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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1858.

THE WIDOW'S WEDDING.

(From the Dublin Penny Journal.)

County Antrim, and opposite to the Bay of Bal-

lycastle, rises, from the stormy ocean of the

north, the island of Rahery. It is seldom visited

now, in consequence of the wild turbulence of its

rough shores, exposed on all sides to a rude surf,

had the largest portion of any maiden in Kahery

Her father and mother were anxious that she

but she continually declined entering into any en-

gagement with any of them. Neither was it

from coldness or caprice that she refused to com-

ply with the wishes of her parents-her heart had

been smitten by the manly form and pleasing ad-

dress of Kennedy O'Neil, the son of a widow

Ballycastle. She was in the habit, during sum-

mer weather, in company with a number of the

young women and men of the island, to visit the

opposite shores, and join in the dance with the

villagers; in this way she first became acquainted

with Kennedy, mock na bounthee, or, the wi-

dow's son. His frank, obliging, and manly man-

ners won upon the unsophisticated heart of the

simple, yet tender and faithful islander. Ken-

nedy was fondly attached to Mary, and the dance

on Sunday without her, appeared the most mono-

The mother of Kennedy was one of those

the country, even in this enlightened era-a be-

liever in, and a practiser of, spells and charms,

or, what is commonly called, a fairy woman.

She professed the curing of all unaccountable

and uncommon diseases, and which are attribut-

tonous and pleasureless spot in the world,

Some half dozen miles from the coast of the

ness had been opened to her young soul. Still hope, and promises of mutual affection, to be fairly and firmly kept "for ever and a day," helped to reconcile them to what they considered the hardships of their situation.

and the irregular tides which ebb and flow around Months glided by, and M'Caban was anxious it. It commands a wide extent of coast, and is to have his daughter married to some of the very the first land seen by vessels coming to our northrespectable young men who proposed for her, ern shores. The inhabitants are a poor simple but Mary modestly, yet firmly, resisted every effort made to induce her to forego her promise to the mock na bointhee.

gain young Mary from her father's house, as she | threatenings, of the very worst description. The ocean, in the distance, like the mounings of a coming spirit, on an errand of misery and sorshould choose one from among the young men of row to mankind, while the ocean heaved and her little native isle, or the surrounding coast, swelled, and the waves rolled heavily and forcibly to the shore, giving certain indications of the fury of the storm that was raging in the distance. Notwithstanding all these terrible omens, he launched his boat, and turned its tiny prow to the rising billows, and steered for the cliff of Ballycastle. The wind was partly against, and the tide, in its usual rapid manner, was rushing to who resided on the mainland, near the cliff of mid-ocean; still Kennedy set his sail, and, taking a sweeping tack, stood away from the point of Rahery. Though appearances were very disheartening while in the shelter of the shore, yet as he stood far out, before the breeze, he trembled for the consequences of his rashness, and was sorry that he did not take the advice of his companions, and not have ventured out to sea that evening. But his pride would not allow him to think of returning, for as he had the name of Her father and mother became anxious about fix itself as a stain on his character, should be that they had given her to Kennedy O'Neil. beings which are to be found in many parts of fly to the land, after having put to sea against They did every thing to rouse her, in which. their wishes. In the mean time the gale in after some months, they succeed; and she becreased, and the waves became too herce and came more resigned and composed. Again they bark could ever reach the shore; still he held from the opposite shore, who had proposed for on, keeping her head to the foaming billows, her hand, even before the supposed death of upon which it rose like the wild bird, who dwells Kennedy. She gave a passive consent, and

ed to the waywardness or malignity of that imaginary class of spiritual beings called fairies.— Cattle suddenly taken ill, and children in a deamid the storms. cline, or with pains or swellings, were taken to many spirits, and the agitated deep, roused by and make her husband as happy as she could, but give gladness to the living; nor can the fallen her, from a great distance, to "thry her skill on," but whether she was successful in all her operations or not is more than can be said at the furious element in tones of destruction and did her best to be cheerful, yet still, in the midst branches; and why should he come to me in the present. She was feared and respected in the power. Kennedy, in taking in his small sail, lest of her efforts to appear gay, a chill would creep disguise of joy, even in my dreams. He was the neighborhood, and, at the same time, was his little bark should be overturned even by its over her, and the thoughts of Kennedy Mock na not fond of tormenting or crossing me, and I night. considered one of the most useful personages breadth of canvass, was cast out, by one tre- Bointhee, and how he lost his life in coming to know he would not wish to break my heart now the steadiness, firmness, and presence of mind, she made to please others, or appear happy her- the outside made her start from her reverie. Cahan, and encouraged it with all her soul; and of a man used to meet danger and to combat it, self. Four months after her marriage were "Ha! my God! that rap! Oh, if it's a warnin' courage and lardibood did not forsake him; he out effect; and while the confusion reigned, the knock was repeated more markedly than before, the subject, he took an opportunity of waiting on dived, and rose again just beside his upset and boat struck against a sunken rock, and the four and again she became pained and agitated.

his wreck would rise high upon the back of the blow, he was unable to struggle when precipi-yelling billows, he could discern the lights on tated beneath the waves, and became the victim shore, faint and dim in the distance, fainter and more dim than ever he had remarked them before-and the dreadful thought came across his mind, that the boat was driving out to sea, and that, if not swallowed up by the devouring waves during the storm, he would be left to perish. through weakness and excess of toil, far out in the ocean. Yet even still he determined to hold on, and trust in the goodness of that Almighty Being who caused the winds to blow, and the stormy waves to rage around him.

Towards morning the wind abated, and the waves subsided by degrees, though now and then he found, after leaving Belfast, that ment of hands were too few to work the vessel.

spatched a person to the island to inquire for her son; but no other account could be given, but that he had put to sea at night-fall, just as the storm was beginning. All round the bay of Ballycastle was explored, even for his corse, but not the slightest vestiges of him or his boat could be discovered. He was given up as lost, and the unfortunate mother was wild and loud in her grief and lamentations; nor were the sorrows of the faithful Mary less, though not so noisy; deep in the inmost recesses of her heart, she deplored the loss of Kennedy, and the big tear rolling down her cheek, while pursuing even her household affairs, told plainly of-

"The secret grief was at her heart."

She pined, and the rose fled from her cheeks. She shunned the usual amusements in which she delighted, and gave herself up to melancholy.being the best sailor round the shore, it would her health, and wished, when it was too late, high to leave almost a hope that his light frail urged her to marry a very wealthy young man

of his own rash and quarrelsome habits.

Mary was now alone in the world, and possessed of, comparatively, a comfortable independence, and she determined never to marry again. Several proposals were made, but all rejected, with a firmness that told the solicitor that it would be useless to apply a second time. She remained in this state for nearly six months; and one evening in the month of October, as the shortening autumn day was closing, a sailor, with a short stick in his hand, and a bundle slung on the end of it over his shoulder, made his appearance at the door, and addressing the servant-

ployed at the other end of the house, with her

The sailor started, and drawing back a few steps, surveyed the house from roof tree to foun-

"Won't you come in, sir?" said the servant

thing from you now;" and his tone was hurried and agitated, and he turned away from the door, and ran like a man who had beheld some frightful, devouring monster, and from which he was

It was Kennedy O'Neil, Mock na Bointhce, who, after a variety of adventures during ten months, had returned to his native land with some little money, and high in the hope that he would find his Mary faithful, and ready to reward

"It is her," said he to himself, after turning from her door, and when he had gained a sufficient composure to arrange his thoughts. "It is her-I could not be mistaken in her voice or form-but I could not bear to look on her: and did she so soon forget me? not a twelvemonth gone, yet she is married, dear knows how long. What's the use in my coming home?—I may as well turn back this moment, and go to the Indies again;" and he stopt, as if to return on his path: "but I must see my poor mother, and give her what I have gathered after my hardship and danger. Yes, she deserves it better from me than thing the master appeared to be very proud of, as | Mary M'Cahan that I'm obliged to say all these shameful things? Well, it's no matter: 'man proposes, but God disposes;' if she's happy maybe In the morning the mother of Kennedy de- it's better for both her and me, for surely a stronger arm than poor mortyual man's separated us in the beginnin'; and there's a fate in marriage; but after all-all that passed between us -all that she promised me, and all that I promised her; and all the vows and hand an' words that she give me.' However-' what is to be, will be;' and there's no contending against a body's luck; but Mary M'Cahan, if I never knew you it would be better for me—that I know to my cost, anyhow."

In such soliloquies and reflections was his mind occupied until he reached the cottage of his mother. It was dark and chilly; and mournfully the breeze blew from the sea with a wailing sound, and the booming of the distant ocean, intermingled with the hoarse and dashing noise of the breakers on the shore, served to add a gloom of an additional shade to his melancholy.

His mother was sitting alone by her now desolate hearth—the last embers of the dying turffire were flickering faintly from between two "sods of turf," which were placed over them to inspire a renovated life into them, in order to preserve them for 'the morrow.' She also held communion with her heart. "It was a curious dream," she said, thinking alone; "and why should he come in that way to me, as if there was a joy to visit my old and withered heart. after some time they were married. She was after the dark waves concealed him for ever The winds now bellowed like the voices of any thing but happy; she did her best to please from my sight. The dead can come no more to was accustomed to hear such things, and he their calls, answered by tossing its many crested still there was a coldness and apathy in her man- tree ever be set upright amongst its companions waves to the clouds, and roared its responses to ners which she could not banish; and though she in the thickwood, to bear green leaves and young

"Friend," was the laconic reply; to which was added-" isn't it a shame for you not to let a poor man in this hour of the night."

"Oh, gracious, it is his very voice. Speakwho are you?" she exclaimed, " for the love of goodness speak, and tell me who you are?"

"Who am I? Well but that's a queer question to ask a man at his own mother's doorwho he is ?"

"She uttered a loud scream, and endeavored

to spring to the door; but her emotions overpowered ber, and her limbs refused to do their office, and down she fell upon the floor. Kennedy hearing the cry, burst open the door, and made every exertion in his power to reanimate the corpse-like figure of his mother, which be after some time effected. The meeting of the mother with the son, whom she now found, after believing him buried deep within the secret denths of the sea, was truly affecting. It is impossible to describe a scene of this kind; but a man will feel the pleasure which such a sight must impart to the benevolent heart. The mother cried in frantic joy, and hung upon his neck, and wept over him. After the first paroxysm had abated, he described to her his wonderful and miraculous escape; and she thanked beaven for restoring to her her only child.

"But, mother," said he, "there's a great many changes have taken place since I left this."

"It's yourself that may say that, dear," said the old woman, " and not one of them for the better."

"It's you I believe, mother," said he; "I have not seen any improvement since I left it." " No, dear; there's the miners tearing up the earth at the ould head to look for coals; and there's the polish (police) placed all round for fear we'd get a pinsworth from the say (sea) and there's the ould castle there going to be levelled with the rock, for fear it id hide a bale, or a cask, and-"

"There's Mary M'Calian married, mother," said he convulsively.

"Yes, agra," replied the mother; "there's no depending upon any one, or upon any thing in this deceiving world."

"Well, mother, I'm only come just to see you, and bring you a little money to keep you comfortable, and then to bid you good bye, and then to go to seek my fortune again."

"And are you going to leave me afther all, when I thought that God had pursarved you just to be the comfort of my old days?

"I could not live here now, mother; every thing is strange, and cold, and changed, and every thing looks worse than ever I saw it before—even you, mother, are sadly worn since I left you."

"And am I to loose you again? Why did you ever come to me, when my mind was settling after your loss, and God was making me reconciled to your death?"

"But Mary M'Cahan, mother, to forget me so soon; not one year till she got marred to an-

other; -would I do so? No, never." "Yes, an' its little comfort she had; for she did not long enjoy him; she was but four months married till he was killed."

" And is she a widow now, mother ?---ah, God

help her! and who killed her husband?"
"I did," replied the mother. "Could I bear to see another where my son should be? No. I went to the sthream three nights, and I made a float of the flaggers. I took from its grave, in the middle of the night, the skull and left hand of a child that never was christened. I dressed it up, and christened it by his name. I then put it into the float, with the hand tied to the ruddher, and sent it down the sthream, under the quiet moon and all the stars; 'twas racked (wrecked) at the fall of the rocks-'twas I done it—afore that day month he was murdhered."

The son shuddered as the mother concluded her horrifying recital, but he said nothing; he firmly believed in their efficacy and power.

However, his thoughts had undergone a material change since he heard that Mary was a widow. He promised to remain with his mother. for a while at least, and they retired for the

Nothing could exceed the surprise and astonwithin many miles of Ballycastle. She perceived, mendous gust, into the howling waters; but, with see her, would mar with sadness every attempt entirely." Here a rap of a particular kind at ishment of the neighborhood when the news was spread abroad the next morning, that Kennedy O'Neil was returned, and some would not bebeing, as she boasted, of the "rale ould anshint he soon grasped the side of his dancing boat, but scarcely elapsed, when her husband, who had been for me it's welcome. I hope I am prepared to lieve but that it was his mother who had redeemrace," and having a small farm in her possession, in attempting to regain his position, her side was out fishing, quarrelled with one of his compa-she had, she imagined, every hope that Kennedy's turned to the coming wave, which cast her over, nions as they were returning, and commenced who want to cotch me noddin'—let them knock ances flocked to see him, and hear his wonderful suit would be successful with the father of the and there she lay, in the trough of the sea, with fighting, even in the narrow boat. The other again;" and she listened with impatience, strong- story, and every one had some news or another fair Mary. Ensured of Mary's affection, and her keel upwards. Even here Kennedy's native two men endeavored to separate them, but with- ly mingled with superstitious fear, and again the to tell him about Mary M'Cahan. Week after week passed away, and he never made an attempt to see her, nor she to see him. At last, one the farmer, and claiming her as his bride; but was a shock which his young and ardent nature was not prepared to meet, and which the proud heart and revengeful disposition of his mother where and revengeful disposition of his mother could but ill break and revengeful disposition of his mother could but ill break and revengeful disposition of his mother could but ill break against a sunker room, and the same of deven, and rose again just beside in the same of deven, and rose again just beside in the same of into the ocean, at the same ocean, at could but ill brook. Mary was equally unpre-strength remained, to use every effort to preserve wave as three men rose to the surface—but the she then approached the door with a cautious, in the amusements, and had left the scene of pared to meet it, for she had cherished hopes his existence. It was now dark night, and as husband of Mary never rose; stunned by the stealthy step, and demanded who was there?

with delight, her son's attachment to Mary M'incited by his mother's approbation and wish on

race of people, and their island is not very productive. Rahery was a long time the resting place of the Scots in their expeditions, and their "Where are you goin' the day, dear?" said the widow O'Neil to her son, as she perceived maid, who was preparing the supper, requested a drink, and liberty to light his pipe.
"Walk in, sir," said Mary, who was emfierce gusts and mountain billows came, like the place of refuge in danger; it was also the place bursts of passion which break abruptly from the bosom of the angry, after their violent fit has of assembly for the great northern chieftains, him fitting his tackle for the water one fine Sunbefore making their descents on the Scotch or poured the full rage of its wrath. The morning English coast. There are the ruins of a very back to the door. "Just over right to the island," replied Kendawned, and when the harassed and terrorold castle here, called Bruce's castle, from its striken Kennedy looked around him, the land being the retreat of the famous hero, Robert "Stay at home, Kennedy, dear then, this day," was in no place visible. He was alone, riding on Bruce, during the disturbances in Scotland at the time of Baliol. About the middle of the sixth said the mother. the back of his upturned bark, a solitary living dation, and from end to end. "Didn't I send word over to Mary M'Cahan being amid the waste of waters. Despair filled century, the patron saint of the north, Columbus, that I'd be over to the sport this evening?his bosom; and, after baving out-lived the terotherwise Colum-kille, founded a religious estabthroth did T," said Kennedy. "No, no," said he, "I thank you-I want norors of the night-storm, he was about casting lishment on the island of Rahery, which was de-"There's a storm to the nor-west this evenin', himself headlong into the deep, sooner than die stroyed by the Danes. In the year 973 they then," said the mother; "an' though fine the a death of lingering and protracted agony; but also plundered this island, and barbarously murhope, the ever-dweller in the human heart, came sun shines above us just now, God help the sail dered St. Feradach, the abbot. The Scots held possession of it in 1558, but were attacked and it ketches atween Rahery and the cliffs this again to his aid, and the thought of meeting some vessel coming from, or going to Belfast, or any of the northern ports made him resolve to preevenin', when he looks his last over the wathers, trying to escape. driven out, with great slaughter, by the Lord with the black clouds afore his face." Deputy, Sussex. The people of the coast and "Why, it looks a little grey and misty, to be sure, an' that where it ought to be brightest, too, serve his life as long as possible. Nor was he the island are all expert seamen, and at one time disappointed, for towards evening a distant sail were famous smugglers. The Irish cobles of the foot ov the win'; but, then, it's goin' round it is, an' not coming for'ad—it's a shiftin' freshner, you see, and that's all mother." appeared coming in the direction in which he lay. wicker-work, covered with a tarred and pitched Various hopes and fears now thronged heavy and horse-hide, were much in use here of old, and quick upon his mind-she might be going in a all his sufferings by becoming his wife. even still are sometimes seen skimming along, contrary direction-he might not, even if com-His little bark was soon in trim and at sea, with their one or two conductors, in fine weaing any way near her, be able to make himself and soon the chiffs of Rahery, with all their bleak ther. And though I have said that the island is observed. He took off his coarse blue jacket, and wave-washed caverns, frowned upon his skiff seldom visited, I did not wish to be understood as saying that there was not a constant commuas it flew, like the dark-sided gull, silently and and stripped off his shirt and red neck cloth, nication between its inhabitants and the main swiftly along. The day was passed in a round shore; there is a kind of friendly intercourse of pleasure, for Kennedy was a general favorite, subsisting between them, and even in the most and the young men of the island endeavored to both of which he held as high as his hand would allow over his head; and when one hand would tire, he would hold it in the other. On she came. and at length he was perceived, and a boat lowtempestuous weather, boats to and fro, are seen entertain him in the best possible manner; and, as evening was closing, he had the happiness to "meet wi' and greet wi" his true and faithful ered, into which he was taken, exhausted and passing, despite of danger and difficulty. gasping. The ship belonged to a merchant in In the island of Rahery there resided a far-Belfast, and was taking a large cargo of fine linens and other goods to the West Indies.— Mary. Therefore, it was late before he thought mer, named M'Cahan. He was one of the most of returning, and the sun was setting in the ocean wealthy men in the little district, being possessed They were some leagues away even from the before he stepped into his little "skimmer of the of a very large farm and two fishing boats. He sight of land, and Kennedy had no other alter- the false-hearted and the forgetful-the breaker waves." The forebodings of the storm pointed bad one daughter, the flower of the island, and native but to make the voyage with them-a of promises, and the betrayer. And is it of the pride of her parents. Many suitors came to by his mother, were now increased into actual

Kennedy. "It's you then, Kennedy," she said, "that saved my life, though I did not deserve the smallest kindness at your hand. Well, God is good, and brings every thing round, for His own wise purposes."

for the attack of the larger man, whom he knock-

ed down three times in succession. At last they

begged for mercy, and were permitted to depart.

astonishment of Kennedy on lifting the female,

He laid his hand on her heart-it beat with life.

