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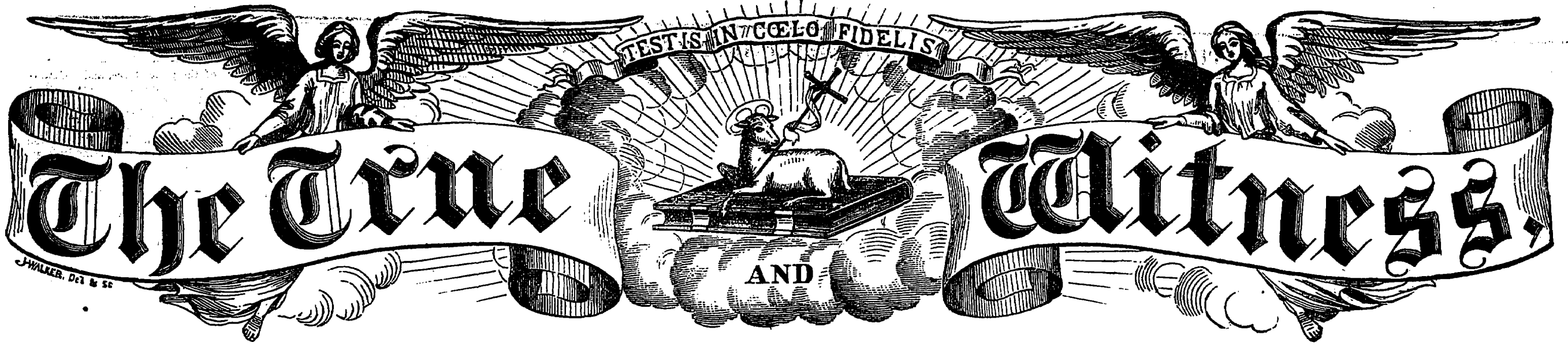
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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.

Next, a carriage, and next, a country house. They came naturally. A cottage and garden, overlooking the Delaware. That was the climax!

wrong side. Thirty thousand dollars had been paid for the use of money, in less than four years! Mr. Wiggins owed eighty-three thousand dollars, and his nominal assets were sixty-four!

hardly-earned leisure upon a small plot of ground in the interior. We now see them at full work loading and disloading cargo. Each as he goes emits a sound like the moan of a man in pain,—

lost the qualities which most distinguish them in the flesh. In life a Chinaman can distinguish the exact fineness of a piece of silver by the touch, so much so that the word "touch" is used as a technical term to indicate the quality of each description of bullion; it must be very harrowing to the feelings of the ghost of a Chinese comprador to find himself obliged to deal in these shadowy ingots.

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 Belfast.

John Wilson Lynch, Esq., of Benmore Lodge, has been appointed High Sheriff of Galway, and has nominated Joseph McDonnell, 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 chief purchasers.

Mr. Thomas Greene, of Bannis, 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.—STREVS v. CAMPION.—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. Strevs, nephew of the late Mrs. Kelly, who was murdered by two men, at Ballinderry, on 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 slanderous words complained of were used by Mr. Campion, and addressed to Mr. Strevs 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. Strevs 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. Strevs says he was frightened, he "ran about," he would have pursued one of the murderers, but the fellow presented a blunderbuss at him and chased him across the fields. Strevs then went to the house at Ballinderry, which he had left a few minutes before in company with his aunt, 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 Strevs had some guilty connection with the deed, "Well, Mr. Strevs, how was the job done? It was well planned; a pretty protection she had." Both Strevs 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 Strevs 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 £5,000. 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 her father kept an Inn. At this Inn, fifty years ago, a young Irishman named Merydith, the heir of a handsome estate and a harem, was sojourning. The beauty of the Innkeeper's daughter attracted the attention of young Merydith, and he devoted himself too successfully to the task of her conquest. Miss Birch, for that was her name, 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 detail as possible. She led the life of adventure and difficulty, of error and shame, into which her previous misfortune and beauty had, we might almost say, driven her. Mr. Edmund Kelly, gentleman, of Merriem-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 Galway. Mr. Kelly had a daughter by his first wife, 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 gayer, whichever she was, had his bedroom hung round with eables 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 false, 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, denied 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 Merriem-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 Edmund Kelly, who was begging a morsel of all her father's wealth! What a history was hers! She had been brought up with the finest parental care; she had been placed at a first-rate boarding school in Clifton, 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 profligate 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 nephew; 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 Edmund 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 haste one day to a police office in this city and applied for a warrant against her nephew, Geo. Birch, who had absconded 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 been thus barbarously assassinated.—Cor. of Irish American.

On Sunday week, at the parish chapel of Listry, the Rev. B. O'Donnor, P.P., of Milltown, passed a high eulogium on Colonel Herbert for the manner in which he 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.—True Witness Chronicle.

