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VOL. VII.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

CHRONICLE.

No. 51.

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE MUTINY IN THE INDIAN ARMY-ENG-LISH INTOLERANCE-ENGLAND'S DECLINE.

The history of England, the wide world over, has but one page-namely, tyranny and intolerance: and whenever her decline comes it will be found to be a correct rehearsal of the political conduct and unendurable insolence which forced America to shake off her galling yoke in 1776. Every subject of the British Crown, no matter what his own political, social, or religious injuries may be, must deplore the late murderous scenes of Meerut and Delhi, in which so many Europeans have fallen victims to the mutinous fury of an insulted and maddened Hindoo soldiery.— When the time comes for the perfect development and the correct information of this terrific outbreak of the Native army, it will be discovereil that the cause—the sole cause—lies in the religious intolerance, the eternal bigotry, of the English Government, of the English military and civil officers, from the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Canning, down to the lowest Souper corporal in Hindostan. The speech of Lord Ellenborough in the House of Lords within the last month must be in the recollection of all readers of this journal; in this speech his lordship, once himself a Governor of India, charged Lord Canning, the present Governor, with encouraging a certain missionary society, who insulted the people.—And he declared that while the English Gospel "had not made two dozen converts, since the commencement of their rule there, the result of their present missionary outrage on the feelings of the Hindoo population would, if persevered in, end in the bloodiest war recorded in the pages of Indian history."

It is not one mouth since these words were spoken in the House of Lords; and whoever wishes to read the carnage at our largest Indian station, the conflagration of the entire cantonment, and the defection of eight thousand armed men, will judge of the prophetic words of Lord Ellenborough. And who can tell what additional murder has happened at Delhi: or how large the defection has been in the other distant stations of the Empire? What must be the injury inflicted by this missionary society on the feelings of the Sepoy, when the Catholic Bishop of Madras sends loud complaints to Europe of the cruel bigotry exercised towards the Catholic into Protestant schools where Souper teachers ridicule their religion and insult their priests: and he continued to say, because the poor soldier refused to permit his children to receive instruction under this public insult to their faith, the Government withdrew, as a punishment, three pounds a at the Station of Madras, resented this outrage children from the Souper schools: and hence in one day, the Colonel in command, a Scotchman, deprived the Irish Catholic soldiers of the yearly sum of £270: their hard-earned pay. Dr. Fennelly even went so far in his deploring letter as to call on the Bishops of Ireland to tell their various flocks of this cruelty in the Indian army: and he called on them not to encourage the poor Irish to enlist in the service of the East India Company in the face of such insult to their feel ings, such cruel bigotry towards their children, and such penal reduction of their pay. One can well fancy, therefore, what must have been the aggravated injury inflicted on the Pagan, when we have from the pen of the afflicted Bishop, the mean Souperism exercised towards the Irish Ca-

England now wants twenty regiment to proceed to India to quell the mutiny created by the eternal insolence of her own bigotry, and she will send her sergeants through the towns and the hamlets of Ireland to demand the assistance of the very brothers of the men whom her missionary Colonels have deprived of their just pay, for their faithful adherence to the religion of their fathers. Millions of money will now be exhausted to meet a difficulty which their own intolerance has produced; and rivers of blood, and the treasures of the nation, will be profusely expended in maintaining the worship of a lie, which, in the language of Lord Ellenborough, has not of Lord Cornwallis, in the year 1792.

The catastrophe of England in the declaration of American Independence may soon be equalled, in wresting from Great Britain her Indian Empire: how can thirty-six thousand English troops check the determined combination of two hundred and seventy thousand armed, insulted Sepoys? and how can one hundred and thirty mil-

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tracts of slander against the Catholics?" It is not the fact that this mutiny has reference to mere social relations: this is a cover to conceal the absurd gospellers on the missionary staff of Lord Canning: it is a mere stratagem used in an attempt to disguise their unsuccessful sectarianism, and to assuage the anger of the Sepoy army. But it will not do: Canning must be called home; fresh blood must be shipped from England: a new property tax must be devised: and a new Cornwallis and Wellington commissioned to begin again at Seringapatam, and attempt to fight their way again to the source of the Ganges. But the times are changed; and if the Indians once combine, there is an end in one month of British rule in the East. If this mutiny had been provoked while our army and our shipping were engaged in the Crimea: if Russia at that time could send even ten thousand men to aid the mutineers, it is perfectly clear and certain that our Indian possessions were lost with a single blow.

In reviewing the present Imperial character of England, one seems to be reading the history of ancient Rome in the end of the fourth century. Her boundless dominions, her incalculable corruption, her universal oppression, the deep discontent of her dependencies : her immeasurable debt, the fabulous wealth of her aristocracy, the increasing iniquity of the nation, and the growing abhorrence of all foreign peoples, are all lines of such close resemblance that "Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is an exact original from which the present picture of England's history seems to have been copied. With London as the centre of her large frame, her distant gigantic limbs stretch from Canada to China, from Ireland to New Zealand; it is not in the laws of nature that a heart so small can feed limbs so large; nor is it in the instincts or the civilization of men, that a hostile junto in a remote island can govern, control, and cement, in permanent obedience, nearly one hundred and fifty thousand millions of human beings, differing in creed, nation, race and sympathies. Willing union, just laws, wise administration, sincere tolerance, unfettered liberty, might enable a small body to wield successfully these cumbrous extremities: but palpable tyranny, penal enact-ments, open injustice, undisguised crime, social distraction, religious division, render the centre soldiers of his flock. Dr. Fennelly has published too weak even to support itself, and of course a letter in which he declares that the Catholic make it impossible to hold securely its heavy rechildren of the Catholic soldiers have been forced | mote possessions. There can be no doubt but England is fast approaching a crisis in her political destiny which will reduce her dimensions within her island proportions: the present progress of civilization, the rapid communication between men, and the growth of liberal opinions, are the agents for the overthrow of England's year for each child, from the pay of the Catholic soldier!!! The Fusiliers, and the Artillery, truly, that our dominion in India is founded not upon arms, but on public opinion. It is so, of on their religion : these two corps withdrew ninety | course. Our handful of English troops in the face of a population of upwards of one hundred and thirty millions; and in the view of upwards of a quarter of a million of trained armed Sepoys, could not enforce obedience to our rule.— We have not the power to command, if the people did not entertain a public opinion in our favor: the opinion is more our safeguard than our bayonets; and hence if this public opinion be outraged and ranged in opposition, the separation of India from England is a truth which no English statesman can even attempt to deny. In fact, England is the vassal of India rather than India a dependency of England on the principles referred to: and hence the hour when England insults the Hindoo and the Mahomedan armies, in that hour her rule must close in Hindostan .--Although she conquered them by piecemeal and treachery, she cannot maintain them as a whole, without the laws of justice, aided by the public confidence. Although Casar subdued Gaul and England successively; and although Rome, century after century, conquered a great part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, yet neither Cæsar, nor his successors, nor Rome, nor her generals, nor her Senate, nor her rule, could hold these acquisitions against the contemporaneous revolt of all these nations united together against remorseless oppression, national division, and public vice.

England has done more within the last ten years to generate this public opinion against her than she can ever remove; and every day by her produced "two dozen converts" since the time intolerance and her oppressive bigotry she is gathering around her through every nation of Europe an increasing public sentiment against her religion, her justice, her truth, and her po icy.—

The first first against her publicly announcing confiscation to be the recognised conract of government. Oude, Nagpoor, the Nawabship of the Carnatic, Tangore, fell in, or were apreligion, her justice, her truth, and her po icy .-In the face of such a sentiment she cannot long stand in her present imperial position: losing of the Mahrattas was ransacked for documents to ground every day in the estimation of mankind, justify the resumption of lands field by their present her prestige becomes continually lessened; and her own subjects, impressed with the contemnt lions of subjects tainely submit to the eternal in- of all other peoples, will readily join in the public sult of a psalm-singing old Governor, and to the condemnation which in the history of all the Missionaries, whose presence in the country, though Souper cant of gouty old Colonels, endeavoring world has eve ended in the change of the dynasty, their purpose is good and holy, is a standing menace (according to the Madras Examiner) to atone or in the overthrow of the nation. England perform the excesses of a disorderly life by presiding chance may meet the present Indian emergency; in it with the soft violence of reason, we have just

crease the public discontent; and between railroads, the electric telegraph and progressing ci-vilization, it is a fact which all statesmen, admit that one more blunder of intolerance or oppression, and India will soon be wrested, like America, from the imprudent government and the insolent bigotry of England.

D. W. C.

July 2, 1857.

#### THE REVOLT IN INDIA. (From the Tablet.)

The revolt of a portion of the native Indian troops has succeeded in attracting towards the East the full attention of the public, which the Persian and Chinese wars had only partially awakened. But in furnishing details to the public of the recent transactions, and in discussing their causes and their consequences, the writer is encountered by an obstacle easy to name, but hard to overcome. This obstacle is no other than his own and his reader's ignorance of the subject. We are supposed to be self-governed. By the theory of the Constitution we freely elect our own representatives, for no other reason than that we believe them to represent correctly our own wishes and feelings. These representatives, by a series of successful usurpations on the Crown and the peerage, have obtained a paramount and irresistible power in the State. Yet, our ignorance and indifference are so great, as far as many of the most important duties of governing are concerned, that it may safely be asserted of a large portion of the world subject to the rule of the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that the rulers have no wishes

and no feelings whatever. A tract of country, 1,800 miles long by 1,300 wide, with a population of 140,000,000 human beings, speaking fourteen different languages, is subject to our rule in India alone. From this territory a revenue of £26,000,000 sterling is annually levied, and the administration of the country is confided by us to some 10,000 Europeans, who divide among them, as remuneration for their services, about £10,000,000 per annum. But it is not by moral force alone that this vast result is achieved. In January, 1856, the effective military force in India, on whose fidelity and prowess we relied for the continuance of our rule, was 324,000 men, with 516 pieces of artillery. Of these, there were in her Majesty's service 26,000 horse and foot. The European infantry in the Company's service was 9,000 strong. The native regular forces, horse and foot, were 180,000. The native irregular troops, 75,000. Add to these 6,600 European, and 5,000 native artillerymen. This immense native force is under the command of 6,200 European officers.

But so far as these European officers from devoting their whole time and attention to the soldiers under their command, that a large per centage of them are entrusted with civil duties and administrative functions, highly paid, and of great responsibility. It has been stated that in the 55th Regiment of Infantry at one moment, out of six captains two had civil appointments, and one was on leave; and out of ten lieutenants, four had administrative functions, and two were attached to irregular corps. Under these circumstanc s has arrived the news of widespread disaffection among the native troops in India, showing itself at various and far-distant points, and at last breaking out into mutiny, which in one place was repressed by the energy of the general, at another has caused the disbanding of regiments, and at Meerut and Delhi has been so far successful that the massacre of officers and civilians, of women and of children, the burning of cantonments, the occupation of a capital city. and the proclamation of a native king form its leading features. It is surely no wonder if such intelligence has inspired many with what, we believe, to be a mistaken apprehension that the British empire in India is tottering to its fall .-But what is wonderful, or at least can only be accounted for by our own wonderful indifference to the course of events distant from our own shores, and not immediately connected with our local or party conflicts, is the surprise which this news has excited, and the feeling that it has come upon us quite unawares. The Athenœum of last Saturday reminds us that-

"We have attacked the natives of India in their rights, their property, and their religion, all at once. In February, 1856, appeared Lord Dalhousi's minute, propriated in rapid succession. The whole country owners since the Peishwas time. Moreover, we no longer sustain, we'no longer respect the religious systems of our subjects. We have first telerated, then countenanced, then encouraged, then sided the at Love-meetings in the Lord, and distributing but the punishment of the mulineers will only in- down infanticide, widow of a Pundit of equal birth. The cere- ments, as well as the blood that must and will be to the first of the state of th

crifices. We have interfered between father and son,

sister and brother, to protect the inheritance of converts by expressed law.

"A bill was prepared to abolish polygamy, by which, at a single blow, all the Mahommedans, together with the highest caste of Hindus, in Bengal, the Koolin Brahmans, with many others, would find their most sacred relationships invaded.

"Meanwhile the press thundered forth, in no measured tones, that Hinduism was effete, the religion of Mahommed extinct. Government was reproached with its former pusillanimity, and urged to European ise India at a blow. While the news of insurrection and massacre, of the fall of Delhi and the proclamation of a Mogul emperor, were travelling towards Europe, the English press were singing songs of joy over the first wedding of a Hindu widow, urging severe repression of religious feeling, and treating India as we long ago treated Ireland. In such a state of things, can it be wondered that a train of suspicion and distrust was laid which a comparatively small matter—that of the cartridges—could in a moment fire? Not, however, that these cartridges, greased with the fat of the unclean animal, could be lightly regarded-to us such a mistake may appear venial; to them it would appear a crime only to be atoned by blood."

A reference to the Times for the last twelve months will abundantly establish the positions of the writer whom we have quoted.

On the 21st July, 1856, Mr. Vernon Smith's speech on the Indian budget referred to the extinction of the Rajah of Tangore. To the annexation of Oude. To the Santhal rebellion. 'caused," he said, " by want of early attention to grievances," and to the torture inflicted on the natives in the collection of revenue.

The case of the Rajah of Coorg and of the Nawab of Surat figure in the same paper.

The Times, July 17th, had mentioned an insurrection in Kemedy (Madras), apprehensions in Bengal, and the censure of the British resident at Tangore for remonstrating against the annexation.

The Times of July 30th tells us of great excitement among the Parsees. Four boys had become converts to the Free Church of Scotland, and were reclaimed by their families, to whom three returned. One persevered, and was baptised by the Missionaries afterwards.

The Times, August 15th, tells us of the Bill for the marriage of Hindoo widows. 58,000 petitions against it-50,000 for it. It speaks of the bitter prejudices of the old Hindoos against any innovation."

Mr. Grant had pledged himself to the extirpation of a similar abuse, viz., the polygamy of he "Koolin"—the high-born Brahmins of Bengal. In the correspondent's "own opinion" the law will excite a great degree of irritation.

The Times, August 18th, in a leading article, rejoices at the news, derides the "extravagance of "caution," and "fanaticism of tolerance" shown by the India Government, and says that a lesson has been read against "the excessive religious "timidity of our Indian policy."

The Times, September 15th, tells us of a Government order to deprive native nobles of their hereditary titles for offences (a power not ret exercised), and says the nobles consider themselves hardly treated.

The Times, October 18th, tells of the petition of the Missionaries for enquiring into the social state of the people, and says they are not Radcals, but "contend earnestly and warmly for measures which in Europe would be called somewhat high-handed."

The Times, Dec. 1st, mentions a correspondence between Sir Culling Eardley and the Mussulmans :- " The worthy baronet hoped apparently to obtain a verdict in favor of the abolition of the punishment of death for apostacy .-The Mussulmans manimously deplore their hard fate in being compelled to forego the fuxury of punishing apostacy with death." "They will not attend our schools, nor learn English, and are losing their official positions in consequence. They detest us still, and this alienation from the official employments, to which they have been accustomed, does not tend to increase their content. Their faith is said to be spreading."

abolishing hook-swinging at fairs, and says:-"Times are changed, and innovations, which might not safely have been attempted a century or half a century ago, the age is ripe for."

We learn also that " the palace at Delhi is in a " ferment." That " the King's privileges and pension were all granted of free grace, and the former will probably be withdrawn." Likewise, that the palace is a sink of iniquity, and the family, on the death of its present head, will probably be compelled to move.

We are also told of an act to establish uniform weights and measures. The Legislative Council "never listens to nonsense about free trade, vested rights, or the laws of demand and supply, and will, therefore, probably pass the

The Times, Jan. 30th, 1857, informs us that the law permitting the remarriage of willow? has been carried into effect. Pundit Greeschunder Surma, a Koolin of Koolins, a man of the very highest sacerdotal rank, has married the mony was attended by hundreds of Brahmins, and created a profound sensation. The Government has recently taken another step in the direction of social reform. It is even more daring than the last......The Government has handed the whole race (Santhals) over to the Church Missionary Society. Teachers are to be selected by them, and responsible to them alone, the State finding the funds. The Missionaries are free to teach any creed they please, and it is understood, though not stated, that attendance in the schools will be pretty rigidly enforced. The same plan is said to have been tried by Lord Dalhousie in Cachar. The Missionaries' petition is enclosed. It has been rejected by the Government, partly because the inquiry would be a cause of disturbance."

So far, therefore, as we have got, one thing is plain. The Government is making innovations, some of which, even the correspondent of the Times, thinks hazardous. It is employing and putting absolute power into the hands of the Protestant Missionaries, who urge it on; but it dares not to go all the lengths to which it is urged for fear of the consequences.

The Times of April 2nd shall supply our next extract:-" There has been a very disagreeable business at Barrackpore. The cartridges for the new Enfield rifles are greased at one end to make them ship easily into the barrel. The Government ordered mutton fat for the purpose .--Some contractors, to save a few shillings, gave pig's fat and bullock's fat instead. The Sepoys found this out, and there was an immediate explosion of caste-feeling. Government, they said, was going to make them Christians. The Government instantly directed the fat to be withdrawn, and ghee to be substituted. Then they got a new fancy. The paper, they said, had animal fat in it. I dare say this is true, the paper being made in England, and sized with animal

The Times of April 14th " touches on a question neither uninteresting nor unimportant, the present feeling entertained towards our Government by the people of India and the native sol-diery." 'There is, in fine, reason to be assured that eril spirits are abroad." Then comes the mutiny of the 19th Native Infantry at Moorshedabad about the cartridge paper. "This cartridge question is travelling northward, and will excite every Sepoy regiment in India."

In this paper we have the account of the Chowkeydar of Campore, with his two Chupatties, who set off 90,000 policemen, racing through the provinces, to hand one another these little cakes. Some "hint at treason-a view encouraged by the native officials."

The Times of April 28th tells us the 19th is to be disbanded, that more exemplary punishment would be desirable, that the empire is in no danger, but that the Sepoys are restless and dissatished, and that there has been a mutiny among the Madras troops at Vizieragram.

The Times of May 19th tells us of the dishandment of the 19th, of the disaffection of the 34th, and the sympathy of the 2nd Grenadiers, and more or less of all the regiments of the line. The Commander-in-Chief's own escort have excommunicated their comrades in the school for touching the cartridges. And the Times' leader says- So deeply rooted are these superstitions of centuries-so wide-spread is the fear that the supremacy of the Company means danger to the hereditary faith, that the mutinous spirit has spread beyond the huits of the garrison."

The Times of June 1st says the mutinous spirit of the army has received a check. The affair will brow over, but it has brought up the question of the reorganization of the army.

The Times of June 15th insists on the same theme, " unnecessary alarm;" " the Sepoy army is not in revolt—it does not even appear that it is discontented ;" " the mutiny is not instigated by a religious feeling;" "it will be seen at once that I reject the idea that the Sepoys are alarm-The Times, December 16th, brings an order bed for their religion; if they were really under the impression that they were the victims of a prosely tising government, the Mussulman would be the first to move;" the whole affair is said to be one of caste-" a social, and not a religious question."

This brings us down to the last news, when

the same high authority,
The Times of June 29th, tells us that the Sepays' minds are possessed with a frantic belief in the intention of the Government to convert them to Christianity."

The same paper brings us the particulars of the insurrection, with which our readers are fa-

We have not space to comment on these extracts. They speak for themselves. They establish that the mutiny of our troops, the massacre of our countrymen, the disturbance of the empire, the destruction of property, the drain on our finances, the dislocation of our troops, and he interference with the policy of the country, both in its military and its economical arrange-

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the Government; which has disregarded justice in dealings with the rights of property of the natives of India and common sense and ordinary prudence in its treatment of questions, on which the religious faith, the rooted prejudices, and even the blind ignorance of its subjects, made caution and prudence most indispensable. And that the Protestant Missionaries and their patrons in the Government who by listening to their instigations, have involved us in these dangers and disasters, shall not escape without the reprobation they deserve, will, we trust, be the care of all enlighted members of either House of Parliament.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY TO CA-THOLIC MISSIONS.

The following is extracted from a "History of the Puritan Commonwealth in Massachussetts" by Mr. Oliver, himself a Protestant:-

Rome, the peculiar bugbear of Puritanism, was destined to be pre-eminent in the missionary labors of the New World. It may be worth while to pause a moment, and examine whether the red man had most cause to be grateful to the followers of Calvin or to the disciples of Loyola.

