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VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1857.

THE RIVALS. By Gerald Griffin. CHAPTER VI.

(Continued.)

The most striking characteristic of the Wicklow scenery is that of intense, though not oppressive loneliness. The road which our polemic pursued, after leaving the mansion of Glendearg, was a wild and broken tract, winding amid a wilderness of mountain heath, and granite. Sometimes a stream, hurrying downward through the masses of rock that made the desert horrid, broke suddenly upon his path, foaming and glittering in the moonlight, and making a dreary sound in the moonlight solitude. Sometimes the distant barking of a dog augmented the sense of extreme loneliness which the scene occasioned, by the slight suggestion of a contrast which it afforded. Sometimes a gust of wind swept down between the fissures of the lulis, and hurrying along the valley side, sunk down and whist again, with a wail that had something in it of a supernatural effect. The beautiful terrors of the scene were, however, all lost on Davy.

A cloud had stolen across the moon, when he descended that rugged part of the road which leads downward upon the lake of Luggela. He stepped out upon a rock, which overlooks the valley on the northwestern side, and endeavored, in the dim light, to gather in the outline of the scene beneath him! This enchanting little region, like all the lake scenery of Wicklow, owes its principal fascination to the effect of contrast which is produced on the beholder's mind by the dreary wildness of the barren mountain road by which it is approached. While our pedestrian stood upon the rock, the veil was suddenly withdrawn from the disk of the "full-blown" moon, and a flood of tender light was poured upon the scene, clothing the cliffs, the lake, the trees, and the whole coup dœil in a mantle of bluish silver.

He saw, beneath him, embosomed among the fainting in the bosom of the distant vallies. brown hills, a little valley full of beauty, full of In a few minutes a small boat emerged from varied loveliness, full of character, and of ro- that part of the lake which was darkened by the mantic interest. On his right was a deep glen | shadow of the mountain, and gliding rapidly over rugged with masses of granite, and intersected the star-spangled abyss that lay between, buried by a small stream which supplied the basin of the its light keel in the sandy beach above described; lake, and whose origin was concealed amid the windings of the barren dehle. Following the he saw from the head-dress of one, a plume of course of this stream, the eye soon beheld it colored feathers waving in the moonlight. The creeping out from among the rocks, gliding with night was so calm, that he could hear the voices many a snake-like winding along a green and of both with perfect distinctness. Perceiving cultivated champaign, and mingling into the lake that he of the plume was about to take the road with so gentle a current that the profound repose of its gleaming surface was unbroken by a single tract, measuring his speed so as that he might curl. Beneath him, on his left, in a nook of this sequestered valley, and commanding the beautiful plain before described, stood a mansion in the pointed style of architecture ; and here the scene was enriched and humanized by plantations, pleasure grounds, garden plats, and other luxurious incidents, which gave a softening character of leisure to the retreat. Farther to his left, lay which, by a single step, the traveller may shut the calm expanse of water, from which the scene derives its name, and which occupied an area between three lofty mountains, each of which descended suddenly upon the very borders of the lake, and presented a variety of shore which was wonderful in a scene so limited. On one side appeared a tumbling cliff, composed of innumerable loose masses of granite, piled together to the height of a thousand feet, without a single trace of vegetation : farther on, the waters kissed the foot of a hill, that was clothed, from the summit to the very verge of the lake, in a mantle of the freshest verdure: farther on still, the shores were shadowed by over-hanging woods of pine and beech, and before the circuit of the basin had been made, the waters were found rolling in their tiny wavelets of crystal, over a level sandy beach, composed of triturated granite, and forming the border of the lawn already mentioned .-The effect of the whole picture was heightened at this moment, by the peculiar light, which softened down the rougher features of the scene, and gave a gentle and sparkling brilliancy to those parts that were distinguished by their beauty and refinement. Over half the surface of the lake, the gigantic shadow of Carrigamanne mountain (the granite cliff before described) was flung by the declining moon, with a sharp distinctness of outline, veiling half the waters in the deepest shade, while the remainder mimicked the vault of the star-lit heaven above within a plain of bright and streaky silver. The poor pedestrian remained, gazing long upon this scene, for he remembered the time when his young master, Francis Riordan, and himself were accustomed to spend the whole summer days upon the lake, paddling luxuriously along the mountain sides, or standing out in the centre and looking for trout. He remembered the time when he sat resting on his oars in the bow, while the slight and beautiful boy was wont to lie back on the stern seats, for many minutes together, gazing on the glassy water, and humming over that enchanting air, the character of

