; to hear an old dilapidated Colonel, with a wooden leg, singing psalms on a table : to listen to a toothless.Governor of a Garrison or an Island praying to the Lord in an easy chair after dinner, while slandering the Catholics : these are facts and scenes which degrade the color of a regiment, and stain their swords more than cowardice or treachery. Hence the Crimea has told a tale of British military ignorance and incompetency, which now forms part of our national disgrace, and cannot be better expressed than in the scathing contempt of one of the Russian Generals after the battle of Inkerman, in speaking of the English soldiers, viz., "On this day we fought an army of lions, commanded by a staff of asses." I cannot give a clearer explanation of the degrading bigotry and Souperism in the army of India than to extract the substance of two articles of the Madras Examiner, which has just arrived in Dublin. Although the extracts are long, they will amply repay the Irish Catholic for the perusal; and they will convince him how dangerous it is, without a sufficient guarantee to live in India under a military discipline which forces his child to receive instructions from Protestant bigots, which ridicules his faith and bis priesthood, which confiscates his hard earned pay under a burning sun, and which adds to the hardships of war consuming insult to his country, his kindred and his religion. These extracts will also lay the groundwork of a full development of the late mutury in India, on which I shall treat in my next article : and will promulgate through the world the injustice, the intolerance, and the persecution which England (under the cover of parchment laws of liberality) practises towards Catholics in every part of her empire at home and her colonies abroad. The extracts are as follow from the Madras Examiner :---" Some months ago we received a letter from a Catholic M.P., asking us for information on receive aid from the state for the support of their certain points concerning the Catholics of British India and their relations with the Company's Government. Our correspondent assured us that | Pagoda lands be insisted on, and the truth will since carried out, and Catholic children, because | we may fear that there is something which looks | tiod.

home to make war upon the Board of Directors, the Board of Control, and her Majesty's Government, on behalf their brethren in India ; and he told us that we could render useful aid by supplying Liberal members of Parliament and other influential parties in the Three Kingdoms with the fullest information on every subject in which Indian Catholics are interested. In the first place then we have, on the part of Catholics of this Presidency, to thank the gentlemen who have so very liberally undertaken to help those who cannot help themselves; and secondly, we will endeavor to place before the public as clearly and as concisely as we can the case of the Catholics of the Madras Presidency. We will leave to our esteemed contemporaries, the Bengal Herald and the Bombay Catholic Examiner, the task, for which they are so much better fitted, of representing the state of Catholic affairs in the other Presidencies, and we will thereby be the better able to speak with confidence when we have only to deal with questions within our own knowledge.

it was the intention of influential Catholics at

"For convenience sake, and as the returns can be depended upon, being furnished by the heads of missions, we will take our statistics from the Madras Catholic Directory for 1857, from which we learn that the Presidency is divided into ten Vicariates Apostolic, presided over by nine bishops, the tenth being at present in Europe. In the ten Vicariates we find there are six hundred and thirty-five priests, viz., of the Latin rite 238, and 397 of the Syrian rite; the latter are to be found in the Vicariate-Apostolic of Verapoly. The Catholic population of the Madras Presidency amounts to six hundred and thurtyseven thousand six hundred and fifty-two souls, and is annually increasing-on the one hand by conversions, and on the other by births. Taking the returns furnished from some of the vicariates, and the average of past years from others which have not furnished returns for 1856, as the basis of our calculation, we do not go beyond the mark in saying that the conversions in 1856 must have amounted to upwards of two thousand nine hundred. The Catholics have many schools throughout the country, some of which might vie with European seminaries, but the greater number are village or station schools, in which the

become apparent. Mahomedanism has also a state provision made for it, but like Hindooism, it is indebted to John's predecessors for that provision, and is fortunate only in so far as that John curbed his grasping disposition, and allowed the statius quo ante to remain undisturbed.

"But we would not be giving our Parliamentary friends all the information they have a right to from us, if we did not tell them that the Hindoo youths of the Madras Presidency College are taught to discourse most learnedly on the introduction of the 'invocation of saints,' and of image worship by the monks of the dark ages,' and that they are crammed with anti-Catholic which still retain a place under the name of history in the chief Educational establishment of the Madras Presidency.

"We wish it to be distinctly understood that for the Catholic subjects of the Company no provision for religious instruction is made, and we wish it also to be borne in mind that the Catholic subjects are the only persons for whose religious wants the state does not either directly or indirectly make some provision ; even the grants in aid for educational purposes which the Court of Directors have long ago authorized to be extended to all classes, are withheld from Catholics, owing to the peculiar sanctity of the local Government. For one issue we have said enough, but we are determined to go through with the subject, and, in a series of articles which we shall take good care will be placed in the hands of members of both Houses of Parliament who profess liberality, and of the Catholic Bishops of England and Ireland, to expose the hollow pretences of the East India Company, its scandalous injustices and barefaced hypocrisy. We hope for little from the Court of Directors, we hope for less from the degenerate son of the illustrious Canning, but least of all do we look for liberality from the nobleman who now governs our unfortanate Presidency. Our strength lies in being able to organize a party in Parliament against the Court, and to that end shall our ex-ertions be directed."

The second extract will be found in the following article from the same journal, as follows : "War, war, war! 'The Government of the illustrious nobleman who so admirably deals out patronage, are determined upon a vigorous campaign on behalf of the church as by law established, against the poor little Catholic children whose fathers are now on the confines of Pegu defending the boundaries of our Indian empire, and who are at any moment prepared to shed their blood if necessary for their country's honor ! A noble cause truly for the grandson of General Harris to be engaged in, the coercing the consciences of soldiers' children, or defrauding the poor parents out of the subsistence allowed to soldiers' children by the Court of Directors. "Our Indian readers need not be told that the East India Company makes an allowance to the wives and children of European soldiers, which allowance is paid to the wives from the date of marriage, and to children from their birth until (unless previously provided for) they attain their sixteenth year. It is an allowance to enable the soldier to feed and clothe his family, and as such has been hitherto regarded. Up to this time, Catholic soldiers who refused to allow their children to imbibe Protestant principles in regimental schools, had to put up with many petty persecutions from crotchetty old officers in command of regiments, but the supplies were not cut off-Now-a-days we have an experienced tactician to undoubtedly some advantages over our own more deal with, and he, having learned that 'hunger | courtcous phraseology as applied to the subject will tame a lion,' has resolved to starve the rebellious parents into subjection in order to bring the children within the influence of his well trained hand of proselytisers. And this tactician is that with a vividness characteristic of the land the Lord Harris who was complimented on his of its birth, the peculiar kind of spiritual aggresdeparture from Trinidad with an address from sion which it is meant to denote. Under the the Catholics of the Island ! scheme of the Government of India made its appearance early in 1856. In the April of that the medium of the hungry appetite, is described year the Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly, the Vicar a certain class of temporal attractives which are excess of the Government demand. This is the Apostolic of Madras, protested in the strongest sedulously employed by our evangelists for the terms against the plan of the Government of purpose of introducing into the sister island the India, pointing out to that Government and the very singular form of Christianity to which they Government of Madras that it would be utterly are addicted. Soup, while it expresses the prinimpossible for Catholics to comply with the regu- cipal of these inducements, also represents the lations at the same time that they preserved their whole class under a vigorous and striking metaallegiance to their religion. His Lordship told phor. Were we to give an accurate enumeraany one who conformed to the regulations, and ter, potatoes, pigs, fine clothes, and all else which

they would not forsake excellent Cotholic schools for the purpose of attending a garrison school conducted on the most approved Church of England principles, have been deprived of the monthly

pittance hitherto granted by Government for support !!! In other words, poor soldiers have been fined in sums varying from ten to twenty shillings a month, because they would not act in direct opposition to the command of their bishops and clergy !

"To the eternal honor of Lord Harris be it told, this glorious campaign was not commenced at a station where her Majesty's Regiments are to be found, no, nor at the stations garrisoned by one of the Company's European Regiments, nor legends long since exposed and exploded, but even at head-quarters, nor at a station where there are effective troops ! No, the war should be commenced against worn out old men, women and children, deprived of their natural protectors. The veterans at Vizagapatam, and the women, whose husbands are on foreign service, are the first to be bribed into disobeying their superiors, or mulcted heavily for their fidelity to their religion, and this is the act of the conscientious, the liberal, the high minded Governor of Madras!!! His lordship had his attention drawn to the threat in October last, and we have therefore good grounds for supposing that the measures now carried out at Vizagapatam and elsewhere, meet with his approbation. The seventh of this month, the date on which the children's pay was confiscated, will be long remembered by the Catholics of Vizagapatam, and we trust that the Governorin-Council will be taught to remember it also .---Those parents who have despised the bribe, and who look with contempt upon the nasty bigots who dared to huckster with them for their children's faith, and we are happy to say that the Catholics of Vizagapatain almost without exception belong to this class, have little reason to be afraid of temporary loss; the Court of Directors will be forced to pay up arrears from the day the pay was first stopped, and will be compelled to rescind the order; war has been declared, and time will teach our rulers a lesson ----We advise the Catholics to place no hope in the Government which for the last twelve months, or nearly so, has kept the Catholic orphans out of the allowances decreed to them by the Government of India; redress must come from but justice, it must be admitted to possess this Europe, and until it comes they must be content feature in common with other Reports; it beo let the subsistence money accumulate.

like fatality in the choice of this particular form of temptation as an equivalent to the blessings for which it is offered in exchange.\*

The actual success which has attended the great proselytizing movement in Ireland, is one of those matters on which it has seemed almost impossible to arrive at even a portion of truth amid the jar of conflicting testimonies. It is not merely Catholics and Protestants who give us, as might seem natural, very different accounts of the effect of these attempts. Even Catholics themselves vary materially from one another in their evidence on the subject : some telling us that efforts of proselytizing zeal have succeeded in making considerable inroads upon the faith of Ireland-others maintaining, with equal confidence, that the success of the movement is most absurdly exaggerated. There may be reason also to think that these several judgments have been, in some measure, unconsciously colored by the natural bias of the witnesses, of whom one portion is disposed to measure facts by strong antecedent prejudice in favor of the inflexibility of Irish faith; another, to give ready credence to stories which fall in with previous impressions of Irish fickleness and venality. In the great uncertainty created by this war of testimonies, though with a strong personal inclination to believe (antecedently to irrefragable evidence) everything which is good of the Catholic poor of Ireland, we caught with avidity at a document bearing a statistical character, and emanating from the stronghold of " Souperism" itself. We were of course prepared to take cum grano, the testimony of the parties concerned in this movement, and e perially as knowing that " cookery" is an accident as inseparable from "Reports" as from the soup whose successes they chronicle. Of a statement framed for the very purpose of eliciting the applause of a public meeting, satisfying subscribers, and inviting subscriptions, it would be quixatic to suppose that its natural tendency is to the unfavorable side ... Who does not know how easy it is, and how necessary (and that, too, without anything like dishonest falsification of facts) to set matters in an advantageous light, and to withdraw into the background all which can check hope and cloud encouragement ? And, to do the present Report trays a manifest, and yet not an exaggerated desire, of subserving the interests of the Society to which it belongs ; a natural and perfectly legitimue vein of promise and hope ; an inclination to gild the bitter pill and sweeten the nauseous draught; to press topics of consolation, and mitigate the force of unwelcome disclosures. Yet, after every allowance of this kind, the most obtuse intellect cannot fail to perceive that the materials of congratulation are felt to be exceedingly scanty, and that a most praiseworthy reliance upon Providence everywhere takes the place of that solid substratum of hope which would guarantee the grounds, though it might possibly diminish the merit, of this exalted and sometimes rather extravagant confidence. There is something (as we shall hope to show by quotations) almost touching in the strain of pensive melancholy which ever and anon discloses itself amid the finkling of symbals and the beating of drums; it reminds us of the wailing of the wind instruments at a military funeral ; indeed the general tone of this very curious Report is that, far more of men accompanying a corpse with honor to the tomb, than of those who are heralding the glaries of a victory.

primary education of the children, whether in English or the vernaculars, is alone attempted. "All classes of the community are represented in the Catholic body; from the civilian to the ill-paid writer amongst the European portion, from the merchant to the coachman amongst the East Indians, and from the Brahmin to the Pariah amongst the natives, all classes, conditions and degrees are to be found in the ranks of the 637,652 Catholics of this Presidency. No where, however, is the Christian more forcibly reminded of the words of Christ- 'The poor you have always with you,' than in a Catholic Church in any part of India. The great bulk of the Christians, in this part of India at least, are cultivators. Next to them, in point of numbers, come camp-followers, Lascars and Sepoys-then servants and day laborers. It would appear as if all other classes united to keep the Catholics down, for although we do meet with a few in places of trust and emolument-men who have won for themselves the confidence of those placed under them as well as the respect of their superiors-the number bears no proportion to the numerical strength of the body nor to the amount of qualifications, as compared with others, possessed by its members. We have said that the great bulk of the Catholics are cultivators, and in saying this we have said all that is necessary to show that they are the most miserable wretches, in a temporal point of view, to be seen on earth.

"Like their Hindoo brethren, they dwell in wretched huts, by far too small to admit of the inmates stretching their limbs with comfort, and therefore rendering it necessary for the males to repose under the canopy of heaven; they labor hard throughout the year, they are early at work, and late to quit it, and yet they are badly clad and have little to eat, oftentimes reduced to starvation point, and rarely possessed of a rupee in condition of the ryots of southern India, the units who are in comfortable circumstances being lost in the tens of thousands who are in misery. A parental Government expects as tax, or, more correctly, as rent, the last farthing which the unfortunate cultivator can pay, and talks of a revision of the land assessment on the completion of a survey, which the most sanguine do not exexpect to see finished within the next two and twenty years !!

"Having thus given a hasty glance at the condition of John Company's Catholic subjects, let us now assure our Parliamentary friends that the Catholic subjects are the only class under the rule of the East India Company who do not

From the extracts just quoted, one sees that the conversions to the Catholic faith, in one Presidency alone, are upwards of two thousand persons in one year, where Lord Ellenborough has stated that there are not two dozen real converts to Protestantism since the English conquest of the country !! It is the same story wherever England has introduced her missionaries; they have never converted a country, a district, a hamlet. Their tyranny has always caused revolution : their bigotry and calumnies have ever awakened public hatred of their character : and the history of the last three centuries on this point in reference to Protestantism-namely, their missionaries have been uniformly expelled from all nations, where they, for a time, had been permitted to reside. D. W. C.

July 10, 1857.

SOUPERISM TESTED BY ITS OWN STATISTICS. (From the Dublin Review.)

The word "Souperism" is now pretty well naturalized into the Irish controversial vocabulary, and, however grating to English ears, has which has given occasion to it. The term "Souperism" has this advantage over its English synonyme "proselytism," that it expresses, and image of that grateful beverage which is so ex-"It will be recollected that the proselytizing | tensively employed by the zealots of reformation as a means of attacking the conscience through the authorities in plain terms that he could not tion of the other constituents of this class, we the circulation of handbills and the posting of recognize as a dutiful son of the Catholic Church should have to ring the changes upon bread, but- placards. The distribution of the Scriptures he implored the Governor General to cancel the penal clauses, and the Governor of Madras to suspend their operation pending the reference to to the value of capture, from the humble rank of suspend their operation pending the reference to to the value of capture, from the humble rank of is the bold adoption of the word "Souperism" to ex-the Supreme Government. Now, although the housemaid or errand-boy, to the more dignified press the detestable system which it exposes. This local Government did not reply to this portion of elevation of school teacher or scripture reader. Dr. Fennelly's letter of April, 1855, the ob- Such is "Souperism;" and when we remember of a desire to theaw itself heart and soul, into the noxious rules were suspended, and we heard no how proverbially and historically powerful the spirit of Gatholies. It forms an agreeable contrast receive aid from the state for the support of their nortous rules were supported, and we near a proverbany and instoricany powerial the spin of their for eighteen months, and then only "mess of pottage" has always proved as a temp-to that eclectic, fastidions, and patronizing tone of their for eighteen months, and then only "mess of pottage" has always proved as a temp-would conceal the fact. Let a return of the in the shape of a threat. That threat has been tation to part with man's highest "birthright," or rather victims, at the hands even of friendly cri-

The earliest note of discouragement meets us in the very first page.

"The ordinary, and what, in dependence upon God, may be called the reliable, income of the Society, has decreased in the past year in a measure which gives just grounds for the fear that it may become necessary seriously to diminish the efficacy of the Missionary operations"-p. 7.

The Report consists principally of returns made by the various agents of the Society, of the fruit of their labors in different districts .----We shall proceed to notice some of the conclusions, interesting to the Catholic public, which are warranted by these records of Protestant missionary experience, verifying them as we proceed by quotations.

The first impression favored by the Report is, that modern Protestantism has added an entirely new weapon of spiritual influence to those which it found ready made to its hand; we allude to

"We were delighted to observe a very able and suirited article in the Union on the Report here under review, and her to acknowledge our obligations to it. Not the least promising token in that article

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themselves appears to have yielded as a principal method of erangelizing the world rothis new theory of the power of posters and the frait of By-leaves. The extent to which this peculiar form of controversial warfare is actually prac-tised in tellind will as we anticipate, be a sur-prise to the minimizated reader. But what is yet more remarkable than the immensity of the sup-ply of this new kind of evangelical literature is, the extraordinary importance evidently attached to it by its new kind of evangelical literature is, the extraordinary importance, evidently attached to it by its promoters. Indeed, the statistics of this Missionary Society turn far more on the distribution of handbills than upon the diffusion of bibles, while actual conversions enter but most rarely into the items of the account.

The return, for instance, from King's and Queen's County states, that "The circulation of handbills and placards has been carried on very extensively throughout the whole district. Hundreds of respectable Roman Catholics receive handbills by post, and they are very rarely returned." (Query, are they worth the return postage ?) " Numbers are scattered on the roads, and are seldom torn or defaced; and at the public fairs, thousands are willingly taken, and there is much reason to believe are attentively read. The number of handbills distributed during the year amounted to 28,175, and of placards 1,100. Besides this, there were circulated 500, controversial tracts." The writer innocently observes, "Who can estimate the blessed effects which may result from so much seed being scattered over this part of the whitening fields of Ireland ?" --p. 33.

KILKENNY .- " Although our number of converts is few, there is a wide-spread spirit of inquiry amongst the people which will one day, I trust, result in an important change. A vast number of placards (sic) have been posted during the year, and of handbills (sic) distributed; though many of the former have been torn and defaced, yet crowds might be seen reading them; and numbers, particularly on market and fair days, have taken the handbills, read them, and" prepare yourself, gentle reader, for a most impressive announcement) "read them, andput them in their pockets."-p. 36. Truly, waste paper has its domestic uses.

The Cork agent thus "sums up the work of the year": "There have been 35 controversial sermons; S3 other sermons and lectures delivered; 364 controversial meetings held, at which 25,730 persons attended ; 12,336 families visited, or 30,697 persons; of these 2831 famihes and 7906 persons were new. At the schools there was a gross attendance of 453 children, and 107 on a daily average. There were 41 bibles, 39 testaments, and 103 portions, besides 3050 placards, and 178,150 handbills."-p. 39.

BANDON .- " The handbills continue to be as useful as at any former time. Even they who say it is wrong to be circulating such papers cannot resist reading them. One of our agents stood within sight of a chapel on a Romish holy day lately, and saw several persons going towards the chapel, and kneeling outside the walls, and in that posture reading some handbills he had dropped. The subject of the handlills was the danger of worshipping the wafer" -p. 43.