He lifted her in his arms, and as her cottage was

but at a short distance, he carried her home.

On entering the cottage she came to her senses,

and gazed about wildly until her eye rested upon

who had fainted, to find that it was his Mary .-

Kennedy gazed upon her. She was no longer the healthy, bright-eyed, and rosy girl, with the smile upon her lip, and gaiety and good humor in her bright blue eye. Her cheek was now pale, and her eye had lost its lustre, and Kennedy pitied the beautiful wreck-for she was still young and beautiful. They were alone; the conversation naturally verged towards old times; an explanation ensued, a reconciliation followed, and promises and vows were again renewed with double the fervor and truth of former years.

Kennedy told his mother of the circumstance and she advised him, to prevent a recurrence of any accident or misfortune, to urge a speedy marriage. She wished to keep her son at home, for she feared he had acquired a taste for rambling during the time he had been away; besides, the idea of Mary's comfortable farm, and the happy home her son would be master of, made her bosom dance with joy. Kennedy was but too auxious to follow her advice, and accordingly urged Mary to make bim happy, pointing out the consequences that ensued from their first delay -how he had been driven away; how she was married; and how near she was being murdered. only that heaven sent him to her assistance. She consented, and the following Sunday was appointed for the ceremony to take place.

The sailors who had been discomfitted in their attempt, made their case known to their comrades on board, and a confederacy was entered into by them to attack the house of Mary on the night of her marriage, while the guests were engaged with their mirth and revelry; and as they were to sail with the tide of that night, they might take their revenge in safety to themselves.

The mother of Kennedy could not be induced by any means to be present at the wedding; and when her son came to know the reason, and to endeavor to induce her, she merely replied-

" Never mind me, Kennedy, dear; you know that there is no one prouder to see you happy than your mother; but there is something over ame this evening, and you know I never do any athing: without having good reason; so never mind me, Kennedy, dear, I'll see you early in the morning."

Kennedy, who knew the eccentric turn of his mother, did not press her; and the festivities of the night were at their height; the rustic jest and the simple song passed round, and the whiskey flowed in brimmers, and all were merry and happy, when the mother of Kennedy, out of breath, and pale and panting with fatigue and terror, rushed in.

For the sake of heaven, if you be men, stand and defend yourselves. The strange sailors have left the vessel, and are coming in a body to murder all before them. I ran over by the short cut, and roused the boys as I came along - but the sailors are not many perches from the door. The women began to scream, and the men to look about them, not knowing which side to turn.

" Hold your screaming throats," she said to the women, " and you stir about, and bar the adoor and windows, iv you have the spirit of men within yez;" and she dragged a large oak table against the door. Kennedy leapt to his feet to assist her, and in a few minutes every portable article of furniture in the house was piled against for the workhouse being useless to the wretched peothe door and windows.

"Now put out the lights," said she, "and leave us in darkness."

... The noise of the feet of many men advancing -rapidly fell upon their ears, and in a few minutes a rap at the door announced their arrival.

. "Don't one of you speak a word," said she. A second rap, louder, echoed through the house, but no one stirred inside. The men were heard to whisper for a while, and then to try if rable impost for the sheep, the poor people found the doors and windows were any way accessible. themselves reduced to famine—deprived of bed and They succeeded in breaking in some glass at the bed-clothes-even the cradies of infants seized and top of the window, to which one of them was sold—the little hins of potatoes taken for the rent, elevated.

"Here, Kennedy," said the mother, handing him the large kitchen tongs, "don't let him tell what he's seen when they take him back."

Kennedy mounted upon a chair near the window, and as the man put in his head through the tion of eighteen starving creatures for several of the Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan, the venera- reach that stage) to institute an inquiry.

was answered by cries of revenge from the men coming along at a distance; made them pause .-

"Now, boys," said Kennedy, "take the things from the door, and let us be ready to rush out

But the sailors had anticipated their movement, and fled towards the shore, leaving the wounded man behind them. He was not killed ; they took him into the house, and bathed his wound, and the farrier of the village bled him with his phleme. The rest of the night was spent in mirth and festivity.

Kennedy and Mary lived bappy together, and their wedding night was the most troublesome of the days and nights of their long and prosperous slaughter of Donegal. This strange case now felled him, senseless and bleeding, to the ground; lives; and Kennedy often remarked, that it is stands thus before the Irish people, namely, "All and twisting an ash bough from a stunted tree happy for the man whose misfortunes come bethat grew by the road side, he again prepared fore marriage, and not after.

### REV. DR. CAHILL

But what can be imagined as the surprise and on BARON PENNEFATHER'S CHARGE TO THE Jury." GRAND JURY OF DONEGAL-THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

(From the Dublin Cutholic Telegraph.)

The charge which the learned Judge, Baron before the Grand Jury of Donegal has produced the most painful feelings amongst the universal Catholic population through the entire province of Ulster, and has been heard with indignation and surprise by all the Catholic clergy and the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland. It is admitted by those who are most familiar with the judicial records of this country, that a more unexpected, or a more unmerited attack has seldom, perhaps never, in our days, proceeded from the Bench against any section of the Catholic clergy of Ireland. The known spotless character of the Donegal priests; the admitted probity of the dence before the Grand Jury of Donegal."venerable Judge; the mean, the cowardly, the ignominious charge of the nightly slaughter of Scotch sheep; every view to be had in all the circumstances of this case, seem to be a sure guarantee that the seat of justice in Donegal occupied by the liberality, the integrity, may I add, the Catholic partiality of Baron Pennesather, the champion of Reform opinions, the friend of O'Connell, could not have uttered the charge referred to, without even the colorable pretext, pretence, or even allusion to any oral or written evidence in support of his extraordinary state-

The case is simply this; the people of Gweedore and Cloughaneely, living on the mountains of Donegal, had the right of commonage there. from time immemorial, till the landlord, Lord George Hill, deprived them of this land within the last two years, and set the same commonage. to three Scotch shepherds, namely, Messra. Huggup, Wright and Hunter. In the succeeding winter Scotch sheep, to the number of twelve hundred, were, as has been reported, found slaughtered, or were drowned in bog holes, or were carried away and disappeared. Although not less than eighteen persons were arrested for this sheep-slaughter, not one could be convicted and then in the absence of all evidence against individuals, the Grand Jury find the whole district guilty, and they levy a sum of £1,200 on all the surrounding townlands, which sum, together with £900 assessed for the maintenance of an additionate police force, inflicted on these poor creatures the operous burden of £2,100. The peculiar hardship of this case is, that in the first place it is not proved that the sheep were either slaughtered or drowned, or taken by the people of Gweedore! and secondly, as men are supposed by the English law to be innocent till they are proved to be guilty, it follows clearly that a sum of £2,100 has been levied and enforced amongst a class who, by the first law of English jurisprudence, are supposed to be innocent of the charge! A. Protestant gentleman of the highest respectability has, among other testimonials from gentlemen of the same class, given the following statement in reference to

this harassing case:—
The appeal which had been published in the newspapers did not depict the whole of the horror that had fallen upon the poor peasants of Gweedore.— The district he had personally visited, and, describ ing its bleak appearance, he could vouch for the truth of the statements put forth as to the wretchednees of the natives. Close by the shore the poor people held their little farms, and from time immemorial had enjoyed the right of free commonage on the mountains. This right, which was essential to their very existence, had lately been taken from them by the modern landlords, who thus did what former proprietors had never thought of doing. Not only this, but the rents had been enormously increased— in some cases to five or ten times the Government valuation, and it was a fact that land valued at 2d an acre, was let for 53. (Groans.) It had been asked what poor-house accommodation was afforded in the district in question. Why, he had heard that that establishment was fifteen miles distant from where it was most required, and, from certain practices which he related, it was not difficult to account ple. In order to cover the poor tenants with the slime of public odium, the famous "Sheep Case," tried at the Donegal assizes, before Baron Pennefather and the Grand Jury, was referred to; and the speaker analyzed the facts—as given in the published "Special Report," to whose accuracy he bore a flattering testimony-to show that it was monstrous to levy a sum of £1,130 on the strength of such evidence. A special police tax had also been levied; and now, between the shepherds, the landlords and the police, over and above a rack rent and an intolewhile their former owners wandered in rags by the seashore, to pick up the weeds and the shellfish God, in his mercy, rolled in with the tide.

The sectorian change in the feeling of Lord Hill towards his poor tenantry, the loss of their ancient privilege of commonage, the incarcera

vidual (as it was reported), the cash wrenched from these persecuted wretches, and handed over to the euphonious Mr. Huggup and his Scotch companion: all these painful topics have been clearly discussed in able articles by the various public writers of Ireland during the past years. The Catholic, the liberal Protestant, such as Mr. Underwood, the honest Presbyterian, such as several of these clergymen in Donegal, defended and fully exonerated the peasantry of Gweedore from the charge made against them: while the Magistrates, the Orangemen, the Souper Pro-testants of Donegal, declared them guilty, even before the trial was commenced, or the evidence heard! In all this antagonised testimony, exhibited by the unhappy, the melancholy sectarian and political factiousnes of Ireland, I never heard a word breathed either directly or indirectly against the Donegal priests, till I read the charge of Baron Pennefather, as interpreted by the Dublin Evening Mail of the 10th instant, pointing at the Catholic clergy as the encouragers, the abettors, and, indeed, by implication, the guilty participators in the offence of the sheepthe peasantry of Gweedore, men, women and children, without a proof against any individual, are all guilty of the Donegal sheep slaughter: they are all supposed to be innocent by law, and

I presume it is on the same principle of justice the Catholic clergy of Donegal, in the year 1858—just two years after the supposed slaughter-are now described as the participators in Pennefather, is reported to have lately delivered this invisible, unproved offence; although up to this period I have never seen or heard any statement in the shape or meaning of a charge, directly or indirectly made against them. Far from wishing to cloak my disgust or my indignation, or both, under any ill-timed phrase of facetious irony, the case, as it stands in the present year may be enunciated as follows - namely. Some invisible priests, in the county Donegal are indirectly hinted at, as the Mail asserts, by Baron Pennefather as the invisible participators with the invisible slaughterers of Gweedore, in the invisible offence made out by invisible evi-The following are some extracts of the charge

of the learned judge:—
What, I ask, said his lordship, can be the cause of
this frightful stain upon this county? Is there any religion in that district? Do the ministers of the religion which the people profess-do they exert themselves to prevent the repetition of these crimes?— Who are the instigators of these crimes? Could they not be discovered if care and anxious exertions were made for their discovery? Would not the good feelings of the peasantry, if let alone, teach them that they cannot prosper by the commission of such deeds. Let them not be led by agitators, who, for no good purpose, stir them up to oppose their landlords and become the victims of the law. Let them no longer follow their impious and wicked advisers. The man who has influence to prevent crime-who is placed in a situation where he ought to exert his influence and where he does not use that influence to the full extent of his power, he becomes more or less a participator in the guilt or crime to which he is indifferent. And though not an active participator, if he lie by, and does not do his utmost to prevent it, he

guilty in the sight of God and man. His lordship here makes questionable mention of the people's religion and ministers, and then suddenly asks again and again " who are the in-

stigators of these crimes?" Who can be the instigators of these wicked crimes? Who can they be? Where do they come from? What exertions have there been made to stop these crimes? What exertions have there been made on the part of those whose duty it is to instruct their people in obedience to the laws, and in morality and in good conduct? Have they exerted themselves to discover the wicked perpetrators ?-Let me say that if they do not exert themselves-if they do not exert that influence which they justly possess over their flocks-if they do not lead them to good—if they are torpid—if they are silent when these things are going on, and do not endeavor to find the perpetrators of these crimes, they fall under the imputation-which, I trust, they do not deserve -of being parties to these outrages.

I have carefully read over the former account of the judicial proceedings in Lifford: I have even written to some friends, resident on the spot begging to be informed if any priest from Donegal had spoken from the Altar, had written in the newspapers, had uttered any language at publie dinners, had made any observations in private society: in a word, had said or done anything to warrant any public tunctionary, much less the Judge of Assize, to make any direct allusion to the Donegal priests as the participators in the guilt referred to in the public court of Lifford. From all the sources of information which I thus consulted, the final result of my inquiries on this painful subject amounted to an unequivocal declaration from all parties, of all sides, that the charge of the Judge was the very first announcement made in the county of either the direct or the indirect complicity of the Catholic clergy with the supposed crime of the Gweedore peasantry! The Irish public will, I fancy, agree with me that this is a very strange case in Irish judicial proceedings, or observation, or conversation, or by whatever other name you may call it-that the Judge is the first and only informant in a case touching the moral conduct of the priests of a whole county in Ireland! All Ireland and all England, and indeed all nations which may read this case, will form such a judgment as, I trust, may not damage the distinguished probity, and the long, well earned, honorable claims to impartial justice so universally associated heretofore with the official name of Baron Pennefather.

When I read that passage in the extract of the charge where his lordship asked "is there any religion in that district? do the ministers of the religion which the people profess, do they words reported as above, I had nearly withdrawn, all the preconceived favorable opinion which the experience of many years had taught me to form of the Judge, What! to ask such a question in Donegal, as to inquire "was there any reli-gion in that district?" What! can it be possi-

will, in: future, perhaps give greater, noto-trious Archbishop of Tuam:
riety to his name - does he pretend to be gno-trious Archbishop of Tuam:
riety to his name and the official worth of the spected Parish Priest in the south of Iroland has the distinguished Bishop of Raphoe? From made me the medium of transmitting his generous this passage of the charge the Judge cannot will win future, perhaps give greater notothis passage of the charge the Judge cannot hope to reap much distinction! I have just read the record of the consecration of Dr. M'Getti- effect of some sudden visitation, which human law gan, from which it appears he was called to wear the mitre on the 17th September, 1820. Strange that after a reign—as we call it—of thirty-eight years in Donegal, the going Judgeof Assize is not aware of his existence since he asks "is there any religion in the district?" More strange still, Dr. M'Gettigan (with whose name I beg pardon for making so free) has thus spent nearly half a century in his lofty station: and has appeared before all Irish society, with (by common consent) an unexampled piety, an exalted sanctity, accompanied with its never failing attendant, a guileless simplicity and an unostentatious humility, thro' every action of his honored life. Shame on the Protestant grand jury of Donegal to stand by silent, while they heard her Majesty's Baron ask in their presence "was the man alive" whom the most decided bigot amongst them must honor for his virtue, and love for his social character! Forsooth, Baron Pennefather has asked if there was any religion professed in Donegal: whereas if he had read the journals of his country, he could have seen yet they are all made practically guilty by the that the Bishop whose name for the nonce escaped his official memory had been invited to the courts of Kings-had been the caressed guest of palaces-had been a travelled gentleman more than her Majesty's barons—and had won respect and earned the dignity and the reputation he so justly enjoys in several countries, and amongst several crowned heads of Europe. Baron Pennefather may rest assured that English jurisprudence will not be much advanced by the speech such as he has thought proper to utter from the bench of Donegal.

If Baron Pennefather had still the full enjoyment of these splendid talents and brilliant faculties which raised him to his present eminent position, he need not ask " who are the instigators to the crimes which he had stigmatized." His lordship need not have asked "where are they?—who are they?" They are easily found out: perhaps the sectarian, the cruel landlords of these poor peasants-perhaps some of the gentry by whom he was surrounded at that moment in the courthouse: and I am most willing to believe they were the very men who put these statements into the decaying brain of the tottering Judge; and induced hun in the confiding indiscrimination of his senile judgment to utter words so much at variance with public opinion, with the merits of the case, and, indeed, with the former well known logical and judicial acumen of the learned speaker when enjoying the full vigor of his youthful intellect.

Shame on the Donegal gentry to have taken advantage of this condition, of this state of things, and to whisper into the ear of the Judge statements which, on examination hereafter, he must necessarily contradict and reverse.

There appears to be a rage just now in this country, from the House of Commons down to the post-office of Croghan, to attack priests; and this idea reminds me of a duty which I owe to my dear friend, Father Peter O'Connor, to expose the late conspiracy sought to be matured against him. This case I hope to take up in my next communication, and supply new facts in the development of this most malignant proceeding towards the curate of Croghan.

March 18. D. W. C.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE RHY. MR. M'NAMARA. - We are delighted to find that our prognostications regarding the issue of the prosecution against the Rev. Mr. M'Namara have been realised. The pattry and puerile spirit of hostility displayed by the Poor Law Commissioners was unworthy of government officials in their position. It was a prosecution which should never have been instituted; but, after the first failure, its revival betraved a potty vindictiveness of which the Custom House autocrats should feel doubly ashamed. They have failed, and signally failed, and the Rev. gentleman's acquittal has been a triumphant success. The logal exercises of both trials must be very considerable; and we are glad to find that the public are about to aid him in defraying the costs. - Tuam

ASSAULT ON THE REV. MR. HARDINAN, P.P .- Ballinrobe, 22nd March, 1858.—A violent outrage was committed here this day on the person of the Rev. thomas Hardiman, who was assaulted in the most ferocious manner on his way from a conference at the Rev. Mr. Conway's by a person named Cathcart, a rough and violent person, a coachman or steward to a gentleman living in this town. The onslaught, it is said, was caused by some observations made by the Rev. gentleman on Tuesday, reflecting on and condemnatory of the grossly immoral conduct of a member of his flock. Mr. Hardiman lies in a very precarious state at the house of Dominick E. Blake, Esq., solicitor, where he was carried, with several very severe cuts on his head, and wounds on other parts of the body, inflicted by a heavy thorn stick .-Mayo Constitution.

THE TENANT RIGHT BILL .- A meeting of Irish members, numerously attended, was held on Saturday, in reference to the Tenant Bill; and it was resolved that a letter should be written to Lord Derby, by the chairman, asking for an interview at an early day. The interview, if granted, will be attended very largely. The letter was sent last evening, and the reply may be expected, at farthest, on Monday.— Cork Examiner.