Pure Romanism was, perhaps, never exhibited more gracefully than in the French and English settlements of the New World. Here, the fagot never burned, and the only inquisition used was one of mercy. The inquiry was not, are you a heretic, but are you a sinner. Not, are you rich, but are you poor. Not, whether you have scoffed at bits of the true cross, or ridiculed the sacred pomp of high mass, but are you willing to learn of that cross, and to glorify the Divine Man who suffered thereon, for all mankind. Such was the spirit of Romanism in the forests of North America! Such the flame that burned in the hearts of this zealous priesthood!

The self-denial and the success of the Roman missionaries in New France are alike remarkable. Long before the May Flower entered Massachussetts Bay, the Franciscans has commenced their sacred labors on the Coasts of Maine; side by side, the cross and the fleur-dé-lis moved into the wilderness, marching not to the sound of the drum, but to the solemn tones of the Gregorian chant. The Jesuits succeeding the Franciscans, carried on the holy work, unchecked by snows, or forests, or torrents, until, within lake. They have all fled, and with them has a few years, the vast basin of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Lake Superior, was dotted with rude chapels, in which the sacred wafer, "all that the church offered to the princes and nobles of Europe, was shared with the humblest savage neophytes." And, five years before Eliot, the Indian apostle of New England, had commenced his labors among the neighboring tribes of Boston, the cross of the Gallican Church overlooked the valley of the Mississippi. The order of Jesus had revived the magic of an apostolic age.

It is not difficult to discover the secret of this matchless series of triumphs. The object of the Jesuit was to civilize, through the softening effects of religion; of the Puritan, to make religious through the moral power of civilization. So while the latter commenced his task by the forcible expulsion of the instincts and habits of the savage; the other, conforming to his outward life, possessed himself of that key to all human action, the heart. The Indian proselyte loved the Jesuit. He felt towards him none of that The man of learning, the scholar, and the gentleman became as a brother to the children of One may read on the pedestal:the wilderness He lived in their wigwams, smoked their pipes, and ate of their venison. He shared their hardships, and sympathised with their joys. In a word, acting upon the apostolic rule, "with the weak he became as weak, in order that he might gain the weak." Can we wonder that Rome succeeded, and that Geneva failed? Is it strange that "the tawny pagans," "the rabid wolves," "the grim savages," fled from the icy embrace of Puritanism, and took refuge in the arms of the priest and Jesuit?

But it is not alone because the Jesuit adopted the Indian habits, and became as one of the tribe he was proselytising, that he was blessed with suc-This but furnished him with his moral cess. lever. Instead of demolishing the natural religion of the Indians, he directed his energy, and inspired it with an object. In his eyes, it was the rough block which he was to chisel into life and beauty. Nature furnished him with materials; it was his business to produce the image. And, with true knowledge of the world and the human heart, he saw that the savages, possessing uncultivated intellects, could only be thoroughly unpressed through the medium of their senses. Accustomed, as they had been, to the greatness of the material world, they could not at once become spiritual in their aspirations." He therefore charmed them with the fascinating powers of music,† and took extraordinary pains in the embellishment of the church and the altar. Fragrant woods of the forest furnished materials, which his own ingenuity carved into seruplis and saints. Fields which had never been broken by the plough surrendered to his pious exertions wild flowers and evergreens. Sweet-smelling gums exuded from trees, " which spread an odor equally agreeable with that of incense." Simple Art and more simple Nature combined to decorate the log-built temple; and the rays of the morning sun, pouring, through the window of the little chancel, both gilded and sanctified the holy work. The Indians felt that the place was sacred; that the Great Spirit, though everywhere present in his creations, was peculiarly present here, Invisible and Holy; and that the cross, which was the seal of baptism and the sign of devotion, which was symbolized in every moment

\* The Puritan made no allowance for the simplicity of a nature that had been removed for ages from the influence of civilization. He steeped the Indian at once in metaphysics, and was astonished to find that,' in this dycing process, the leopard did not change his spots.

† De Maistre alludes to a singular instance of the effect of music upon the savage, mentioned by Fa-ther Salvaterra, who has been called the apostle of California. He visited the intractable savages who inhabited that country without any weapon but a lute, and when he began to chaut In voi credo o Dio | them that before very long they should have a mismio, men and women gathered around him in silence. sion.

shed, are all due to the short-sighted folly of of danger and deliverance, on lying down and rising up, which sparkled in every constellation of the heavens, was indeed a holy emblem, significant of the Great Sacrifice, made far away in that eastern land from which they derived light both for body and soul. In this way, the Jesuits "succeeded in teaching European virtues, and not teaching European vices."

The earliest bulls of the popes, in reference to the New World, speak chiefly of the importance of converting the barbarous nations residing therein. With some exceptions, the Church of Rome has, on the whole, won for itself a new name in the New Hemisphere. Her enemies have admitted the singular success of her priesthood, in bringing over to the Christian Faith the mysterious aborigines of America. Wherever she has planted her foot, she has first planted the cross. While Protestants have eagerly sought for good trading-posts, she has more wisely looked for the best sites for churches. Surely, with her mighty accumulation of relics, and superstitions, the dusty shreds of a dozen centuries, with her aggressions and usurpations, her maxims and her infallibilities, she has yet found a short and simple road to the heathen heart.

Let all honor, then, be paid to the memory of the Jesuit missionaries in America. By their devotion, their sufferings, their Christian martyrdoms, they have done much to cleanse the escutcheon of their order from the many stains which disfigure it. They have set a noble example to their fellow-laborers in God's vineyard. They have illustrated by their lives, the force of that thrilling command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature;" and the promise which accompanied the command, was faithfully kept in every instance. Though "most of them were martyrs to their faith," God was with them in all their sufferings and trials, and their deaths were scenes of peaceful triumph. But the monuments of their labors are fast passing away. Where are the Hurons, the Mohawks, and the Abenakis? Where are the mighty war-chiefs of the Five Nations? The sun shines upon their graves; their tomahawks are forever buried; the fire of their calumets forever extinguished. The wild forests of America no longer resound with hymns to the Virgin, chanted in languages unknown to civilization. The little bell of the chapel no more rings matins and even-song by the shore of the inland fled away the glory of the Jesuit missions. But, wherever history is read, the names of Brebeuf and Jogues, Raymbault, Rasles, Marquette, Joliet, and Lallemand, shall be mentioned with honor; and, wherever the Catholic faith is promulgated, these heroes shall have what they never sought-an earthly immortality.

I cannot forbear inserting here, slightly altered, a beautiful tribute to these missionaries, from a noble countryman of their own. "These pacific conquerors, whom antiquity would have deified have alone done what the civil power had not even dared to imagine. They alone have traversed the vast continent of America, in order to create there men." "They have preached in islands that none but Anson's crew ever heard of, and taught in tongues that no philosopher can understand." But the spirit of the eighteenth century, and another spirit, its accomplice, have possessed the power of stifling, in part, the voice of justice, and even that of admiration. At some future day, perhaps, in the heart of an opuawe that Puritanism was calculated to inspire. | lent city, founded on some old sarannah, the father of these missionaries will have a statue.

> TO THE CHRISTIAN OSIRIS. Whose Envoys have traversed the Earth, To pluck Men from Misery, From Brutishness, and Ferocity; By teaching them Agriculture, By giving them Laws,
> By imparting to them the Knowledge and service of God; thus taming the Hapless Savage, Not by Force of Arms, Of which they never had Need, But by Mild persuasion, and Moral Songs, And the Power of Hymns, Insomuch that they were thought to be Angels.

\* British Review, October, 1844. Every reflecting Protestant will admit, continues the writer, that Popery and priestcraft are elements of less immediate destructiveness than grooved rifles and gin; and that the Jesuits may be excused for introducing Romanism where no other European had introduced any thing but the small-pox.

'Had the English been as careful to instruct her in their religion as the French were," said the wife of an Indian chief, "she might have been of their faith," -Mather. Bishop Berkeley, speaking in this connection, says: "Our reformed planters might learn from the church of Rome, with respect to the natives and their slaves, how it is their interest and duty to behave. Both the French and Spaniards take care to instruct both natives and negroes in the Popish religion, to the reproach of those who profess a better.

-Wilberforce, Arme, Church. ‡ There has been found lately, on an island in the Penolscot, a colony of savages, who still chant a great number of pious and instructive canticles, in Indian; to the music of the church. One of the most beautiful airs in use in the church in Boston came from Indians, who had learned it of their masters forty years before, although from that time they had enjoyed no kind of instruction. This curious fact is given in the Mercure de France, 1806, and is mentioned in De Maistre's Essay on the Generative Principles of Human Government, translated in 1847, by a gentleman of Boston.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

There is a report that her Majesty will visit Cork and Killarney in the course of the summer.

THE JESUIT MISSION IN TULLA .- On Friday week over two thousand persons, young and old, who had been prepared by the Jesuit Fathers and the resident clergymen, received the Sacrament of Confirmation from the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Killaloe, and the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, who had kindly gone down from Dublin, to assist in the important and laborious office. This day 300 or 400 more of the religious people, received the sacred rite from the consecrated hands of both prelates. The mission terminated on Sunday. During its continuance for three weeks, the Rev. Mr. Bowles, the respected and zealous parish priest, was assisted by fourteen or fifteen other clergymen of the district. The spacious church was crowded from morning to night, and hundreds had to leave finally without being gratified and blessed as others were. The Bishop kindly assured

We deeply regret to announce the death by drowning of the Rev. Mr. Flannelly, PP. Newport, which melancholy event occurred on Tuesday last, at Newport, county Mayo. The sad occurrence has caused the greatest regret amongst his parishioners and friends.—Tuam Herald.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, with characteristic liberality and that kind recollection of the past which distinguishes the noble and generous, has contributed £10 to the Mecahnic's Institute, Limerick. Munster News.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Prince and suite arrived in Kingstown Harbor, before 9 0'clock this morning, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Dublin. His highness is at present stopping at the Gresham Hotel.

O'CONNELL AND O'BRIEN.—Mr. Smith O'Brien, in a letter to the Mayor of Limerick, desiring to co-operate with the citizens in the erection of the O'Connel monument, though for several reasons he will not be present on the occasion of its inauguration, writes thus, enclosing a donation of £5, £2 of which is for trades, and £3 for the committee:—"It is well known that I differed with Mr. O'Connell in regard of some parts of his policy with the same earnestness of purpose as I displayed in sustaining him at the most critical period of his public life, but I have never ceased to regard him as one of the greatest historical characters of our country, and as a man who was endowed with many virtues, as well as with gigantic powers of intellect. When I remember the parade with which an English Viceroy was received in Limerick about this time last year, I confess that I should feel ashamed of my countrymen if they failed to exhibit at least equal alacrity and surpassing enthusiasm in doing honor to the memory of one of the most illustrious men that Ireland has produced. I trust, therefore, that, without any compromise of conscientious opinion, past differences will upon this occasion at least be forgotten, and that the manifestation of public feeling will be commensurate with Mr. O'Connell's claims to the gratitude of a large majority of the Irish nation."

The obvious interest which Lord Palmerston has in crippling the popular party and the influence of the Clergy in Ireland points to the probability that Whig funds have been employed, not so much with the hope of seating Higgins, but in order to excite obloquy against the Irish Clergy, and also, by terror of an enormous expenditure, to deter popular candidates for the future. Nobody will doubt that Lord Palmerston, and all the hangers-on of Whiggery, would rejoice, and would have reason to rejoice, to be delivered from Mr. Moore, and would be very likely to "aid and abet" the Exeter Hall faction in a scheme to expel him, and hold up to obloquy the Catholic Prelates and Priests. The whole affair certainly has this complexion. It is a plot against the Irish party and the Catholic Clergy—the petition is only the instrument.— Tablet.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY .-- On Tuesday Mr. Roebuck brought forward his motion for the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty. It was opposed by Lord Palmerston, who did not meet the proposition with a direct negative, but simply put it aside by voting for "the previous question." Mr. Roebuck's motion was defeated by Lord Palmerston's obedient majority, but from the tone of the debate it is easy to see that the days of the sham court on Cork-hill are numbered. We differ entirely with Mr. Roebuck as to the results likely to flow from the withdrawal of the Lord Lieutenancy. We know it will not be the means of assimilating Cork and York in any single particular : it will not render Ireland a fractional part of Great Britain' The departure of the corruption agent of England from Dublin will not dry up the strong current of Irish feeling or change the Irish heart. It would as soon dry up the Irish Channel, and turn the island round as on an axis from the position in which God has placed her with " her back towards Britain, her face to the west." But widely as our motives differ from those of Mr. Roebuck, we are glad to believe that the motion he has proposed will ere long, be carried. No hearty defences was made during the debate for the mock court at Dublin Castle. Mr. Whiteside tried to make an argument in its favour, but the plain facts, like the largest pebbles in a heap, would come uppermost. He said he firmly believed that were Ireland as far removed from England as Canada, the system of government that was adopted would soon be blown to pieces like a house of cards. Again, he said the local government of Ireland was opposed to nine-tenths of the industry, the intelligence, and the intellect of its people. Mr. Whiteside voted in favour of retaining the government he described, but his conduct is explained by his candid confession that his "attachments, political and religious were with England." Mr. Grogan made an appeal ad miserecordiam on behalf of the Tabinet interest .--Mr. Bagwell spoke and voted against the motion of Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Maguire made a powerful speech in favour of it, but voted against it, on the ground that Mr. Roebuck's motion provided no substitute for the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Pat O'Brien thought the articles of the act of union guaranteed the existence of the viceroyalty. But the general cry was, "another time for the motion, and another man, and it shall be carried," No argument, says the Times, was used on Tuesday night for the continuance of the fiction at Dublin, Castle except the difficulty of devising a substitute, particularly just now at the end of a session. There is no doubt, writes the Morning Post, that in due time the office will disappear, but it will not disappear at the bidding of Mr. Roebuck, nor will its abolition have the effects which he attributes to it. The Irish pageantry, writes the Morning Star,

is doomed. No majority on a division could have condemned it more decisively than the fact that the argument was all one way. The viceroyalty may continue to exist for a few years longer, but the first blast of popular commotion will overturn it. It was abundantly proved in the course of the discussion that it had no friend in parliament, none in the country, none anywhere, even in Ireland, except in the city of Dublin. Ministers support it because they cannot be at the trouble to provide a substitute .-The house supports it, too, because it cannot be at the trouble to quarrel with ministers. The country tolerates it, because they are indifferent to all political questions. But it has no root in the soil, and when t ceases to exist there will be none to lament its downfall .- Nation.

The sales last week in the Encumbered Estates Court realised £128,000. They will terminate for the long vacation on the 10th inst., up to which date the total rental of estates posted for sale in July, 1857, is £10,934, and extent 14,633 acres. The petitions presented during the week were few and unimpor-

The estates of James Sadleir were sold on Tuesday in the Encumbered Estates Court at the suit of the official manager for winding up the affairs of the Tipperary Bank. The sale was most successful, and is worth special mention as a striking proof of the surprising increase within a few years of the value of land in Ireland. Thus the first lot, Coolnamuck, which was purchased in May, 1852, for £8,500, was knocked down to an English speculator on Tuesday at £13,000. Lot 2, Kilconnell, purchased so late as March, 1854, for £5,300, was also bought by an English gentleman, the price paid being £12,200. Lot 3 lisowen, purchased in August, 1855, for £810 realised £1,400. Gross total £26,000, on a nominal rental of something over £1,200 a year, subject, how-ever, to deductions, which would probably reduce the net profit rent to £1,000. The immense estates of of John Sadleir are not to be put up for sale until November next, They are valued at between £250,000 and £300,000.

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

Lord Panmure has agreed to send two Russian guns and cariages to the city of Cork, is compliance with a request from the corporation.

close. Hardly a conceivable doubt now exists that the decision of the Committee will establish Mr. Moore's seat. The evidence of this week-evidence of Magistrates of the County, of the Officers in command of the troops, and of respectable. Electors of Mayo, who witnessed the most exciting scenes of the Election—goes clearly to subvert the charges of wholesale intimidation raised on the Petition. Old Magistrates declare they never witnessed a more peaceable Election, unless where Mr. Higgins's partisans insisted on exciting disturbance. The Military Officers in command report that they met with no obstruction worthy of serious attention in the discharge of their duty. The charges of coarse speech and conduct, and of abominable intimidation heaped upon the Priesthood melt perfectly away, quite unsubstantiated. Even the personal attacks upon our excellent, and zealous friend Father Conway, which Mr. Higgins appears to have considered as the very Redan of his case, begin to recoil with damaging effect. The officer of the First Royals, who was on duty between Castlebar and Claremorris, testifies that Father Conway was using all his energy to prevent collision-and, after the scandalous scene in which young Burke presented a pistol at his head, that his Reverence was so far excited as to threater legal proceedings! It is characteristic of the way in which the Petition has been prosecuted throughout, that after arraigning such extraordinary testimony against Father Conway's character, and after summoning Father Conway himself as a witness for the Petition, Mr. Higgins thinks it prudent and belitting to close his case without examining the Priest, whose character he has so particulary tried to blacken.— After the evidence of the Archbishop, however he had the sense to see that the sooner the case for the Petition closed the better. As Cardinal Wiseman said this week, that evidence was valuable, not merely as a defence of his Grace and his Olergy, but as a vindication of high Catholic principles. Many memorable things have been said and done by John, Archbishop of Tuam-but, in the whole course of his long career, that splendid character was never presented in a nobler attitude to the public than upon this extraordinary occasion. We can well fancy the effect which must have been produced upon the Committee by that lofty and venerable presence, and by a language and manner in which dignity, simplicity, spirit, and sense are so wonderfully combined. The istute energy of Mr. James, the coarse insolence of Mr. O'Malley, fell equally foiled before one who unites to such fine and various faculties of intellect, a moral supremacy so striking. The British crowds who went to the Committee Room, to see in the Lion of the Fold of Judah, some vociferous clerical Boanerges, must have been amazed to behold, instead, a Priest in every line of whose face and figure the order of Melchisedech is vividly stamped, without dimming in the least degree the generous and candid manhood of his nature. And Ireland, the Irish Priesthood, and the Irish People may well feel grateful for this crowning service of so long and faithful a career .-There is no doubt that the proceedings of this Mayo Petition were meant to be, and may yet be indeed, the basis for legislation against the political liberties of the Irish Priesthood. It is little to say that there is no ecclesiastic in the whole Irish Church, who could state with such force, experience, and authority, admitted by friend and foe alike, the case of the Irish Priesthood in their political relations to the Government and to the People. His Grace has stated it with eminent courage, and clearness, and prudence -the true prudence, which suppresses nothing, and exaggerates nothing, trusting, in all things, to the innate force of truth. Many, we most fervently pray, are the honors and the services yet in store for the grand old Patriarch of Connaught; but in the long roll of all the past, we know no act for which his country and his Order owe so deep a debt gratitude to his Grace as this. The rebutting case of Mr. Moore will, probably, not close this week. As yet, it has been mainly in aswer to the charges of intimidation; and the conduct of the Sheriff and his officials has been very lightly alluded to. That whole case, however, will, we believe, either before the Committee or before the House, be completely exhibited-in an evil hour for the House of Higgins and the Buckeers of THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH .- The Limerick Observer

THE MAYO COMMITTEE. - The Inquiry into the Mayo

Election is coming gradually and triumphantly ic

has the subjoined satisfactory report of the state of agriculture in that district :- "In this county the crops never possessed a fairer appearance of abundance than for the approaching barvest. Should the ripening weather of heat and sunshine come as required, between this and August, the hopes of the country will be more than realized. Whichever direction of the country one takes, whether distant or near, the eye is delighted by the brilliant luxuriance of all kinds of cultivation. There is a great breadth of wheat down. Barley is at present all that could be desired. Oats promise to be superior to last year, when there was a partial failure. Green crops good and potatoes once more ascendant. This year there is double the quantity of potatoes in a state of cultivation compared wit last. While they were in a state of doubt by the blight turnips and other green crops were substituted as a refuge from the necessities of failure. That danger being now nowhere, everybody has a hand in that esculent, and up it is, flourishing in full blossom, in return for the preference, and will be once more the staple crop for the poor man's family."

The increasing efflux of emigrants from all parts of this country is something terrible. They are clearing away in an incessant succession of greater numbers. The prospect of better positions in America is an in-centive, but we understand that hundreds are compelled to depart, expelled by landowners who are consolidating holdings and consigning them to large graziers and others. The power of eviction is, in fact, in full force without the application of the grappling hook and the crowbar, or the cramming of workhouse by which evictions and house-levelling were heretofore signified .- Munster News.

