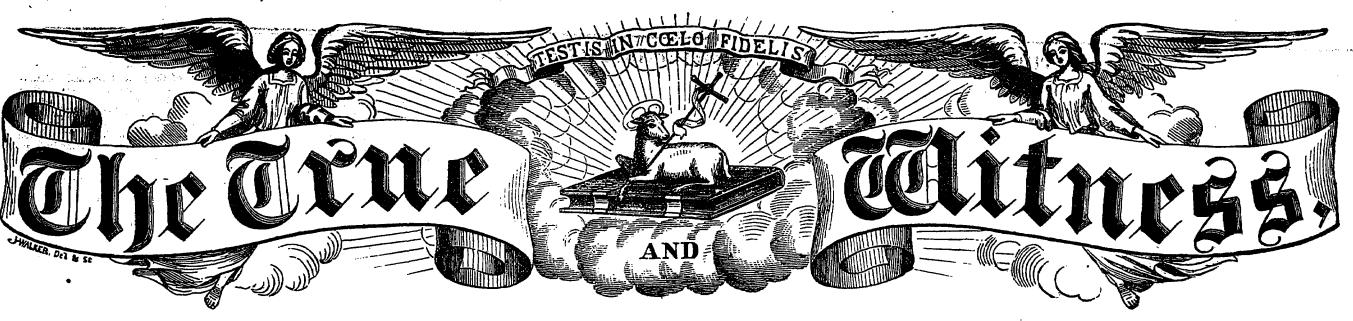
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ATHOLIC HRONICLE. C

VOL.*VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1858.

No. 23.

THE WIGGINSES.

Joel Wiggins is a "merchant." You will see his sign at No.—Second street. It is a small tin sign, with red letters on a white ground. If I mistake not, the word "Notions" is just under the name.

"What is your husband's business ?" asked a prying inquisitive of Mrs. Wiggins, at Newport, last Summer.

"He is a Philadelphia merchant," answered the lady, with dignity.

That of course settled the matter. If a woman doesn't know how to designate her husband, in the name of wonder, who should know? Yes, Mr. Wiggins is a merchant.

"And occupies that handsome store with the brown stone front?"

No, not exactly. If you look a little closer, you will see that Dick & Dixon, Importers, are the occupants of that elegant establishment. You must ascend to the second floor to find our "Notion" merchant.

Bustling, active, self-important Joel Wiggins ; there he is, in his curiosity shop, surrounded by things grotesque and arabesque, symmetrical and deformed, useful and ornamental, gathered originally from all parts of the earth. Fire crackers, crying babies, red and white tape, fans, marbles, toys, games, puzzles, masks, hobby horses, porcelain, bisque and Parian figures, motto cups and motto wafers, and-but the inventory is hopeless! If your curiosity is excited on the sub-ject, reader, call at No.—and see for yourself. Wiggins's store is a perfect museum.

Times were prosperous, and the credit of Wiggins was good for anything he wished to purchase. So he bought freely in New York and Boston, as well as from importers in Philadelphia. He sold as freely, on the principle, we suppose, of "come easy, go easy." He had but select goods, to any amount, and they were promptly delivered, the invoice rendered, and a letter. That brought them off by the next boat note at four or six months taken in payment. And as he was treated, so he treated his customers, and they found their way to his "Notion" room from all parts of the country, far and near.

What a splendid business he was doing ! Sales mounted upwards, at the rate of seventy, eighty, and one hundred thousand dollars a year, Wiggins was getting rich so fast that his head swam as he looked from the sudden height he had obtained. There is a second montaneous for the sudden height he and his profits ranged from ten to forty per cent. had obtained. Twenty-five per cent clear profit, annually! that was the flattering unction which one bid. It must be sold, then—matters were he had laid to his soul, and not very far in the golden distance he saw himself a merchant prince. Buying on time and selling on time are very well, if the selling time is shorter than the buying. The reverse is generally the case. It was so with Joel Wiggins. He bought at four, six, and eight months, and sold at six, eight, nine and twelve months. Of course, when his own notes became due he had to meet them by discounts. The two Banks in which he kept his accountschecking from one and depositing in the other a great many times every day, to indicate active business, just as a doctor with limited practice rides hurriedly about the streets, to indicate the existence of numerous pressing calls-the two Banks gave him a certain "line" of discount, about ten cents on the dollar of his wants. The ninety per cent was raised "on the street," that is, through bill brokers who represented private money lenders and unscrupulous Bank officers. On this ninety per cent Wiggins paid at the rate of from one two-and-a-half per cent a month, according to the estimated value of paper or collateral which he had to offer. So affairs went on swimmingly with Joel Wiggins. He was getting rich fast—" hand over fist," as he sometimes elegantly expressed it. His Bills Receivable and stock of goods showed always a large surplusage over Bills Payable. With the comfortable feeling consequent upon the fact that money was being so fast accumulated, Mr. Wiggins, and Mrs. Wiggins, and Araminta Jane Wiggins, the wife and oldest daughter, naturally enough concluded that it was time to live in a style better agreeing with their position. So the modest comfortable house in Buttonwood street, at three hundred and fifty dollars a year, was given up, and a stylish affair and Trust Company. And then----but the beyond Broad street rented at eight hundred per annum. Now, the mere increase of rent from three hundred and fifty to eight hundred a year would not have been so very serious a matter, if the Mrs. Wiggins was inconsolable for a time; Araaffair could have stopped at the simple removal minta Jane in despair. Oh, the disgrace of from Buttonwood street to the West End. But coming down! It seemed as if it would kill that was out of the question. The single item them. The carriage went, of course, and with walls and entrances of several " hongs"-ornaof new furniture was twenty-five hundred dollars, it the caped and banded coachman. The folly . and the annual increase of expenditure, exclusive of rent, one thousand. Mrs. Wiggins and Araminta Jane, moreover, attempted the fashion- kept his carriage, and boasted a country house, able, and this cost something-not a dime less called together his creditors, and made an exhi- of tea, bales of silk, bricks of Sycee silver, and silvered and gilded paper made to resemble solid was cool and painless and appeared as though than another thousand dollars, for shawls, silk, bit of his affairs. Alas! the column of assets burdens more multifarious. It is hard work.- ingots of gold and siver. This is the wealth the four toes had been cut off by a knife. The lace and jewelry bills mount up wonderfully fast! did not foot up as large as the liabilities, by No a thousand dollars is below the mark. It many thousands of dollars. The Discount and but a man is worn out in about seven years, and costs a triffe to be fashionable!

They came naturally. A cottage and garden, paid for the use of money, in less than four overlooking the Deleware. That was the cli-years! Mr. Wiggins owed eighty-three thouoverlooking the Deleware. That was the climax !

Everything went on charmingly. Mrs. Wig-gins and Araminta Jane were at Newport last gins and Araminta Jane were at Newport last summer, bent on making a sensation, and Mr. ter to see high life and spend money at Saratoga Wiggins was in Philadelphia, taking care of his and Newport! He represents a class, and is to submit to sundry terrible hard shavers in order to "raise the wind." One day his bill broker could get nothing on the paper he had to offer. So he was forced into Third street, where on undoubted" collateral, he raised two thousand dollars for two days, at one per cent a day!

On the next day money was a little tighter. He had five thousand to pay. He got through, but only at a "terrible sacrifice." On the day following he raised three thousand more to lift maturing notes, but not enough to meet the two thousand covered by collaterals, on which he was paying one per cent a day. That arrange-ment was continued for two days longer.

Mr. Wiggins began to feel a little uneasy. Plump, on to one of his desponding after-three o'clock hour, came a letter from Mrs. Wiggins, asking for five hundred dollars. Mr. Wiggins crushed the letter passionately, muttering, "Five hundred devils !" It was unamiable and uncon-jugal; but he was in trouble and excited.

On the following day Mr. Wiggins sent his wife one hundred and fifty dollars, with directions to pay off her bills and return with Ara-minta Jane immediately. Both she and Araminta Jane demurred, and scolded him soundly for his niggardly response to their demand for money. They did not mean to leave until the close of the season. But Mr. Wiggins was in earnest, and he made them comprehend it in the next for New York.

Joel Wiggins was getting frightened. The Banks threw him out altogether and he was at the mercy of the shavers. But a few country merchants had been in, and few of them brought money. Sales were light against unusually large stock of goods, which could not be forced upon the market and sold at even half their value.

Next, a carriage, and next, a country house. wrong side. Thirty thousand dollars had been hardly-earned leisure upon a small plot of ground lost the qualities which most distinguish them in

eighteen and twenty-four months, in settlement. A few wanted to close him up. They were outthe business ; but the majority pitied poor Wiggins, who was deeply humiliated, and almost ready to shoot himself in despair. "We must give up this house !" said Mr.

Wiggins, on returning home from the meeting of his creditors. He spoke like a man in earnest. Mrs. Wiggins started and flushed; Araminta Jane turned pale.

"Your creditors have not been so exacting, so cruel !"

"Are you nothing but selfish fools !" exclaimed Mr. Wiggins, his wrath leaping over all bar-riers. "Hard! Cruel! They have been kinder than I had dared to hope for !" "Oh, then we will not be forced to move from

here !" sobhed Araminta Jane. " It would kill me. I could never survive the humiliation! You must not think of it, Pa."

"It is thought of and decided," said the reso-lute Mr. Wiggins. "The bubble has burst, and I am now a bankrupt. We went up like a rocket, and now, we are coming down like the stick."

"But we will economize," said Mrs. Wiggins.

"I know you will, for necessity knows no law," was answered.

"We'll send away the waiter, and let the chamber-maid attend the door and table."

"The cook can attend to the door, and we'll wait on ourselves at the table. It won't be the first time in our lives ! I, for one, shall feel relieved. It always annoys me to have a waiter gaping at me while I cat.

Poor Araminta Jane was in despair. "We can't get all our furniture into a smaller

paid for the use of money, in less than four years! Mr. Wiggins owed eighty-three thou-sand dollars, and his nominal assets were sixty-four! So much for the rich merchant, who had cost up of a man in pain,-touch, so much so that the word "touch" is so much for the rich merchant, who had eventide this chorus of sorrowful sound fills the of each description of bullion; it must be very air. It is more multitudinous and monotonous harrowing to the feelings of the ghost of a Chi-Wiggins was in Philadelphia, taking care of his payments, which were heavy. Money all at order a favourable specimen; for Mr. Wiggins for the inflation of modating, and Mr. Wiggins found himself obliged to be honest, but the inflation of the times led him into error. The creditors of Mr. Wiggins were not bard to submit to sundry terrible hard shavers in order to submit to sundry terrible hard shavers in order to submit to sundry terrible hard shavers in order to submit to sundry terrible hard shavers in order to submit to submit to sundry terrible hard shavers in order to submit to submit to submit to sundry terrible hard shavers in order to submit The creditors of Mr. Wiggins were not hard no more do his work without his "Ah ho!" men excruciating our ears with cymbals and on him. They agreed to accept forty cents in than a London paviour can get on without his gongs, and grave adults exploding strings of the dollar, taking his own notes at six, twelve, "Hough." When the English first came here crackers. Then comes the coffin—a strong the house servants brought up the soups and the wooden case like a carved and ornamented trunk legs of mutton singing their " Ah ho" in proces- of a tree. It is half covered by draperies, and raged at the country house, and carriage part of sion through the dining-room. This was promptly is borne by 12 coolies, It is hermetically sealed put down; but the out-of-door chorus still proceeds. Every moment from 800 chests comes "churam." It will be borne to a joss-house in this sad monotonous cry, depressing to the spirits the city, and thence to a spot in one of her son's of new comers.

We make our way through this croaking crowd, and debouch upon the Bund-the broad | few spadefulls of earth will be shovelled upon embankment, having on the one side the wide river, with 70 square-rigged vessels lying at easy arises and rank grass and Chinese lilies spring anchor in its noble reach; and on the other side the "compounds," or ornamental grounds, each containing the hong and the godowas of some one of the principal European commercial houses. The only building on the Bund which is of Chinese architecture is the Custom-house, which is like a joss-house.

There is something going on at the Custom-house. The Toutai's suite fill the outer courtyard. Some 20 fellows wearing mandarins' caps Between Shanghai and Keehing I have seen with fox-tails sticking out behind have swords at thousands of acres of alluvial soil which the their sides and form the military escort. Their trousers are much patched and their odor is not fragrant; yet, if one of these ragged ruffians would come to London and submit to be washed Mrs. Leo Hunter would ask lords and ladies to meet him and present him to her guests as "a mandarin from China." There are two curious creatures having enormous gilt hares on their heads and pheasant feathers protruding behind. They are rather shabbier and dirtier than their military comrades, and look as though they had been turned out of Mr. Richardson's booth for lack of cleanliness. There are two executioners, conspicuous by their black conical caps, their dark costume, and their iron chains, worn triotic man of commerce ! but he never saw a like a sword belt. The larger one is said to be weavelly biscuit, or opened a tin of Crimean of wonderful skill in taking off heads; the smaller preserved meat. "O, maskee, numba one bad excels in producing exquisite torture with the bamboo. Let us go inside. There is incense

with that tenacious plaster the Chinese call fields. Here it will rest on the surface of the ground. After the time of mourning is past a it, then year by year a few more till a mound up, and this old lady's habitation adds another unit to the myriads of sacred burrows which cumber the rich soil, and serve no purpose but a harbor for the pheasants when the crops are cut. Our English books upon China say that only hills are set apart for this purpose. Sir John Davis falls into this error. But our English writers, for the most part, write only of what they have seen on the banks of the Canton river. Between Shanghai and Keehing I have seen plough never turns because they are sacred to the dead.

We have plenty of time to look about us, for the procession yet drags its slow length along.--The denizens of the Bund have turned out to look, and business is proceeding. There is an English merchant arranging the sale of a cargo of rice with a Chinaman.

"Wantee numba one bad licee for that sojer -numba one bad licee?"

"Number one bad rice for your soldiers," says the indignant Briton. "Why, we always have the best provisions we can obtain for our soldiers and sailors." Heaven forgive the pa-

pressing. Mr. Wiggins announced the fact at home, like one who expected a strife. It came. Mrs. Wiggins and Araminta Jane were astounded and indignant.

"Never !" said Mrs. Wiggins.

"Never !" cried Araminta Jane. "What will people say at this coming down ?" queried Mrs. Wiggins.

"It will kill me !" sobbed Araminta Jane, who had caught a beautiful beau at Newport and was expecting an offer of marriage by every mail.

"They'll say that Joel Wiggins was living too fast," was answered, bluntly; "and they'll say the truth; I'd no business with a country house yet awhile."

"You'll pull down the carriage next, I suppose !" said Araminta Jane, indignantly, not really meaning to be understood as in dread of that extreme measure, but rather intending her words as a cutting rebuke.

"Just so !" replied Mr. Wiggins, who, now that the ice was broken at the edge of the stream, felt his courage rise into a desperate resolution to go through. "Just so, my dear; the carri-age will have to be put down, and Mrs. Wiggins and Araminta Jane must walk, or take sixpenny rides in the omnibus! Necessity knows no law."

We will not describe the scene that followed. Mrs. Wiggins was at first indignant; but after awhile, she calmed down, and hearkened a little to reason. Araminta Jane indulged in a fit of hystericks, from which she did not recover for some hours. But Mr. Joel Wiggins was inexorable.

On the next day the country house was advertised for sale. On the next came the startling announcement of the failure of the Ohio Life disastrous events that followed are of too recent occurrence to require a word of detail. Joel Wiggins was borne down in the general crash, a fact that will in no way surprise the reader.

had gone that far.

The broken "Notion" merchant, who had

-al

house," said Mrs. Wiggins.

"Very true," replied Mr. Wiggins. "I've thought of that. We'll have a sale, and get rid of the costly lumber that surrounds us. Plain furniture will suit our reduced style of hy-

ing, and—my honorable purposes." "A sale! Oh, disgrace! disgrace! Would you kill me sir!" And Araminta Jane confronting her resolute papa, with the countenance and attitude of a tragedienne.

"You don't seem to have common sense or common decency enough to live in this world, so the sooner you are killed off the better," coldly replied Mr. Wiggins. "I shall have the sale and risk the consequences."

And he did according to his word.—The red flag, in less than a week, was unfurled from one of the windows of the handsome West End house; and the humbled and disconsolate Wiggins retired to a meaner abode, in a smaller street, the furniture of which corresponded much better with the condition of a man who could pay only forty cents on the dollar.

Wiggins himself was honest at heart ; but the Wigginses in the mass were weak, vain, and pretentious. The suddenness with which they fell from an extreme height stunned and blinded them, and it was some time before a new and better life began to vitalize their actions. It did, however, thanks to the resolute conduct of their head.

There is a lesson in the fall of the Wigginses, and a good many lessons in the way they managed to get along after their fall.

SCENES IN CHINA.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

SHANGAI, OCTOBER 23.-Before we leave Shangai I must ask the British public to accompany me in a morning walk upon the Bund. It will be hard if we do not find some few scenes is our business, let us follow the crowd. there illustrative of Chinese life and manners .---We will start from the hotel, which notifies its whereabouts in the rear of the settlement by a high flagstaff and a most demonstrative banner. The street we follow is bounded by the garden mented detached residences resembling a little

burning, and priests are chanting. Mandarins, with white or red buttons to their caps, silk dresses, and very dirty hands, are knocking their | has large natural feet, and, having tucked up her heads upon the ground before a little joss. It trowsers, displays a pair of calves which an Irish is a Chinese ceremonial day. They have turned porter might envy. Taking advantage of their the Custom-house into a josshouse for the nonce. and are come here to "chin-chin" the God of Wealth, which means to pray for a good harvest of import and export duties. The rite is soon performed, the Toutai comes forth, the procession is formed. It would look splendid in drawing or photograph, but it is squalid and ludicrous in its shabby reality. The Toutai mounts his pony, the large crimson parasol is raised above to Mr. Heard's compound, and I will tell you. his head-

"Interque signa turpe militaria Sol adspicit conopeum"-

and the cortege moves off.

About this Custom-house there is a grave matter to be debated. At the instance of the three treaty Powers the Chinese authorities have established at this port a triumvirate of European their aid I obtained that some poor Chinese woinspectors, or collectors of Customs-an Eng- men should bring me a complete gamut of little lishman, a Frenchman, and an American. They were originally selected by their respective Governments. They each receive £2,000 a-year -a salary not too great to compensate them for the odium which the discharge of their duties involves. The English Government has ceased to interfere or to recognize Mr. Lay as having day they were all seated in a row in my friend's any other capacity than that of an officer of the Chinese Government. The French and American Consuls retain an influence in the nomination and control of the inspectors of their respective nations.

of small crackers at the north end of the bund, ed, but the other four had been forced down unand the coolies leaving their work to look on .- | der the ball of the foot, and closely bound in As it is a day for sight-seeing, and sight-seeing that position. The child, therefore, walked upon

It is a burial procession. The mother of a were red and inflamed, and the ligature caused Chinese opium broker is going to her last home. evident pain. In the next three children (all of She carries with her all her little comforts and ages advancing at small intervals) the preparanecessities wherewith to begin life in the next tion was only to the same extent; it was conworld. Many palanquins appear at unequal dis- | fined to the four toes ; gradually, however, these tances, preceded and followed by coolies marching four abreast. These litters contain small their articulations and their identity as limbs, the villas in the Regent's-park. Our path is joss-houses, and basins holding fruits, and sweet and became amalgamated with the sole of the through a crowd of jostling Coolies. They are meats, and bean cakes, and other orthodox Bud- foot. In the eldest of the four the redness and carrying, balanced on their bamboo poles, chests dhist comestibles. There is good store also of inflammation had entirely disappeared, the foot

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licee too much good for sojer man.'