Mr. Clive's Freemen's Disfranchisement (Galway) Bill, seconded by Sir Thomas Burke, may produce results very different from those intended by its promoters. The open arowal of bribery by a member of the House, and the undisguised interference with elections of a peer of Parliament, have not only complicated the question, but have changed its complexion. To secure two Whig seats for the City of the Tribes was, no doubt, worth an effort, but it may exert themselves to prevent the repetition of be attended with disagreeable consequences. On the these crimes?" I must say when I had the first reading of the bill Mr. Roebuck gave notice that he would move that Lord Dunkellin's sent be vacated, and that Sir Thomas Burke be expelled the House. The bill was read a second time on Thursday without these stringent accompaniments, for Mr. Rochuck reserved his opposition on hearing from Lord John Russell, that he would oppose the bill unless there was some security that the bribers would be prosecuted, and that he would support an instrucble the Baron has never known, has never heard tion to the committee (if the bill were allowed to likely to derive a much greater profit from it.—Cork

the victims of landlord oppression in Donegal. Had the sufferings of the people of that district been the could not avertinand in which the cruelty of man had no share, they would, no doubt, have evoked a wider and a prompted sympathy. But, influential as it appears they are, by an irresponsible power, which seems to disown any obligation to the exercise of humanity, you must expect to encounter contradiction from those who inflict the evil, as well as a tardier sympathy from several who think that such scenes of appalling destitution, springing from no natural cause, may be laid partly at the doors of the people by remaining, since the famine, so apathetic in seeking from the legislature some protection from such cruel and unchristian grievances.

of Philadel

"With the contradictions to which I have alluded. you have had, it seems, already to contend, as some disinterested witnesses have started up to bear testimony to the excellent character of the proprietors of Tyrconnel, as well as to the comfortable condition of their tenantry. It was scarcely to be expected that landlords or agents, or the officials of workhouse ostablishments, that are monuments of the cruelty with which the poor have been treated, would easily acquiesce in the statements of your committee. Like the agents of all bad works, they who are the most merciless in the task of evicting the poor are those

who are most annoyed at its publication. "It is to be regretted that the light of the wholesome and evangelical public opinion, which makes some of your proprietors so sensitive to the sound of their own doings, was not diffused among them at an earlier period. It would have probably checked much of those sufferings which they so resolutely deny, and which you so feelingly deplore, and so laudably endeavor to mitigate. An earlier exposure of such misdeeds, more prompt and general exertions to protect the tenantry, not only those, but through-out Ireland, would have put a salutary and seasonable restraint upon the capricious excesses of irresponsible land proprietors; and, whatever be its cause, and whatever be its fault, we are bound to give our aid towards its alleviation. Accept the annexed three pounds, on my part, towards the relief of the faithful old Irish natives of Donegal, and believe me, Rev. dear Sir, your faithful servant,

"John, Archbishop of Tuam. "Rev. John Doherty, P.P., Hon: Sec., Carrigart." BELFAST MACHINERY POR EGYPT .- On Thursday vening week, one of the largest iron castings ever completed in Belfast was shipped at Donegal Quay, in the Blenheim steamer, for Liverpool, where it will be transferred to another vessel-probably a Mediterranean screw steamer-for conveyance to Alexandria. It is a cylinder for a steam engine of 120 horse power, intended to work draining pumps in Egypt, and was cast at the Soho Foundry, Townsend Street, by the Mesers M'Adam, who for several years past have been favoured with extensive orders from that country, and have several heavy and valuable ones still on hand.

The Petition against the return of Major Gavin as representative of the city of Limerick it is expected will be heard by the committee to be struck by the House of Commons; on the 26th of April.

On Thursday evening week the town of Tullamore was thrown into consternation by the following melancholy and distressing suicide, committed by a person named John Coffey, a pensioner from the 19th Regiment of Foot, and attached to the Local Company there. It appears that the deceased had been employed on the recruiting service, and for the past three months was constantly tippling and drinking and occasionally in a melancholy and desponding state. He was out through the town during the day and on his return home went up stairs, as was supposed, for the purpose of taking a sleep on his bed; but in some time afterwards, on his daughter going up to look after him, she found him hanging by the neck dead.

LAMENTABLE () COURRENCE. -- An accident of a most distressing character, which has since been attended with fatal consequences, took place on Tuesday evening, in the family of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Smith, at his residence in Upper Fitzwilliam-street. Miss Catherine Smith, a young lady aged between 17 and 18 years, was to have been present at dinner party given by Judge Keatinge, and, for that purpose, had come down dressed to her father's drawing room. In turning round suddenly her skirt unfortunately caught are, and she was instantly enveloped in flames. She had presence of mind sufficient to ring the bell for assistance and to throw herself down upon the floor, covering her face with her hands. Her father and the butler came to her aid, and in endeavoring to extinguish the ignited garments, Mr. Smith himself received some slight injuries. The unfortunate young lady, however, was dreadfully burnt, particularly about the thront and chest, and we regret to state that death ensued at half past three o'clock on Wednesday. This sad occurrence will throw a gloom over fashionable circles, in which Mr. Smith is well known. That gentleman is married to a daughter of Sir Richard Griffith, and had recently been appointed A. D. C. to the Lord Lieutenant. - Saunders.

On Friday week, the Irish horse-tamer or "Whis-perer," exhibited his extraordinary powers in the taming of an extremely vicious animal in the estab-lishment of Mr.: Olden, Veterinary Surgeon, Winthrop street. It was stated by mistake in Wednesday's Examiner that Mr. Rarey, the American horse tamer, was to visit Cork and exhibit there, Mr. Sullivan being the party whom we should have mentioned as being about to do so. It was expected that he would have been in by the eleven o'clock train on Friday morning, but he did not come until three o'clock, so that most of them who had assembled to witness the experiment had gone away, but as soon as it became known that he had arrived at three o'clock, a large crowd assembled in Mr. Olden's yard, among whom were a good many country gentlemen. The horse selected is the pro-perty of Mr. T. W. Knolles, of Oatlands, and is about six years old. In consequence of its vi-cious and ungovernable disposition, its hind feet had never been shod, and so unmanageable was it that it was quite useless for ordinary purposes, and was being fattened up for the kennel. When about being removed from Oallands, it gave the grooms a good four hours' hunt before he could be caught. Mr. Sullivan shut himself up in the stable alone with it, and remained there for about twenty minutes, at the end of which time the parties in the yard were admitted, when they found the animal which had been so wild and unmanageable less than half an hour before, lying quietly on the stable floor and Mr. Sullivan's head between its hind legs. It was now perfectly tame and docile, and the grooms who had before approached it only with the utmost caution, found it so gentle as to be managed with the greatest ease. Several gentlemen present also tried the animal and found that the essay of Mr. Sullivan's powers had been perfectly successful. Mr. Olden himself was not present at the time, but he had witnessed on a former occasion the astonishing effects of the "whisper," and on examining the horse immediately after found the circulation of the blood slightly quickened, but the effect on the pulse was hardly perceptibles. Mr. Sullivan is the grandson of the original Irish "whisperer" and there seems to be little doubt that the secret he possesses is the same as that in possession of Mr. Barey, and derived originally from the same source, though the enterprising American has con-

The Rev. Ulick Barke, author of the College Irish lord, he undoubtedly Grammar, and a distinguished scholar of Maynooth, has been appointed Professor in St. Jarlath's College,

The Times, in a leader on the debate on the Irish Viceroyalty, says the House of Commons declines to commit itself on the question. It is Ireland's affair so long as the Irish want to show they may have it and welcome.

LORD DERBY AND THE ORANGEMEN. A Belfast journal-if not altogether friendly to the Orange Confederation, at all events totally opposed to the Brady test-observes that Lord Derby's secession from what it calls a policy of insult and irritation is a remarkable phenomenon which Orangemen would do well to consider. Orangemen, however, will think twice or oftener before they make up their minds to follow such sensible advice as this: - "We think their true course is now to 'die:' and we believe that the decent and dignified demise of their society would be an event memorable in the social and political history of the country as a triumph at once of good sense and of Christian principle."

It is generally reported that Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan McGregor retires on full pay from command of the constabulary force in Ireland, and will be succeeded by Colonel Dunne, late M.P., for Portarlington, and private secretary to the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland .- Limerick Chronicle.

The Newary Examiner discussing the election chances in that country, says :- 'As to that estimable and noble-hearted friend of Ireland, Mr. Tristram Kennedy, we do not think he will again present himself to the Independent Electors of the County of Louth. He had such bitter experience of these gentlemen, with the hesitating rev. ex-president of the County Louth Tenant Right Club at their headauch bitter experience of their scurvy politics, that he will not again trust himself in their company.' This is a peculiar way of doing. Whig work. Louth owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Kennedy which the honest patriotism of the county will not have set aside by Whig side-winds. Neither is Mr. Kennedy's course one way or another likely to be sworved by such would-be friendly hints.'

The Government investigation into the affray at Trinity College has turned out a ludicrous failure, though called for by a memorial very numerously and respectably signed. It was at first arranged that a private investigation should be made, in order to avoid the serious injury of prejudging those parties who might afterwards be tried for their share in the The College, however, objected to this, and demanded that the inquiry should be public, and, on that being refused, retired from all connexion with the investigation. The Solicitor-General persevered in formally holding his court of inquiry, but no one came forward to arraign the conduct of the police, and of course no witnesses were examined for their justification, so the Solicitor-General was obliged to declare the investigation closed without its ever having been opened. The affair certainly partakes somewhat of the ridiculous; but perhaps it is just as well that a matter which has been so preposterously exaggerated should be exhibited in a ludicrous light before the public. The excitement has not, however, been confined to Dublin. An animated and a very angry debate in the House of Commons upon Wednesday has followed, with the effect of putting in the clearest light the absurdity of the frantic charges made against the police, and the extreme folly of the University rioters and their patrons among the professors and in the press. They ought to have been too thankful if their disgraceful and riotous proceedings were to entail no other disagreeable consequences than a sound beating. They have preferred to denounce the police, to challenge investigation, and to institute proceedings. They will be prosecuted them-selves, and we sincerely hope that every one of them who can be proved to have struck a policeman will be, exemplarily punished.—Tablet.

More Morring our-College Street Police, MONDAY.-A little girl, decently clad, and aged about fourteen, applied to Mr. M'Dermott, one of the presiding magistrates at this office, for assistance to get back to England, from which place she had been sent about three days ago. She said that her father and mother were dead—they were Irish—but for the last thirteen years they had resided in England.— She was born in Ireland, but had lived with her parents up to the period of their death. She supported herself up to a short time ago by working in silk mills at Derbyshire, but in consequence of the mills cessing to work she was thrown out of employment, and was obliged to seek relief at the workhouse at that place. On going into the workhouse she was asked by the authorities there where she was born, and upon her stating that she was born in Ire-land, she was brought off, without being told where she was going, placed on board a vessel, and landed on the quays at Dublin three days ago, utterly destitute. Mr. M'Dermott inquired what age she was when she was brought to England by her parents, and how she knew that she had been born in this country? The little girl replied that she was only nine months old at the time, and that the only reason she had for knowing that she was born in this country was that she heard her parents saying so. Mr. M'Dermott commented strongly upon the conduct of the workhouse authorities at Derbyshire, in transmitting to this country a destitute child, without any proof of her being Irish beyond her informing them she had heard her parents saying so. He said the case was but one of several of a similar description, but it was the worst he had ever heard. He was extremely sorry that he had no way of relieving her. The girl observed that the mills at which she had been employed were to have recommenced working that day and if she had been permitted to remain in England, she would be able to obtain employment at them. Mr. M'Dermott remarked that it was a very melancholy case of destitution. The little girl from her own statement, could have only been a temporary burthen on the workhouse; but the authorities there, by sending her to Ireland, deprived her of the means of carning her bread honestly. The only course he thought she could adopt would be to make a declaration setting forth the facts which she had related. She would then be enabled to enter one of the Dublin unions, where she could remain until a communication was made to the officials of the workhouse in England from which she had been transmitted, to see if any arrangements could be made by which she could get back to where she could obtain employment. The girl thanked his worship and withdrew. -Freeman.

CURIOUS WHITEBOY CASE.—The papers publish the report of a singular trial which took place at the Kildare Assizes, before the Lord Chief Justice. Thomas Staunton, a shopkeeper, and a man possessed of considerable means, was indicted and tried at Nass yesterday for writing and posting notices threatening to murder Mr. Christopher Ryud, a magistrate and grand juror of Kildare, and agent over the estate of Mr. Conway Richard Dobbs, in case he dared to interfere with the tenants, and if he and the land steward, Mr. M'Dermott (whom the notice also threatened to murder), did not quit the country. The case had for some time previously caused considerable excitement and interest throughout the county, as until a very recent period it has been totally free from outrages of a Riband or Whiteboy character, and it therefore became of importance that the Prosecution should be vigorously and effectually carried out. The prisoner was convicted, and the Chief Justice, in the following impressive manner, pronounced sentence upon the prisoner:—"Thomas Staunton, you have been found guilty by the jury upon evidence so overpowering that it is quite impossible for any one who was present in court, and lis-tened to the trial, to doubt the propriety of the vertreated by him with the greatest generosity and cried a fellow, crushing his way out, and blowing that ever since we abandoned the billeting system kindness. It appears that for some reason he wished with his breath to cool five hot sovereigns which and built barracks, our poor soldiers have been livto exercise towards you a right which, as your land- he held with difficulty in his hand: "Didn't I tell ing in dens of postilence.

longer his tonant. At your own request a valuator was employed to value your farm, and he valued it shovelling them out upon the counter as hot as at a sum less than 1002. You, however, objected to this sum as not being sufficient, and you eventually received a sum of 2002, together with your crops, you paying the rent up to the time when you were young the rent up to the time when you were young the rent up to the time when you were young as the gold, warm, as if from the crucible. dispossessed. You accordingly gave up possession of the land, and from that time to the present you seem power to worry and annoy the bailiff on the lands, M'Dermott. As far as I can judge from the evidence bank when they're melting out money like that."

I have not the smallest doubt upon my mind that you

A run was being made for gold by the peasa were endeavouring to introduce into this county that Whiteboy system which is the bane of other counties. I have in a case like this no discretion but allows: , It is absolutely and indispensably necessary mencement, to this deplorable system. It is miserable-it is wretched, that a man in your position in life, one of comparative affluence for your class, should now stand in such a position as you do here to-day. The sentence of the Court is that you undergo seven years' penal servitude." The prisoner was a well-dressed and respectable-looking man ap-The prisoner parently about 40 years of age.

We learn from a Kemmare correspondent that a letter has been received from the Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,' in answer to the complaint made to that quarter of the conduct of Mr. Anketell. ST, in ordering his men to take down certain placards posted in that town some time since, having reference to the movement at present on foot amongst the ten-antry on the Lansdowne estate. Though it is evident to the simplest understanding that Mr. Anketell's conduct on that occasion was of the most unconstitutional and unwarrantable description, yet the reply was, 'That from the enquiry that has been made it does not appear to be a case for the Inspector-General's decision. You should therefore submit it to the magistrates in Petty Sessions for investigation.' This smacks a little of the Circumlocution Office. We are at a loss to know who should exercise control over the conduct of the police if it is not the province of the Inspector General to do so. We remember hearing a few weeks ago, of a Catholie head constable who was reprimanded for taking down a Souper placard insulting to his religion; and another case occurred in Bantry, where a Catholic sub-constable was sent out on a 'penal' station merely for brushing his coat in the day-room. The old story all along—one law for the Protestants, another for the Papists. With regard to referring the case to the magistrates at Petty Sessions for investigation. From what we have read in the Trales Chronicle, of a case that came before the Kenmare bench some weeks ago, when Mr. Trenche's workman was summoned for taking down the placards—we believe the case might as well be referred to the King of Dahomey. Our correspondent informs us, that the townsman who prevented Mr. Trenche's menial from taking down the placards, was summoned to the petty sessions on two occasions, on charges ridiculously trivial and absurd. As a proof that they were so, the complaint was in both cases dismissed. Indeed this case bore unmistakable proof of the petty malice and vindictiveness of the police, and Mr. Anketell showed a little of his ill-temper in the public court, on the first occasion, by administring a enappish reproof to the prosecuting sub-constable, whose evidence was not likely to secure a conviction. What, between Mr. Trench in the 'office,' and Mr Anketell in the public streets, the poor 'galled jadea' on the Lansdowne estates cannot even 'wince.' It is to be hoped that Mr. Anketell will—as a reward for his zeal-be allowed access to Mr. Trenche's choicest preserves, which he keeps so strictly guarded by his Scotch forester, though we have yet to learn that he pays any one for attending to the wants or comforts of the Lansdowne serfs. They are not game,-Na-

The reader will probably smile when we say that there is a very striking analogy between the ticket-of-leave men and the Ministry who have just undertaken the Government of the empire, capecially as regards their relations with Ireland, Her Majesty has, for instance, presented Earl Derby with a ticketof-leave to form a Ministry, and forthwith he makes an effort, whether in carnest or not he best knows. to form a somewhat better connexion than heretofore; but want of confidence in the honesty of his intentions determining those to whom applies to decline his overtures, the ticket-of-leave Earl has no alternative but to fall back upon his quondam associate, who are but too glad to follow whithersoever their former leader may direct. How the country-How Ireland especially, is to fare under such a regime every one acquainted with the antecedents of the troop from beginning to end may easily anticipate. There can be no mistake. The curse was not more indelibly branded on the brow of Cain than bigotry, intolerance, and exclusion are furrowed on theirs. Falling like cormorants upon their prey, and scaring all but their own omniverous broad from office, they beset every avenue to place and power with "artful dodgers" continually on the alert against the slightest attempt at the country's inhaling a breath of freedom. Meanwhile, hands of the Bill Sykes genus parade the country in Orange guise maltreating, insulting, and lording it over the Catholic victims of their misrule. The Protestant Fagin is, for the nonce, in the ascendant, and poor Papist Twist must be humbled to the dust and thrust out upon the wide world to beg or perish. And yet the members of an administration so exclusively one-sided as this deliver claptrap orations about reform, rights of asylum, and political refugees. To hear them speak, or to road their speeches, one would imagine each and everyone of them were a Tell, a Tyler, or-

A Baron bold, that on his gallant steed, Fought for the Charter at famed Runneymede.

But the cheat has been practised too often before to succeed now. In Ireland, at least, the means, the measures, and the malice of Orange rulers are, alse! too well known to afford the slightest hope of anything but a repetition of the same one-sided and overweening sway that the very persons exclusively se-lected for office have ever exercised when it was the misfortune of the country to be scourged with their administration of public affairs. Expect the lion to lie down in peace with the lamb, the leopard to change his skin, heaven or earth to meet, or any other unnatural event to occur rather than that Irish Orangemen should for an instant overstep the jealously guarded limits of their own creed and party. in order to porform one generous act to those who differ from them either in religion or politics. Nevertheless, the evil is one that must be borne for the moment, as a species of pestilence—a visitation of Providence. The only consolation under its infliction is, that happily the age we live in will only tolerate it till their places can be filled by men as favourable to liberty as every member of Karl Derby's Government must be friendly to its opposite-Dublin Telegraph.

DANIEL O'CONNELL IN A BANK PARIC,-All looked in the direction the last speaker pointed to, and there, sure enough, I could see approaching the burly figure of O'Connell, who was one of the Di-rectors of the Bank, and had just arrived from Dublin. He had not exactly a bag on his back, but he carried a parcel in his hand:

"Let me pass, my good friends," said he, "and you shall all be served." And he pushed shoulder foremost through the crowd, who made way for him. and gave three cheers for "the Councellor" as he

passed.

The Liberator might have been twenty minutes in dict. So far as you yourself were concerned in your the bank, when a hurrah was raised from those who dealings with your landlord you appear to have been stood nearest the bank door. "Didn't I tell you,"

such a way that he wished you to cease to be any at it, hard and fast, as tallow chandlers on a melthing day, making sovereigns like winky, and they re

who now really believed that the Counsellor was to have been continually doing everything in your making sovereigns in the back parlor to meet the power to worry and annoy the bailiff on the lands, run. "What's the use of crushing, you can't break a

A ran was being made for gold by the peasantry of the surrounding counties; and crowds of clamorous friezed coats might be seen pushing and fight-ing at the doors of all the Banks in L.—. The to impose upon you as severe a sentence as the law Bank, however, (which has since proved itself to be as solvent as any establishment in Ireland,) enjoyed that every one intrusted with the administration of at that time the least confidence, and was, of course. the law should endeavour to put an end, in its com- | the more set upon. I had a few of their one pound notes, and though I believed they were very good, if people would only have faith in them, still as I feared the panic itself might bring about the catastrophe it apprehended, and it was suuve que peut everywhere. I thought it would only be prudent in me to save myself; so I mounted my nag, and trotted with my bundle of notes into L-

On arriving at the Bank door, the Babel of mixed Irish and English was terrific. Hen and women tugged and struggled together for precedence, and I could hear the exclamations, "There, you have torn the coat off my back, making as much fuss about your dirty thirty shilling note, as if it were a pack load of ten pounders you had." "Oh, me, oh, me," shrieked a woman, in a certain condition, who affected to faint, in the vain hope that they would let her nearer the door. " As you are satisfied, now that you have murdered the unborn babe, and me, its poor mother, just let me pass, for the love of St. Patrick; its only a one pound note I have, and they won't be

a jiffy serving me.