which is so exquisitely adapted to the scene from which it takes its name.

On a sudden, the ears of Davy were greeted by a strain of music so singular, so novel in its character, and yet so sweet, that bound him to the spot, in an ecstacy of surprize and admiration. It seemed like a concert of many instruments, and yet it was little louder in its tones than the murmuring of a hive of summer bees. Sometimes it swelled out into a strain of wailing harmony like the moan of an Eolian harp, and sometimes faded away into

"A sound so fine that nothing lived 'Tween it and silence.

And then a rich masculine voice, improved into an almost magical sweetness by the loneliness of the place, took up the following melody, which was executed with a skill that told of continental accomplishment :

Hark! hark! the soft bugle sounds over the wood, And thrills in the silence of even; Till faint and more faint, in the far solitude,

It dies on the portals of heaven! But echo springs up from her home in the rock,

And seizes the perishing strain; And seizes the gay challenge with shadowy mock From mountain to mountain again, And again !

From mountain to mountain again.

Oh, thus let my love, like a sound of delight, Be around thee while shines the glad day; And leave thee, unpain'd, in the silence of night, And die like sweet music away. While hope, with her warm light, thy glancing eye

fills; Oh, say, "Like that echoing strain, Though the sound of his love has died over the hills, It will wakeu in heaven again," And again!

It will waken in heaven again.

The song ceased, and the listener could hear the words, "Again, and again !" floating off and

In a few minutes a small boat emerged from to Roundwood, Davy hurried forward on his own encounter the stranger as nearly as possible at the point on the heath where the two roads joined. In this he was successful. The stranger, in answer to Davy's courteous greeting, touched his hat lightly with his finger, and, folding his cloak around him, continued his journey in silence.— When they had reached that turn in the road at out from his view the delicious valley above deall?" scribed, the stranger, who seemed to be well acquainted with the scenery, turned suddenly round, and gazed for a long time, without the least sound or motion upon the moonlight scene. At length, seeming to gather his arms more closely upon his breast, and bending his head low, he strode forward at a more rapid pace, and soon overtook Davy, who was loitering a few paces in advance. "Do you go to Roundwood, friend ?" asked the stranger, in what Davy called an " Englified" accent.

their voice than what your honor's is, The Nortons, sir, a fine likely family indeed, and 'tis what I thought when I heard your honors', was that may be, says I, 'lis one o' the young Misthur Nortons I have there, and sure enough, says I,

'tis Misthur George, that went out with the pathriots, for I see the green feather flirtin' up in his hat, an' he comin' up the road ?" "My voice, then," said the stranger, "is not

unfamiliar to you?" "I declare, then, no," said Davy, "I have a

feelin' greatly in myself when I hear you talkin', as I may say." "And the best conjecture you can make is

that I am young Mr. Norton of Dublin?" "I'm thinkin' so, sir."

"I hope I may not find all my old friends in Ireland so forgetful, and yet there are many there by whom I do not feel anxious to be recollected. Your name is David Lenigan ?"

"It is, abo' boord !"

"Were you ever in service ?" "Never but the once't when I was coortin' Gracey Guerin."

"And would you know," said the stranger in a hollow voice, standing still himself, and causing David also to do so, by laying a finger against his shoulder. "Would you know your master if you saw him again ?"