It must be confessed that the recorded effects of this extensive spiritual " touting," are exceedingly inadequate to the value attached to it. It is said that walls have ears; but, under the inmance of these Protestant agencies, they may be said to have had tongues also. Kilkenny and Bandon must have been absolutely plastered with doctrine; one sees in imagination the killing capitals and the startling notes of admiration; yet be the priest's schoolmistress) was found intercepting ket. Strange enough it is that this house, time out both alike appear to have been wasted upon a the children, and endeavoring to take them away. "No later than yesterday," it is added, "your missubborn generation. The testimonies we have sionary witnessed an effort of a similar description. cited will, as we think, not merely throw light | Two men were stationed outside the door of the upon this very novel method of preaching the Gospel, but will also justify what we have said ed, until a priest, who acted to all appearance as upon the sanguine temperament of the missionaries themselves. Here are men who build their hopes of Protestantizing Ireland upon such slender foundations as the distribution of handbills which they have no other evidence for supposing are even read, than that they do not come back by the post, are consigned to the pocket, or meet the eye of a humble Catholic because they strew the ground upon which he is kneeling ! Some of these papers are confessedly "torn or defaced ;" a few of them are read, but actual conversions resulting from them have no existence except in the fond imaginations of the distributors. We come next to the general tone of this Report which is on the whole beyond all question. plaintive and desponding. The testimony of the various witnesses to the "extraordinary difficulties" which beset their work is strikingly consentient. They profess, and evidently take, the most exalted view of the extent of Catholic zeal, the power of Catholic union, and the consummate skill of Catholic spiritual tactics. We hope and believe that they are justified in attributing these qualities to the religion which confronts them. But there is one difficulty upon which they do not dilate, but which we suspect is their most formidable antagonist—the tenacity of Irish faith. When it is remembered how certainly the manufacturers of Reports will see all their prospects en couleur de rose, how tardily they will acknowledge failures, how unwillingly admit obstacles, how fondly exaggerate advantages, we think it will be admitted that their language in the present Report betokens a very deen sense of the arduousness, not to say actual impracticability, of the work they have undertaken.

this disappointment with gratitude to our co-

we do not meet with our disappointments and our immense difficulties, sometimes the greatest from quarters mense autocuttics, sometimes the greatest from quarters there we should least expect them. The deadness of the people to all enquiry after truth is depressing—the powerful Romish influence, where there are about twenty-five Romanists to every Protestant, and many other things are great difficulties, but thanks," &c.p. 48.

The Tuam agent again insists upon the important fact that the effect of the Society's operations is not to be measured by conversions. After repeating, as usual, the number of placards' and handbills, put into circulation, he "thanks God" (why, we do not quite see), that the Society is not to measure its success by the absolute renunciation of Popery on the part of a few, but by the leavening of the population. &c. He then sums up his report as follows : 1 "In bringing the Gospel torch amidst the dark-

ness of Romanism, we have fearful odds to contend against. The whole Protestant population does not exceed at most 500, while Rome has 23,900. She has ten priests, besides Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers, almost without number, who have schools in every quarter. Well may we exclaim, "What are we among so many !" Nevertheless, let us take courage."-p. 50.

The Lough Corrib agent writes in the same strain " Upon the whole, my impression of the past, and my hopes of the future are not calculated to produce discouragement. The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."-p. 55.

The Castlekerke agent writes-

"I can conscientiously say that, though none have openly joined us during the year, still I believe there are numbers who have imbibed much of the truth, and who are far more favorably impressed respecting us than they were twelve months ago."-p. 56.

From Ballyconrea we hear of "discouragements and sad disappointments."-p. 60. From Moyrus of "many disappointments."--p. 61. From Ballinakill, of "trials and anxieties." From Killery, of "diffi-culties."--p. 64. From West Sligo, of "manifold short comings."--p. 73. In fine, the Louth Missionary candidly acknowledges that the efforts of the Society up to that time "had not produced those conspicuous and striking results which some are prone to hope for as the only evidence of Missionary success;" however, that he is still satisfied that "a large amount of good had been done in this arduous and disheartening field of labor, and that God will, in His own time, give them the fruit of an abundant and prosperous harvest."-p. S5.

We think it will be generally admitted that these juotations attest rather the humility of the writers than the success of the work. It is indeed evident that, with every desire to make the best of a bad case, the Report of the Society for promoting missions among the Irish, has to chronicle annually a most miserable failure. It is indeed a sad reflection, that such really excellent persons, as we know to be some of those whose names appear on the subscription list, should be deluded into spending their mo-ney upon so palpable a sham." It appears by the balance sheet of the Society, that no less a sum than £40,000 is annually subscribed towards this speculation, unprofitable as it is unholy. All we can say is, that if in this Report, the contributors are able to ecognize the fruit of their outlay, we rather, in the words of the ancient orator, "congratulate them upon their simplicity than emulate their wisdom."

In one point of view, the testimony of this Report ought to be peculiarly satisfactory to Catholics .--It bears the most unequivocal witness to the zeal and vigilance of the priesthood. We hear with real sa-tisfaction that at Dublin "the most determined efforts are made to lessen the numbers attending [proselytizing] schools." As an instance, we are told that a respectable looking female (who turned out to

LRISH INTELITIGENCE before the common pursuers in the direction of San. The direction of precarious state at present in consequence of sovere indisposition. On last Saturday, 11th ult., he received the last sacraments of the Church.

The Rev. John Mawe was, on the occasion of the late synod in Killarney, appointed parish priest of Trace, having filled the office of administrator for some years in a very exemplary manner. A list of subscriptions was entered into at the sy-

nod towards the erection of a monument to the Right Rev. Dr. Egan.

DEATH OF THE REV. JONH KEATING, P.P., LOUGH-GALL .- With feeling of the sincerest regret we have received tidings of the death of this most estimable and amiable clergyman. Little more than six short weeks have elapsed since we saw him, in the appar-ent flush of health, assisting at the laying of the foundation stone of the new Catholic church which the respected pastor of Stewartstown, the Rev, Peter Daly, is building at Coalisland. Father Keating was upwards of twenty-two years on the mission .-He was a native of Dundalk, and received this education in the Irish College of Paris. He has left it for his lamenting friends to boast for him amid their tears, that four churches which he built during his mission are the grandest and holiest-monuments-that could perpetuate his memory.-Ulsterman.

The Derry Sentinel announces that the Rev. Moore O'Connor, Protestant Rector of Culdaff, has resigned his living to the patron (the Marquis of Donegal), and has been received into the Catholic Church.

TESTIMONIAL TO TRISTRAN, KENNEDY, ESO.-Mr. Owen Devlin, the treasurer, has £120 in hands to wards the nurchase of the testimonial to be presented to the late faithful and upright representative of this county. We have no hesitation whatever in stating that treble the amount in hands would have been collected if the committee had been.enlarged so as to have embraced men who may not concur generally in Mr. Kennedy's politics, but who, notwithstanding, can appreciate his untiring services in the cause of indus-trial education, and who, moreover, have a sincere personal respect for him.-Newry Examiner.

ORANGE RIOTS.-Sunday morning, the 12th of July was celebrated with the display of Orange badges, with fifes and drums, and the discharge of fire-arms. Setting the law, to which they profess so much loyalty, at defiance, they marched through the public roads and streets in this manner, and in some places pa-raded to "divine service," while the hearts of the blasphemous wretches were full of hatred towards their neighbors, and big with the hope and intent of spilling the blood of Catholics before sunset. "Divine Service" at an end service of another kind commenced in good earnest, whiskey was plentifully drunk to every toast in their blood-stained list, party tunes were rattled up on the loudest key, shouts and yells of defiance and insult accompanied the music, stones were thrown, and shots were fired into any crowds that dared to show themselves near their path. It is positively absurd to expect that under such circumstances the Catholics will hide their heads in their own houses, and abandon during a whole day, the streets of the town to a body of drunken Orangemen. They will not do so ; the authorities will not take timely measures to prevent the Orange demonstration, and the consequence of course, is a riot with bloodshed, and perhaps death. The Belfast papers contain long accounts of the rioting on the nights of last Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wed-nesday. We expressed a hope in our last publication says the Northern Whig, "that with proceedings on Monday night, the Twelth of July rioting would come to a termination. Unfortunately, as would appear from the disturbances which followed, we had on Monday night only received a foretaste of the violence of party spirit in Belfast." On the evening of Tuesday, the Orangemen, after a preliminary performance of party music, commenced an attack on a body of Catholics, in the neighborhood of Durham street, which was put an end to by the police charging both parties and making prisoners of some of each. "The Orange mob shortly afterwards, made a second attack in this quarter, and one of the objects of it was of the most disgraceful character. There resides in the very outskirts of the Pound Loaningindeed, at a considerable distance from any other dwelling-an old widow woman, named Donoghue,

prisoners were captured. The mob, which had now become so conglomerated that no party could be distinguished, made an attempt at rescue, which Was promptly repailed by the police, and the captives were taken in triumph to the police-barrack, where they were safely hadcuffed all night. This crowd then dispersed, but it would appear that they re-as-sembled in Cullintree-road, where they began to attack some of the houses with large stones. The local police force, which had been mustered very strong interfered to put a stop to the reckless' destruction. of property, and immediately they directed their attack, from the houses, on the constables. Three of the men-Constable John Bingham, Thomas Gormley, and Thomas Cairns-were so seriously cut and bruised by the heavy stones thrown at them that they had to be carried from the place, and taken to the General Hospital. The Mayor (S. G. Getty, Esq.) William S. Tracy, Esq., R.M., and Dr. G. M'Gee, J. P., were on the spot ; and by their directions, a troop of hussars and two companies of the 58th Regiment were sent for to the military barracks, and were afterwards despatched. In the meantime the mob dispersed on the Riot Act being read but they reassembled in the fields convenient, and proceeded to the neat and recently-built Presbyterian church in Albert-street, and there commenced the work of demolition, which was confined, for the most part, to the fine large window. The Riot Act was read, we understand, several times during the night, but nothing further of a serious nature took place. Shots were fired in out-of-the-way places, but no assemblage or breach of the peace was attempted to be repeated after the arrival of the military, who were drawn up in front of the police barrack, and the hussars at intervals scouring round the district. All afterwards remained quiet."

THE CROSSGAR RIOT AND MURDER .- The government have offered a reward of £50 to any person who shall, within the next six months, give such in-formation as shall lead to the arrest of any of the persons who murdered William Martin on the 1st inst. A head constable and fourteen or fifteen police from the reserve arc on their way from Dublin, to remain in Crossgar until further orders.-Downshire Protestant.

The Magistrates have been assembled at Killyleagh Petty Sessions engaged in investigating the circumstances which led to death of William Martin. The bench decided in returning fourteen parties for trial at the approaching assizes at Downpatrick .--Five of the parties are Roman Catholics and nine are Protestants.

THE ELECTION PETITIONS.-The late election for Mayo has been declared by the committee a void election. Mr. Moore is therefore unscated for Mayo, and disqualified from sitting for that constituency in the present parliament. Thus he is prevented from again contesting Mayo, where he would certainly be triumphantly re-elected. Mr. Moore has addressed the electors of Galway, whence "Honest" Anthony has just been elected for acts of gross bribery at the late election. The plan adopted was worthy of the genius of-let us say Dr. Brown, professor in the Queen's College, Galway, who, for the future, may safely profess to a considerable smattering of legerdemain among his other attainments. The voters for honest" Anthony got a card, on which card the Professor put a magic scal, the card so scaled was then put by the voter through a whole in the wall into another room and one or two pound notes in return were put out, the parties at each side of the wall seeing no more of one another than the tips of the fingers. To suspect a Sadleirite of any complicity in such an intricate proceeding would, of course be monstrous. All through the business Mr. O'Fla-herty remained " pure and simple," but the commit-tee of the House of Commons have held him guilty by his agents and the amiable "Pure and Simple lost his seat.

In Galway, the Whigs are already actively at work, Mr. Pat. Blake, the Barrister, considers he has got a country to sell, and is accordingly the man for Galway (a place lately very much bought and sold). He makes believe he is canvassing for the last few days. But our real antagonist-and the person to whom in fact, Mr. Pat. Blake looks for his paulo-post future Assistant-Barristership-is a person no less ignominiously important than Sir Thomas Redington. We had thought we had at last done for ever with this ostracized lot of Titles Bill Cawtholics.-Mr. Montesqieu Bellew, under circumstances the most favourable his heart could desire, has been finally squelched in Louth-even in degenerate decrepid Louth. Mr. Hughes has been expectorated by Longford-even by the incomprehensible unreliable Li beral Club of Longford. But Sir Thomas Redington's rout at the General Elections of 1852 and 1857 was the most annihilating of all. The memorable contest of New Ross has not been to this day forgotten in Galway or elsewhere throughout Ireland-nor the scathing invective with which Charles Gavan Duffy overwhelmed the Knight of the Carpet Bag-nor his second defeat on the same hustings last year-nor the curt epistic in which the Archbishop of Tuam closed his canvass of the County Galway three months ago. With the prestige of such successes, and with antecedents of an infamy singular and peculiar in its character among Irish public men, the old Under Secretary ventures before the City of the Tribes-of whom, it is not to be feared, that the Lord according to their old Litany, has delivered them from the "plundering O'Flaherty" in order to fall into the hands of the renegade Redington .- Nation . THE LATE ELECTION FOR SLIGO .- An action has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench by Mr. Charles Sedley, a solicitor, to recover damages from Mr. John M'Gowan, Mayor of Sligo, for having deprived him of his vote at the last election. A similar action has also been by another voter named Ferguson, and during the former of these trials the extraordinary means adopted to secure the return of Mr. John P. Somers, the sitting member, were brought out. In the first instance, the candidates were the Right Hon. John Wynne and a Mr. Ball, but the latter withdrew immediately before the election, and a private meeting was then held at the Mayor's house, when it was resolved that Mr. Somers should be started, and that his return should be effected at all hazards. The Mayor wanted to appoint a Mr. Treston as assessor, but to this the friends of Mr. Wynne would not consent, offering, however, to accept in his room any other member of the Irish bar. The Mayor would have no one but Mr. Treston, and, being disappointed in this object, he resolved to have no assessor, appointing merely the required number of poll clerks. It appeared in evidence that, in opposition to the act of parliament, Mr. Wynne's voters were arbitrarily disfranchised ; and in the face of all remonstrances on the part of all remonstrances on the part of his agents, electors who had voted for Mr. Wynne were recorded in favour of Mr. Somers ! Other marvellous proceedings took place, and Mr. Somers was accordingly returned by a small majority ! In the case of Mr. Sedley, a verdict has been given against the Mayor for £100 damages and costs. In that of Mr. Ferguson, a verdict for £6 and costs was taken by consent, subject to any exceptions which may be argued hereafter. The singularity in this instance is, that the Mayor and his poll clerks, if we may believe the evidence, set aside acts of parliament by wholesale, virtually disfranchised the borough, and returned Mr. John P. Somers in defiance of law, authority, hostile votes, and every other obstacle in the way of his success John Bates was a brave man, but he never accomplished anything so gallant as this feat seems to have been .- Derry Standard. At Parsonstown, on Monday, an order was received for the embodiment of the King's County

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Complus Maxwell, Esq., proprietor of the Kilkenny Journal diadon Sunday week, deeply and deservedly, regretted. Mr. Maxwell had scarcely, reached the prime, of life. He was a gentleman of, high principrime of life. He was a gentleman of high princi-ple and sterling patriotism. May herest in peace. The railway from Rallybrophy to Farsonstown is. inta forward state, and will be open to the public in September. It is now complete as farses Roscrea. The proceedings in the great Colclough Will Case, so long a subject of litigation, have been brought to a close in a way satisfactory to both parties. The fol-lowing is an outline of the terms. Mrs. Boyse gets the money lodged in court; amounting to upwards of the money lodged in court, amounting to upwards of £20,000, and her jointure. Mrs. Rossborough Colclough gets Tintern Abbey and the estates, valued at £8,000 a year.

At the Derry Assizes, on Monday, the Rev. Robert Gamble, a Presbyterian Clergyman, was tried for leading a riotous assembly at the late election for the county of Londonderry. It was charged that on the 5th of March last, the polling day at Magherafelt, there was a riot in that town, rendering it necessary to obtain a large party of the 8th Hussars to aid the constabulary. In the course of the evening the prisoner, the Rev. Mr. Gamble. appeared in a prominent position, as if he commanded the party of rioters, and from where he was standing stones were thrown. A constable of police named Magce seized one of the mob that he remarked with a stone. This man was afterwards rescued by the mob, sanctioned by the Rev. Mr. Gamble. The magistrate then thought it necessary to arrest Mr. Gamble, but subsequently released him. This case was postponed from the last assizes on account of the great excitement caused by the then and subsequent elections. The jury acquitted the traverser, who was loudly cheered as he left the court.

THE POTATOES .- We have been able to ascertain that the partial appearance of the potato blight, which is generally reported to be spreading, has as yet been confined to the immediate neighborhood of the coast, and does not appear anywhere along the Kenmare river. Nothing like the crop of 1857 has has been seen since 1846, and even in the places where the blight has appeared unmistakeably, there are the finest and most luxuriant and healthy potato fields to be met with close to the withering gardens; and if our present real summer weather hold for two or three weeks more, we will have a full and complete potato crop, after ten years of patient expectation of a return of our old times of plenty for the poor.-Tralee Chronicle.

EVICTIONS IN THE COUNTY OF GALWAY-THE DART-FIELD PROPERTY.-LOUGHREA, JULY 13, 1857.-On this day at ten o'clock, John M O'Hara, Esq., sub-sherifi, of this county, will a strong force of fifty police, un-der the command of William Coffey, Esq., CIP, along with Messrs Walker and Cloone, SIP's escorting a 'crowbar brigade' of ten men, under the control of a bailiff, proceeded to the lands of Dartfield. about three miles from hence, to put into execution nine ejectment decrees, obtained at the last quarter sessions of this town, against an equal number of tenants on the property of Mrs. Maria Lousia Blake, of whom the most exaggerated and false statements have been made respecting her tenantry, and the retaliation which 'ought to be' inflicted on her for the treatment given them, since the unfortunate collision which took place there in November, 1855 .-The melancholy work to be done on this day, being begun about 12 o'clock, the entire houses were razed to the ground, after the furniture and families were put out, in all amounting to forty nine persons, in-cluding lodgers. The crops belonging to them, and which were imprudently sown after those persons got the usual six months' notice to quit, are forfeited for the law expenses attendant on the proceedings. The entire work of demolition being completed about four o'clock p m, the sub-sheriff and police returned to town in the same order they left. A habere against three more tenants was not executed on this day, they having agreed to the terms proposed by Mrs. Blake for retaining possession.-Saunders.

On Sunday week six young men went on a boating excursion up the lake, when a short way above Menlo Castle the boat was upset, and melancholy to relate three of the young men were drowned .- Gulway Paper.

The adjourned inquiry into the charge against Spollen, for the alleged murder of Mr. Little, took place on Monday at the Capel Street Police Office .--Some new evidence was adduced, the most important being that given by Joseph Spollen, the second son of the accused, a boy under fourteen years of age, and which was considered to have strengthened the case for the prosecution so far as being corroborative of the main parts of the testimony given by Lucy Spollen, the daughter of the prisoner. James Spollen, the eldest son, was also examined, but his evidence was not considered to be very material. At six o'clock the case was brought to a conclusion, when it was arranged that the prisoner was to be remanded, when the new informations will be read over and the formal application made to commit Spollen on the charge of wilful murder. Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., conducted the case for the crown. On Wednesday afternoon James Spollen was brought up at Capel Street Police Office, and, the new informations having been read over, he was formally committed to take his trial for the wilful murder of Mr. George Samuel Little. The prisoner, on being asked the usual question, whether he had anything to say, said he would reserve his defence for another tribunal. On the first of January, 1850, there were 10,867 prisoners in the jails of Ireland—in June of that year, 13, 267; and since then the number has gradually diminished until, in January, 1856, the number was only 3,561-in June, 3,686; and on the 1st of January, 1857, this small number had further declined to 3,410. The inspectors of prisons, however, point out that, although felony and vagrancy, the result of pauperism, have wonderfully declined, drunkenness and misdemeanors among females have increased.

The Secretary at Athlone writes (the italics are ours,)

" On the whole, on reviewing the past year we have great reason to bless God, &c., and to pray that the operation (of the Society) may be continued in zeal and patience until He sends out His word, and blows with the wind, to melt the ice that binds up the heart of this people."-p. 14.

The Celbridge Secretary writes:

"It is not for us to say what result may arise from so large a circulation of the Word of God," &c.,p. 15. "It must be recollected," writes the Secretary of

the Ulster Committee, "that the experiment of ag-gressive controversy is quite new in Ulster, and that in such a community it has peculiar difficulties to encounter."-Ib.

The report from Cork, after describing the very | my life !"

Townsend Street Sunday School, where they remaintheir superintendent, came past, and then all three marched off together. Throughout the day they had been engaged in visiting the houses of such persons as usually attend that school, endeavoring to dissuade them from going to it."