"Arrah, ye'll be all served," cried out a droll fel-low on the verge of the crowd; "here's the Counsellor coming, and a bag of gold on his back."

My curiosity was at its height, so, with one tremendous effort, gained admission, and there, sure enough, were the clerks lading out burning hot sovereigns from copper scoops to the people, who crowded to the counter, and who, snapping and blowing their fingers, were picking up the coins as you might pick up roast chesnuts.

They say the ruse was not a new one, and that O'Connell only relieved it, in the case of the-Bank: but it was not the less meritorious and successful on that account. The clerks were really engaged in their back parlor heating the sovereigns on the shovels over a large fire; and, rushing out, with red faces and in a furious hurry, they threw 'hot, all hot," to the cashiers, who counted them out with iron curling tongs to the customers, who be-lieved that the work of coining was going on over innumerable crucibles in the back parlor.

The plan had a double advantage-it inspired confidence, and made the process of money-taking perpetually burning their fingers, that the Bank, with a very limited supply, was able to meet a demand which, under the circumstances, was necessarily slow. The clerks could serve the people as fast as the people could count the hot sovereigns.

The ruse, which had almost instantaneous effect in allaying alarm, O'Connell maintained was perfectly justifiable. From ignorance, a panic, which might have proved fatal to the Bank, arose; and he thought he had a right to allay it by playing on this same popular ignorance. A bank that could serve sovereigns at will from an oven could never, of course, want gold, in the imagination of a simple pcople.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 25th, ult., the Earl of Malmesbury, referring to the case of the British Ergineers at Naples, said, that Mr. Wall had arrived in England, and Parkes had been liberated on Bail.

In the Commons it was announced that Government had no materials before them to justify the prosecution of the Directors of the Western Bank of Scotland.

Mr. Roebuck has brought forward his motion for the abolition of the Vice-Royalty of Ireland. After some debate, a motion for the previous question was negatived by 127 of a majority, when the subject was dropped.

Mr. Disraeli has moved for leave to bring in a bill smending the Government of India, and explained its provisions. Its general features are similar to that of the former Cabinet. Leave was granted.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th ult., the sanitary condition of the army was debated, and the Government promised the adoption of the necessary arrangements.

We are rejoiced to see that the Earl Marshal has given notice of his intention, after Easter, to call the attention of the House of Lords to the second report of the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund. The case is in good hands, and we carnestly trust that it may be gone into thoroughly. The conduct of the Royal Commissioners and of Captain Fishbourne has now to be defended. Lord St. Leonards will, no doubt, do his part, and he will not fail to find assistants. The more the light is admitted behind the official curtains the better it will be for Catholics, and the more the matter is debated the more likely is the truth to be elicited. We trust, therefore, that the Dake of Norfolk will not be left to fight the battle single-handed, but that other noble peers will be in their places to support him, ready to take part in the discussion, and to lend their aid to the cause of the widow and the orphan. - Tublet.

The appointment of Pellissier as Ambassador, from France, gave very general satisfaction in England. The "Times" Paris correspondent believes Pellisier to be a warm partizan of the English alliance.

The Niagara steam frigate, fourteen days from New York, arrived at Plymouth on Monday, to reship a portion of the Atlantic cable. Her machinery is slightly damaged, having encountered a succession of southerly gales. Her Majesty's ship Agamemnon is already in her position, and the coiling of fifty miles of the cable on her deck has thus far been accomplished.

ENGLISH ADMIRATION OF ORSINL-Portraits of this assassin in oil are exhibited in the shop windows of London, and bring £1 each. Roebuck ("the shrivelled adder") says that the English hate assassination—if so, it is evident they admire the assassin.— Dublin Telegraph.

Stanislaus Tcherowski, a Polish bookseller, who keeps a shop in Rupert street, has been charged with publishing a pamplet recently written by MM. Pyatt Bessen and Tallandier. This pamphlet advocates the assassination of the Emperor. Mr. Jardine con-sented to admit the prisoner to ball, but as the only person who offered himself was the printer of the pamphlet, the prisoner was committed for want of sufficient sureties .- London paper.

We hear that the Earl of Rosse, one of the first astronomers in Europe, has told a gentleman in his neighborhood that he anticipates one of the most intensely hot summers this year that has ever been known, and he advises farmers to build sheds for their cattle by way of protection against the extreme heat .- Rochester and Chatham Guardian.

The newspapers are still filled with discussions on the health of our army. At such a moment, a notice, which might otherwise hardly have been observed, has attracted attention: it is that the prevalence of small-pox and scarlatina has compelled the removal of the troops from Brompton Barracks. The fact is,

the established the

There is the actual mitte of St. Thomas of Canterbury in perfect preservation, in the possession of his and round the margin. It is remarkable that the ties or lappets are worked of different patterns. The "Glory to you, Dan!" shouted out the crowd, mitre had been preserved in the cathedral of Sens, and was presented by the Archbishop of Sens to Cardinal Wiseman in 1842. There is still another mitre preserved there which belonged to St. Thomas It is of silver tissue, ornamented with fylfots. An engraving of it is given by Sliaw in his Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages.'-Notes and Queries. A medal, is to be granted to all troops serving in

India, and a clasp for Delhi and Lucknow. Two Greek sailors were executed on Saturday at Swansea for the murder of the cook belonging to their ship. They had been attended by the Archi-

mandrate of the Greek Church in London. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.-The general programme of the second and, as we trust, final attempt to submerge this gigantic line of electrical communication between the New and Old World is, we believe, decided on, and all the preparations necessary to secure a successful plan of operations are rapidly advancing towards completion. Since our last notice of the progress of this great undertaking the machines at Glasse and Elliot's manufactory have been working day and night to complete the 400 additional miles of cable ordered before last Christmas, and intended to replace the 384 miles which were submerged and lost last autumn off Valentia. This additional length has now been completed. It is of precisely the same kind of cable as the rest, which we have already described—flexible, strong, small, and light; it has been tested and retested to insure its perfect insulation, and its completeness being definitely ascertained, the last miles of it were shipped last night on board the Adonis screw steamer for conveyance to Plymouth, where it will arrive on Monday next. In the dockward there at Keyham, the main bulk of the cable, to the length of 2,200 miles, has been stowed away in gigantic colls during the winter, and a full staff of electricians, under the directions of Mr. Whitchouse, have been engaged in working messages throughout its entire length, and generally proving the electrical fitness of the cable to the fullest extent. The result of these experiments, we are informed, has been in the highest degree satisfactory. Most of those acquainted with the first efforts which were made to send mossages through the entire length of the cable know that the retarding influence, or whatever other name electricians may now chose to call it, which exists in l long conductor exercised a most serious influence upon the rapidity with which it was found possible o transmit words through the full extent of the wire. Constant experiments, joined with practical skill in working the wire daily, have enabled Mr. White-house to overcome so much of this resistance that five words per minute can now be sent through the 2,200 miles of cable at present at Keyham, and it is fully expected that before the time comes for its second submergement eight words will be transmitted with ease and certainty. To many of our readers unacquainted with the practical working of submarine lines only eight words per minute may appear to be but a poor result, after all, though we can assure them that if over attained it is such an improvement in the rate of transmission as not many ventured to anticipate who saw the cable worked for the first time last summer. At the same time such a resuit seems to show with most convincing clearness that, though 480 words per hour through this line, if it is successfully laid down, might doubtless simply remunerate the company, it would still be almost as far as ever from accomodating the business messages between Europe and the New World. If, therefore, this line is submerged this summer it will follow as a matter of course that three or four others must be laid as well, and there seems no reason why if one can be laid down there should not be as many telegraphs under the Atlantic as there are now under the Channel. When the Adonie, with the 400 recently completed miles, arrives at Plymouth on Monday next the additional length will be immediately landed and joined on to the coil already at Keyham. This will raise the entire length of cable already manufactured to nearly 2,650 miles, or some 150 miles or thereabouts more than the entire length with which the expedition started last autumn. There is no doubt, however, but that the first attempt was disposal of the engineers that further perseverance in the attempt became almost impossible. To guard against a recurrence of this mishap it has now been determined to manufacture an additional 300 miles of cable beyond the 2,650 miles which we have stated is already completed. This additional quantity will be commenced at Glasse and Elliot's works on Friday next, and will be completed in a month or so, and forwarded to Keyham to be joined to the main coil, which will then measure nearly 3,000 miles in length. The Ningara and Agamenmon are again to be the vessels employed in the attempt of this year. The former was to leave New York, we believe, on the 1st of this month, and is expected at Plymouth about the 12th or 13th. On her arrival at that port she will instantly commence taking on board her share of the immense wire, which this time will amount in length to 1,500 miles. instead of 1,200 gr on the last occasion. On board the Agamemnon the cable will not be coiled away in one prodigious mass amidships, but be distributed equally on the forc, midship, and after part of the vessel, in three coils of about 500 miles each. By this arrangement, of course, the weight of the wire is equally distributed and the ship well trimmed. The very reverse of this was the case last autumn, when the weight of the whole mass was concentrated amidships, and thus balanced on the principle of a Chinese toy, the poor Agamemnon rolled on the least swell till her yards touched the water. The attempt to lay down the cable will be made this year at a much earlier period than on the last occasion. As soon as the coils, with all the necessary apparatus and appointments are stowed away on board the Agamemnon and Niagara (which will be about the beginning of May), both vessels will leave for a short trip into deep water, when a number of experiments will be made with the paying out machinery, and to ascertain practically if any difficulties exist in the proposed plan for submerging the wire from the centre of the Atlantic. These experiments will be brought to an end in a few days, and any alterations which their results may suggest in the machinery or manner of paying out the wire having been adopted as soon as possible the expedition will finally start about the beginning of June. All the best authorities and most experienced seamen have been consulted on behalf of the company as to the state of the weather in the Atlantic in the month of June, and we believe the result of an immense mass of testimony goes to prove that there are some five or six consecutive days in that month during which a gale in the Atlantic was seldem or never known to oc-

cur. The expedition will leave these shores so as to

arrive in the centre of the Atlantic at about the com-

mencement of these halcyon days, and the object

will be, of course, to get over the deep sea part of the undertaking before the weather changes. The

line will be joined and laid from the centre of the

ocean, the Ningara bringing her end to England and

the Agamemnon conveying hers to America. Com-

munication by electric signal will, of course, if the

ment of which the success or non-success of the whole plan must ultimately depend, and that is upon Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. The writer, has seen, the paying out machinery. That this machinery was it very recently. It is low and angular, composed of bad last year, and that it was made still worse by white silk, embroidered with gold flowers and scroll the most absurd mismanagement accome dense; work) with a broad band of red silk down the centre but we trust and believe that there is no chance of a repetition this year of such blunders. How the new machinery, is constructed we cannot at present saying further than that a new self-acting brake has been devised, which is said to be perfect; that all the alterations have been made under the superintendence of Mr. Everett, the chief engineer of the Niagara, and Mr. Appoid, and that Mr. Penn, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Field have, we believe, been from time to time consulted about it. So far, then, it ought to be all that can be wished, but we hope to be able to speak more positively on this point in a few days. Our readers may recollect that when the attempt failed last antumn 380 miles of the cable were safely deposited at the bottom of the sea. Since that time, to the astonishment of all who know the west coast of Ireland and the donth of water in which the cable lay, it has been underrun, and no less than 52 miles of it recovered When the last mile was raised it lay at a depth of 1,000 fathoms, and, as it was in that depth that it broke away, the remaining 330 miles are still in the bed of the Atlantic, where they will stay, till the end of time, a permanent source of wonder and amusement to its marine inhabitants. It may, perhaps, be worth mentioning, as an instance of the credulity of human nature, that there are person who think that this 330 miles is still to be recovered and utilized again. .. It is, however, but fair to state that these persons are in no way connected with either the company or its officers, all the latter of whom have far too much experience in these matters ever to entertain such a hopeless idea. The portion of the cable recovered was in as perfect a state as when first laid down, as regarded its electrical conditions. It, however, showed signs of the outer covering of spiral wires having stretched considerably, though by no means to an extent to affect the insulation of the conductor .- Timer.

> ATTEMPTED SABBATARIAN OUTRAGE. - MEWOTTHISM or fanaticism, like crime, disease, and volcanoes has its cruptions. Garrotte robberies are prevalent for while, cholera is occasionally epidemic, and Vestvius now and then flares up. So does Rabbatarianism It had been tolerably quiet for some time; but the other day the following outbreak of Sabbatarian phrenzy was related by the Times:-" Sunday Trains m Scotch Railways-At their meeting on Wednesday the shareholders of the Rdivburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, once more rejected, by a large majority a motion to stop Sunday trains on the line. An amendment on the motion was proposed by the Directors and adopted, to the effect that at the balfyearly meeting they should take the sense of the shareholders on the subject, the Directors being authorised to issue proxies to all of them previous to the meeting." We rejoice to find that the Sabbatarian bigots have thus been baffled, even in Scotland, in their attempt to render it impossible for the attendance of medical men and relatives to be procured on Sundays at the bed of sickness or death. You the Sabbatarians have our sympathy with them to a certain extent. We feel, with pity, that their conscience must torment them for continuing to draw dividends which are, in part, derived from Sunday traffic. Therefore we would advise them to sell their shares; but, if they prefer holding them in order to effect their pharisaical puposes at least let them band over the said dividends to some charitable institution -say to an asylum for idiots, a class of unfortunates notoriously much neglected in the land of Knox.

### A REFUGEE FESTIVAL IN LONDON.

Vive le Cognac et la Revolution!

We (Dublin Telegraph) find in a supplement of the Gazette d' Augsbourg, of the 7th inst., a correspondence which contains some curious revelations about the refugees in England.

The English journals know everything, or at least they pretend to know everything. Meanwhile Mazzini is in their eyes a philanthropist persecuted and calumniated by the Continental police, and the other refugees are only a troop of harmless babblers-in truth, England is much more interested in her imports of wool and cotton than in the social order and internal peace of Europe. The English press is ignorant or pretends to be ignorant that the members of Marrianne, almost all Frenchmen and Italians, assembled at Holborn or Leicester square, where they openly preach revolution, pillage, and political made with too small an allowance for casualities, assassination. Witness the harangues of a Pyat, a and that consequently when the cable parted, and Talandier, a Vincent, Ameil Ribeyrolles, all under about 380 miles were lost in the depths of the Atlan- the protection of English law. Mazzini and all his tic, it so reduced the length of wire remaining at the followers are affiliated to the Marianne. Orsini delivered lectures at the meetings of this secret society. All the emissaries sent by the Marianne to France are Italians, selected for the purpose of deceiving the French police. Poles and Chartists carrying talse passports traversed France with the same object. All these worthies, on their return to London make a parade of the tricks which they allege have been practised by them on the French police, and we had an opportunity one day of hearing at a London eating house all the adventures of an Odyssey of this kind which has just been accomplished by the Italian, Amari, and the Hungarian, Teleki Sandor, and which they narrated in the presence of several French refugees seated at an adjoining table.

The revolutionary committee is quite as bad as the Marianne, and, if they differ as to the end, they are entirely identical as regards the choice of ways and means. It is said that a short time before the attempt of the 14th January, the portions of the Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin party united themselves to the "Revolutionary Committee," in order that they might pursue a common action together. Victor Hugo was to direct the secret societies of Jersey and Guernzey, who corresponded with those of London in a most confidential and intimate manner. Attached to the rendezvous of the Revolutionary Committee is the general printing establishment of the Pole, Zenon Swentoslowski, in Rupert street Hay-market. These pamphlets in every language, are printed, and they are so little concerned about the publicity of their proceedings, that several of these works are placed in the shop of Swenteslowski. The Poles, Popowski, Chodsko, Koizell, Ropiewski, and others from a special committee, to whom is assigned the task of revolutionising the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Poles. A short time ago, Olszewski an emissary of this committee, was arrested at Hornbury with a quantity of pamphlets which he had with him for distribution in Gallicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen.

One day curiosity induced me to attend a public meeting assembled to celebrate some anniversary, the name of which I do not remember. The place of meeting was a species of cave; on the door there was a placard in red letters inviting the public to take part in the republican festival. Four tables were covered with jugs of gin, brandy, and beer, pipes and tobacco. An old French refugee, with face reddened by excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors, opened the proceedings with a furibund oration repeatedly interrupted by gulping down huge tumblers of gin. This orator's name was Cabaigni; he was, I understand, an ex-journalist of Paris, a former editor of the Paris Reformer. He came to the meeting perfectly intoxicated, and after roaring forth an address with oaths of every kind, seated himself opposite a bottle of cognac. The great majority of the meeting consisted of workmen with beards unshaven and clothing filthy and tattered; these fell like famished wolves upon the brandy flasks. After the speechifying they began singing. The president, the aforesaid Gabaigni, bellowed out a ditty, the chorus of which was "Brethren, we must have blood!" wire holds, be kept up between the two vessels the whole way. All these new arrangements and pre- After this the citizen President picked up a quarrel cautions are the result of the experience of last year's with another refugee, being several "sheets in the attempt, and, of course all improvements conduce wind." From words they came to blows, and the towards the chances of altimate success. But it is two champions of liberty soon rolled together on the no exaggeration to say that there is one portion of floor belaboring each other soundly with fisticular.

the apparatus upon the fitness and proper manage. This proved the finale of the republican festivals. Server the safet of reading the edition (british executed the engine of the content areas the benefit

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# The True Editness.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The appointment of Marshal Pellisier as successor to M. Persigny, is generally, accepted as a symptom of a desire on the part of the Emperor to cultivate friendly relations with the British Government, and is looked upon as likely to restore the entente cordicle that prevailed before the melancholy affair of the 14th of January. to pay a visit to Queen Victoria, during the course of the year. The domestic news is unimportant. The late Orange riots in Dublin have been the subject of a debate in the House of Commons, and of a protracted enquiry, which has of course resulted in nothing. The Agamemnon, was about to be commissioned in order to assist in laying the Atlantic cable.

There was much commercial depression in France, exciting the serious attention of the government. The position of the Emperor seems precarious; and though owing to the restrictions on the press, it is no easy matter to arrive at the tuth, enough leaks out to throw very considerable doubts upon the stability of the present re-

From India we may expect decisive intelligence in a few days. Our latest dates from Bombay are to the 9th ult. Sir Colin Campbell at the head of a force of near 50,000 men of all arms, and with a magnificent park of arrtillery had, on the 6th ult., arrived within a mile of Lucknow, wherein the great body of the mutineers were assembled, apparently with the design of there making their final stand. Several skirmishes had already taken place, the advantage being as constantly on the side of the British .-Nena Sahib was wandering about the country, but does not seem to have a large force under his orders. The trial of the sham King of Delhi is not yet over, but the complicity of the old wretch in the Delhi massacres is now fully established. His life must of course be spared, but it is to be Upper Canada; and that we look upon them, as expected that he will be severely dealt with .--At Canton there has been no more fighting, and it is said that the Celestial Emperor is willing to treat with the barbarians. Yeh is still a prisoner on board a British man of war.