At this question, David drew back with a secret misgiving at the heart, and a cold creeping of the skin, such as is occasioned by the extremest horror of which human nature is capable. He gazed fearfully on the tall figure that stood before him, and as the moonshine fell upon his worn and sallow countenance and large watery eyes, a terrific recognition began to awake with-in his heart. The stranger, meanwhile, remained standing at his full height, his head thrown back, as if to invite enquiry, one foot advanced a little, and one worn hand gathering the drapery of his capacious war-cloak around his handsome person.

After a long pause, Davy had recovered sufficient presence of mind to stretch out his hands towards the stranger, and exclaim, in a hoarse and broken whisper, while his teeth chattered, and his limbs shook with fear. "Oh, Masther Francis, is it you?"

" My poor fellow," said the stranger, still in the same loud and excited tone : "I am indeed your master, Francis Riordan."

The faithful servant remained for a considerthought you were dead, sir," he gasped forth at went up all alone to the house top, in the calm

"She is---" Davy began-----"Dead !" cried the soldier, observing him hesitate.

" Not dead, sir, no-"

"Not dead, thank heaven! but ill ?"

"Wisha, faix, that's not it, sir, neither." "What then? What is it that you fear to

tell me. Lenigan ?" continued his master, " why do you hesitate, and moan, and look downwards? Out with it, man, whatever be the event. One thing at any rate, 1 cannot fear, and that is any talk with Misther Aaron !" Esther Wilderming's unkindness. I never will look upon her face with a sad heart, unless I should live to see her in her coffin."

"Why, then, since you say 'coffin,' Masther," aid Davy, "I declare I'd rather see her in her coffin, than where she is to be, in Misther Lacy's house."

"Than where ?" said Riordan, stepping back, and speaking in a whisper.

"Oh, then, in Lacy's house !" "What have you said ?" cried Riordan, leaning with both hands on David's shoulder and speaking in a low voice. "Answer each ques-tion I shall ask you briefly, quickly, and most truly. Where is Miss Wilderming ?"

"Over at Glendearg."

- "And well?"
- " Iss, purty well."

"Married," he paused a moment, "married, or not ?'

- " Not married, yet."
- "What then? She is contracted ?"
- " Yes."
- "To whom ?"
- "To Richard Lacy."

"'Tis true, then !" the young man cried aloud, turning from Lenigan.

He stood for some minutes in an attitude of rigid agony, with both hands pressed upon his forehead, and the fingers twined in his hair, as if with the intention of tearing it up by the roots. "Let there be," he said at last, "no error

here. Is it that Lacy? Has she given herself away to my enemy?"

- "To him, then, and to no other."
- " Oh, you have said enough !"
- "Wisha, dear knows-"

"I told her, at our parting, that I could not change, and I spoke the truth. I have been tempted, too. Wealthy, and beautiful, and high-born was the being that put my true affections to able time without the power of speech. "We the trial. I was poor then, and friendless, and I

row, some business takes me to Enniskerry, but

No. 5.

I will be with you at Glendalough, to hear your answer, in the evening, and that must guide us in our future conduct." He wrote with a pencil a short note, which he

folded and placed in the hands of his attendant, bidding him to use the needful secrecy in its delivery.

"I'll give it to Mrs. Keleher," said Davy, " for, dear knows, I'm in no hurry at all to have

"What, is poor Aaron Shepherd living still ?" "Oh, then 'tis he that is, an' 'tis I that has raison to know it."

" Poor Aaron !"

" Dear knows, I think that man would bother the world, convertin' 'em. I declare to my heart what I ait an' dhrink at that house doesn't do me good, I'm so smothered from bibles, an' thracts of all kinds. Arguefyin', arguefyin'. for ever. Erra, sure if a man had a head as long as my arm, 'twould set him to have answers ready for every question they'd ax him that way. But I'm promised a copy o' the Fifty Raisons next week, an' indeed when I get it I'll give Aaron his due. Well, masther Frank, good night, sir, an' the heavens bless an' direct you. I'll go no farther now, as I'm to return to Glendearg."