The following picture is really most refreshing, and 

the antagonistic forces that we have to encounter .---There are not here, as in many other districts, open violence and priestly denunciations. The streets are Durham-street), and the Catholics occupying pre-quiet, the alleys silent, the priests most bland. But mises near the Crescent, From the sound of the disviolence and priestly depunciations. The streets are deep, and dark, and deadly are the workings of the system; more dangerous, because more secret. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul collects annually an average sum of £200, wisely distributed among the wavering members of the Church; the tread of the Sister of Charity steals through every lane, and her lips pour poison (!) into the ears of every convert in every hospital. A Roman Catholic Young Men's Association supplies lectures, books, and teachers, for a nominal fee, and keeps in compact organization, and strictest union, all the upper and middling ranks of the Roman Catholic population. The confessional is worked incessantly, which accounts for a sudden change often found by the readers in the feelings of families towards the Word of God, otherwise inexplicable. The press in the interest of Rome, conducted with surpassing ability, seizes upon every advantage, either to exalt its Church, or depreciate and damage the Established, and all its societies .---The pricets, though not turbulent, are neither unwary nor inactive; and the monks ply most indus-triously the work of education (secular); and it is reported with great success, by the Commissioners of Endowed Schools lately in Cork. There are National and Jesuit Schools in every quarter of the town; and a strong political combination of Romanists against everything bearing the name, or in the slightest degree favoring Protestantism. This reminds us of the inadequate machinery at our command, and the pressing wants of the Mission."-pp. 39, 40. The Report contains other evidence of the same

satisfactory character.

Of course we do not mean for a moment to imply that the whole of this Report is couched in the same desponding language. We have quoted these passages to prove what we think must be the impression of every reader that its general tone is far from encouraging, and this, notwithstanding all the temptations which present themselves in the construction of any such document, to the most favorable exhibition and the most sanguine interpretation of facts. (To be continued.)

Jack R----- died in the town of Springfield, N. Y., a year or two ago. A short time before his decease an anxious sister inquired of him whether she should not send for the minister .-He replied in the negative. She then told him that they were fearful he had not long to live, and suggested that he might not feel entirely pre-pared for that event. "Why should I be afraid to die ?" he asked ; "I never voted a Whig ticket in

The Orange mob surrounded it on Tuesday night, smashing almost every pane of glass in the windows, and destroying the furniture in the poor woman's dwelling This done, they proceeded to Albert Cres-cent, which forms a part of Cullingtree Road, and attacked dwellings which they understood to be oc-cupied by Catholics. Nearly all the windows in Albert Crescent and Brook-street bear evidence of the violence of the mob, and, a few doors above Mr. Boyle's, there is a large hole made by a gun-shot .-After the mob withdrew, from half-past ten to eleven o'clock an incessant discharge of musketry was kept up between some parties in houses situated in the fields opposite Albert Crescent (immediately behind charges, it was evident that many of the firearms used were charged with blank cartridge; but, in a great many cases, the unmistakeable ' crack' which accompanies ball firing was distinguishable. While this was going on in Albert Crescent, another riot was taking place between the factionists in that portion of Cullingtree road which joins the Falls Road ; and it was only by the interference of the police, and after a great deal of glass had been destroyed, that the rioters were dispersed. Later in the evening a still more formidable riot took place, and three policemen who ventured to capture two or three of the rioters, were beaten nearly to death. . On Wednesday evening another riot was only prevented by repeated charges of a large body of military. Such are the "celebrations" which the government either winks at or is unable to prevent in the north of Ireland.

who maintained herself by rearing pigs for the mar-

of mind, has been the object of attack during the

July riots, and it was not spared on this occa

The Ulsterman of Tuesday says :- " As we write we learn that a serious riot has been provoked by the Orangemen this night in the neighborhood of Sandy row. Firearms were used, several persons shot, and some of the police themselves dangerously wounded. The military had to be called out before the riot was suppressed. This frightful riot was begun by the Orangemen-attacking and wrecking the house of a poor widow, named Donaghue, with brutal ferocity. It is feared that one of the police has been killed.-All this is very shocking, and the higher class encouragers of such brutality have a fearful responsibility on their heads. We have been informed (and it is noticeable as a proof of the favor Orange ruffianism gets here) that some of the corporation police were seen marching, linked arm-in-arm with Orangemen, with Orange emblems in their breasts, 'to a certain church on Sunday afternoon. We understand that whole streets of houses have been wrecked by these Orange ruffians."

The Belfast News-Letter gives the subjoined account of this disgraceful affair :---" Last night some disturbances took place in the noted localities of Durham-street and the Pound, which at one time assumed a very threatening and serious aspect. At about nine o'clock two large crowds of opposing parties met in Grosvenor-street, off Durham-street, and commenced to pelt stones and indulge in other such hostile demonstrations. The police of the district, under Sub-Inspector Bindon and Head-Constable Henderson, were promptly drawn out and marched to the scené of contest, where they were welcomed by a shower of stones. The police then got orders to fix bayonets, and charge the mob, which they accordingly did with the desired result ; for both parties, forgetting their previous hostility, instantly fied | Militia.

At the late quarter sessions held at Castlebar, 18 ejectment decrees were obtained at the suit of the Marquis of Sligo.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has refused the application made by the deputation of Irish members to rid the country of the expenditure for annual revision of the registry, which in seventeen counties in Ireland, amounted last year to £10,000.

THE VICEROYALTY .- The following is an abstract of Mr. Maguire's speech on the motion of Mr. Roebuck, abridged from the columns of the Cork Exanniner :---

Mr. Maguire said-Sir, I altogether repudiate the maudlin sentimentalities of those bon. gentlemen who are ready to weep over the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy, but who have no tears for the lost libertics of their country-of those who were indifferent when the Parliament House of their native land was converted into a bank, but who shrick with horror at the picture of the Castle of Dublin shorn of its mimic splendour-of those who, when the mass of the Irish nation struggled to restore the plundered legislature of their country, were the foremost in their resistance to that append in behalf of national liberty (hear, hear)-but who are now for the retention of a sham royalty and a mock court (cheers). As an Irishman, I protest against the tone in which this subject has been treated by those gentlemen who specially represent the city of Dublin, but who affect to speak the voice of Ireland. I give them every credit for their zeal; but I am unwilling that a subject by no means of vital importance to the well-being of the country, should be swollen, by exaggeration, into one of gi-gantic magnitude (hear, hear). The question of retaining or abolishing the office of the Lord Lieu-

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#### THOM SAL THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. TERESTATING ARE A. -AUGUST 7, 1857. ACIN'S 7-1 8 1 71

Hensittis one which frishmen may afford to approach array of resume vGREAT BRITAINANT to the garage in an impartial spirit, and without enthusiasmon in an imperial spinit; and windout contains mind one side, or the other.) For my, part, I must admit that my own feelings have undergone a total change with respect to the retention of this office; but that change has been forced upon me by a thorough con-tyiotion of its utter worthlessness for really practical ston will accompany the Queen. purposes, of government, and administration (hear. hear). To attribute the peace and tranquility of Ireland to the existence of the Viceroyalty is, at the best, an immense exaggeration ; but I do not hesitate to say that to attribute to the Viceroy the prosperity of that country is downright blasphemy (cries of 'oh, oh,' laughter, and cheers). I repeat this most deliberately. The prosperity of Ireland is not owing to any human creature, but to that Great Being who, presides, over the destinies of mankind (hear, hear). He it is who has blessed their harvests. He it is who has given them abundance. It is that Great Being who has removed a load of misery from the hearths and the houses of the people of Ireland (hear, hear). I deny that the Irish Viceroy has in any way contributed to bring about that happy change, which as an Irishman, I gladly recognise, and which, as a Christian man, I attribute to the mercy of God alone (cheers). I contend, then, that the attempt to trace these blessings to the influence of a mock sceptre and sham court, is downright palpable blasphemy. Now, while I deny that the Lord Lieutenant has done all those wonderful things for Ireland which the hon. members for Dublin would have the house believe, I freely admit that the government are much indebted to the present Viceroy (hear, hear); for that noble lord has done his very best to render himself popular (hear, hear). He has actually mastered all the national dances (laughter); and such is the extent of his acquirements in this graceful art, that I verily believe he is equal to any chievement, from the dash and splendor of Sir Roger De Coverley to the intricate mysteries of the double shuffle (great laughter). I am sure the noble Viceroy has made himself master of these dances out of respect to a dance-loving nation, and in order to place himself upon a good footing with all classes of the people (renewed laughter). Lord Carlisle has also proved himself a most eloquent eulogist of Irish bulls; and I would say he has done more to indicate the points and perfections of the national pig, and to render his hearers enamored of the beauty of that animal, than any Viceroy who has blessed the country with his presence (great laughter). Moreover, he has ever spoken in the most graceful and propitiatory manner of the national traits of character, and makes the people in love with themselves. To the government he has done service still more immediate-in a political way; for not even the celebrated Coppock himself is a better electioneerer than Lord Carlisle (hear, and laughter). The noble lord, so far as it is possible for a human being, even a Lord Lieutenant, to be so, was omnipresent during the late general elections. He might be said to be everywhere, in borough and in county. Nothing was too great for his genius, nothing too minute for his power of detail. There was not a borough in Ireland, especially a small borough, where he had not a finger in the pie (laughter). admit, candidly, that the noble lord is an admirable electioneerer; but what real benefit he has ever conferred, or is ever likely to confer, on Ireland has, in my mind, yet to be discovered, I have myself gone to the Castle (cheers, and laughter)-not to bow and scrape before sham Majesty (laughter), but upon public business.' And on those occasions the Lord Lieutenant of the day has been obliged to admit, practically, the mockery of which he was the embodiment. It is evident to every one who goes on real business to the Castle, that the Viceroy has no power, no authority, (hear, hear)—that he is a kind of political post-office (laughter)—an electric wire through which a message to other departments might be sent-in fact, a mere vehicle for conveyance (renewed laughter) nothing more. 'I am not of the cabinet, I must consult the cabinet,' is the only intelligible answer that he can give on any question of public importance (hear, hear). The influence of the Castle is most injurious to the country generally; but in no respect is its evil influence more seriously felt, than in the demoralization of Dublin society. In no city in the world is there more protence and vanity. In too many instances, it is wretched ostentation and glitter outside doors, and hard, miserly pinching within doors (langhter). The country gentleman of £700 or £800 a year was not contented unless he had his daughters presented at the Castle. Accordingly, he came up to Dublin, hired a house verhaps from that patriotic house-agent who so pathetically appeals on behalf of his imperilled abilities not be carried this session. country-(laughter)-enters into the vulgar rivalry so common in that city; and, in order to keep pace with the ambitious barrister, and the more aspiring attorney, he has to screw his miserable tenants, whom he rack-rents or drives to America; and, in the end, this deluded gentleman finds himself embarrassed and a pauper-having sacrificed his all to bask in the smile of an Eglinton or a Carlisle (laughter). Yes, such is too often the result of this miscrable jostling and striving, this contemptible bowing and scraping before a mock Majesty, in a mock Court (laughter). There are those who question the wisdom of sacrificing time and means to enjoy the splendours of a real court; but it does surprise me to witness the engerness with which rational human beings rush to participation in an absurd farce, even though a dancing viceroy (laugh-ter) plays the principal part in the entertainment. I believe this institution leads the public of Dublin to folly and extravagance, and tends to render the pursuit of humble, honest industry less respectable than it is in other places. It has been said now, as on a former occasion, that the abolition of the Viceroyality would keep the Irish gentry from Dublin : but the answer given in 1850 to this objection by the noble lord the member for London, was, that i would be better for many of them if they remained on their estates, and spent their money at home (hear, hear)-and I must confess I am old fashioned enough to agree in this opinion. The hon. member for Dublin bewails the loss of his resident gentry, and of the money which they spent in the capital. But what does he prove? That the dukes, and marquises, and earls, are annually diminished in number, even though the Viceroy still remains to Dublin (hear, hear). It is true that Dublin catches an occasion gleam from the coronet of Ireland's only Duke ; but the rest of the once-resident nobility are gone and none are now left but a baron and a bishop (laughter). But if the withdrawal of the Viceroy, and the extinction of his splendid court, and the loss of those "gay and festive scenes" so admirably described by the hon. member for Dublin, are to drive all those great people from Dublin, how is it, I ask, that the Viceroy, and the court, and the spion-did balls of the Castle, do not keep them there, now that all these exist in undiminished splendour and magnificence? (Cheers) I am, sir, quite prepared when the right time comes and the right plan is proposed to vote for the extinction of a piece of idle and senseless pageantry, which is injurious and not beneficial to Ireland; but on the present occasion I feel bound to vote for the previous question (hear, hear).

It is now distinctly, stated that Her Majesty will

We believe that parliament will close on the second week in August; the 10th is the day at pre-gent named. — Court Journal.

The sum' required to be voted by Parliament' this session towards defraying the expense of the naval and millitary operations in China beyond the ordinary grants for navy and army is estimated at £500,000.

The sum required to, be voted by parliament towards the reimbursements to the East India Company of a molety of the extraordinary expenses of the expedition to Persia is £500,000.

It has been pointed out as a noticeable fact that not a single Catholic peer voted against the government on the question of the admission of Jews into parliament.

There are now thirteen ships already taken up to embark troops from Portsmouth for India during the present month.

THE "OATHS BILL!"-We have now a year before us. and it is to be hoped that before next year's Jew Bill comes out, Catholics will have agreed how to meet it. Our course is plain. We are ready to relieve the Jews, we are ready to relieve Christians; but we will be no parties to a bill which, nader pretence of relieving the Jews, grants relief in a sneaking way to all Christians except Catholics, and leaves them unrelieved. It is absolutely false to call such a measure " a step in a right direction." The whole country was the other day in arms against the continuance of the war income tax in time of peace .--Would it have been "a step in the right direction" to pass an act relieving from it Protestants and Jews, and "leaving Catholics where they were" ?-And yet such a measure would have differed from Lord Palmerston's Oaths Bill only thus far, that the grievance it would have continued affected the pocket instead of the conscience. Let the Catholic members and the Catholice Peers give the Government fair notice. We will support you in relieving the Jews, we will support you in relieving all Christians ; but, if you choose to mix the two together, and force us either to oppose your Jew Bill or to vote for our own degradation, we will oppose the whole. -Weckly Register.

The Liberal members of the House of Commons met on Thursday and resolved to support, in the first instance the plan proposed by Lord John Rus-sell, rather than that of Mr. Dillwyn, for the purpose of bringing the Jew question to a formal settlement. Mr. Dillwyn's plan was to admit the Jews to the House of Commons by virtue of a simple resolutions of the house; Lord John's is to proceed by a bill, which proposes to extend to the legislature the principle of the act passed eighteen years ago, to enable courts of justice to swear persons in the form most binding on their conscience. Considerable indignation was expressed by the meeting at the obstinacy of the House of Lords, and a deputation to Lord Palmerston was resolved on.

The Divorce Bill still hangs in abeyance, and its second reading in the Commons has several times been postponed. Every week's delay is of incalculable importance, as it makes the passing of this wretched law in the present session less and less probable. It is now announced that Mr. Gladstone (who has at length reappeared in the House of Commons) is to lead the opposition to it, and to present a most influential petition against the Bill, signed by great number of Protestant clergy and many thousands of laity. Our hopes are now strong that this monstrous evil will at least be once more delayed.-Weekly Register.

The Advertiser says :-- "Mr. Gladstone will speak strongly against the Divorce Bill, and the opponents of the measure hope to prevent its passing by 'systematic obstacles."

The Jewish claims do not make much way in the House of Lords. Last year the bill was rejected by a majority of 32-110 to 78. This year the adverse majority is 34, and the house on both sides mustcred more strongly, the numbers being 173 to 139.

The Advertiser says that there will be a new election for the city of London. Baron Rothschild has pledged, both in specches and by letter, to resign should the bill for the removal of the Jewish dis-

THE ABORBISHOP OF TOAN IN WOLVERHANTON We read in the local journal that, on Monday, last, the Most Rev. Archbishop M'Hale, at the invitation of the Rev. J. Fanning, favored the Catholics of this town with a visit on his way from London to Ireland. A numerous and respectable concourse of English and Irish Catholics assembled at the railway station to receive the Archbishop; and testified by the warmth of their demeanour the feelings of respect which they entertained towards him. The Archbishop proceeded in a carriage, preceded by outriders, to Giffard House, North Street, the residence of the Rev. G. Duckett, escorted by many of the Catholic Clergy and laity of Wolverhampton and neighboring towns, and followed by an eager throng of spectators. On alighting, the Archbishop was ushered into a chamber arranged for the purpose, when the Rev. G. Duckett | her own confession to another Protestant Clergyman, read an address from the Olergy and congregation and that she too is confessedly insane. Whether of SS. Peter and Paul, in which the services rendered anything can be done to remedy the injustice in this by the Archbishop during "thirty long years of trial and probation" were highly eulogised. The Archbishop, in his reply, dwelt with peculiar emphasis on the character of Dr. Milner, painting in glowing teams the advantages which the sister kingdom as well as his own country had derived from his indefatigable and successful labors. He attested his unworthiness to be compared to so eminent a doctor, yet affirmed that it was the early impressions made upon his mind by the friendly intercourse he had had with that able champion which had induced him to deebly follow in his steps. He concluded his reply amidst general applause. After some brief delay, His Grace proceeded to the chapel in North Street, where a crowded audience, chiefly composed of Irishmen. awaited his arrival. The Archbishop addressed a short exhortation to his countrymen in their vernacular tongue, to which all lent the most profound attention. His Grace was next conveyed to the mission and house of the Rev. J. Fanning, where he dined with a select company of Clergy and gentry, many of whom had travelled from a great distance to enjoy the honor of being personally presented to his Grace. At half-past seven, the learned Doctor ascended the pulpit to address a congregation which, for its numbers and importance, has seldom or never been equalled. He first addressed his countrymen in the Irish language. His address was listened to with deep attention. He then proceeded to deliver, in English, a special exhortation to all present on the duties they owed to God and their neighbor, dwelling particularly on the necessity of faith and good works. In conclusion, the Archbishop invoked the Divine assistance on all present.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.-Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, who has just been appointed Com-mander-in-Chief in India, entered the army in 1808 as an ensign in the 9th Regiment of Foot. He served in the Walcheren expedition, and throughout the Peninsular campaigns, having been present, among other engagements, at the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, Barossa, and Vittoria, and at the siege of San-Sebastian. He received two severe wounds at San Sebastian, and was again severely wounded at the passage of the Bidasson. He then proceeded to North America, and served there during 1814 and 1815. He was subsequently employed in the West Indies, having been attached to the troops which quelled an insurrection in Demerara in 1823. In 1842 he embark-

ed for China, in command of the 98th Regiment of Foot, which he headed during the storming of Chinkeangfoo and the operations in the Yang-tsze-Kiang, which led to the signature of the peace of Nankin .-His next field of service was India, where he greatly distinguished himself in the second Panjab campaign, under Lord Gough, in 1848 and 1849 .---Throughout that campaign he commanded a division of infantry, which was engaged at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and the other affairs with the enemy; and he took an active part after the battle of Goojerat in the pursuit of Dost Mahomed and the occupation of Peshawur. He was among the wounded at the battle of Chillianwallah, and, in consideration of his distinguished services in the campaign, he was appointed a knight commander of the Bath. He subsequently held the command of the troops in the district of Peshawur ; and during the years 1851 and 1852 he repeatedly undertook successful operations against the Momuds and other turbulent tribes of mountaineers in the neighborhood of Peshawur and Kohat. He afterwards returned to England and proceeded to Turkey in command of a brigade of infantry. His brilliant services through-out the operations in the Crimea, during which he commanded the Highland brigade and the Highland division are fresh in the recollection of every one .---His services during the Russian war were rewarded with promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general and be grand crosses of the Rath the of Honor. Legi and the Sardinian order of Maurice and St. Lazare. this scandalous story, but that Lord Plunket's inju-He has recently held the office of inspector-general of infantry, which he has now quitted in order to assume the supreme command in Bengal at a time when the actual and contingent dangers arising from the and one of the most meritorious bishops who ever sat mutinies in the Bengal native army rendered it necessary to employ a general officer possessed of the highest vigour, activity, and capacity. Bishop is one who steals another man's thoughts and labours, and publishes them as his own. The model "We have been reaping," says the Morning Star, Prelate who attends diligently to the duties of his the result of India House rule-constant outbreaks. see is one who, in the discharge of his highest func-Insensible to the blessings of our boasted civilisation tions, accepts a ready-made Concio ad Clerum, and and of English government, the people are always delivers it as the solemn result of his own labors and ready to cast it off; an interval of five years without an outbreak is almost unknown in India. We have only just recovered from a Santal insurrection, and now we hear of an alarming mutiny among the native troops. It is pretended that this mutiny is caused by the forced use of greased cartridges by the soldiers ; we fear there lurks at the bottom a more alarming cause of disaffection-viz., a deep seated hatred of British rule. We see that many of our contemporaries are labouring hard to produce the impression that the disaffection of the Sepoys is not shared by the rest of the inhabitants. But, unhappily those best conversant with the country, from long residence there, give testimony of an exactly opposite character. Mr. J. B. Norton, whose work on Madras we recently referred to, says :-- 'Let us not lay the flattering unction to our souls that it is love of our rule which keeps the natives quiet. I believe it is impossible to labour under a more fatal error. Go where we will we find but little love lost towards us on the part of our subjects; and indeed little they owe us, if we consider now exclusively screwing revenue out of them has hitherto been the apparent object of our "mission." To the same purport is the testimony of Mr. Malcolm Lewin, in an important pamphlet just published, to which we shall refer more fully hereafter. 'We have raised,' he says, 'an enemy within, more dangerous and more powerful than the native princes we have dethroned and plundered; in place of foreign enemies we have the inhabitants of India in hostility to our rule; we have to contend with the results of universal poverty and misrule, with the social degradation of all classes, with the disaffection that ever follows in the wake of insult and oppression.' If we mean to keep India, it behoves Parliament not to delay a day in inquiring into the grievances of our Inlian fellow-subjects-not by testimony from East Inlian Directors and servants, but from the mouths of the Indian people themselves. Give them the means of telling their own story, and be prompt to do justice to their complaints. It is folly to deceive ourselves, our Indian empire is in imminent peril; but where are the men with the requisite bonesty, courage, and wisdom to rescue it? No reflecting mind can view the present state of things without alarm. The best men of all parties and distinctions in the late Parliament who dared to denounce injustice and the abuse of British prowess in the wanton attack on Canton, have been rewarded for their honesty by dismissal by the people, and their places are filled by one of the most ignorant and service Parliaments on record. Military rule is triumphant. In the present state of things we acknowledg that force is indispen-sable to our supremacy in India, but if military rule

A circumstance has just occurred which shows the awful risk we run when we allow the re-marriage of divorced persons, even upon what'seems the clearest evidence. All. men admit that such re-marriage, is mere legalized adultery if the first marriage has been dissolved for any cause less than conjugal infidelity Last session an unhappy lady, Mrs. Talbot, whose case we have more than once mentioned, was found guilty, and her marriage dissolved entirely on the testimony of a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. A; Sargent. Within the last few days this gentleman has brought against himself an entirely unfounded charge of forgery, and it turns out that he has a monomania of false accusations affecting even himself as well as other persons. It is remarkable that the only other evidence against poor Mrs. Talbot was particular instance remains to be seen. Anyhow it is important to observe that by the Divine Law, which the law of England has hitherto followed, such an error could lead to no sin, and no irretrievable evil; as the divorce granted on mistaken evidence can be annulled. By the law now proposed, such a discovery, coming after the parties are remarried, can only show, ex post fucto, that they are living in legalized adultery .- Weekly Register.