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CROWN JEWELS.—We find the following in a letter from Hanover, of Dec. 13:—"The hearts of the King and Royal Family of this country have been much rejoiced by intelligence which has just reached 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 Duke of Cumberland, 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 Crown 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 Hanover. 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 impertinence 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 Foreign 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 stifle 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 indubitably just, and reported in its favor. The Court here consequently is in high glee this Christmas at the prospect of removing the Crown 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 picture, which we would fain hope, is overdrawn:—"The public are astounded at the commercial disclosures 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 with regularity day after day and excite no notice.—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 undertaken 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 suspicious 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, although 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 townspeople 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 imputations? 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 necessities of life; none for those who have been tempted by high wages into ever-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 'young 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 management of fraudulent suspensions. Such is ever the case. The offender in his distress is a tangible object of pity, while the community he has wronged and dishonoured is only a shadowy conception; and Government in relieving him, even at a cost of violating a law, merely acts out the wishes of the majority. In these circumstances it will be easily understood that not one of the delinquencies that now

prevails every branch of trade are likely to come to light. There is no legal machinery to promote any such object, but a most extensive and almost resistless 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 session, 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 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 purports 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 would 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 fashionable with them for the moment, than descend to so small a matter as the 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 "preparer of the case." The opinion given by Dr. Philimore 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 lawfulness and validity of remarriage during the life of the divorced parties, are henceforth the rule of the "Church of England;" but that whenever the law gives to any Clergyman a power of acting on his own mere discretion without giving a reason—as, for instance, when he has to give or refuse a marriage license, or being a Bishop, to allow or prohibit an unbenedicted Clergyman 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 recognized 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 law set aside is undeniably of Divine origin—undeniably, 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 allowed 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 formula by which this was expressed was "The Royal Supremacy;" it is now the omnipotence of Parliament. At the bottom both are the same. They mean that the national 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 CHURCH.—A paragraph is taking the grand tone 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 agricultural, 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 reputed 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 incumbent 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 carriage-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 Wrating, Suffolk, worth £600 a year, and the present incumbent seventy years of age." Foreigners meeting with this will be apt to 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 us 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 cigar 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 an action on the various charms and advantages of the rectory of Chisleton, for instance. Eight hundred a year, gentlemen, punctually paid, and only a step into Chester; not a nice thing in the Church. What shall we say for it? A capital globehouse, one of the choicest in England, standing on a lovely lawn of sixteen acres; and little or nothing for an incum-

ber to do; a tribe of a congregation, all simple, ignorant rustics; any kind of preaching good enough 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. Chisleton will, no doubt, bring a handsome sum, having so many recommendations, particularly the few souls to be cured in Chisleton. 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 Audlem 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, Audlem has got a jewel of a parsonage, with coach-house, 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 Evangelist, when He had not where to lay His head at all.—Examiner.

ABOLITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S GOVERNMENT.—We are enabled to confirm the following announcement, which appears in the Times' City Article:—"It is understood the East 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 Chairman 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 hereafter, 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 Government 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 LAYING 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 brake 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 drawing 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 forward, 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 ship falls in the trough of the sea. Aside of this, the cable is made to pass over and under five other drums, which guide its passage from the hold of the ship to the stern of the vessel. The whole apparatus will be ponderous, 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 derangement, may, 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 Niagara, will be applied during the coming year by Mr. Joshua Folsom, formerly of the San Jacinto, who is one of the two or three oldest engineers in the service. The Niagara 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 "WASSER" OF WRATH.—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 religionist 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 Discursi, better known as Castor and Pollux 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 him there in perfect safety. But it would not in 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 Pharisical tenets are controverted.

The Recorder of London has issued a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. F. A. Glover, the late member for Beverley, on a charge of having made a false 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 ASSIZES.—Not long since, during one of those official tours which the English judges perform, the journals of England were startled into cognisance of an amount of crime, the bare intimation of which, till then, they would have regarded as a libel. One of them summed up a list of the capital convictions, and called that particular tour of the judges, "the bloody assize." Although the traditional and religiously observed policy of the Eng-