We are separated from these bargainers by a fisherman and his wife, who push their way by. The lady, who is not in her premiere jounesse, wake, stilly totters upon her small deer's feet an ordinary Chinawoman of the urban population. She has no calves whatever. The inuscles of her leg were destroyed by the operation which produced that beautiful foot, and from the knee downwards her leg is but skin and bone. Do you ask how this strange deformity is produced ? Stand back out of the crowd, inside the entrance

There are small-footed ladies at Hongkong who gain a very fair livelihood by exhibiting their pedal extremities to sea captains and other curious Europeans at a dollar a-head; but, as so superficial an examination of this national peculiarity did not satisfy me, I had recourse to some of my good friends among the missionaries. By girls from the missionary schools. Many of these female children probably owed their lives to the persuasion (aided by opportune donations of rice) of my missionary friend and his lady, but their influence had been powerless to prevent the torture of their feet. On the appointed library, and their feet, which I suspect had undergone a preparatory washing, were unbounded by their mammas. The first was a child of two years old. Her penance had just commenced. When the bandage of blue cotton was taken of There is a sound of gongs, and a crepitation I found that the great toe had been left untouchthe knuckle joints of her four toes. The toes four toes, ceding to the continual pressure, lost

-JANUARY 15, 1858. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. Ś.,

sicily children frequently die. The sole of the foot was now curved into the shape of a bow; the great toe and the heel being brought together as near as possible. Take a jujube and like to pass on. But such is not selon les regles. double it till two points of the lozenge nearly meet, and you will see what I mean. This is done very gradually. The bandage is never broidered satin whereof her tunic is made ; but, slackened-month by month it is drawn tighter -the foot inflames and swells, but the tender mainma perseveres-as the bones and tendons accommodate themselves to the position constrained | find room to hop in that slipper. "Chin, chin !" by the bandage so it is drawn tighter. At last the ball of the natural foot fits into the hollow a small-footed woman, and her feet were quite neighborhood unbearable. cool, had no corms, and were not tender to the Thus are we poor men deceived ! While we are gossipping about small feet the old lady's returned disjointed and inaccrated to his dwellburial procession comes to an end. It would be of his wives should commit the indiscretion of would do : so I sent my boy down with a mesbaving a child within two years, commencing from nine months after this time (for the present Emperor is supposed to owe all his misfortunes | say ?" "She talkee no care-last moon husto an unfortunate accident of this sort), he will be estoemed a very respectable man for overmore.

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The Bund resumes its normal state, and the "Ah ho's" are again in full chorus. What shall we do next? It is half-half I o'clock, tiffin time at Shanghai. You have made your calls on arriving here, and your cards have been duly reterned, so you are free to go and come at tiffin time in all their hospitable hongs. No lack of good dishes or of pleasant iced drinks at a exception of the white blossom wherewith they Shanghai tiffin. Where the junior partner, with scent their teas none of them are performes. his employes of silk inspector, and tea-taster. and book-keeper and clerks, holds a separate mess, the allowance from the house to that mess is never less than 50 Shanghai dollars per month per head, or something more than £200 a-year to each employe for the table alone. We may enter boldly. There is no chance of finding people making shifts with small commons in China. There is a great charm in European society at all the ports. Everybody is able, and is, indeed, the Palais Royal. The area is traversed in all obliged to have a lordly indifference to expense. directions by broad canals of stagnant water, all They cannot control it, and they must let it go. There is no struggling and contriving to keep up appearances. The profits are large and the ex- del, sadiy out of repair, and destitute of paint. penditure is great-laissez aller. out of it. Let us rather stroll towards the city | rooms, perhaps 20 in number. . Here self-heatand trust to chance for a light lunch. "A'Lin, ing kettles of gigantic proportions are always get a Coolie and follow us with some dollars and hissing and bubbling; and at the little tables the some cash"-the rascal wouldn't carry a string Chinese population are drinking tea, smoking, of copper cash himself to save his father's tail. It is a long stretch from the English settlement to the Chinese city. We must pass through the Freuch concession in front of Mr. Conolly's bong, wherein that gentleman, with exaggerated Shanghai hospitality, has just taken in a distressed Singapore tiger, whose roaring attracts a crowd of Chinese around his gates. A Chinese city is no novelty to us who have journeved together through so many of them; but a festival day always has some objects of interest .---In Pekin the "Board of Rites" busies itself about many things; and among others it sets that those peep-shows which old men are looking apart two days in every month as the days upon into, and laughing, and which young boys are not which alone marriages can take place. To-slay is one of these days, and in consequence thereof of the grossest obscenity. Here is a ventriloseveral gorgeous palanquins, like miniature Lord Mayor's coaches taken off their wheels, and containing ladies all splendid in jewels and gold, are passing through the narrow streets. These ladies have jewelled crowns upon their heads, and veils of strings of pearls falling over their faces, and embroidered satin tunics, and fans of gold tissue. They are going, properly accompanied, to their new homes. One of them is just entering the house of a distiller with whom I have some acquaintance. We shall be welcome ; let | the action of the plot. The company from the us go in. The house is decorated for the fete. It is hung with lanterns inside and out. The tails with laughter, especially at the broudest courtyard is full of relatives and hangers-on; sallies of humor, and at the most indecorous deand at the gate is the comprador, who receives nouements. In truth, there is no difficulty, even the muney offerings of the visitors; the principal to us, in comprehending what is supposed to be room opening upon the courtyard is prepared for the feast. Lanterns are hung from the ceilings, a small joss house with candles and incense before it is at one end, and in the middle is the table on which stand the small basins of sauces and sliced shellfish, and goose flesh and sweetmeats, and cakes, which are the precursive appetizers to a Chinese dinner. The bridegroom (the son of the proprietor) is lounging on a chair in his shirtsleeves smoking; the bride is gone up to her chamber, where she is sitting on her nuptial couch and receiving her guests. We may go up if we please, but it is less trouble to wait and look about us till she comes down. We crack a joke or two with the bridegroom, and he | had equipped himself in an old mandarin coat. a retires to put on his gorgeous array, and then the bride appears followed by her retinue of bridesmaids, and escorted by an old woman, the go-between who has made up the match. We present ourselves in due form, and the bride, who, in spite of her high crown and embroidered tunic and trousers, looks nervous and twitchy and

were Brown and if we had accouted her at the door of the vestry room of St. George's, Hanover-square, returns our salutation and would The duenna insists upon our admiring the beauty of the headdress and the thickness of the emabove all, she will pull up the trousers to exhibit the faultless proportions of the little feet .---They are marvellously small. A flen couldn't let us be off. There is another decorated dwelling on our way, but it is a cottage, and presents of the sole, the root of the great toe is brought a different scene. Three men are drinking saminto contact with the heel. The foot is a shape- | shu at table, while the bride, dressed in her borless lump. The instep is where the ankle was, rowed bravery, sits on a barrel in the most and all that is left to go into the slipper and to distant corner, alone and unnoticed. To-mortread the ground is the ball of the great toe and row and for ever more she will be a beast of the heel. This is the small foot of the Chinese burden. Perhaps, however, she will, in the fulwoman-a bit of the and a bit of heel, with a ness of time, create her own distractions. A mark, like a cicatrice left after a huge cut, run- few years may probably see a crowd of mangey ming up between them. Two of the girls were brats, exhibiting every form and species of cutayet suffering great pain, and their feet were hot neous complaint, fighting and yelling over their girl of his heart at New York. It is a most laughter-and inflamed, but in the eldest the operation was rice basins, and, aided by the mother's shrew moving caricature of all the salient points of his complete. She had attained to the position of voice and the grandmother's croak, making their

Such a family lived opposite to my bedroom touch. One of the mammas, influenced perhaps window at Ningpo. From early cockcrow to by a little liberality in the article of rice money, sun-down the screams, and shrill cries were unintrusted me with a Chinese mystere de toilette. | intermittent. The nuisance burst into being all Sometimes, it seems, when a woman is expected on a sudden; but, I found on inquiry, that it to have to do bard work, her toe and heel are had existed in its present aggravated form about not drawn so tightly together as to produce the two years before, and was then cured. After true "small foot." To disguise this imperfection | many vain remonstrances an English merchant upon her marriage day she has recourse to art. | complained to the Toutar. Next day the lord A piece of cork, shaped like an inverted sugar- of the house was sent for to the Prefecture, and loaf, is strapped on to her foot, and the small | being suspended by the thumbs received 40 blows part goes into her slipper and passes for her foot. of the bamboo; he was then dismissed with a warning. When that respectable housekeeper ing he went in and shut his doors about him .--hissed at Astley's, and would be regarded with | What happened in the bosom of that family no blank astonishment at the Princess's, but it is man may know; but thenceforth the rice was very successful at Shanghai. The opium broker | eaten inside the house, and the screams did not has done his duty as a good son. If he keeps vibrate in the street. When I heard of this I his two years of mourning properly, and if none thought I would try what a threat of the Toutar sage. He returned with the air of an envoy who has failed. "Well, what does the woman band dead."

We must on, it is not pleasant to linger in the streets of a Chinese city. The porters jostle you, and the palanquins push you aside, and the smells assail you. The French Jesuit, to whom a compatriote applied to send ber specimens of all the finest scents of China, rather exaggerated when he replied, " Alas ! Madam, in China. there is but one scent, and that is not a perfume." There are many scents, but with the

We bustle our way through the narrow streets. We pass the temples and the yamuns, unentered. for we have seen a hundred such before, and we reach the tea gardens of Shanghai city. These are worth a visit, for they are the best I have seen in China. A Chinese garden is usually about 20 yards square, but these cover an area of ten acres. It is an irregular figure flanked by rows of shops, rudely analogous to those of grown over with green, and crossed by zigzag wooden bridges, of the willow pattern platemo-Where the water is not, there are lumps of arti-Tillin, however, is a bad habit, if we can keep | head rock-work, and large pavilion-shaped teaeating almond bardbake or pomegranates, playing dominoes, or arranging bargains. There are interstices also of vacant land, and these are occupied by jugglers and peepshow men. From the upper room of one of these teahouses we shall have a view of the whole scene, and A'Lin will order us a cup of tea and some cakes for lunch. The juggiers and gymnasts below are doing much the same kind of tricks which their brethren of England and France perform. M. Houdin and Mr. Anderson would find their equals among these less pretending wizards. 1 am told prevented from seeing, contain representations quist who, attracted by our European costumes at the casement, has come up to perform .--"Give him a dollar, A'Lin, and tell him to begin." That dirty, half-clad wanderer would make another fortune for Barnum. He unfolds his pack, and constructs out of some curtains, and immediately a little vandeville is heard in progress inside. Half a dozen voices in rapid. dialogue, sounds, and movements, and cries of animals, and the clatter of falling articles, tell tea-tables, who had gathered round, wag their going on in that little room. The incidents are, indeed, somewhat of the broadest-not so bad as the scenes in our orthodox old English comedies, such as The Custom of the Country, for instance, or The Conscious Lovers; but still they are very minutely descriptive of facts not proper to be described. The man's talent, however, would gain him full audiences in Europe without the aid of grossness. "Ho lsi"-"fire, there." Shall we light a cheroot and stroll about? Don't make too sure, Mr. Bull, that the gentleman in the mandarin cap, who is holding you by the button and grinning in your face, is saying anything complimentary about you. In a journey up the country a fat Frenchman, who huge pair of China boots, and a black wide-a-wake, was leaning upon a bamboo spear, while his boat was being drawn over one of those mud embankments, which serve the purpose of our locks. He alse was very much flattered at the politeness of an old man who prostrated himself three times before him, and chin-chin-ed him. Unluckly an inter-preter was present, who explained that this old man

rather resembled a Chinese idol. But ask the French Consul at Shanghai about this ; he can tell the story better than I can.

Some of the best shops of Shanghai city open upon the tea-gardens; some resound with the buzz of imprisoned insects and the song of caged birds; there are "curio" shops, where are to be seen anti-quities of dynasties long anterior to the Ohristian era, carefully wrought by living hands; there are caricatures of the English burbarians, one of which I cannot refrain from buying; there are carvings in bamboo, very inferior to Canton; there are shops for fans, and embroideries and silks, decidedly inferior to Ningpo. There is also the studio of a portrait paiffter, not probably a dangerous rival to Lamqua, of Macao. There is loud talking in that studio. Yankee captain is inspecting a portrait of himself, which has been painted at a contract price of some \$20. The Yankee is a man about 40, with streaks of gray in his bushy hair and beard, with a elight defect in one eye, a large nose, and a pockmarked face. Yet, withal, thanks to his affluence of bair and an expression of jaunty determination and devil may-care go-aheadness, he is a manly-looking fellow. He is looking ruefully, however, at this counterfeit presentment of himself which is to go to the physiognomy. The Yankee swears that it is no more like him than hickory nuts are like thunder. The artist has produced a small looking-glass, which he places beside the portrait, and, pointing to the gray hair and the squinting eye and the pockmarks of the portraits, and then to the present originals from which they were copied, says triumphantly at each verification, "Hab got? Hab got? Hab got? How can make handsome man spose no got handsome face ?" Let us leave these parties, for there seems likelihood of a hot dispute, and, arming ourselves with another cheroot as a defence against bad smells, retrace our stops through the city, and out at the east gate.

We are sgain upon the Bund. The sun is down, and the Ruropean population are taking exercise in the short twilight. The merchants and their wives are returning in carriages or on horseback from their ride round the racecourse, or are walking; the missionaries and their wives are riding up and down on their panies. The shadows grow deeper, and you can scarce recognize your acquaintance as they

And now, Mr. Bull, it is time to go in and dress for dinner. I hope during our day's stroll I have given you some notion of the city and settlement of Shanghai, which, if you are a wise man, and open up the Yang-ise-Kiang, will be a most important place both to you and to your descendants for many a long generation.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

NARROW RECAPE OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. DURGAN. On Sunday, 6th December, whilst the Right Rev. Dr. Durcan, the Bishop of Achenry, was addressing the congregation in the old chapel of Ballaghaderrin, almost the entire of the ceiling of the sanctuary dropped down. His Lordship saw by accident some sign of what was about to occur, and instantly ran off the altar and flung himself across the rails. Had he not done this almost as quick as thought the diocese of Achonry should have to lament the untimely death of its pious, zealous, disinterested, and traly beloved Bishop. Blessed be Almighty God for this eacape, and may He inspire the obsritable public to contribute to the erection of the new church at Ballaghaderrin, the words of which, though far advanced, are now suspended for want of funds .- Tab-

OBSERVANCE OF HOLIDAYS .- The people of the county Wexford, desirous to promote the better observance of holidays, have come to the understanding of not attending fairs and markets on those days. The markets are to be held on the days previous, and the fairs on the days subsequent to the bolidays. We need not say we feel much pleasure in making the above announcement. It shows that the holiday observance movement has not been adopted in a moment of temporary enthusiasm, and is not destined to be what is called "a nine days' wonder," but that there is a practical resolution abroad to make it permanent and effective. Our advertising columns today show what the spirited people of Gorey are doup on this subject, and n ora be generally followed .-- Wexford People.

rounded him and dealt a blow on the right arm, a blow on the right shoulder, and a blow on the right temple, which felled him to the earth quite insensi-ble. The banditti then robbed him of a valuable gold watch and chain, and, having rified the whole party of all the gold and silver they could find upon them, decamped. The party having raised up Mr. Blake, yet in a state of perfect insensibility, and having placed him in the carriage, proceeded onwards in the direction of Rome. As many false versions of this (happily not tragical) occurrence may appear in the public papers calculated to alarm the family of Mr. Blake, we feel most happy in being enabled to state, upon good authority, that Mr. Blake was in a short time perfectly restored, and, with the party, arrived safely at Rome, where, in company with his very reverend friend, Ir. Whitehead, he is now enjoying the beauties, the curiosities, and the antiquities of the Rternal City."

SMITH O'BRIEN ON SELF-RELIANCE.-On Wednesday evening Mr. W. S. O'Brien made his first appear ance as a public lecturer before the Limerick Mechanics' Institute of that city ; and right well did Mr. O'Brien discharge the duty which devolved upon him as the speaker of the inaugural address for the session of 1859. His remarks upon the various touics which he brought under the notice of his audience were mostly characterized by sound sense, and by an avoidance of all reference to the Utopian schemes which had hitherto formed the stable stock of those patriots who had traded extensively upon Irish grievances and their remedy. Self-reliance, in Mr. O'Brien's view, should be the beginning of the moral revolution which would raise Ireland from a state of mere provincialism. "Instead," he justly remarked, of considering what we can do for ourselves, we are always inclined to inquire what can others do for us?" And by way of illustration he observes :--- "I shall add only one word or more, by way of exhortation to the young men of this country, for the purpose of endeavoring to induce them to abandon the habit, which unfortunately prevail, to a great extent, of seeking to obtain situations under Government. This habit does not exist so much among the working classes as among the middle classes and among the wealthiest ranks of society. Such a disposition of mind tends much to degrade the character of this country and to check the natural energies of our people. I am confident that it would be found upon inquiry that for every appointment under Government conferred upon an Irishman there are at least 20 competitors. If this be the case, it is manifest that upon the occasion of each vacancy nineteen persons must be disappointed; and these nineteen persons are for the most part induced to hang on relying upon a vague hope, in a listless state of expectation, instead of exerting their natural energies to make an independent position for themselves in the honorable occupation of industry or commerce. This system of expectancy tends also to degrade the character of our public men. It is well understood at the Treasury that patronage is given only to these who are prepared to offer an equivalent for it in support afforded to the Government of the day. How is it possible, then, that a representative can maintain his Parliamentary independence if he be constantly urged to solicit situations for his constituents? These remarks do not, however, apply to a system of promotion dependent upon, "competitive examination. If such a system could be universally establishmed and acted upon with integrity, the acquirement of a situation under Government would be honorable to the successful person, and even those who might fail would have had the advantage of an educational preparation which would be highly useful to them in whatever path of life they might subsequently choose. But I fear that we are still far from the establishment of a system of promotion which would depend wholly pon merit; and I speak not with reference to changes which may possibly hereafter occur, but with reference to what actually exists. Few living men have mingled with so many different grades of society, or have seen so many vicissitudes of life; and this experience has taught me that moral worth and intellectual prowess are not the exclusive inheritance of any particular class. On the contrary, I am convinced that there is often to be found in the breast of an industrious mechanic more of genuine lignity than inhabits that of the haughtiest peer.---I have dwelt in lordly mansions and in thatched cottages, and this experience has convinced me that geonine happiness is as often to be found beneath a lowly roof as in the regal nalace. the men that I have known who have obtained the highest success in a professional or commercial cateer the greater part have been the architects of their own fortunes; have owed everything to their own abilities and perseverance. I am able, therefore, to speak in terms of encouragement to the young mechanics who have done me the honor to ask me to address them to-night, and to assure them. as well as the classes to whom fortune has been more propitious, that both individual advancement and national greatness can, under the blessing of Providence, be secured only by cherishing the manly sontiment of self-reliance. We ought not, indeed, to reject the co-operation of those whose sympathies we are entitled to claim. On the contrary, I have endeavored to show to-night how many useful objects might be promoted by the combination of these whose interests are identical; but we ought to practice the habit of considering, not what might be done for us by others, but what we can do for ourselves. By acting upon this principle the inhabitants of Ireland have it in their power to make this country a realm whose name shall be mentioned with bonor throughout all ages and among all nations of the earth. Since we cannot ecase from our annuls the pages which tell of dissension, and suffering, and legradation, let us at least pray that our posterity may hereafter enact and record a history that shall realise our fondest aspirations." THE DUBLIN POLICE .- A rather curious discussion has been going on here for some time relative to the police force of Dublin, a body which, heretofore, our loval" journals were in the habit of lauding to the skies. It was commenced by the Daily Express, a journal which is laboring hard to earn the character of a startler. You know what a horror of the very name of a Jesuit 18 entertained by Protestant old ladies and by many of their co-religionists of the ruder sex. In their estimation, a Jesuit is a something mearly as impalpable as a ghost, but cunning as a serpent : he may be here, there, a nywhere ; he is ever busy, day and night, in the dark and in the light ; be may be checked, disappointed, defeated, but he is patient and is never discouraged ;-he falls to his work again as if nothing had happened, and that a professor of the Catholic University, or even a work is -annihilation of all the Protestants and the follow of Trinity College, had been detected in such utter amash of the British constitution. You may guess then the positive fright caused in several amiable families, when the journal above mentioned announced one fine morning that the Jesuits of Dublin, whose local habitation is in Gardiner-street, had got the greater portion of the Dublin police force into their hands! After this, what might not follow .--The Express declared it would not be a very asionishing thing if the whole of the Irish police should some day revolt after the manner of the Sepoys .--Several of the Orange papers took up the tune, and raised it to a storm. Then the Freeman's Journal, which some parties here jacosely call "defender of the faith," came out in defence of the police, and said of it. The Orange papers reply that the very contrary was the fact, though indeed the Catholics were the party most encouraged and promoted, in fact there was scarcely any chance of advancement for loyal Protestants and Orangemen, so completely had the whole organisation, up to the highest of the offirials, been imbued with the spirit of Jesuilism .--Wrong there, says the Freeman ; Protestants are proand trousers, looks nervous and twitchy and took our French friend for the Devil, and was wor- Mr. Blake then took up two stones in order to defend tent and disorderly are they ; besides, the principle nearly £4,800, have sold for £1 slightly convaluive, just as she might if her name shipping him in that capacity according to Ohinese himself, and retreated back to the carriage hotly of competitive examination is now adopted in the about 23 years' purchase.-Times.

rites. In fact, the Frenchman in his antique disguise | pursued by the whole of the gang, who now sur- higher departments of the police force, and if Catholics go up faster than Protestants it is because -they are better fitted for the positions. The enraged Orangemen reply by giving a list of the various crimes and misdememeanors committed within a certain time by Catholic policemen. The Freeman gives a short summary of the delinquencies of the Protestants. Between the two the character of the force hus not been raised in the estimation of the public. -Dublin correspondent of the Irish American.