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The time of the Legislative Assembly has been chiefly occupied in enquiring into the stupendous frauds which characterised the late elections; and the Session will be over before it will be possible to decide who are, and who are not, legally entitled to take their seats in the House. Very disgraceful to the country are the facts hitherto must be-conducted as they are at presentelicited; and if they may be accepted as a symp- dangerous in the highest degree to the faith and tom of the moral condition of Canada, the patient must be pronounced to be in the last stage of hopeless corruption. Our electoral system is rotten to the core; and the abominations of a Canadian General Election are almost sufficient to bring the Representative system itself into universal contempt. The Russel election, is now undergoing a scrutiny before the House; and though a Deputy Returning Officer, and a Poll Clerk, have found it convenient to make a trip to the United States, enough has been elicited to show that, for rascality of every description, that election may challenge comparison with those of Quebec, Lotbinere, and other places in Lower

On Friday the investigation into the Lothiniere election frauds was proceeded with; when Mr. R. S. Noel, Returning, Officer testified to a conversation that he had with Mr. O'Farrellthe sitting member. Before the election writ was issued, the latter asked Mr. Noel-how much more he-Mr. Noel-would receive if the election were contested, than if it were | ried;" and that the said male teachers claim and not? Mr. Noel replied "twenty or twenty-five pounds." Mr. O'Farrell then promised to give Mr. Noel one hundred pounds, if he would" get him elected without contestation." Mr. Noel asked "what he would do if there were a contest?" "Oh"-said Mr. O'Farrell, "you can get to the poll before the time, having a watch set for the occasion." Mr. Noel exclaimed" do you mean to corrupt me?" "Oh" again rejoined Mr. O'Farrell "I only said so for fun." The Journal des Debats complains strongly of the attacks made by Mr. O'Farrell on the Catholic Clergy, whom he accuses of having intrigued against him, because of his supporting an administration composed in part of Orangemen! We leave Mr. O'Farrell to settle this affair-if he can-with the Journal des Debats. He has certainly assigned a very sufficient reason—bis support of an Orange Ministry-why Catholics flogged-of the white unmarried teacher who law with the power of inflicting cruel and de- Assembly, so let every one sign both." of all ranks, lay as well as cierical, should warmly | flogs her and of the male pupils who are the wit-

On the same day, the 9th inst., Mr. Ferguson's Bill for repealing the Separate School clauses in the Upper Canada School Law, was read a first time. After all, these clauses are in consequence whether they be repealed or no ;have the effect of rousing the whole Catholic strictures thereupon. But we have more, far

body of the country into united and vigorous opposition towards the system of "State-Schoolism," we should look upon Mr. Ferguson's Bill as a real blessing. As it is, it has its value; as it must surely stir our people to action, and arouse them from the disgraceful lethargy in which they have of late been plunged. The paltry instalment of justice given by the Separate School clauses is now about to be resumed by their enemies; and this resumption will, we trust, be followed, by an indignant shout from the entire Catholic community, for the overthrow of all "State-Schoolism," and by an unqualified asser-It is also rumoured that Louis Napoleon proposes | tion of the right of "Freedom of Education" for Papists, as well as for Protestants. Hitherto these clauses have served as a kind of safety valve to the iniquitous Yankee system with which the Upper Province is accursed; that safety valve | States, or of Upper Canada. If the facts, as being removed, it is to be expected that such an given by the Protestant press of Boston and explosion will speedily follow as shall shatter the entire system. It is for this reason that Mr. Ferguson's Bill inspires us with lively sentiments, not of terror, but of hope for the sacred cause of "Freedom of Education."

> The Journal Des Debats of the 8th inst. accuses us of imprudence, and of having wantonly insulted our Protestant fellow-citizens, by expressing, in our issue of the 19th Feb., an opinion to the effect that-taking into consideration the abominations which, by Protestant showing, are practised in the common schools of the United States and of Canada West-"we would quite as willingly entrust the education of our children to an ordinary house of ill-fame," as to one of those schools, conducted as they are at present. The enunciation of this our opinion has shocked the courtly gentleman of the Journal Des Debats; and he seems to labor under the singular impression that we must already bitterly regret its utterance in our columns.

Now, at the risk of again shocking our delicate cotemporary, we inform him that, after careful deliberation, we see no reason whatever for altering, or modifying, our opinion of the " common" schools of the United States, or of do the Fathers of the Church in Canada, as altogether dangerous to faith and morals. We care not to bandy compliments with the Devil; and we have no civil things to say of one of the craftiest devices by which, in modern times, the arch-enemy of souls has sought to corrupt the faith and morals of the children of the Church. We call a spade, a spade—a knave, a knave and a fool, a fool; and upon the same principle, we assert again, and will make good our assertion against the whole tribe of place-hunting, timeserving Kaucholics, that the "common" schools of Upper Canada and the United States, are, and morals of the pupils.

1. We assert that schools in which boys a girls of the age of puberty herd promiscuously together—under the sole and absolute control of unmarried male teachers-who claim, and exercise the privilege of flogging their female pupils-must inevitably be ruinous to all sentiments of delicacy and purity amongst both teachers, and pupils; and that no honest man, no modest woman, should allow a son or daughter to attend such schools. Will the Journal Des Debats presume to controvert this?

2. We assert, and upon Protestant testimony -that of a medical gentleman of Toronto who signs himself in the Toronto Colonist. Cornelius James Philbrick, F.C.R.S .- that in the "common" schools of Upper Canada, boys and girls of the age of puberty—that is, of fourteen years of age-do herd promiscuously together, under the exclusive control of male teachers-of whom Dr. Philbrick says that "it is a notorious fact that many, if not all, have never been marexercise the privilege of flogging their female pupils, with such severity too, as in some cases to inflict serious and permanent injury upon them. In Mrs. Stowe's well known " Uncle Tom," the almost inevitable consequences of such a right of flogging, both upon the flogger, and upon the is because we feel strongly; because as men, as flogged, are pretty clearly indicated; and, if it he no libel upon the Slave system of the Southern States to assert that the consequences of such unbealthy relations betwixt white overseers, and black, or quadroon, slave girls of the age of puberty, are unbridled licentiousness, and the obliteration of all sentiments of purity and temale delicacy—it can be no libel upon the "common" schools of Upper Canada to assert that the custom which obtains therein of flogging grown up white girls, must inevitably lead to the same cornesses of the brutal operation.

If therefore we had no other information respecting the working of the "common" schools, than that contained in the late disgusting revelations, made through the columns of the Protestpractice, so utterly worthless that it is of little ant Toronto Colonist by the Protestant Dr. Philbrick, we should have ample grounds for our and if it were certain that their repeal would objections to them, and a full justification of our

more, than this. We have the evidence of Protestants of the highest respectability, and of undoubted veracity, to the fact that the "common" schools of the United States-of which schools, the "common" schools of Upper Canada are a servile copy, and from which they are morally indistinguishable—are, not metaphorically, but literally, brothels of the worst description; and that the pupils therein, of both sexes, are the victims of most unnatural, and most precocious derate our assertion, that we would as willingly entrust a child to an ordinary house of ill-fame, as to one of the "common" schools of the United New York may be relied upon, we see not how any honest man, or modest woman, can find fault with us, or accuse us of offering any insult to Protestants. Our first extract is from the Boston Times, and a very nice picture it gives too, of the moral results of "State-Schoolism."

"About a week since,"-says the Timesone of the monitors of the first class in a public school for girls at the North End"-this does not seem to have been a school in which, as in the U. Canada schools, boys and girls are herded promiscuously together-" happened by chance to find a written note on the floor of the school. which she read, and was so astonished at the contents that she handed it to her female teacher." In the Upper Canada schools be it remembered the big girls are under the sole control of, and are flogged by male teachers. "The note was written by one of the pupils to another in the same class, and revealed (in language too indecent for publication) the astonishing intelligence that the writer of the note, and five of her schoolmates, girls between the ages of 12 and 15 years"—the age at which girls are that city, which it attributes to the old leaven flogged by unmarried men in the "common" schools of Upper Canada—"had been seduced and were in the habit of visiting certain places, and indulging in the lewdest conduct."

The next Protestant authority to whom we will take the liberty of introducing our delicate cotemporary is the Protestant New York Dispatch. The Journal des Debats, will again be shocked; for this New York journal, heads his article "Prostitution in the Public Schools."

In this article, which is too long for insertion, and whose filthy details we do not desire to obtrude again upon our Catholic readers, but which the Journal des Debats will find on the 6th page of our issue of the 12th ult., the Protestant writer openly asserts that the said common schools are but common brothels, and instances facts in support of this assertion. The following is the concluding portion of the New York editor's article :-

"We could, perhaps, forgive the aggregate ineffi-ciencies of many of the Commissioners, and submit in silence to the inutilities which are apparent from incompetencies and rapacitles; but we cannot submit for one moment to even a bare suspicion that the children for whose education the inhabitants of Manhattan Island are taxed over one million of dollars per annum, are contaminated by the touch of lewd and lascivious preceptors, supposed to be virtuous. or glared at with libidinous eyes by lechers in educational offices. The thought that the innocent young girls instructed at these schools may be subjected to these vile influences, is too terrifying and monstrous to be entertained a moment longer than it can be obliterated by prompt and decided inquisitorial action. What evil could not be affected by the depraved mistress of a Commissioner—a mistress in charge, as principal, of a school of females? How speciously and skilfully she could distill the leprous poison into the cars of the eldest for the advantage of herself and her officical paramour! We shudder as thoughts find utterance.

This is the language of a Protestant-language which we are sure will find a ready echo in the heart of every honest man, of every modest woman, whether Catholic or Protestant; even shocking our "separated brethren," the courtly Journal Des Dobats may affect to repudiate it. Where we ask, is the modest woman who would allow her daughter, of 14 years of age, to be flogged by a lecherous beast of a "common" school teacher? and shall we be told that it is an insult to Protestants to assert of schools in which such things are done, that in their effects upon the morals of their pupils, they can be no better than places of prostitution? If we speak strongly, it fathers, as Christians, we loath the foul dens in which our daughters can be publicly scourged by sanction of the law, and in which the first principles of humanity, of decency, and of chastity, are habitually, and with impunity violated. zens-we offer them no insult, when we denounce boys and girls of the age of puberty promiscuously together, under the sole and absolute congrading corporal punishment upon his pupils of

her heart to become the inmate of a brothely as ture www can only again record our dissent from to be exposed to the remotest possibility of such our Toronto cotemporary ; believing that an an indignity; and if any Protestant in Upper armed anti-Orange organisation would inevitably Canada, as the Journal Des Debats insinuates, feels aggrieved at our remarks, it is a proof, not that the TRUE WITNESS has said aught of which he should be ashamed, or which he should retract, but that he who complains of our language has neither the feelings of a gentleman, nor of a Christian; and that female honor, and the chasdauchery. It is upon the strength of these facts, tity of his daughters, is of far less value in his which we again lay before our cotemporary's eyes, than a cask of superfine flour, or a barrel of eyes-but which, with his usual honesty, he will potash. Amongst the friends of the Journal Des of course refrain from noticing-that we reite- Debats there may be fellows of this stamp; but in all the intercourse, and we may say intimate intercourse, that we have had with Protestantsto be sure they were ladies and gentlemen-we never met with one who could have taken offence at our strictures on the "common" schools of Upper Canada; or who, if acquainted with the beastly details, revealed through the Toronto Colonist by Dr. Philbrick, would not have heartily endorsed our condemnation of those infamous establishments, whose existence is a disgrace, not only to Canada, but to the civilisation of the XIX. century. If then we have offended any Protestants by our language, it is because we have been simple enough to attribute to them sentiments of honor and modesty, and the feelings which are peculiar to those Protestants with whom we have been in the custom of holding familiar intercourse. This may have been-though we hope it was not-an error on our part; if it was however, it is one into which we are not likely to fall again, in so far as Upper Canada Protestants are concerned.

> ORANGE RIOTS .- The Kingston Commercial Advertiser notices some recent disturbances in of religious animosity between Catholics and Orangemen. With an Orange Attorney-General, and Orange principles rampant in the Council Hall, our Orange enemies rely with but too good reason, upon impunity for their acts of violence againt their Romish fellow-citizens. At Toronto the enquiry into the Orange attack upon the Irish Catholics at the National Hotel has ended in smoke. The police who were examined, most discreetly took care to be unable to identify any one of the assailants, thus eliciting from the Toronto Police Magistrate the following significant remarks:-

"An hotel was smashed by a crowd, numbering, as was admitted by every person, from one to two hundred, and perhaps more. A strong body of police was present, but not one of them as yet has identified any of the assailants. They were all able to see Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Hutson, Alderman Moodie, Mr. Andrews. Mr. McLellan, &c., but from some unexplained and unsatisfactory cause, it seems the mob are strangers to them. Can such a thing be possible?—men who have been brought up in the city, or at least have spent a great part of their lives in it, are present at a riot in a public street, and not be able to identify a single participant in this disgraceful affair? To him, Mr. Gurnett, it appeared most mysterious, and certainly it did not reflect a great deal of credit on the perspicuity of our police."

We believe that the solution of the problem, which to the Police Magistrate of Toronto is so "mysterious" is to be found in the fact, that the Police force is composed mainly of Protestants; and that their inability to identify a single one of the Orange rioters of the 17th March, proceeds from a moral, not from any physical de-

The Ottawa Tribune, writing upon the present efforts of Orangeism to obtain a formal recognition from the State, and the duty of Catholics to oppose these efforts, has the following sensible remarks:-

"In this movement, God forbid that we should desire to diminish the social or political status of though through affected delicacy, and fear of proscription nor coercion of any class or sect; what we desire is equal toleration and protection to all. partiality towards none, and therefore expect the cooperation of all friends of Civil and Religious Liberty in Canada, without distinction of race, creed, or

nationality." A Petition similar to that of Montreal, which will he found below, has been adopted by the St. Patrick's Society of this City. Committees have also been appointed, whose duty it will be to obtain signatures, that all may have an opportunity to sign it. There shail, likewise, be draughts of the Petition sent for a like purpose next week, to the Presidents of the St. Patrick's Societies, and other leading men in the various Parishes and Townships throughout this Diocese, and we need not ask all our friends to make themselves energetic in obtaining signatures, both Catholic and Protestant. Let none be left unsolicited and let every man work as if the issue depended solely on his individual exertions. If any amongst you refuse to sign, let him be branded as a traitor. shun him as you would a plague, for he is far more dangerous. There is no time to be lost, as this in-famous Bill is likely to come up for discussion immediately, and let there be an undoubted expression We do no wrong to our Protestant fellow-citi- of public opinion on the monster indignity. Make of your indignation, and where is the Ministry who as fatal to chastity, and destructive of female in- durst refuse your just demand. After the names nocence, the Upper Canada practise of herding are obtained, let the Petitions be forwarded carefully to this Office, and we shall take care that they be forthwith transmitted to Parliament.-If any locality should not receive a printed draught, let them

We are delighted to find that our Ottawa either sex. We have known intimately many friends are determined upon taking action, but Protestants, but we thank God that we have strictly constitutional action, against the aggresmisfortune to meet a Protestant mother who and the Queen herself if necessary — as a would have allowed her daughter to be publicly "sham;" and seems to favor the formation of flogged by an unmarried male stranger, or who an armed anti-Orange organisation as the best the shape of Government advertisements? We would not have as readily permitted the child of policy for Catholics to adopt at the present junc- pause for a reply.

sooner or later, degenerate into an illegal and anti-Catholic secret society; and would infallibly lead to collision; blood shed, and civil war. We believe that all our legitimate objects may be attained by peaceful, and strictly legal means; and that the arrogant assumptions of Orangeism at the present moment are mainly attributable to our venality, hankering after office, and consequent servility to an Orange Administration. We feel assured that no "armed" organisation such as a writer in the Mirror of the 9th inst. recommends, would be of any use, unless its members had been accustomed to meet together for the purpose of learning the use of their weapons; we are of opinion that such assemblages, and for such a purpose, would very quickly be pronounced illegal by the Law Officers of the Crown; that consequently they would have either to be abandoned, or else to be conducted with closed doors, and in secret. But this latter plan, if adopted, would at once lead to the worst practices of "Ribbon," and other Secret Associations; and yet, without meeting of some kind-either public or private-for the purpose of drilling and learning the use of arms, au "armed" anti-Orange organisation would be utterly useless-i.e., "a sham." These considerations against an "armed" anti-Orange organisation, we would respectfully submit to the consideration of the Toronto Mirror and its correspondents.

We have now the advanta ge of occupying, as against Orangeism, strictly legal and constitutional ground. In this consists the strength of our position, which is indeed impregnable so long, but so long only, as we adhere to our present system of tactics. Why then should we give the enemy an advantage, by descending to meet them on their own grounds? At the best, all "armed" organisations—such as Orangeism, or that which the writer in the Mirror recommends-are of doubtful legality: and a hostile Orange Attorney-General would very quickly convert the doubts as to the legality of an "armed" Catholic anti-Orange organisation, into certainty, by a prosecution against its several members.

No; let us adhere strictly to the letter and spirit of the constitution, as well as to the princinles that the Catholic Church lays down for our guidance in all doubtful circumstances. Our enemies would of course be delighted to see us adopt the course advocated by the Mirror; they would rejoice to see the constitutional opposition with which we menace them, dissipated; and would laugh in their sleeves at our folly in descending from our present position of vantage, to the low and dangerous ground of "counter organization." Such a mode of opposition, an Orange Attorney-General would very easily dis-

But, argues the Mirror, petitioning is "a sham," for "there is no danger of the Bill passing," and "in such an event, instructions wo come from England which would soon put down the movement." This reasoning strikes us as strange when coming from the Mirror, who, if we remember right, deprecated the action of the Catholics of Montreal-in calling the attention of the Imperial authorities to the unstatesmanlike and ungentlemanly conduct of Sir Edmund Head in July, 1856, in giving to the Orangemen of Canada an official reception at Government House—as " impolitic, unjust and unnecessary :" because, not the Governor but the Ministry were "responsible for the misdeed;" and because, to invoke the interference of the Imperial authorities with the acts of our Provincial Ministry or our Provincial Legislature, would be to sacrifice the great principle of Canadian self-government. Now, however, our cotemporary seems to have forgotten his old objections, and his old arguments against appealing to Imperial authority for protection against the misdeeds of Provincial Ministers, and a Provincial Legislature. He seems to have a horror of exercising the constitutional right of petitioning, whenever its exercise would tend to embarass his Ministerial oatrons. If it is proposed to petition the Imperial authorities, against the gross misconduct of the Governor General, who is an Imperial servant, our cotemporary straight-way finds out that it would be "impolitic, unnecessary, and unjust" to invoke Imperial interference; when however our Provincial authorities, our Provincial Legislature, and our Provincial Ministers are the ostensible offenders against us, the Mirror still condemns petitioning as "a sham"-because, the Imperial government would immediately come to our aid, and put its veto upon the acts of our Provincial government. Well! even to obtain that interference it is first necessary for us to take some steps, in order to make our wishes known on the other side of the Atlantic. Is the Mirror then prepared to recommend a petition to the Imperial Government against the incorporation of the Orangemen of Canada by Act of the Provincial Legislature? If it is, how can it account for its opposition in 1856 to ruption of the morals—of the white girl who is trol of an unmarried male teacher, armed by for the Legislative Council and the other for the against their hired and responsible servant? If it is not, what assurance has it that the Imperial government will interfere unasked, in our domestic affairs?-and how will it be able to remove the very natural suspicion that its eagerness to dissuade from petitioning the Provincial Legisnever met one whose sentiments upon such a sions of Orangeism. The Toronto Mirror on lature proceeds, not from a regard to the honour question were different from those expressed by the other hand, treats the action of petitioning and interest s of those whom it professes to rethe TRUE WITNESS. Never have we had the -our Provincial Legislature in the first instance, present, but, from its anxiety to stille in its origin a movement which, if allowed to gather force, threatens to embarrass seriously those friends who

furnish it abundantly with the bread of life, in

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—APRIL 16, 1858.