"Good night, good fellow. I will remember your honesty and your attachment, David, when am once more at peace."

"Oh, then, don't speak of it, masther Frank. Tis enough for me to see you well, an' hearty, an' more than I expected to see, sure. Well, well, only to think o' this! Alive and here in Ireland afther all! That I may never die in sin, but it bates out all the fables that ever was wrote."

He turned away, and, as he descended through the rocks, Francis could hear him, at a long distance, in the calm moonlight, singing the follow-ing lines of a controversial ballad:

When woeful heresy

- And infidelity
- Combined for to raise disconsolation,
- You forsook that holy church That would not lave you in the lurch, And publicly denied your ordination.
- Your name it will appear
- Through Ireland far and near
- In Limerick, in Cork, and Dungannon, In Belfast and Dublin town
- Your conduct will be shown
- An' they'll talk o' the revolted Father Hannan.

Young Riordan remained for several minutes gazing on the moonlit desert, by which he was

* The air of Luggela, to which Moore has adapted that perfection of lyric melody, commencing "No, not more welcome the fairy numbers," &c.

This was the spell-word which, like the first speech addressed to a spirit, put an end to Davy's silence, and left him free to become as inquisitive and communicative as he pleased.

"A little beyant it plase your honor," he said, touching his hat; "as far as Glendalough."

" Do you live at the Seven Churches then ?" "I do, sir, just hard by the barrack of Drumgoff, where my brother keeps a little school. I was over among the mountains, a piece, at Misthur Damer's, of Glendearg, getting him to put in a good word for me with the Archbishop, in regard of the lase o' my little place, over."

He paused, as if in the expectation that the stranger might put a word to sustain his share of the conversation, but the latter continued silent. "Great doings at Glendearg, sir," Davy, added : " nothing but marryin', ever an always." Even this bait failed to awaken the stranger's curiosity, and for some minutes both were silent.

"Dear knows, then, this is a lonesome road," was Davy's next effort at opening a confidential intercourse. "I wouldn't like to cross the mountains to Roundwood alone to night, not that I ever saw anything uglier than myself, thank heaven, in all my rambles, but people says a dale about sperrits, that way at night. Will you take it as an offence, sir, if I ask your honor one question ?"

"That will depend altogether, my good friend, upon the nature of the question itself."

"Surely, sir, surely. Well, it's what I was going to say was, that I know a family from Dubin that come here last year, and of all the world, I never heard anything more like the tone o' Wilderming?"

joiced to give occasion to such a rumor," said island. The sky was clear and still, the woods cumstances under which he now beheld it, after Riordan : " but what a brilliant fortune I would were silent, a stream splashed at a little distance, then have lost ! To see the cause succeed to and I thought of former times. I lifted my hands which I had devoted my life and labor, to come to heaven, and I said, No !-- let my fate be back once more in health and honor to my native gloomy as it may, let me die young, and in a land, and even, before my youth had fled, to return with all my youthful hopes accomplished." to my country, or to my love. I kept my truth, dreams. Ye hills, that seemed to my infant "But, Masther Francis, arn't you afeered, for | and this is my reward !"

" Afraid ! of what?"

nately, as if to be assured that they stood alone in the wilderness, and then said, "Why, then, "But she has f nothin', sir, only of that ould business you know." Francis smiled ! " Nay, nay," said he, " Lacy I hear is alive and well, and for anything else I'll find proof of his falsebood; at all events, I can't think there is great danger of my finding people's memories so very acute. My enemies must not have sharper recollections than my friends."

"Ayeh, then, I declare I wouldn't trust Richard Lacy for forgettin'."

"Nor I, if it were his interest any longer to remember."