> "RELIGIOUS EQUALITY."-Four weeks ago his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin addressed a letter to Lord St. Leonards, in which he adduced his grounds for want of confidence in the administration of the Fund now being raised for the alleged purpose of succouring what are termed Indian sufferers. The manner in which that letter has been dealt with by the British Press of England and Ireland, oupplies an instructive lesson, which we hope will not be alto-

gether thrown away upon the Catholics of this counry. The commonest rules and courtesies of controversy have been thrown aside, and the most shameless subterfuge, falsehood, and misrepresentation, un-scopulously resorted to. It will be observed that a favorite manœuvre with those parties is to get up a great amount of noise, start an irrelevant issue, and, feigning to make a great fight upon it, endeavor to draw of attention from the real subject of dispute. For our own part we have declined to be fooled by such a subterfuge, and decoyed into the grand shambattle got up for the sole purpose of leading the public off the scent. The trick hes, however, partially succeeded, and lo i for four weeks an incessant clatter of wooden swords has been substituted for debate upon the merits or demerits of the Archbishop's case f But what in reality was the subject of the conflict? Mrs. Kirley's present creed! A point which his Grave never raised at all, and which can have no effect whatever on the case he has incontestibly proved,---We have been entertained with a clamorous altercation upon a paltry and irrelevant cavil, while the gravamen of the Archbishop's argument is allowed to be ignored. The real question at issue is whether the children of Cutholic soldiers have been exposed to proselytism, or put upon an equality as regards their religious instruction with those of Protestant soldiers. Have the children of the Protestant soldier -educated as Protestants during his lifetime-been put to schools where "the teaching is Catholic ?"--Have the children of the Catholic soldier--educated as Catholics during his lifetime-been placed in schools where " the teaching is Protestant." Is the Catholic soldier in India obliged to support orphanagee where the teaching is Protestant? Is the Protestant soldier compelled to support orphanages where the teaching is Catholic? These are the questions which the Archbishop raised, but which are most completely ignored and evaded by his adverse. ries. The changes of religion made by a soldier's widow, sane or insane, is not what concerns us. The question to be determined, as regards the young Kirleys, is not what religion the mother now chooses to profess-but to what religion did the father, Sergeant Kirley, belong; and in what religion did that soldier expect and desire that his children should be educated. It is not denied that it was with him, up to the time of his death, a subject of the keenest anxiety that his children should be well instructed in their religious duties as Uatholics. Mrs. Kirley is now a Protestant, we are told. Protestant, Mahommedan, or Hindoo, it does not affect the charge against the Commissioners. But when we come to look into even this question of Mrs. Kirley's Protestantiam, what do we find? That the wretched woman-as proved by numerous affidavits appended to the Third Edition of Dr. Cullen's Letter-professed herself a Catholic in the lifetime of her husband, and frequently approached the Sacraments! That Mrs. Kirley is now a Protestant only proves the Archbishop's case, and shows how well-founded were the suspicions of Catholics as to the proselvtiging tendencies of the Patriotic Fund officials. And now a grave consideration is forced upon us by observance of the insolence of tone which has characterised the language held towards the Archbishop in the entire of this controversy. From the "Commissioners" down to the vulgar redant of Kilmeague, we behold an intolerable assumption of arrogant superiority, and a studious endeavor to insult or offend. Common courtesy has not been vouchsafed to one who certainly has exhibited throughout this controversy the lofty and dignified language and bearing of a scholar and a Christian. Is there a Catholic in the land who can peruse without a reddened brow the language in which the Archbishop is addressed by even the meanest and lowest of his assailants! How long, we ask the Hierarchy and Clergy and People of this Catholic nation, are we to tolerate the system which is the source of all this insolent arrogance and affected superiority? Whic and what are they, these men who do not fear to hold this language lowards the Prelates of the Irish Church? Men who revel in the plundered wealth of the Catholic Churches and Monasteries of Ireland-men whose return for millions of the People's money is daily insult of the People's faith-a miserable faction whom we ourselves feed, and fatten, and cover with fine clothes, that they may thus, when it pleases them, spit upon and revile us. Too long have they played this zuda-cious game, when a mon:ent's reflection must have shown them that the days of the ascendancy of a few over the millions were gone by for ever, and that all that is necessary to pull the 'Establishment' to pieces was an united and vigorous effort on the part of the Catholic Hierarchy and People of this country. We tell them that the state of things from which they derive their arrogance and assumption must come to an end-that it exists at this moment by mere sufferance-that it will be dragged to the dust just so soon and whenever the Catholics of Ireland are stung out of the slavish lethargy-the abject, creeping, crouching subserviency--which is now at once their weaknoss and their shame .-- Nalion. The Galway constituency has stood its trial for bribery and corruption, and a verdict of guilty has just been recorded against it by the special jury of Commissioners. We cannot say that this verdict is unsupported by evidence. On the contrary, the evidence of corrupt practices at the last and former elections in Galway has been more than abundant. The guilty parties themselves have avowed their guilt, which, it appears, was a matter of public notoricty in the town. A professor in one of her Majesty's colleges was the chief agent of bribery at the last election-certainly a remarkable coincidence to those who believe that these colleges were instituted to corrupt the Catholic youth of Ireland, and to destroy their faith and morals. What would be said if fellow of Trinity College, had been detected in such disgraceful and criminal conduct? Why, all England and Scotland, as well as Ireland, would ring with the story from end to end. But the mission of the Government colleges to corrupt seems to be tacitly recognised, and, when one of their professors is found doing the dirtiest work of Government, it seems almost a matter of course. It may well be said that truth is stranger than fiction, for the imaginations of the most strenuous foes of the Godless Colleges never pictured a professor acting as a bribery agent at elections.-Tablet. The increase in the price of land in Ircland is a fact well deserving public attention. When the Enthe Catholic portion of the force was by far the best | cumbered Estates Court first commenced proceedings the estates that went through the Court brought from 12 to 15 years' purchase. Now we find from the sale of the late Marquis of Thomond's property that land is bringing from 20 to 30 year's purchase. The Clare estates, producing a net actual rental of £4,000 ayear, and valued at £5,000 n-year, have sold for nearly £125,000, which is nearly 25 years' purchase upon the valued, and 31 years' purchase upon the actual. moted, but have to be dismissed again, so incompe-tent and disorderly are they; besides, the principle nearly £4,800, have sold for £111,000, which is

Tak VICE-PERSIDENT OF MAYROOTS .- The Frieman's Journal supplies the subjoined account of an escape from the tender mercies of Italian bandits of the Very Rev. the Vice-President of Maynooth and some Irish gentlemen travelling in his company :--

"Some three weeks since we noticed in this journal the departure from Ireland of the Very Rev. Robert Pfrench Whitehead, D.D., vice-president of the Royal Catholic College, Maynopth, and of his relative, Mr. Maurice C. J. Blake, eldest son of Mr. Valentine O'C. Elake, Tower-hill, county Mayo, en route for Rome. By letters which have just been received by some friends in town it appears that at Marseilles they were joined by a hishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Connolly, by two priests, the Rev. Mr. Carroll and Rev. Mr. O'Brien, and by a young gentleman named Mr. Lucas, an ecclesinstical student, who was on his way to Rome, with the intention of becoming e clergyman. All as royageurs took their places or board the etcamboat, and arrived safe at Civita Vecchia, but as they journeyed onwards they experienced an adventure as unpleasant as unexpected.-When about midway between Civita Vecchia and Rome the carriage in which the party travelled was suddenly attacked by a gang of villains, who robbed the whole party of large sums of money, and took a valuable gold watch and chain from Mr. Blake, who had a miraculous escape from being shot dead by one of them. The letters referred to furnish in substance the following details of this perilous occurrence :-When the party arrived at Civita Vecchin it was too late for them, by the time their luggage had been searched and examined, to engage their seats in ' the diligence' for Rome. They met there a gentleman and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, who were similarly circumstanced. Unwilling to stop for that night at Oivita Vecchis, and anxious to pursue their journey, they all agreed to take a special carriage and proceed direct without any dolay. It was however, 12 o'clock before (having made the necessary arrangements) they were ready for starting. There is a small village named 'Palo,' just half way be-tween Civita Vecchia and Rome. Rore the driver of the carriage stopped one hour and a-half in order to feed his horses, and ' the party' meanwhile dined at the inn, and just at 6 o'clock p. m. reanmed their journey. When about four miles beyond the village a bunditti, consisting of seven in number, and armed with bludgeous, pistols, and knives, jumped on a sudden from behind the bedge which fenced the road, and in a moment stopped the carriage and seized the borses, Mr. Blake was stilling in front with the driver; the rest of the party were in the coupe. When the attack was made the driver immediately threw himself down on the ground and there romained. It is the general belief of the party that he was himself implicated with the others in the affair, which would seem to have been concacted during their stop at Palo. One of the gang then struck Mr. Blake a slight blog on the left arm. On this Mr. Blake drew a stiletto which he happened to have with him, and sprang upon the fellow, when another of them instantly discharged his pistol at Mr. Blake's head, but most fortunately it missed him, the ball having passed just close by the crown of his travelling cap. Mr. Blake then pursued his assailant, who ran from him about 20 yards down the road, but another of them aimed with his bludgeon a tremendous blow at Mr. Blake's head, which he parried off with his right arm.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 15, 1858.

Sir James Power has contributed £25 towards the Franciscan Chapel in Dublin.

The Lord Lieutenant has contributed £20 towards the relief of the destitute operatives out of employment in Belfastrall, most isnac

John Wilson Lynch, Esq., of Benmere Lodge, has been appointed High Sheriff of Galway, and has no-minated Joseph M'Donnell, Esq., of the College Road, as his Under Sheriff.

Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart., was on Monday, Dec. 14, elected governor, and Alderman Moylan deputy governor of the Hibernian Bank, Dublin. There was no opposition.

A bill is being proposed by the Solicitor-General for Ireland for the purpose of simplifying the transfer of land in Ireland.

At the sale of the Marquis of Thomond's estates in the county Clare, the tenants in occupation were the ohief purchasers.

Mr. Thomas Greene, of Ennis, agent of Thomas Rice Henn, Esq, has been appointed agent of the property in the county Clare recently purchased by the Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Captain Considine is the purchaser of Inchiquin Castle for £4,200, outbidding two lords in the sale by auction at the Rotundo, Dublin.

Owing to the late fall in prices, tenant farmers in many districts are already seeking an abatement in their rents.

THE MURDER OF MRS. KELLY .- STREVENS U. CAM-PION. -This extraordinary trial commenced on the 13th ultimo, in the Court of Exchequer, Nisi Prius, Dublin. It is an action for slander laid by Mr. Geo. Streveus, nephew of the late Mrs. Kelly, who was murdered by two men, at Ballinderry, ou the 8th of April, 1856, against Mr. Christopher Campion, a solicitor, of Dublin, who was Mrs. Kelly's legal adviser, and was, besides, a personal friend. The slan-derous words complained of were used by Mr. Campion, and addressed to Mr. Strevens immediately after the murder. You will see long reports of the trial in all the papers, but, to be clear, I may here mention briefly the facts of the case. Mrs. Kelly was standing in a field in which she had some women at work : Mr. Strevens had accompanied her, and was standing near her, when two men, with cloaks on and veils over their faces, stepped over the hedge, approached her, fired at her, one shot each, and killed her instantly. Mr. Strevens says he was frightened, he " ran about," he would have pursued one of the marderers, but the fellow presented a blunderbuss at him and chased him across the fields. Strevens then went to the house at Ballinderry, which he had left a few minutes before in company with his sunt, and he informed Mr. Campion, who was staying there at the time, of what had occurred. Campion proceeded with him to where Mrs. Kelly lay, and then made use of the words charged as slander in the present action. He said, in a tone and manner which implied suspicion that Strevens had some guilty connection with the deed, "Well, Mr. Strevens, how was the job done? It was well planned; a pretty protection she had." Both Strevens and Campion were soon after arrested : the actual murderers escaped and have never been heard of since. A month had not elapsed after the deed, when Strevens laid his action, but being for some time in prison, and being held to bail ever since, until a few weeks ago, when he was released from his recognizances, he was unable to proceed with it until now. Damages are laid at £5,090 The following extract from one of the Dublin papers, published a few days after the murder of Mrs. Kelly, will give a sketch of a strange eventful history :- Sarah Kelly was born at Broadstairs, a watering place on the coast of Kent, where ber father kept an Inn. At this Inn, fifty years ago, a young Irishman named Merydith, the heir of a handsome estate and a haronetcy, was sojourneying. The beauty of the Inkeeper's daughter attracted the attention of young Merydith, and he devoted himself but too successfully to the task of her conquest. Miss Birch, for that was her same, fled with her admirer to the "Land of the West," where she, in due time, presented him with a too convincing token of attachment. Love has been said to fly at sight of human ties-in this case his light wings spread for want of them. Merydith, the betrayer, abandoned his victim under circumstances of desertion so heartless, as to induce a Dublin jury subsequently to award a sum of £3 000 as damages in an action brought against him for seduction. Over the next succeeding chapters of Miss Birch's life we desire to pass with as little of detail as possible. She led the life of adventure and difficulty, of error and shame, into which her previous misfortune and beauty had, with regularity day after day and excite no notice .-we might almost say, driven her. Mr. Edmond Kelly, gentleman, of Merrion-square, an elderly widower, a land agent, solicitor, millionaire, became acquainted with her. She gave up her city life and became his house-keeper-subsequently, it appears, his wife, and mistress of Rookwood House, county Mr. Kelly had a daughter by his first wife, Galway. but she had disappeared ; he had, however, relatives who expected to divide at his decease the enormous wealth, estimated at £500,000, of which he was the possessor. Miss Birch was not as yet known, or, at any rate, not recognized as Mrs. Kelly. She was, however, most assiduous in her attentions to the old man, who every day grew more weak, more eccentric, and, it is said, more imbecile.-Strange stories were told of his last days, how the idea haunted him that he should die of hunger, how his watchful mistress, wife, nurse, or gauler, whichsoever she was, had his bedroom hung round with eatables of every description. Stories of a death-bed marriage, of a death-bed will : but how much of all this was truth. and how much fuble, can never be ascertained. Mr. Kelly died. Miss Birch claimed the recognition of her position as his widow, and produced a will entitling her to all the property, real and personal, of the late owner of Rookwood House. His nearest relative, an elderly maiden lady named Thewles, de-nied the validity of the will, which was, however, ultimately affirmed after much expensive litigation. Mrs. Kelly now set out to enjoy her wealth. She resided in Merrion-square. One day a poor woman with two little children by the hand, pulled the bell and humbly asked the powdered and gold-laced footman to bear to his mistress a note. There was no answer. She called again and often, and as often turned wearily and dejectedly away. It was the daughter of the late Edmond Kelly, who was begging a morsel of all her father's wealth! What a history was hers 1 She had been brought up with the fondest parental care ; she had been placed at a first rate boarding school in Clifden, in England, where no less than £300 a year was paid for her. When her father married secondly, she was removed to an inferior school at Bath, and her allowance gradually reduced. After many trials and vicissitudes, chiefly caused by false information as to her father's death, she was at length abandoned with two children, by a profigate villain who had married her under the pretence of being her father's agent. She married again, a Mr. Moreton. She had heard of her father's death and of his extraordinary will, and she came across to Ireland to see if Mrs. Kelly would not help her in some way. Mrs. Kelly had a confidential solicitor named Birch; she called him her nophew; others said he was a still nearer relative. This Mr. George Birch told the applicant that his aunt would do nothing for her, but that he would do something. He made vile proposals to her-and worse. Her husband, Mr. Moreton, brought an action for assault, and obtained £200 damages and 6d. costs against Mr. Birch. The wealth of Edmond Kelly seemed to rest never ; as if it were fated to be the prolific source of strife and contention, a curse and not a blessing .-Mrs. Kelly drove up in great linste one day to a police office in this city and applied for a warrant the case. The offender in his distress is a tangible against her nephew, Geo. Birch who had absconded object of pity, while the community he has wronged with £200,000. The prosecution was not pressed .--Matters were settled. Since then she had resided principally on her estates in Galway, where she has lating a law, merely acts out the wishes of the ma-been thus barbarously assassinated.—Cor. of Irish jority. In these circumstances it will be easily un-American.

On Sunday week, at the parish chapel of Listry, the Rev. B. O'Connor, P.P., of Milltown, passed a high elogium on Colonel Herbert for the manner in which the has treated his tenants at Lahard. His agent, Mr. Henry Leahy, too, came in for a large measure of praise. The facts are briefly these : All the tenants have been left in and well provided for, except one, who has been permitted to remain until May, when he will get a farm on another part of the estate - Tralee Chronicle.

The northern papers mention that great distress exists among the weavers of Ballymacarrett and those of the county Down, and among the sewedmuslin workers of Newtownards.

We regret to find that a number of artizans and laborers, natives of Kilkenny, who had long been in good employment in England, have, owing to the suscension of large traders there, been forced to return to our city during the past few days .- Kilkenny Moderator.