A London Company (the Stationers') are speculating upon an increase of rental, the present leases being about to expire. The estimated rental a few years ago was £10,000 a year; and it is reported that the rentals are to be more than doubled. The livings on the estate are worth more than £1,200 a

LANDLORD PRACTICE-TENANT RIGHT.-A Cahir Correspondent gives us details of a very curious case which came before the Courts lately in which a landlord sued a tenant for rent alleged to have been due immediatly on the expiration of the half year, though the terms of an agreement between the landlord and tenant were that the tenant should be allowed for certain buildings he was erecting on the farm. On the demand for the half year's rent in the first instance, the buildings were not completed : and after service of summons and plaint on the part of the landlord for the rent, the tenant, notwithstanding his surprise and annoyance, was advised to pay, as, in all likelihood, the buildings not being finished, the "set off" would not be admitted by a jury. The buidings, however, were completed before the next half year's rent became due; but the landlord, without, as we are informed, previous application, had the tenant served with summons and plaint, a few days after the expiration of the next half year and the tenant at once took defence, and the case came on for trial. The facts were proved. The terms of the agreement were shown. The Court saw the nature of the case at a glance, and the jury seemed to be impressed with the particulars. A verdict for the defendant was given; and the learned judge who presided read an earnest and emphatic lecture to the plaintiff, who, in thus acting towards a solvent tenant against whose character there was no imputation, proved how he went into a course of procedure which he should have had the good sense and the forbearance to avoid, as was shown by the terms of his agreement.—Limerick Reporter.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. The Galway papers bring accounts of a melancholy accident which took place on Sunday evening. A party composed of six respectable young men had gone boating on the lake and of these three perished; their names were Messis. Patrick and Anthony Perrin, the sons of Mr. Michael Perrin, deputy coroner, and Mr. James Nolan. The other persons who were in the boat, but who fortunately escaped, were the Messrs, Clare and Thomas Nolan. The disaster occurred a short distance above Menlo Castle, the boat having been upset by a sudden squall. All were precipitated into the water, but the last named saved themselves by swimming ashore.— The unfortunate deceased, though they could swim, were exhausted before they were able to reach land, and sank at intervals—to rise no more. The bodies of the Messrs. Perrin were found a short time after the fatal event, but that of James Nolan has not yet. been found, although the most anxious exertions were employed for the purpose. It is supposed that it must have been entangled by the weeds beneath and prevented from rising to the surface. An immense crowd had in the meantime assembled at Wood-quay, and when the remains of the ill-fated deceased were brought to land deep regret and sympathy were depicted in every countenance. The eldest of the Messrs. Perrin was a student in the Queen's College, and had already borne away prizes and distinctions. His brother was a young lad of 15 or 16, and had shown unequivocal promise of possessing talents that a more matured life would doubtless

A provincial paper, the Clare Advertiser, recounts a singular accident and occurrence at Scattery Island, on the testimony of an eye-witness. Three officers of the Hawk (an English frigate) visited Scattery with their families, and visited the old tower and the Holy Well and the chapel of St. Sinace. In this chapel is an alder tree of great age. One of the party, an engineer (who, as we are informed by a correspondent, pelted at the holy images on the walls of the old ruins, and otherwise misconducted himself); began chopping the tree. As visitors have at all times held the antiquities of the Island in respect, if not veneration, a poor man who was present entreated the engineer to desist, saying that such things were never done by visitors. "The warning had not the desired effect; not finding the branch to yield, he handed the little hatchet to his companion, while he made an effort to swing out of the tree in order to break it where it was notched; and here comes the strangest part of the intelligence—the branch gave way almost without a pull. The engineer fell with a terrible scream; the alder branch fell on him. The tree broke, not at the place where it was notched but much higher up, and where it was not expected to break! There he lay, our informant avers, stiff and in great pain. His wife with tears regretted that the poor man's advice was not taken; the sailors were called and a litter prepared, and as gently as the men could carry him, they conveyed him to the boat. The part of the tree broken off remains still in the church; large numbers from the town have been to see it. The chief engineer was rowed off to the ship. How he has got on since the accident we have not heard We forbear to give the rumours which are in circulation regarding his health, but at the time of the occurrence, the bystanders were alarmed at the great swelling of the man's leg, particularly near the ankle. The branch of the tree represented was about as thick as a boy's arm."-A correspondent says that this occurrence has created a sensation in the locality. It is rumoured and generally believed to be true that the man has since died. The Hawke sailed out of the Shannon on Sunday.

THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE .- The adjourned investigation took place on the 9th inst., at Chapelstreet Police-office, Dublin, which from an early hour was densely crowded. The evidence elicited went to prove the finding of the razor and the hammer in the canal basin in December last, and also the finding of a second razor near the same place on the 1st of the present month, with the name "Spollen" scratched on it. A cutler named West, residing in Dame-street deposed that he wrote the name "Spollen" on the razor, which was left with him to be ground or set some time before Mr. Little's murder, but whether six months before or seven years before he could not say; neither would be undertake to swear whether it was left with him by the prisoner, or by a man, woman, or child. Another piece of new evidence was that a small brass padlock was found in the vessel containing the red lead on the top of which some of the money was found, and that a key which fitted into it and also another padlock, were discovered in the drawer of the prisoner in which the eight sovereigns referred to on the previous day were found. The only other additional evidence brought forward on this occasion was the testimony of the station master of Athlone, to show that he had forwarded certain specified sums of money, called "surplus money" rolled up in dockets, to Mr. Little, within a few days before the murder; and the books of the deceased were produced to prove entries in his hand-writing, admitting the receipt of those sums which formed a portion of the money found adjoining the Castle platform .-The further hearing of the case was postponed to

Mrs. Snollen-wife of the alleged murderer of Mr. Little—is in a very precarious state, leading to fears of her life. She strenuously denies any participation in her husband's crime.

It is said that the section of the police called the "detective," is about being disembodied, owing to the great ignorance displayed by them in the investigation of the Little murder.

HORRORS IN AN EMIGRANT VESSEL .- We (Limerick Reporter) have seen a letter from a person who lately emigrated to America, in which terrific details are given of his sufferings and of those of the passengers, six hundred in number-sufferings aggravated to an extent that can scarcely be imagined, by the alleged conduct of the captain, mate, and crew, who are said to have acted barbarously and cruelly, The writer bitterly complains that the contract tickets in the vessel in question, were not observed-that the cooking apparatus, which was represented in glowing terms to be convenient and of the best description, was not adequate to cook for two hundred persons, not to speak of six hundred—that the meat was not good, and was given out in raw lumps-that according to contract a certain quantity of water was to be given daily, but the contract in this instance was not heeded-and that on some days no water whatever was given. The writer goes on to say that he was horrified with the blasphemics of the crew and of the mate, and that a storm having come on, the condition of the passengers became more wretched and desperate. Ultimately the vessel was wrecked, and the effects of the writer were plundered. The particulars given are truly heart-rending; and we deeply regret to find such inattention, as is alleged, paid to the wants and conveniencies of passengers as are related in this case, and such atrocious conduct on the part of those who should set an example of brayery, endurance, morality and good faith. The character of the writer forbids us not to place confidence in his assertions; and truly nothing can be imagined more awful than the horrible facts he narrates. It is the bounden duty of Government to see that the law be carried out to the full extent for the safety and comfort of emigrant passengers. A rigid and complete system of inspection should be observed. Sufficient accommodation should be provided. Nothing should be left undone by the authorities to demonstrate to owners, captains, mate, crow, that an exact compliance with every particular of the Contract Ticket will be imperatively demanded, and that any infringement will be visited with condign chastisement. We are aware that in many cases there is no cause of complaint with vessels or crews; but in this instance the statements of the writer appear more like romance than reality, and present a picture of suffering on the part of the assengers, and of every disreputable quality on the part of all engaged in working the vessel, such as we have rarely heard paralleled.

PARTY CONFLICT AND LOSS OF LIFE .- A second edition of the tragedy of Dolly's Brue—a renewed and fitful outburst; of party revivals—occurred; on the the evening of Wednesday last, the lat of July, in the small town of Crossgar, County Down, and resulted; in one of the most appalling homicides which it has been the duty of the Press to place on record for many years past. In this part of the country, and more especially in this immediate district of the North of Ireland, the spirit of party has been, as it were, cherished and kept alive; and, though all right-minded persons had hoped that, after the Dolly's Brae affair and its sequences, nothing like violent party collisions would again occur, yet the fell spirit of discord seems not to have lost its hold among our exciteable people in this Northern Province. We have taken some pains by personal inquiry of our reporters on the spot, and otherwise, to learn the exact particulars of this painful event, and shall endeavor to lay them before our readers in as plain a statement as it was possible to collect them. It has been the custom of the members of Orange Lodges, in this district, from what may be almost termed "time immemorial," to celebrate the 1st of July, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, by processions headed by drums and fifes, whistling and beating party tunes, and for several years past these demonstrations have gone off peaceably enough, there being no other side disposed to interfere with them; and, when the drums had been banged to the utmost tension of their sheepskin, and the drummers primed to the highest point of their matchlocks, all distributed themselves, and there was no more of it. But, in this year, circumstances arose which to use the old phrase, "altered cases." The extension of the works of the county Down Railway brought into the town and neighbourhood of Crossgar a large number of that class of labourers known as "navvies"-men accustomed to that description of work, and who follow its progress through every part of the country where it is going forward. Those here employed are mostly Southerns, who had been working on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and its branches towards Carlow, Kilkenny and Waterford, and the greater number of them were Roman Catholics. After working hours, it was their custom to throng into the town or village of Crossgar and amuse themselves for an hour or so, in a particular part of the town. Some bickerings had arisen between them and the Orange party; and the threat was held out, "We'll be even with you on the 1st of July," though from which side that threat came we have entirely failed to learn with accuracy, both parties maintaining the opposite assertion. This much, however, is clear and unmistakeable—that a collision was anticipated, and that representations were made to Magistrates in the neighbourhood, with a view of urging them to take steps to prevent it, and that they did not do so. With such elements of discord brewing and smouldering, within the knowledge of the constituted authorities, the idea of leaving the seat and centre of the forthcoming mischief to the guardianship of one Constable and three Policemen seems about one of the most preposterous methods of preserving what Mr. Birch in Lord Clarendon's Viceroyally, would have designated "peace, law, and order," that could be imagined. But it was so; and it only remains for us to chronicle the results as far as we have been able to collect them. A large number of the navvies came into the town on the evening of Wednesday, with green boughs in their horses' heads, and took up their quarters at their usual place of meeting, the head of Downpatrick-street, which is claimed by the Catholics as their special location; while, on the other hand, the Grange purty claim tha other street of the town, Killyleaga-street, as their proper quarters. A small cross street, called Mary's-street, divides them. and in this the tragic scene was enacted which, it is very much to be feared—unless the most active and decisive measures are taken by the Executive, before the forthcoming 12th of July-will produce a fearful and bloody retaliation. We speak thus plainly, because of what we have seen and heard on the spot where this disastrous conflict of Wednesday took On one side of this little lane, or passage called Mary-street, the blood of the murdered man. William Martin, of Bally woolen, saturated the ground between two small pieces of timber, and his hat was lying about, bespattered with blood, as if everybody feared to touch the appalling evidence of human slaughter. But, to continue our narrative. About half-past nine o'clock in the evening, a large body of Orangemen, headed by four drummers, and a like number of fifers, entered the town by the Saintfield Road. During the evening, large numbers of the navvies collected through the village previous to the Orange party coming in with their drums. The Rev. Mr. M'Cartan, R.C.C., sceing the obvious danger of a collision, interfered with the navvies, before the Orange party came up, and sent them up the street to a considerable distance, where they seemed disposed to remain quietly. The Orange party then assembled in Killyleagh-street, the quarter which they claimed as their own, and "had their claim allowed." There they remained for some time cheering, and the Catholic party in Downputrickstreet replied to these cheers. Some of the peaceable and well-disposed among the Protestant party endeavored to dissuade the processionists from going into Downpatrick-street, and they succeeded in taking some of the drums from the party. Constable Watters, in charge of the miserably small party of Constabulary at his command, here turned them out and did everything that an active and efficient officer could do to preserve the peace; but his little force could effect nothing. He advised the Orange party not to come into Downpatrick-street, and he went to the Catholic Clergymen and advised them to try and prevent the Catholic party from coming into the street, and to recommend them to go to their lodgings. This the Rev. Mr. M'Cartan, in the most curnest and praiseworthy manner, endeavoured to accomplish, but without effect. The Orange party, with only one drum, left the town, over the bridge, and on the Ballynahich road; but they had not gone many yards when they were joined by a large body of Orangemen coming from the direction of Bully nahich, and all proceeded back to the village of Crossgar, and there were then seven or eight drums, and the body of men marched up Downpatrickstreet. It must be understood here, that the possession of this street was the whole bone of contention between the rival parties—just as the one road or the other was the cause of the dreadful and disastrous fracas at Dolly's Brae. The Orange party moved on, beating their drums, but not playing any party tunes, and numbering at this time, at least from three to four hundred persons, at a very small calculation. It was then about half past ten o'clock at night, and they continued up the street until they went a short distance beyond the Police Barrack, where they were met by the navvies, who were partly concealed in the walls of an old house. Here the shot began to be fired; and, from the most careful inquiry we have been able to make, it is not, at present, within our power to say positively from which party the first shot proceeded. As far as we can collect, it was from the Orangemen; but that depends on what lawyers call the "weight of evidence." The navvies were protected within the walls, and pistol and gun shots were fired between both parties. The testimony at the inquest, as to who began the firing, was upon this point most contradictory. It is only known that the Orangemen were beat to a most un mistakeable retreat being hunted and pelted everywhere they went through the town; and a verdict of murder, by person or persons unknown, wound up the proceedings. A more calm and decisive inquiry will take place, before the Magistrates at Killylengh.

At the Limerick Quarter Sessions, Mary Connors, nese wholesale. The stiends question is, not whether for robbing Michael Collins, lately returned from they are a corrupt and lateral need mation, or even At the Limerick Quarter Sessions, Mary Connors, returned to the prosecutor,) was sentenced to 12 miserable measures against them, but whether there months' imprisonment.

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on Thursday next .- Northern Whig.

STATISTICS FOR 1855 AND 1856 .- The Registrar General (Mr. Donnelly) has been early in the field this year, and has just submitted to the Lord Lieutenant his reports and tables, showing the estimated average produce of the crops grown in Ireland in the years 1855 and 1856. Appended to the agricultural statistics are a number of interesting tables, showing the amount and character of the Irish emi-gration in the year 1856. Mr. Donnelly says:— Your Excellency is aware that returns showing the sex, age, and county of every person leaving Treland, have been furnished to this office since the 1st of May, 1851, distinguishing those who leave the country for a merely temporary purpose from those who depart not intending to return. The tables compiled from these documents for the period from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1855, were published in the General Report of the Census Commissioners, by which it appears that the population, amounting to 6,552,385 persons on the 30th of March, 1851, was reduced by emigration to 6,077,283 on the 1st of January, 1856, allowance being made for the usual increase caused by the excess of births over deaths calculated on the average of these events in England and Wales during 16 years. In the year ending the 31st of December, 1856, the returns show that 90,781 persons, of whom 47,570 were male, and 43,211 female, emigrated from the ports of Ireland. This amount, after deducting the estimated excess of births over deaths, makes the probable number of inhabitants in Ireland on the 1st of January, 1857, to have been 6,047,492 persons. Munster, it appears from the tables, contributed the largest number of emigrants during the period from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 1st of January, 1857, 39 47 per cent. of the entire number having left that province. Ulster gave 24 68 per cent.; Leinster, 21 99 per cent.; and Connaught, 12.59 per cent. Nearly 13 per cent. 12.80) of their entire population have left Ireland since the 1st of May, 1851, to the 1st of last January. Observing the interest taken in the subject by the public press, and also in Parliament, I have had the returns made up to the end of April last, from which it appears that during the months of January, February, March, and April, this year, the emigrants were more numerous than in the same months of 1856. The actual numbers were as under :-

January. February. March. April. Persons. Persons. Persons. 1856......3,550 4,521 6,799 1857.....4,414 6,251 9,344 13,043

Increase in the first 4 months

of 1857 864 1,730 2,545

1,247 It will be seen that Irish emigration has continued almost equal in amount in 1855 and 1856, and that during the first four months of 1857 6,386 persons more have left the country than during the corresponding period of 1856. The emigrants from the province of Munster for the period from 1st of May, 1851, to the 1st of January last, were in the proportion of 17.82 per cent. to the population by the census of 1851; those from Leinster amounted to 11.03 per cent.; from Connaught, to 10.46 per cent.; and Ulster, 10.29 per cent. Tipperary contributed the largest proportion of emigrants, 19:35 per cent. having stated themselves to have come from that county. The least emigration was from the county and city of Dublin, only 3.96 per cent having left it. This is the more remarkable, as Dublin is the port at which the greatest number of emigrants embarked. It will be found from the tables that, during the entire period embraced by the returns, the sexes emigrated in the proportion of 101 men to 100 women, while in 1856 the proportion was 110 men to 100 women; 68.7 per cent. of the emigrants in 1856 were between the ages of 15 and 35 years; and only 13.7 per cent. were 35 years old and upwards, showing that the majority of those who left Ireland last year was from among the young and vigorous portion of its inhabitants."

A NEW PLEA-THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC .- Patrick Finnegan, a very tall man, but not dressed in the pink of fushion, was summoned by Mary M'Quilligan who sells green groceries in the Irishtown, for goods sold and delivered and cash lent, and which defend-

ant promised to pay, but failed in his faith. Mayor-Do you owe this money, Mr. Finnegan? Mr. Finnegan-In troth yes, your Worship. Mayor-And why don't you pay it?

Mr. Finnegau—I am at present suffering your Worship under "the prevailing epidemic." Mayor (with some surprise)—What epidemic? Mr. Finnegan—A general debility of the pocket,

I get a fortnight I'll pay her. The time was granted, and the litigants left the

court.-Limerick Reporter.

## GREAT BRITAIN

BANQUET TO MR. SWIFT .- On Thursday evening (July 9th) a large number of London Catholics assembled at Freemasons' Hall, at a public dinner, which had been resolved upon for the purpose of testifying to Mr. Swift, formerly Sheriff of London and lately M.P. for Sligo, their respect and esteem, and regret at his not at present having a seat in Parliament. It had been proviously intended, that the dinner should take place on the previous Tuesday, but the debate on the motion of Mr. Rocbuck, relative to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, occurring on that evening, necessitated the postponnent of the banquet .- Weekly Register.

THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL .-- A neeting of the Protestant Clergy of the archdeaconry of Bristol was held on Monday in that city, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the House of Commons in opposition to the further progress of the above-named measure. There was a numerous attendance of Clergymen connected with both sections of the Church, and the chair was taken by the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp. The petition was adopt-

ed by a large majority. ENGLAND IN THE EAST .- The daily newspapers have given, at considerable length, Chinese documents which prove clearly enough the impotent rancor of our "Celestial" enemies, The intention is apparent. These who cheered on the Government o appland Sir John Bowring's war, have an obvious interest in keeping up the war feeling, at a moment when the Indian mutiny has proved its mischievous fully, to the abundant dissatisfaction of every man of common sense. It is no doubt amusing enough -if amusement had happened to be our object-to find Chinese documents in a captured junk, by which t appears that "graduates of the Han Lin College" and grave "Doctors" write that "the police devils, or green-coated devils, patrol in bands of eighteen, and when they come to a dangerous place, form into large bodies before they venture to proceed;" how a man has been seized, "dressed in devil coat and boots, with a devil fewling-piece in his hand, and speaking the devil language fluently;" that "the English devils are abruned, and the American devils had run off;" that the " English devil Governor" had been denounced "by the barbarian merchants of all nations." And if we did not know that the Chinese are a barbarous and savage race, it might open our eyes to find that these authorities were abettors of the Hong Kong poisonings, boast that a flour bakery had poisoned several "English devils," and speculate in the price of "devils' heads," and of "devils dead or alive," as sober men on Change do upon Consols. To check any morbid sympathy with the Chinese, if it exists, is well enough; but we are not bound to take in hand the thunderbolts of Divine vengeance, and exterminate all the sanguinary and treacherous nations of the earth. Possibly we might do our own particular daily bester by reforming the abuses of our Indian Em ite, that he slaying Chi-New York, of 85 sovs. (£75 of which, however, she whether we may now be on iged to proceed to very

was any necessity for our petting into this quarrel.