" Oh, then, Oh, then, Masther, 'tis it that is his intherest, an' nothin' else. O dear ! O dear ! down on you this blessed night."

The moment he had said these words, the stranger seemed on a sudden to have lost a foot of his customary stature. His proud and soldier-like bearing was altered in an instant. He walked off the road and sat down, for some moments, on a rock which lay near, evidently greatly affected, but not hiding his face, nor by any avoidable action suffering his agitation to appear ?"

" Come hither !" he said to his attendant, after a pause of painful silence, "what do you say of her ?"

"Oh, then, Masther Francis, I declare I don't like to say any thing about it to you .---You're sick and weary now, sir, afther your journey."

"Speak on, speak on," repeated Riordan in the same tone.

"Come on to Roundwood, Masther, an' I'll tell you, when you're well an' hearty in the mornin'. Dear knows, a sleep would be betther to you now than news like this."

"Speak, sir," cried Francis, in a voice of sudden anger, springing to his feet, "you fling me stop one moment. You must return to Glen-on a rack, and bid me sleep! What of Miss dearg, and take from me a note to Miss Wilder-

foreign land, but never will I meditate falsehood

"Oh, then, sir," said Davy, "I have that notion o' the women, that if they wished to prove Davy cast a glance over each shoulder, alter- thrue, itself, they couldn't keep from rovin' an'

> "But she has found her punishment even in her crime. Married to Richard Lacy! I am a fool to trouble myself about it-Davy !" " Well, masther ?"

"When is the marriage to take place ?"

" This week, sir, as I hear." "Ah, shame! And at Glendearg?"

" Providen' she is betther before then."

"What, is she ill, then? What's the matter ?

Well, well, though she is worthless, 1 am sorry to hear this."

" Ah, masther, you're too hard upon her." " Do you think so, David? You are a faithful fellow."

"'Tis unknown, sir, what coaxin' an' arguefyin' Oh, Miss Esther Wilderming ! the heavens look | they had at her, over at Glendearg, to make her say the word that she'd marry Lacy."

" Ha! do you know this?"

"To be sure, I do. Didn't she remain shut up in her house for as good as four years a'most, without seein' a crather, hardly, until we heerd of your death ?"

"Aye, I forget; you spoke of some such rumor. And Esther heard of this?"

"'I'he world wide heard of it; sure it was printed in the papers all over Ireland. 'Tis after that, sure, Lacy come coortin' of her again, an' she wouldn't have any thing to say to him for a lage. Young nerves, young blood, young feellong while, only the death of her mother, an' Mr. Damer's arguefyin', an' every thing, forced her to it at last, an' she got the sickness on the excited them, and he trod along the mountain head of it."

"Forced her?" cried Riordan, in a tone of extreme surprise.

" Iss-Misther Damer."

"And does he think," the young man exclaimed, with sudden vehemence, " does he imagine that he can complete this sacrifice while she has got a friend on earth to save her ? Hold, Davy, ming. To-night I sleep in Roundwood ; to-mor- | cess to forgery."

and burning noontide, to look to the east and surrounded, and delivering up his mind to the length. "There was a time when I would have re- think of her whom I had left in our own distant romantic nature of the scene, and of the ciryears of suffering and of exile.

" Alive, and here in Ireland !" so ran the current of his thoughts, " I left these hills in sorrow and in fear, and now I come again, in joy and safety, to challenge the fulfilment of my youthful fancy the boundaries of earth itself; ye barren wilds, that my untutored eye could find as blooming as the gardens of Armida; ye lakes and streams into which I have so often gazed, and longed to dive into the mirrored heaven beneath; ye fresh, familiar winds, that even now waken in my mind a thousand sudden sweet remembrances ; ye rocks, trees, waters, all ye shapes and hues that constitute my home, I hail you from my heart! There's not a bell blooms on the brown heath of these, my native mountains, but my heart loves with a particular fondness. There's not a rock frowns downward from those dreary summits but leaves the luxuries of all the tropics behind-hand in my estimation. Ob, and shall ye still greet me with the same young and constant smile; shall ye still offer to my sense the same unaltered sights and sounds ; shall the winds blow, the waters run, the mountains and the rocks rebuke the morning with the same sad frown as in my infancy, and all remain unchanged, except my love? I will not think it. Now, from this time forward, I never will anticipate an evil.-My life has been a life of fear and toils, and now I never more will cease to hope. The cloud may gather dense, as night itself, above my head, but, 'till it bursts, I never will believe that it bears thunder in its womb. I must succeed : I must be gay and happy."