lish journals towards this country has been to make the Irish Assizes a periodical opportunity for the most foul and ferocious diatribes 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 hellfiends. 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; let us not plead that they were done at this or that side of a boundary line. It is, therefore, with unfeigned reluctance we approach the few observations we are compelled to make to-day on personal 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 Pharisical 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 at all on this subject, for the fact, that though the enlightened English Journals are copious enough in their details to gratify the most prurient taste, we feel that mere allusion to the facts is more than we should wish to lay 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 "uncivilized" region, but in the heart of the flourishing county of Lancaster. What a horrible state of things is disclosed! Well might Lord Palmerston knock to the winds the last vestige of religious reverence pertaining to the marriage tie, the popularity of the questions of "divorce," and "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, feloniously stabbed 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 uncivilized Irish ideas of morality, this is, of course, objectionable. But surely, it will be urged, such cases exist as much disgraced in England as here; this was some ruffian reproached by all who knew 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.' He was no ticket-of-leave man, by any means, but a foreman of very extensive works; and we believe his employers were amongst those who asked for his acquittal on the grounds that he must have been drunk when he stabbed 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 with' his self-divorced sister-in-law. They do, indeed, deplore that he got into a hobble by stabbing her in the throat, but then he must have been drunk; had he been sober he would have continued to 'live with her' peacefully, for he was such a 'good moral character.' 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 the constant habit of coming to Mrs. Ledson'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. Ledson cursing Mrs. Guy for a '—', and he heard both Mr. Guy and Mrs. Ledson threaten her. Mrs. Ledson said, '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' slept. His friend Palmerston's 'Divorce' Bill not being yet in operation, poor Mr. Guy, it was alleged, tried a more summary method for removing his wife, in order that Mrs. Ledson 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 details—horrible, 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 horrible? 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 day to an English journal which, no later than a few days ago, spit its venomous slander on the Irish Priesthood, 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 peril of his life. His sermons were preached in caverns or whispered in garrets, and often interrupted by the bandogs, who dragged him to the gallows-tree, 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 calculminating 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 characterises—has to show for his obstructed—nay, proscribed—labors, with that which is exhibited by his own well-fed, by-and-by supported church, and ask his conscience—if he be even as good as a 'moral character' as his fellow-countryman Mr. Farrady—whether he is the man who ought to say of the sainted pastors of a virtuous people, 'if anything can be below such a creature.' We recommend him to a study of some of the English assize reports; and when he sees case after case of baseness—when he sees some loathsome 'thing' like 'Amos Greenwood, 23 Weaver,' whose abominable crime killed little Mary Johnson, 'at Heay, near Bury'—should he be disposed to ask 'if anything can be below such a creature?' we reply, 'yes—you are that thing.'—Nation.

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.

From the Continent of Europe there is nothing new to report. In Great Britain commerce was reviving, and money once more beginning to manifest its presence.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—There are no subjects upon which we are more unwilling to dwell, than those that concern ourselves personally.

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.

Of subscribers, we have enough upon our list to support a weekly paper respectably, if they would but be punctual in their payments.

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.

certain that by none other can the interests of our holy religion be forwarded, or her honor maintained. We leave it therefore for the Catholic public of Canada to decide, whether they will continue to support a paper, which, whatever its 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.

If—we asked the Montreal Witness complaining of the tithing 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 violence to their conscientious convictions they can avail themselves, can it be otherwise than unjust and baneful to tax Catholics for the support of schools to which they are conscientiously opposed, and of which they cannot avail themselves consistently with their religious obligations?

- 1. "Is it just to tax the Catholics of Canada for such a Non-Catholic railroad as that of the Grand Trunk?"
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 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 recourse to palliate the monster iniquity of State-Schoolism, we will for once condescend to answer a fool according to his folly, and will therefore reply to his several questions seriatim.

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 belongs, not to the material but, to the moral order, is not a legitimate function of the State.—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.

To the other questions, it is difficult to return a serious answer—so sublime are they in their absurdity, so stupendous, in their silliness. They contain the concentrated essence of twaddle—nonsense raised to its highest power.

And front of our offending bath this extent, that 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.

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 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.

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 liberty.

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 has 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.

and front of our offending bath this extent, that 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.

The fact cannot be disguised, says our cotemporary, "that the fire of sectarian hate, fed if not 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 grogeries, 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."

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, M.M. Cartier, Macdonald, and their mercenary political supporters in Parliament.

Equally culpable are those Ministerial advisers; who, if Sir Edmund Head is responsible to the people of Great Britain for the manner in which he discharges the duties confided to him, are, in a modified sense, responsible to the people of Canada for all the official acts of the Go-

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 grogeries 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.

The punishment of the latter is in our hands, 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 notice—sanction 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 EXECUTIVE.—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 Quebec, 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 is 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 wilful murder of John Farrell; that the aforesaid murderer was admitted 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 administered by Orange officials, and is a foretaste 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 scot-free, 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 administrators of the law, and conservators of the peace."

PROTESTED ELECTIONS.—On Monday last, being the last day allowed by the law for protesting against the city election, M.M. McGee and Rose were each served with a Protest by the friends of M.M. Starnes and Holton, respectively; Mr. McGee's election being contested by the former, and that of Mr. Rose by Mr. Holton, on the grounds mainly of bribery and bad votes.

Ministerial. — Our Irish readers no doubt will long remember the threats that were held out at the late election, by the Ministerial 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.

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. McGe, 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.

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.

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 fellow-citizens; whose interest 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 become unpleasantly loud.