Moreover, if any one thing is plain, it is that most of the existing evil has arisen from our beginning measures of violence and proceeding far enough to in-1 proven," which pretty well expresses the judgment flame to the utmost the savage vindictiveness of the Chinese, when we were unable to do more, and were immediately afterwards obliged to lie still and wait: twelve months for reinforcements. No one in Europe doubts our power to massacre any number of Chineso, but at Canton people may reasonably believe that we have done our worst: If we were to fight, humanity no less than policy required that we should wait until we could do it effectively. Whether we can yet do that or not will depend in great measure upon the events which the next India mail will report. To us nothing is more remarkable than the casy tranquillity with which the mass of Englishmen are awaiting that mail. It is really no exaggeration to say that the real or imaginary comet of 1857 has caused quite as much general apprehension as a danger to our Eastern Empire, an hundred fold more serious than any which has arisen in the course of the century in which it has grown up to its present colossal magnitude. Anxiety seems practically confined to those who have near relations in Indian regiments. We heartily wish that nothing may hap-pen to convince the unreflecting mass, who can be taught only by experience, that they have been sporting on the brink of a volcano. But whether the year 1857 is to be marked by a serious eruption or only by suppressed rumblings and convulsions, such is undoubtedly the case.—Weekly Register. THE MUTINT IN INDIA-THE CRUSADE OF THE ENG-

LISH SYSTEM ADROAD AND AT HOME.—The Indian difficulty is not likely to be got rid of with the ease anticipated by some of the London journals including the Times. Discontent and dissatisfaction have been growing for many years among the native population of India; and the native troops; in the service of the Company, have been labouring under the impression that the English government has been actuated by a desire, not so much to convert them from paganism, as to make them subservient to the schemes and designs of those trafficers, who, under the guise of preaching Christianity, distribute the bible, not to spread abroad its truths, but to aggrandise and enrich themselves at the expense of their dupes and victims. It has been part and parcel of the policy and pursuit of the British government, at home as well as abroad, wherever it possessed the power, under all circumstances, and in every possible in-stance, to propagandise not for the purpose of inculcating Christianity, but with the determination of consolidating conquest, and augmenting the treasures not only of the State, but of individuals engaged in the work of carrying out a tyranical and sordid system. The Times denies that an attempt has been made to "convert" the Sepoys-to "enlighten" the Hindoos-to make them forget their traditional reverence for caste, to which they cling with a fanatical fidelity. The Times laughs the idea to scorn that such a thought should, for a moment, have entered the brain of any sane man, be his position what it may, exalted or humble. It forgets, for the nonce, the millions of bibles, the tons weight of tracts, the reports of the Souper missionaries, who count their achievements by legions, and who glory in the task of making Exeter Hall ring with shouts of applause, when they enter into circumstantial details of all they have done, and of all they are doing, towards bringing the Indian within the pale of the Christian Faith. It has no memory for these facts at the present moment, or of the aid it affords them, wherever it embraces the convenient opportunity. It now emphatically repudiates any such intention on the part of England; and it declares aloud that-"Every person in this country, and indeed throughout Europe, who has the least knowledge of the subject must be perfectly convinced that the apprehension of forced conversion on which the Sepoys have based their mutiny, had no foundation whatever." It will be difficult for the Times to make the Sepoys believe all this. It cannot possibly do so. The Sepoys have witnessed constant attempts at aggression. They have seen how they have been treated in all their relations; and though the Times may speak the truth when it avows that the English government "have never entertained or professed the smallest design of extirpating Brahminism, or abolishing caste," and though it is perfectly correct in averring that their general policy has been open rather to the opposite imputation of laxity or indulgence;" yet it is clear that the huxters and dealers in Biblical dissemination the tract distributors without number, the missionaries who glory in relating all they have done, when they have made bad worse, or done nothing what-ever—these men will scarcely agree with the Times, who pays them a compliment so very sinister; and they will blush to think that their labours have been thus travestied and snubbed by the leading organ of public opinion in Europe.-Limerick Reporter.

The English people—a problem, as all philosophers call them-offer at this moment a spectacle more than usually singular and characteristic. Is it a just confidence in our character and position, or is it an ignorant rashness, which makes so many of us look for the arrival of the next news from India, now expected every day, -in three or four days at the latest -with about as much interest as we should an overdue Australian steamer or the result of a rising at Madrid? They indeed who have friends in India have their own anxietics and speculations, for the Mail which may announce the entire suppression of the mutiny may bring all the cost of valuable lives at which it has been purchased. But the British public, as a whole, looks and talks as if many a like danger had vanished as soon as known, and as if our good fortune of invincible courage must carry us as easily through a Sepoy mutiny. Yet what is the fact and how does that fact address itself to the geographical ideas of our continental neighbors? The fact is a growing dissatisfaction and a sudden mutiny, long larking and eventually breaking out for the length of a thousand miles across the whole Peninsula, suppressed with cautious tact and a great display of force at Culcutta and in the Punjab, but triumphant so far at the ancient capital of the Mogul Empire, the prophetic seat of power. This is the state of things in a territory where less than 50,000 Europeans of all kinds hold in subjection seven times their number of armed menand a population of 170,-000,000. The meshes of such a fabric cannot be very close. The stations must be very wide apart, the communications difficult and slow, the detachments must be numerous and small; the travellers many, and but feebly escorted. Nothing but prestige, a word so often applied to Indian affairs as to have become an Orientalism, can give strength to so flimsy a web and full the tempest that, once raised, would sweep away every thread of it. Think how many French troops are necessary in Algeria, scarcely out of sight of their native shores, and along a thin coast! Yet, if the Hindoos are not generally a warlike race, there are still mixed up with them, and forming the best part of the native army, numerous races much stronger and more ambitious. We deal with the descendants of conquerors; with those who still inherit titles of sovereignty; with hardy mountaineers; with recent marauders; with men whose very strength and savageness made it politic to enlist them. The scene of the long smouldering discontent and the sudden outbreak in a vast country, much of which is little known, but where conspiracy lurks in populations created by ourselves, and breaks out at the very head-quarters of our dominion. Such are the hard facts of the case, and bystanders who look at the hard facts must marvel at our composure. - Times.

One house in Sheffield has taken an order for forty tons of rolled steel for crinoline, and a foreign order has been given for one ton a week for some time to

A Jury in the Court of Queen's Bench have given verdict for £375 as compensation to the widow and children of Hull, a cabman, who was killed by the mismanagement of the driver of one of "Pickford's vans, which caused a collision.

After a struggle of nine days for life and death, wered in violation of the oaths of the jurors dissent-Madeleine Smith has just received a verdict of "Not, ing at heart. But if the lawyers insist on adhering of most men upon the affair. Such is the result of our boasted civilisation. If guilty, there is turned loose upon the world a person who, having attained so eminent a degree in crime before the age of twenty-two, is little likely to be improved by a public exposure; if not guilty, she is destined to a punish-ment which nothing but the dread of retribution after death could make less horrible than a public execution, in being sent back to the world after such a trial. Whatever be his determination upon this particular case, a thinking man must feel that society among us has passed into the stage in which the diminution of crimes of violence and bloodshed goes hand in hand with the increase of secret vilainy. For a country in such a state, it need hardly be said the only chance is in the influence of the Catholic Church .- Weekly Register.

The John Bull, commenting upon Lord Robert Grosvenor's motion relative to the Liturgy, insists that the House of Commons is not a body competent to give an opinion on the subject. "The House of Commons includes among its members many who are not only not members of the Church of England, but who belong to communities separated from her and hostile to her. It is an indecency, therefore, and an attempt at tyranny, to propose that a body so constituted should intermeddle with the form in which Churchmen are to frame and conduct their worship. It would be an indecency and an act of oppression at all times; but it would be a gross indecency, an act of intolerable tyranny, so to intermeddle at the present moment, when the House of Commons has just passed a bill enabling the Jew, or any other person whose religious opinions will not permit him to affirm anything upon the true faith of a Christian, to take his seat in the House of Commons.'

The new number of the British Quarterly Review has a sketch of Mr. Spurgeon, contrasting him unfavourably with Whitefield and Irving. "Mr. Spurgeon's figure is short and chubby, and rather awkward than otherwise. For so young a man there seems a strong tendency to grow stout, and should he live another twenty or thirty years, he must take care, or he may be classed among the people who are described as being as broad as they are long. He knows nothing of the esthetics of dress; everything of that sort about him is commonplace, verging upon the vulgar. His features, too, have a round, homely, Saxon cast, such as would lead you to regard him as capable of a rude strength of purpose, and of a dogged power of endurance, but as not likely to appre-hend purposes of a high and really intellectual complexion. He is a veritable Saxon in the groundwork of his nature, both physical and mental, but he has nearly everything from nature, scarcely anything from the usual processes of self-culture."

Rumours have prevailed, for some time back, that some scandal was at the bottom of the sudden resignation of his revenues and peerage by Dr. Hinds of Norwich, who, as we all know, did not even wait for an Act to settle his pension. The John Bull and Britannia (an ecclesiastical organ) thus explains the matter: "Although" (says our contemporary) " it was assumed in the House of Lords the other night that the most recent resignation of an Episcopal Sec was to be attributed to the ill-health of its possessor, we believe it is currently reported that this was not at all events the exclusive cause of the step. The King of Holland, we know, abandoned his throne for the sake of contracting a marriage which would have been inconvenient in his regal position : and it appears to have been an impulse of the same kind which induced Bishop Hinds to quit his post of spiritual responsibility. The right reverend bishop had, it is said, some short time back contracted a matrimonial connection very much below his own rank. The marriage was kept a secret, but as the Bishop was aware that it would not long remain so, and did not perhaps care to shelter himself under the heathen precedents adduced by Horace in support of his advice:

# "Ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori"-

he came to the resolution of resigning his bishopric at once without stipulating for any provision, in order that he might prevent the dignity of his order from being compromised by a step which most people would deem an imprudent one." It sounds strange enough to a Catholic ear, not to be told that an old man, in infirm health, has resigned a Bishopric, or that it is "very much to his honour" to do so if he find himself incapable of its duties; but that what turn to do so in the find himself incapable of its duties; but that what turn in the voyage. Once round the vessel being a was so much to his honour was doing it in order to third of a mile, the bets will be easily arranged. A hush up a "secret marriage with a person very much moveable Grand Stand is being erected by Messrs. hush up a "secret marriage with a person very much below his own rank."

A Correspondent writes as follows to a (Protestant) morning newspaper-"I see it mentioned in the Record, on your authority, that the Lord Chancellor ntends to present the son of the late lamented Mr. Gorham to the vacant vicarage of Brampton, If all I hear is true, Dr. Philpotts, the scourge of Evangelism, will offer no objection. I am assured that the son of the late Mr. Gorham holds views diametrically opposite to his father, and that he openly condemned the proceedings of his father in the celebrated contest with his bishop; and I have reason to believe that when at Oxford, he made himself conspicuous in his dress which resembled that of a Popish cassock, having on it an embroidered cross."

BRITISH MORALITY .- Poisoning especially has become almost a domestic institution. The friendly arsenic has always been ready in the cottage of the peasant or in the lodging of the mechanic, to rid the impatient wife of a tiresome husband, or the thrifty housewife of parents, or relations, who have become a burden .- London Times.

An old map of London shops that a walk of five miles would then complete the circuit of the metropolis. The circumference, says the Builder, is now nearly sixty miles.

The weather during the past week has been everything that could be desired for the wheat plant. The ears are fast filling, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest .- Times, 13th inst.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.—In the olden time a prisoner refusing to plead to arraignment was subjected to torture, to extort the declaration guilty or not guilty. The process was loading the chest till the desired formality was squeezed out of it. Humanity has long abolished this barbarous usage, but it still tolerates another appli-cation of torture, for the purpose of extorting the pretence of agreement from juries. The barbarous mode of effecting this object is the very opposite to that resorted to in former times to compel the plea to arraignment. Instead of loading the breast, the stomach is kept empty, and jurors who scruple to deliver a verdict against conscience are subjected to the pangs of hunger and thirst, and, in winter, cold to We noticed an example of this application of torture upon one of the bitterest days of the last win-ter, in a criminal court. This week we have an instance in a civil case, and after many hours of privation and suffering from exhaustion, the parties consented to grant the jury some slight refreshment.— The defendant, indeed, was willing to agree to a meal, but the plaintiff stood out for short commons. Need we add that the verdict was for the defendant, for, as Sosia rules that he with whom he dines is the

ing at heart. But if the lawyers insist on adhering to this barbarous practice, let them at least be consistent; and carry it a step higher, where agreement is much more important than in the jury-box. The judges are often divided in opinion on points of law of the very highest importance. Why not lock them up, and starve them into accord? Some few years ago the Bench was evenly divided upon a point in the remarkable case of the Birds, acquitted of murder, and afterwards tried for a felonious assault, and the different interpretations which these luminaries put upon a statute, and the little respect they showed for opinions counter to their own, were a matter of no small public scandal. Surely starvation would cure this evil, and bring the judgments of the highest legal authorities into harmony. Differences in banco should always be composed by the same great tamer, which will be found, no doubt, not less effectual operating upon the judges of the land than on the wild beasts of the jungle. And then, when judges direct the locking up of juries, and the denial of food, drink and fuel, they will be able to say that they do not exempt themselves from the wholesome regime to which they subject juries, in order to obtain the great end of a unanimous decision.—London Examiner.

PUNCH ON THE MAMMOTH STRAMSHIP GREAT EAST-ERN.—Several incorrect statements having appeared in regard to the Great Eastern, (now lying like a red whale in Mr. Scott Russel's yard, at Millwall, and so frightening people that they cut across the rivers and take refuge by scores in the houses of Messrs. Heart and Quartermaine, who administer white-bait and iced punch with the most humane promptitude,) Mr. Punch has been requested to publish the following information touching the arrangements on board the vessel:

Captain Harrison, the captain who has been selected in contravention of all rules observed in the public service, the proprietors of the ship having engaged him for the vulgar reason that he was notoriously the best captain on the best line of steamers in the world, will merely attend to the comparatively unimportant duty of taking care of the vessel But, as there are to be six hundred first-class passengers, other captains will be appointed to administer to the domestic wants of the floating colony. There will be a dining captain, with great carving powers, and a miraculous flow of after-dinner oratory; and there will be a flirtation captain, whose business it will be to render the brief voyage still briefer to the ladis. The former had been a Freemason, who has eaten his way into all the honors of the craft, and who will hold lodges in the maintop where the proximity of the fire from the chimneys will be highly convenient for heating the gridiron. The latter has been still more carefully selected, and is a gentleman whom his wife is about to divorce, under the new law, for the incompatibility of his red hair with her notions of elegance, and who, under the same law, will be incapable of marrying again. He will, therefore, have been a family man, which makes him respectable, while at the same

time his attentions can mean nothing. The spiritual welfare of the ten thousand inhabitants of the vessel will be duly cared for. A very handsome church is being built on the after-deck, and four chapels, for Methodists, Catholics, Baptists and Independents, are being creeted forward. A pretty rectory house and garden will be place near the wheel, but it is thought well that the voluntary system should provide for the dissenting teachers. though in case of sea-sickness during the services, the sea-beadles are ordered to attend everywhere with basins, without regard to distinction of religious faith or bringing up. Births and marriages will be amply provided for, the directors of the Great Eastern undertaking to be godfathers to any addition made to the population during the voyage (a silversmith goes out express to engrave the mugs,) and berequiettes may be had gratis, on application to the boat-swain. The captain will act as father to any young (or other) lady who may succeed, by dint of moonlight and Lord Byron, in persuading a gentleman to pay her expenses for the rest of her life, and a large young officer is now growing whiskers and a brogue, in order to act as a brother, and demand intentions, on application from any mamma. Cottages for the honeymoon are being fitted up, larboard side, by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, and will have private telegraphs to the kitchen, Nightingale, and Bell's Life.

Weather permitting, races will take place at stated periods, and the Great Eastern Derby will be a fea-Edgington. The stabling in the vessel will afford accommodation for any number of horses, and one of the longboats (itself a large steamer) can be engaged for trial gallops, and be surrounded with awning and ordered to cruise at some distance, in order to insure privacy.

The Betting Act not applying to the high seas, an office where the odds will be given, will be under the superintendence of the purser. Other amuse-ments will be provided, an American alley and skittle a ground being situated on the poop, and a spare boiler being fitted up as a Casino, into which poiling water, will not be turned without such notice as may be practicable. A theatre is in course of erection, and an English dramatic author will be kept down in the hold, with a safety lamp, to translate any French piece that may be thrown down to

Two eminent Jew costumiers have contracted to supply drosses, and when not engaged in theatrical pursuits, will be happy to fill up their vacant evenings in being converted, on modern terms, by any passenger, who may be going out as a missionary and wish for practice in dealing with his benighted brethren. (Extra charge for reading of tracts.) A club rosm is also being arranged, and candidates for the Great Eastern Club had better send in their names. Trade, moustaches, political opinions, whistling, a short pipe, the habit of asking questions, Puseyism or a pug nose will exclude.

Cab stands will be placed at the most convenient parts of the ship, and tables of fare and distances affixed. Incivility or overcharge will consign the offender to the cat, but the flogging will be conducted in a back yard of the vessel, where the loudest throated fellow may bawl without being heard by the public. Bath chairs and perambulators will also be in waiting, and omnibusses will convey the humbler passengers to various parts of the vessel. Previously to the show of the electric light, every evening, a grand display of fireworks and a balloon will ascend once a week with letters for any quarter to which the wind may be blowing. Further particulars will be published from time to time until the launch.

WONDERFUL JOURNEY UNDER A RAILWAY CARRIAGE. -On the 6th inst., the man who looks to the state of the carriage wheels at Rugby station, observed a little boy astride of one of the axietrees, under the body of a carriage. With great difficulty the man got the child out, and a deplorable object the poor little fellow appeared, begrimed with dust and soot, his clothes ragged and burnt, hair unkempt, and altogether "out of sorts" and nearly paralysed with cold. He accounted for being found in that strange position by saying, that his mother, who lives in Man-chester gave him sixpence to pay his passage to Ire-land, where his grandfather lived, and that he got true Amphytrion, so, surely, he by or through on the carriage at Manchester, in order to ride cheap whom we dine is the party in the right. Now, if this to Liverpool, but as the carriage was started off to had been a criminal trial no compromise could have |London, he was brought so far out of his way. The been made, and the jury must at least have been sub-jected to very prolonged torture. It is possible that warmed, washed, and fed, and rigged out in a fresh a juror may actually be starved to death, or driven suit of clothes. The Marquis of Chandos took him to an act of cannibalism. Imagine an obstinate juror by the hand, through the throng that crowded the devoured to the bones by his brethren. The remedy station, to the carriage, at the time Prince Albertarfor this absurd and inconvenient custom is to abolish rived. Some silver was given to him by the member of unanimity, and to give the verdict to a bers of his royal highness suite. The youth must certain majority. And let it always be borne in have travelled upwards of 140 miles, and was 18 mind that the pretence of unanimity extorted by the hours on his journey. The great wonder is, that he pains of inanition or hunger is in reality a lie, deli- was not dashed to pieces. and the state of t

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JULY 81, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Vindex Your proposition comes too late, thoughing doubt the facts are as you state. Yet it must be remembered that the present overbearing insolence of the Orangemen, and their paramount influence in the State, are but the direct result of our own sapathy and venality. Had the Catholics, as a body, but displayed half the zeal to resent the deliberate insult offered to them last year by the Governor General in receiving the Orangemen in his official capacity, that too many of them do to ingratiate themselves with the "powers that be in the hopes of obtaining some government appointment-were they as much in earnest for the honor of their religion as they are in advancing their own pecuniary interests—were they less addicted to "place-hunting," and not quite so ready to put up tamely with the insolence of "Jack-ip-Office" and the dispensers of official patronage generally-something might yet be cone; though we confess, that from our experience of the past, we have not any very sanguine hopes for the future. This however is certain—that, until Catholics show to the world, by their prompt but legal and constitutional resentment of insult, from whatever quarter it may proceed, that they respect themselves, it is in vain for them to expect respect from others. Last year, we tamely submitted to a gross and premeditated insult from the Governor General and his Ministry; and by so doing have invited, and justly merit this year to meet with, insult again.

# True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Mayo Election Committee has terminated its proceedings by unseating Mr. Moore. The Lords have thrown out the "Oaths Bill," on the second reading by a majority of 173 to 139; thus, as they fondly flatter themselves, saving the "Christian" character of the British Empire. An effort will be made in the House of Commons to frustrate the illiberality of the Lords, by giving instructions to the Clerk, to omit, when administering the oaths, the formula-" on the true faith of a Christian"-which is the only part of the oath to which the Jews would object. The Catholic peers in the Upper House voted with the minority; Dr. Sunner, Government Archbishop of Canterbury, "would have felt it a great relief to his mind" to have been able to do the same; but, having the fear of Exeter Hall before his eyes, declared his resolution to maintain the " Christian character" of the British Legislature. The Polygamy Bill has not been proceeded with in the House of Commons.