A CAUTION TO PLACE-BEGGARS. The Torento Colonist of Saturday last has a very suggostive article on the subject of Ministerial patronage. Wearied by the incessant clamors of the myriads of "place-beggars," ever prowling the "Revival" epidemic now raging:and howling around the Government officeslike a pack of half starved curs about a butcher's stall, yelping for offal-the sore perplexed dispensers of official manna, almost wish that they were stript of their entire patronage; and that, in the words of the Colonist, Government " were left to depend exclusively upon the merits of its policy for whatever support it receives." Such is the opinion of "Government by Corruption" expressed by those who, from long practice, are most intimately acquainted with its workings.

has a course on from sunds-business at t

What Great Britain was in the last century, under the Walpoles and Newcastles, that is Canada at the present day. The political world is divided into two great camps—that of the successful and that of the disappointed " place-hunters." The first comprises the friends of order, and of "bons principes;" the other, the "patriots"of whom we think it was Walpole who remarked that he could make a hundred in a day, by the simple process of refusing them situations in the Custom House, or in the Excise Department.-"Patriots," or as we call them in Canada, " Clear-Gruts," are still made by the same summary process; and as the Colonist clearly points out, that-" not more than one in a hundred get the appointments they ask for"-we have full assurance that the race of "patriots" runs no risk of becoming extinct in Canada.

This, the "moderates," the friends of order and of "bons principes," look upon as a great calamity; and the Colonist now doubts whether distribution of patronage be not a source of weakness to the Administration. "Formerly, before the last Representation Act," says our contemporary, "there was little difficulty in making the bestowal of patronage harmonise with party" (not public) "interests." Now however there are so many greedy claimants to satisfy-" sometimes two or more representatives claiming an equal share of consideration" in the bestowal of official garbage, and both presenting to Government "their proper credentials of party fidelity" -that the Ministry knows not how to chose betwist them; and so, finding itself seriously embarrassed, it is almost ready to throw up its right of patronage in despair, and to rely for support solely "on the merits of its policy." Think of this all ye greedy "place-beggars!" By your importunities you have almost driven the Ministry to rely upon the "merits of its policy" for support; and if obliged to rely for support upon such a rotten basis, think what would become of our glorious Orange administration! Be wise therefore in time, and be less importunate in your demands for "pap;" lest you cut off the source from whence it proceeds, and you be yourselves compelled to fall back upon honest industry for your daily bread!

We have hitherto purposely abstained from noticing the Rev. M. Chiniquy's pretended submission, and reconciliation with the Catholic Church; because the letter published over his case; and two Pastorals-one from His Grace the Archbishop of St. Louis, dated the 2nd inst., the other from His Lordship the Bishop of Dubuque and Administrator of the Diocess of Chicago, over date 1st inst.—set the question as to M. Chiniquy's submission completely at rest.

The Bishop of Dubuque says that efforts bave been made to deceive him, and to convince him that M. Chiniquy was an ill-used man, and had never been suspended by his Bishop; but that the falsehood of these representations are now manifest to him-that he has not restored M. Chiniquy to the exercise of the holy ministryand that he never will restore him without an unqualified submission on M. Chiniquy's part to enclesiastical authority.

The Pastoral letter of the Archbishop of St. Louis is very similar in substance. It gives a formal contradiction to M. Chiniquy's statement, that he had a letter of approbation from His Grace; and whilst proclaiming the writer's grief at the scandals caused by the contumacious Priest, it assures the Catholics of the Diocessthat the Archbishop has never written a single word either to M. Chiniquy, or to any one clse, favourable to that person's cause—that the suspension of M. Chiniquy was legal-and that the faithful should carefully abstain from communicating with the said suspended priest in holy things, lest they should thereby expose themselves to the heaviest consures of the Church.

It is with pain that we find ourselves compelled to allude to the unhappy man who has given such deep scandal to religion: but the many falsehoods which have been circulated with respect to this sad business, and the comments thereupon, of the Protestant press, compel us to warn our readers that the story about M. Chiniquy's submission, and restoration, is a hoax.

Elie Nopper, one of the Crown witnesses in the Corrigan case, died a few days ago, as the Quebec Chronicle insinuates, in consequence of injuries received in a row on the 10th of Jan. last, from the hands of those against whom he had borne testimony. This however is denied; and it is asserted that the deceased was at work in perfect health but a few weeks ago, when he was attacked with a violent pleurisy which carried him off. The business should be inquired into; and if so, we believe it will turn out that Nopper's death was the result of purely natural

PRAYING A POOR GIRL INTO FITS.—We find in our exchanges the following anecdoteattributed to the Rev. Mr. Bonar-given in illustration of the moral and intellectual effects of

"Rev. Mr. Bonar then said he would relate an anecdote. The Rev. Mr. Burpee, he said, who was doubtless known to all present, having ministered in Montreal for some time, but who is now settled in Canada West, had in his congregation a young lady of more than ordinary intelligence and refinement-but she was unconverted. He thought he would make a special effort for her salvation, and for that purpose called on her, and conversed with her solemnly. She said she was no sinner, for she obeyed the moral law. He then left her, and not long after she was taken sick. After awakening from a long sleep, she cried out 'don't push me into hell.' Mr. Burpee was sent for, and when he reached her home she was a maniac, and in this state she died."

For the credit of Christianity itself, we hope that the above story is but a " Protestant Lie"or at all events highly seasoned, to suit the vitiated palates of the frequenters of a "Revival" meeting. For the sake of our common humanity we do hope that the great majority of intelligent Protestants will repudiate with disgust the blasphemous drivellings of such a miserable, heartless wretch as this Rev. Mr. Burpee-by his own showing and by that of his worthy friend the Rev. Mr. Bonar-appears to be. Here we have an intelligent, refined and virtuous young lady, who, because she was not hypocrite enough or fool enough, to boast of her spiritual privileges, and to lay bare the most sacred recesses of her heart before the prurient gaze of a pack of coarse-minded, illiterate "Maw-worms," is pounced upon by a vulgar fellow calling himself a minister of the Gospel of Peace; and by him morally tortured until her fine intellect gives way, and she herself, driven to insanity, dies a raving maniac! If these be the fruits of "Revivals"-and we have the assurance of the prime agents in these disgusting outbreaks of cant to the fact that they are so-their diabolical origin cannot be doubtful.

COLLAPSE OF THE "REVIVAL."-The first steamboats of the season, heralding the opening of the Spring trade, arrived at our wharves last week. We may notice as a singular coincidence, and as a remarkable confirmation of our auticipations, that the Montreal Witness of Wednesday last announces that-"in Montreal, the Union Prayer Meeting, under the management of the Ministerial Association, was given up on Saturday." The novelty of the thing had ceased to attract, and " towards the close it? -the Prayer Meeting-"was not quite so well attended as on previous weeks." It is a consolation however to learn from the columns of our evangelical cotemporary that, if spiritual religion is dull, Pork is lively, and in better request, and that "Ashes continue in good demand." Our Business Men will no doubt comfort one another with these words.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS .- The Toronto Colonist in its issue of the8th inst. avows its con name contained no sufficient acknowledgment of viction that " the public schools of the city, are his guilt, and because we thence concluded that no doubt what we showed them to be-a serious the story of his reconciliation with the Church burden on the tax-paying community, yielding no was nothing but a hoax. Such turns out to be the advantages at all commensurate with the expenses they involve." Our Protestant contemporary

"The experience of fourteen years shows, that in point of usefulness they have been gradually degene-rating, while within that period their cost has been less gradually increasing, until from one thousand, it has risen to nearly seven thousand pounds annually. Here is a plain practical evil-perhaps illustrating, to a certain extent, the errors of the whole system."

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX .-- Of this exhibition we can speak in the highest terms as a work of art, and as such we do most heartily recommend it to our readers. The "Dream" which the old Puritan dreamed, is made to pass in vivid colors before our eyes. We see Christian passing through the "Valley of Humiliation," witness his fierce conflict with the fiend Apollyon, rejoice with him in his victory, and weep with "Mercy" fainting at the "Wicket Gate." The different scenes are from the bands of the first masters in the United States, and for beauty of execution have scarce, we think, been equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any exhibition in Montreal. At the same time we may add, that, with much good taste, and without at all marring the beauties of the allegory, the artists have omitted these scenes which might give offence to Christians, not holding on all points the peculiar theological and ecclesiastical opinions of the old Cromwellian soldier.

Our Griffintown readers will be glad to learn that the actions arising out of the inundation, in January, 1857, will be argued on their merits in the Superior Court, on Saturday next.

ORANGE INCORPORATION BILL. - The Orangemen of Durham County have commenced an agitation against Benjamin's bill. They declared by resolution, at Port Hope, that, the measure is "inexpedient" and not "advisable."

ANTI-ORANGE PETITION. - Yesterday a Petition was being circulated through town for signature—the prayer of which is, that the Legislature will be pleased not to grant the Bill of Incorporation to the Orangemen. Upwards of 400 names are now on the Petition. It will be immediately forwarded to Wm. for some election. A new candidate is in the field Notman, Rsq., M.P.P. for North Wentworth, for presentation.—Dundes Warder.

The Inhabitants of Russell are already preparing for some election. A new candidate is in the field in the person of Dr. R. Hunter, formerly of New sentation.—Dundes Warder.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Cornwall, April 13th, 1858.

DEAR SIR—Have you seen last week's issue of the Freeholder published here? If so, you have had an opportunity of personally judging of the merits of an editorial article under the caption of—" The Religious Revival." If you have not seen that precious production of some scattered brain, I must crave a small corner in your paper for the purpose of giving you, and those of your readers who may not have access to that learned font, some idea thereof, as it is really too good to be lost. In the article alluded to, the editor (or some one of his collaborators) institutes a comparison between the TRUE WITNESS and the other Montreal Witness. In substance, he states that you are both equally unworthy of belief; and, by way of propping up one falsehood by the assertion of another, adds that you are alike condemned by your respective co-religionists for your "extravagant and uncharitable spirit."

Now, Sir, I do not pretend to know, nor do I care, with what particular gusto the racings of the other Witness of Montreal are swallowed by his confreres of the conventicle in this place. But this I do know, and I have the best possible means of knowing, that in no other part of Upper Canada is the TRUE WITwass more highly prized, or its noble advocacy of the cause of Catholicity more heartily endorsed and ap-planded, than in Cornwall and its vicinity; and hence my reason for wishing to remove, if need be, from the minds of persons at a distance the impression which the article above noticed would be likely to make-namely, that we are all in this locality a set of liberal Kawtholics, or, in other words, downright Infidels.

It is, slas! too true that here, as elsewhere, there are a few Catholics of the Loranger-Cartier stamp, who continually make a boast of their independence of the Clergy, and their utter disregard for the cen-sures of the Church to which they still profess to belong; who can eat meat every day on which a dog will eat it; and who, for the sake of the good things or esteem of the world, would any moment willingly make a fair division of their souls between God and the Devil. But, thank God! they are very few indeed, and wholly unworthy of notice, except when they take upon themselves, or allow others for them to do so, the liberty of speaking in the name of the many good practical Catholics of this town and neighborhood.

You will see, dear Sir, the reason why I, as a Cornwall Catholic, take so much notice of this "extravagance" of the Freeholder, when you learn the fact, that its main support is from the Catholics of this town and the surrounding country. The proverb"Ne sutor ultra crepidam"—admirably applies to the Freeholder in this particular instance. It is to be hoped that its potrons will be guided by this charitable hint for the future; and if they are so, they shall hear no more on this subject from their very sincere

STORMORT.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Vanklock Hill, D. Flood, 10s; Delta, M. Kelley, 6s 3d; Toronto, Crown Lands Dept., 18s 9d; Richmond, R. Hawley, £1 5s; Ottawa City, A. Duff, 6s 3d; Belle Dunne, N. B., M. Killorin, £1 5s; Sherrington, E. Conroy, 53; St. Therese, J. Lonergan, 12s 6d; Erinsville, Rev. B. J. Higgins, 2s 6d; Terrebonne, P. N. Fauteaux, £1 5s; Carleton, N. B., Rev. E. J. Dunphy, 10s; Caledonia Springs, J Butler, £1 52; Coteau Landing, J. Bermingbam, 58; St. Bridget, D. McBride, 68 3d; New Glasgow, B. Goodman, 58; Somersol, F. N. Law, 128 6d; St. Mary's, T. D. Tims, £1 5s; Howick, J. Gery, 10s; Vankleek Hill, J. A. McDonald, 10s; Leeds, M. Fahey, £1 5s; Hogansburgh, U. S., Rev. Mr. Shechan,

11s 3d; Cobourgh, Mechanic's Institute, 10s. Per Rev. J. McNulty, Toronto—C. Doherty 10s; Lemonville, R. McQuillian, 5s. Per M. Kelly, Merrickville - Self, 10s: W. Fortune,

10s; J. O'Neill, 10s; J. Roche, 5s. Per W. Rowan, Point Claire,-J. Monahan, 12s 6d. Per Rev. Mr. Lalor, Picton-J. McCollough, £1

5s; Miss J. McMahon, 10s. Per J. Donnelly, Richmond-self, 10s; P. Rielly,

Per J. Hagan, Gatineau Point-Self, 2e 6d; M. Foley, 12s 6d
Per Rev. J. J. Chisholm, Alexandria—T. Chisholm,
12s 6d: Kenvon, P. Murphy,

Per Rev. L. Bourret, St. Anne de la Pocatiere-College, 12s 6d; St. Roch des Aulnets, A. Dionne, 12s 6d.

Per A. McGaulsy, Trenton—J. Forrest, £1 5s.
Per Rev. E. Bayard, London—P. McLaughlin, £1.
Per Messrs Sadlier & Co., Montreal—Rev. Mr. Mc-

Laughlin, £1 5s.
Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Plante, 15s:
W. Kirwin, 15s; F. Gallagher, 7s 6d; J. Lyuch, 7s 6d; M. O'Brien, 15s; St. Sylvester, Mr. Hogan,

Per P. Furlong, Brockville,—C. McHenry, 12s 6d; J. McHugh, 5s; J. Fennel, 5s.

A FEBRAL UNION .- We append the resolutions which Mr. Galt will move in the Legislative Assembly in regard to a Federal Union of the Pro-

I. That in view of the rapid development of the population and resources of Western Canada, irreconcilable difficulties present themselves to the maintenance of that equality which formed the basis of the Union of Upper with Lower Canada—and require this House to consider the means whereby the progress which has so happily characterized these Provinces may not be arrested through the occurrence of sectional jealousies and dissentions. It is therefore, the opinion of this House that the Union of Upper and Lower Canada, should be changed from a Legislative to a Federative Union by the subdivision of the Province into two or more divisions, each governing itself in local and sectional matters, with s general Legislature and Government for subjects of national and common interests; and that a Committee be now named to report on the best means and mode of effecting such constitutional changes.

2. That considering the claims possessed by this Province on the North Western and Iludson's Bay territories, and the necessity of making provision for the government of the said districts, it is the opinion of this house, that in the adoption of a Federative Constitution for Canada, means should be provided for their local government, until population and settlement may from time to time entitle them to be

admitted into the Uanadian confederation. 3. That a general confederation of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island with Canada and the Western Territoriez, is most desirable, and calculated to promote their several and united interests, by preserving to each Province the uncontrolled management of its peculiar institutions and of these internal affairs, respecting which difference of opinion might arise with other members of the confederation, while it will increase that identity of feeling which pervades the possessions of the British Crown in North America; and by the adoption of an uniform policy for the developement of the vast and varied resources of these immense territories, will greatly add to their national power and consideration ;-and that a committee be appointed to a report on the steps to be taken for ascertaining, without delay, the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces, and of the Imperial Government, on this most important sub-

ultimo, the house of a man named Jean Bto. Dandurant, in the parish of St. Jerome, was destroyed by fire and two of its inmates, his wife and his motherin-law, very seriously injured by the fire. The former is still dangerously ill, but the latter, Mrs. Marie Rousseau-a woman of 99 years of age-only survived her injuries nine days. There being very suspicious circumstances connected with the origin of the fire, Mr. Jones, the District Coroner, left town on Monday last for St. Jerome, to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased. The result, we learn, was the return of a verdict by the Coroner's Jury, on, Saturday morning, of wilful murder, against a man, named Joseph Cusson, a neighbour of Dandurant's. The jury consisted of 14 of the most intelligent and respectable inhabitants of the parish, and their verdict was only given after a long investigation into the circumstances attending the fire and the examination of a crowd of witnesses. Cussen was, on the rendition of the verdict arrested upon the Coroner's warrant and is now in jail.

T. D'ARCY M'GER'S LECTURE AT HAMILTON,-The Nechanics' Hall of Hamilton was crowded to excess on Saturday night, on the occasion of the lecture delivered by T. D'Arcy M'Gee, Esq., M.P.P., on the subject of the historical connexion between Scotland and Ireland. Mr. M'Gee delivered an admirable address which was greatly applauded throughout its delivery, and concluded by saying that "while the mist gathered upon Loch Awe, while the heath bloomed upon Bredalbane, while the tides thundered through the pillared aisles of Staffa, while the spray of the North Sea dashed on the Giant's Causeway, while the fire burned on the heartstones of Ulster, while the music of Carolan found a harp to echo itwhile the songs of Burns, while the melodies of Moore are cherished in the homes of the Scottish or the Irish race, so long would future generations look back with pleasure and with pride to the bright and heroic examples presented to them by the fathers and founders of both kingdoms."-Toronto Colonist.

EXPLOSION .- THERE PERSONS INJURED .- This mornng, about seven o'clock, the residents in the neighborhood of St. Constant Street were considerably alarmed by the sound of an explosion, which was found to proceed from the residence of Mr. C. F. A. Margraf, a Professor in McGill College, who resides at No. 73 St. Constant Street. The particulars are briefly these :-- Yesterday afternoon a cooking stove was put up in the kitchen, and this morning the servant girl, named Ellen Ryan, rose as usual, and made a fire in it. She proceeded to prepare the breakfast, when the explosion occurred, shattering the stove into innumerable pieces; breaking all the windows and doors, knocking down partitions, and destroying almost every article of furniture in the house. The girl was knocked down, and is severely injured. She was taken to the General Hospital, where it was ascertained that her lower jaw was broken, several of her teeth knocked out, and the rest loosened. Besides this she is severely burnt on both arms and other parts of the body. No fatal re-sults are likely, however, to follow. Mrs. Margraf and child, who were standing near the store at the time, are also slightly injured. To give an idea of the force of the explosion, we may state that a large piece of the stove was carried through the partition, and buried itself into the brick wall at least a foot deep. The explosion is believed to have resulted from a charge of powder being in the wood which was put into the stove; of this, however, nothing is positively known. The house is the property of Alderman Homier, and the damage to the furniture and building is estimated at \$280 .- Pilot of Tuesday.