Mr. P. Byrne, of Dyer street, Drogheds, has been elected by a large majority Mayor of that town for the casuing year. Mr. Patrick Ternan was the other oandidate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OROWN JEWELS .- We find the following in a letter from Hanover, of Dec. 19 :- "The hearts of the King and Royal Family of this country have been much rejoiced by intelligence which has just cached them through the Hanoverian Minister at the Court of St. James, that the long dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England respecting the right of certain jewels of enormous value, in the possession of the Sovereign of England, and forming no inconsiderable portion of what have been hitherto called the British Crown Jewels, has been decided in favor of Hanover. Many of your readers are no doubt aware that when the kingdom of Hanover was severed from the United Kingdom by the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, a claim was made by the late King of Hanover, formerly the Dake of Camberland, to nearly the whole of the jewels usually worn on State occasions by the English Sovereign, on the ground that part of them which had been taken over to England by George I. belonged inalienably to the Grown of Hanover; and that the remainder had been purchased by George III. out of his privy purse, and had been left by him and his Queen Charlotte to the Royal Family of Ha nover. As the jewels thus claimed are supposed to be worth considerably more than £1,000,000, a single stone having cost £20,000, they were not to be relinquished without a struggle; and I am assured every possible expedient was resorted to in England to baffle the claimant. Ultimately, in the lifetime of the late King, the importunity of the Hanoverian Minister in London drove the English ministry of the day to consent that the rights of the two Sovereigns should be submitted to a commission composed of three English Judges; but the proceedings of the Commission were so ingeniously protracted that all the Commissioners died without arriving at any decision ; and until Lord Clarendon received the seals of the British Foreige Office, all the efforts of the Court of Hanover to obtain a fresh Commission were vain. Lord Clarendon, however, seems to have perceived that such attempts to stiffe inquiry were unworthy of his country, for he consented that a fresh Commission should be issued to three English Judges of the highest eminence, who, after investigation, found the Hanoverian claim to be indisputably just, and reported in its favor. The Court here consequently is in high glee this Christmas at the prospect of remov-ing the Grown and regalia, so jealously guarded in the Tower of London, almost bodily to Hanover."-London Globe.

COMMERCIAL MORALS IN ENGLAND .- The subjoined remarks which form a part of the city article of the London Times of the 17th ult., present a dark pic-closures on every side. Even those most conversant for years past with all the great operations of business had no idea of the degree of corruption that at each turn was defeating the efforts of the honest trader. The question is, have they yet any adequate conception of the extent to which the system has been carried ? Persons are disposed to comfort themselves by the conclusion that every case of delinquency appears in print and makes a great stir, while the multitude of ordinary transactions are carried on There could not be a greater delusion. On all hands there is a combination to palliate and hush up the practices that have been prevalent, and no more difficult or dangerous duty could be unde taken than that of endeavoring to defeat it. Even if any class of observers happen to be aware of organized schemes of deception, or of the most objectionable and susnicious features in the management of companies or firms, they can do little to warn the community until some open default has been committed, and the final explosion is consequently at hand. The forces that were drawn together at Glasgow, consisting of the aristocracy and wealth of Scotland, to beat down all who might attempt to question the position of the Western Bank, and to expose its vile career, furnished a specimen of the obstacles to be encountered and it is a fact that, while that concern was applying for help to the other banks, even the statement that these banks wished to stipulate for a winding up of its affairs was widely denounced as a malignant libel. In another case a firm whose position was understood, but which had contrived, through the help of the Western Bank temporarily to arrest an exposure, induced a well known legal house in London to protest against the damage 'recklessly' inflicted on its credit by the mention of its name, al though within a fortnight of that date it was shown to be disgracefully insolvent. When Mr. Oliver broke down at Liverpool after a career of speculation, in the height of which he had been presented by his admiring towns-people with a service of plate some of the leading merchants, including the chairman of the Borough Bank, and it is believed, Mr. De Wolf, of the great firm of De Wolf & Co., which has just stopped for about £200,000 showing 2s. in the pound for its creditors, actually posted a notice on the Exchange, contradicting and stigmatizing the announcement as a wanton injury. If this is the experience in the most rotten and hopeless cases, what would have to be expected if a breath were uttered regarding any concern that might still by possibility be patched up so as to allow of its defying all impu tations? The case of the North of Europe Steam Company, in which a warning to the public aggravated the injury it was intended to avert, since it drew forth an unqualified denial from the directors which led many persons to increase their investments at high prices, will be fresh in recollection. The habit is universal, and is encouraged in all quarters. There is abundant sympathy for the speculator who has lived in good style for years, and whose position may at last be questioned; but none for the great mass of the people, who, in consequence of his operations, have been paying higher prices for all the necessaries of life; none for those who have been tempted by high wages into over-stocked branches of labor, and who are suddenly thrown into destitution; and none for society in general, which will suffer through many future years from a generation of voung men brought up to the belief that there is no such thing as honest trade, and that he is greatest who most excels in the adulteration of goods, the manufacture of accommodation bills, and the ma-nagement of fraudulent suspensions. Such is ever and dishonored is only a shadowy conception; and Government in relieving him, even at a cost of vio-

such object, but a most extensive and almost resist less action on the other side. The legislature have always been too busy in meddling as to the nature of obligations which commercial men should be allowed to undertake to be able to devote time to the introduction of laws to enforce under swift and adequate penalties the simple principle that every obligation once made must be faithfully fulfilled, and to bring to justice every one who has robbed another by false pretences. There was much display of business in this line last assion, but it has apparently effected nothing. The prosecution of the British Bank Directors was a wonderful effort to mark the

inauguration of a new reign of virtue, but it is understood the experiment is never likely to be repeated, the costs and confusion having been awful. Notwithstanding all the notoriety of his case, it is easy to prophesy that Mr. Stephens of the London and and Eastern Corporation, will escape, to enjoy the remainder of his life on the marriage settlement acquired from the funds of that establishment. From the first, the other directors have never even been threatened with prosecution. It is true the daily journals are now filled with developments of cases

of sequestration or bankruptcy, or of the winding up of fraudulent concerns, but these are all exceptional, and any one reading the proceedings will see that they merely relate to a few stragglers that have been caught out of a whole army of marauders. Every word uttered in the various examinations serves to show how the individual insolvent was but one of a constantly extending circle-how he was terrified into lending more money or granting further acceptances by creditors who threatened to fail and expose him, and how he in turn got more from some one else-in most cases the manager of a joint stock bank-by pursuing a similar course. In one case now pending at Glasgow, a house is shown to have had 75 real or fictitious correspondents, all insolvent like itself, upon whom it had drawn to the amount of £380,000, the whole finally entering in the Western Bank. Is this a solitary specimen? Are there not hundreds of analogous but more adroit cases that might be developed on every side-often, apparently without much difficulty, if any judgment may be formed from the leading figures lately presented in some of the London balance-sheets; and as soon as the present crisis is over, will not all these persons again go to work? In the present state of the law there is nothing to obstruct and everything to encourage them. The belief is that, notwithstanding the recent wrocks and the lateness of the period to which the "relief" granted by the suspension of the Bank Charter Act was deferred, the accommodation paper still in circulation in London and throughout the kingdom would present a total such as few persons not accustomed to reflect on such matters would be prepared to expect. The remedy, of course, would be to punish the drawers and acceptors for conspiracy to defraud. Every bill of exchange pur-ports to have been for "value received." If two men conspire to manufacture such a document and to pass it as genuine into the hands of a third, nothing can be more obvious than the nature of the transaction. But Parliament perhaps whould rather pass a whole session in discussing whether they could devise some new measures to interfere with the natural course of enterprise, and direct it into such channels as might be fushionable with them for the moment, than descend to so small a matter as this simple application of the criminal law."

The Guardian publishes a case and opinion, some three columns in length, on the new Divorce Law, together with a letter nearly as long from the "pre parer of the case." The opinion given by Dr. Phillimore and Mr. Roundell Palmer comes in few words to this, that the new Act completely overrides all ecclesiastical laws, canons, rules, prayers, and formularies ; and that the dissolubility of marriage and the lewfulness and validity of remarriage during the life of the divorced parties, are benceforth the rule of the "Ohurch of England :" but that whenever the law gives to any Clergyman a power of acting on his own mere discretion without giving a reason -ue, for instance, when he has to give or refuse a marriage license, or being a Bishop, to allow or prohibit an unbeneficed Olergyman to officiate in his Diocese, - he may use that discretionary power to mark individually his disapprobation of the law which directly he must obey. No doubt he may, and the complaints of the Guardian should go farther back. For three hundred years it has been the recognised and established rule of the Establishment that any ecclesiastical rule may be allowed by an Act of Parliament. The power has been exercised in a hundred instances, even in matters which touched the Faith. To complain of this now-a-days is childish; it is to object to the practical operation of their own fundamental principles. True, this a very flagrant instance, because in this case the law set aside is undeniably of Divine origin-nadeaichly, we say, because though there are few persons who imagine that conjugal infidelity dissolves the marriage tie, no one ever dreamed that it was, according to the law of God, dissolved by the other causes al lowed as sufficient in this Act. Still this is only a detail. The "Glorious Reformation" consisted in making the Civil Government supreme in things relating to God. At the time the formulary by which this was expressed was "The Royal Supremacy ;" it s now the omnipotence of Parliamentary. At the bottom both are the same. They mean that the na-tional Government, not the Divine Law, is to be supreme, and do but echo the cry. "We will not have this Man to reign over us."- Weekly Register. PURCHASE IN THE CHUNCH .-- A paragraph is taking the grand tour of the newspapers, stating that-There are several livings in the market which hold out great inducements to Clergymen who have money to help them on to preferment. The rectory of Chisleton is to be sold by auction. It is described as being two miles from Chester, worth £800 a year, with a rectory-house on a beautiful lawn of sixteen acres. The population is small, and purely agriculturnl, and the present incumbent is in his sixty-second year. The rectory of Odell, near Bedford, is to be sold by private contract. The rectory is represented to consist of a good house, offices, and garden, nearly 500 acres of land, and a rent-charge of £20, producing an income of about £400 a year. The population is 500, and the present Incombent is in his seventieth year. Lord Combermere's vicarage of Audlem, Cheshire, is offered for sale. The parsonage, it is said, is a comfortable residence, with carringe-house and stabling ; the income is £670 a year, and the Incumbent is sixty years of age. Next in the list is the rectory of the adjoining parishes of Great and Little Wratting, Suffolk, worth £600 a year, and the present incumbent seventy years of Foreigners meeting with this will be apt to age. say that we sell everything in England, rectories as well as regiments, and commissions in the Church militant as well as in the army. In truth, it must be difficult to believe that anything is not venal in a country where even benefices with cure of souls are set up to be sold by auction. No doubt there are plausible modes of reconciling this strange traffic with the feelings of devotion and interests of religion; but let its advocates be ever so ingenious, it will never be an easy matter to preserve a proper respect for the Church and the Clergy, with a George Robins in the mind's eye puffing a vicarage as he might a villa, and knocking down the cot of a Christian shepherd, sheep and all, to the highest bidder. The flock, however, in these announcements, appears in the schedule of incumbrances. The smaller it is, the greater attraction for the lot. We can imagine the Ecclesiastical auctioneer holding forth with unction on the various charms and advantages of the rectory of Chistleton, for instance. Right hundred a year, gentlemen, punctually paid, and only a step into Chester ; not a nic r thing in the Church. What shall we say for it? A capital globehouse, one of the choicest in England, standing on a lovely lawn derstood that not one of the delinquencies that now | of sixteen acres; and little or nothing for an Incam- | ditional and religiously observed policy of the Eng- reply, "yes-you are that thing."-Nation.

pervade every branch of trade are likely to come to bent to do; a trifle of a congregation, all simple, lish journals towards this country has been to make light. There is no legal machinery to promote any ignorant rustics; any kind of peaching good enough the Irish Assizes a periodical opportunity for the for them; in fact, the thing is the same as a sinecure. Such an opportunity, gentlemen, may never occur again for providing for a fast young man, or one who has been plucked at college. Chistleon will, no doubt, bring a handsome sum, having so many recommendations, particularly the few souls to be cured in Chistleton. On the other hand, the rectory of Odell will not fetch much, with its 500 parishioners to counterbalance the attraction of its 500 acres of land. The population of Audiem is not mentioned at all, which looks ill, as if there was more spiritual labour in the parish than one of the knowing ones would undertake for the income, although £670 a year, is not so very bad. But then, as a set off, Audem has got a jewel of a parsonage, with coachhouse, stabling, and all that - splendid materials for auctioneering genius to work with. Why, Robins might assure the circle of Clerical speculators round his pulpit that none of the four Evangelists or twelve Apostles ever possessed either coachhouse or stable, though they probably often slept in such places, as did a Diviner being than either Apostle or Evangelists, when He had not where to lay His head at all. -Examiner.

ABOLITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S GOVERN-MENT .- We are enabled to confirm the following announcement, which appears in the Times' City Article :- It is understood the Kast India Company have received formal notice that it is the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for the abolition of the double government." The announcement is substantially correct ; the Obsirman has received an intimation that it is the intention of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet to introduce a bill for bringing the administration of India under the direct government of the Queen. The intimation cannot have surprised any one. For some time past the whole tendency of public opinion has set in the direction of this resolve. Independently of many reasons for dispensing with whatever can occasion hindrance in the administration of India henceforward, it may be reasonably anticipated that the introduction of improvements will be facilitated by the direct action of the supreme Government. And not the least advantage, after the recent events will be the moral effect of the proclamation in India itself that it is the Sovereign of the British Empire who rules. The announcement following on the heels of those which have already been made will show how far Lord Palmerston's Goverament seeks to shelter itself under delays, or prefers to accept with promptitude and decision the responsibilities which the interests of the country devolve upon it .- London Globe.

IMPROVED APPARATUS FOR LAVING THE TELEGRAPH CABLE .- There was on Tuesday, exhibited at the Merchants' Exchange, N.Y., the new apparatus which is to be used in the next attempt at laying the ocean telegraph, and which promises to obviate one of the greatest causes of danger which is experienced in its undertaking, that is the unequal strain caused by the rise and fall of the ship. It is the contrivance of Mr. Henry Berden, of Philadelphia, which was taken to England by Mr. Everett. It is a new combination of machinery to equalize the strain to which the cable shall be subjected, so that the heave of the ship will not effect it. On board of the Niagara last summer the cable was passed over and under a series of ponderous drums, in a way which afforded no elasticity-no giving when the ship rose with a heavy sea, and the only contrivance for modulating its running out, was a simple brake. the use of which depended on the judgment of the engineer on watch. Under the arrangement the cable broke twice during the first day out, and on both occasions from this cause alone. All this is obviated by this new invention, which gives an elasticity which is self-regulating, and this too by the application of the most simple mechanical principles. This end is achieved by having one of the drums around which the cable passes, not stationary, but on a car running on a track on deck, and so regulated that the cable drawing it in one direction is balanced by a weight draw-ing it the other, so that the effect of these two forces, varying in intensity with the motion of the sea will keep the car constantly running backward and for wards, the strain on the cable drawing it one way as the vessel rises with a heavy sea, and the counter-acting weight impelling it forward as the shin falls in the trough of the sea. Aside of this, the cable is made to pass over and under live other drums, which guide its passage from the hold of the ship to the stern of the vessel. The whole apparatus will be punderous, costing between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and occupying the deck between the main and mizen masts of the Niagara. Its ability to fall in derauge

most foul and ferocious distribes about "Irish crime" -representing us as depraved and bloodthirsty monsters, and attributing to our religion every crime in the calendar; we felt that nothing would be more unworthy of us, as Irishmen and Catholics, than to turn to account this terrible opportunity of not simply retaliating upon our defamers but covering them with confusion and shame. Of all proceedings that of endeavoring to prove one another more and more like fiends, is, or ought to be, revolting to rightly constituted minds. However ready we had ever been to uphold the claims of the Irish people to morality, virtue, and religion, we refused to seek any victory by the questionable means of proving our rivals to be bellfiends. This process we left to the English Journals. While "the bloody assize" was being held across the Channel, in this country the sheriffs were going through the ceremony of presenting white gloves" to the judges. We know well what the journals at the other side would have done had circumstances been the other way ; but we uttered no taunt, we rather shared in their grief and humiliation-for, said we, our common humanity is outraged and disgraced by such crimes; lat us not plead that they were done at this or that side of a boundary line. It is, therefore, with unfeigned re-luctance we approach the few observations we are compelled to make to-day on perusal of the English papers containing the Winter Assize Reports. It is in no unchristian spirit we have to record our abhorrence of a certain class of crime which they proclaim to have spread like a filthy leprosy over the land; it is in no Pharasaical or taunting spirit we raise our hearts to Almighty God, and say, that through His mercy, this we have been preserved from, and pray that we may still be so preserved. We feel all the more difficulty in making any observations a4 all on this subject, from the fact, that though the enlightened English Journals are copious enough in their details to gratify the most prurient taste, wo feel that mere allusion to the facts is more than we should wish to kay before our readers. We are not about to cull out reports few and far between; we will take up a single Journal, reporting one day's proceedings at the assize of one district, and that not in a remote and "uncivilised" region, but in the heart of the flourishing county of Lancaster. What a horrible state of things is disclosed ! Well might Lord Palmersion knock to the winds the last vestige of religious reverence pertaining to the marriage tic, the nonularity of the questions of "divorce," "and the popularity of the questions of "divorce," marriage with a deceased wife's sister" are most truly set forth here :---

"James Farrady (37) turner, was indicted for having at Blackburn, on the 13th of Sept. last, felo-niously stabbod and wounded Agnes Lakeland, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm, and a second count in the indictment charged him with intent to kill and murder. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner and the prosecutrix stood in the relation of brother and sister-in-law, the prisoner having married the prosecutrix's sister. About four years ago his wife died. The prosecutrix herself was a married woman, but she had been separated from her husband eight or nine years, and for the last three years she had lived with the prisoner as his wife."