In a recent charge delivered by Archdeacon Sinclair to the clergy, in the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, we find the following Protestant testimony to the progress of the Catholic Church. His text may be said to have been ' Rome-conquering and to conquer.' He complained that everywhere the Church exhibited fresh vigour and 'aggressiveness.' He spoke of the great reaction in favour of the Catholic religion ; and deplored the extinction of Gallicanism in France, the Concordat with Austria, the Reconciliation of Spain, &c. After denouncing the 'arrogance' he said 'he must admit that there were various ways in which Romanists served as examples to members of the Church of England. They were examples of unity ; for, although they had many serious differences amongst themselves, they would on no account break off communion with one another. Another of their characteristics was their zeal, for they loved their Church and would make any sacrifice to promote its interests. There was not a few belonging to the Church of England whose negligence and lukewarmness presented a melancholy contrast to Papal industry and liberality. As regards the Clergy of the Archdeaconry, he was gratified to think that their zeal was increasing, but the great evil was that it was not a zeal 'according to knowledge.' Their zeal was | city is about interesting himself to secure the fortutoo narrow, too exclusive, too much alloyed with partisanship : and he very much regretted that the cause of national education and of Church extension had greatly suffered from their unhappy narrow mindedness." We feel assured that Glasgow, which has hitherto done so much for Catholicity, will not be insensible to the universal spirit of progress which animates the Church, and that the want which at present exist will be speedily supplied. But the greatest of all our wants, in this city, is an increase in the number of clergy. This is beyond all others the most pressing and that which is most universally felt. -Glasgow Free Press.

The Saturday Review is reminded by the late discussion in the llouse of Lords concerning Lord Plunket and the Examiner, of a circumstance in connection with his lordship, which was not brought be-fore the House of Lords, but which, it will be remembered, was brought under the notice of the readers of the Weekly Register at the time :-" In the Saturday Review for January 6 and January 19, 1856, we proved that Baron Planket, Lord Bishop of Tuam, had performed a feat unparalleled in the literary and episcopal world—that his lordship had actually deli-vered, and ordered, to be printed, with his own name as the author, a charge to his clergy, every word of which was stolen, without the slightest acknowledgment, from a charge delivered some years before by the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Chester. This act we ventured to stigmatise as a fraud of the very worst kind ; and the only excuse offered for this scandalous transaction was that ventured upon by his friend Mr. Dallas-that the charge had been got up for his lordship by one of his clergy, and that the Bishop had been imposed upon by his hack. Of course not one word was urged to vindicate the act of publication, and to justify the Bishop in putting his name, as author, to pages of which he knew that he had never written one single syllable. The exposure attracted attention. It was the subject of a clever Latin epigram, which we took the of the lady was not produced by natural causes. liberty of publishing—the newspapers quoted the The police officer said that he was the father of six-

starting from tile dock, and escaped to New York. Coroner Vanderbilt was immediately summoned wh after empannelling a jury, held an inquest on the

body.-New York Herald. We have advices from Utah to the 2d of July.-The Mormons had received tidings of the military proparations of the Government, but the news had excited little alarm. The tone of Young's organ is con-fident and boastful. Federal office-holders are affectionately informed that Utab is not a desirable abid-ing places for them, and that " they will not find it congenial to their health." Governmental appointments for Territories are denounced in unmeasured terms as a relic of barbarous colonial usage. Serious charges are made against Surveyor- General Burrhow well sustained does not appear. He is accused by Charles W. Moeller, and others, who make affida-vits of the facts, of committing frauds upon the Government, overcharging incidental expenses, and falsifying the position of the Mormons .- The Nauvoo Legion, consisting wholly of Mormons, is changed into a corps of infantry Brigham having suggested the abolition of the cavalry.

A DARK PICTURE .- Four months ago Dr. Burdell was murdered in his city house, before midnight, and the murderer is unknown. Only a few hours ago one branch of the Government authorised a reward to be offered for his discovery. Since that murder, there have been in this City certainly not less than 20 cases of brutal and felonious assaults on citizens, the perpetrators of which to this hour are uppunished, and in several cases undetected .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

ROBBERS CAVE .- It has been known to a very few persons in this city, for some time, that a discovery great' wealth has been made in the interior of Kentucky, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by a poor family who formerly lived in this city .-The discovery was made by a young man, while ploughing the field, about six month since. As he was ploughing leisurely along, the earth suddenly gave way under his feet and he was precipitated into an immense cavern. Much injured by the fall, the young man in casting about for some means wherewith to get out, discovered numbers of iron safes and strong boxes, which, upon investigation were found to contain gold and silver coin, and jewelry and other valuables to a fabulous amount .---The plantation upon which all this treasure was found does not belong to the fortunate discoverers, who only lease the property, and from motives of security they have kept the secret of their good fortune to themselves. An eminent gentleman of this nate family in the ownership of these great treasures. -Louisville Democrat.

CRINOLINE IN COURT-A LADY ARRESTED, AND FINED FOR OBSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALKS .- Une of the most extraordinary cases ever brought before a egal tribunal was witnessed in the Police Court on Saturday. An officer complained of a young and remarkably handsome lady for obstructing the sidewalks of Washington streets by a too great display of crinoline. As it is understood that the lady is highly connected, we will call her Mary Smith, and not expose her true name. Before the complaint was read, Judge Russell inquired as to the whereabouts of the prisoner. The officer replied that the lady was waiting in the entry; that himself and two others had endeavored to squeeze her through the doorways but they were too narrow, and he wished the Judge's advice in the premises. The Judge said that it was an extraordinary case-the constitution guaranteed to every one an open trial, and he would not hold a session in the entry even to pl....

a lady. Under the circumstances he recommended that Miss Smith be moved from the entry to the front door, and he thought that she must spread considerable not to be able to take her place in the prisoner's dock. The experiment was tried and found to answer admirably-the door being some 20 feet wide, very little compressing was needed-and with a frown of indignation upon her pretty brow Miss Smith found herself face to face with the judge, and listened to the complaint which was read to her. The officer testified that half a dozen times during the week he had been obliged to step from the sidewalk to enable the defendant to pass. Once he came very near being run over by a passing carriage, and he inquired of the judge whether the city government would have allowed a pension to his widow in case he had been killed. The judge said that he should reserve his opinion until some time next week on that point, and inquired whether the circumference The police officer said that he was the father of sixincident, and Punch manufactured jokes upon it.— teen children, and if he was lucky, he expected an We should certainly never have thought of reviving addition to his family next month. He had never known his wife to occupy half so much space as dicious friends have led us to serious reflections on their notion of 'a hardworking Bishop, diligently at-tending to the duties of hissee, beloved by his clergy man and told him he must trust to Providence. The officer said that he should, but if Providence conin the House of Lords.' It seems that a hardworking | tinued to favor him, he meant to petition for an increase of salary, and he thought he ought to have it. The court intimated that his remarks were irrelevant to the case, and inquired if he had any further testimony to offer. The officer said he had. He had requested the prisoner two or three times not to stop on the sidewalk, as people were unable to pass without going into the street, which at times was inconvenient to ladies wearing paper-soled shoes, owing to the outrageous manner in which the thoroughfares were watered. The court, in summing up, said that the evil was one of great magnitude, and should be checked by vigorous measures. There was no statute under which too great a display of crinoline came, but he should take the responsibility of inflicting a fine of \$5 and costs, and he hoped that it would be a warning. The fine was promptly paid and Miss Smith was discharged.—Boston Herald. CURIOUS ARRANGEMENT OF A HOSPITAL .- The large city hospital of Chicago has been placed by the Board of Health, under the charge of two medical boards, one of the allopathic school of medicine, and the other of the homeopathic. To the latter only about one-fourth of the building has been allotted, but more room will be given if needed. Each patient, on entering, is to choose which school of physicians shall take him in charge. If he is indifferent, or unable to choose, he will be assigned to one or the other school, according as the week in which he enters may be odd or even, as numbered in the year.-Thus the two-systems are fairly matched against each other, and a sharp and careful rivalry will be inaugurated in the good work of saving life. The toms, treatment and result of their cases, a published comparison of which, at the end of the year, would no doubt form an exceedingly interesting study for the profession generally. SHARP CUTS AT THE DOCTORS .- At the recent medical convention holden at Lewiston, the clergy and members of the bar were invited to the repast given at the De Witt House by the followers of Galen, and after the cloth was removed, during the interchange of sentiments, the Rev. Mr. B., while alluding to the intimate relations between the professions of the clergy and the physician, in all seriousness remarked that it was a somewhat singular fact that "when the doctor was called the minister was sure to follow "---The doctors gave him three cheers .- Portland Transcript." The above reminds us of a hard hit at the doctors, which may be found in the Bible. In the 16th chapter of the second book of Chronicles is the following: "And Asa, in the thirty-ninth year of bis reign, was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceeding great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, 'but to the physicians. And Asa, slept with his fathers, and died in the one-and-fortieth year of his reign."-Lynn News. A harder hit at the medical fraternity is given in Mark's Gospel (v. 26) relating to a 'certain woman,' who 'had suffered many things of many physicians,' and had spent all in blisters. She had used as a cosmetic nothing else offer to the just claims of India, we affirm it as our so- suit of the murderer, who unfortunately eluded his that she had, and was nothing bettered. but rather

'TALES OF THE JURY ROOM.'-Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, brother to the decensed novelist, has addressed a letter to the Evening packet in reference to a statement which had obtained some circulation, to the effect that the late 'Terry Driscoll' was a contributor to the 'Tales of a Jury Room.' Dr. Griffin says-This statement is entirely erroneous. Not only did Mr. Jackson not contribute largely to that series, but not one of the tales published as 'Tales of the Jury Room, was written or contributed by him. I well remember that the story solicited was long in coming ; that but one tale came, which was received just as the book was going to press; that on examination it was found in some respects unsuitable to the series, and was never published. I have a considerable portion of this tale in my possession at present.'

DEFALCATIONS IN PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS - The de falcation with respect to regium donum in Ireland amounted to about £30,000, those in Buckingham Palace to £12,000, those in the Admiralty Registrar Office to £60,000, those in the Council Office to about £3,000. The amount of those in the Treasury, intestate estate, and escheats were of an unknown amount. Four years ago a gentleman was sent down to an important provincial town to examine the accounts of a person suspected to be in the arrears. "For four years," said a witness, last week, before a parliamentary committee, "the whole of the system was one great fabrication. The accounts sent up and audited, and passed, according to the usual forms of audit, were perfectly fabulous." It may be added that rumours were affeat some months ago of an extensive "draw" upon the secret service fund. Perhaps these may suggest to Liberal members the necessity of a searching inquiry into the financial administration of the public departments.

Leader.

THE ITALIAN INSURRECTION .- The late enterprise was planned in London, and is likely to lead to a general remonstrance from all the Italian states against the shelter and protection afforded by this country to Mazzini and his gang. We know not if Lord Palmerston will condescend to plead any longer the insufficiency of the law of England this neet the case of men who use the asylum in which they have taken refuge as a fortress from which to levy war, and appeal to the law to protect them while they conspire to subvert society. Lord Palmerston may, perhaps, feel himself strong enough openly to assume the champiouship of their cause, and as he once said that Rome was never better governed than by the Triumvirate, so now he may tell the Italian states that they are resisting their own good in objecting to the invasion of Mazzini .-Tublet.

The submarine Atlantic electric cable, now manufacturing, was in danger, during the recent hot weather, signs of melting having begun to exhibit themsclves in the gutta percha conting. The crisis, was however, got over, and the cable is safe.

A summons has been obtained on application before the Liverpool magistrates, against the proprietor of an ultra-Protestant paper, the Liverpool Her-ald, for an alleged libel upon the Catholic priests of the Isle of Man.

The Barnstable Patriot mentions a recent instance corroborative of the statement of the injurious effects of guano when allowed to come in contact with an abrasion of the skin. Mr. Edward Hall, of Dennis, in planting, produced a blister in the palm of his hand, and a portion of guano coming in contact with the wound, was followed by a severe swelling which became so painful that apprehensions were entertained that amputation might be necessary.

A servant girl in Abbotsford-place, Glasgow, having overheard some of the young ladies in the house state that the use of cosmetics-something taken from a phial-made people particularly beautiful, stealthily betook herself to smearing her face with the contents of any phial that came in her way. The whole house was one day lately roused with her than croton oil!

convictions " One change is expected as the result of the disclosures in the Glusgow poisoning case. " There will be no more love letters," cries everybody. Every girl will hesitate to commit herself to writing, lest her note of hand should be presented untowardly on some future occasion by the unscrupulous lover. There was recently discovered a murdered child on the moors, between Whitby and Guisborough, by a dog having the child's leg in his month. The mo-ther was committed for the murder of the child, three years old, which had been removed by her from the nurse, to whom some arrears were owing for its maintenance. At the York Assizes, on Monday, she (Sarah Jemmison, 25) was found guilty and sentenced o death.

#### UNITED STATES.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY ON STATEN ISLAND .- A starting tragedy, which fortunately rarely occurs on this sland, took place on Tuesday morning, in Fort Washington, on York avenue, near the " Telegraph." The facts, as near as we could gather them, are as follows :--- "It appears that Miss Emma Brewly, residing in Brooklyn, and a Mr. John G. Souler, of New York, have been on intimate terms for the past respective boards are to keep records of the symptwo years, against the wishes of the young lady's parents, who repeatedly forbade her lover their house; but he persisted, little dreaming that his acts would subsequently call his loved one to the final judgment seat. From the statement of the father it appears that the lady had a rejected lover who, exasperated at the conduct of his successful rival, determined to either end his own life or theirs. With this determination, on Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock, he repaired to Staten Island, where he learned that the lovers were sojourning, for the purpose of ascertaining the lady's true state of feeling for him; but judge of his jealousy and surprise when, on reaching Fort Washington, he discovered his fair Juliet, reposing in the sweet sleep of innocence, in her lover's arms. Driven to fury at this sight, he drew a pistol for the purpose of ending his life, when the snapping of the trigger awoke Mr. Souler who, perceiving his purpose, struck the pistol from the young man's hand who, still infuriated, picked it up and fired at the sleeping form before himthe ball entering her heart and causing instant death. The murderer immediately escaped, before Mr. Souler, who was awe stricken at the act could give an alarm. Several persons on hearing the report of the pistol, hastened to the spot, and after conveying the lifescreaming, and the girl was discovered with her face be the only remedy which the Government have to less body of the female into the fort, started in purpursuers by jumping on the boat which was just grew worse !"

lemu conviction that India will be lost."

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# MONTERAL FRIDAY, AUG. 7, 1857

The steamer Persia from Liverpool 25th ult. arrived at NewoYork, u on Wednesday: There is nothing fresh from India. and the European news, is, comparatively, unimportant ; we give the most important items as transmitted per 'telegraph: Baron Rothschild has resigned his seat but has been renominated and will be re-elected without opposition : The frigate, Susquebannab bad arrived at Liverpool, and the Agamemnon had sailed for Cork with her portion of the telegraph cable. The plan of laying it has been altered, and the vessels will commence submerging it on the Irish coast. Government had intimated to Parliament that nothing would be done in China but the destruction of war junks, till the result of Lord Elgin's mission to Pekin was ascertained; if it were unsatisfactory, hostilities would continue at Canton. Of the five democratic deputies of Paris, only two will take the Oath to the Government, Cavaignac, Carnot and Gondicheul refused. Attention in France 15 centered on the recent Italian plot; three Italians are about to be tried on the charge of intent to murder. Spain accepts the mediation of England and France on the Mexican question.

#### ORANGEISM.

THE excitement consequent upon the disturbances at Montreal and Toronto on the 12th and 13th alt. having now considerably subsided, common sense will, we trust, once more assert its rights, and obtain a patient hearing for us, whilst we endeavor to reply to two arguments which have been prominently put forward as conclusive - to the intolerance of Irish Papists. It is argued 1. That Protestants do not take offence at, or endeavor to disturb the Catholic procession of the Fetc Dicu; and that therefore no Catholic should take offence at, or offer any opposition to, Orange processions and demonstrations on the 12th of July.

2. That French Canadian Catholics, who are as sincerely attached to their religion, and as zerious for the honor of their Church, as are Irish Catholics, take no notice of Orange processions or demonstrations; and that therefore it is monstrous that Irish Catholics should take offence thereat. Hereupon the moderation and tolerance of French Catholics is contrasted with the bigotry and intolerance of the Irish Papist.

We meet the first of these arguments by the assertion, that it is not true that Protestants do not take offence at the Catholic processions of the Fete Dicu. They do take offence at them ; they pronounce them " illegal," brand them as " idolatrous," and would, if they had the power, put a stop to them entirely. These processions take place at Quebec, at Montreal, and other cities in Lower Canada, where Catholics are in the majority, simply because Protestants are not yet sufficiently strong or numerous enough to suppress them. In Toronto, and the cities of Upper Canada where the Protestants are in the majority, a Catholic procession is not allowed to show itself in the streets; and, if we are not much mistaken, in many places even the sight of ing the sound threshing that the British troops a Catholic priest in his ordinary attire would be the signal for insult, violence, and outrage from the friends of " civil and religious liberty." In the next place, there is nothing in the Catholic procession to wake up painful memoriesto wound the feelings, or to arouse the passions of any section of the Christian world. The great event which it commemorates is one. not of strife and persecution, but of divine love; an event upon which every Christian can look back without a pang; for that event is the redemption of mankind by Our Lord Jesus Christ upon the cross, and the institution of the Sacrament which, as an unfailing pledge of His love, He left in perpetual commemoration of His passion. Even granting that Catholics are in error in their belief in the doctrine of the "Real Presence." at the worst they can only be charged with an excessive attachment to the Lord Jesus, and a too great reliance upon His promises; even if the and houses were attacked and given to the manner in which the institution of Our Lord's flames-who had seen-as have Irishmen still last supper is by them commemorated do seem to living in Canada-their friends and relatives, Protestants superstitious and erroneous, in the event itself commemorated, they cannot, without renouncing the last fragment of their Christianity, pretend to find anything to hurt their feelings, either national or religious. But the event commemorated by the Orange procession is, and must be, one deeply painful to the feelings of the Catholic, and the Irish Catho-Orangemen-we doubt much, we say, whether if lic in particular. It commemorates the conquest of Catholic Ireland by a foreign Protestant army -and is therefore insulting to the religion and men, they would manifest the same indifference nationality of Irishinen; it commemorates the establishment, hy force of arms, of " Protestant Ascendancy" over a Catholic people-and is is one, which, though we have published it before therefore painful and insulting in the highest degree to the professors of the Catholic faith ; and it is avowedly designed as a public declaration of the object of those who take part in it, to estamen's eyes, in order that they may know what blish, if possible, in Canada, and perpetuate kind of monster it is that they have in their

ery true friend of "civil and religious, liberty." Bordas, that liberty consists in perfect equality, and as "Ascendancy" is incompatible with perfects equality so, "Protestant Ascendancy" is incompatible with, and is the direct contradictory of, "civil and religious liberty."

over another and inust therefore be offensive to:

We should not therefore wonder at the hostility which these party deinonstrations-so insulting to the national pride of Irishmen-so offensive to their religious feelings as Catholicssuggestive of so many years of " Protestant Ascendancy," and so incompatible with "civil and religious liberty"-provoke from Irish Catholics in particular; neither can we conclude from the acts of violence to which the latter are some times provoked, to their intolerance, and natural propensity to outrage.