THE TOWNSEND CASE-A CROWN WITNESS NEARLY BEATEN TO DEATH .- We understand that Mr. Sylvester Doane, a highly respectable farmer living in the vicinity of Merrittsville, and witness on behalf of the Crown in the recent trial of Townsend alias McHenry, was attacked by some dastardly cowards while on his way homeward on the evening of the 5th instant, in passing through a wood, and after pulling him off his horse and beating him most unmercifully, left him in a dying condition. He had been threatened before giving his testimony, but disregarding all consequences, he repeated what he had formerly stated at Cleveland, affirming that the prisoner was the veritable Townsend, which not suiting the views of the sympathisers, he became a martyr to his own truthfulness .- St. Catherines Constitutional.

CHILBLAINS .- This painful affection may be easily cured by a few applications of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c. No family should be without it.

All should know that, in addition to its splendid toilette qualities, the Persian Balm is unrivalled as a Pain Killer. Try it.

## Died.

At St. John's, C. E., on the 6th instant, Bridget Cullen, relict of the late Thomas Caldwell, aged 65 years, much regretted by a large circle of friends. In Montreal, on the 12th inst., Mr. Thomas Saun-

ders, butcher, aged 37 years. In this city, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, Catherine Smith, wife of Mr. Terence Moore, aged 39 years; a native of the County Cavan, Ireland.

In New York, on the 13th instant, of consumption, L. F. Glackmeyer, aged 43 years, eldest son of Mr. Frederick Glackmeyer, of this city.

In this city, on the morning of the 13th instant, Mr. Alexander Ogilvie, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged S1 years, and for the last fifty-eight years a resident of Montreal and its vicinity.

### MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

April 14, 1858.

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Barley, .					2	6 @	2	9
Peas,					4	0 0	) 4	3
Beans.		,			8	0 @	8	6
Buckwheat					2	3 @	2	6
Potatoes, .		, per	bag		4	0 @	4	6
Mutton, .		, per			5	0 @		6
Lamb, .					3	9 @	5	
Veal, .					5	0.00	12	
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### WANTED,

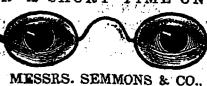
WANTED, for a Catholic School in PICTUN, C.W., a TEACHER-holding at the least a Second Class Certificate. Salary, £60 per Annum.

THOMAS M'FADDEN, Trustees

Picton, March 29, 1858.

A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. Separate School, by a person of long experience who holds a "First Class Certificate." A letter addressed to this office—Post-paid—shall meet with due atten-

MURDER AT ST. JEROMS. -On the night of the 25th FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY!



THE Celebrated English OPTICIANS and Manufacturers of the improved

Brazilian Pebble Pantoscopic Spectacles. Respectfully announce their arrival in this City, with a splendid assortment of their newly-invented and

improved SPECTACLES, and may be consulted at No. 210, Notre Dame Street,

Next Door to Mr. W. A. Townsend's Jewelry

Establishment. These lenses are constructed upon strictly philosophical principles, and, from several considerations,

are not equalled by any ever brought under public The homogeneous structure of the material, and the consequent uniformity of the refracting power pre-

nishes therefore a clear and truthful image of the The concave-convex form of the lens, resembling the anterior lenticular arrangement of the human eye, collects a larger number of rays than could be conveyed upon the retina from ordinary glasses of the same focal power, and thus increases the distinctness

of the vision, when their elementary constitution and

great hardness secures at once a greater freedom from

chemical changes, as well as from mechanical inju-

ries. In short, the whole arrangement is calculated to promote ease and comfort of vision. Their superiority is fully demonstrated by the most celebrated Physicians and Oculists of Europe and

America. Office hours from 9 A.M., till 5 P.M.

### MESSRS. S. & CO.

Take pleasure in laying before the public the following letters in favour of their celebrated Glasses: Товокто, C. W. Feb. 21, 1858.

I have both examined and used the glasses of Messrs. Semmons & Co., of Victoria Works, Comwall, and I am satisfied that they are admirably constructed, and well calculated to accomplish all that the makers promise for them.

#### JAMES BOYKLL. Prof. Trin. Coll. Toronto.

I have not only carefully examined, but actually used the Brazilian Pebble Spectacles manufactured by Messrs. Semmons & Co., of Cornwall, England, and I have no hesitation in stating that in my opinion they are in every way far superior to the glasses in common use. The lenses themselves are formed on more scientific principles than those ordinarily met with, and the frame is so contrived that the plane of the glasses and the plane of the eye are as nearly parallel as possible.

EDWARD M. HODDER, M.D., Fellow of Royal Coll. of Surgeons, England. Toronto, C.W., Feb. 24, 1858.

Тоновто, Feb. 27, 1858. Suffering from defective vision, I have been inluced to try various forms of glasses to afford me relief. The concave-convex glasses of Messrs. Semmons & Co., of England, have proved more satisfactory than any other that I have met with.

C. WIDMER, M.D., Fellow of Royal Coll. of Surgeons, England. FROM HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF TO-

RONTO. I fully concur in the opinion expressed by Dr. Widmer; l, myself, have been for years troubled with failing vision, and never found any Glasses that afford me so much ease and comfort as those I obtain-

ed from Messrs, Semmons, & Co. (Signed,) April 10, 1858. JOHN TORONTO.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Will cure Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia etc., etc.

FREAD WHAT IS SAID OF THEM 🚓 G. W. BOWEN SHYS:

Anderson, Ind., Jan. 16, 1857.

"Your Bitters give general satisfaction. I know their virtues, and have the first case yet to hear of where they do not give entire satisfaction. I could get you numerous certificates were it Recessary, but in this community their virtues are fully established. I am positive I sell more of them than is sold of any three Patent Medicines in this county. In my own case I have received more benefit from them in six months than I have received from the regular Physicians in five years. I can therefore conscientiously recommend them, and do say, I would not be without

them in my family for any amount."

For sale at the Principal Office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. and sold by druggists and store-keepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

For sale by all Druggists in Montreal.

#### INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM. MESSES. PERRY DAVIS & SON-Gents .- 1 nm at a

oss to express with words the satisfaction it gives me to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of your Pain Killer. About one year since, was attacked with the inflammatory rheumatism, being unable to walk for eight weeks; besides the confinement to the house, the pain I experienced no tongue can describe. But to return to the object of this letter. On the 27the of December last I had a more severe attack than before, I immediately com-menced using the Pain Killer made by you, which to my surpriso, immediately relieved me of pain, and saved me the necessity of being confined to my bed for one day. It is now eleven days since the attack, and the inflammation has entirely subsided. My limbs, which were tremendously swollen, have assumed their natural shape. In short I am entirely well; and feel bound, by the common sympathies of my nature for those who may be thus afflicted, to make the above statement, that all may resort to the Pain Killer, that time, expense, and a world of sufforing may be prevented.

HENRY WEED, Clerk at
117 Genessee Street, Utica.

Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carlor, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

### Sold by Druggists everywhere. A LUXURY FOR HOME.

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

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

8. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N. Y. (Wholesale Agents),

Montreal.

The Pars Configurationel of the 15th, has an agricion large type on the alumber tween France and England. Most friendly timents are expressed throughout.

It says the Duke de Malakoff personifies the Alliance as a living memorial of the common glory and common perils, and that the Emperor could not have made a choice more significant or more flattering to the Queen and to the English people.

The Minister of the Interior bad ordered all the artillery in the several towns of France to be dismounted and deposited in the arsenals, on the plea that they are in such a state as to be be replaced by artillery in a better condition. The impression prevailed that they were removed in case they should fall into the people's hand, in the event of a rising in Italy.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—Yesterday he was in the Bois de Boulogne without escort, and was walking about with the Empress and the Imperial Prince. I happened this afternoon to sets at naught precautions which most men in his situation would be likely to take. Passing through the Tuileries gardens, between three and four o'clock this afternoon, I saw the Emperor alone, standing on the steps of the little staircase leading from his study to the reserved garden, which is only fenced off from the public promenade by a railing not more than forty yards from the palace, and a railing which anybody might jump over. For at least a quarter of an hour he remained alone, leaning on the bannisters in an attitude of contemplation, with his legs crossed, and smoking a cigar. The day being very fine, thousands of people were walking in the gardens, and great numbers leaned over the railings to stare at him. When at length, being summoned by an usher to give audience to some one, he went into his study, he left the outer door open. Whatever may be said against him, truth one of his characteristics.—Letter from Paris. ITALY.

A Turin letter says, that Count Cavour has sent another note, written in very energetic terms, to the government of Naples, on the refusal of the latter to give up Cagliari.

A hundred and twenty political arrests have lately been made in Lombardy, of which fifty have occurred at Milan. Among the persons arrested in the latter place are two friends of Orsini's, named Brambilla and Perego.

SPAIN.

Despatches from Madrid, to the 22nd, say the Government has resolved on a project for the abolition of Slavery in the Colonies of Spain. RUSSIA.

Great agitation prevails in Russia in consequence of the opposition of the nobility to the Emancipation of the Serfs. Many great proprietors had fled to St. Petersburg for fear of their lives.

A letter from Warsaw states that a camp of 100,000 men will be formed towards the middle of May. This is considered as a manifestation against Austria.

The late Danish propositions are said to be unacceptable to Prussia, in consequence of their containing nothing precise.

TURKEY.

A despatch from Constantinople says that 800 iontegrins had violated Austrian territory, and penetrated Herzegovia, 40 of them entered Suterinia,

and burned everything. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, is understood to have notified his government that Turkey refuses to submit to the treaty for the navigation of the Danube.

Several irregular corps were being organised in Bosnia by wealthy Turkish Beys.

INDIA. An official despatch to the East India Government says that Sir Colin Campbell, with his force, consisting of 15 regiments of European infantry, 3 of Native Infantry, 3 of European cavalry, 3 of Native cavalry, and detachments of two others, with 80 heavy guns and mortars and 63 field pieces, had crossed the Ganges and was in progress for Lucknow. An attack was expected to take place on the 27th February, when Jungh Rahadoor and Gen. Franks forces, 12,000 strong, would also have reached

CHINA.

Lucknow.

The correspondence of the London Times has the following in regard to Yeh, after stating that the Ex-Governor of Canton had declined the offer of books because romances could not delight him and good books put him to sleep :--

"Yeb, on board the Inflexible, exhibits much the same spectacle; and it naturally occurred to the Auglo-Sazon mind that he also must want books.— The offer was rejected; but Yeh is a religious man, and said nothing about romances. His answer was, What should I do with books? All the books that are proper to be read I know by heart.' He quoted Caliph Omar without ever having heard his name .-He passes his time in praying to Budha and telling

His papers abound in fortune-telling schemes anslogous to our ' Sortes Virgilana,' or ' Sortes Biblica.' One of them is headed 'Scheme to detetermine when the Kwangsi Robellion will Terminate.' The Chinese are very indignant with him for not killing himself. They say, 'Yeh number one fool; he no make writee pigeon; he no make fightee pigeon; he number one bad Madarin; he no cuttee throat. The wretched creature seems to have been influenced in his conduct by these fortune-telling tricks, which are as heterodox in China as they are in England. Respice rivales Divorum.

Yet, although the revelation of his state papers, and our observation of his personal habits, demonstrate that he is without conduct or judgment, or even the strong common sense of an ordinary Chinaman, his official rank is so great that we are told his presence in the Canton river exercises an unfavorable influence upon our dealing with the Chinese people. Unless early news of his degradation should be received, he will be sent away. The present idea is to send him to Calcutta, where he will probably have an opportunity of cultivating the friendship of the King of Oude within the walls of Fort William.

THE FRENCH COLONY OF ALGERIA. (From Letters of W. H. Bryant in N. Y. Evening · Post.)

Those parts of the colony of Algeria which came under my observation, gave me an impression of activity and prosperity. The French seem to take great pride in this offshoot of their power, and apply to the rule of their new provinces all the energy 104 pounds of sugar!

and precision of their peculiar political and social whatever, our now the more enlightened Dissenters to patronize my Booth? Come into my tabernacie; territory than reinted, though part of it extends over own Doctors and Reviewers were passing all highest that in your only is abstracted; their love of dominion with the claim of their government to the filly in encommendation (it, mutil typon dispovered that your the claim of their government to the filly in encommendation (it, mutil typon dispovered that your the claim of their government to the filly in encommendation in the growth of the Entropean settlements is really your Department of the Entropean settlements is really your Department to the filly in the year 1852; amounted the European population? In the year 1852; amounted to 123,000; in 1856 it was 160,000. An increase of others of the symbol of redemption, on brow or church, now the number ranges as highly attracted challenged the hootings of your amine in the fill.

imply that emigrants are very powerfully attracted to that quarter. There may be various reasons for this: They may prefer a country with freer institutions than Algeria offers them; they may prefer a colony maintained at less expense, or they may doubt the healthiness of its climate. I do not refer to the plague, which has geveral times desclated Algiers, or to the cholera, which two years since made frightful ravages among the native population, but to permanent local causes of discuse. Oran the plea that they are in such a state as to be since it came into possession of the French, has dangerous to use, and promising that they should several times been visited by fatal epidemics; the year 1850 is memorable for the havor they made. Yet they will tell you at Oran that the place is healthy and the air pure; and that the only cause of disease is the fifthy manner in which the Spanish population live. In the province of Algiers there twenty-four miles from the capital the population as been swept off and renewed several times. Of La Chiffa the same thing is said. Bouffarik, on the be a witness to the almost rash way in which he rich plain of Mitidja, has been called a cemetery, so sets at pancht precautions which most men in his surely did the colonists who went thither go to their graves. Various other stations of the European population have a reputation which is little better than that of Bouffirik. Yet there are answers ready, when the objection is brought forward against Al geria as a place of settlement for the superfluous population of Europe. There have been marshes, it is said, which made a pestiferous atmosphere : but the marshes have been drained and the causes of insalubrity carefully removed. No doubt something has been done in this way, but the fact remains, that the country is subject to fevers, and that those are of a peculiarly obstinate character. One who had resided several years in the city of Algiers, said to me: You would be much interested by an excursion into the country, but you would have to be on your guard

against our fevers, even in the winter." Earthquakes also are frequent and terrible in Algeria, overturning the towns and burying the in-habitants under their walls. Several times has Algiers been shaken by carthquakes into a mass of ruins; the last earthquake, two years since, destroyed several hours and made others unsafe. The whole commands one to say that pusillanimity is not plain of Mitidja, so late as 1825, was desolated by one of his observativities. Latter from Paris. extending to Blidah, one of the pleasantest towns in

the province, threw down all the dwellings. Of the hundred and sixty thousand emigrants from Europe not quite two thirds are French. The Spaniards amount to nearly forty-two thousand, and they come from the south-eastern coast of Spain, and from the Balearic Islands. The hot Island of Malta, which sends such numbers to every part of the East, has furnished seven thousand to Algeria. There is about the same number of Germans and Swiss, and of Italians there are nine thousand. The number of Protestants in all this population is a little less than five thousand, but they have brought with them their worship and their religious teachers. The rest of the European emigration is Catholic, and the Gallican Church has its bishop in each of the three provinces of Algeria.

The time must shortly arrive when Algiers will be altogether a French city, and all the ports on the coast will be inhabited by families of European origin or descent. At present, Algeirs is supposed to contain in its walls and suburbs a hundred thousand persons, chiefly of the original Moslem population, but of these the number is rapidly diminishing. They have but few arts or occupations which they can successfully pursue in competition with the artisans or workmen of Europe. A vast mass of the Moslem population will remain in the interior, which for a long time to come will be but slowly affected by the influences of European civilization.

In the meantime it may be instructive to hear what the French themselves say of the colony of Algeria. They complain that the great proportion of those who migrate thither from France, do not go to cultivate the soil, but to make their fortunes by some speculation-by the commerce in wines and liquors, by opening hotels, cases and restaurants, by thousand other ways which involve no necessity of labor. The proportion of the town to the country population shows this complaint to be well founded. The rural population of Algeria derived from Europe is but sixty thousand, and of these not quite fifty thousand are engaged in agriculture. The colony is still too much a military and commercial colony to increase rapidly.

### "ROMANISING TENDENCIES."

The writer of a work, entitled "Mine's Presbyterian Clergyman Looking for a Church," thus reproaches the descendants of the Puritans with their Romanising proclivities:-

In England you once, by act of Parliament, forbade prayers over the dead; as they did also in Scotland and Geneva: and, in New England, it is but fifty years since the first prayer at a funeral was heard. This rag of Popery you have now put on.
Once you forbade chanting and choirs in your worship, both in Great Britain and America: but now one of your own ministers in Leeds has pointed the Psalms for chanting; a chant from our own Daily Service with the Gloria Patri was recently sung to celebrate the landing of the Pilgrims; and

you have your choirs, in the classic phrase of a Puritan of better days, "bellowing the tenor like oxen, barking a counterpart like a kennel of dogs, roaring a treble like a sort of bulls, and grunting a bass like number of hogs." Fifty years ago, or within half that time, you had not in all the land a single organ to distract your worship; while in England "the devil's bagpipe," as

you called it, was formerly splintered and strewn

upon the streets: but now its Babylonish tones fall pleasantly on your ears "at meeting," and you can endure quite well the bellowing of "the ten-horned Formerly, both in Old and new England, you held the gown and bands to be literally rags of "the harlot." and gown and surplice you put upon dumb beasts in England and stood them at our altars: but now the model Presbytery of New Brunswick have formally recommended the gown (a recommendation however, that created a little breeze, and was recon-

sidered); and the Dissenters in England have ex-

tensively introduced the gown, and some of them

the white surplice; although in general they adhere to black, the distinctive dress of the Jesuits. Once you denominated the Liturgy, the Church's "Lethargy;" and the Prayer Book, an "ill-mumbled mass book," "belching the sour crudities of Popery". into your face; you made bonfires of it in the streets and forbade its use in England; while the " possessed" young woman in the Rev. Cotton Mather's house who was unable to read a syllable of the Bible, or a Puritan book, could read fluently, he tells us, the Episcopal Prayer Book, or any other Popish work

On the occasion of the death of a Divine of the (Puritan) Establishment in Massachusetts, ia 1685, although prayers at the funeral were by law prohibited, we find the following parliamentry record:

challenged the hootings of your armies in the field, and of your flocks at home; nay, your Divings, and Diviners, certified, you; that it was "the mark of the Beast :" but we see, it now on Baptist and Unitarian temples, and glittering upon the bosoms of your children, and even speaking peace upon the sepul-

chral stone over your dead. To get away as far from Popery and heathenism as possible, many of your ministers, in other days, refused to baptize by any name not found in Scripture, or not made otherwise appropriate by some act of Providence, or some plous personal experience; so that the damsels of youth of New England are afflicted to this hour with such names as Experience. Joy, Charity, Deliverance, Discipline, Plety, Mercy, Faith, Patience, Perservation, Devotion, Thankful, as also by all the nomenclature of the old Testament are numerous places chosen as the site of colonies from Adam to Malachi; while in England, according which are proverbially unhealthy. At Foudouk, to Southey, the sons and daughters of the elect were called Earth, Dust, Ashes, Kill-sin, Joy-again, Morefruit, More-trial, From-above, Praise-God, Fight-the good-fight-of-faith, &c., and one poor fellow, it is said, had the ill luck to be called Through-muchtribulation-we-must-enter-into-the-kingdom-of-hesven. Now, however, I believe the Puritans have overcome the scruple; and a deteriorated conscience

gives way to a cultivated taste. Once you were known as haters of Episcopacy by your dress, and gait and rounded hair, and upturned eyes, and now invented dialect, and "nasal twang" with which New England is still afflicted as the "mark" of the Puritanism that once domineered over the land; but now, though in some instances the children of the parents that ate the sour grapes find their teeth still set on edge, and they cannot get rid of the "mark," yet I believe that all New England would be glad to cast off these tokens, which their forefuthers adopted to prevent the probability

of the Evil One's mistaking them for Papists.