To our uncivilised Irish ideas of morality, this is, of course, objectionable. But surely, it will be urged, such cases excite as much disgust in England as here; this was some ruffian reprobated by all who enew him-probably an escaped convict. Not a bit of it. Most "respectable" people stepped into the witness-box to-we state the fact, no matter how improbable-to plead for him on the ground of "his good moral character !" Ho was no ticket-of-leave man, by any means, bu. a foreman of very extensive works : and we believe his employers were anongst thuse who asked for his acquittal on the grounds that he must have been drunk when he stabled his paramour, as he was always such " a good moral character !" This is what we regard as the most shocking feature in the case, and the most conclusive evidence of a rotten state of society; "respectable" people see nothing immoral in Mr. Farrady "living " living with" his self-divorced sister in-law. They do, indeed, deplore that he got into a hobble by stabbing her in the threat, but then he must have been drunk ; had he been sober he would have continued to "live with her" peaceably, for he was such a "good moral charactor !" We glance down the page and are presented with a somewhat similar sketch :---

"John Guy, a carter, charged with having administered poison to his wife, was brought up on remand. "Samuel Campbell, a young lad about 16 years, was examined, and deposed that the prisoner was in constant babit of coming to Mrs. Ledsonne's house, where witness lived ; he often slept there .-Mr. Clough: Who slept with him ?- Why, they all slept there; it was a double bedroom .- How many of them? Eight. He heard Mr. Guy and Mrs. Ledsome carsing Mrs. Guy for a '_____,' and he heard both Mr. Guy and Mrs. Ledsome threaten her. Mrs. Ledsome suid, 'she ought to be his mistress, not that _____, who was not married.' They said they would be ready to hang for her, or to serve fifteen years for her." It was a double-bedded room-in which "eight of them" elept. His friend Palmerston's "Divorce" Bill not being yet in operation, poor Mr. Gny, it was alleged, tried a more summary method for removing his wife, in order that Mrs. Ledsome might "live with him." The continuation of the evidence reveals a state of things too disgusting to be quoted. But the page before us has more revolting cases still. Our flesh creeps as we note the frequency of cases where the charge is "criminal assault," or worse "upon a child under ten years of age!" In one peculiarly revolting case death ensued; the detailshorrible, loathsome, and sickening-are given at copious length by the English journals; but we cannot think of befouling our pages with any extracts. We would pass by these peculiarly atrocious cases but that we see with regret that such a species of crime is alarmingly frequent, judging from the record before us. Is not this borrible? Now, we repeat, it is to us painful to be obliged to notice such crimes, and we do feel ashamed and humiliated even though they be in England. But we cannot avoid one word to an English journal which, no later than a few days ago, spit its venemous slander on the Irish Priestheod, asking "if any thing could be lower than such a creature-An Irish Priest." For centuries the Irish Priest was debarred from exercising his functions; he had to exercise them by stealth and at verns or whispered in garrets, and often interrupted by the bandogs, who dragged him to the gallowstree, or left his weltering corpse upon the humble altar steps. Nor was it merely religious education alone that was denied and proscribed; it was as penal to educate the Irish peasant as it is now to murder an English child. Turn we now to a corresponding period in the country of the calumniating journalist. There the religious system professed by the people was not merely encouraged but supplied with unlimited means; wealth was its own, it had statutes and acts of Parliament for the asking. We invite the ruffian slanderer of the Irish Priest to search our island through for such a state of society as this existing at his own door. Let him contrast what the Irish Priest-whom he thus characteriseshas to show for his obstructed-nay, proscribedlabors, with what is exhibited by his own well-fed. hayonet-supported church, and ask his conscience-if he he even as good a "moral character" as his fellow-countryman Mr. Farraday---whether he is the man who ought to say of the sainted pastors of a virtuous people, "if anything can be below such a We recommend him to a study of some form, the journals of England were startled into of the English assize reports; and when he sees case cognisance of an amount of crime, the bare imputa- after case of bestiality - when he sees some loathtion of which, till then, they would have resented as some "thing" like "Amos Greenwood, 23 Weaver," a libel. One of them summed up a list of the capi- whose abominable crime killed little Mary Johnson, tal convictions, and called that particular tour of "at Heap, near Bury"-should he be disposed to ask the judges, "the bloody assize" Although the tra-"if anything can be below such a creature;" we

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ment, muy, however, impair its usefulness, for let the running out of the cable for one moment cease, and the labor of another year is wasted. The position of Mr. Everett, as chief engineer of the Ni-agara, will be supplied during the coming year by Mr. Joshun Folanshee, formerly of the San Jacinto, who is one of the two or three oldest engineers in the service. The Nisgara is to go in the dry dock for repairs during the coming week, and will undergo some considerable alterations touching the arrangement of the cable.

A "WESSEL" or WRATE.-The exultation of the Editor of the Record at learning that the second attempt to launch the Great Ship had failed was perfectly ecstatic. the amiable religiouist has specified his belief that the defeat of the first attempt, and the killing two of the workmen, was a judgment of Providence upon the directors of the company for calling the ship "Leviathan," a name which some interpreters of The Book conceive to mean Satan, while others think it denotes something the Record considers a great deal worse, namely, the Church of Rome. The Record appears to believe that unless the name is changed, the vessel will, if launched, sink. The ill-success of the new attempt, on Thursday, the 19th, has confirmed our contemporary's convictions. Yet, if the name of a ship is really of such awful import, what would the Record say to one who should set out on a missionary excursion, deliberately embarking on board a vessel named after two Pagan demi-gods, who, when on earth, were the foulest criminals, treacherous murder being one of their offences. The so-called Evangelicals are not celebrated for their learning, and therefore we will explain that the Dicscuri, better known as Castor and Pollox whose names were born by the Alexandrian vessel selected by the great Apostle of the Gentiles, to take him to Italy-and which did take Lim there in perfect safety. But it would not peril of his life. His sermons were preached in cain the least surprise us to find the Record, with its superior lights, accusing St. Paul of " presumption" -the school to which our contemporary belongs is by no means reverent when its Pharissical tenets are controverted.

The Recorder of London has issued a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. E A. Glover, the late member for Beverley, on a charge of having made a filse declaration to the House of Commons as to his qualification to sit in that House. The Star says, it would be a curious subject of inquiry to ascertain how many hon. gentlemen now sitting and voting in the House might be placed in a similar position.

Henry S. Bright, who but a short time ago was a respected and influential citizen of the town of Hull, being engaged in most extensive mercantile transactions, and taking a foremost part in all Protestant movements, is now a convicted felon. At the York Assizes, on Tuesday, he was found guilty of the grave crime of forgery, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

THE ENGLISH ASSIERS .- Not long since, during one of those official tours which the Euglish judges per- creature."

-JANUARY 15, 1858. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE tidings brought by the last steamer, that Sir Colin Campbell, after six days' hard fighting, had succeeded in relieving Lucknow, and in rescuing its brave garrison, and the numbers of women and children long cooped up within its walls, from the horrors that menaced them, will cause every honest heart to beat with joy. The full particulars of this gallant and important achievment have not as yet reached us; and the telegram is evidently full of errors, both as to the dates, and the number of the troops engaged .----But of the fact itself there can be no doubt ; and as reinforcements were arriving daily, there can be as little reason to doubt that the Sepoy mutiny is now effectually crushed.

From the Continent of Europe there is nothing new to report. In Great Britian commerce was reviving, and money once more beginning to manifest its presence. The Bank of England had in consequence reduced its rate of discount from 10, to 8 per cent; and a still further reduction at the beginning of the present year, was confidently anticipated.

To OUR SUBSCRIBERS .- There are no subjects upon which we are more unwilling to dwell, than those that concern ourselves personally. Yet in this instance we have no choice, and must perforce come to a clear and explicit understanding with our subscribers as to our relative positions.

For ourselves, we can assert in all truth, that we have honestly endeavoured, to the best of our humble abilities, to redeem the pledges given to the Catholic public in our prospectus. We have known no party in the State save the Catholic Church; and have, through good repute and evil repute, without regard to popularity or personal consequences, pursued one undeviating course-that course which we sincerely, even if erroneously, believed to be most likely to forward the interests of the Catholic community. But however well disposed we may be to serve them, it is impossible for us to issue a trouble and outlay; and this naturally leads us der, is not a legitimate function of the State .to the consideration of the position in which the great majority of our readers stand to us. Of subscribers, we have enough upon our list to support a weekly paper respectably, if they would but be punctual in their payments. Unfortunately, however, whilst one-third, perhaps, remit pretty regularly, of the remainder, one-half are very careless upon this, to us, highly important point, and the other half never pay at all. Upon these conditions it is impossible for us to continue any longer the publication of the TRUE WITNESS. For a long time the receipts of our office have not averaged thirty per cent of its actual expences; and in consequence we are compelled to inform our delinquent subscribers, that it is our intention to suspend the publication of our paper, with the expiration of the current half year-that is after our issue of Friday the 12th prox.---if in the interim they do not make an effort to remit to us, some portion at least, of the very considerable sums in which they stand indebted to this office; and that after this date, we shall put in force against them the machinery of the law, to enforce payments of those debts which neither honor nor justice will induce them otherwise to discharge. We cannot condescend to be always praying and entreating our subscribers to settle their accounts with us. We force our paper upon no one; but from those who voluntarily take it, we expect as of right, a fulfilment of the terms of subscription. If our Catholic readers disapprove of our principles, or do not deem the TRUE WITNESS worthy of their support,---and as we cannot change the former, or enforce the latter-we have no alternative left us, but to discontinue the publication of our paper, and to sue the delinquents for the amount of their respective arrears.

our holy religion be forwarded, or her honor inculcates. But it is equally true that the pomaintained. We leave it therefore for the Catholic public of Canada to decide, whether they will continue to support a paper, which, whatever | it has no more concern than it has with the dogits other faults, can at least boast of having, from the first day of its existence to the last, kept one object-the interests of Catholicity-steadily in view; and of having always sought to forward those interests, regardless of praise or censure, independent of all secular influences, and in humble submission to the teachings of our holy Mother the Church of Christ.

ing of the tithe system of Lower Canada-if it be unjust and baneful to levy tithes upon Catholics for the support of their own clergy, and of a system of religion of which, without doing xiolence to their conscientious convictions they can avail themselves, can it be otherwise than unjust | before his house; but it has neither eyes nor and baneful to tax Catholics for the support of schools to which they are conscientiously opposed, and of which they cannot avail themselves | refrains from obtruding his vices upon the attenconsistently with their religious obligations ?---To this simple question our cotemporary-who like a true evangelical Protestant abbors a straightforward answer as he does holy water, and to whom quibbling and evasion are as natural as the nasal shuffle which distinguishes the pleasant children of the conventicle from unregenerate mortals-replies by propounding to us the following queries in his issue of the 1st instant: naive question of the Montreal Witness-" Is

such a Non-Catholic railroad as that of the Grand on the public ?"

2. "Is it just that Protestants in Montreal and other Canadian cities should be taxed for the support of a Non-Protestant police? 3. "Is not the police intended to enforce good morals on the public, and is there sound morals without

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religion ? 4. "Why should Catholics be taxed to construct and keep in repair public roads and streets which are Non-Catholic, and non-sectarian ?'

As these are the usual forms of evasion to which Protestants, when hard pressed, generally have resource to palliate the monster iniquity o State-Schoolism, we will for once condescend "to answer a fool according to his folly," and will therefore reply to his several questions seritim.

To the first and fourth of these we reply that as public roads cannot, as a general rule, be made by private efforts, or by individual exertions, and as road making belongs exclusively to the material order, wherein the State or Civil Government is supreme, it-public road making ---is a legitimate function of the State; which has therefore the right to tax all its subjects indiscriminately for the furtherance of an object to which none can have any conscientious scruples, because the subjects of conscientious scruples lie in the moral, not the material order.

But, on the other hand, education, which be weekly paper, unless we be paid for our time, longs, not to the material but, to the moral or-Education, we say, belongs, not to the State but-to the Family; and it is the duty of the parent, and not of the Civil Magistrate, to provide for the education of the child. The parent, and, no matter what the laws of the land may say to the contrary, he alone is responsible to God for the education of his children; it is a duty which he owes to God-a duty from which nothing can absolve him-to see that they be properly educated, and to watch carefully over their faith and morals. But as "duty" and "right" are terms correlative, it follows as the corollary of these propositions, that the parent, and the parent alone, has the right to determine how, where, under what masters, and in whose company, his children shall be educated. Therefore, we conclude from the above premises, that the State has no right to tax any one of its citizens for the support, either of a Church or a School, to which he is conscientiously opposed ; because, in the first place, neither religion nor education is a legitimate function of the State; and because, in the second place, by taxing any one of its citizens for the support of a school to which he does not, in the exercise of his absolute rights as a parent, see fit to send his children, it does, to a certain extent, rob him of a right which he holds immediately from God; and does also to the same extent tyrannically interfere to prevent him from performing his duty to Him Who one day will appear to judge the living and the dead; and Who will then exact a strict account from every parent as to the manner in which the latter has fulfilled his duties. To this argument we defy the Montreal Witness, we defy the warmest advocate of State-Schoolism to offer any reply, which shall not involve a principle which, if logically and consistently carried out to its ultimate consequences, would prove subversive of all civil and religious liberty, and repugnant not only to Christianity, but to the fundamentals of natural religion. State-Schoolism, in short, disguise it as you will, is but one phase of Socialism, a system which includes all tyranny, and all infidelity. a serious answer-so sublime are they in their absurdity, so stupendous, in their silliness. They | for ? That Protestants be taxed for the support contain the concentrated essence of twaddlenonsense raised to its highest power.

certain that by none, other can the, interests of tice of all those duties which natural religion lice is not intended to enforce good morals; and that with morals, in the true sense of the word, mas of Christianity. The functions of the police are to enforce the performance of certain civic duties, and to prevent the commission of certain acts, the neglect, or perpetration, of which, would inflict material injury upon Society. It stops and confines the drunkard, not because drunkenness is immoral or a sin against nature's God; but upon the same principle that it compels the removal of a dead cat, or any other car-

If-we asked the Montreal Witness complain- | rion, from the public thoroughfares ; because the one stinks and menaces the health, just as the other is noisy and dangerous to the peace, of the community. It interferes with and punishes the most virtuous and moral citizen, if he neglects to clear away the snow on the footpath from ears for the infidel, the adulterer, and habitual violator of every moral precept, so long as he tion of the public. It undertakes to make a man keep his backyard clean; but it heeds not if his heart be a very sink of iniquity. That with non-Catholics, morality is often but a mere matter of police, is a charge that has often been forcibly urged against Protestantism; but we never have met with such a conclusive evidence of the truth of this accusation as is contained in the 1. "Is it just to tax the Catholics of Canada for not the police intended to enforce good morals

The sum of the matter is this. The State has the right to tax all its citizens, indiscriminately, for objects which belong to the domain of the State, and which are included within its legitimate functions ; but it has no right so to tax any of its citizens for other objects which do not fall within its proper domain, and are not included within its legitimate functions. To make war and conclude peace with foreign States, to levy troops, to construct roads and bridges, drains and sewers, to maintain a police and Courts of Judicature, are included within the legitimate functions of the State; because it alone is competent to fulfil them, and because none of these things could possibly be performed by any individual citizen. On the other hand to feed, clothe and educate his children, to keep a strict watch over their morals, and to attend to their bowels when out of order, are we contend, the legitimate functions of the parent, and of him alone. It is the duty of the individual parent to attend to all these things, and, therefore, not of the State; for with that which is the legitimate function of the one, the other has no right to interfere. The whole "school question" therefore resolves itself simply into this. "To whom does the right of educating the child belong? To the State, or to the parent ?" It cannot belong to both, for there cannot be two responsibles, but one responsible. If it be the legitimate function of the State, then has the individual no more right to claim any control over the education of his own children, than he has to interfere with the police, or any other public functionaries in the discharge of their several duties. If, on the other hand, education be, as we contend, the legitimate function of the individual parent, then has the State no more right to interfere therein, than it has to prescribe how we shall feed and clothe our little ones, and what aperients we shall administer to them in their occasional infirmities. Unfortunately however the Protestant world has lost sight of the truth that, if the State has rights as against the individual, the latter has rights equally valid as against the State; and thus it is, that, with Protestantism, it is impossible to reconcile State authority, with individual State is despotism; and the liberty which it claims for the individual is anarchy. With it either the State is absolute, and the individual nothing-or it denies all authority, and rushes into the extreme of an exaggerated individualism. The Catholic Church alone, teaches, because with authority, that the individual has both duties towards, and rights as against, the State; the latter being but another form of expression for his duties towards God. And both reason and revelation teach, that to educate his children is a duty which the parent owes to God; it is therefore a *right* which he bas as against the State. In contending for this right, we are pleading the cause, not of Catholics in particular, but of all parents, no matter what their creed; we are putting forward no sectarian claims, but are merely asserting the fundamental principles of civil liberty, against the encroachment of bureaucrats, democrats and tyrants generally. Why then the outcry that is made against us, as if we were seeking to impose some burden upon our Protestant fellow-To the other questions, it is difficult to return citizens, or to deprive them of the enjoyment of some of their rights? What is it that we ask of schools for Catholics? or that the dogmas of Popery be taught at the public expence? No,

and front of our offending hath this extent, that M janagi we contend :--

1. That to the individual parent belongs the exclusive right of controlling and directing the entire education of his children, and of selecting their teachers; and that he owes no account to any man, or body of men, but to God only, for the manner in which he exercises that right.

2. That the State has no right to tax any man, rich or poor, Catholic or Protestant, for the support of a school to whose management he has any objections whatsoever ; and to which, in the exercise of his sacred inalienable rights as a parent, he does not see fit to entrust his children. These propositions may offend the advocates of "State-Schoolism," and the "bureaucrats" who make a dishonorable profit out of that odious system; but no friend of liberty, and, above all, no parent who is conscious of the deep responsibilities which attach to theparental relation, will feel inclined to impugn their truth.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF UPPER CANADA .---The Toronto Colonist draws a sad picture of the Upper Province, now prostrate beneath the hoofs of the Orangemen, and in which, since the Governor-General's official sanction of the Society, Protestant principles reign in undisputed 'Ascendancy."

"The fact cannot be disguised," says our cotempo-ary, "that the fire of sectarian hate, fed if not rary. lighted by the Clear Grits, is now burning in many parts of the Western peninsula, with a force that has not been known for years. . . It jeopardises public and social peace. It displays itself in the streets, in tunes played, not for the sake of melody, but because of their known offensiveness to Irish Catholics. It is placarded at every street corner. It is heard in aldermanic groggeries, and low filthy cellars," &c., &c.

And, we regret to say it---to the same sad condition is society in this section of the Province rapidly tending. With every returning Twelfth of July, the same foul spirit of "sectarian hate," which our Upper Canadian cotemporary deplores, manifests itself, and under the self-same symptoms, in our Lower Canadian cities, jeopardising "public and social peace." Encouraged and fostered by the Government, welcomed at the official residence of Her Majesty's Representative, who, unmindful of what he owes to his Royal Mistress, and to the people over whom he has been placed as Governor, has approved himself as unworthy of the confidence of the one, as of the respect of the other-it, the foul spirit of Orangeism and "sectarian hate," parades our streets, and ostendatiously " displays itself in tunes played, not for the sake of melody, but because of their known offensiveness to Irish Catholics ;" and it has already been, and will be again, unless prompt and efficacious means be adopted to repress it, the infallible provocative of tumults, bloodshed, and internecine war.

These are the facts; and considering them, we naturally ask-to whom are we indebted, with whom rests the responsibility for this deplorable and disgraceful condition of society in Canada? We hesitate not to reply, that the real criminals, that they who are primarily responsible, are-not the " Clear Grits," but the Governor-General, and his Ministerial advisers ; not George Brown, nor the miserable tribe of brawling fanatics of whom he is the acknowledged leader, but, Sir Edmund Head, MM. Cartier. Macdonald, and their mercenary political supporters in Parliament. When a Governor-General of an important portion of Her Majesty's dominions receives at his official residence, and in his official capacity, a deputation from a secret politico-religious society, he by that very act inaugurates the era of *politico-religious* strife and of civil discord. He, with sacrilegious hands, applies the flames of "sectarian hate" to the social edifice which it is his first and most sacred duty to preserve from harm. Identifying himliberty. The authority which it asserts for the self by that act, with the avowed enemies of our civil and religious liberties, the revilers of administered by Orange officials, and is a foreour Church, and the blood-stained murderers of our coreligionists and fellow-citizens-he ceases to be in our eyes, the representative of Majesty, the sworn guardian of peace, and the dispenser of equal justice to all classes of the community : but stands revealed before us as the chief of an odious faction, and as the unprincipled political partisan. Unmindful himself of his own exalted position, and regardless of that dignified neutrality which, if he had the feelings of a high-minded gentleman, or the wisdom of the statesman, he would have seen that it was his interest as well as his duty to maintain inviolate, he can no longer complain if, having thus voluntarily descended into the political arena, he is treated, not as Governor-General of Canada, but as one of the combatants. This is the condition to which, unfortunately for himself, more unfortunately still for the honor of His Royal Mistress, and, most | trators of the law, and conservators of the peace." unfortunately of all for the social interests of Canada, Sir Edmund Head, acting probably by the advice, and certainly with the consent of, his

vernor-General. Had there been either honesty or wisdom amongst them, they would not have allowed the Governor so to degrade his high office, and to insult us, as he did on the 12th of July, 1856; had there been one gentleman amongst them; or one man fitted to be entrusted with the preservation of the peace of our mixed community, such an outrage upon public decency would never have been perpetrated; and the fire of "sectarian hate" would have been confined to the "aldermanic groggeries and the low filthy cellars"-the meet abodes of Orangeism-and not allowed to display itself in the vice regal court, and under the very nose of Her Majesty's Representative. For this spread of the "sectarian fire," and the consequent irreparable injury to society, the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry are, and by every candid man will be held, responsible.