DEATH OF JAMES H. BURKE.—It is our painful duty to record the death of James H. Burke, the Proprietor of this Journal, who departed this life at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This sad event has long been anticipated. Within the last three months the disease under which he suffered had become so deep rooted that it baffled the skill of the most experienced physicians, and sinking gradually, day by day, until yesterday, when his immortal spirit took flight to the regions of eternal bliss, to make one of the heavenly host who surround the throne of the Most High. In his death, his family have lost a kind and affectionate husband and father, and the writer a warm and steadfast friend.

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. McDonald, Isaac Buchanan, Carling, Sherwood, Scott, Robinson, M'Beth, Roblin, Powell, Benjamin, McCann, Burton, Daley, Simpson, Talbot, Fellows, Church, McDougall, M'Leod, Scott, Tett, John Cameron. We count the following as opposition members, viz.: Messrs. Stirton, S. Smith, Notman, George Brown, John White, Aikins, Brown, Ferguson, Clarke, Short, Wright, Burwell, Walbridge, Allan, Holmes, Bell, McKellar, Christie, Scatcherd, Gould, Munro, Foley, Playfair, Dorland, J. S. McDonald, Cook, Hartman, Mowatt, Howland, Connor, Patrick, Merritt, Hogan, Rymal, Powell, M'Kenzie, Biggar, Matice, and W. Lyon M'Kenzie. Mr. Malcolm Cameron we know not how to class, and place him among the doubtful. The result is as follows, viz.:

Ministerial..... 24
Opposition..... 39
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 ministerialists, viz.:—Messrs. Scitote, Morin, Rose, D'Aoust, Tasse, Ferres, Loranger, Cartier, Dufresne, Bourassa, Laporte, Pope, Alleyn, Simard, Dubord, Whitney, Desaulniers, Gill, Fortier, Webb, Terrill, Ouimet, Bellingham, Contlee, Dionne, Dawson, O'Farrell, Starnes, Dunkin, Archambault, Beaubien, Somerville, Lacoste, Panet, Langevin, Baby, Meagher, Harwood, Campbell.

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, Chapis, Gouveau, Cauchon, Thebaudeau, Ross, and Turcotte among the independents. They are known to be hostile to the ministry, but whether their votes will be thrown 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:—

Ministerial..... 38
Opposition..... 13
Independent..... 10
61

With four to be heard from. These four are Saguenay, Gaspé, Charlevoix, and Pontiac.—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. McGe, 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 CONNECTION 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 files of the Leader and the Globe.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF CRUELTY BY A BOY.—During 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 on approaching near to him he was observed to be covered with blood. They inquired why he was in that state? and he said he had been bleeding a horse.—This gave rise to suspicions, and he was given into custody and taken before the magistrate at Bloomfield, who committed him to jail to take his trial at the next assizes at Picton. On his journey he confessed to the constable that he had cut the throats of five horses, without any malicious feeling towards the owners of the poor brutes. Biggs is about 16 years of age, and is a mild looking lad without any trace of ferocity in his countenance. What a study for the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim!!—Commercial Advertiser.

THE LATE QUEBEC ELECTION.—On looking over the last two numbers of the "National" we find some rather interesting particulars concerning our late election. No less than 15,121 votes were taken by the several returning officers on that occasion; and, according to Le National, there are only about 6,000 voters out of a population of 54,000 souls, which leaves upwards of nine thousand votes that have been fraudulently registered, notwithstanding the fact that through fear of violence and other causes, more than one third of those entitled to vote did not go near the hustings. The editor of the "National" states that, through curiosity, he examined the poll books of the Champlain, St. Peter, St. Lewis and Montcalm wards, and that he therein found the names of "Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Elgin, Sir Edmund Head, Napoleon the Third, Bishop de Charbonnel, Charles Gavan Duffy, Archbishop Hughes of New York, and General Havelock!" Amongst the French names inscribed upon these books are to be found those of Messrs. "Vache-velas, Jean Crapaud," and others of equally aristocratic intonation. But the modesty of those law abiding citizens did not end there. It was not considered sufficient to invoke the names of living absentees, the dead must, forsooth, be appealed to. The name of the late Daniel O'Connell figures, the National says, not less than one hundred times in these receptacles of electioneering rascality, as do the justly revered and illustrious names of many others now no more—names which only the most debased and murderous ruffians could thus be capable of sacrilegiously insulting.

Now that the fact is established, that there are, in our midst, beings so vile and barefaced as to take advantage of a law enacted by those who could not have known them, in order to trample upon and set at defiance 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 those institutions, and of preventing, for the future, the enactment of scenes so derogatory to the well being and to the character of a country, pretending to be civilized.

If none such are there to be found, then is there left to us the only alternative of feeling that those who have been elevated by such means are no better than the wretches of whose conduct they must, in that case, be looked upon as approving.—Quebec Mercury.