By solemn act of Parliament you once commanded all paintings and pictures in the public collections, that contained representations of our Saviour or the Virgin, to be burned : but now we may see pictures of our Lord, and of His Saints, and of her whom " all nations shall call blessed," hanging in your galleries, and adorning your domiciles; perhaps, with the Missionaries at Constantinople, to show that you have suddenly become "immeasurably exalted above mere externals!"

Once you detested "Sisters of Mercy and Charity" as daughters of "the mother of abominations:" but recently your more evangelical brothren in France and Germany have instituted like orders (in some cases under the scriptural name of Deaconesses) in hospitals and parishes; and are effectively proving (what it were devoutly to be desired that we all might learn) that our only plan at last must be, to take the good and true in Popery, to conquer the evil

In those days you would not endure Daily Prayer and Weekly Sacraments, and you still object to them if restored among us: but vast numbers of your own selves have risen up, under the names of Sandam-anians, Christians, Disciples, Irvingites, &c., to the ancient and scriptural privilege of continual communion; while we have seen among you often the experiment of a daily "prayer meeting," which you have, however, as often been compelled to abandon, not a man among you being able to endure for three hundred and sixty-five successive days the infliction of extemporaneous prayers.

Once by penal statutes, out of sheer abhorrence of Popery, you forbade any man or woman to be married by a minster, even of your own sect; running as usual from the Popish to the Protestant extreme, making entirely secular what Papists had believed to be entirely sacramental; but now we do not know the Divine in all New England, in whose pockets wedding fee would not repose as comfortably as on the conscience of an Episcopalian-one rag more of Popery. If we go on thus, we shall soon have you covered from head to foot!

Once it was your losthing to see the lofty tower and pointed spire, the open roof and "dim religious light," the clustered column and symbolic tomb, as purchasing lands to be sold at a higher price, and a being so many expressions of Popery; with axes and thousand other wave which involve no necessity of hammers you broke down the carved work of the sanctuary; and it was one of your charges on the trial of the martyred Laud, that he had caused some painted windows at Lambeth to be mended : but now a man is famous among you according as he hath lifted up axes upon the thick trees, and wood, and stone, and all manner of material, to adorn with cunning device the place of your worship, according to the pattern of the "Dark ages," so that they require but little emendation to make them once more "Christianity petrified."

I might trace this change that has come over you into details innumerable. If you will have it that the leprosy of Popery is in our skirts, we cite the proverb, 'Physician, heal thyself!' Away with these organs and bells, these steeples and towers, these carved stones and Gothic temples, these chants and choirs, these gorgeous sepulchres, these prayers over the dead, these commendations of liturgies, and these books of printed prayers (as if the Spirit could be bound), these pictures of the Lord and of His saints, and these crosses, and the "Ave sanclissima" now sung by your children to the piano and the harp!-Depend upon it, ye are fallen, ye are fallen from the simplicity of your forefathers; and if that be Popery which you once solemnly affirmed to be Popery, and with which you inflamed a nation to slay its Archbishop and its King; then your crusade against it is to be fought over again, and without a man left among you to fight it! Like the sea, which comes back to swallow again the trash that it threw up and left in an hour of anger on the beach, you are yourselves returning to the "vile things" which you once spewed out of your mouth, from a nausested and excited stomach. There is not a man among you that would now wish to shed the blood of either Laud or Charles; and but few among you who would have deserted England's Church, if all the results of the experiment had been forescen. Why, even the Dutch have lately erected a church in New York in the form of the cross; and the Board of Publication of the General Assembly has orgamented the most beautiful edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress I have yet seen, with a magnificent frontispiece emblazoned with a gorgeous cross!-Mine's Presbyterian Clergyman looking for the Church.

### UNITED STATES.

"THE REVIVALS.—It seems we were right two weeks ago in saying that the religious excitement among Protestants had culminated, and that showmen and hack-parsons were coming in to divide the remainder. We find some mercantile firms, whose business needs a boost, calling "daily prayer-meetings" at their counting-houses. We find the more at this port the reduction in our importations amounts
to the enormous sum of thirty-six millions. In religious world" very anxious to get the whole affair hushed up and put aside. Finally, as we conjectured two weeks ago, Burion, over whose conversion so much ado was made, was on hand at the meetings only in a professional point of view. It remains to be seen whether his Aminadab Sleek will be improved, but here is what he says of his "con- ports for the nine months ending 31st March, are version:"—"I have," said he, "been converted. Proclaim it in the Park and Chambers-street. A Voted that some persons be appointed to lookito den of infamy has been converted to other purposes, the burning of wine, and heating the cider, against the time appointed for the funeral!" Expense £18. You are all on the 'Broadway' to destruction; you sudden revival of business, increase of trade, and Bought 32 gallons of wine, cider in proportion, and are too 'Keene' after amnsements; you are in the restoration of commercial activity. Calms begets Eddy and whirlpool of theatrical excitement; you storms. - New York Herald. 等主义的复数形式 医红色色 锰矿

commencement of the meetings there were but four or five converts, with but very few participants, and now the number ranges as high as twelve or four deeps. The interest manifested at these meetings as every great . One; of the recent converts says: What are we to expect when printing offices are converted into religious chapels ? It is, as far as my knowledge extends, unprecedented in the history of any country, and will, no doubt, astonish many a reader." กอร์ โดยมายองสหรัฐ (ค. 550) ในดับ (มายา)

The religious excitement continues, says a New York correspondent of the Boston Post. New conversions are announced daily, and afford subjects for lively discussion, or grave speculations, according as those who take an interest in them are religious themselves or otherwise. The opinion is by no means unanimous, even among church members, that all the "penitents" are so fully regenerated as would naturally appear from their own "experiences." Some are regarded as hypocrites, others as fanatics, &c. Indeed, the large majority are believed to be of the former class. And it would be a nice point to decide whether a hypocrite is a worse member of society than a fanatic. Let us not be too sanguine. Nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, when there were revivals as great as there are now, a philoso-

Il vient ; le fanatisme est son horrible nom ; Enfant denature de la religion. Montreal Herald.

AN IMPOSTOR .- The Catholic publicare cautioned sgainst a certain Mr. Wilson, who strives to pass for a Catholic Priest, but who never had any claim to that sacred office, and who frequents places in which no Catholic Priest is ever seen .- Buffalo Catholic

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION WARRD UP IN ANOTHER WRONG PLACE.—The Tennessee Baptist puts forth the following: "Genuine baptism is not immersion by an unauthorized minister, nor is it immersion by a Presbyterian or Methodist preacher, even though he may have been immersed; nor is it immersion by a Baptist preacher. Christian baptism is immersion by a Baptist preacher, who himself has been regularly immersed by a regularly immersed Baptist minister. This will do very lamely, for the present century! but what will they do when they get back to John of Leyden? Still, this admission of the necessity of a regular succession is significant. The human mind is naturally logical.—N. Y. Freeman.

NEW TITLE TO HEAVEN .- A society composed, we (Episcopal Recorder, Protestant) grieve to say, of active members of evangelical denominations, presided over by a respectable officer of a Philadelphia Presbyterian Church, and patronized by Baptist, Dutch Reformed, and Presbyterian Ministers has actually and seriously issued the following amazing document. When first sent to us for favorable notice, we imagined it must be a boax; but are assured that it is done in sober earnest. It cortainly is deserving of the sternest reprobation. The spirit of benevolence has certainly run wild in those who can stimulate charitable contributions by issuing tickets of admission to heaven at the low rate of six cents a week paid through life into the treasury of a beneficent association. We give the document just as it was

"The 'American Systematic Beneficence Society proposes to issue Certificates of Stock, to the amount of Ten. Millions of Dollars, divided into forty millions of shares, at twenty-five cents each. Those who pay twenty-five cents or more into your Sabbath School Charity Fund, will be Stockholders, and entitled to certificates, as follows :- This Certifies, - is the holder of --- shares in the Sab-That --bath School Charity Kund. Stockholders are guaranteed to receive one hundred times as much as they put in (Matt. xix. 20.) Those who continue to pay into the Fund, as much as six cents a week, three years in Succession, to the Life Members of the American Systematic Beneficence Society. Those who do this for Six Years, to Honorary Managers for Life. Those who do this for Ten Years, to be Honorary Vice-Presidents for Life. Those who do this (from Love to Christ) while they live, will have a free admis-

Orime in New York, is advancing hand in hand with the "Revival" movement as will be seen from the following extracts:-

CRIME IN NEW YORK .- Police connivance and misplaced executive clemency are bearing their fruits. Murder, highway robbery and burglary are increasing with frightful rapidity. In addition to the mur-der of young Samuels, we have had to record within the last day or two the shooting of the boy McCarty, the probable robbery and murder of a hardware dealer and his son in Williamsburg, the finding at Gowanus of the body of Maguire, the man who was rightly suspected to have been murdered and made away with about two months since, the death of Foye, who was robbed and beaten a week or two ago at Gowanus, and the discovery of the mutilated body of another man on Rockaway beach, who was no doubt killed here, thrown into the bay and subsequently cast ashore on Long Island This is a catalogue of horrors to which we believe but few communities, civilised or otherwise, can furnish a precedent .- N. Y. Herald.

Another mysterious murder case, almost equalling the famous Burdell tragedy, has come to light, and is under investigation by Coroner Connery. body of a respectable young man, named Charles L. Samuels, was picked up a few days ago, in the East River, by a few boatmen. It bore unmistakeable evidences of being murdered, as there was a stab through the heart, and a stone weighing some fifty pounds was attached to the body.

LARGEST DIAMOND IN THE WORLD,-Mr. G. P. Matthews, of this state, claims to have the largest diamond in the world. It is about an inch and a half in diameter, and nearly an inch in thickness. It is surpassingly brilliant, particularly when viewed by gas-light. Its estimated value is two millions of dollars. Mr. Matthews says he has been offered for it twenty-four thousand pounds. It was found by the father of its present possessor in the gold mines of Buckingham county, Va., about seventy years since. It has remained in the rough state over since, until a few weeks ago, when Mr. M. being satisfied by every test that it was in reality a diamond, took it to New York and had it dressed. The precious gem weighs 144 carats. The Koh-i-noor, if we remember weighs but 100 carats.-Wheeling (Va.) Times.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF IMPORTATIONS IN New York.—The Custom House returns show remarkable evidence of the power of our people to march, 1858, we took nine and a half millions less of foreign goods than we did in March, 1857. In the first six months of the present fiscal year, including the three months prior to this revulsion, our meports at this port were four and a half millions in excess of those of the previous year; now, our imactually thirty-two millions in arrear of last year. All this indicates a tremendous amount of contraction and retrenchment spreading throughout the country; and at must lead, before we expect it, to a

and some all the walk of

STREETLAR APPAIR, About noon on Friday last to patronize my Booth? Come into my tabernacie; says the New York. Times, there was considerable that is your only salvation? N. H. Cleeman MITAN excitement of the Hadion River Relieved Cope. canned by the head of a harry falling to be and depot in canned by the head of a harry falling to be and decision closing a dead hody packed inside. The barrel at hive only and the harry of the barrel and the depot on Thireday morning, and was seen consigned to William Bollenings, No. 1974 considering there not being so many numbers in Leonard Street; there not being so many numbers in Leonard Street; and no such persons to be found as the one of the such that dicated, the barral awar, taken; back to the depot. be The body on examination was found to be in excel-lent preservation, the head and thighs having been savered, hat appears no be that loft a man about 35 in years of age. The hair is black and cut short to the head, the face fair and round. The freight agent traces, the barrel to Niagara Falls, but it is probable that it was pleased on the railroad at some point further west. It is positive that it has not been subjected to any anatomical process, but is probably (19) the subject of some mysterious murder. Coroner Hills had the corpse removed to the dead house of Bellevge Hospital; where an inquest will be held ...

New Dongs op Highwayner. Within a recent period highwaymen and ruffians have adopted a new and rather novel way in commencing their assaults upon persons whose business may call them abroad late at night. The ruffian pulls off one of his boots, the soles and heels of which are full of nails, and standing alongside a stoop or fence, or leaning on the shoulder of an accomplice, awaits the approach of his victim. The unsuspecting citizen comes slong and perhaps gives a passing glance at the man, who pretends, to have injured his foot. He has hardly passed, however, before the ruffian springs forward and deals him a severe blow over the head with the boot, knocking him senseless upon the pavement,-The robbery is then committed, and the unfortunate man left upon the walk. Should a policeman chance to come along before a robbery has been committed, the rullian pretends to be lame from a sprain-ed ankle, and limps along the walk in his stocking foot. This dodge has become much in vogue of late. among the "roughs," and citizens and policemen should keep a close eye upon the bootless men in the streets at night .- New York Tribunc. A QUEER YANKEE STORY .- "I remember one Siles

Gray, a queer follow, a citizen of the world, who when he heard a traveller's tale, always chimed in with one more extraordinary still. Such as this: Did you ever go to the Rocky Mountains? Well It wonder at that. You may be sure you don't know the world. My ancestors came from there, and in my younger days we used often to talk about an old unclo that was living there about a century ago. He was a crack shot, and when he came down to see grandfather, brought a particular long gun with him. I thought I might as well go and see what they had done with the old man. Well, do you know, that district is so remarkably healthy, high up in the air, that people never die. They get old and shrivelled, and lose their faculties very much, and then the neighbors tie them up in a sack, and ticket them and hang them up in the church. So when I got to the place I went to the church, and asked the man that had charge, if he knew what had become of my old: uncle. The man said he din't know, but if I would come along with him we'd see. So we went round and examined the sacks, a precious lot of them. Sure enough there was my uncles name on one. So the man asked me if I wished to speak to him. I told him I wanted particularly to do it. Well, he took down the sack, and inside there was my uncle as dry as a mummy. He put him into warm water, and after a while the old man began to open his eyes and sneeze. At last, says I, Well uncle, can you speak? and he said he could. So I began to chat with him about our relations. The old man presently tired, and began to yawn. Says he, if you have anything particular to ask about, I guess you'd better make haste, as I am getting tired, and want to be hung up again. Well then, uncle, says I, do just want to know what become of a particular long gun . you used to have. Look, says he, under thatch at the north-west corner of the house and you'll find it. Thankee, uncle, says I; and we tied the old man up again. Well, I found out the gun, and loaded it with a pound of powder and six pounds of shot. In my country the pidgeons are so plentiful that, unless you drive them away, they eat up all the grain. Somebody has to go out every morning to shoot them. Well, I was anxious for my turn. up very carly, long before daylight, and I laid the gun along the feace, just to sweep the field as I sion, through the gates, into the Heavenly City, a stong-white Robe, a Heavenly Harp, a Crown of Gold, how fell asleep, When I woke, the ground was literally plastered with pidgeon. But the gun swept just over their heads, and 'twee no use firing at them as they lay; but I thought that was no great matter so made ready. Hallo I says I, and up they fiew. I let fly, but the hundredth of a second too late. Not a bird did I kill, but we picked up two bushels and a half of legs and feet on the ground."-Kellands Transatlantic Sketches.

> A lady in describing a marriage between two slaves at Memphis, says" it made me very sud in-deed when instead of the words until death do part ye,' the officiating clergyman used the words unless you are unavoidably separated."

CONTINUED GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF HINDOO IDOL-ATRY.—The Bombay Guardian denies that our Government has been entirely disconnected from the support of idolatry:-"There are now 8,292 idels and temples in the Madras Presidency, receiving from Government an annual payment of Rs. 876,780. In the Bombay Presidency there are 26,589 templas. and idols under State patronage, receiving grants to the amount of Rs. 305,876, to which add the allowance for temple lands, and we have a total for this Presidency of Rs. 698,593. The entire patronage of the Hon. Company, for all its territories, amounts to Rs. 1,715,580, between seventeen and eighteen lakes paid annually in support of idelatry."—The same ournal states, in another number :- " The places of worship of all kinds, in the whole of Great Britain, are less in number than the idelatrous shrines recoiving aid from Government in the Bombay Presidency. It is not the amount bestowed in aid that expresses the magnitude of the evil; it is the number of idols patronized. Everywhere, in every nook and corner of the land, there are shrines, the worshippers in which are well aware that Government aid is extended to them. Everywhere we find the people referring to the fact that there is this connexion ..... There are a great many shrines in the land that would soon go to docay and be abandoned if the responsi-bility of maintaining them rested with the people themselves..... We know that there are gentlemen in the service of the Honorable Company to whom it is a source of the deepest pain that they should be obliged to have pecuniary transactions with Hindoo idol shrines. Complaints, for instance, are sometimes made to magistrates that the Poojari of a certain temple, enjoying support from Government, does not perform the daily worship and ablution of the idol; and, in these cases, it is the duty of the magistrate to summon the offeuder, admonish him for his neglect of the idol, and compel him to perform the diurnal pooja." The following instance of reported participation, on a late occasion, in heather ceremonies, is published in the same paper:—"It is stated, without comment, by the Poonah Observer, that a couple of sheep were sacrificed, the other day, in honor of the successful conveyance, of a locomotive engine to the top of the Bhore Ghaut. The sheep were brought up on the engine, and were them offered in sacrifice."—London Record.

Have you Blasted Hopes? asked a lady of a green librarian, whose face was much swollen by the tooth ache, 'No ma'am, but I have a blasted tooth-ache.'

reiman, of Much<del>alla, 7, 1</del>11 of "Come in out of the wet," as the shark said when he swallowed the nigger boy. This subling and unique work of Art was painted the subling and unique work of Art was painted by the leading four lay, Kyrie, Oros-dy, Churchy Dallas, Darley, and Paul Duggen; and the complete by the leading journals, by artists and eminent judges, to be superior to any similar work of the children of the country.

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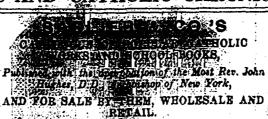
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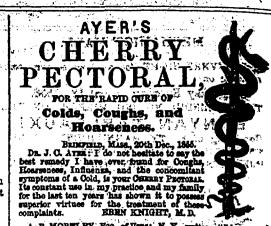
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Yours, with gratitude and regard.

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