The trial of Miss Smith, acquitted of the murder of her lover having terminated, public attention has been seriously directed to the events now menacing the British Empire in the East. The latest dates from Bombay are to the 11th ult.; and their contents are, if not altogether so bad as might have been anticipated, very far from encouraging. The entire North West of India was open to the insurgents; some twenty-six thousand men had already been lost to the Bengal Army; and though, in the other Presidencies, no open revolt had occurred, there were but too good reasons for fearing that the hatred of British rule was general and deep-

On the other hand, the insurgents who had foolishly awaited at Delhi the approach of the troops sent against them, had been attacked in their cantonments, and driven back into the city with great slaughter and the loss of twenty-six guns. The heights in the vicinity were strongly occupied by the British forces, and a successful attack upon Delhi was expected immediately. The result will not be long doubtful. The mutineers will be routed, and a signal vengeance inflicted upon them for their unmentionable atrocities. But-it may well be asked-will military executions, no matter how justly deserved, or unsparingly inflicted, tend to restore confidence in British rule amongst the native population of

The immediate cause of the outbreak is still enveloped in considerable obscurity. It certainly is not likely that it was a mere burst of unpremeditated fury, or that the "greased cartridges" could alone have provoked it. The general opinion is, that the suspicions of the natives have been aroused by late acts of the Go- him by the Colonist had been made use of by vernment, and the imprudent countenance given to the evangelical missionaries; and that, fearful that it was intended to make war upon their " caste" system, they were stimulated to a revolt which—considering the long years of insult, op- lectures as they were delivered, and would not pression, and robbery to which the native races assuredly have softened down any of his expresof India have been exposed since the days of sions. Now, we challenge the Colonist to pro-Warren Hastings-it is a wonder has been so duce from the reports given at the time of Dr. long postponed. But outraged humanity will at last assert its rights; and it would seem as if the long delayed, but well merited chastisement, him. were about to fall upon the nation which turned a deaf ear to the indignant remonstrances, and prophetic warnings of Edmund Burke.

The news from the Continent of Europe is not reassuring; there are insurrections and rumors of insurrections-plots and rumors of plots. The Italian insurrection, just repressed, was but a branch of a great plot; whose centre spread throughout all Europe. In Paris, pre-

of Exeter Hall—though like most other Liberals | tainly not likely to cast doubts upon the honor of al risk—was to have inaugurated the era of civil dren. and religious liberty in Italy. This was, according to the correspondent of the Times, to have been effected by the liberation of the convicts and galley slaves; and the "letting loose on society some hundreds of ruffians who have themselves only just escaped hanging was," according to the same authority, "but the commencement of the grand plan of the chiefs of this Jacquerie movement." Of the nature of the stimulants applied to these champions of "civil and religious liberty" some idea may be formed from the following circular, which was extensively hawked about by the brave Mazzini's agents :-

"Courage! The first house and family that should be sacked in — Street, will be the family of — being the richest, the most wealthy, and being spies and cruel enemies of liberty. Pillage and fire!

With such evidences of the progress of sound Protestant principles in the South of Europe, it would seem as if the long expected explosion could not much longer be averted; and certainly we should not be surprised at the efforts made by the existing governments to exclude the anostles of the new evangel from their dominions. It is of course superfluous to mention that English names figure amongst the lists of the Italian revolutionists-for when was there an insurrection in which British emissaries and the agents of Exeter Hall were not actively engaged? In this instance however, a Miss White, has been arrested; and since of her guilty complicity there can be no doubt she has been very properly committed to prison; we anticipate a dreadful explosion of bile amongst the saints in consequence. Amidst all these horrors, and incentives to blood and plunder, it is consolatory to read the accounts of the Holy Father's progress. Everywhere he is received with joy, and the honors due to his exalted position; and amidst the acclamations of the faithful, who in thousands crowd around his route to catch a sight of his features, and to receive his blessing, the calumnies of the enemies of the Lord's Anointed can no more be heard—and the truth is proclaimed, that, not upon the bayonets of his soldiers, but upon the affection of his people, is the throne of Pius IX firmly established.

As a proof of the truth of what we stated in our last, that "a Protestant lie is immortal," we may be permitted to quote the following from the Toronto Colonist:-

"A few years ago Mr. Bronson"—a misprint evidently for Dr. Brownson—" who, as our readers are doubtless aware, is a very learned and talented convert to the Church of Rome, lectured in Montreal on Church history; and among other things propagated the singularly offensive doctrine, 'that Protestants are all illegitimate—that their marriages are mere shains, and their ordinances but so many pious frauds. e may not give his exact words; bu to say, that they were stronger rather than milder than we have stated." The Italics are our own.

When, or where, this lie originated, or by whom it was first set agoing, we cannot say; but this is not the first time that we have seen it in print, and, not only contradicted it, but proved its absurdity. Yet, knowing it to be a lie, and a lie so ridiculous that it can be credited only by the most stupid, and the most ignorant, the Colonist hesitates not to reproduce it, at the present moment of excitement, as if it had never been refuted; and as if even in Montreal, where his lectures were delivered, and reported by the Protestant press, every intelligent Protestant did not know it to be a groundless lie.

Dr. Brownson never said, or insinuated, that "Protestants are all illegitimate;" that their " marriages are mere shams," or that all " their ordinances are but so many pious frauds." We will show why it is impossible that he could have given utterance to such silly nonsense, so offensive to his hearers, and so repugnant to the express doctrines and practice of the Catholic

Dr. Brownson's Lectures in Montreal were attended by Protestants, and were reported, when they were delivered, by the Protestant press of this city. If therefore the language imputed to him, we should most certainly have found it reported, and complained of, in the columns of that press. It would also have appeared in our own columns-seeing that we reported the Doctor's Brownson's lectures in the Montreal press, any such language as that which he attributes to

In the next place, Dr. Brownson is, as the Colonist admits, " a learned and tulented convert to the Church of Rome;" and therefore well acquainted with the doctrines and practice of that Church. He is also a scholar not unknown to the world, not without honor amongst his own community, and therefore not likely in a nublic lecture to have hazarded statements, which is most probably in London, and whose branches every one in the slightest degree conversant with the doctrines of the "Church of Rome," must

great Protestant hero Mazzini, the well beloved born unto him whilst yet a Protestant, and cervery careful not to expose himself to any person- his own wife, or the legitimacy of his own chil-

Now, every Catholic child knows that the "Church of Rome" does recognise the validity of Protestant marriages, in that she insists, and that most strongly, upon their indissolubility; and does consequently recognise the legitimacy of the issue of all such marriages. Were it otherwise, she would, of course, insist upon the separation of those Protestants whom she received into her communion, after marriage. But this she does not do, neither does she re-marry them, or make any difference betwixt the children, issue of such marriages-born after or before their parents' conversion; and therefore this, the invariable practice of the Church with married converts from Protestantism-and of which Dr. Brownson must therefore have had personal experience-must convince every one that he, a "learned and talented convert," would not have been such a fool as to make a public display of his ignorance, by attributing to the Church doctrines which not only she does not hold, but which she expressly repudiates.

There are indeed sexual unions common amongst Protestants which the law recognises as valid marriages; but which the Catholic Church, and a considerable portion of the Anglican sect, agree in denouncing as adulterous. We mean the unions of two persons, either of whom has been divorced, and whose former partner is still living. Of these unions, common in the United States, and which, it is to be feared, will be so soon in Great Britain, the Church, no doubt, looks upon the issue as illegitimate; because they are so-being the issue of an adulterous connection, which no legislation, which no Acts of Parliament can render lawful under any circumstances. Of these marriages therefore-i.c., the re-marriages of divorced persons during the lifetime of their former partners-the learned Doctor may have spoken in the manner attributed to him by the Colonist; but, and we repeat it, it is a self-evident lie-to say that Dr. Brownson-a gentleman well versed in Catholic theology, himself a convert, married as a Protestant, and whilst a Protestant, the father of a family-did openly and wilfully misrepresent the doctrines of his Church, for the sake of stigmatising his wife as a concubine, and his own children as illegitimate; and that this, though done publicly, escaped the notice of the reporters for the press actually present.

Neither would the Doctor have been such a fool as to say that all the "ordinances" of Protestants were "but so many pious frauds." Of the only two religious ordinances which the majority of Protestants admit-baptism and the Lord's Supper-the "Church of Rome" expressly asserts the validity of one-Protestant baptism; though she does not recognise the sacramental character of their other ordinance as by them administered. This the Colonist may condemn as illiberal; but he must conclude the Anplican sect under the same condemnation; for it not only refuses to recognise the sacramental character of the Lord's Supper, as administered by Dissenters, but, according to the natural interpretation of its 23rd article, must deny the validity of their baptisms; seeing that it declares it to be unlawful for any man to minister the sacraments " before he be lawfully called, and sent to execute the same." Now, the "Church of Rome" holds that baptism administered by any baptised person, is a valid baptism, and a real sacrament.

The Colonist further says :-

"Gavazzi, as we need hardly repeat here, owed his lif to his courage and to his strength in Quebec, for repeating really not half as irritating things as Mr. Bronson did when there; and his hearers and himself were subjected to the dangers of little less than a battle, because of his telling the same story in Mont-

All we need reply to this is to quote the following expressions made use of by Gavazzi towards the Catholic clergy, as reported at the time in the Toronto Globe. If from any cotemporaneous report, published by Catholic or Protestant, of Dr. Brownson's lectures, the Colonist can cite anything "half as irritating," we shall leave the Doctor in his hands to receive a well merited castigation. If he cannot, he must pardon us if we look upon him as a wilful and deliherate slanderer :--

"Tolerance with the Roman Church is a crime against your church and your society."
"The Roman clergy have no social affections; don't call yourselves priests, call yourselves murderers the Romish clergy are the soul of Satan, the soul of the Devil himself.

"The Church of Rome belongs to anti-Christ and the Devil."

THE Montreal Herald of Saturday last, in reply to an article of ours wherein we joined with the Montreal Witness in loudly condemning the infamous custom of certain unprincipled newspaper editors or proprietors, who outrage decency and morality by making their columns the medium for circulating the vile advertisements of the filthy quacks with whom society is infested, and our moral atmosphere polluted-meets us with the following retort:

INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS .- The True Witness thinks that the Protestant press have a monopoly of parations had been made for assassinating Louis have known to be false. He is also a married disgrace the Hamilton Banner, and which the Wil- freedom, and to confine her to love one man was an illa Regis, and surrounded by a large body of

Napoleon, and for another revolution. The man, and a father; married; and with children ness has just been denouncing will look at the head of the last column of the fourth page of the Toronto Mirror, he will find very near Dr. Cahill's last epistle, a book advertizement of a certain Dr. Amos, exactly in the style of those he joins the Witness in denouncing. The Mirror was the first Catholic paper we took in hand after reading the article in the True Witness; but we are of opinion that we could readily show our contemporary some other instances. For the rest, we heartily join in his condemnation of such things; no matter where they ap-

> With shame and regret-regret for the sake of the Mirror, with still more shame and regret for the Catholic press of this country-we are obliged to confess that the retort of the Herald is but too true; and that the columns of the Mirror are polluted with a filthy, blackguard advertisement from a dirty fellow of the name of Amos, such as no gentleman, no Christian should lend himself to circulate—such as no father of a family should allow for one moment to cross the threshold of his house-and which, now that his attention has been called to the subject, we hope that the editor of the Mirror will at once discard from his columns; giving at the same time a satisfactory explanation how it found admission in a journal which we, in common with our Cathohe fellow-citizens in Canada, have hitherto been accustomed to hail as the bold and consistent champion of religion and morality.

It is barely possible—and we hope that it may turn out to have been the case—that this filthy advertisement with which the Herald has it in his power to tax a member of the Catholic press may have crept into the columns of the Mirror inadvertently; that the editor and proprietor were ignorant of the nature of its contents; and that their carelessness, and not the love of unholy gain, has been the chief crime of which the Mirror has been guilty. If so, our cotemporary will at once, no matter at what pecuniary sacrifice, no matter what his arrangements or agreements with the advertiser, expunge it from his columns, and apologise for its appearance. Failing to do this, or failing to explain satisfactorily how it obtained admission in the first instance, we must, of course, treat the Mirror as we have treated the Montreal Gazette, the Toronto Colonist, the Hamilton Banner, and other notorious offenders against decency and good morals. Nay worse! For, for a Protestant there is this excuse, that he walks at best by a dim and uncertain light; that the moral standard of heresy is necessarily low; and that perhaps after all, he does not fall much below that standard. But for the editor of a Catholic paper what can be said in extenuation? what plea can be urged for a mitigation of sentence? When the latter sins, he sins against knowledge, against grace, and with a perfect consciousness of the malice of his offence. To him are applicable the terrible words of Our Lord-ST. LUKE, xii., 47, 48, in the parable of the two servants-both of whom committed things worthy of stripes-but of whom one knew his master's will, whilst the other did not. And so in the defective training of the Protestant, and in his consequent imperfect moral development, we can find many palliating circumstances, which are altogether wanting in the case of one who having been brought up within the bosom of the Catholic Church, is guilty of like sins.

And whilst calling upon the Mirror to retrace his steps, and make amends for the scandal he has brought upon the Catholic press, we would call upon the press throughout the Province-Catholic and Protestant, French and English, and of whatever shade of politics-to combine against the circulation of the moral poison contained in those advertisements which we condemn no matter where they may appear. In this we are all interested; interested as members of society, as parents, and as Christians. There is no man, we trust, calling himself a Christian, who will not join with us in this holy crusade against immoral books and obscene advertisements; there is no man, we are sure, being a father, but what will heartily wish us success in our efforts to save the rising generation from the inevitable and fatal pollution which awaits it from coming in contact with such publications. Ask the medical man, and he will tell you, what the nature, what the objects of these books, these advertisements, and what is the invariable result, what the physical and moral degradation, which invariably attend their perusal. Again then we would call upon every honest man to put these nuisances to society down; and that can be most effectually done, by prosecuting with the utmost rigor of the law, every scoundrel who lends his aid, either through the press, or any other means whatsoever, to the advertising, sale, or circula- James the Apostle, Patron of this Diocess, was tion of obscene books.

mercial Advertiser, a warm advocate of the right of "private judgment" for himself, is horrified at the claim of other Protesting sectaries to exercise the same right; and has the impudence, and inconsistency to qualify as "disgusting," the proceedings at a late convention of planting a cross upon the spot where the High of the members of the "Spiritualist" denomination of Protestants; whereat a Mrs. Lewis of. Cleveland is reported to have delivered herself as follows. The said Mrs. Lewis in the exer-children, and our children's children through all cise of her right of "mivate judgment" de- generations. clared: -

#Thay she was in tayor of universal freedom, and? the filthy medical advertisements of the class which | that loving whomsoever she chose was a part of that

abridgement of her rights. She said that although she had one husband in Cleveland, she considered herself married to the whole human race. All men were her husbands, and she had an undying love for them. She said also, what business is it to the world whether one man is the father of my children or ten men are ? I have the right to say who shall be the father of my offspring."

I however him brind to send the a market variety

How Mrs. Lewis can be refuted upon Protestant principles-how without denying to her the right of "private judgment," the Commercial Advertiser can contest her "right to say who shall be the father of her offspring" we cannot understand. Indeed, Mrs. Lewis in asserting the propriety of the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, does but assert a legitimate corollary from Protestant principles; does but carry out to its logical consequences the Protestant theory of marriage as exemplified in the legislation of all Protestant countries, Great Britain not excepted. Thank God, in England at least, the practice of the people has hitherto generally given the lie to the theories of its legis-

For, unless marriage, i. c. the indissoluble union of one man with one woman, be not a divine institution, monogamy is merely a human institution, and not of moral obligation. But by taking upon itself to put asunder, or to divorce, man and wife, the Protestant State, practically denies that the union of the sexes is a divine institution; because whom God hath joined together, man cannot under any circumstances have the right to put asunder; and thus in every Protestant State the divine origin of marriage is, by .he State, practically ignored. And again, since the State cannot legalise anything opposed to the moral law, and as it does profess to legalise the separation of man and wife, and the contracting of fresh sexual unions, there cannot be, in the general opinion of the Protestant world, anything immoral, or opposed either to the natural or revealed laws of God, in such chopping or changing of partners. Now if it be not contrary to the moral law to do so in one instance, there can be no moral impropriety in doing it in a thousand instances. If the State, or civil power, has the right under any circumstances, to dissolve a marriage and to authorise the persons so separated to contract fresh unions, it must be because God has not Himself ordained the indissoluble union of the sexes; has not Himself proclaimed the law unalterable-"one with one and for ever." But if God has proclaimed no such law, man has no right to do so; and no man has therefore the right to impugn the morality, or to effect disgust at the conduct of those of his fellow creatures, who, in the exercise of their "private judgment," and upon a matter upon which God has laid down no precise rules, deem themselves entitled to determine for themselves the conditions of their sexual

In other words. Either the union of the sexes is the subject matter of a positive divine law, and therefore beyond all human control and legislation; or it is not. If it is-the action of those Protestant States which authorise divorce is a "disgusting" infraction of Divine Law; if it is not-every one is at liberty, in so far as the Law of God, or morality, is concerned, to contract such sexual unions, and for such times, and under such conditions, as he, or she, pleases; and the impertinence of these Protestants who presume to criticise the manner in which that right is exercised is, to say the least, very disgusting.

THE BISHOP OF ST. HYACINTHE .-- A pastoral letter of His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, dated the 13th inst., announces to his Clergy, that his health having been restored, he resumes the administration of his Diocess, confided by him since the 15th November last to Mgr. LaRoque, Bishop of Cydonia. Our readers will be pleased to hear of the convalescence of Mgr. Le Prince, who is now on a visit to Kamouraska for the sake of sea bathing.

His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown, assisted by several of his Clergy, performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Catholic church at Plantagenet Mills, on Wednesday the 15th instant, on a beautiful site liberally given by P. M'Martin, Esq., for that purpose. The church will be a handsome edifice of cut stone, 98 feet in length, by 52 in breadth.

Saturday last, the 25th instant, Feast of St. a day memorable in the annals of Montreal, for the opening of the great work which, for the PROTESTANT INCONSISTENCY. - The Com- honor and glory of God, our saintly Bishop has undertaken. In the forenoon, High Mass was sung by His Lordship Mgr. Bourget; and after Vespers, a solemn procession, issuing from the chapel, proceeded to the site of the new Cathedral, where the Bishop performed the ceremony Altar will stand, and upon which the acceptable sacrifice, the pure offering, spoken of by the prophet Mulachias, shall be daily offered up by our

> The ceremony was most imposing. Preceded by the Clergy of the city chaunting the Vex-

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JULY 31, 1857. HOW TO HELD IN A HOUR ESON

the faithful, the Bishop, after having kissed the cross, took spade in hand; and by way of inaugurating the work, proceeded to remove some souls of earth, and was followed by the Coadjutor Biship, the Clergy, and the spectators. After which, intoning, the Ave Maris Stella, the procession returned to the chapel in the same order as that in which it started, where the ceremonies of the day were concluded. The weather was most propitious, and but one sentiment seemed to animate the crowd—that of an ardent desire to see brought to a happy conclusion a work which to future ages shall testify the zeal of the faithful of the Diocese of Montreal, and of its beloved

to make a corn graff, columna that wis it so such

SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS .-We had the pleasure of being present at the annual examination of, and distribution of prizes to, the pupils of these excellent schools in the Quebec Suburbs on Friday last. Many of the Clergy and of our most distinguished citizens were in attendance, and must have been delighted, at what they saw and heard.

The number of pupils at these schools is, we believe, over two thousand; and their extraordinary proficiency reflects the highest credit on themselves, and their devoted instructors. The patriarchal authority over them. boys were examined in English Composition, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Geometry, Algebra, and Astronomy, and by the rapidity and precision of their answers, excited general admiration. The proceedings of the day were agreeably diversified with music, vocal and instrumental, and by several amusing pieces, represented by the boys themselves with much spirit and good taste. One little black-eyed fellow in particular-of the name of Patrick Curran-especially distinguished himself, and elicited rapturous applause by the arch manner in which he recited the Address that had been committed to him. But where all acquitted themselves bonorably, it would be invidious to particularise.