THE VERDICT IN THE CASE OF NEWMAN.—The labors of the jury empanelled to investigate into the circumstances in connection with the death of Robert Newman, who was murdered in the late unfortunate election riot, terminated at 10 o'clock last evening, by their returning a verdict of "wilful murder against Charles Lafontaine, and other persons, to the jurors unknown." This verdict was arrived at after many protracted sittings, and the examination of a great number of witnesses. The evidence against Lafontaine was most conclusive; the several parties agreeing as to the description of the man in a most striking manner, and without the slightest degree of indecision or contradiction. He it was who struck the brutal blow which, in all probability, of itself alone, caused poor Newman's death. Julien and Lemieux have been exculpated from all share in the transaction by the verdict. With regard to Julien, notwithstanding the evidence of a witness at the commencement of the enquiry who identified him as the man who fired a pistol, it has been satisfactorily established, by evidence given by many persons, that Julien's personal appearance does not at all correspond with that of the man who they distinctly state fired the shot. As to Lemieux it was most clearly proved that his appearance in the mob was attributable solely to motives of humanity, and that his errand was if possible to save not to destroy life. It appeared that after Wallace had been carried away, two Irishmen came into his house and told Lemieux that 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 requested him to go and see if any one was hurt. He did so, and finding Newman's body on the ground, with the assistance of others conveyed it into an ad-

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 custody. Julien, however, was still detained in gaol on a warrant from Mr. McGuire, Police Magistrate. Lafontaine, the accused murderer, has not yet been apprehended.—Quebec Gazette, 8th inst.

SENTENCE ON BERTRAND'S ASSAULTERS.—We (Quebec 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 impartiality 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 his business.

"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 showing the vigilance of the Chief of Police. Joseph Julien detained in custody on the same charge, by the warrant of Mr. Maguire, was liberated by that Magistrate yesterday forenoon, 12th inst., the evidence in the inquest having indicated that he was not the guilty party.—Quebec Chronicle.

MEMBERS ELECTED. (From the Montreal Herald of the 7th.)

- Sol-Gen. Smith, Frontenac, M. O.
Hon. L. V. Scitote, St. Hyacinthe, 1
A. T. Gall, Sherbrooke, 1
L. S. Morin, Terrebonne, 1
A. Morrison, Simcoe North, 1
Atty-Gen. McDonald, Kingston, 1
I. Buchanan, Hamilton, 1
Wm. Carling, London, 1
Stirton, South Wellington, 1
Sherwood, Brockville, 1
Scott, Ottawa, 1
S. Smith, West Northumberland, 1
W. Notman, North Westford, 1
Geo. Brown, North Oxford, 1
Jno. White, Halton, 1
J. C. Aikins, Peel, 1
A. A. Dorion, Montreal, 1
D'Arcy McGe, do, 1
Sol-Gen. Rose, do, 1
Geo. Brown, Toronto, 1
J. B. Robinson, do, 1
Geo. MacBeth, Elgin West, 1
J. B. Daoust, Two Mountains, 1
Atty-Gen. Cartier, Vercheres, 1
D. Roblin, Lennox and Addington, 1
J. Ferguson, South Simcoe, 1
Dr. Tasse, Jacques Cartier, 1
W. Powell, Carleton, 1
Clarke, East Northumberland, 1
Short, Peterboro, 1
Wright, East York, 1
Burwell, East Elgin, 1
Wallbridge, South Hastings, 1
Loranger, Laprairie, 1
Allan, North Wellington, 1
Ferres, Brome, 1
Jos. Dufresne, Montcalm, 1
Benjamin, North Hastings, 1
Bourassa, St. Johns, 1
Laporte, Hochelaga, 1
Drummond, Shefford, (Independent) 1
McCann, Prescott, 1
Malcolm Cameron, Lambton, (Independent) 1
Holmes, Huron and Bruce, 1
Bell, North Lanark, 1
Pope, Compton, 1
Burton, East Durham, 1
Alleyn, Quebec, 1
Simard, do, 1
Dubord, do, 1
McKeller, Kent, 1
Christie, E. Brant, 1
Daley, Perth, 1
Simpson, Niagara, 1
Scatcherd, N. Middlesex, 1
Talbot, E. Middlesex, 1
Gould, N. Ontario, 1
Fellows, Russell, 1
Lemieux, Levi, doubtful, 0
Gaudet, Nicolet, 0
Monro, W. Durham, 1
Foley, N. Waterloo, 1
Whitney, Missisquoi, 1
Playfair, S. Lanark, 1
Desaulniers, St. Maurice, 1
Sincennes, Richelieu, 1
Campbell, Rouville, independent, 1
Gill, Yamaska, 1
Fortier, Bellechasse, 1
Bureau, L'Islet, 1
Webb, Richmond and Wolfe, 1
Caron, L'Islet, 1
Terrill, Stanstead, 1
Chapis, Kamouraska, 1
Dorland, Prince Edward, 1
Church, Leeds and Greenville, 1
Ouimet, Beauharnois, 1
J. S. Macdonald, 1
Cook, Dundas, 1
Bellingham, Argenteuil, 1
Hartman, W. York, 1
Piche, Berthier, 1
Mowatt, S. Ontario, 1
McDougall, Renfrew, 1
Howland, W. York, 1
Connor, S. Oxford, 1
Patrick, S. Grenville, 1
Goulet, Soulanges, 1
Merritt, Lincoln, 1
Rankin, Essex, 1
Papineau, Ottawa, 1
Hogan, Grey, 1
Lafontaine, Bagot, 1
Gauvreau, Maskinonge, 1
Dionne, Temiscouata, 1
Dawson, Three Rivers, 1
O'Farrell, Lotbimere, 1
Rymal, South Westworth, 1
Starnes, Chateauguay, 1
Dunkin, Artnabaska, 1
Powell, Norfolk, 1
Archambault, L'Assomption, 1
D. A. M'Donald, Glengarry, 1