Let us take a case in point ; though to be sure it would be difficult to find in the history of the world any two countries which have stood to one another in precisely the same relations as have Protestant Anglo-Saxon England, and Catholic Celtic Ireland, for the last three hundred years. Something however very closely approaching thereunto may be discovered in the relative positions of Mahommedan Turkey, and Christian Greece; though far be it from us so to malign the Turk as to insinuate that Moslem rule over a Christian population was, even at its worst, so foul and cruel a thing as has been Protestant rule over the Catholic population of Ireland. Compared with the latter, the worst atrocities of the Turk seem but the legitimate severities of a wise and paternal Government.-Even the massacre at Scio does not present the hideous and revolting features that does the massacre of the Papists at Dolly's Brae by the Orangemen in 1849.

Now we ask any candid unprejudiced person, what in his opinion, would be the result if, in the streets of Athens, or Napoli di Romania, a procession of Turks, to commemorate the defeat, and subsequent captivity of the Greek Christians, were to make its appearance, with shouts of to " hell with the Giaour," and loudly proclaiming the design to re-establish " Moslem Ascendancy" in the Morea? Would it be thought a proof of a particular blood-thirsty, intolerant, and malignant disposition on the part of the Greek Christians if, thus insulted and outraged, they drew pistols and yataghans on the insulters and oppressors of their creed and country ? Yet whatever cruelties may have been inflicted by the Moslem stranger on the children of the fair isles of the Egean, far deeper are those which the sons of Catholic Erin have suffered from the hands of the Anglo Saxon Protestant " alien;" and the Greek or Irishman who unmoved could look upon a procession commemorative of the wrongs and sufferings of his Church and country. and listen calmly to the taunts of his alien oppressors, " aliens in blood, in language and religion"-would be either less than a man, or more than an angel.

received from the "Irish Brigade" at Fontenoy,

or the repulse of the British attack upon the

Redan, its members would be roughly handled,

and that the majority of the British Protestant

press would bring in a verdict of " serve them

right." And yet neither the defeat at Fonte-

noy, nor the repulse at the Redan, recall memo-

ries so painful to the British Protestant as does

the conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Dutch, to

That French Canadian Catholics do not get

excited as do Irish Catholics by Orange demon-

strations, is simply because the former have not yet

suffered from Orangeism as have the latter. But

suppose that amongst our French Canadian Ca-

tholic population there were numbers still living

who remembered, as do many of our Irish Ca-

tholics in Canada to-day, the time when, with

every returning twellth of July, their churches

perhaps an aged father, a grey haired mother, or

the innocent prattling babe, murdered in cold

blood, and without provocation, amidst shouts of

"Johnny Crapaul lie down," and to "hell

with the Pope and Popery ;" who had heard

the shrieks for help, of sister or sweetheart writh-

ing in the brutal grasp of an infuriated mob of

French Canadian Catholics had seen and suffer-

ed all these things from the hands of Orange-

towards an Orange procession, that they do to-

day. Nor let it be thought that our picture of

Orange atrocities in Ireland is overdrawn. Here

will bear publishing again; and which when

Orangeism is again about to uplift its toul head

in Canada, it is well to keep prominently before

the patriotic and high-spirited Irish Catholic.

The plain fact of the matter is, that no high spirited people ever did, or ever will, submit to lics of Montreal en masse, as a set of Thugs taunted with national defeats or national misffianc fortunes. Nay---in spite of all their affected

the hand, not of a Catholic, or an opponent of Orangeism, but of an impartial Committee of the House of "Commons in=1835," appointed to inquire info, and report upon, the principles and practises of Irish. Orangeism ; and of a Court appointed by the British Government to investigate the Orange outrages of 1849. From the Report of the House of Commons, it appears that the object of Orangeism is the " political supremacy" of Protestants over Catholics; that under the pretence of loyalty, Orangemen attempt to palliate their cruelties towards their unoffending fellow-citizens-that this pretence of loyalty is a sham, a lie-that the "Orange oath of loyalty" is arowedly conditional; and that, contrary to law, attempts have been repeatedly made to tamper with the allegiance of the army, by issuing warrants to military bodies.

"Nothing"-we are told-" could be more praiseworthy than the published rules of the society. . . But never did any society exhibit such a glaring inconsistency-rather such a positive contradiction -between its professed principles, and its actual practice . . . . . . The practice of the Society was to resort to every contrivance by songs, speeches, party tunes, processions, emblems, and mottoes-to insult, to domineer over, to offend and irritate their Roman Catholic neighbors; and the results of its working was seen in outrages, murders, house wreck-ed, villages destroyed, riots without number, law perparties wrought up to madness."-Sec Edinburgh Review (Protestant.)

Such is the picture drawn of Orangeism by Protestant hands ; such the object and result of Orange processions. Can it therefore be wondered at-whilst human nature is what it isthat the sufferers by these outrages, the sons of the victims of Orange murders, the men who have been made houseless, and driven from their native land by Orange persecution, should become excited in Canada, at beholding in this the land of their adoption, the same "processions, emblems, and mottoes," with which in Ireland they had been so often insulted; and which are renewed in Canada with the express design of imposing " Protestant Ascendancy" with all its attendant horrors upon the Catholics of this hitherto free country. To exhort their neople to forbearance under insult and outrage is the duty, as it is the invariable practice, of the Catholic Clergy; to use every legal and constitutional means in his power to check the progress of Orange despotism in Canada, is the duty of every good citizen; but the right to condemn the violence of the Irish Catholic, who, smarting under the sense of nigh two centuries of persecution. is provoked to acts of illegal violence, belongs to him only who, during the course of his life, has never once yielded to the impulse of passion, and who, under the bitterest of provocations, has always, with the grace of God, been able to control his natural indignation. Certainly it is, to say the least, highly indecorous for those very men, who looked calmly on at-if they did not actively encourage-the burning of our Parliament House in 1849, and the subsequent disgraceful riots and cowardly outrages upon our most estimable citizens-riots and outrages bythe-bye in which we never heard it insinuated that Irish Catholics took any part-to affect a holy horror at the, comparatively trifling, excesses which, in so far as the firemen are concerned, we strongly condemn, but which in other respects, were provoked by the Orangemen themselves. Had it not been for the unprovoked assault made upon a reverend member of the Catholic clergy† upon the 12th, we firmly believe that the disturbances of the 13th would not have occurred; and though we attempt not to justify those disturbances, we cannot allow them to be made the pretext for branding the Irish Catho-

poral affairs. And though some of the more exbeen explained away by the Proclamation of Elizabeth, yet, if Cranmer may in any sense be accepted 'as the exponent of Anglicanism,' and as 'a fair interpreter of the principles .upon which it was originally founded-the King of England is Universal Bishop-" episcopus episcoporum" of the entire realm. If the Montreal Herald denies any of these our statements, we are prepared to prove them by authentic documents, and the testimony of history.

In the meantime, as a proof of the extent to which, in theory, if not in actual practice-(for of course Protestants are always consistently inconsistent, and their practise is ever at variance with their theories)-the "Royal Supremacy" extends, we would call the Herald's attention to "His Majesty's Declaration," prefixed in the Book of Common Prayer to the " Articles of the Church of England;" and which-no protest having yet been made against it by the clergy or laity of that communion-we are therefore entitled to look upon as embodying the doctrine of the Anglican Church, as to the origin, extent, and nature of that Royal Supremacy :--

"Being"-says this Declaration-" by God's Ordinance"—i.e., of divine right, "supreme governor of the church within these our dominions, we hold it most agreeable to this our Kingly office, and our own religious zeal . . . not to suffer unnecessary Disputations, Altercations, or Questions to be raised which may nourish faction both in the Church and commonwealth."-Book of Common Prayer.

His Majesty then proceeds to declare :-

" That the Articles of the Church of England .... do contain the true Doctrine of the Church of England agreeable to God's Word ; which We do therefore ratify and confirm, requiring all our loving subjects to continue in the uniform Profession thereof, and prohibiting the least difference from the said Articles."-Ib

Here then we have the king claiming to be Supreme Governor" of the Church of England by divine right, and not by the consent of the people; declaring what is the "true doctrine" of the Church of which he is Head; commanding all his subjects to continue in the profession of that doctrine, by him ratified and confirmed; and prohibiting the least difference or departure therefrom. No Pope, assuredly, even in the plenitude of the Papal power ever pretended to have greater power or spiritual authority in virtue of his Headship or Supremacy in the Catholic Church, than does the King of England at the present day.

Again His Majesty, as " Supreme Governor," thus makes known his royal pleasure :----

"That in those both curious and unhappy differences which have for so many hundred years, in different times and places, exercised the Church of Christ, WE WILL, that all further curious search be laid aside,"-Ib.

When, or where, would we ask the Herald, has the most imperious of the Roman Pontiffs-a Hildebrand or an Innocent-ever claimed greater authority over the human conscience ? When, or where, would we ask our cotemporary, has the Papal Church ever shown herself a greater enemy to "freedom of cnquiry" than does the Church of England-which, speaking by its " Head upon earth," prohibits " all further curious search" into those doctrinal questions which have long excited the Christian world

and consigned the Puritan dissenters to stocks travagant of these protensions may appear to have and whipping post, is hardly deemed worthy of an occasional sneer bfrom the lakeen satirst Punche Not that the Ohurch of England is therefore, the less the creature and the slave of the State or Civil, Power, othan it was in the days of the Tudors and Stuarts to It has retained its abject condition, though it has changed masters; and its destinies are controlled not in the " Star Chamber," but at the hustings, and amidst the clamor of a contested election. riche altanarie <u>en</u>

index and canada

We should be very happy to oblige our friend of the Christian Guardian; but really his twaddle about Popery is so very silly, so much below the average of Protestant drivelling upon the subject, that we cannot, in justice to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS, inflict his tediousness upon them. We would however take this opportunity of remarking that; not "in the estimation of a dark and infatuated Papist" alone, but in that of every intelligent and humble minded person, must it sound blasphemous to hear any one pretending to have received a special and miraculous assurance from Heaven-whether by a " voice coming down a tree," or any other supernatural agent-that all his sins were forgiven, and that he was made an heir of eternal life,-Such assurance God vouchsafes not to mortal man; but, bidding him that stands, or thinks that he stands, to take heed lest he fall, tells all His children that they only who keep His commandments, and who persevere unto the end, shall be saved, and shall be allowed to pass the gates of the city of life. Now, as no one living can be assured of his constant obedience, and of his final perseverance-as no one living can have assurance that he shall never fall again into sin, or that if he fall, God will give him time and grace to repent-no one living can be assured here on earth, that he is " an heir of eternal life." Methodism may teach its votaries to look for, and to believe that they have this assurance; but the humble Papist, mindful of God's warning, will still be content to work out his salvation with fear and trembling-knowing that though God is faithful to His promises, man's life on earth is a continual warfare, and that to win the crown, he must fight the good fight .--- 1 TIM., vi., 12.

The Christian Guardian is correct in assuming that Papists are taught that priests can absolve the truly penitent sinner of his sins; but we cannot see anything "stupid or impious" in this doctrine. That Christ did give power to certain men to " remit sins"-ST. JOHN, XX., 23is, unless the Gospel be a lie, a fact. There is therefore nothing "stupid or impious" in believing that certain men may have that power now, unless it be "stupid or impious" to believe that Christianity be a divine institution adapted for all successive ages-unless it be "stupid or impious" to believe that sinners in the XIX century stand in as much need of the remission of their sins, as did sunners in the first century ; and that God, Who is just and impartial towards all His creatures, has given to the sinner of the present day, precisely the same facilities for obtaining that needed remission of his sins, that He accorded to the sinner in the days of the first preachers of Christianity. In attacking then the absolving power of the priest, or denying to him the same power as those which Christ gave to His Apostles, the Christian Guardian isperhaps unwittingly-assailing Christianity itself. For, either, the powers given by Christ to His Apostles, as recorded in the 20th chapter of St. John, were necessary for the salvation of sinful man, or they were not. If they were not necessary, in giving such powers, Christ was guilty of a gross mistake ; if they were necessary then, and as the nature of man has not changed, as his spiritual necessities are still the same as in the first century of our era, God cannot have withdrawn those powers from earth, without having been guilty of a gross partiality, without having deprived man of something necessary for his salvation. Such of the miraculous gifts of the Apostles indeed, as were needed merely to strike the senses of the heathen, and thereby to give sceptics sensible demonstration that the Apostles were the divinely credited ambassadors of an Almighty Being, may have been partially withdrawn, as they became no longer necessary. Bu: the gift of the power to "remit" and to "retain" sins, was one of which the senses could no: under any circumstances, take cognisance ; and was therefore useless as a sign or proof of the divine mission of the Apostles. Therefore we cannot logically conclude from the partial cessation of one set of miraculous powers with which the Apostles and their first successors were endowed, to the cessation or withdrawal of the other. 'The one was given to authenticate the divine commission of the first preachers of a new religion, and as a means of establishing the truth of their doctrines, to a Pagan world. The other was conferred with a very different object; and unless it can be shown that that object has been fully and finally accomplished, he must be either "stupid or impious" who calling lumself a Christian, denies that there are still on earth men with power from Christ to "remit" or to 'rctain" sin.

• As they do in Canada to-day. † At first we were inclined to doubt this story; but we have now full confirmation of its truth in philosophy, we cannot but think that, if a procession were to make its appearance in the every particular. streets of Montreal, triumphantly commemorat-

> cannot but think that the Montreal Herald has been guilty of injustice towards the Minerve, in taxing that journal with ignorance, for asserting that Henry VIII claimed to be Head of the Church, in the same sense that the Pope does so; and guilty also of much disingenuity in the manner in which he shifts the question at issue betwixt himself and the Minerve, from the theories put forward by Henry VIII, and sanctioned by the obsequious Bishops, Clergy, and Parliaments of his day, to the practise of the Anglican community in the XIX century.

> Whatever may be the practise of the present day, we assert-and, if the Ilcrald contradicts us, will prove from history-that according to the theory of the Anglican Church, as great powers in things spiritual are attributed to the Crown of England, as are, by the most ultra-montane Catholic, attributed to the Papal Tiara; and that Henry VIII not only claimed, but constantly exercised, with the sanction of the servile Protestant hierarchy, with the sycophant Cranmer at their head, powers such as no Catholic ever dreamt of assigning to the successor of St. Peter.

According to the theory of the Church of England, the King is the source of all jurisdiction, spiritual, as well as temporal. It is from him that priests derive their power to administer the sacraments, and Bishops authority to confer the Holy Ghost in Ordination. He, and he alone, has, according to the Anglican theory, the sole and absolute right to hear and determine all causes, spiritual as well as temporal: to declare in matters doctrinal, what is true and to be believed-what false and to be rejected. Bishops and priests are but his ministers, to whom he confides the management of his affairs spiritual and ecclesiastical, in precisely the same manner as the same "Ascendancy" of one denomination midst. Let us premise that this picture is from are his ministers for the management of his tem- sent Popish priests to the rack and the stake, preas a doubt whether an All Merciful God

We pause for a reply.

Perhaps the Herald will tell us that after all, all that is claimed for the King of England-or rather for the officers by him appointed to hear and decide spiritual and doctrinal questions-is the power to declare, what is the actual doctrine of the Church of England ; that it is not claimed for hun, that he is the subject of any especial revelation, or that he can make, or do away with, an article of faith. But this is precisely what a Bellarmine, and the most ultra-montane of Popish theologians predicate of the Pope. He is a judge indeed of doctrine, but cannot make an article of faith. Speaking ex Cathedra, and addressing the universal Church, he can in all cases define what is, and has been, the doctrine of that Church-" quod semper, quod ubique, quoi ab omnibus;" and though the Catholic believes that in thus delivering judgment, the Pope, because guided, and assisted, by the Holy Spirit is infallible, no Papist ever dreamt for one moment that the Pope has power to make new doctrines, or is the medium of a new revelation from God to His Church. There is then after all, no appreciable difference betwixt the nower claimed by the Kings of England to declare the true doctrines of the Church of England," and the authority which Catholic theologians assign to the Pope. The one declares judicially, what is the "true doctrine of the Church of England" z.c., what it is that that body holds or believes to be true; the Pope does the same, and no more for the Catholic Church. Both—Pope and King—claim of divine right, or by "God's Ordinance." The one appeals

to the express promises of Our Lord, to Peter, and the testimony of the Church from the first century of Christianity; the other, to the precedents of the Jewish theocracy, and the Acts of Parliament passed during the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth. The differ-ence betwixt them consists in this, that whilst the Supremacy of the Pope over the Catholic Church, is a fact-which enemies may denounce as an abuse if they will, but whose reality they cannot dispute-the Supremacy of the King of England over the Anglican Church is a farce, lor which no one pretends even any respect. Virtually, that "Supremacy" is lodged in the House of Commons, or rather in the majority of ecclesiastical, in precisely the same manner as that House for the time being; and that fearful Lords of the Treasury, and Justices of the Peace power which in the XVI and XVII centuries a short time back, in which we ventured to ex-

• This "cessation" we by no means admit. There is as good evidence of miracles wrought by Catholic missionaries in modern times, as there is of the min-cles attributed to Christ and His Apostles. The evidence for both consists in the testimony of intelligent eye witnesses, who could not have been deceived, and who had no motives for being deceivers.

The Ottawa Railway Times is better able to abuse an opponent than to refute him, and shows himself to be far more familiar with the vernacular of Billingsgate, than he is with theology, or the writings of the most eminent moders Protestant divines. In calling hard names, in applying such epithets as--- " scurrilous, blasphemous, reprobate," &c., he displays a marvellous proficiency; his logical attainments are, unfortunately for him, very small.

To a short paragraph in the TRUE WITNESS

THE HEADSHIP OF THE CHURCH .-- WE

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUGUST 7

woald hold guilty of mortal sin, and punish with to the Sabbath, because its observance is of the auden death hima whet amused shimself sfishing Railway Times replies in the following sindigsant paragraph; wherein it is hard to say which is the most conspicuous-the writers knowledge and application of Biblical facts-the peculiar grammatical construction in which he indulgesor his liberality and regard for religious freedom and this websi to good of a set

God was six 'days' in creating the Heavens and the Earth &c., and rested on the seventh day which be hallowed and sanctified unto himself, forbidding any manner of work whatever, (whether for amusement or otherwise,) punishing any violation of that command with death ; so Christ when he had completed man's redemption from the curse of a broken law, by rising victorious from the grave and his assension into Heaven on the first day of the week. which day was ever afterwards strictly observed by the Apostles as an Holy Day, changing the Jewish Sabbath for it. As Protestants, and as professing Obristians, we therefore maintain it sinful to indulge in fishing, fowling, or in any other sport on this day, and all found indulging in them, should be punished to the utmost rigour of the law, the opinion of the True Wilness to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have no desire to enter into a controversy with our contemporary, as it would be impossible for us to follow him through all the slush and back lanes of billingsgate, to which he is so much accustomed to wade through. He can call us a "fool' and a "canting Puritan" to his heart's content, if it pleases him, -indeed we rather take it as a compliment to be thus spoken of by him,-but we trust we shall ever be found upholding the sacredness of the Lord's Day, regardless of the sneers of such a reprobate as the Editor of the True Witness.