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The punishment of the latter is in our hards. and we hope may yet be inflicted without mercy : but the other offender, if to be dealt with at all, must be dealt with by the Imperial Government. We are therefore still of opinion that the Irish Catholics of this country should yet take means to bring the infamous conduct of Sir Edmund Head before the notice of the Imperial Government; which will hardly allow to pass uncensured its public servant in Canada, who, pretending to represent Her Majesty, openly and officially sanctions and encourages that selfsame loathsome secret politico-religious society, whose members are at home declared unworthy of holding a simple commission as Justice of the Peace. Hardly, we think, will the Imperial Government-if the subject be formally brought under its noticesanction in Canada, that which it has condemned in Ireland; or refrain from expressing its dissatisfaction with one who has kindled in the Upper Province that " fire of sectarian hate" which, according to the Toronto Colonist, threatens to consume society.

THE BEAUTIES OF AN ORANGE EXECU-TIVE.-In our last we mentioned the brutal and cowardly murder of a Catholic named John Farrell, by an Orangeman of the name of William Miller. Since we wrote a Coroner's Jury has sat upon the body of the murdered man; and after examining a number of witnesses, mostly Protestants, has brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the said Wm. Miller.

Of course, the reader will conclude that, as in Quebcc, and in the case of the Canadian accused of having murdered one of the supporters of the Ministerial candidates at the late election, the above named Wm. Miller has been committed to prison to await his trial. Not so fast good simple reader; you forget that we have a Governor with strong Orange proclivities, an Orangeman for Attorney-General, and that the murderer was also a member of the same honorable Society-whilst his victim was a mere Papist.-What ! commit a good sound Orangeman to jail for shooting a b---y Papist? Not a bit of it; this is a free country, where Orangemen have the right to wallop their Romish "niggers;" and accordingly whilst Lafontaine at Quebec 15 boxed up in jail for an act not worthy to be compared with the cold blooded, deliberate murder of Farrell-the Orangeman, William Miller, is allowed to go at large on bail, in spite of the verdict of "Wilful Murder" brought in by the Coroner's Jury. At all events, this is the statement of a writer in the New Era of Tuesday last, from which we make the following extract: "Register also the facts, that a Coroner's Jury found William Miller guilty of the wilfal murder of John Farrell; that the aforesaid murderer was ad-mitted to bail in the sum of £200; that sufficient time was allowed him to escape, before a fresh warrant was issued for his arrest; and that no step has been yet taken by either the Coroner, or the Government, by a promise of reward or otherwise, to effect the arrest of the murderer." This is a fair specimen of the mode in which justice, as betwixt Catholics and Protestants, is taste of what the Catholics of Canada have to expect from our present Government. Papists are shot down like dogs, in broad day light, and in the presence of hundreds. The murderer is known to all men, denounced by the Coroner's Jury, but because an Orangeman-one of the brethren of our officials-is allowed to walk off scathless, as if he had performed a somewhat meritorious action, in ridding the world of a Romanist. Such is the measure with which justice is meted out to the Catholics of Upper Canada; such the amount of protection which the laws, as administered by our Cartier-Macdonald Ministry afford to Irish Papists. We are glad to see however, that the Montreal Herald comments severely upon this proceeding—" a proceeding," says our cotemporary, " which, in the absence of any mitigating evidence, we must confess appears to have been a most reprehensible step on the part of these subordinate adminis-

To this determination we have been reluctantly forced by our pecuniary circumstances, and a careful consideration of what is due to ourselves. and to that sacred cause which we have been honored with the permission to advocate. A truly independent Catholic journal, that is, a journal entirely free from all secular influences---Ministerial influence on the one hand, and the influences of popular prejudice on the othercannot be conducted without punctuality in money matters on the part of subscribers. With any other but a truly independent journal, we would scorn to be connected; and we are very

True, there is no firm basis for sound morals without religion; for morality includes the prac- we ask none of these things; and the very head ple of Canada for all the official acts of the Go- bad votes.

Ministerial advisers, has reduced himself. Equally culpable are those Ministerial advisers ; who, if Sir Edmund Head is responsible the friends of MM. Starnes and Holton, reto the people of Great Britain for the manner in which he discharges the duties confided to him, ed by the former, and that of Mr. Rose by Mr. are, in a modified sense, responsible to the peo- Holton, on the grounds mainly of bribery and

PROTESTED ELECTIONS .- On Monday last, being the last day allowed by the law for protesting against the city election, MM. M'Gee and Rose were each served with a Protest by spectively; Mr. M'Gee's election being contest-

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. substant \$33,41 man 2000 tany deal sidels balated al - 1 rates -JANUARY 15, 1858.

MINISTERIAL SPITE. Our"Insh readers no doubt will long remember the threats that were held out at the late election, by the Ministeria e candidates, to the effect that, the Rev. P. Dowd, had better look out for the grant to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, if the Irish Catholics of Montreal presumed to exercise their rights as freemen, against the Ministry. Little indid our citizens heed the blusterings of "Jack-In-Office ;" and the general sentiment amongst them seemed to be, that, if assistance to a charitable institution was merely intended as a bribe, the sooner the Honorable M. Cartier was told to take back his dirty grant, and choke himself with it, the better ; for that honest Catholics would scorn to accept it on any such terms as those that the Ministry were desirous of attaching to the paltry sum of money which, in common with many other Non-Catholic charitable institutions, is annually received by the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

Afraid however of carrying into execution their dastardly threats against the above named Institution, our excellent Ministry, through the intervention of their worthy representative, the Honorable M. Cartier, have nobly revenged themselves for the defeat of the latter at the late Montreal election, upon a private individual. who had incurred their displeasure by voting against M. Cartier; and by way of gratifying their petty spite against Mr. Devlin, they have notified that gentleman that he must no longer represent the Crown, in cases connected with revenue prosecutions. Such are the means resorted to by our rulers for securing purity of election, and the independence of voters.

Were we to write a folio volume upon the subject, it would be impossible to give more convincing proofs that the system under which the affairs of this great country are at present managed, is emphatically that of "Government by Corruption ;" that, not the good of the public service, but the private interest of Ministers themselves, is the sole object of all their policy, and for which they are ever ready to sacrifice every principle of honor and justice. If they use their influence to procure a grant from Parliament in aid of any charitable or educational institution, it is not because of the services which the said institution may render to the public; but-as was proved by the threats openly held out against the St. Patrick's Ornhan Asvlum at the late election-in order that they, the Ministers, may acquire such an influence over one portion of the electors, as shall enable them to secure seats in Parliament for themselves and creatures. So also, when some legal situation is to be filled up, a person is appointed, not with reference to his professional abilities, or his fitness to discharge the duties of his office. but solely with a view to the acquiring of a docile. well broken in hack, that will run quietly in Ministerial harness, and is warranted not to have a will of its own. As for instance, in the case before us. Either Mr. Devlin was fully competent to discharge the business which came before him in his capacity of Counsel for the Crown in long been anticipated. Within the last three months cases of revenue prosecutions, or he was not. If he was not, then he should never have had deep rooted that it camed the same of the most cathese cases entrusted to him; if he was, he should not have had them taken from him, because he the heavenly host who surround the throne of the voted against M. Cartier at the late election .--The great offices of the State are necessarily held on what may be called a political tenure; and the jous advocate of Ottawa interests, and his death. occupant has of course no right, during his tenure of office, to take any political action whatsoever | circle of friends and acquaintances, who will long contrary to the well understood wishes of his colleagues. But to apply this principle to subordinates, to every public servant without distinction, and above all to those whose public duties are in no wise connected with politics--such as officers in the army or navy, or members of the legal profession holding some trifling non-political situation such as that held by Mr. Devlin-is a gross prostitution of public patronage, an outrage upon freedom of election, a glaring violation of all British precedents, and an act ot paltry spite which every honorable man will condemn, and for whose perpetrators every gentleman will entertain a thorough contempt. We have been given to understand that Mr. Rose was in no wise a party to the transaction above alluded to, the entire credit of which must be given to the Honorable M. Cartier. Since writing the above we have seen Mr. Devlin, who assured us that he is determined to expose the petty revenge of the Attorney-General for Lower Canada. His engagements in the Criminal Court now sitting have prevented Cameron we know not how to class, and place him from noticing the matter sooner. We ven- him among the doubtful. The result is as folture to say that Mr. Cartier will not gain much lows, viz. :-popularity by this act, nor prevent Mr. Devlin from denouncing Ministerial corruption when the opportunity presents itself.

ST. PATRICK'S SOIREE, On Wednesday evening last, the members of the St. Patrick's Society held their usual Annual Soiree in the City Concert Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The three City Members-Messrs. M'Gee, Dorion, and Rose-were present, and each addressed the assemblage, which was both large and fashionable; Mr. Dorwin, the American Consul, was also present, and delivered an appropriate speech. The arrangements were excellent, and reflected great credit on the Committee of Management. Dancing was kept up to a late hour; and we need not say that all passed off well.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT A BALL .-We read in the Montreal Herald of Tuesday last, that the Sergeants of the 39th regiment, now stationed at Quebec, " celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Maharajpore with a ball, in which Colonel Munro took part, and was severely wounded." . This unfortunate accident must have thrown a sad damp over the evening's festivities, and should serve as a warning to all young persons against the danger of attending balls and dancing parties.

Orangeism is, we fear, on the increase in Montreal; at all events, the recent acts of sacrilege perpetrated in several of our city Catholic churches, would seem to indicate that the "Brethren of the Scarlet" are more than usually active .---Thus on the night of Thursday the 7th instant, the new church in St. Denis street, upon the site of the former Cathedral, was broken into and robbed of two chandeliers; and on the following evening, the church of St. Anne's in Griffintown was burglariously entered, and an image of the infant Jesus was carried away. These thefts carry us back to the days of the Reformation, and forcibly remind us of the noble proceedings of Calvin, Knox, and other Protestant Reformers, both on the Continent, and in the British Islands, who evinced the intensity of their Protestant faith by pillaging the churches of Papists ; stealing the gold and silver ornaments of the altar, and carrying away, or defacing the paintings, sculptures and other decorations of God's holy temples.

We learn from the Quebec papers that, at the instigation of the Rev. M. Charest of St. Roch's the Catholics of that quarter of the city are taking up a collection in aid of the widows of the victims of the recent deplorable election riots. God grant that this may be the means of bringing about once more a good understanding betwixt our Irish and French Canadian fellowcitizens; whose intererest it is to live in harmony. and who no doubt would do so, but for the Machiavellian policy of those who fear that, if united, the voice of Catholics clamoring for justice would fact that through fear of violence and other cause become unpleasantly loud.

DEATH OF JAMES H. BURKE .--- It is Our painful duty

We place Major Campbell among the ministerialists, because, though he has emphatically declared himself to be independent of both sides. we presume that his vote would be with them on the test question. We place Messrs. Drummond, Lemieux, Chapais, Gouvreau, Cauchon, Thebeaudeau, Ross, and Turcotte among the independents. They are known to be hostile to the on one side or the other is doubtful. They will, we presume, be all in the lead of Mr. Cauchon, who, we understand, considers himself in opposition ; but who has no sympathy with the Upper Canadian opposition and cannot, perhaps, be counted on for a division against the government. The Lower Canadian account, therefore, stands thus:---Μ

Ministerial	38
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61 With four to be heard from. These four are Saguenay, Gaspe, Charlevoix, and Portiac .--Pontiac and Charlevoix, may probably send opposition members. The others will send ministerialists .- Montreal Herald, 12th inst.

We (Herald) publish the following from Saturday's New Era, in justice to Mr. M'Gee, who evidently, altho' in error, acted in perfect good faith in placing Mr. Alleyn's name among the opponents to the Bill in question.

A CORRECTION AND A VINDICATION .- Will the Toronto Colonist oblige us by stating whether in the "Votes and Proceedings" published in its issue of the 12th of May last, the name Alleyn does not stand at the head of the Nays on the third reading of the Loretto Convent Bill?-New Era.

(From the Toronto Daily Colonist, Jan. 5.) Mr. Alleyn's name does stand in the place indicated, in the Daily Colonist of the date mentioned; but its insertion there was a typographical blunder-all the more provoking because apparently exposing Mr. Alleyn to an unintentional misconstruction of his conduct. The name Aikins should have appeared "at the head of the nays," as we find on inquiry, and on reference to the fyles of the Leader and the Globe. EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CRUELTY BY A BOY .--- DUCing the past year several valuable horses have had their throats cruelly and maliciously cut, at Bloomfield. The frequent occurrence of this diabolical act has given rise to various surmises as to its cause, but no light could be thrown on it until last Monday week, when a similar act of cruelty was perpetrated on a horse in the open field, in broad daylight. On the same day a boy named Biggs was observed by two gentlemen washing himself in the brook, and o approaching near to him he was observed to be covered with blood. They inquired why he was in the state? and he said he had been bleeding a horse .-This gave rise to suspicions, and he was given int custody and taken before the magistrate at Bloom field, who committed him to jail to take his trial a the next assizes at Picton. On his journey he cor fessed to the constable that he had cut the throat of five horses, without any malicious feeling toward the owners of the poor brutes. Biggs is about : years, of age, and is a mild looking lad without an trace of ferocity in his countenance. What a stud for the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim !! !- Comme cial Advertiser.

THE LATE QUEBEC ELECTION .--- On looking over th last two numbers of the "National" we find som rather interesting particulars concerning our la clection. No less than 15,121 votes were taken t the several returning officers on that occasion; an according to Le National, there are only about 6,00 voters out of a population of 54,000 souls, while leaves upwards of nine thousand votes that ha been fraudulently enregistered, notwithstanding th more than one third of those entitled to vote did no go near the hustings. The editor of the "Nationa states that, through curiosity, he examined the po-books of the Champlain, St. Peter, St. Lewis an Montcalm wards, and that he therein found the name of "Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Edmun Head, Napoleon the Third, Bishop de Charbonne Charles Gavan Duffy, Archbishop Hughes of New York, and General Havelock! " Amongst the Frenc names inscribed upon these books are to be foun those of Messrs. " Vache-veles, Jean Crapaud," an others of equally aristocratic intonation. But th modesty of those law abiding citizens did not en there. It was not considered sufficient to invoke th names of living absentees, the dead must, forsooth be appealed to. The name of the late Daniel O'Con nell figures, the National says, not less than one hun dred times in these receptacles of electioneering ras cality, as do the justly reverend and illustrious name of many others now no more-names which onl the most debased and murderous ruffians could thu be capable of sacrilegiously insulting. Now that the fact is established, that there are, i our midst, beings so vile and barefaced as to take ad vantage of a law enacted by those who could no have known them, in order to trample upon and se at definite institutions which, did they deserve the appellation of men, they would cherish and respect -surely, there will be found, in our Legislature those who will take the means of protecting thos institutions, and of preventing, for the future, th enactment of scenes so derogatory to the well being and to the character of a country, pretending to b civilised. If none such are there to be found, then is ther left to us the only alternative of feeling that those who have been elevated by such means are no bette than the wretches of whose conduct they must, i that case, be looked upon as approving .- Queb Mercury.

joining house. In their verdict the jury commended very much the humane conduct of Lemieux in thus at once proceeding to the assistance of the deceased. The jury also found that the city authorities had not done all that was necessary for the preservation of the peace of the city, and the free exercise of the rights of the electors. Immediately after the rendition of the verdict Lemieux was discharged from cus-tody. Jullien, however, was still detained in gaol

on a warrant from Mr. McGuire, Police Magistrate. ministry, but whether their votes will be thrown Lafontaine, the accused murderer, has not yet been apprehended .- Quebec Guzette, 8th inst.

> SENTENCE ON BERTRAND'S ASSAULTERS .-- We (Que bec Mercury) re-publish from Le National of this day (9th inst.) with much pleasure, the following remarks of that paper on the subject of the trial had before the Inspector and Superintendent of Police, of the persons convicted of the late brutal assault upon the carter Bertrand.

"In pronouncing sentence, Mr. Maguire, whose im-partially and efforts in every way to prevent, repress and punish infractions of the peace, unfortunately too frequent during the last days of excitement, have been generally acknowledged and appreciated by all parties, expressed his regret that this case had been brought before another tribunal having the power of inflicting upon the guilty parties a punishment better proportioned to the cowardice and the brutality of their offence. He added that although the assault upon Bertrand had not been followed by very serious consequences to their victim, nevertheless that his assailants were as morally culpable and perhaps more so, than those who had caused the death of our Irish fellow-citizens on the 28th of December-inasmuch as in the latter case, the fatal wounds had been inflicted during a riot and fierce contention-whereas in Bertrand's case he had been assaulted in a cowardly and brutal manner, and whilst he was off his guard and in the peaceable occupation of nis busi-

"We hope that this sentence will have its effect, and that we will cease to hear almost every morning, that some Canadian has been maltreated, the preceding night, at the corner of some lonely street, by malefactors organized to commit such atrocious acts."

Charles Lafontaine, charged by the verdict of the Coroner's jury with the murder of Robert Newman, was arrested and lodged in gaol early yesterday morning. The arrest was made under circumstances shewing the vigilance of the Chief of Police. Joseph Jullien detained in custody on the same charge, by the warrant of Mr. Magnire, was liberated by that Magistrate yesterday forenoon, 12th inst., the evi-dence at the inquest having indicated that he was not the guilty party.—Quebec Chronicle.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

(From the Montreal Herald of the 7th.)

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SORE MOUTH AND THROAT .-- The "Persian Baim" will heal ulcers in the mouth and throat like magic. Pour four or five drops into a tumbler of soft water. and use as a gargle. During illness, persons should gargle the mouth three or four times per day with the "Persian Balm," to destroy the effects of acid medicines upon the teeth.

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Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is deservedly the most popular family medicine known, for no other remedy has been so successful in relieving all kinds of pain. It is most appropriately called Pain

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.										
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DR. MORSE'S

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

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will foreven be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in our reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorifie, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a southing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way .--The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood ; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear. The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted tines are interaity overnowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorch-ed by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one er two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease-that deadly enemy-will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will take its night, and the nush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days. CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B.Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box. Also the signature of M. J. White
 & Co. All others are spurious.

 A. J. WHITE, & CO., Sole Proprietors, 50 Leonard Street, New York.
 Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on receipt of \$1, postage paid.

The Courrier du Canada places the number of legally qualified voters for the city of Quebec at 8,093, instead of 6,000, the number assigned by the National.