SORE MOUTH AND THROAT.—The "Persian Balm" 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.

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 Killer.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. Jan. 13, 1858.
Table with columns for commodity, unit, and price. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Fresh Pork, Ashes, Pearls.

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 discovered. 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 clogged and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in our reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing 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 they 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 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 scorched 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 or 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 act once 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 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. 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.
A LUXURY FOR HOME.
IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champroing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.
No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet.
Try this great "Home Luxury."
S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.
A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience as an English Teacher in a College, is desirous of a TUITION in a Family for One or Two Hours each day. Also, those who wish to avail themselves of his Course of Instructions adapted for Army, Navy, Civil Engineering, and Commercial Business. Can apply at this Office.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.—An appropriate letter from Rome states that the French government has applied to the Pontifical Court 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 peasantry. From the Imperial decree, addressed to the Military Governor of Vilna, and the Governor-General of Grodno and Kovno, 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 plans 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 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 Government on this subject. The decree, signed by the Emperor Alexander, is dated Tserkoe-Sele, 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 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 innocence. I am informed that the Procurator-General at Salerno, during his interview with Mr. Acting-Consul Barber, asserted that he had proofs of the guilt of the English prisoners, and that he should prosecute them accordingly. His proofs seem to be mainly these:—1. One of the Englishmen (I 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 sealed 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 a 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, Parks 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 *alibi* *ad 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 machinery. One can well understand the captain having 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 *alibi* *ad 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 "Gives Romani" must therefore hide their time in patience. The Cagliari has been already condemned by a Royal commission as a lawful prize. It is not easy to understand how this decision was arrived at, seeing

that the crew had not been taken on board. One would think that the fate of the vessel should follow that of the cargo. The vessel was captured by the British, but the decision of the Court is that she is lawful prize. The vessel was captured by the British, but the decision of the Court is that she is lawful prize. The vessel was captured by the British, but the decision of the Court is that she is lawful prize.

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 Cawnpore. 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 Cawnpore 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 difficulties 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 heavy 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 a 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 mutinies had improved their method of street fighting, and that much of our loss 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 captured, and we may presume that they were finally driven from the capital of Oude into the open country, there to be followed up as soon as possible by our energetic Commander-in-Chief. The despatch says 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.

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

DELHI.—Twenty four inferior members of the royal family were executed by sentence of a Military Commission on November the 20th. Zukeen Abdoollah, 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 Shekawatie. 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 Stewart, 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 Mundisore, 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 rebels in the fights of the 21st and 23rd lost 1,500 men, while our loss was inconsiderable. Lieut. Godmayne, of Her Majesty's 24th Dragoons (?) was killed, and Major Robinson, 26th 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 Soonee, on the Jubulpore road, on the 10th of November, and took two guns. Captain Fomenah, of the 64th Madras Cavalry, was killed and Lieut. Clerk the Deputy-Commissioner of Jubulpore, severely wounded. The rebel disturbances 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 Kojapore 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 COURT 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 Waskowski and the Hon. Mary Jones.—The Hon. Miss Mary Jones, a lady 42 years of age, occupied apartments at No. 14 Ebury street, Piccadilly. In the same house there resided a noble Pole, who styled himself the Count de Waskowski, and gave himself out as the son of Prince Wittgenstein. He was 38 years old. This Polish nobleman calls himself a professor of science and languages, but in real-