In one thing only does the editor of the Railway Times show his good sense ; and that is in having "no desire to enter into a controversy" with the TRUE WITNESS upon the origin and extent of the obligation for Christians to keep Sunday, or the first day of the week, as a Jewish Sabbath; for it is evident from the above specimen can only provoke a smile from any one familiar Festival.

To assertion we oppose assertion. We deny, and defy our opponent to prove that, even on the Jewish Sabbath, "amusements" were entirely forbidden; and if they were, we deny and on our side, not Catholic writers only, but the assuredly no evangelical Protestant will object : and we will therefore content ourselves with re-Times to " Neander's History of the Planting;" where the question-"Did the early Christians believe themselves obliged to observe ferred from the seventh to the first day of the the vast majority of the learned Protestant preach the same doctrine in the XIX ? world coincide-that :---

"According to the doctrine of the Apostle Paul, the Mosaic law in its whole extent had lost its value as such to Christians; nothing could be a rule binding on Ohristians on account of its being contained in for the Ohristi rity from another quarter. Hence a transference of the Old Testament command of the sanctity of the Sabbath to the New Testament standing point was not admissible. . . Thus all the days of the Christian life must be equally holy to the Lord."-History of the Planting and Training-lib. III., c. 5.

natural, law, and therefore always and universally. obligatory: This reply will not do, because they were particular to enjoin upon their Gentile converts the obligation of abstaining from idolatry and fornication, both of which are also forbidden by the same natural law.

20 million

The entire argument from Scripture in favor of Protestant Sabbatical observances on the Lord's Day, or first day of the week may be summed up thus :---

"1. Scattered through the writings of the New Testament some two or three vague hints are to be found that, by the Apostles, the first day of the week was in some manner distinguished from the other six days, by their meeting for prayer, and the offering of the Eucharistic sacrifice ; argal, the Apostles transferred the observance of the Jewish Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week."

This is a pretty broad conclusion to be drawn from so slender a premise ; but the next is still more so :---

"2. Whilst the positive precept of the Apostles to their Gentile converts 'to abstain from things strangled, and from blood,' is, though unrepealed in the Bible, not binding upon the Christians at the present day-yet it is binding upon the latter to imitate the (supposed) example of the Apostles with regard to Sunday observances; and this, although throughout their writings, we discover numerous passages, wherein the Judaizing tendencies of the early converts are strongly denounced, as repugnant to the spirit of Christianity,"

The liberality of the editor of the Railway Times is as remarkable as his logic. Because he believes it to be sinful to indulge in certain innocent sports on Sunday-argal-he would prevent every body else from indulging in them ; and not content with being at liberty to keep his Sunday as he pleases without let or hindrance from his neighbors, he is wretched unless he can compel the latter to submit to the yoke which he has imposed upon himself. This may be Protestant liberality, but in plain English it is spiritual despotism of the worst kind.

Amongst Papists, in Lower Canada, we manage bath; for it is evident from the above specimen things differently. We claim indeed as a right of his reasoning powers, that he is by no means to keep our Sundays and other Holy Days as qualified for such an undertaking. Such logic the Church enjoins, but we seek not to enforce as his may do for children, and the old women those observances on our Protestant fellow-citiwho make melody through their noses within the zens; and though as Catholics we believe that unsavory courts of the "Little Bethel;" but servile work, whether on Christmas Day or any other Holy Day, is, except in cases of immediate with the History of the Church, and the true | urgency, a mortal sin, we ask not of the Legislagrounds for observing the Christian hebdomadal ture to inflict any penalty upon the offenders. whose punishment we leave to God.

> In conclusion we would propound to our cotemporary the following questions :---

If the TRUE WITNESS merit to be spoken of in such harsh terms-if he be a "scurrilous defy our opponent to prove, that in this respect, blasphemous reprobate" for asserting the sinlessthe old Jewish or Mosaic law is binding upon ness of innocent amusements on the Sunday, Christians. In this we are not singular; having what then shall we say of a "Most High and Mighty Prince"-to whom the Anglican Bible most distinguished Protestant theologians of the is dedicated-and of the "Blessed Martyr" present day. To the authority of Neander who, holding the same opinions on the lawfulness of Sunday amusements as does the TRUE WIT-NESS, and as " Supreme Heads" of the Church ferring the editor of the Ottawa Railway of England, enjoined their Bishops and clergy to teach the lawfulness and to exhort their hearers to the practice of Sunday sports? This was the doctrine of the Protestant Church of England the Jewish Sabbath? or did they deem that its in the XVII century as laid down by its "Suobligation had been in whole, or in part, trans- preme Head," accepted by its Bishops, and preached by its clergy from the pulpit. How week ?- is discussed at length, and answered in then, as a Protestant, can the editor of the the negative. Neander says-and in his opinion Railway Times condemn those who hold and

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS .- With this number TRUE WITNESS ; and would improve the occa- gust at the impertinent interference of the secuthe Mosaic law; but whatever was binding as a law sion by endeavoring earnestly to impress upon lar tribunals with the purely spiritual action of in the New Era of Saturday last, the the minds of those of our friends who are still the Church, will be read with interest by many; arrears, the duty of remitting the amount by and we especially commend it to the notice of them due to this office without delay.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW. IL E. H. Derby to his Son. I. E. H. Derby to his Son. II. Obristianity and the Church Identical.

III. Present Oatholic Dangers. 179 921 402-13

V. Religious Liberty in France.

VI. Literary Notices and Criticisms. Whether Mr. Derby be worthy of the notice

with which the learned Reviewer honors ' him, may to some appear doubtful; but all will admit the masterly manner in which Dr. Brownson meets and overthrows, one by one, the popular arguments against Popery. In replying then to Mr. Derby, he is virtually replying to the whole host of Protesting objectors.

In the present number, the Reviewer takes up the question of the Invocation of Saints, and the respect which the Church pays to their names, relics and images. He then answers the objections urged against the celibacy of the clergy-show-

ing that the Church, though enjoining celibacy on her ministers, and recommending it as a state preferable to the married state, has always loudly proclaimed, and stoutly maintained, the holiness of that union which she counts amongst her Sacraments. The following passage will furnish abundance of matter for serious reflection to those who would desire to duly appreciate the conduct of the Catholic Church in this matter:

"Whoever will consult the records of our criminal courts, will find that, in proportion to their numbers, the Protestant clergy furnish more instances of conjugal infidelity than any other class of society. Al-most all the instances that come to light in which Protestant ministers have fallen, the minister has been a married man, with an interesting wife and children."-p. 300.

The arguments against the Catholicity of the Church, from the existence of heresy-i.e., some kind of Protestantism-in all ages; against the Supremacy of the Holy See, auricular confession, and other Catholic doctrines are successively disposed of; as is also the absurd Anglican theory of national churches-as if God had appointed one means of salvation for Celts, another for Saxons; or as if Christ had established national churches, instead of one Catholic Church, and had confided the administration thereof to First Lords | sentiments with which I heard, on good authority, of the Treasury, or Chancellors of the Exchequer. Upon the whole, we should think that poor Mr. Derby must feel that he has been, what his countrymen would style, " most catawampously chaved up" by the Reviewer, whom he has rashly provoked to the combat.

In his second article, the Reviewer deals with an opponent of a different stamp, and of a far higher order of intellect. The organ of the Universalist church in the United States, now appears in the lists to break a lance with the Catholic champion. The question at issue is the one question at issue betwixt the Church, and all forms of Protestantism-that question being: " Is Christianity an organism ?-Did Christ Himself organise a society for the propagation and maintenance of His religion throughout all nations and all generations ?" If there be such an organisation, if Christ did organise a society, called " a Church," the Universalist would admit the Catholic Church to be that society so organized.

The third article is devoted to a notice of the controversy now pending betwixt the Rambler and the Dublin Review; which is followed by a few considerations on the Catholic educational institutions in the United States. The fair and masterly analysis of the French Imperial regime, in which the Reviewer frankly acknowledges his | tion. suspicions of the good intentions of Louis Nawe bring to a close the Seventh Volume of the poleon towards religion, and expresses his dis-

DEAR Sim-You have doubtless been present at the beautiful and interesting ceremony which took place in the Congregation Convent in your favored city, on Monday the 3rd instant ; when seven going Cornwall, August 5th, 1857 made on my mind, when I beheld tender virgins de-clare solemnly before the Altar of God, and in presence of the entire assembly, that they freely and gladly gave up the world with its false joys; and that henceforth they took God alone to be "the portion of their inheritance for ever." Amongst this happy choir of virgins, Lower Canada had, of course,

To the Editor of the True Witness.

the larger number of representatives ; but I noticed, with real satisfaction, that Upper Canada was not forgotten. She also made her offering on the occasion, in the person of Miss Catherine Erly-a young lady from Kingston, whom the world will hereafter know only as Sister St. Clara.

We may imagine indeed, but cannot express, what must have been the feelings of her worthy mother, whom I saw present, shedding copious tears, not the tears of grief, but those of the purest affection. No doubt but from her inmost soul she gratefully blessed the Author of our being, for His having endowed her child with such qualities, as rendered her worthy of consecrating herself wholly, and for ever, to His divine service in that holy asylum of innocence and peace. Thisyoung religious is the sixth subject whom the Congregational Nuns have received from Kingston since their establishment there in the month of September, 1841, besides those they have given to other religious communities. They have had, it is true, their hours of adversity there, as elsewhere; but with all this they have been, and are daily being, amply rewarded by the brilliant success with which it has pleased God to crown their efforts in the sacred cause of the education of youth. I can, from personal knowledge, bear willing testimony to the immense amount of good they have done in the city of Kingston, the majority of whose inhabitants do not profess the Catholic religion; but, on the contrary, are, many of them, bitterly opposed to it. Still they cannot fail seeing, as many of them now do see and acknowledge, the merits of those Sisters of the Con-gregation of our Blessed Lady; and they give proofs thereof, by now sending their daughters to them to be educated. Knowing, therefore, that they are likely to do in future, as they have already done in the past, so much for the sacred cause of religion, you will, Mr: Editor, readily understand the joyful of the immediate foundation of another school of the Congregation Nuns, in the flourishing town of Belleville, C.W., besides the increase in numbers (which was really necessary) of the Nuns at Kingston.

That these Nunnery schools of the Congregation of Notre Dame may increase and multiply in Upper Canada, and particularly in the Diocese of Kingston, even to a hundred fold, is the ardent prayer of your very humble servant,

THE "SUPERIOR RACE."-The Toronto Times, (Protestant) of the 28th ult., states that " last year we had only about one-eighth of our population incarcerated for various crimes .---Next, we shall have about half, according to present appearances." Who then can doubt of the efficacy of the "common schools" of Upper Canada to repress crime?

The Globe again writes :

there is a large section of the community owning no stated adherence to any religious denomination, and that this section is continually on the increase."

The Upper Province is not singular in this respect: the same complaint might be made with equal truth of every Non-Catholic community in existence; a large section of which must always be included under the head of "Protestants Unattached" to any particular denomina-

the report of the Leader which we find quoted

DESERTION FROM THE GARRISON .--- We are sorry to learn that latterly this crime has become rather fre-quent disorry, that men who have in the hourfof danger and trial so nobly defended and upheld the honor of their colors and their country, should so far forget themselves as by an act of infatuation, often without one"tangible" reason, "to trample their well earned honors in the dust; to render themselves perjured and dishonoured men, to leave a life of comparative comfort for one of hardship, obloguy, and scorn-for we can assure them that even in the United States deserters are treated with every mark of hatred and contempt .-- Quebec Gazette.

The St. Andrew's Society of Quebec has appropriated the sum of £25 for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be presented to Captain Blannerbassett of the ship James M'Kenzie, for his kindness to his unfortunate passengers before and after the burning of the steamer Montreal.

Francois Denis, one of the crew of the ateamer Alinnce is at present charged, before the Inspector of Police, with baving taken a silver watch from the body of a woman brought down the fourth trip made to the wreck after the disaster. There were then 17 bodies on board and the cook of the steamer, a negress, swears that she saw the prisoner drag the watch from off' a dead woman's neck. She subsequently quarrelled with the sailor, and hence the disclosures of his guilt, which she made to the mate of the vessel. who instantly ordered Denis ashore, and is now prosecuting this callous delinquent.-Quebec Chronicle.

The Niagara Mail states that early on the morning of the 28th instant, a fishing boat containing three men, upset in a squall out in the lake about two miles from Fort Mississauguo. The accident was fortunately seen by the sentry who gave the alarm, and a boat, was directly manned by Corporal Boyd, and Private Ears and Cavendish, of the Royal Canadian Rifles, who by diut of severe pulling got up in time to save the poor fishermen, who was just exhansted and who otherwise would soon have all met with a watery grave. Great credit is due to the gallant soldiers for their activity displayed in saving the lives of these three men.

ALLEGED POISONING CASE .- Madame Sophie Berthelette Chaureth, widow of Jean Baptiste Chaureth, late of this city, has petitioned the Government at great length setting forth, among a number of other things, that she has reason to believe that her husband who died in Temperance street, in this city, on the 15th of July, was poisoned. She alleges that while she went for the Coroner, her house was broken into and the body of her husband carried off to be buried against her consent, in order to prevent a post moriem examination and inquest into the cause of death. She is a woman of 58 years of age, with every appearance of being respectable and trustworthy. She has evidently been burthened with a heavy load of cares for years, and seems to have become somewhat suspicious-but she declares that she entertains no suspicion which has not a reasonable foundation to rest upon. We listened to her story and questioned her closely for several hours, and are satisfied that she is of sound mind. What she desires is that the body of her husband should be exhumed, for the purpose of discovering whether her suspicions as to his having been poisoned be correct. And we must say that, under the circumstances, it would only be fair that her request be complied with for it would be better that ten unnecessary exhumations should take place than that one murder should go undetected for want of the necessary investigations being instituted. Mdme. Chaureth may be under a delusion in regard to the supposed poisoning of her husband; but her conviction that she is right, is strong, and we do not see how her request that a post mortem examination should yet take place can be refused. Were she to make the necessary affidavit before a Coroner, her request would doubtless be complied with. What makes against her supicions in the matter, is the difficulty of understanding what adequate motive any one could have had to poison her husband, who had been reduced to poverty.-Toronto Leader.

HANEMANN RECONVERTED TO COMMON SENSE .- At a meeting of "spiritualists," an invalid was brought forward dreadfully afflicted with ulcerous scrofula that all the doctors had failed to cure. It was proposed to appeal to the spirit land for advice, and a Homeopathic physician present interrogated the departed spirit of Hanemann as to what remedy should be taken. Loud and distinct raps, audible to the whole audience, told off A-y-e-r-+ C-a-t-h-a-r-t-i-c P-i-l-l-s.- Homer [N. Y.] Whig.

0. S. J.

" Any one who pays the slightest attention to the moral statistics of Canada West, must be aware that

ORANGE FIRE COMPANIES .- According to

And again he assigns the following purely ecclesiastical origin for the religious observance of Sunday ;---

"We must deduce the origin of the religious obsorvance of Sunday, not from the Jewish-Christian churches; bnt from the peculiar circumstances of the Gentile-Ohristians, and may account for the practice in the following manner. Where the ciroumstances of the churches did not allow of daily meetings for devotion and agapze-although in the nature of Ohristianity no necessity could exist for such a distinction-although on the Christian standing point all days were to be considered as equally holy, in an equal manner devoted to the Lord-yet on account of peculiar outward relations, such a distinction of a particular day was adopted for religious communion."--ID.

We do not cite Neander as of authority to the Catholic; but as in a peculiar manner the champion of Continental evangelical Protestantism, Protestants cannot well refuse to listen to him with respect. Perhaps however the editor of the Railway Times will place Neander on his list of "scurrilous blasphemous reprobates" for thus emphatically denying the perpetual divine obligation of observing Sunday as the Jews did their Sabbath.

And granting that the Sunday, or first day of the week, was, ever after the Ascension of Our Lord, "strictly observed by the Apostles as a Holy Day," it has yet to be shown that Christions in the XIX century are bound to follow in this respect the practice and example of the Apostles in the 1st. In the XV chapter of Acts, for example, we read the express command bound to "keep the law of Moses" v. 5 .- and in this letter we find no allusion whatsoever to Sabbath observances. The converts were enjoined to abstain-(we quote the English version)-" from pollution of idols-from fornication-and from things strangled and from blood." How came it then, would we ask our opponent, that upon such an important occasion as that which elicited the above letter, the Apostles made no allusion to the obligation of observing the Lord's Day ? How came it, if even the insertion. practice of the Apostles is to be followed by Christians throughout all generations, that the -do to tell us that the Apostles made no allusion had commenced to cut their wheat.

FATAL AFFRAY .--- A man named Archibald M Dougall came to an untimely end on Saturday and Criticisms close the number of this most last near St. Joseph street, under the following valuable periodical. circumstances :- The deceased, who is in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. was returning from his work, it is said, slightly in liquor. A lot of little children were amusing themselves at his expense, when in a moment of irritation he threw an axe he had with him at them. Seeing this, a man named Jovanetti standing itself, would we seize the opportunity of recomby, struck the deceased a blow on the head with mending this Review to the Catholic reading the axe, fracturing the skull. The wounded man was some hours afterwards removed to the General Hospital, where he expired during the tholic periodical published in North America; course of the night. An inquest is being held and one therefore which well deserves the hearty upon his body, but a verdict had not been given, up to the time of going to press. Of Jovanetti

himself we have heard the highest character given : and it seems clear that his sole object in | Irish American newspaper of which we have reinterfering with the deceased was to protect the children from the fury of an intoxicated man.

STEAM BOAT COLLISION .- The Steamer Montmorenci with 1500 barrels of flour on board, run into the steamer Quebec on the night of the 4th inst., and sank almost immediately. Fortunately no lives were lost; and but trifling damage inflicted on the Quebec, which continued her trip without delay. It would seem as if a most lubberly look out had been kept on board the Montmorenci.

During the past week, Mr. Coursol has been conducting an investigation into the origin of the of the Apostles, writing to their Gentile converts fire at Douglas' Saw Mills on the night of the respecting the extent to which the latter were 13th ult. The result has not yet transpired; but we hope that the investigation will be a searching one, and that, if it should appear that the fire was the work of an incendiary, the utmost vigilance may be employed by the authorities to detect and bring to punishment the guilty parties. As yet, however, nothing has been published to confirm the suspicion, or to warrant the reports, of incendiarism on the occasion alluded to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS .---- X. Too late for

THE HARVEST .- We hear many complaints positive Apostolic precepts to " abstain from from Upper Canada of the mjury done to the things strangled, and from blood," are almost hay, and standing crops, by the late heavy rains. universally violated by Christians? It will not In some parts of the Upper Province the farmers

those who think that Dr. Brownson is a defender of absolutism, or an indifferent friend to civil and religious liberty. The usual Literary Notices

We have so often expressed our opinion of Brownson's Review, and avowed our admiration for the editor's talent, and boldness in defending the cause of our holy religion, that it is unnecessary for us again to dwell upon these topics .-Only now, and always when the occasion presents public of Canada, as, without a rival, the best. the most ably conducted, and most valuable Casupport of every Catholic.

The Irish Vindicator is the name of a new ceived the fourth number, published at New York on the 1st inst., and which appears weekly, on Saturdays. This paper is handsomely got up, and its editorials display a great amount of talent. We hail therefore the appearance of our new contemporary, and heartily wish him a long life and a prosperous one.

An unmistakeable proof of the interest which the people of Great Britain take in the Colonies generally, and in Canada especially, may be found in a long article in the last number of Blackwood ; in which the writer advocates the union or confederation of all the Provinces of British North America, and the giving to the Colonies the right of sending representatives to the Imperial Parliament. Of these two schemes, the first has been often mooted, and is likely to find favor in the eyes of the people at home, as a means of postponing, if not entirely preventing, the annexation of Canada and the other Provinces of British North America, to the United States. The advantages to be derived by the Colonies from the privilege of sending representatives to the Imperial Parliament, would seem to be more questionable; as entailing upon them the burden of contributing to the Imperial revenues. If "Taxation without Representation" be tyranny, absurdity.

Would our lady friends avoid the tan, the freckles and sunburn of our spring and summer? Use the "Persian Balm" at your toilette-it renders the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Try it.

Engincer at Toronto openly declared that :-"All might depend on the efforts of the Firemen to second the Orangemen when it might be needed. Three fourths of that body belonged to the Orange

What do the Directors of the Insurance Companies who have taken risks in Toronto, say to this?