BURGLARY .- On Friday night the 8th inst the store of Terence Moore. Bonaventure street, was entered by means of the cellar. All the money in the till was stolen, and the burglars set fire to the building before leaving. Fortunately, it was discovered in time and put out.—Montreal Argus. Dawson, O'Farrell, Starnes, Dunkin, Archam-bault, Beaubien, Somerville, Lacoste, Panet, Langevin, Baby, Meagher, Harwood, Campbell. with the assistance of others conveyed it into an ad

to record the death of James H. Burke, the Proprietor the disease under which he suffered had become so deep rooted that it baffled the skill of the most ex-Most High. In his death, his family have lost a kind and affectionate husband and father, and the writer a warm and steadfast friend. He was ever a strenuabove all others, will be deeply felt by every friend of this section of the country. He has left a large revert to his memory with feelings of the deepest regret, for in his demise they have sustained the loss of a generous and warm friend, an honest upright citizen.—Ottawa Tribane, Jan 9th.

THE ELECTION RETURNS .--- The election returns are now nearly complete. We have in our list at the head of to-day's paper sixty-four returns for Upper Canada, and sixty-one for Lower Canada. Of the Upper Canadian returns we count the following twenty-four as ministerial, viz.: Messrs. Solicitor-General Smith. A. Morrison, Attorney-Gen. M'Donald, Isaac Buchannau, Carling, Sherwood, Scott, Robinson, M'Beth, Roblin, Powell, Benjamin, M'Cann, Burton, Daley, Simpson, Talbot, Fellowes, Church, M'Dougall, M'Leod, Scott, Tett, John Cameron. We count the following as opposi-tion members, viz.: Messrs. Stirton, S. Smith, Notman, George Brown, John White, Aikins, Brown, Ferguson, Clarke, Short, Wright, Bur-well, Walbridge, Allan, Holmes, Bell, M'Kellar, Christie, Scatcherd, Gould, Munro, Foley, Play-fair, Dorland, J. S. M'Donald, Cook, Hartman, Mowatt, Howland, Connor, Patrick, Merritt, Hogan, Rymal, Powell, M'Kenzie, Biggar, Mattice, and W. Lyon M'Kenzie. Mr. Malcolm

Ministerial Opposition,	
••	
Majority for Opposition	15

One doubtful.

The County of Glengarry has returned D. A. M'Donald-opposition. In Lower Canada we place the following thirty-eight as ministeralists, viz. :- Messrs. Sicotte, Morin, Rose, D'Aoust, Tasse, Ferres, Loranger, Cartier, Dufresne, Bourassa, Laporte, Pope, Alleyn, Simard, Du-bord, Whitney, Desaulniers, Gill, Fortier, Webb, Terrill, Ouimet, Bellingham, Contlee, Dionne, Dawson, O'Farrell, Starnes, Dunkin, Archam-

THE VERDICT IN THE CASE OF NEWMAN .--- The la bors of the jury empannelled to investigate into th circumstances in connection with the death of Rober Newman, who was murdered in the late unfortunat election riot, terminated at 10 o'clock last evening by their returning a verdict of "wilful murde against Charles Lafontaine, and other persons, to the jurors unknown." This verdict was arrived at after many protracted sittings, and the examination of the many protracted sittings. great number of witnesses. The evidence agains Lafontaine was most conclusive; the several partie agreeing as to the description of the man in a mos striking manner, and without the slightest degree (indecision or contradiction. He it was who struc the brutal blow which, in all probability, of itse alone, caused poor Newman's death. Jullien an Lemieux have been exculpated from all share in th transaction by the verdict. With regard to Jullier notwithstanding the evidence of a witness at th commencement of the enquiry who identified him a the man who fired a pistol, it has been satisfactoril stablished, by evidence given by many persons, tha Jullien's personal appearance does not at all corres pond with that of the man who they distinctly stat fired the shot. As to Lemieux it was most [clear] proved that his appearance in the mob was attributa ble solely to motives of humanity, and that his erran was if possible to save not to destroy life. It ap peared that after Wallace had been carried away, tw Irishmen came into his house and told Lemieux tha they were afraid that some else had been hurt, but that they themselves dared not venture to mix with the crowd and make enquiries; they therefore re

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Laxury 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.

equalled. No Traveller should be without this beautiful pre-paration; 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.

A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience as an English Teacher in a College, is de-sirous of a TUITION in a Family for One or Two Hours each day. Also, those who may wish to avail themselves of his Course of Instructions adapted for Army, Navy, Civil Engineering, and Commercial Business. Can apply at this Office.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE TANHA RY 15 1858

but that engagement also was brought to a prema-

FORBLON INTELLIGENCE.

Sten Merry Main - The The Mill used bined Asprivate letter from Rome states that the French government has applied to the Pontifical Discourt for information relative to the Patriarch of the United Greek Church in the Levant, who had insisted on the Greeks under his spiritual jurisdiction adopting the Gregorian Calendar. The first question proposed was, did the Patriarch act as he had done in pursuance of orders received from the Holy See? Secondly, what proportion of the members of the Greek United Church has consented to adopt the Gregorian Calendar? And thirdly, does the Holy See wish for the assistance of the French government in this matter? To these questions the Pontifical court has replied in the same categorical manner : 1. The Greek Patriarch acted without any orders from Rome ; but, nevertheless, Rome approves all the Patriarch has done. 2. Three-fourths of the members of the United Greek Church have adopted the Gregorian Calendar; and 3. The Holy See will accept with pleasure the aid of the French consuls in the Levant in this matter. It appears that the Pope is to bestow decorations on the French agents in the Levant, in acknowledgment of the assistance they have afforded the Patriarch .- Times Correspondent.

It is announced that a deputation from the Latin Monks of Jerusalem will shortly arrive in Paris. They come, it is said, to solicit the French government to obtain a firman from the Porte to permit them to repair, at their own expense, the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre. It is known that the Emperor has been always well disposed towards the Latin Church of Jerusalem.

RUSSIA.

The Nord of Saturday publishes the official documents relative to the regulation of the relations between the Russian landed proprietors and the peagantry. From the Imperial decree, addressed to the Military Governor of Vilna, and the Governor-General of Grodno and hovno, we make the following extracts :- " To this effect, I ordain to establish from this day a committee of elaboration in each of the before-mentioned Governments, and hereafter a general commission for the three Governments united. Immediately after the formation of the provincial committees, each of them will draw up a detailed plan for the amelioration of the existence of the peasantry, taking for a basis of their plaus the following conditions :--- 1st. The proprietor preserves his right of property in the whole landed estate, but the peasants preserve the plots around their habitations, which they have the right of acquiring in complete ownership by purchase, the money payable at a fixed term; they have also the use of a certain portion of land, according to local conditions which may be land. necessary to assure their existence, and to give them the means of satisfying their obligations towards the State and the proprietor. In return for this use the peasants are bound either to pay a rent to the proprietor, or to labour on his account. 2nd. The domestic relations between peasants and proprietors must be so regulated as to guarantee the regular service of taxes due to the State, and of servitudes and provincial imposts." The remainder of the decree refers to general instructions to the various officials engaged in carrying out the directions of the Go-vernment on this subject. The decree, signed by the Emperor Alexander, is dated Tsarskoe-Selo, Dec. 2, 1857. The Nord states that this and other documents relating to the same question, and published by our contemporary, were to appear officially in Russia yesterday.

NAPLES.

DECEMBER 10 .- I have been enabled, since my last communication, to obtain some further information with regard to the English engineers now in prison at Salerno-sufficient, I think, to give rise to at least an uncomfortable suspicion that, after all, our two countrymen may be implicated in the late attempt at insurrection at Sapri. I do not wish you to understand that I retract anything contained in my former country, there to be followed up as soon as possible letter on this subject. These engineers may be innocent, and, all things considered, I must believe them so; and with regard to their treatment in prison. I am still of opinion that it was unnecessarily harsh and severe : but, nevertheless, one or two circumstances have come to my knowledge which would prevent any unprejudiced mind from pronouncing positively their innouence. I am informed that the Procurator-General at Salerno, during his interview with Mr. Acting-Consul Barbar, asserted that he had proofs of the guilt of the English prisoners, and that he should prosecute them accordingly. His proofs seem to he mainly these :-- 1. One of the Englishmen (1 am not aware which) came on board the Cagliari only the evening before she left Genoa, to replace the engineer of the vessel, who had been taken ill the day previous. 2. When Parks was taken prisoner on board the vessel, a scaled letter from the notorious Miss Jessie Meriton White to some acquaintance of hers was found in his possession and when at Salerno, a second letter from Miss White was found in his prison. 3. In his note-book was a regular set of instructions as to how the vessel was to proceed-that is, to change the course of the vessel, go to Ponza, then to Sapri, &c. This seems to be all that the Procurator-General can get up against them. Every one must see that, granting all the facts, it is simple circumstantial evidence, and that of no forcible kind. The first point-viz., the change of engineers-is worth nothing. With regard to the second, Purks admits having the first letter, but explains it by saying that he took it in charge, as he might have done any other letter, without knowing the person who gave it to him. He denies positively all knowledge of the second letter, and declares it to be either a trick of some one of his fellow-prisoners to escape conviction, or a forgery of the prison authorities. The instructions found in his note-book present the most singular feature in his atto di accusa. Parks himself states that certain instructions were sent to him and the other engineer, written in bad English, soon after the seizure of the vessel by the rebels; and, thinking that he might be called upon hereafter for some explanation of the change of route, he made a copy of the instructions in his log-book. This seems plausible enough, and may perhaps account for his having the instructions in his possession; but then, one naturally asks why the engineers should be furnished with such instructions, when their whole duty consists in attending to the machi-One can well understand the captain having nerv. such instructions given him, but to the engineers they would be simply useless. Whether the Procurator-General has any other evidence against the Englishmen or not, does not appear. In the latter case they must be released, as there can be no foundation for a trial. Still, as I said, there is room for a suspicion of their complicity; and we must wait till the Court shall decide on the atto di accusa-i.e., whether there be ground for trial or not. How long it will be before even this decision is come to, it is quite impossible to say. The Court sat yesterday for the first time on the matter; but the notorious sluggishness of the Neapolitan law courts, even in simple cases, and therefore much more in this, in which 250 persons are implicated, augurs badly for the speedy release of our countrymen. The "Cives Romani" must therefore bide their time in patience. The Cagliari has been already condemned by a Royal commission as a lawful prize. It is not easy to un-

would have been rather surprised at the actual dis-covery of a piece of thinking matter / The decision has excited a good deal of ridicale in most classes here. - Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

THE BARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES .- The following particulars relative to the late earthquake in the king dom of Naples have been received :- Two. smart shocks were experienced at Naples on the night of the 16th inst.; the first at 10 minutes past 10, which lasted five seconds; the second two minutes after-wards, which lasted 25 seconds. The latter shock caused the two clocks of the Royal Observatory to stop. There were two more shocks between 3 and 5 o'clock in the morning of the 17th, which were scarcely perceptible. A telegram received at Naples on the 18th announced that the telegraphic communications between Eboli and Sala had been interrapted. At Atena the prison, the barracks, and other public buildings had been damaged, and half the houses destroyed. At Padula 100 houses had been overthrown, but the number of deaths is not known. At Pola the disaster is immense, and the victims numerous, particularly among the Gendarmerie. At Auletta, Petresa, and Caggiano several persons were killed, and many houses destroyed. At Salerno several buildings were damaged, and particularly two churches, the house of the Governor, the barracks, and a church steeple, which fell in the suburbs. The King, on bearing of the disaster, ordered his Ministers to spare no expense in affording relief to the sufferers.

INDIA. The Times gives the following summary of the intelligence brought by telegram :- Lucknow was relieved about the 20th of November, and the women and children and wounded were safely sent back to Gawapore. The series of operations which has ended with this happy result will be easily understood by those who have followed the narrative of events as transmitted by former mails. It will be remembered that Sir Colin Campbell left Cawapore on the 8th, with a force which has been variously estimated from 1500 to nearly 5000 men. In the meantime the column under Colonel Grant had reached the Alumbagh. This force was also differently calculated by different authorities; but if the estimate of the whole strength at present under the Com.-in-Chief be anything like correct, the column must have been swelled by some additional force until it numbered far more than the 1300, which was at first assigned to it. Sir Colin Campbell joined the force at the Alumbagh on the 11th, and two days afterwards active operations began. From the despatch of General Havelock detailing the events of his entrance in September, we may form some notion of the difficult ties which the British commander had to encounter nearly two months after, when the enemy had been enlightened on our tactics, had discovered the weak points of their own position, and had had time to throw up works at every place against which an attack might be directed. It seems fortunate that the Alumbagh was occupied by us, or else the river, some miles to the south of the town, might have been once more guarded, the bridge broken down, and our troops subjected to much loss while crossing under a beavy fire. But, as it is, we have no doubt that the line of the canal was defended, the road broken up, and the part of the town near the king's palace, where Havelock forced an entrance, put into better condition for resisting an enemy. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that for six days there was, according to the telegram, a series of severe and bloody struggles with the enemy. Doubtless, too, the mutineers had improved their method of street fighting, and that much of our loes took place while the troops were making their way through the straggling town, which, though not solid enough to resist the fire of artillery, might well shelter hordes of Sepoys. who would shoot down our soldiers at every turn. Another despatch states that Lucknow was relieved with a loss of only four officers and forty men-a piece of news which we can hardly reconcile with the account of a "series of severe and bloody struggles," extending over six days. However, it is of little use to speculate as to matters which we shall learn in the course of a few days. By the 21st the principal posts of the Sepoys had been cuptured, and we may presume that they were finally driven from the capital of Oude into the open

ture conclusion by the father upon the occasion of the Qount's wishing to borrow £50.) Then he pro-posed for, Miss Romsey, then for her sister, and it, would appear for many ladies besides. In fact the Count got his living by this sort of thing. The manner in which he opened the trenches upon Miss Jones was as follows :- He attacked her maid with bouquets and letters, which were to be delivered to her mistress. Miss Jones resolved, if possible to put an end to the annoyance-so that point was astitlely enough put by her counsel-by seeing the defendant and remonstrating with him upon his conduct. This was just what Waszkowski wanted, once admitted, he was sure of victory; he had only to come on in the old style, to rave about his misfortunes—his exils-his noble father-his succession to £40,000 a year when that noble father was gathered to his ancestors. Which of the points told most with Miss Jones it is impossible for us to say-£49,000 a year is a good round sum-the lady was 42 years of age, the noble Count but 28-a result followed. The lady, who had sought the interview to chide, remained to console the defendant. Waszkowski, the exile the noble heir to £40,000 per annum, was to find rest upon her bosom against the unkindly shafts of fate. As soon as the engagement was entered into, or shortly after-it was very strange-the Count's remittances ceased to arrive with their fore-accustomed regularity. Ilis watch and chain disappeared, and in point of fact he was under the necessity of borrowing £100 from Miss Jones. In return for this he gave her his note of hand; but, ignorant as he was of our laws and customs, he drew it upon a penny stamp .--When the question of settlements came to be discuss ed the lady insisted that all her money should be settled upon herself, to which the defendant objected His system was, that "where honor and affection subsisted marriage settlements were not required."-This maxim in her turn the lady objected, and so the marriage was broken off. When the rupture was final and complete the lady wished that the sum of money which she had lent to the plaintiff should be returned to her, but this he was unable or unwilling to do, and so the action arose. The defendant plead. ed set-off, the particulars of which included some curious items. In the first place, we find that the Count de Waszkowski was not attired in such a manner as gave satisfaction to the lady. Above all things, on that day which was to be the happiest of their lives she wished him to look well. Accordingly, by her direction, and her request, he proceeded to Messrs. Nicoll's establishment and provided himself with a nuptial equipment at the cost of £10 .-Again, and before the transaction connected with the wedding suit, the Count had-equally at the plaintiff's request-provided himself with clothes from Messrs. Davies to the value of £27. Again, there was a charge of £15 10s., for a guitar bought by the Count for Miss Jones, at her request. This guitar as ho himself stated, he had bought in Clerkenwell. "I did away with the guitar. I refuse to say what I have done with it, and I don't mean to tell." This was not enough. A little lower down in the particulars of this set-off there is a charge which is somewhat remarkable : "To amount paid to pawnbroker by defendant at request of plaintiff to redeem a watch and chain, the property of the defendant, £21." The defendant, in fact, up to this point takes the charges for money disbursed upon himself and his pleasures or necessities, and coolly carries them to the plaintiff's account. Then an item of a diamond ring for himself, £15 15s. follows, and then items of another character. This noble Pole, the son of Prince Witt genstein, this heir to £40,000 a year, for example, coolly charges Miss Jones with the cost of a wedding ring bought, "at her request," 14s; with a wedding cake at £2 2s.; with a photograph of his own noble features at 5s. Such were the particulars of the setoff pleaded by this dear chivalrous creature in answer to Miss Jones's demand for a return of her £100.-When he was put into the witness-box and examined it appeared by his own confession that he made a trade of this kind of pursuit. His own statement was that in the Swynfen matter he got £300 for the return of the lady's letters. "I have got money from many people; I have had money from a great many ladies," said Waszkowski to the Chief Baron on Monday last. "When I have done with one lady I take on with another." Will the people ever take warming by exposures of this description? Is it possible ladies of a certain position in the world ភពព who may therefore be supposed to have seen something of it ways, should suffer themselves to become the laughing stocks and dupes of men who were probably cooks or couriers-if anything so honest-in their own countries? It might have been hoped that the increasing habit of foreign travel would have done something in amendment of this form of fully. A very short run upon the Continent, or a mere smattering sort of acquaintance with Continental life, might teach our English ladies that foreign titles-even when genuine-are a very insufficient proof of respectability. The best advice we can give our fair countrywomen for the future, when they come across one of these interesting refugees, is to

ment - Last Mondar's Record contains & letter from an Anglican Clergyman, of the name of Vernon, ad-idented to the President and Wice Presidents of the "Propagation, Society," demanding an answer to a question, which he 'had' in vain addressed to Mr. Hawkins, the Secretary, to the effect, "Whather it is required, as a qualification of the Missionaries sent out by this Society. that they should declare their acquiescence in the judgment of Her Majesty's Privy Council on the Gorham case ?" . We may conclude that when such a question does not receive from the Secretary a categorical reply in the negative, it amounts to an admission of the fact. The " Church of England" then has two Missionary organisations. One of these, the "Oburch Missionary. Society," has always consistently required the Missionaries whom it supports to be of the class who deny "Baptismal Regeneration." It now seems that the "Propagation Society" requires those whom it maintains to acknowledge it as an open question. Such is the progress towards a reversal of the Gorham judgment ! Are there really men week enough to hold such an opinion? We really think it impossible; and as we believe the "Propagation Society" may be taken as a sort of representative of the Old School of Churchof-England men, we may accent this state of things in it as an example of the sort of union which is henceforth to pervade that Body. " Let every man do that which is right in his own eyes." He may be High-Church, or Low-Church, or Broad-Church-Dry or Evaugelical Sumnerite, Spurgeonite, or Philpolite: the only thing which he may not do, is, hold his own dogmas in such a way as to assert or imply that his brother is wrong. And yet there are some men so wild as to dignify this heterogeneous com-pany with the name of "A Branch of the Catholic Church " Dr. Hook, with characteristic amphibiousness, calls it the " Protestant Oatholic Church ;" and others, with superlative modesty, denominate it the 'Reformed" Catholic Church. Reformed with a vengeance !- Weekly Register.