ity he lives by "taking on with ladies." When he has done "with one lady," he takes on with another. He is engaged to be married to the plaintiff in the *Waskowski v. Jones* case, which was broken off. She has been engaged for four years to a Miss Chudwick, but that engagement also was brought to an premature conclusion by the father upon the occasion of the Count's wishing to borrow £50. Then he proposed for Miss Romney, 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 suitably enough put by her counsel—by seeing the defendant and remonstrating with him upon his conduct. This was just what Waskowski wanted, once admitted, he was sure of victory; he had only to come on in the old style, to rave about his misfortunes—his exile—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—£40,000 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. Waskowski, 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. His 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 discussed 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 pleaded set-off, the particulars of which included some curious items. In the first place, we find that the Count de Waskowski 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. Dill'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 £37. Again, there was a charge of £15 10s., for a guitar bought by the Count for Miss Jones, at her request. This guitar as he 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 Wittgenstein, 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 set-off 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 track of this kind of pursuit. His own statement was that in the *Swynnott* 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 Waskowski to the Chief Baron on Monday last. "When I have done with one lady I take up with another." Will the people ever take warning by exposures of this description? Is it possible that ladies of a certain position in the world, and 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 folly. 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 keep him at arm's length until they have ascertained from one of his own countrymen of acknowledged respectability the history of their new friend and his character.—London Times, Dec. 28.

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 certainly 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 Bramford 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's judgment, the examination proved that his suspicions were well founded, and he refused to institute him. The process by which Dr. Philpots's 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 against this adverse judgment, and never cease our efforts until we get it reversed. 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 may be inclined to ask, should there be two Societies having 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 *articulos stantis non calentes Ecclesie*, justification by faith alone. Now, a very remarkable circumstance has just occurred, most significant of the progress of things in the "Venerable Establish-

ment." Last Monday's Record contains a letter from an Anglican Clergyman, of the name of Vernon, addressed to the President and Vice-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: "Whether it is required, as a qualification of the Missionaries sent out by this Society, that they should declare their assent to 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 "Church 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 weak 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 Church-of-England men, we may accept this state of things in its entirety 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 Evangelical Sumnerite, Spurgeonite, or Philpote; 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 company with the name of "A Branch of the Catholic Church." Dr. Hook, with characteristic amphibiousness, calls it the "Protestant Catholic 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 school-books published with the sanction of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, contain "Popish 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 outcry is, I have little doubt, a mere explosion of bigotted anger at Catholic books at all, or other help to their schools from the public funds. The tone in which the complaints are made show this. We are threatened with a united remonstrance from the "presbyteries" to Government on the subject.—Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

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.

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 319,233. The amount of money brought by the immigrants of 1857 is estimated at \$13,000,000.

DESERPTIONS FROM THE U. S. ARMY are becoming very frequent. Three weeks ago no less than twenty-three 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 drummed out of service. The sentences were transmitted to headquarters, and eleven were remitted to the punishment, but twelve are to suffer the penalty.

LETTER FROM FILLIBUSTER WALKER.—The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday publishes a letter from Wm. Walker Fillibuster, &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-fashioned right is new-fashioned 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 piratical expedition. It is needless to say more.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Nothing will strike the common sense reader more forcibly than the coolness of the fillibuster presses in Mobile, New Orleans 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 robbery, murder and arson as marked the history of fillibustering in Nicaragua—itsself, in all its revolting and atrocious features, naught but violation of all law, human and divine.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—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 his 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 shot him, then beat him over the head with the gun, and then cut his throat. She is in prison.

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

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 gun. The ship is further 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, as 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 ship 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 labor, and evince 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 SCHOOLS.—STATE OBSCURISM.—AND THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.—John C. Rives, the editor of the Washington Globe, 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 lane 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 lauker they become in spirit, and so attenuated as regards Christian uncton, 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 farm gaze 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 fellow-citizens, 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 Hope, and disinterestedly try to practice Charity. Let them look at their Catholic fellow-citizens! Begged for 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.—N. O. Catholic Standard.

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 scandal 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 his 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-and, and she, poor woman, had rather a hard time of it. Occasionally, she refused the mandates of the "young'un," when they used compulsory persuasion, in the shape of sandy brooms, bricksbats, &c. If she was too spunky for them, these young hopefuls would call upon papa, 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 upon 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 hear 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—as a duty he felt the more incumbent upon him, his daughter was to be married in a few weeks. Having thus promised, he 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 householding 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 extensive and somewhat comprehensive locality. The next that was heard of him was, that he had procured a divorce in Indiana, on the ground that his wife had abandoned him! The present suit is brought by Mrs. Morse 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!" 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; "keep it for your honesty."

An English newspaper thus offers its opinion upon the views which the Americans have of life and its duties...

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INFORMATION WANTED, OF PATRICK, THOMAS, and MARGARET KINNAN, formerly of the Parish of Killdisey, County Clare, Ireland; but now supposed to be residing in New York. Any communication respecting them, addressed to their sister, MARY KINNAN, care of the True Witness Office, Montreal, C. E., will be thankfully received.