THE LATEST PROTESTANT MIRACLE .---A correspondent of the Christian Reflector gives the following details of a miraculous cure. Had a Catholic priest been the narrator, what an outery would there not have been about Popish imposture, and Popish credulity ! The writer says :---

"A man by the name of Charles R. Parsons was baptized by me in May last, who had an impediment in his speech from the time of his carliest recollection. At the time of his conversion, his tongue was loosened, and since that time he speaks easily and plainly. Before his conversion he stammered painfully, and could hardly make a verbal announcement of a simple errand : now he speaks fluently, both at home, at meeting, in prayer, and exhortation."

PROTESTANT CRUSADE .-- The first detachment of the American expedition against the Mormons is now on its way across the plains; its force consisting of about 1,400 men. The Mormons can muster, it is said, nearly 10,000 fighting men, and, if attacked, will most likely be able to hold their own against their assailants.

Mrs. Cunningham, of New York, whose connection with the murdered Dr. Burdell has already obtained for her such unenviable notoriety, has been again arrested on a charge of felony .----We find the following particulars given by the New York press :---

"It appears that at the trial before the Surrogate, Mrs. C.'s Counsel hinted that she was enceinte by Dr. Burdell. Suspicions were aroused, and a plan formed to entrap her through her own physician, Dr. Ure.-A marked child was borrowed from Bellevue Hospital, and last night Mrs. C. was pretended to be delivered of it. Her arrest is at the instance of District Attorney Hall," 3 ...

THE ELECTION FOR PONTIAC .- There is a fair prospect of a hard contest in the county of Pontiac,-no less than seven candidates being in the field, namely Mr. Frank Powell, brother of the member for Carleton; Mr. Burke, editor of the Ottawa Cilizen; Mr. "Taxation without Representation" be tyranny, Bryson; Mr. Young, of Aylmer; Mr. Paupare, of "Representation without Taxation" would be an Chichester; Mr. W. Laurence Gray; and Mr. Mac-

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN TOWN.-We learn from Le Journal of yesterday that £256, in silver and notes, Revd. Peres Oblat at St. Sauvear, Beisseauvilie .- | relief to all worthy applicants for the same. Quebec Gazette, 31st ult. an the provest from

MONTREAL 1	MARKET	PRICES.
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August 4, 1857.

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A LUXURY FOR "HOME."

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

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

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

Montreal



THE CHARITABLE RELIEF COMMITTEE of the Sr. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will meet every THURS-DAY from '7 to 9 o'clock in the Sr. PATRICK'S was stolen that morning from a burran drawer of the HALL, Place D'Armes, for the purrose of affording August 6.

# AUGUST 7, 1857. THE TRUE WINNESS AND GATHOLIG CHRONICLE

# EOR BILGN IN TELLIGEN C/E and any black big the state aldou os labit big rag follows with work of star to out the volume series and the insurrections,

which have been so shappily suppressed in a Italy. and in the South of Spain, were well known to the Erench Government, and that it is owing to the viguance of the Emperor that the Governments of those countries were put on the alert. They, were doubtless to have had their headquarters at Paris, and to have included illustrious extent of the dangers we have escaped; and though, as in all cases where the public mind is excited there is much exaggeration as to the cir-cumstances; yet enough of the true remains to The French and Austrian Ambassadors alone prove that the plans included a universal attempt remained, at the request of Cardinal Antonelli. to attain to power on the part of the faction which The Pope was still at Bologna. in every country where it has shown itself, is the enemy of religion, of order, and of tranquility. of Genoa, is the principal subject of attention. The Emperor is trying to live a retired life at A great danger has been escaped. 'The papers Plombieres, and is deriving much benefit from found on the prisoners, and others taken with the baths. ... The Empress has gone to Plombieres leaving the Imperial Prince at St. Cloud: it is show what were the intentions of the conspiratherefore presumed her stay will be short. On her arrival at Epinal, at half-past five, she started by post for Plombieres, but had not been long on her way, when the Emperor joined her, he having come thus far to meet her : they entered Plombieres at eight o'clock. The town was illuminated, and the windows and streets ornamented nest Pareto is arrested, on account of the suspiwith flowers and evergreens. The Emperor and Empress took a long excursion in the environs the next day, and only returned in the evening; at ten o'clock .- The preparations for the Expo- al parts of the drama, is also in the prison San sition are constantly being interrupted, and the Andrea. First, she refused to leave the town, effects disarranged, to make way for the succes- and the British minister must be consulted, lest the sive arrivals from Algiers.

17th ult. There was a large display of military, under the surveillance of the guards. It was and an immense crowd, but no manifestation.

The news of the harvest from nearly all self in order to escape ; perhaps this was scanquarters of France is most cheering. In some dal, for she could also wear a postiche, and perthe corn is not yet rine for the sickle, the heat, which in Paris at least is intense, will soon bring it to maturity. Letters from Bastia, in Corsica, of the 13th, mention that in some parts of the vessel.—Cor. of Weekly Register. of the 13th, mention that in some parts of the island the yield of grain is superabundant, and good throughout the whole. The price of wheat, which had been high, has fallen 20f. the hectolitre. In the Calvados wheat has fallen 3f. the hectolitre. The price of fat oxen has also declined.

The following is from a letter of Times Paris correspondent, dated the 6th ult. :---

Of the Italians who were at first arrested on the serious charge of conspiring against the Emperor's life, and who are still in Prison, one or two have avowed their guilt; the others deny it. I am assured that in the course of the investigations conducted by the authorities no complicity has been brought home to any of the French refugees of note in England. The conspiracy is Italian, and essentially Mazzinian; and the object assassination. A Commission of Inquiry is sent by the Government to Italy to collect further information as to the extent of the plot. This will retard the trial, which takes High Court of Justice.

#### PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Protestant Upper Ecclesiastical Board has issued a circular to the clergy respecting the blessing of the Church on the second marriage of divorced married people. It will be seen that the Prussian Protestant clergy are just relieved from the necessity of bestowing the adulterers, while nuptial blessing on the union of

man of great energy and resolution, appears much affected at the manner, in which he was abandoned, and at the little sympathy, which his enterprise thad met with from the people .... The papers'found upon him were, it'is said, transmitted, directly to the King, who alone perused them., Most of the letters from Naples concur in stating that the Mazzinian attempt to revolutionize the Two Sicilies was foolish and hope-

less. al baa boD in teld an anounce that the Pope had restored to liberty three prisoners confined in the fort of Palliano: they had still an imprisonment of some months to undergo. The Diplomatic Corps had almost all quitted Rome.

The preparation for the trial of the insurgents arms and ammunition hidden in various places tors. Plunder of the rich, and of the middle classes who had any wealth. Lists of the houses which were to be pillaged, and persons were indicated, whose sole crime was the not partaking of the opinions of Mazzini; for this they were to be poignarded. The Marquis Ercion which attaches to the intimacy of Miss White with his family. His wife is an Englishwoman. Miss White, after having acted sever-Government should get embroiled with England The Poet Beranger is dead, and was buried on her account; it was, however, agreed she at the charge of the Imperial Civil List on the must then be watched, and her residence was put said she dyed her hair, and tried to disguise her-

the reaping is over, and in other places, where | haps she preferred the notoriety of being imprisoned to the feminine grace of modestly hiding

#### RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, July S .- The journals exhibit some degree of acrimony in refuting the charge of Russian intrigues in India. The Invalide Russe says, let England be convinced that she is under a delusion when she speaks of the designs of Russia on that rotten conglomeration which she pompously designates the British empire in India.

The Abeille du Nord says it would be better, instead of accusing the Persians and Russians, to reprint the predictions of Gen. Sir Charles Napier, who pointed out the true causes of what has now happened.

#### SWEDEN.

The Protestant Kingdom of Sweden is in a ridiculous position. In that country, in which Protestantism is absolutely and exclusively in possession of the field, and, therefore where English Protestants (if they were sincere) would place before the Court of Assize instead of the expect "the right of private judgment" and "liberty of conscience" to be universally recognised as mere matters of course, a most barbarous code of laws imposed conformity with the State Church under the heaviest penalties, and visited the slightest assertion of individual freedom with the gravest consequences. The notoriety given to this state of things, as well as the disaffection of a considerable body of Protes-

explodes and controls the whole district around. We do not exaggerate; and it is impossible to ex-aggerate the awful convulsion which is rending that ill-got Empire asunder is The best informed and most candid correspondents' of the Times write in stronger terms than we could coin .! One of them says at Calcutta :---- (1 . 11. ---- dist W

Weicannot depend on our Sepor troops or on the natives to keep the communication open between the European forces ; we cannot withdraw, a man, from the Punjab; we have left Pegue with only one Euro-pean regiment; while the Madras Sepoys (the 10th re-giment) have caught the infection of disobedience; and we are dependent for the very existence of . our government in Northern India on the fidelity of the Maharajah of Gwalior !"

Another writing at Agra, and warning the Britisli public against believing the concocted news of the Indian journals, declares that this Maharajah is strongly suspected of being deeply implicated in the plot ; and that the communications extant in India with reference to the origin, causes, and progress of the movement are utterly untrustworthy, and only disguise the truth : "Where you read in the Mofusilite that 'all is

quict,' &c., understand it to mean that the Native troops there have not yet risen in open mutiny; that the discontented portion of the inhabitant are not yet in open rebellion ; that they are either too weak, or fancy themselves to be so, or that they are wait-ing for a more fitting time. When you read of the manifestation of loyalty, in any of the Bengal native regiments, cavalry or infantry, understand it to mean that one half of the regiments thus favorably mentioned only are really faithful; the other half are but acting a part, the better to find the Euro-peans off their guard when the proper time arrives, or by warding off suspicion, have it the more in their power to aid their mutinous companions."

This is a deadly crisis to follow the celebration of Clive's centenary. And we happen to have an additional authentic fact to contribute to the tale. An Irish Priest of very remarkable acuteness and sagacity, writing from Agra by the last mail, reports that Russian Agents are passing into the disturbed provinces in swarms; and that their authority and object, apparently overlooked by the Company's servants, are no secret to those who care to see an inch below. the surface. We mark with interest the sublime silence of Le Nord, and smile at the announcement in yesterday's telegraph, that the news of the Indian Mutiny has created a profound sensation at St. Petersburgh.-Nation.

The brutal atrocities committed by the mutineers in their first successes have provoked military severities which, if practised by the troops of the King of Naples or the Emperor of Austria, would doubtless, be denounced by the English press as instances of horrible cruelty. In the accounts in the Anglo-Indian journals the wholesale slaughter of the Hindoos, whether mutineers, deserters, or merely suspects, is frequently spoken of with an inhuman exultation, which we honestly believe neither the press of Austria nor of Naples would be guilty of. Of course a military mutiny is too dangerous a thing to be temporized with, and great severities are excusable in repressing such a revolt; but wanton slaughter and cruelties, such as are related with perfect indifference, or worse than indifference in the Indian journals, are deserving of the strongest reprobation. No matter

what may be the imminence of danger, we are not justified in having recourse to savage atrocities in order to spread the terror of our arms. It is stated that a new punishment has been invented and practised for the benefit of the mutineers who have been taken. They are tied to the mouth of cannon and thus blown to pieces, a death which has a peculiar and horrible terror for the superstitious Hindoos.— Surely this brutal barbarity is not the act of British officers, nor authorised by the highest servants of a Government which is so scandalised at the King of Naples? As for the wholesale hangings and shootings, the burning of villages, and the other ordinary cruelties of civil war it is impossible to say how fai they may be justifiable by the plea of necessity. No doubt the innocent must often suffer with the guilty. In such cases it is supposed to be the business of those who are employed to suppress rebellion to strike terror as widely and as deeply as possible, and tant Swedes, who wanted to set up a new reli- for that purpose the shooting, hanging, and torturing of the indocent is probably more effective than the execution of just punishment on the guilty would be. But we doubt greatly that the severities and crucities shown to the mutinous Sepoys, and to such of the population as are supposed to sympathise with them will have any but the worst possible effect. The immediate cause of the outburst at Meerut was the cruel sentence of from five to ten years' imprisonment in irons passed on eighty-five men of the 3rd Native Cavalry who, in a body, refused to use cartridges which their religious prejudices persuaded them it would be pollution for them to touch. It was these very men, aided by the fanatical rabble of Delhi, who afterwards committed so many barbarous murders of Europeaus. We may depend upon it that either in inflicting or in enduring cruelties, we shall prove no match for the Hindoos, who have been ac-customed to the bloody rites of Juggernaut, and to see their women burn themselves alive as an act of religious duty. Indeed, this resort to wholesale slaughter and barbarous cruelty is, in our judgment, the worst and most ill-omened feature in the last ada too-easy security .- Tablet.

slavish' fondness. "IY on have "not i acted i thus "You " are not i a field i acted i thus "You " added, suddenly, arresting i the loudness of his pay sion, as Miss O'Brien' covered her face with her hands, and shrunk back in her chair. "The yoo lence of my recollections compels me to throw aside the decorum that is due from me." I did not remem-

ber that you were her friend."""" of the source of the serve of the se ing weight of my errors-crimes I should" call them -that I feel a dreadful luxury in avowing them, even though positive contempt and detestation must be the consequence. Hear me, I entreat you! Since you have learned enough to hate me, let me tell you all. For you can serve me well. You know the person I have injured."

Hamond resumed his chair in an attitude balf irresolute, half attentive, while the lady, rotiring still farther into the shadow thrown by the window curtains on the already darkening apartment, spoke in a tone of deep agitation.

"I was bound as Emily was, to a young gentle-man whom you know, and who, I believe, sincerely loved me. He was handsome, witty, accomplished, elegant in mind and manner-passionate, and young -but lowly born-at least it seemed so, comparing both our fortunes. Indeed, I may truly say, that love never was deeper than his for me-

"Pardon me once more," said Hamond, rising impatiently, "I cannot always govern myself. This is not a tale for ears like mine, that are wearied with the sounds of falsehood " the sounds of falschood."

"You will not treat me so unfairly," said Miss O'Brien, using a gentle action to detain him in the chair. "Hear all that I would say. I wish not to escape your just reproaches, if you should, find me worthy of them."

Hamond, chafing under the restraint, returned to his seat, while Miss O'Brien continued. "We were betrothed-bound by a registered contract, and still more by the intelligence that subsisted between our hearts-but yet, united as we were by anticipation, it was my hourly sport to play, upon his sensitive nature-to awake his jealousy-to see him watch me with an anxious glance through the whirl of the ball and rout, where I had smiles and quips for all but him-and pretty sentences strung up like pearls for every ear but his-"

"Must I hear this?" said Hamond, struggling violently with himself-"'Fit companions!' friends! Pray, madam-let me beg-" Worthy

"I loved to see him," Miss O'Brien continued, not heeding Hamond's impatience, "when he afterwards crept to my side with a pale and fretted brow-and a gentle and reproachful eye-I loved to point out to his notice the various members of the youthful aristocracy that passed us-to speak admiringly of their wealth-their titles and high birth-"

"Hold! torture and madness!-hold!" Hamond exclaimed, starting up in a paroxysm of ungovernable fury, and flinging the chair across the room, while Miss O'Brien recoiled in terror at this unexpected burst of violence. "What ! taunt him with his lowliness—with the station of life in which the mighty Lord of life and nature had placed him ? Did you tax that poor being with the will of provi-dence? Why do you not chide the wren that it cannot outsoar the cagle ? or those dwarfish shrubs before us, that they do not uplift their boughs above that pine or oak? Shame on you! Shame and sorrow on you! In this manner was it that my brain was stung, even to the very verge of madness-I feel the scourges of my heart renewed-but you are not yet too late-you have not yet flung your false vile person into another's arms-your injured love may yet be sought and satisfied. Oh, fly then! fly (since you speak of penitence) return to that poor wretch's feet-you know not the misery he en-dures-you know not how his heart is burning and his soul darkening within him-how restless are his nights, how bitter is his food-how lonely are his thoughts-how he howls and groans in the anguish of his spirit. You know not what that anguish is. I do. Fly to him! Find him out! If you leave a corner of the earth unsearched, and save him not, you are a murderess! Seek him out-fling yourself at his feet-moisten the dust around them with your tears-and if his pride-his honest, injured, manly pride, refuse the amend, and he should justly spurn you in your humbleness-go then, and hide you in your shame, where the eye of man may never look upon you more, and pray that the good and the virtuous may forget you, for a blessing."

"It is a just judgment that falls upon me," said the lady, faltering, "yet I would be penitent." Then ll more tating voice, nt where 's the

mond extended his arm, but his strength falled him in the action; and the staggered (groaning heavily, to'n chair, while Emily, mistaking the action for one of repugnance and disgust, threw herself again at his feets would assist of the action of a solution "Do not spurn me, Hamond, nor look so dread-fully into my eyes." You have already pronounced my pardon." Do not retract wour word...t have suffered, deeply, Hamond - I have sought you in toil and danger - I have watched by your sick bed hour after hour-do you not know this face ? Did it not ever mingle with the phantoms, of your, delirium? ever mingle with the phantoms of your, delirium? Oh, do not reject me. I will, if you desire that I should do so; leave you this instant, and never ver your, sight again; but let me for once, from your own lips, be assured that I am forgiven."

While she spoke, Hamond gradually recovered, and muttered, while he gazed steadily on her "Merciful Providencel. It. is, indeed, her form-warm, living, and really. The eye is dimmed with tears, but it is the same the check is paler and colder, but the same soft relief is there still-the same high forchead," he continued. "I have been cheated many years with a dream of misery, and here comes my early happiness, waking and bright Reject you!" he added, as the echo of her words came back upon his memory: "Oh, let me lift you from the earth, and place you on the throne where you only, have reigned as a queen since we first met you only have reigned as a queen since we use met -my own dark and desolate heart. My own dear Emily "he continued tenderly; "my resentment was not so dear to me as you are: Nay-nay-no more imploring looks, you have my heart's forgiveness now."

"And I will treasure it more heedfully than your first confidence, Hamond." "Hush," said Hamond, "I hear a footstep."

Emily turned her head and beheld Martha Hunter, bolding the half-open door in her hand, and gazing with her own sweet and benevolent smile on the scene of reconciliation. When she met Emily's eye, she let the door close, and in a moment the two friends were clasped close in each others arms.

"I owe all to you, my darling Martha, to-you and your kind husband. But this is only one act in your whole life of goodness and charity.

"Poh! poh! no speeches now. Well, Mr. Hamond, did I not tell you this lady would be worth knowing. Come now, and let us make the toilette. Hunter has agreed to take an Trish dianer for once, and is waiting for you in his dressing-room. Take Emily's arm, pray," she added merrily, as they were leaving the room—"I will dispense for once with ceremony. That's a good boy and girl-go, and never quarrel before strangers again."

the success of their common stratagem; and the evening was worn pleasantly in mutual explanations -that of the letter, and the fair hand that ministered to him (like the prince in the tale of the White Cat) in his midnight fever, not being forgotten.

"I have only one quarrel yet remaining against you, Emily," said Hamond; "and that is, that you should have trusted so little to my own sense of justice, so as to suppose that any thing more than these explanations was required, to reconcile me to all that has taken place since we parted. But you have duped me into happiness-and I should be an epicnre indeed in good fortune, if I took exception at the means. I do so only so far as my own Emily's sufferings are concerned. But I will take care to compensate to you for those. I do not know, notwithstanding the many years that have been lost, to me at least, why we should not still live happily. We have our experience in return for our suffering-the fervor of our youth is cooled and subdued-but there is the less danger that the flame of our affection may waste or change. We will love as well though more calmly than in younger and simpler days, and live the happier for our saddening recollections-"

"And advise our neighbors to take warning by our tale," said Emily, "and to be convinced that they can be all that true Irish men and women ought to be; that they may retain Irish spirit-Irish worth-and Irish honor, in all their force, without suffering their hearts to be warped and tainted by the vanore of Inish raine."