It would be impossible to over-estimate the blessings which the "Christian Brothers" are conferring on society, by their admirably conducted schools. We indeed have many causes for thankfulness here in Montreal. We may well be proud of, and thankful for, our splendid churches, our Convents, Hospitals, and Charitable Institutions; well too may we be thankful for, and well may we point with pride to, our Schools and Colleges, wherein the rising generation of both sexes are being fitted to play their allotted part in society with credit to themselves, and profit to their fellow-citizens. But amongst all these institutions, there is none that more richly deserve the gratitude and cordial support of the Catholic community than the quiet, unpretending, but highly efficient schools of our good "Christian Brothers," whose self-devotion, and unremitting exertions in the cause of education, morality, and religion are beyond all praise. May their institutions prosper, and spread themselves over every part of this fair country, should be the prayer of every good citizen, of every true Catholic.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum very gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £78 3s 6d, from the St. Patrick's Society, being the proceeds of the late Pic-Nic of the Society, to be applied for the benefit of the Orphans.

THE Montreal DISASTER .- Judge Duval has refused to admit to bail the captain, mate, and pilot of the "Montreal" steamer, against whom a True Bill for Manslaughter has been found. The accused will we suppose be tried at the next Term of the Court of Queen's Bench some six months hence; when it is to be supposed the public mind will be calmer than it is at present, and when therefore an impartial verprisone s to be brought to trial at once.

The Commercial Advertiser of Monday last, pretends great indignation at this delay of justice, and throws out the following brutal but significant hint-which strikes us as the more strange as coming from one who professes such holy horror of the Griffintown rioters. Our cotemporary says :--

"The people of Canada are a long-suffering and law-abiding people, or they would have called in the assistance of Judge Lynch long ago."

Much excitement has been caused by the arrest of a man at Three Rivers calling himself a Catholic priest, and who is now in prison to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The Montreal Witness gives circulation to a rumor that the man's real name is L'Hereux, and that he was formerly a pupil in the Seminary of Quebec. This rumor is perhaps true; for by an evangelical Missionary publication of the United States, we see that there is a "swaddler" who styles himself the Rev. M. L'Hereux, who travels the Vermont country with the object of corrupting the faith and morals of the French Canadian Catholics, who are set tled in that quarter.

We find the following appointments in the Official Gazette of the 18.h inst.:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Toronto, 18th July, 1857.
His Excellency the Administrator of the Govern ment has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned to be Justices of the Peaco in and for the District

of Montreal, viz.
John Phelini, of Montreal,
Alexander McCambridge, of Montreal,
Michael O'Mears, of Montreal

PROTESTANT IMMIGRATION.—The Philadelphia: Bulletin, in noticing the arrival of the ship Tuscarora, with upwards of five hundred passengers—all of whom, with one solitary exception, that of an Irishwoman, were Protestants of the Mormon persuasion—has the following

"We visited the ship this morning, soon after her arrival, and found the deck swarming with the new recruits for Brigham Young's colony at Salt Lake. The emigrants were principally families, and every age, from infants at their mother's breasts to tottering old men and women, were represented. The strangers were generally hardy looking people, and they had the appearance of being persons in tolerably comfortable circumstances from agricultural districts. All hands seemed happy at the prospect be-fore them, and they were generally free from the appearance of concern and anxiety which usually distinguishes emigrants when they first reach a strange land. This is to be accounted for from the fact that the Mormon agents here, and the officers of the colony on shipboard, took upon themselves the task of taking lodgings ashore for the party. A great crowd collected upon the wharf, but they were kept off of the ship, unless they had business on board This course saved the strangers from the harpies who are always ready to pounce upon newly arrived emi-

The great majority of these newly arrived Mormons are Welsh and Danes, but there are also among them Swedes, English and Scotch. It is curious that there was not a single Irish person among them. An officer of the ship, with whom we conversed, informed us that the party were under command of an officer, an Englishman named Harper, who exercised patriarchal authority over them. The passengers were moral and correct in their deportment during the passage, and strict in the observance of their religious forms. There were religious services three times each Sunday, and at given periods during the week. Our informant further stated that the passengers were generally quite intelligent, and well versed

Now, we have no intention to join in the vulgar outcry against Mormons and Mormonism. Foul and disgusting as are many of the customs of this modern Protestant sect, they are but the natural results of Protesting principles. The Mormons, with all their faults, are neither much better nor worse than some other Protestant sects; and, in the eyes of the Catholic, it is but of little consequence whether a Non-Catholic swears by the Gospel according to Luther, or by that according to Joe Smith. One was as much a servant of the Lord as the other, and the disciple of both are equally "well versed in the Scriptures."

The point however to which we would direct the readers' attention, is contained in the admission, that amongst these deluded votaries of a miserable and degrading superstition "not a single Irish person" was to be found; and that the converts to the peculiar form of Protestantism known as Mormonism, came from those countries of Europe exclusively, where the older forms of the Protestant heresy obtain-from out of these communities whose faith and morals have already been corrupted with the poisonous doctrines of a Luther, a Calvin, a John Knox, or a Wesley. To the Methodists of Wales especially, belongs the honor of alimenting the Mormon church; nor can this be wondered at by any one who has carefully compared the history and doctrines of the Mormonists, with those of the Methodists. Wesley and Whitfield in their days prepared the ways, and made the path straight, for Joe Smith and Brigham Young.

" It is curious" says the writer-" that there was not a single Irish person among them."-Wales and England, Scotland, Sweden and Denmark, had each furnished its quota; but Ireland had not one of her sons or daughters amongst the lot. This is honorable to Ireland, but not "curious;" for it is directly attributable to Popery, and the necessary consequence of the opposition which the Irish have ever offered to Protestant principles, in every form in which they have been presented to them. Ireland has already rejected with loathing Presbyterianism, and Anglicanism, and Methodism, as she has to-day rejected " Mormonism," and as we trust, she will always reject heresy, in whatsoever garb it may present itself. No community can accept Mormonism, or furnish numerous converts to that Protestant sect, until it has been first thoroughly demoralised and un-Christianised; and no community ever did, or ever will, part with its faith, or relapse into hereay and infidelity, until its morals have become thoroughly corrupt. The chastity of Irish women, the fervent Catholic picty of Irishmen, are a sure guarantee against the spread dict is more probable than it would be were the of Mormonism, which can flourish only amongst the corrupt races of Protestantised countries.

> A lecture from an old batchelor upon housekeeping, or from an antiquated maid upon the proper management of children, is, no doubt, amusing; but not half so rich as the explanations and definitions of Catholic doctines and practices which we sometimes meet with in the columns of our well informed Protestant cotemporaries .--Thus what can exceed the absurdity of the following, which we find in the Ottawa Times of the 14th, and credited to the Paris correspondent of the Manchester Guardian? The writer, it must be premised, is endeavoring to explain to his readers the difference betwixt Gallicanism and Jesuitism :---

> "The Gallicans"-he says-" and those who are really orthodox Catholics of the tradition, for instance, Bossuet, Fenelon, and the fathers of the Church of all ages, place high beyond all comparison the Holy Triuity, and pay to the Virgin the

homage of tender veneration and respect."
"The Jesuits, ultramontanists, &c., place the Virgin de facto (though they do not avow, as much) above the Creator and the Saviour....... Here, as I said, lies the great dispute."

We may be permitted to include a hope that the Ottawa Times will, from time to time, favor us with some more illustrations of the workings of Jesuitism. Indeed, as provocative of a good hearty "guffate," the criticisms of a sound Pro-testant upon Popery are far superior to anything faith" (what that is we are not told) "from a in the pages of Punch.

But not as amusing only do we publish these

rather to convince our Catholic readers of the gross, inconceivable ignorance of everything concerning the history; discipline, and doctrines of the Catholic Church which obtains amongst Protestants-even the best informed upon other matters; and thus by convincing our Catholic readers of the existence and depth of this ignorance, to move their compassion, and to elicit their prayers for the victims of such deplorable intelectual darkness. Much, no doubt, of the antipathy which Protestants feel towards the Church of Christ, and their deep-seated, apparently invincible hatred of the Blessed Virgin, have their origin in malice; more perhaps must be attributed to ignorance, and to that crass darkness with which the eyes of their understanding have been obscured. Let us then pray to Him who is Light, that He may restore to them their sight.

THE Montreal Witness of the 8th inst., having taken up his parable against a Sunday pleasure excursion in aid of the funds of the Sisters of the Providence Convent at La Prairie, is hoisted and spanked in fine style by the Montreal Herald. As the Witness, poor creature, must feel sore after such an infliction, we do not feel called upon to inflict any further chastisement upon him : but will leave him in the hands of the Herald, who knows how to apply the rod in good style :-Religious Journalism .- The inspired apostle of the Gentiles, in addressing his Jew and Gentile converts in Rome, thus instructs the latter, and warns the former on the subject of religious observances. St. Paul says:-"Let not him that eateth despise him that eateth

not; and let not him who eateth not judge him that

Again:"One man esteemeth one day above another: another estcemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind."

The Apostle thus emphatically rebukes the spirit-

nal pride of the "unca gude"—the Toronto Globe and Montreal Witness-of his day :-"Who art thou that judgest another man's ser vant? to his own master he standeth or falleth.

Again:"But why dost thou judge thy brother? or why

dost thou set at nought thy brother? for we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ."

Such are the teachings of an inspired Apostle, of which we were forcibly reminded by the perusal of the directly contrary doctrines taught and practised by our self-righteous neighbour, the Witness, in his issue of resterday morning. So far from refraining, as the Apostle tells him he should do, from judging, in matters of religious observance, his brother, the Editor of that so-called religious and commercial newspaper, not only judges, but bitterly and unsparingly condemns alike brothers and sisters-attributing to them the vilest and most mercenary motives -because they do not, like him, "esteem" the Christian Sunday to be identical with the Jewish Sabbath. A few Sundays ago, it appears, an afternoon pleasure trip, on board the steamer L'Aigle, came off. It had been got up in aid of the Convent of La Providence, at Laprairie, and it is thus the Witness speaks of the self-devoted sisterhood, its immates, and of their spiritual pastor, the priest of the parish.

"To the so called innocent or religious recreation of his flock, the priest has sacrificed the bodies and souls of a number of people, after whose spiritual interests he publicly professed himself bound to look. To raise a paltry sum of money for their convent, the nuns have sold the consciences of their poor co-religionists, compelling them either to work on Sunday or lose their means of existence. Judas made thirty piece of silver by betraying his Lord and Master the priest and nuns have realized forty pounds by Sabbath breaking-their price for dishonoring the Lord, whose day they profune."

May we not, in all christian charity, apply the words of the apostle to the writer of the above gross and insulting tirade; and ask :- " Who art thou that, thus, judgeth another man's servant?

But that the innocent and amiable object of the Witness' insolent vituperation may know the character of their slanderous assailant, we may mention en passant, that this Judas comparison is quite a favorite of his; for we remember rebuking him, years ago, for saying of certain Scottish Protestant ladies, that, in allowing wine to be sold at a bazaar, got up in aid of the funds of one of their churches, they showed they were prepared, like Judas, to "betray their saviour with a kiss"!

The Witness is not, however, content with one Judgment in his yesterday's issue, for besides a most offensive and, to Roman Catholics, profune, if not blasphemous article, ridiculing one of the most solemn sacraments of their church, we were not a little amused to find another Judgment fyled against—who does the reader think?—why, the Witacss' pharisai-cal crony the Toronto Globe! Only think of that unctuous organ of sabbatarianism having permitted "the low advertisement of a circus" to "neutralize" the effect of "one of the most masterly articles" on "Christian Education" published "in the same sheet." So writes a correspondent of the Witness. Fortunately for the Globe the Editor of the Witness having just vented his spleen upon the ladies of the Providence Convent and their parish priest, and his bile at what he calls the "magical power" of the priestly absolution of the dying victims on board the "Montreal," had but little bitterness left for his cring brother. He, accordingly, lets him off easy, and merely tells his correspondent that, "It is to be regretted that for a few shillings most newspaper proprietors will insert almost any kind of objectionable advertisements"-implying, of course, that those of the Globe, notwithstanding their pretensions to sanctity,-not like Judas Iscariot, oh no, that comparison he keeps for the ladies, Catholic and Protestant, but -like "most newspaper proprietors," had sold their consciences for a few shillings!

The faith of our so called religious contemporary may be firm; his hope may be bright; but his charity is of so spiritual a character as to be invisible to mere mortal eyes !

THE "SWADDLER MOVEMENT" IN UPPER CANADA. - A writer in the Christian Guardian of Toronto, proclaims the glorious tidings of the conversion of two papists at a camp meeting, on the 12th inst. The names of these "babes of grace"-who " have kindly consented to let their names be made known, not from any desire for notoriety, but from a sincere wish of seeing many of their friends, who are still in darkness and ignorance, leaving that church of abominations, and embracing that faith in which they are taught to put their trust in Jesus," &c., &c., -are Dr. J. M. Cormack and J. O'Loughlin. They have both "delivered pathetic and striking recitals of both "delivered pathetic and striking recitals of Stuart, Q. C. prosecuting for the Orown, having de-Christian experience;" and as is always the case clared this plea to be well founded, it was ordered by conscientious conviction of its purity." Of course we believe not one word of those naughty Obarles Stewart Pieces, of St. John's, Esquires. | Protestant expositions of Popery. Our object is Popish stories about "soup and stirabout."

papers :---

At a General Meeting of the Representatives of the following Fire Insurance Companies, viz:-Ætna-British American-Equitable-Liverpool and London-Montreal-Phonix-Provincial-Royal-Times and Beacon, and-Unity-doing business in the city of Montreal, held this day, at the Office of the Liverpool and London, for the purpose of taking into consideration resolutions passed by certain of the Fire Companies, to decline attending at future fires that may occur in St. Ann Ward, in consequence of an unwarrantable and cowardly attack made upon them, while in the execution of their duty in extinguishing a fire which occurred in that Ward on the

night of the 13th instant, it was resolved:—
"That while deeply sympathising with those men who were so shamefully attacked and injured, and who cannot be expected will continue to protect the property of the citizens as long as they are subject to such attacks, they consider it to be their imperative duty to protect the interests of the Insurance Companies they represent by calling upon the City Authorities to take immediate steps to afford protection to the Firemen in the discharge of their duties; as unless this request is complied with, and the necessary protection afforded, they will feel themselves called upon to decline taking any further insurances in that locality."

It was further resolved .-"That the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy of the above resolution to the City Clerk, to be laid by him before the City Council at its first meet-

> J. H. MAITLAND, Chairman. TROMAS WILY, Secretary

Montreal, July 28, 1857.

Under these circumstances it would seem that the line of policy to be adopted by the Corporation is very clear. First-to use every means in their power to detect, and bring to punishment the assailants of the Fire Companies on the night of the 13th. Secondly-to take every precaution within their power to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of a similar outrage. Thirdly -whilst assuring all the Fire Companies of due protection from the strong arm of the law-to call upon them all, without distinction, to do their duty when summoned by the alarm of fire, under the penalty of being immediately disbanded, and of having their engines taken from them, and assigned to other Companies who will do the work required. The engines and materiel of the Fire Department, generally, are public property, and not the property of any individual Company. No man, therefore, or body of men, has, or have the right to keep back this public property when required for the public service. If a Fire Company refuses to turn out with its engines, hose, &c., when the alarm of fire is given, why then these must be taken from it, by force if necessary, and employed for the service for which they were

"THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY" Translated from the French of the Count De Montalembert, by Mary Hackett. The Introduction by Mrs. J. Sadlier. D. & J. Sadlier, New York, Montreal.

This work, of which the first edition has now been some time before the public, is too well known, and too highly admired, to need any recommendation from us. To the Catholic, it is a book admirable not only for the beauties of its style, and the valuable historical information it contains, but invaluable because of the true spirit of Catholic piety with which every line is ani-

We have received from the publishers Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Gerald Griffin's admirable stories. The Messrs. Sadliers are doing a good work in bringing out such a cheap, yet handsome edition of so estimable a writer.

As a proof of the terrible fruits of the "confessional," we clip the following from the Montreal Transcript :-

"RESTITUTION.—One of our City Merchants had £250 brought him the other day by a Catholic Priest --money abstracted from him in small sums some years ago by some one in his employ, and which was restored by the penitent on his death-bed."

Do our ladies and gentlemen wish a real luxury for their toilette? If so, purchase a bottle of the Persian Balm." It is the great luxury of life.

SEND IT ROUND.—We have great pleasurs in statng that the Harbor Commissioners have caused six ladders to be placed at our different wharves and piers. Fifteen fathoms of line are attached to each ladder, so that passers by can at once east out the end of the line to any person who may have fallen into the water. This well-timed measure has been adopted at the instance of the active Inspector and Superintendent of Police, Charles J. Coursol, Esq., and we are certain, will be the means of saving many from a watery grave. The ladders are so placed that they can be seen at once by the public.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, QUEERC, 23rd JULY, 1857.
THE ST. ROCH'S RIOT.—Francois Beaubien and Chas: Belanger, two of the parties indicted for the riot in St. Roch's, and assault on Mr. Papin, the Protestant missionary, in February last, renowed their hails to appear and answer the accusation at the January term of this Court.

The reports from the country districts of Lower Canada continue to represent the growing crop as exhibiting a promise of an abundant harvest, greater than known for many years. Corn is backward, but growing with great rapidity.

THE ST. SAUVEUR POISONING CASE .- Anais Toussaint, convicted of the murder of her husband, Joseph Bisson, by poisoning, and respited until this day, was brought to the bar. Being asked what she had to say why execution should not be awarded against her, and a day fixed therefor, by her Counsel, Mr. Piamondon, she pleaded that the Administrator of the Government had commuted her sentence into imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life; and Mr. A. the Court that the prisoner be remanded to the cus-TO LET

A FARM of 130 ACRES, in superficies, adjoining the Village of VARENNES. Apply to the undermoved from the bar.

THE Supposed MURDER ON THE LITTLE RIVER ROAD.

An inquest upon the body of Louis Savard, while was found dead on the Little River road, on Friday.

Varennes, July 20th 1887. tody of the keeper of the Common Gaol, to be hereafter dealt, with according to law, and she was removed from the bar and on becomes then concess

was found dead on the Little River road, on Friday

The following notice appears in all the city night, was commenced by the Coroner on Saturday, at Lorette, and resumed yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. From the evidence it appears that at halfpast three o'clock on Saturday morning deceased was found in a state of insensibility, on the Little River road, near Mr. Duchesnay's farm; he was discovered by one John King, who was returning home from a wake, lying in a ditch on the north side of the road, with the reins of his horse entangled about his feet, and apparently freshly broken. About one and a balf acres from the spot where Savard was found King discovered his cart in a ditch, beyond Mr. Maguire's house; it was bottom up, and the mare was turned with its head towards the body of the cart .-Savard was immediately taken into his own house at St. Ambroise, where he lingered in a state of insensibility for some hours and expired. It seems that deceased left his own house on Friday at 4 p. m., on his usual trip to town to furnish milk to his customers. He received, that afternoon, from the Ursu-line Nuns, the sum of £7 10s., and left town on his return home about half past seven o'clock in the evening. In Vallier Street he met a friend and invited him to take a drive in his cart; the friend accepted the invitation, and he passed the tollgate in company with this man, and was not perfectly sober. When past the Scotch Bridge he was met by a man named Bouchard, who bid him "good night;" it was then about half past eight o'clock, and there was no one with him in the cart; nothing more was seen or heard of deceased until the time he was found lying insensible in the ditch. Near the spot where Savard was lying, a soldier's cap was discovered, part of the uniform of the 17th Regiment at present in garrison. The regimental number of the owner of the cap being marked upon it, reference was made to the 17th Regiment for information. On enquiry, it turned out that the man to whom the cap had belonged was in barracks, and he stated that on Thursday he exchanged his cap with a comrade who had deserted that very evening. The cap was torn from the crown downwards, as though a scuffic had taken place between the wearer and the deceased. The stepping iron of deceased's cart had been wrenched off, and was found on the ground near his person; at the post mortem examination, it was found that the iron exactly corresponded with a wound on deceased's head, fracturing the skull, from which it would appear that this had been the weapon used in the murderous attack. Dr. Fremont gave his evidence and opinion that the deceased had come to his death by violence. At about 6 o'clock last evening, the Jury of Inquest returned a verdict of " Willful Murder" against some person or persons unknown, and we learn, that a party of the detective Police has been sent in pursuit of the soldier who deserted .- Quebec Morning Chronicle.

> SINGULAR STORY .- The Toronto papers publish the deposition of Mr. Denis M'Carthy, who says that, as Sergeant of Pensioners, he some time ago arrested a man named Benjamin Coutts on the order of Mr. Wilson, a J.P. of Sault Ste. Marie, and that the said Coutts was put in irons on Wilson's order, and delivered to Mr. Simpson, of the Hudson Bay service, and conveyed away in a boat up Lake Superior, without trial nor even depositions. Further deponent knew nothing of Coutts destination; but heard it stated that he was carried off to Mouse Factory. It is further said that the Government were made aware of the fact; but that while they have been so anxious -to get possession of the Hudson Bay territory they have taken no steps to right Coutts.

#### MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. July 28, 1857

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# A LUXURY FOR "HOME."

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

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

Try this great "Home Luxury." S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

(Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

# TEACHER WANTED,

FOR the ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, in District No. 4 of the Municipality of Lacorne, County of Terrebonne.

Applications-addressed to the School Commissioners of Lacorne, New Glasgow; or to the under-signed—will be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sec. Treasurer. New Glasgow, 27th July, 1857.

# LOCAL COMMITTEE

OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE, desirous of exhibiting to those who may visit Canada on the occasion of the Meeting of the Association (which will be held in Montreal on the 12th of August next) as large a Collection of SPECIMENS of the NATURAL HISTORY of the COUNTRY, INDIAN CURIOSITIES, ANTIQUITIES, &c., as circumstances permit most respectfully solicit the Contributions of those who may have such in their possession, in aid of that purpose. The greatest care will be taken of the Specimens thus contributed, and they will be returned about the 21st August, free of expense.

Communications to be addressed, without delay, to either of the Secretaries, DR. HINGSTON, for L. A. H. LATOUR, Esq., or to the undersigned,

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

Varennes, July 29th, 1857.

### POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

risticial no renormance: one or de de all he following is the final result of the polling attithe second elections, which took place on Sunday, and Monday, in the 3rd, the 4th, and the 7th Circumscriptions of Paris :- Third circumscription General Cavaignac, 10,950; Thibaut, 9,925; majority for the Republican candidate, again disturbed in that city. 998 an Fourth circumscription Emile Ollivier, 17,005; Varin, 10,006; majority for the Republican candidate, 999. Seventh circumscription -Darimon, (editor of La Presse) 12,078; Banquetin, 11,038; majority for the Republican candidate. 1.040.

The Monitour contains the following announcement:-" The Emperor and Empress propose shortly to pay a visit to Her Majesty the Queen of England at her residence at Osborne. Their Imperial Majesties do not contemplate making any other journey in England, and will, during this excursion, maintain the strictest incognito.' In another part of the Moniteur we find :-"His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon embarked to-day at Havre on hoard the Imperial yacht La Reine Hortense, to take a pleasure trip in England, Scotland, and Ireland, The Prince travels under the name of the Count de Meudon, and will constantly maintain the strictest incognito."

Four Italians, three men and one woman, will be tried in Paris, early in August, for conspiring against the life of the Emperor Napoleon.

The Assemblee Nationale is suspended for two months, in consequence of the article on the

The Estaffette has received a warning.

The new French Legislative Body contains three members of the Jewish persuasion-MM. Koenigswarter, Goudchaux, and Leopold Javal. The Univers Israelite expresses its satisfaction at this success.

News from Tunis to the 1st has arrived. A Jew at Tunis having been insulted by the Moors, and having replied with blasphemies against the religion of Mahommed, was thrown into prison, and was afterwards beheaded, and his corpse abandoned to the insults of the mob. The consuls unanimously protested against these outrages, and Mr. Crowe, the English vice-consul, has arrived at Marseillese, the bearer of a protest against the conduct of the Bey-

The Madrid journals of the 5th contain further details of the disturbed state of the south of Spain, and especially of the movement directed mit ministers of religious denominations other against the town of Utarera, which is five leagues from Seville, and contains a population of upwards of 12,009. The place had been invaded by a band of from 100 to 150 armed men, with carbine, and muskets, and mounted on horses .--They were under the orders of a chief whom they called colonel, and their cry was, "Long live the Republic."

the gendarmes were overpowered, and the insurgents burned down their barracks, at the same time shooting one of them. They then burnt the Town Hall, and with it all the archives. Afterwards they notified that the population must pay a sum of S,000 piastres in three hours. The sum was paid and they left.

When the news of these exploits reached Seville, detachments of cavalry were sent in pursuit of them; but shortly after symptoms of insurrection manifested themselves in the town.-An outbreak was imminent. Accordingly, the

captain-general hastened to publish a bando, declaring the province of Seville in a state of siege. The journals state that movements have taken place at Malaga and Cadiz, but they give no details. They also state that disturbances were expected at Badajoz.

# ITALY.

The Pope arrived at Modena on the 2nd July. A telegraphic despatch, received at Rome, states that the same day the Holy Father, after celebrating mass in the cathedral, and admitting the clergy and the religious corporations to pay their respects to him, gave his benediction to the Modenese troops from the balcony of the palace.-The population are described as filled with enthusiasm for His Holiness. All the bishops of the duchy are assembled at Modena, as well as many from other states. The health of the Pope continues excellent. A letter from Rome in the Cologne Gazette states that the endeavors of Count de Rayneval, as of several French prelates, to reconcile the Courts of Rome and Turin have proved unsuccessful. The great impediment is the exiled Archbishop Franzoni, who represents, as it were, the principle of the Church of Rome; but it is said that he is willing to resign his see in the event of the Sardinian Government consenting to modify its interpretation of the treaties concluded with the Holy

See .- Cor. of the Times. An attempt at insurrection fostered by the attached to a pile driven into the bed of the as a summer forenoon, which had never folt any fanatic Mazzini, and paid for with English mo- river. This rope was found to lead from the stormer changes than that with which it was now ney, has been made in different parts of Italy .-The affair was commenced at Genoa, on the 29th it was attached some feet under water. This June. The Sardinian Government were ap- must have been done by a diver during the night, prised of the intending rising, and were on the as the anchor had been weighed the day before. watch for it. On the first manifestations of dis- The machine which had contained the powder order, the military filled the streets, and made was attached to rings, by which means it would she had them-two fine boys-then she wished for a prisoners of the unfortunate dupes of Mazzini slide easily along the rope fastened to the cable ; girl, and a girl appears-everything, in fact, had ruu ere they could effect much mischief. A number from each bank was a line, also fastened to the of the revolutionists took possession of a postal machine to guide it. The banks of the river steamer plying between Genoa and Tunis, and being high would entirely conceal the men emcompelled the captain to steer for the coast of ployed in guiding it. Part of a line trigger line Naples. The vessel was captured by Neapoli- was also found leading to the nearest bank of the fan frigates. At Leghorn serious collisions took river. The machine had evidently been floated place between the soldiers and insurgents. A down along the bamboo rope, and guided by the band of one hundred and seventy armed men at- lines directly ahead of the Acorn, and had the tacked the principal guard-house of the town, but firing been delayed one minute it must have exwere repulsed by the soldiers. A second guard- ploded immediately under the bows and destroyed house was attacked with a like result. The in- the vessel. Most fortunately, however, the surgents then ran right through the town murdering every soldier they met. Twenty-six soldiers fresh crew, had just shoved off and was pulling in natural. The contrast in the expression and appearare said to have fallen, and upwards of sixty of the direction of the exact point of the bank behind and of both contrast in the expression and appearare formed of the exact point of the bank behind and of both contrast in the expression and appearare said to have fallen, and upwards of sixty of the Mazzinians. Miss White, an English lady, which was the man guiding the machine. He who, wishing to play the beroine, had acted as must have thought himself discovered, and pulled an agent for Mazzini at Genoa, was ordered by the trigger an instant too soon. From two pieces indulging the long cares in the mute intelligence of the police to quit the place. The attempted re- of the fragments of the whole length and breadth old affection, they were suddenly startled by a knock volution was everywhere suppressed, and large it was found that the machine had been a strong at the hall door, Miss O'Brien rose from her seat. stores of arms and money were captured from wooden tank, rendered waterproof, and capable tis only Hunter." the insurgents. Mazzini did not endanger his of containing more than 2000 lbs. of powder. Manageme.

states that since the proclamation of the state of saized on board a Mandarin junk by a party unsiege at Leghorn, public tranquillity has not been der Commodore Elliot. These are the letters of

#### puist the search PRUSSIA:

The Prussian Protestant Upper Ecclesiastical Board has issued a circular to the Clergy respecting the blessing of the church on the secondmarriage of divorced married people, whereby the Prussian Protestant clergy are just relieved from the necessity of bestowing the nuptual blessing on the union of adulterers, while the Protestant Clergy of England are being subjected to that necessity.

#### SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm, which we translate from the Univers, says :- "One may very correctly call the laws now in force in religious matters, barbarous, as they have been since the fifteenth century, when the Lutheran confession was adopted as the State religion. According to the law perpetual banishment is pronounced against whosoever should change from the Lutheran confession to become a member of the Church of Rome. This excessive intolerance is no longer held by the Swedish people themselves; and were it not for the resistance and opposition which the government meet with from the ranks of the upper clergy, this shameful enactment would long ago have disappeared from our criminal laws. The King, last February, in opening the present Parliament, announced his wish that a bill should be prepared to permit the freedom of religious worship, as in other parts Hunter, where she proposed spending the remainder of Europe, reserving at the same time the maintenance of the Lutheran religion as the State religion of Sweden and Norway. Accordingly, Count Wallenstein brought forward a bill conformably to the King's intention and wishes. No difficulty is expected to arise in the Chambers of the burgesses and the peasantry, but it is feared that onposition will be offered in the Chambers of the nobles, and more particularly in that of the clergy. Later letters mention that the Bill proposes, in addition to granting freedom of religious worship, to fix the minority of unmarried females, who at the present time are held by the Swedish law to be always minors. It is thought to fix the majority of a woman (unmarried) at the age of twenty-five years, and further to perthan Lutheran to preside over their congregations without being liable, as they and their congregations now are, to perpetual banishment, which penalty has of late years fallen upon many individuals who have had the grace to embrace the One true and only faith of the Catholic Church. As was to be expected, great opposition is made in the Chamber of the clergy. RUSSIA.

THE PRESS IN RUSSIA .- Whatever the inclinations of the government may be, it is evident that the people at large are unwilling to knowledge, with the ready sweetness which is so have their local affairs brought to the knowledge | peculiar to high rank and intellect, the homely of the press. The editors of the different papers loudly complain of the impossibility of their getting any information of home events, and an embryo correspondent in one of the distant governments narrates the results of his first communication. He had written some details about it. a storm, or an inundation, or a meteor to a St. Peterburg paper, from a town that had hitherto never seen its name in the columns of a journal; the number containing the communication arrives in the town from the capital; each inhabitant looks aghast at the other, and only after summoning much resolution, do the bolder spirits venture on asking their acquaintance if they have latter endeavoring to speak, but could only fling her read the so-and-so? - which question is invariably answered in the negative. The Natschaluik. or highest official of the place, takes the earliest opportunity of informing the inhabitants officially that there is a man among them who writes to the papers, and the most rigid inquisition is set on foot, through the whole fabric of society, to ascertain who this sacrilegious violator of their privacy is. The slightest punishment that awaits

### Coventry .- Cor. Times. CHINA.

CHINESE INFERNAL MACHINES .- On Sunday, the 3rd of May, at 4 a.m., it being a dark rainy morning, a tremendous explosion took place exactly ahead of the Acorn, and so close as to shake the ship all over, immediately afterwards fragments of a very large infernal machine floated past, and many pieces were caught by the spars that are rigged out all round the ship as a protection against fire rafts. The pinnace interest in the world-a face in which the sedateness and cutter were sent ahead, and discovered at the distance of half-a-mile a strong bamboo rope, An attempt at insurrection fostered by the attached to a pile driven into the bed of the pile under water to the Acorn's cable, to which

notes of the state of the state

skin, but hid during the riets, and flet afterwards) | Eurther papers relating to the proceedings of string knock—flow often has my heart bounded to leaving the poor people whom he inveigled into our naval forces at Canton have been laid before it!—but 'tis over—All is over now!" leaving the poor people whom he inveigled into our naval forces at Canton have been laid before an attempt without a definite aim, or the least Parliament and published. The idates extend the consequences from April 14 to 24. The papers include two grasping Martha's aim bard and putting back the of, his criminality and their own folly.

The Maritage Toscano: of the 4th July: Clarendon, enclosing a number of documents Clarendon, enclosing a number of documents Chan-tze-tin; the younger brother of Chan-kweitsib. President or Chief of the Committe of Hostility" in San-on, the district on the coast of which is situate Hongkong. There are two al-lusions to the great poisoning case, but not us an event wherein the San-on people took any direct part. It is clearly made out, however, that incendiary plots and assassinations were devised by the San-on Committee, and attempted and effected by their agents, who, when successful, were rewarded. The English are, as usual, honored by this adept in the art of polite letterwriting with the appellation of "devils."

> THE HALF SIR. BY GERALD GRIFFIN. (Continued from our last.)

If thou be'est dead, why dost thy shadow fright me? Sure 'tis because I live; were I but certain To meet thee in one grave, and that our dust Might have the privilege to mix in silence-How quickly should my soul shake of this burthen

-The Night Walker. We now find ourselves in the position in which our tale commenced, when, as the reader may remember, we left Mr. Charles Lane scated at Mr. Falahee's fireside, and expecting the entrance of their fair lodger. In a few minutes the lady made

her appearance, prepared for the excursion which she meditated, and in a very few more, she and Mr. Lane were on the road leading to the house of Mr. of the day.
Whether it was that the lady did not feel pleased with her company, or that she had some secret cause for anxiety, her young squire observed that she was more, far more than usually meditative after they

left the house—so much so, as on two or three occasions to have paid no attention to observations which caused him no slight degree of labor in concocting. They rode by Knock Patrick (a hill which is said to rise by a gradual ascent from Dublin), and he pointed out to her with his switch the chair of rough stones, near the ruined church, in which the great patron, Saint Patrick, had rested, after his apostolic toils, including all the western district, in one general benediction—he showed her the well at which the holy man had nearly escaped poisoning, and related at full length the legend of the Munster Dido, the foundress of Shanet Castle, a singular and striking fortification, which occupied the whole summit of a craggy hillock towards the south. But all his eloquence was in vain. Miss O'Brien said "no" when he expected her to say "yes," laughed when she ought to have been shocked, and used an exclamation of really appropriate horror or compassion, when politeness should have made her laugh at some piece of barbarous joke-slaughter. He was perfectly satisfied, nevertheless, that this inattention could not be the result of pride in Miss O'Brien; for though she was no favorite of his, he always remarked an almost too acute anxiety in her manner to avoid the slightest possibility of giving pain by any assumption of superiority. Indeed, she sometimes carried her condescension to an extent that young Lane would have thought a step to low for himself, and was very careful to observe and accourtesies of the poorest peasant that passed her on the road. Mr. Lane, too, was quicksighted enough (although he was a kind of blockhead in his own way) to perceive that this eager humility was an assumed or engrafted portion of the lady's character, and that her natural temper was directly opposite to

They parted, at length, at Mr. Hunter's door (the young gentleman not half satisfied with the impreson the lady's mind), and Miss O'Brien entered the not apprised of your repentance? why was I not house of her friend. The lady of the house was

alone in her drawing-room.
"Welcome, a thousand, and a hundred thousand Irish welcomes, my own darling friend," she exclaimed affectionately, as Miss O'Brien entered. The arms about Martha's neck, and weep loudly and bitterly.

"Is he come?" she at length asked, in deep agitation.

"Not yet-but we expect him every hour. He renewed his promise most earnestly yesterday even-

ing."
"Oh Martha, I fear I have miscalculated my firmness. I could find it in my heart to turn back this moment, and run into some secret place, and die at once, and in silence. My heart shudders when I him on detection is his being sent to a Russian think of what I have undertaken."

"Ah, now, what weakness this is, my dear friend! -Tis but an hour's exertion, and consider what peace of mind it will purchase you. For the sake of my poor friend Hamond too, I would advise you to sacrifice your own feelings as much as possible. Do, now, love!"

"I will, Martha-but I fear-I know how he must feel. However, I will try to exert myself."

They remained silent for a few minutes, Martha

Hunter (we take the liberty of retaining the familiar appellation of her youthful days) holding Miss O'Brien's hand between both hers, and turning towards her a face which was filled with the sweetest of the mother and the wife had not, in the slightest degree, overshadowed the beaming affection of the girlish enthusiast-a face as clear, open, and serene gently clouded-the grief of ready sympathy for a dear friend's woe. But Martha had passed through life without a care or disappointment of any serious kind. She was born to a moderate fortune-she met a young gentleman whom she liked for a husband, and she married him-she longed for children, and on so limberly with her, that if it were not for some rogue's tearing down her garden fences on one occasion for firing -and that the drawing-room window was three inches too, high to enable her to see the Shannon from the sofa, she might be said to be a bappy woman.

To judge, however, from the appearance of the lady who sat next her, the reader, though he has yet heard little of her personal history, had not, hitherto, been in any great danger of pining from an access of good fortune, like the merry Widow of Cornhill. The autumn of a once brilliant beauty yet lingered in her face and form-but it had that air of audden and untimely change, which showed as if the causes fond of lingering on the pictures of female levelines and interest, might have seen with a delighted eye.

While both remained thus silent and motionless "Do not be alarmed," said Mrs. Hunter, "perhaps

"Oh, it is be, Martha—the very knock—that hesi-

"Madden' la bez es es le se mare divere deber"?

of her trembling friend, and mingling her tears and caresses. "Will you give all up now, after whole years wasted in preparation. What will Hunter say to you," she added cheerfully, "after the great fib you made him tell?"

"There again, Martha-what if he should revolt from that cruel deceit! He will do so-I am sureand the breach will be made wider than ever."
"How can you think so hardly of him? Have

do I not know your secret services, your kind anxieties, and your long suffering last summer in con-

This last reflection seemed to inspire the trembling lady with a greater portion of confidence than she had hitherto felt, and she followed Martha to her dressing-room in some degree of composure, where her fair friend disencumbered her, with her own hands, of her riding-dress, and the Leghorn hat with silk handkerchief plainly tied over and fastened underneath the chin, which formed the then popular, and, to our taste, graceful substitute for the round hat commonly used.

We will leave the indies to prepare, as well as they may, for this meeting (which seems to be such a terrible affair, whatever the reason of it is), while we return once more to Castle Hamond, the proprictor of which was preparing with no less anxiety for the promised interview with the last friend of his once loved Emily—his first and last affection. This true lover had led a wretched life from the day of Mr. Hunter's visit; and all the exertions of his religious and philosophical mind were insufficient to suppress the rebellious sorrow that labored at his heart. The change that had taken place in his person, as well as in his mind, may, however, be most easily indicated, by introducing the reader into his apartment, as it appeared when Remmy O'Lone entered it, kettle in hand, on the morning of this very day a few hours after the Wren-boys had de-

Hamond was then seated at his solitary breakfasttable, in the same dress which we have seen him wear on board the hooker—a blue frieze jacket and trousers, with black silk handkerchief tied loosely about his neck-his hand clenched fast, and supporting his forchead, as he leaned upon the table. He suffered Remmy to make the tea, lay the toast, and go through all the necessary preparations, without seeming to be once conscious of his presence. When he raised his head, at length, in order to answer a question put by the latter, the appearance of his countenance was such as made Remmy start and gape with horror. His eyes had sunk deep in their sockets, while the lids were red, and the balls sullen and bloodshot-his lean and rather furrowed cheeks had assumed the pallid yellowness of death-his forehead and temples were shrivelled, dry, and bony, his hair sapless and staring, like that of a man wasted by disease—his lips chipped and dragged— and altogether an air of desolation and anxiety about him, which nothing less than a luxurious indulgence of long sorrow could have produced. His voice, as he spoke to Remmy, was rough, harsh, and husky, and the sharpness and suddenness of his manner showed as if his mind were in some degree shaken by the continuance of painful and laborious reflection

"I will walk there," he said in reply to Remmy's question. "Leave me now, and do not come until I send for you.