An article in your refined and truthful contemporary the Morning Advertiser, has put all the "presbyteries" of the three "leading denominations," the established U.P., and Free Kirk, into a state of violent alarm and indignation ; and the Daily Mail diversifies its prolix exposures of commercial delinquencies in Glasgow-with a fierce tirade against Jesuit machinations in the office of Downing street. It has been discovered, it seems, that certain schoolbooks published with the sanction of the Committee of Privy Council on Education. contain "Ponish Errors"; and the outcry is as violent as if Government had attempted to force these books (the excellence of which in other respects is acknowledged) into use in Protestant Schools. Other school-books equally authorised by "my Lords" are written in the Protestant tone, but it is held as an injury and insult to these gentlemen that Catholic schools should be exempted from their use, and should be allowed school-books written in a Catholic sense. The ostensible grievance would appear to be a fear lest educational works of such admitted excellence as those of the Christian Brothers (whom these enlightened Presbyterians describe as Jesuits slightly disguised) should obtain entrance into Protestant schools. Such a supposition is hardly reconcilable with the known vigilance of the teachers and elders; the real cause of the outery is, I have little doubt, a mere explosion of bigotted anger at Catholics books at all, or other help to their schools from the public funds. The tone in which the complaints tre made show this. We are threatened with a united remonstrance from the "presbyteries" to Government on the subject .- Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

CRIME IN NEW YORE-ONE YEAR'S WORE.-TOTAL number of murders, 13; homicides, 50; suicides, 69. From these statistics it would appear that in London, with its 2 1 millions of population, life is safer than in this city of 750,000 inhabitants; and that, in the art of self-marder, considering our numbers, we distance even the great drowning and throat-cutting metropolis itself. If the pitch of heroism consists in a disregard for the "vital spark" as such, New York has no rival in the civilized world. Let us wear our bonors meekly .- New York Tablet.

CRIME IN BOSTON IN 1857 .- During the year 1857 the number of cases brought before the Police Court of Boston was nine thousand two hundred and six. In 1856 the number was eight thousand five hundred and three.

In Philadelphia last year there were 15,564 person arrested and committed for crimes.

It, would really appear, that morders may be perm trated in our community with perfect impanity, and yet the murderer is almost invariably cirtain to cocape just (punishment. 9) The jury, in the case of James Diamond, tried for the murder of Rdward Muldoon, of the Third Ward, a'few months since, have rendered a verdict of "Not, Guilty !" | The verdict surprised all who heard the Common wealth's testimony, which was strong against the accused. The murder was a cowardly one, the victim being in the discharge of his duty at the time. - Philadelphia Ca tholic Herald.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SHIP .-- We (New York Journal of Commerce), have been shown by Mr. J. J. Rink, architect and engineer, the plans of a stupendous "fortress war-ship," 480 feet in length, with 300 guns, 640 battle galleries, 3600 berths, and all the munitions of war in proportion. Its appearance would no doubt scare off the most audacious enemy, without the necessity of firing a gua. The ship is fur-ther provided with stable accommodations for 300 horses, two light-houses three powder towers two "wrench rudders," made to operate in all directions. and so arranged as to be used in checking the speed of the ship, besides a variety of other appliances. This last is a very desirable quality, us the inventor is sanguine that she will be propelled at the astounding rate of forty-five miles an hour. In addition to steam power, the sbip will spread not less than 6,000 yards of canvass-the immense vessel being clouded with sails of every conceivable shape. Even a partial description of all the novelties here introduced, would occupy columns of space. The drawings have been prepared with great Inbor, and evines much ingenuity and skill in design. Mr. Rink says he will be disposed to show the drawings and models at his office, No. 235 West 41st, N.Y., and is willing, to assign some part or the whole of his interest in this invention.

STATE SCHOOLISM-STATE CHURCHISM-AND THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM .- John C. Rives, the editor of the Washington Glube, has been in New York lately, and while there he favored his readers with the following sententious criticism upon the hunger meetings and Mayor Wood's message. He says :- "I don't believe in this feeding the poor from the public crib. I always noticed when we used to feed the hogs from a crib down in Virginia, two or three big hogs got all the corn and staid in the lanc where the corn was thrown, and never put their nose to the ground to help themselves the whole winter. But those who were turned out and not fed from the crib went off to the woods, and in the spring were all as fat as butter, and their tails curled so tight that they could hardly get their hind legs to the ground. It is the same with men as with pigs; if you want their tails to curl, you must make them root for themselves, and not teach them to go to the crib." : It is the same with men as with pigs. " Pig ! Pig ! Pig " cries the Anglican government, and the grant of an innumerable drove of parson pigs is heard at the public crib, but the more they are fed the lanker they become in spirit, and so attenuated as regards Christian unction, you can absolutely " see through them." Pig ! Pig ! Pig ! cry our State governments and a similar drove surrounds our American cribs, but the School crib proves no better than the Church crib, and speculators who visit Uncle Sam's furm game with horror upon the fierce, devilish looking new crop being raised upon it. The illustration is rather a homely one, but not the less striking, and should suggest serious' reflection to our Protestant fellowcitizens, who are such advocates of the public crib. The sooner they cut loose from the public crib the better for them and for all. The sooner they follow the example of their Catholic friends and establish parochial schools, on the voluntary system, the sooner they will realise the pleasing picture described by Mr. Rives. They, doubtless, fear that if they abandon the public crib, their Protestant woods are so barren of mast that it would be still worse for Protestant piggery. We are not surprised at such apprehensions. Without Faith there can be no Hope -without Faith and Hope there can be no Charity. But there are thousands of our deluded Protestant friends who earnestly aspire to Faith and Houe, and disinterestedly :ry to practice Charity. Let them look at their Catholic fellow-citizens! Beggared by an oppressive school tax-their humble harvest gathered to fill cribs in which they cannot feed,- they still rely upon the Divine mercy for support, confiding in His love, and relying on His promises; and the result is witnessed in the spacious school houses that are to be seen in every parish, sustained by Catholic Charity, without a grain from the public crib.-

by our energetic Commander-in-Chief. T ie des patch suys that on the 20th the sick and wounded, with the ladies and children, were sent back to Cawnpore. We may presume, therefore, that the Residency had been reached on the 19th, as stated in our own telegram. "No news is good news." It would seem then, that the principal officers were found in good health, and that Gen. Outram's wound, of which so much was said, had not proved serious.

"CAWNFORE .- The Gwalior rebels had advanced to within fifteen miles of Cawnpore, but had again retired to Calpee. General Windham is stated to have marched to attack them.

"DRLHI.-Twenty four inferior members of the royal family were executed by sentence of a Military Commission on November the 20th. Zukeen Abdoolah, an influential rebel chief, was executed on the next day. A force under Colonel Gerard proceeded. to intercept the Jodhpore Legion, which with other rebels had appeared in Shekawattee. The force met the enemy on the 25th of November, near Kurnaul, and defeated them with great slaughter, and the loss of all their guns. Our loss was 15 killed and 45 wounded, but Col. Gerard was among the killed.

AGRA.-The Mhow column, under Brigadier Stenart. was attacked near Mundisore by the insurgents on the 21st of November. The insurgents were repulsed. On the 23rd the column advanced to the north of Muudisore, on the Neemuch road, and found the rebels in a strong position, with five guns. The position was immediately attacked, and the rebels defeated with the loss of all their guns. While this battle was in progress the Mundisore garrison came out and attacked our rear, but they got well beaten also. The rehels in the fights of the 21st and 23rd lost 1,500 men, while our loss was inconsiderable. -Lieut, Gedmayne, of Her Majesty's 24th Dragoons (?) was killed, and Major Robinson, 25th Native Infantry, wounded. The column afterwards took Mundisore on the 25th, the rebels having evacuated it on the night of the 24th.

"The fort and town of Saugor remain untouched. but large parties of rebels are in the surrounding district. A part of the Madras column defeated a body of the insurgents near Sconce, on the Jubbalpore road, on the 10th of November, and took two guns. Captain Fomenham, of the 64th Madras Cavalry, was killed and Lieut. Clerk the Deputy-Commissioner of Jubbulpore, severely wounded. The Bheel disturb-ances in Khandeish continue, but Bheels are confined to the hills, and will be attacked in their strongholds when the jungle is cleared. The Minister of the Kolapore State was stabbed in his office on the 23rd of November by an Arab soldier. The wounds are slight and the Arab was actuated by private motives.

A POLISH COUNT AND AN ENGLISH SPINSTER .-Ladies about to marry distinguished foreigners without too much knowledge of their character and previous history would do well to read all about the Count de Wuszkowski and the Hon. Mary Jones .--The Hon. Miss Mary Jones, a lady 42 years of age, occupied apartments at No. 74 Ebury street, Pimlico. In the same house there resided a noble Pole, who styled himself the Count de Waszkowski, and gave himself out as the son of Prince Wittgenstein. He justification by faith alone. Now, a very remarkable

from one of his own countrymen of acknowledged respectability the history of their new friend and his character.-London Times, Dcc. 28.

keep him at arm's length until they have ascertained

THE "CHURCH OF ENGLAND" VINDICATING ITSELF. -The progress of things in the "Church of England" is certainly marvellous. It is little more than seven years ago that Dr. Philpots-a gentleman cer-tainly not deficient in sagacity-thought the High Church cause strong enough in England to venture upon a conflict, in which he maintained that the doctrine of "Baptismal Regeneration" is so exclusively the doctrine of his Church, that no one who denied it should hold preferment in his Diocese. The celebrated case of Mr. Gorham commenced in this way. Mr. Gorham was presented to the Vicarage of Brampford Speke. Dr. Philpots, suspecting his soundness in the doctrine of Baptism, subjected him, although advanced in years and a Bachelor in Divinity, to an examination. In Dr. Philpots' judgment the examination proved that his suspicions were well founded, and he refused to institute him. The process by which Dr. Philpots' decision was overruled

is well known. The Tractarian or High Church party did not conceal their conviction that the issue of this Gorham case was "a heavy blow and serious discouragement." But in what way did they console themselves, and under what banner did they profess to keep together their discomfited forces? They cried out, Give "our Church" time to right itself .-This is indeed a grievance; but it is not beyond the means of rectification. We will continue to protest ngainst this adverse judgment, and never cease our forts until we get it revised. Now, it is well known that this same "Church of England" raises enormous sums of money for the propagation of its tenets in the colonies and amongst the heathen. It does this chiefly by two large Societies-the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society. But why, perhaps our readers niny be inclined to ask, should there be two Societies have ing the same object in view? Why not combine their resources and their endeavours? The answer is, Because these Societies, in their origin, held opinions diametrically opposed to each other; and "Baptismal Regeneration" might be said almost to be the watchword of their differences, or the shibboleth of the parties. The supporters of one maintained it; the supporters of the other regarded as fatal to their articulus stantis aut cadentis Ecclesia; derstand how this decision was arrived at, seeing self a professor of science and languages, but in rea- the progress of things in the "Venerable Establish- and then cut his throat. She is in prison.

EMIGRATION FOR 1857 .- The total number of immigrants arrived at New York during the past year is 185,847. The largest immigration known was during 1854, when the number was 319,223. The amount of money brought by the immigrants of 1857 is estimated at \$13,000,000.

Descritions from the U.S. army are becoming very frequent. Three weeks ago no less than twentythree were court-martialed at the Newport barracks for that offence and drunkenness, and were sentenced to flogging-fifty lashes on the bare back-branded with the letter D in Indian ink on the left thigh, and, lastly, to be dremmed out of service. The sentences were transmitted to head-quarters, and eleven were remitted to the punishment, but twelve are to suffer the penalty.

LETTER FROM FILIBUSTER WALKER .- The National Intelligencer of yesterday publishes a letter from Wm. Walker Filibuster, &c., to James Buchanan, President of the United States. A Pirate, unharmed, and untouched by law, leisurely addressing a letter to the President of this Republic from comfortable quarters in the capital city of this Republic, is not a very pleasant picture for us as a nation to look upon, and to some old-fashioned citizens does not seem a picture exactly right to be permitted to be exhibited under any circumstances. We live, however, in an age when old-fushioned right is newfashioned wrong and when great criminals are permitted to illustrate impudence in the most glaring colors The letter of Walker to the President is the latest illustration. It is simply an impudent reiteration of the falsehood that he has not violated the neutrality laws, an impudent claim for redress as a persecuted patriot of Nicaragua, and an impudent proclamation that he will, if he can, fit out another iratical expedition. It is needless to say more .--N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Nothing will strike the common sense reader more orcibly than the coolness of the fillibuster presses in Mobile, New Crieans and elsewhere, in pretending to manifest indignation against Commodore Paulding's alleged violation of law to put a stop to the repetition of such a career of robhery, murder and arson as marked the history of fillibustering in Nicaragua -itself, in all its revolting and atrocious features, naught but violation of all law, human and divine.

A PLEASANT INDIDENT .-- In the rough scramble for office at Washington, the following incident stands out in happy contrast :-- "The Chairman of a Committee brought a stalwart young Irishman to the Capitol, to introduce him to his new station as assistant door-tender, and its former occupant, whom he requested to explain to him his duties. The new comer looked at the man he was about to displace, and discovered that he was a cripple. On asking him how he had thus become mutilated, he was told that he had been shot and cut to "pieces" in the battle of Buena Vista, left for dead on the field, and only recovered to find himself hopelessly mutilated for life. The generous hearted fellow looked first at one and then the other, and finally blurted out, as he turned on his heel; 'If this man's place is the only one you have got for me, I'll not have it at all."

On Christmas morning, at Sussex, C. H., Va., a man named Freeman was murdered by wife, who first was 38 years old. This Polish nobleman calls him- circumstance has just occurred, most significant of shot him, then beat him over the head with the gan,

AN ERRATIC DEACON .--- An exceedingly spicy lawsuit is going on just now in Waterford, Saratoga County, New York, and one which has created an immense deal of scandul among the "brethren and sisters" of the Methodist Church in that region .-The parties to this suit are Deacon Joshua Morse and his wife. Joshua had always been a deacon "in good standing" with the church, until shortly after is second marriage. By his first wife he had seven children, the older a young girl, just beginning to feel that she had "a will of her own." The deacon had not been married more than a month or two, when he placed this daughter at the head of the household, and informed Mrs. Morse that she must obey her orders! The other children, seeing the state of affairs, also commenced to ride over their stepmother, rough-shed, and she, poor woman, had rather a hard time of it. Occusionally, she refused the mandates of the "young 'un," when they used compulsory persuasion, in the shape of sundry brooms, brickbats, &c. If she was too spunky for them, these young hopefuls would call upon paps, and papa would take steps to reduce Mrs. M. to what he considered her proper position. Sometimes he locked her in the house, sometimes out of it, and on one occasion, when he performed the latter operation, he threw two pails of water out of the upper window apon her, to cool down her spirits. Finally, these little indiscretions," and "little differences" began to attract the attention of the neighbors, and the church interfered. Two presiding elders were appointed to examine into and heat the facts of the case, and they passed some pretty strong censure upon Deacon Morse for the manner in which he had treated the woman he had sworn to love, honor and cherish. He promised to reform in that particular, and do better thereafter-a duty he felt the more incumbent upon him, as his daughter was to be married in a few weeks. Having thus promised, be was dismissed without being obliged to resign his deaconship, and the elders reported him as " all right" again. The day following, however, in spite of his own promise, this erratic deacon broke up housekeeping altogether, sent his children out to board, and took away everything of value from the house, leaving his wife and the one child she had by him, in comparative destitution. When he left, he averred that he was " going West," but declined to say to what part of that somewhat extensivo and some what comprehensive locality. The next that was heard of him was, that he had precured a divorce in Indiana, on the ground that his wife had abundoned him! The present suit is brought by Mrs. Morso against her husband for abandoning her, and to compel him to support her. The only question is, whether a divorce procured in Indiana, without the knowledge of the woman, is valid in New York. If so, the lively deacon must gain the case. If not, the probability is that Mrs. Morse will succeed in bringing her unfaithful spouse to terms. At all events, this is the " consummation devoutly to be wished P' In the mean time, the Church is preparing to take further action on the case.

A GENEROUS GIVER .- " Please, sir," said a little girl, who was sweeping the crossing for a living, "you have given me a bad penny." "O, no consequence at all," replied the benevolent giver ; "kcep it for your honesty."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JANUARY 15, 1858. 7								
An Burth newspaper thus offers its opinion upon	INFORMATION WANTED	SADLIER & CO.'S	Ucilot's Doctrinal and Scriptural Cateobism, trans-					
ebe winter which the Americans have of the and its	IF MR. THOMAS DUGGAN, of Mapletown, near St. Thomas, in the London district, Canada West, will put himself in communication with this office,	CATALOGUE OF POPULAR CATHOLIC WORKS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,	lated by Mrs. Sadlier; helf-bound, 38 cents; mns- lin, 50 cents. The Catholic Christian Instructed, by Bighop Chal-	found increased at every repeated perusal. Ireland has produced many geniuses, but receivene unon				
duties :	will put himself in communication with this ource, he will hear of something to his advantage. Upper anada papers are respectfully requested to copy.	Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York,	Ward's Grate of the Protestant Hible, 50	the whole superior to Gerald Griffin."-Brownson's Review.				
"The first and of life. "What is dan?	C Montreal, Dec. 10, 1857.	AND FOR SALE BY THEM, WHOLRSALK AND	Cobbett's Legacies to Parsons, 36 " Milner's End of Controversy, muslin, 50 "	"Whoever wishes to read one of the most passion- ate and pathetic novels in English literature will				
" A machine to gain money.	INFORMATION WANTED	RETAIL. We would most respectfully invite the attention of the	Religion in Society, by Abbe Martinet, with an In- troduction by Archbishop Hughes, \$1 00	take with him, during the summer vacation. The Collegians, by Gerald Griffin. The picture of Irish				
"A machine to spend money.	OF PATRICK, THOMAS, and MARGARET KIN-	Catholic Community to the following list of our Publications. On examination i will be	Pope and Maguire's Discussion, 75 cents Ward's Cantos; or, England's Reformation, 50 "	character and manners a half a century since in The Collegians, is masterly, and the power with which the fond, impetuous, passionate, thoroughly Celtic nature				
"A geod that produces machines of either species."	NAN, formerly of the Parish of Killidesey, County Clare, Ireland; but now supposed to be residing in	found that our Books are very popular and saleable; that they are well	Duty of a Obristian towards God, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, cloth, 50 cents	of Hardress Cregan is drawn, evinces rare genius. Griffin died young, but this one story, if nothing				
TEACHER WANTED,	New York. Any communication respecting them, ad- dressed to their sister, NARY KINNAN, care of the	printed and bounds and that they are cheaper than any	DEVOTIONAL WORKS. The Altar Manual; including Visits to the Bleesed	erse of ms, will surely live among the very best				
TOTAL REFERENTARY SCHOOL, in District No.	TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C. E., will be thank- fully received.	books published in this country.	18mo., roan 75 cents; roan, gilt. \$1.00	absorbing interest allures the reader to the end, and leaves him with a nuclted heart and moistened and				
A of the Municipality of Lacorne, County of Terre- bonne. Applications-addressed to the School Commis-	M. MORLEY,	The Books of the other Catholic Publishers kept con- stantly on hand, and sold at their lowest prices.	The Christian Instructed, by Pather Quadrapani; to which is added the Nineteen Stations of Jerusalem,	-Putnam's Monthly. "We have now before us four volumes the same				
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TO LET,	three years; and as he intends to RETIRE from bu- siness, he begs to inform them that he is SELLING	and I flections. Imperial 4to., superfine paper, 25 fine engravings, from \$11 to \$22	The Graces of Mary: or Devotions for the Month of	which the series is produced is highly creditable to				
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Vorennes, July 29th, 1857.	WANTED, IN School District No 3, in the Parish of St. Al-	Douay Bible, 8vo., from \$1 to \$3 Pocket Bible, \$1 to \$3	Butler's Ostechiam. \$2.00	The Life of Christ; or, Jesus Rovealed to s. Youth. Translated from the French of				
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