Whether the anticipations of the lovers were fulfilled-whether their old contract, so unhappily broken, was now again respected-or whether they were content to wear out the remainder of their days in the quiet enjoyment of a steady esteem and friendship, are questions in which, probably, the render may now have censed to take an interest; will intrude yet so far upon his time, nevertheless, to tell him that Castle Hamond soon became (what all Irish houses are, with few exceptions) the abode of hospitality, and (what all Irish houses, alas! are not) the seat of happiness and comfort. The traces of a female hand and taste soon became evident in the improved appearance of the little demesne; the hay-band no longer aspired to the office of a gatelock-the avenue was cleared and weeded-the bundle of newspapers was no longer permitted to act as deputy for a window-pane-and the economy of the establishment was no longer so confined, as to Involve Remmy in such degrading implications as that thrown out by the wren-boy at the commencement of our tale. "My master is delighted at the thoughts of Miss Emily comen to life agen," said Remmy O'Lone to his mother, as he sat dangling his leg over the corner of the kitchen table one evening. "May be 'twould be another story with him after they're married a piece." It was not "another story" with them, however. Hamond and Emily persevered in the benevolent course of life which both had adopted for some time before; and the condition of their tenantry, and of all the cottagers who came within the sphere of their good offices, afforded a pleasing proof of the benefits that might be conferred on even the most destitute portion of Munster cottagers by a single well-disposed resident proprietor. Lady Emily Hamond was scated in a rustic chair, on a fine summer evening, near the gravel-plot before the hall-door, while Mr. Hamond was walking down the lawn with Mr. Charles Lane and his young wife, who were now sober settled bodies in their neighbor-hood. Looking on one side she saw Renny O'Lone sidling towards her in a half bashful way—now pausing, and looking sheepishly at his toes—now pushing his hat up behind, and using more comical actions than I have time as means to describe. When actions than I have time or space to describe. When he had at length approached within a yard of his lady's side he made a grin, and with a half-laughing affectation of freedom : "Why then, please your ladyship," said he, "if it wasn't making too free, ma'am, there was a little girl that I had a sort of a rattlen regard for-Nelly, you know, ma'am; 'tisn't living with you or anybody belongen to your ladyship still she'd be ma'am, I wonder ?" "Oh! Nelly? she was married very soon after your master left Dublin, to a sergeant, Remmy." "Gondoutha! Wisha an' I never seen the peer of

the Protestant clergy of England are being subgjected to that necessity.

The text is as follows :--- " After we have presented our most dutiful report on the negotiations which for some time have been pending respecting the benediction of divorced wedded people, the subject has been brought to a provisional conclusion by a supreme order issued on the Stb inst. The King's Majesty has not yet found it timely to come with an absolute decision. Meanwhile, in order to further the approach of a better state of things, his Most High Majesty has pleased to order: ' that the clergy shall give notice to the Consistory of all cases in which married persons, civilly divorced, shall seek the ecclesiastical blessing on another marriage; but that the Consistory (reserving to the party feeling aggrieved the recourse to the Evangelical Upper Ecclesiastical Board), shall have to decide on the allowableness of the wedding according to the maxims of the Christian marriage law, according as it is founded on the Word of God.

Hereof we inform the Royal Consistory, with the injunction forthwith to furnish the clergy with the requisite directions.

Herewith we unite the disclosure, that the King's Majesty, at the same time, on the same considerations, has forbidden the further granting of dispensations from the impediment of adultery.

Hereafter, the royal ministry has to refuse at once any petitions which may come in, and to announce to the clergy that they are to abstain from any countenancing of such proposals. The sending in of periodical reports on the cases, which may have come to the knowledge of the Royal Consistory, of refusals to marry, may in future cease.

THE EVANGELICAL UPPER

ECCLESIACTICAL BOARD. Berlin, June 15, 1857.

#### ITALY.

Advices from Naples, of the 9th ult., state that the Two Sicilies are tranquil. The official journal says that the insurgents who escaped from the combat of Padula were attacked the nese Government. next day near Sanza, by the Urban Guard, the 11th Chasseurs, and the inhabitants. The rem-Naples. It is stated that the Colonel, who is a rests on a heaving volcano, every burst of which that loved you-that lay for years at your feet in your name-"

gion for themselves, induced the King last year to bring forward a measure for securing an increase

of liberty, but which was no sooner published than it was found to be a penal measure of a most intolerant and persecuting tendency. In lieu of this measure, others have been proposed, of which it is only fair to say that they show some progress, and that the alterations are all calculated to make the harshness and injustice of the former law a little less remarkable. But the measure has encountered the most strenuous resistance of the Clergy and nobility. The Clergy, by the mouth of Thomander, Bishop of Lund, declare that the Swedes will abandon the Lutheran Church without adopting any religion whatever. The estate of the nobles were more afraid of Catholicity, and the Univers, from whom we are borrowing, tells us that M. Nils Tersmeden implored his peers to reflect on the imminent vices, because it shows that panic-fear has succeeded danger incurred by the Swedish Church of being absorbed by the Catholic Church if once liberty were granted. What had become of Holland? What of England? Even M. Iljerta, a warm advocate of the project, and therefore a Protestant Swede of exceptional liberality, strongly recommended that a clause should be added punishing with exile every man making proselytes in Sweden in the name of a Catholic authority, in other words, every Catholic Priest .- Tablet.

#### CHINA.

#### The news from Hong Kong is to May 25.-The sufferings of the Chinese are frightful. Famine continued to increase in Canton and the interior. The gunboats have gone up the Canton river to attack the Mandarin junks. General Garrett and his staff have arrived. Tea is going down freely to Foo-choo-foo, where all is quiet. A battle has been fought between the Imperialists and the rebels above Foo-choo-foo, and it is believed that the Imperialists have been victorious. The price of rice at Hong-Kong was four dollars per pekul. Sir John Bowring has intimated that compensation for loss sustained by British subjects will be demanded from the Chi-

#### REVOLUTION IN INDIA.

The whole army of Bengal has revolted .-nant of the band lost thirty men, and all the rest Thirty thousand British soldiers of every arm, were made prisoners. The official journal thanks horse, foot, and artillery, have renounced their the army and navy for its aid. The chief of allegiance, and declared for the legitimate King this abortive attempt on Naples, Colonel, Pisa- of Delhi. All the Northern Provinces of India cane, was arrested at Catanzaro by a strong de- are in open rebellion, and the revolutionary spirit tachment of the Royal Gendarmerie, under is fast spreading to the centre and the South.-Lieutenant Moro. He was immediately sent to Through the lately conquered districts of Oude, Lieutenant Moro. He was immediately sent to Through the lately conquered districts of Oude, hand to another. Played Emily's part I You have the fortress of Reggio, to await orders from the Punjaub, and Scinde, the British authority not deceived, decoyed, duped, and blasted the heart

#### THE HALF SIR. BY GERALD GRIFFIN. (Concluded from our last.) CHAPTER X.

A pause here occurred-when Hamond, who already began to feel strongly prepossessed in favor of the lady's frankness and ready cordiality, petitioned for an ample detail of the circumstances of Lady Emily's life on the Continent, which was given with little hesitation. The conversation, as it had been long, now grew perfectly familiar, and the lady and gentleman talked as if they had been old acquaintances. The former, at length, ventured to become inquisitive in her turn.

"Pardon me," said the lady, "if I am intrusive. But you have already given me half a confidence, and it is on that I would presume."

"You will show mea kindness," said Hamond "if you use no ceremony. Pray, speak freely." "I know the cause of your retirement," said Miss

O'Brien, after once more holding her peace for a few minutes. "Yet, if I should judge by the demeanor of Emily, and by my own heart, I should say that your state was far happier than hers who wronged you." "Why should you think it?"

"I have played her part-and met her fate. Ay, I see," said she, as Hamond almost involuntarily moved his chair farther from her-" I see that I have already by this single avowal forfeited the little interest which you have taken in my history. I am hateful in my own eyes, and must be so to all who know my guilt, and who cannot know my penitence.'

"I beg pardon," snid Hamond, "I bope-I-have no reason to form a judgment. Played her part?" "A prouder, viler part than hers appears to you."

"It cannot be !" he said, with a vehemence that made her start. "You have not broken plight-

hope from that? He never would forgive me." "Go, do your part," said Hamond, as he passed

his handkerchief over his damp and heated browyour sin will end, at least."

"Judge —" she again faltered some seconds, judge by your own heart, sir. If she whom you once loved, Emily Bury-pray forgive my boldnessbut if she were now living to-

"Peace !" Hamond exclaimed sternly. Then with a graver and gentler tone, "She's in her tomb, young lady-there let her rest. Her fate is long since in His hands, in whose eye the titles and distinctions of human society are nothing more than the holiday sport of children in the thought of serious manhood. And yet, if that great change of being can purify the earthly nature, and make the soul once more white from its worldly follies, and if her spirit," he continued, raising his hands and his eyes, moist with tears, to heaven, "can read the heart it blighted—she does not see the silent agony of that heart more clearly than its full forgiveness and affection." And here, as if to compensate to his heart for the privation which he had before so coldly inflicted upon it, he drew the miniature from his bosom, and gazed long and fondly upon it, while the lady watched him with an emotion which almost

bordered on tumultuousness. "I ask not of the dead," she said, at length, look-ing fixedly and solemnly upon him. "I ask of that Emily whom, living, you have loved, and who, living, wronged you. Suppose she lived yet. Do not start nor wave your hand in scorn-such things have been. The grave has yielded forth its tenants, coffined and shrouded though they were-buried men have sat again beside their living friends-the sea has given its half-devoured prey to life and light once more, in a releating mood-mothers have taken to their bosoms their children long thought deadwives, husbands-fathers, sons. Might this not be again?"

Hamond dropped the portrait from between his hands, and remained staring on the speaker in an attitude as set and stirless, as if her eye had been Medusa's, while she continued :-

"Suppose, I say, Eugene Hamond, that Emily Bury lived again, would your hatred revive with her? Suppose, she continued, panting heavily, and wringing her extended hands, "say that she stood before you now, here where I stand, her form thus drooped in shame and penitence, her hands uplifted thus-----

"Yes," Hamond said hoarsely, his eyes still rivet-ted on hers, while he spoke in soliloquy—" There is a meaning in those words, wild as they are. Is not earth, carth? death, death? Does not the grave-stone press heavily where it has been laid? The tomb is not so merciful. It is impossible."

"You have not answered me," said the lady, bending-low before him. "Suppose that she did more than this-that she washed the earth before you with her tears—poured out the gushing penitence of her heart—and thus in her agony of sorrow----"

"Ha! hold! Stand back | Avoid me !" Hamond almost shricked in a tone of hoarse anger and horror. "You are not she—'tis false!—Alive? What! living? Near mo! Speaking with me | Once more, I bid you in mercy tell me who you are-give me but a word-a sign. My heart is bursting-speak!

her. That's the way of it, Nelly? Wint off wit a 

Emily.

"Oh then-not contradicten your ladyship-not an ounce of foolish flesh was there upon her carciss. Aych, fool indeed! If you bought Nelly to sell for a fool you'd lie a long while out o' your money. 'Tis like all their doens—the thieves."

"Whose doings, Remmy ?"

"The women, ma'am with submission to you. Women an' pigs bate the world."

"Oh! fie, Remmy. How can you be so ungallant, so un-Irish as to say that in my presence," said Lady

Emily, smiling. "Irish or no Irish, ma'am, I speak the plain truth an' sure 'tis well I knows em," said Remmy, stoutly.

# ing what's of !'em that's ladies, an' under pro-

Barring what's of 'em that's ladies, an' under pro-sovernment, there isn's such rogues goen." "Or fiel Remmy 1," inlightle ashamid/of you." I H "Sure I say only what isn't ladies, please your adyship. I'd go down on my two knees to your adyship. I'd go down on my two knees to your adyship. It Lingght there was any' offence in me adyship if. Lingght there was any' offence in me adis but actor the inverse of the lower ofder," I sid Remmy stith an aristogratic curl of the upper is stands to raison what I say, an' I stand by in "Off shame L Remmy! you a Munsterman! You don'd talk of them as angels sent down to guard "Angels ershible ?" said Remmy; with a toss of re

Does she say ?

e har diffe i mer et t A TEST AND ITS APPLICATION .- The Edinburgh Witness, a rabid anti-Catholic organ, proposes as a test of the influences of a religion, upon the morals of its. professors "the number of illegitimate births." We accept the test, and quote the following Protestant testimony to the numbers of illegitimate births in Protestant Stockholm, a city as thoroughly Protestant, and with as good pretensions to morality as any in

with as good precessions to interactly as any in Protestantion: *Very nearly half the registered births are illegiti-mate; to say nothing of the illegitimate children born in wedlock*. Of the servint-girls, shop-girls and searciely one out of a hundred, is chaste; while; as which young Swedes have coolly informed me scarcely bie of the nature, a britter, which is rakish young. Swedes have coolly informed me, a large proportion of respectable parentage, belonging to the middle class, are not much better. The men, of course, are much worse than the woman, and even in Paris one sees fewer physical signs of excessive debauchery. Here, the number of broken-down young men, and blear-eyed, hoary sinners, is astonishing. I have never been in any place where licentiousness was so open and avowed-and yet, where 

A young lady, who affected a disinclination towards matrimony, wrote on a pane of glass some verses expressive of her determination never to enter into the holy state. A gentleman, who doubted the lady's resolve, wrote underneath-The fair one whose views these scratchy lines betoken, Wrote them on glass-she knew it would be broken.

A doctor returned a coat to a tailor because it did not fit him. The tailor seeing the doctor at the funeral of one of his patients, said, 'Ah doctor, you are a happy man ,' Why so, asked the doctor. Be-cause, replied the tailor, you never have any of your work returned on your hands.

MRS. HANNEN, NO. 600 FOURTH STREET, SAYS OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS. OF PISTS-BURGH.

NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1852.

IFA child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a bottle of Dr. M'Lanc's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a bunch of worms, num-bering, I should judge, about thirty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty.

Mrs. Twist, No. 18, Avenue D, writes under date of August 10, 1852, and says she had been been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, prepared by Fleming Bros., which brought away from her over three hundred worms, tig and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

Mrs. Buggins, a German woman, residing at 204 Rivington street, says, that after using one vial of MUANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, she passed two large tupe worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal inquiry.

# LOCAL COMMITTEE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE, desirous of exhibiting words; but astor the women of the lower order," THE LOUAL COMMITTEE, desirous of exhibiting id Remmy, with an aristocratic curl of the upper id Remmy, with a sand by if t stands to raison what I say, an' I stand by if t stands to raison what I say, an' I stand by if the Meeting of the Association (which will be held in Montreal on the 12th of August next) as large a Collection, of SPECIMENS of the NATURAL HIS-collection, of the Meeting of the Association (which will be held in Montreal on the 12th of August next) as large a Collection, of SPECIMENS of the NATURAL HIS-and the result of the mass angels sent down to guard in the fourth of the second to guard in the second to guard the second to guard in the second the second to guard the second to guard in the second to guard the second to guard the second to guard the second the second to guard the second to guard the second the second to guard the second to guard the second to guard the second the second to guard the second to guard the second the second to guard the s "Angels creates and memory with a toss of the head differences and the max have such in their possession, in aid of that purpon bearses all head and wings with ginger. The greatest care will be taken of the Specimer digital the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all the max's all the angels I can see in 'm' the max's all th

about the 21st August, free of expense. Communications to be addressed, without delay, to either of the Secretaries, DR. HINGSTON, or L. A. H. LATOUR, Esq., or to the undersigned,

P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Chairman of Public Institutions Committee. Montreal, July 29, 1857.

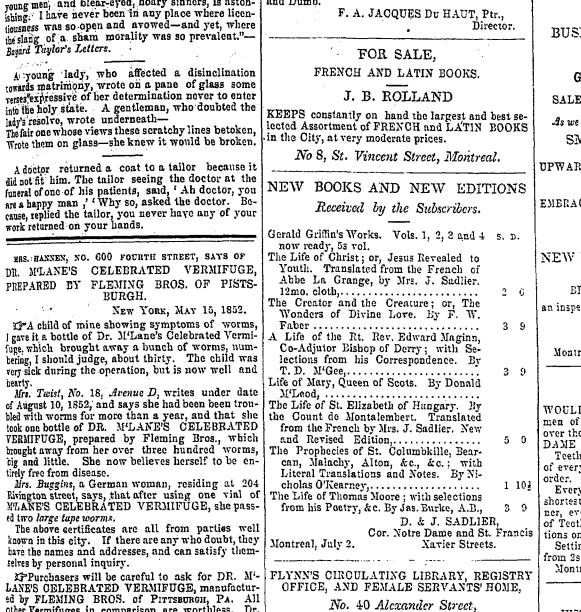
#### DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, under the pa-tronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, is now removed from Coteau St. Louis to Chambly, where it is now open in the Chambly College, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

The Public in general, as well as the Parents and Guardians of those unfortunate Children, will be

Guardians of those unfortunate Children, will be happy to learn that this Establishment is under the direction of distinguished and qualified Professors. The Price for Board, with Instructions, will be from Seven Dollars, and upwards, per month, payable in advance, by two instalments. Should Parents or Guardians prefer it, they can board their children outside of the Institution. Editors of French and English papers are request-ed to insert this advertisement for one month, with editorial notice, in behalf of the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.

and Dumb.

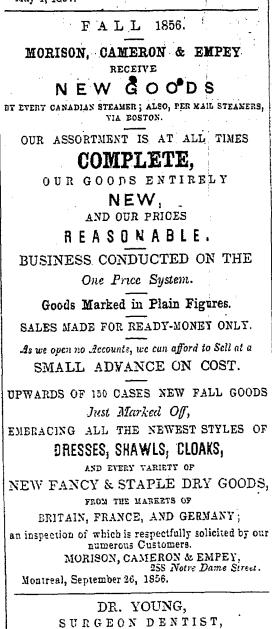


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DONNELLY & CO.,

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

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



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

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

order. Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific man-ner, even to the Plugging, Setting, and Extracting of Teeth without pain, and performs Dental Opera-tions on the lowest possible terms.

Setting Teeth from 7s 6s to 15s; Plugging do. from 2s 6d to 7s 6d; Extracting do. 1s 3d. Montreal, May 28, 1857.

### NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS,

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED (1/2 VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

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## Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

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

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

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

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

## FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. Sole Proprietors.

# VALUABLE BUILLDLNGLOGTS

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

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RESPECTABLE BOARDING HOUSES,

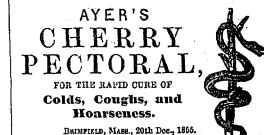
soon become an important part of the City. The Tail-Race of the New Water Works is to pass close by these Lots, affording great facilities for a thorough system of Drainage. Excellent Spring Water is ob-tainable from Wells at a small depth. Land has been reserved in the immediate neighborhood for a Public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

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

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

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

Montreal, March 12, 1857.



BRIMPIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1865. DR. J. C. ATER: I do not hesitate to say the best remarky I have over found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Jufiuenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHENER PEOTORAL. Its constant uso in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esc., of Unica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Perconal myself and in my family over since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold 1 should sconer pay twonty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remody."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

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AMOS LEE, ESQ., MONTERET, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1850: "I had a tedious Influenza, which couffied me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Perconar by the advice of our clergyman. The first does relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; lees than one half the botto make me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we asteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Brouchitis.

ASTIMATOR WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Fol. 4, 1856. Sin: Your CHEERT PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relloved soveral from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALDON, MONDOL CO., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERET PECTORAL for giving ease and ro-lief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most couvincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

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

lief and comfort. Astor House, New YORK CITT, March 5, 1856. DOCTON ATER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to in-form you what your CHERNY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the daugerous symp-toms of Consumption, from which no ald we could precure gave her much relief. She was steadily fuiling, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicing. We bless his kindnass, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard. ORLANDO SHELDY, or SHELBY, OF SHELBY and ALTER CHERNE

d'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver	NEAR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.	JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIDERS,	CHURCH ARTICLES	PRETORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its
ills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores.	J. FLYNN has the pleasure to inform his old Sub-	Cornelius a'Lapide's Commentary on the Sa- cred Scriptures (in Latin) 4to, 20 vols., half	CHURCH ARTICLES.	virtues. — Philadelphia Ledger.
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• Announce of the second se	Works on History, Voyages, and Travels, Religion, Biographical Notices, Tales and Novels, to which he	G. Shea, 7 5 Ailey Moore. By Father Baptist (London ed.) 3 9	(BRANCH DEFOT FROM NEW YORK.)	their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative
WANTED,	will be constantly adding new works (particulary	The Beleaguered Hearth. A Novel, " 6 3	THE Subscriber begs leave to offer his respectful	which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pinns have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordina
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trick, Sherrington, a MALE TEAOHER, competent	of public patronage. June 25.	Life of Father Ephraim and His Sister Mother	nada for the liberal patronage extended to his Estab- lishment of New York and Montreal. Having two as-	cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the
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「通い」と「「読む」といわれる人口に、読む」「「読む」というからした。「読む」にあたいた。		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	아는 사는 것 같은 것이 있는 것 같아요. 그는 가까지 그 것에 내려야 한 것이 많이	- 2.4 「「「「」」、「」」、「」」、「」、「」、「」、「」、「「「「」、「「」、「「

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE AUGUST 7, 1857

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Translated from the Spanish by H. F. T. Brownson, M.A.; with an Introduction and The RETAIL TRADE supplied on Reasonable Terms

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### WINSTON FOR STATES DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. CONDUCTED BY 5.14 S. I.

#### OCULIST AND AURIST

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