Remmy left the room. "Yes!" said Hamond, starting up from the table and making the door fast. "I will meet this envoy. A dying message—or dying gift, perhaps. No matter! Inhuman as she was, I can't forget that I have loved her—and her last thought and her last present will be dear to me, for they can never change. kneeling at your bed-side, to comfort the spirit that I loved with the words of forgiveness and affection? But no!" he added, stamping his foot against the floor, and setting his teeth hard in a sterner mood— "Let me not fool my nature. She died the death she earned for herself—the death of the proud and the high-hearted. Let me rather rejoice that it is so-for in her grave alone could she become again the object of Hamond's love. I could not tell her, living, as I now tell her dead, that her image is still treasured among the dearest memories of my heartthat Emily Bury, the young, the gay the tender and the gentle, is still the queen of that blank and deso-late region. "My heart is worn, Emily," he went of some listening spirit-"its affections are grown cold—its passions, all but this undying one, are blasted and numbed within their dens, its earthly hopes are withered, and all its sources of enjoyment govern. The interval of many years of gloom has not yet banished from its deserted chambers the influence of your sunny smiles-the echo of that voice that poured comfort on it when it was wounded and torn by the haughty insolence of the worthless world around you, still lingers on its fibres, and tempers the dreary voice of memory with a tone of sweetness that time and sorrow can never utterly

After pacing his chamber in silence for a few minutes, he would again stop suddenly, and with a look of absence and wonder, ask himself, whether the events, that had lately chequered the solemn monotony of his lonely life with a shade of still darker feeling, were indeed all real. Dead! Emily Bury dead! Was there actually an end of all hope? Had the world lost her for ever? Should he never indeed see her on earth again? She was colddead-coffined-the earth was over her-the heavy grave stone was pressing on her light and fragile

form. She was gone from him for ever and ever!
"It is past and done," said he, "and all that remains to me is to master as I may the disquietude of my own heart. This high-born friend of hers would probe and humble me-she would try me with a tale of deep interest. She shall fail. I will hear her message, and take her death-gift with a stony eye and an unmoved demeanor. I will show her, that it is not in the power of the proud to subdue the will of all whom they hold within their influence. My heart may burst within me while she speaks, but my eye and tongue shall tell no tales. I will be cold as marble-cold as Emily was-is-cold as my own

heavy heart -- as the grave-stone that divides us." Having fortified his spirits in this resolution, he rose from his untasted breakfast, and with few preparations of the toilet, took his way over the fields

to Mr. Hunter's residence. It was nearly dusk when he arrived there. Mr. Hunter was not yet returned from a neighboring court of petty sessions, where he had spent the day; and a pecler, in undress, who opened the door to Mr. Hamond, went to inform the lady of the house of his arrival, while he entered a neat parlor on the ground floor, which was made "a double debt to pay,"—a kind of study and sitting-room. Here he sat, endeavoring to put on a hardness, and even roughness of demeanor, than which nothing could be more foreign to his character.

His agitation, however, returned upon him with a sudden force when he heard the rustling of female that made youth so sweet the stirring ambition,

dresses in the hall outside. There was a pause of several seconds when they approached the door, and Hamond could hear some whispered words of encouragement, answered by a short sigh. The door at length opened, and two ladges entered. The light was not strong senough to enable Hamond to distin-guish the countenances of both as perfectly as he might have wished; but he had not much difficulty she listened and occurrent that voice—though more sort ton—"Tis—"tis he—that voice—though more sort ton—"Tis—"tis he—that voice—though more sort to had be sort to he companied to hid, any where rather than meet him he course, it is recognising the sweet-tempered companied of Emily Bury. Prepared as he was to act the stoic, any where rather than meet him he course, it is could not resist the winning kindness of her manner, when she walked towards him, and held out her hand with a smile of real gladness. There are some people in the world whose whole existence appears to he composed of acts, thoughts, and wishes pears to be composed of acts, thoughts, and wishes pears to be composed of acts, thoughts, and where of benevolence, and whose happiness is made up of the joys which they are able to confer on others reflected backs upon their own hearts. Their very manner informs you that your presence gives them pleasure—that your happiness is sincerely desired by them—their smiles are too sweet and kind for mere acting-and the very tone of their voice seems you no claims, then? Am I not your confidant, and as if it were turned to please your ear. In no country in the world do warm and generous natures of this kind abound more than in Ireland, and in no part of Ireland could one individual be found more highly gifted with it than Martha Hunter. Hamond felt his heart soften within him when she gave him her hand and inquired with an interest, which he saw was not assumed, for his health and the circumstances of his present life. "But I must not be so selfish, Mr. Hamond," said

she, turning towards the other lady, "as to gratify my own anxiety while yours remains yet unsatisfied. Another time you shall tell your old friend Martha, all that has happened to you since our last meeting. Here is my friend, Miss O'Brien, who has news for you that you are more cager to hear. You have seen the lady before now at a distance, she tells me Then in a low voice to her fair friend, as she felt her hand grow cold and tremble within her grasp—"For shame, darling, will you not be firm yet? Consider all that depends upon it."

Hamond bowed to Miss O Brien. "I have had the

pleasure of hearing Miss O'Brien's name frequently mentioned in a way that was most honorable to herself-and I believe I can guess at the occasion to which Mrs. Hunter alludes. My servant was enthusiastic in his description of Miss O'Brien's heroism on that occasion.

"Oh, she is quite a little warrior, sir," said Mrs. Hunter, "but apropos of warriors, I think I hear one of my young rogues beating his drum a note too loud in the meadow. My absence too may relieve me from some degree of unwelcome feeling. Make acquaintance then as soon as you can, for I can tell you, Mr. Hamond, this lady is worth your knowing. Courage," she again added, sotto voce, to Miss O'Brien, as she passed her. "Was not that well thrown out? I will take care that nobody shall disturb you, or remain within hearing."

A pause of some embarrassment to the lady and gentleman took place when Martha left the room. the former, however, feeling the necessity for exertion, stimulated by the pressing nature of the occasion into something like self-command, and at once throwing off all mere weakness, assumed, in a few moments, an easy and natural carriage, while Hamond, remembering his own resolution, returned once more to his cold and darkly morose demensor. "My friend, Mr. Hunter, has made you aware, I believe, of the occasion which induced me to request the favor of this interview," said Miss O'Brien, at

"He has," said Hamond, calmly, "and has re-lieved you in some degree from what must have been a painful undertaking to one of so benevolent a disposition as I know Miss O'Brien to possess. You

were the friend of Lady E—— on the Continent?"
"Pray do not call her by that name," said Miss
O'Brien. "She had reason to be weary of it herself -and in my ears I am sure it is an ungrateful sound. Let us speak of her as Emily Bury, for it was only while she bore that name that I could ever esteem or love her."

"Yet you were her friend long afterward, I under-

"Friendship is but lightly grounded that will grow cold at sight of a friend's error, particularly if that error should be followed by a punishment so severe as hers. You thought her beautiful once, Mr. Hamond, but you would have been shocked to Oh, Emily, why did you wrong yourself and me so foully? When all the world left you—when you were lying on your death-bed in a foreign land, did and of sickness had made with her loveliness, before young gertleman not half satisfied with the impres- you remember old times? did you think of Hamond | I left France. This trinket was bers," Miss O'Brien sion he had been able to make of his own cleverness and his injuries with regret? and if so, why was I continued, handing him a small miniature set in gold. "It is the same which you returned her on the morning of your departure from Dublin, though some circumstance prevented its reaching her hands for a long time after. She wished that you would take it once more, as a token that you forgot and forgave. Look-that discoloring on the gold was made by her own tears. Does not that touch him?" she added to berself, as he took the miniature coldly. and without looking on it placed it in his bosom.

"I have long since taught myself to consider the one as my duty," said Hamond. "For the otherbut, pray, let us pass to another subject. Emily and I have had but a hard life here. Her sufferings, I hope, are ended—and mine shall not be tamely fos-tered. I have long since discovered the secret of on, raising his outstretched arms as if in invocation my own mistaken hope—and found the cure too. have entrenched myself in this hill solitude, where I once more breathe the air of content and freedom. I hang my peace upon the humor of no high-born coquette. (You will forgive me for having learned broken up—yet even there you have not ceased to to speak coarsely). I watch no beck. I court no govern. The interval of many years of gloom has smile. My heart does not, as it once did, start, like a coward's, at every sudden footfall. I walk, or write, or read the whole day long, or else sit at ease by my turf fire, and think what a happy man Adam might have been, if it were not for the rib he lost in

paradise."
"Yet," said Miss O'Brien, entering freely into the spirit of Hamond's thoughts, though she could have dispensed with the politeness of the last sneer, "if it be fear that induces you to turn anchoret, there is but little merit in this Parthian warfare. The world -the busy world has joys for the deserving as well as for the ingrate and the proud one. Why should we leave them the undivided enjoyment of those pleasures, when we might meet and share them in calm and steady defiance?"

"You should be wiser," replied Hamond, shaking his head. "You will forgive my saying that you are an enemy who must be fled-not fought with. In our strife with you we must keep our hearts out of eye-shot. You make our ears the traitors to our peace—for there is a seductive and overwhelming grace in the very music of your accents. What? Defy you? Ab, no-I thought that once, and my heart bled for it-and all that remains to me, as you perceive, is to use the privilege of a beaten gamester—to revile and tax you with false play."

"I do not know, Mr. Hamond, whether I am to take what you said as flattery or the contrary, but it has a strange mixture of both," said Miss O'Brien, who felt really a little piqued by the bitter virulence of his manner. "You say, you were once mistaken? Would you think, she continued more playfully, that a general did his duty who would change his whole plan of warfare after one defeat? That is a brief experience. Besides, is it not possible that the hermit in his silent solitude, might sustain as painful a contest with the memory of the world as those who live in the midst of allurements with its real dangers?. Does he not buy his safety with an enduring sameness of regret that makes those dangers look almost amiable in the comparison? Are there not moments of intolerable reflection, when contemplation puts on even a stormer hae than action itself, when the brain is almost torn asunder by the violence of its own thoughts, and the heart is oppressed almost to breaking with the memory of past social happiness, and the sense of present loneliness. Must you not sometimes sit down and think on the hopes you once cherished—the vain and faded visions ver de socialisação materiores o en esca proper de los pareces exemples de como en com

that even the apathy of seclusion cannot subdue?

Oh, I, for my own part, should fear the solitude that was peopled by my, own memory—the silence that my own gloomy fancy filled with sounds long loved and lost for ever, far more than all the mischief that the laughing world in its worst malice could inflict upon me. I am no speculator in human fature, she added, reigning in the flowing torrent of enthusiasm into which she had been betrayed, and speaking in an humble voice—"but if I have erred, your experience will set me right."

THE TANKING STREET AND STREET

erred, your experience will set me right."

"So far from it," said Hamond, who was much struck with the manner of his fair companion—

"you have told me secrets of myself, which suryou have told me."
prise and startle me."
(To be continued.)

### UNITED STATES.

The Submarine Cable across the Detroit River was laid down on the 16th instant, and found on trial to be in complete working order. The Montreal Telegraph Company now connect directly with Detroit, Chicago, and other Western cities.

20 CHILDREN POISONED IN CINCINNATI.—Twenby children in Buckeye Street, a densely populated Ger man neighborhood, were poisoned last evening, by eating lozenges which had been scattered along the street by a man and two boys whose names are unknown. Two of the children are dead, and many of the others not expected to live. The man was seen the others not expected to live. The man was seen to offer lozenges to persons in the street; they having a suspicion that all was not right refused to take them. The lozenges on examination proved to contain equal parts of arsenic, sugar and flour. The cause of the perpetrating this horrible outrage is not known up to the present time. The wholesale murderers have not been arrested.

A DEACON EXPELLED FROM CHURCH FOR VOTING FOR BUCHANAN. - The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Inquirer contains a full report of the trial, conviction and expulsion from the Freewill Baptist Church at Alpine in that State, of Mr. Stebbins, the first Deacon of the Church, for the reason that he voted for slavery in voting for Mr. Buchanan for President.

LOLA MONTEZ AT NIAGARA.—The renowed Lola Montez is now spending a few days at Niagara Falls. She has appeared at the Buffalo Theatre as a sort of interlude to her season of pleasure. On Friday morning Lola took the train for Buffalo, and, without advice from any source, she seated herself in the baggage car to quietly puff her cigarette. While thus cosily throwing off from her lips the curling smoke, she was discovered by the conductor and informed that passengers were not permitted to ride in the baggage cars. She paid no attention to the intimation but continued to smoke as if no attention to tion, but continued to smoke, as if no one had addressed her. Asst. Sept. Collamer was at the station, and was informed what Lola was doing. He said she must do as other passengers did, and that she could not be permitted to ride in the baggage car.— He called upon her, and politely told her that she must take a seat in one of the cars designed for passengers. Lola drew herself up into an attitude of defiance, and told the conductor that she had travelled all over the world, and had always rode where she had a mind to, and proposed to do so in this case. The conductor further expostulated with her and assured her that he was but executing the orders of the superintendent and the rules of the company. Lols replied that she had "horsewhipped bigger men that he." This settled the matter. The conductor withdrew and Lola was not again disturbed. She rode to Bussalo in the baggage car and had no occasion to use the whip. The railroad men did not care to further disturb the tigress.

THE "LIBERAL CAWTHOLIC."-A Liberal Catholicis a man, it seems, who takes liberties, and who defies the common sense of Christians; who sets at nought the merest elements of good taste, and comes within a hair's breadth of excommunication. There is a certain kind of excitement in walking on the brink of a precipice; but, in general, such amusements are practised only by drunken men; people in their sober senses do not thus trifle with their lives. How long are we to go on cheating ourselves and scandalising Christendom? There is really no difference between British Liberals and the Continental Freemasons; they are brethren in iniquity, and labour for the same end. Protestants, whether Liberal or Tory, are but obeying their vocation when they insult us, and we ought not to be surprised at what they do. But surely it is something of a very different nature when Catholics so far despise the principles of their pro-lession as to become tormentors of their superiors? Many a man glories in the appellation of a Liberal, thinking it a slur upon his intellectual purity to be thought otherwise; but is this quite safe? The Liberals, as a party, have a clear end before them, towards which they drive with all their might; they hate Priests, religiou, Sacraments, everything that reminds them of another world; but Catholics, in virtue of their profession, cannot have the same objects, yet nearly all Catholics ally themselves with the deadly enemies of the Faith, and help them in their schemes against all opponents.- Tublet.

INTERESTING TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM HEADACHE.

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOUND IN DR. M'LANES CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS. PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURGH.

The following is a sample of certificates received daily from our own citizens:

NEW YORK, August 1, 1852. This is to certify that I have been subject at times

to severe headache; sometimes the pain would be so severe I could rest neither day nor night. Hearing of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., I sent and got a box, of which I took two pills on going to bed, for two nights. They relieved me entirely. Some time has now elapsed, and I have had no more trouble from sick headache.
M. JOHNSTON, 118 Lewis street.
Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M-

LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now be-fore the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the

FLEMING BROS. LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

# CARD OF THANKS.

THE undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to R. W. CAMERON, Esq., Agent for the Australian Pioneer Line, 6 Bowling Green, New York, for the prompt and kind attention shown a relative, who sailed in the ship "Continent," for Melbourne, on the 13th

It is due to Mr. Cameron to state, that the person alluded to was a stranger, and had no former acquaintance with him. It is therefore evident that passengers by this line are well received and every attention paid them.

The accommodations are remarkably good, the

charge is moderate and punctuality as to time of sailing, &c., is strictly observed. JOHN BEATTY.

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WANTED,—By the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal an ASSISTANT MASTER, well qualified to impart instruction in English and Arithmetic. He must be a good Disciplinarian, and produce testimonials respecting his moral character. Salary £100 per annum.

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By order, WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN,

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

The Public in general, as well as the Parents and Guardians of those unfortunate Children, will be happy to learn that this Establishment is under the direction of distinguished and qualified Professors.

The Price for Board, with Instructions, will be from Seven Dollars, and upwards, per month, payable and approach by the instructions of the parable of the direction of the control of the cont Guardians prefer it, they can board their children outside of the Institution. Editors of French and English papers are request-

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J. FLYNN has the pleasure to inform his old Subscribers and the Public, that he has RE-OPENED his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in which will be found a choice collection from the best authors of Works on History, Voyages, and Travels, Religion, Biographical Notices, Tales and Novels, to which he will be constantly adding new works (particulary Gerald Griffin's), for which he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

# MRS. D. M'ENTYRE,

No. 44, M'Gill Street, (OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET)

MONTREAL,

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has just received a large assortment of

FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK;

She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, havingenlarged her work room, to execute all

Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to To the latest Style,

Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES of every style and price.

Mrs. Macl. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other

Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Pa-trons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years. June 13, 1856.

# PATTON & BROTHER,

42 M.Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates.
Montreal, March 6, 1856

DONNELLY & CO., GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE. Wholesale and Retail, No. 50 M'GILL STREET.

DONNELLY & CO.

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

All Coders from the Country processing attended.

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

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NEW, AND OUR PRICES

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE

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UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS Just Marked Off,

EMERACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS,

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# VERMIFUGE LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

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

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

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COM-PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

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

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VERY RICH ALTAR CANDLESTICKS, (ALL GILT!! OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.) Splendid Parochial "Chapelles" in Morocco boxes

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The PROPERTY is COMMUTED, and an unexcep-

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Terms of Payment will be easy.

Purchasers of Lots, will be required to Build a Dwelling House or Store upon them within one year

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

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PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. ATER: I do not hositate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenzs, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

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

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Springfield, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

Brother Arke: I will cheeffully certify your Protoral is the lest remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Gugh, Group, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and command your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

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

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.
Sin: Your Cherry Pecronal is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

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A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Almon, Monnoe Co., Iowa, writes, Sopt. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cheart Personal for giving case and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curuble."

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

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

lief and comfort. lief and comfort.

Asron House, New York City, March 5, 1856.

Doctor Aver, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Cherry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had been five months inboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could precure gave her much rollef. She was steadily falling, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for a dvice, recommonded a trial of your medicine. We blass his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet asstrong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls horself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, or Shellyville.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Aren's Cherry Pectoral. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Paus have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinawhich is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteom of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties slimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distorper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffied the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and bet physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpuss belief were they not substantiated by men of such exulted position and character as to forbid the susplicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Proparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering followmen.

The Agent bolow named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanne, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rhoumatism, Dropsy, Hourtburn, Huadache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatuloncy, Loss of Appetite, all Uicerous and Eutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Don

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

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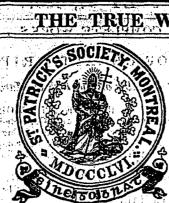
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JOHN PHELAN, Dalhousie Square. Montreal, January 21, 1857.

SERMON ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Pamphlet Form, a Report of the SERMON Preached by the Rev. M. O'BRIEN, in St. Patrick's Church, on the 17th of March, 1857. To be had at Sadlier's, and at Flynn's Registry Office, Bleury Street. Price 71d.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the St.

Recording Secretary.

July 31, 1857.

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

in advance, by two instalments. Should Parents or

ed to insert this advertisement for one month, with editorial notice, in behalf of the unfortunate Deaf

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Youth. Translated from the French of Abbe La Grange, by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

T. D. M'Gee,... Life of Mary, Queen of Scots. By Donald

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# June 25.

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which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable

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establishment in the City, as all her business is ma-naged with the greatest economy.

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Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the

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Montreal, Oct. 2, 1856.

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TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES; CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

The RETAIL TRADE supplied on Reusonable Terms

MONTREAL HOSPITAL, DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, CONDUCTED BY

DR. HOWARD,

OCULIST AND AURIST TO ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, AND TO THE

MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION. THIS HOSPITAL is now open for the reception of Dr. Howard's PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been separed to make it in every way suited to accommodate them.

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

The Hospital being situated in the same building with Dr. Howard's Office, and the Montreal Eye and Bar institution, secures the patients the advantages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy at the same time the comforts of a private residence—an arrange-ment which can only be effected in a Private Hospi-

For terms apply to DR. HOWARD, Juror Street, between George and Bleury Streets. Montreal, April 1, 1856.

### DANIEL M'ENTYRE'S **CLOTHING & OUTFITTING**

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 44, M'GILL STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just OPENED the above Establishment with a varied and extensive assort-

READY-MADE CLOTHING OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION,

Made Up in the Latest and Most Approved Styles,

Suitable for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS, which he is now prepared to dispose of on MODERATE TERMS to Cash Purchasers.

He has also to OFFER for SALE (and to which he would respectfully invite attention) a large and superior assortment of

#### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, CONSISTING OF

BLACK, BLUE, AND BROWN BROAD CLOTHS. DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, WEST of ENG-LAND, SCOTCH, AND YORKSHIRE TWEEDS; BEAVER & PILOT OVER COATINGS, & FANCY VESTINGS, Of Various Patterns.

-ALSO-IF A Complete and well-selected Assortment of GLOVES, NECK TIES, MUFFLERS, HANDKER-CHIEFS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

D. ME., in inviting the Patronage of the Public, feels confident of being able to give undoubted satisfaction to such persons as may favor him with their patronage. Having engaged the services of one of the Foremost CUTTERS in the Province,

MR. P. O'BRIEN. (For several years in the employ of P. RONATNE, Esq.,)

TO SUPERINTEND AND MANAGE The CUTTING DEPARTMENT, employing the very BEST WORKMEN, and intending to conduct his buness in every other respect on the most ECONOMICAL principles—he is enabled to offer inducements to purchasers, such as cannot be exceeded, if even equalled, by any other Establishment in the City, so far as re-

QUALITY OF MATERIAL,

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