M. MORLEY, St. Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, (SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PLEURE), RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Public for the support which he has received for the last twenty-three years; and as he intends to RETIRE from business, he begs to inform them that he is SELLING OFF his large and well assorted STOCK OF DRY GOODS, without Reserve, at Cost price for CASH.

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Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Board and Tuition, including the French per quarter, in advance, \$25 00. Day Scholars, 6 00. Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the Institute), 2 50.

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

Call, and Examine for Yourself. Montreal, April 23, 1857.

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

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

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

N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner: twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.

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

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map. Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

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PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW," AND "THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO.

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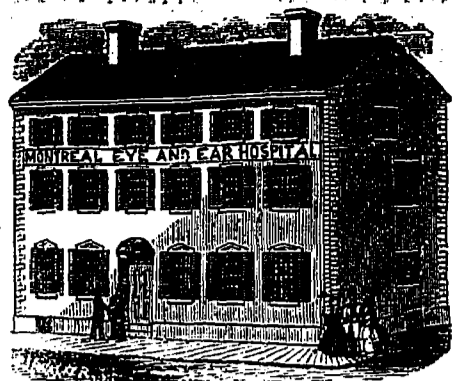
INFORMATION WANTED

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

All Christian persons, having the management of public journals, are respectfully requested to copy this notice, as an act of charity. September 22nd, 1857.

OF DENIS LENIHAN, who is said to be residing in Upper Canada. He is a native of the Parish of Tulla, county Clare, Ireland. Any tidings respecting him, directed to the office of this paper, will be gratefully received by his nephew, JAMES LENIHAN.

W. F. S. MYTH, ADVOCATE, Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.



MONTREAL EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, CONDUCTED BY DR. HOWARD, Oculist and Aurist to St. Patrick's Hospital, AND TO THE MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION.

THIS fine Hospital is for the reception of DR. HOWARD'S PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been spared to make it in every way suited to accommodate them. A careful and experienced Matroness, Nurses and Servants have been engaged; new and appropriate Furniture and Hospital Comforts have been procured; and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishment have been introduced. HOT and COLD BATHS, &c., &c.

The Hospital being situated in the same building with DR. HOWARD'S Office and the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, secures to Patients the advantages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy, at the same time, the comforts of a private residence; an arrangement which can only be effected in a Private Hospital.

For Terms, apply to DR. HOWARD, At the Hospital in Juror Street, between Bleury and George Streets. Montreal, Oct. 13, 1857.

FALL 1856.

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

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Will be ready on the 20th of March, (NEW AND REVISED EDITION,) THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, by the Count de Montalembert. The Life, translated by Mary Hackett, and the Introduction, by Mrs. Sadler. 12 mo., of 427 pages, with a fine steel engraving. Cloth, 5s; cloth gilt, 7s 6d.

The first edition of Three Thousand having all been sold, and there being many calls for the work, we have put to press a New Edition. The translation has been read over with the French copy and carefully corrected.

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

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

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

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

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

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MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pastures weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

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

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

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

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One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

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

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

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

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

Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class or neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum.

EDUCATION.

MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his AFTERNOON CLASSES are now open for the reception of Medical, Law, and Commercial Students. A special hour is set apart for the instruction of young gentlemen desirous of entering the Army.

In testimony of his zeal and abilities as a Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. A. is permitted to refer to Rev. Canon Leach, McGill College; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces; Col. Pritchard; Captain Galway; the Rev. the Clergy; St. Patrick's Church; the Hon. John Molson; Dr. Hingston, and Rector Howe, High School.

Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class room, No. 95, St. Lawrence Street.

N. B.—Mr. A.'s NIGHT SCHOOL will be re-opened First Week in September next. August 13.

DR. YOUNG, SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that he has OPENED an OFFICE over the METROPOLITAN SALOON, 158 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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

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

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

S. T. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

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

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

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

TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150. For Students not learning Greek or Latin, \$125. Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15.

French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20.

Use of Piano, per annum, 40.

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

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

Rev. P. REILLY, President.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your PECTORAL myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Brother AYER: I will cheerfully testify that your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRSH CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., of Montreal, writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL, by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and I esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

WEST PHARMACEUTICAL, PA., Feb. 4, 1856. Sir: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., of Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1856: "During my practice of many years I have found this city where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and respect, ORLANDO SHELLEY, of SHELLEYVILLE.

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

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

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856. Doctor AYER: I would like it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, and Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and respect, ORLANDO SHELLEY, of SHELLEYVILLE.

Consumption, do not despair! You have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce the most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, and tend to cure their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they purge powerfully, they soothe, and soothe, and soothe, the mind, the heart and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exacting position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurances of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints: Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a full Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints proceeding from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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

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