After this enthusiastic fit of musing, the young soldier threw his cloak around his glowing frame, and hurried off in the direction of his native vilings and young hopes, combined to keep his spirits in that buoyant state to which his fancy had path as if it were entirely by his own free election that he preferred the earth to air.

(To be continued.)

A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another, who was suffering and needed pecu-niary assistance, drily asked him, "Friend, has thou

felt in thy pocket for him?" The proprietor of a forge, not remarkable for cor-rectness of language, but who, by honest industry, had realized a comfortable independence, being called upon at a social meeting for a toast, gave :--"Suc-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 11-1857

REV. DR. CAHILL ONTENGLAND AND HER DEPENDENCIES.

2

Up to the time of the discovery of America, in the year 1492; England stood in the rank of nations as a second or third rate power. Austria, France, Spain, were avowedly superior in territorial and military pre-eminence ; and Portugal and Holland, now small states, surpassed her far and away in commercial importance. Her insular position protecting her in those days of imperfect naval science from sudden foreign invasion and again supplying her with a population of expert seamen, it followed as a necessary consequence that superior facilities for naval enterprise presented themselves to English statesmen on the first discovery of the American Continent. Spain and Portugal were solely intent on working the gold mines of South America. Holland was barely able to keep up her coasting trade with the East : France was employed in quelling the internal civil strife of several contending factions ; while England crowded her dockyards with ship-builders, chartered her vessels to other nations, supplied sailors for foreign service ; and in the course of one century had the command of more seamen and had a larger commercial navy than any other country in Europe. It was in the course of this, the sixteenth century; she took possession of North America and gained the rank of a first rate power.

It is quite true, too, that with the omnipresence of her meteor flag, she has also spread, pari passu, an enlightened civilization-teaching the mechanical arts, making the advantages of commerce nalpable, and proving by practice and by fact the invincible power of national union and of internal peace. She took possession of America as a terra incognita, and she demanded obedience from the aboriginal inhabitants as a right of civilization over barbarism. This was a territory worth cultivating-stretching from the River St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Here was a wide domain, which for ages would absorb all our surplus population, would consume all our exports, would raise food for ten times, one hundred times, one thousand times its own population, and would, under skilled legislation, produce a race of friendly subjects to defend their own shores ; and in some time of need, like faithful children, to and with their treasure and their blood, the fond mother-country. On this wide theatre of English rule, acquired without conquest or angry feeling, the historian and states-man can take their philosophic stand, and to put to the test the wisdom or the folly of English constitutional legislation. This was a Dependency more important than the central parent kingdom : the land was possessed without rent or fine in the vast majority of instances; and the rivers, the harbors, the soil only wanted a numerous population to make this country a mine of gold to England.

Yet her insolence, her taxation, her tyranny, her class legislation, her bigotry, drove this fine colony into madness and insurrection; and in about two centuries the patriot children of America, in a phrenzy of national hatred and of invincible courage, placed the muzzle of their muskets to the hearts of the English armies, and fixed the steel of their spears in the throats of their British oppressors, and almost in one day expelled their frantic tyrants from the soil, and unfurled for ever the standard of American independence. The history of this event is the recital of the British policy all over the world. By her arms she conquers, by her wealth she enriches, by her commerce and civilization she teaches and cultivates foreign subjects ; but it is only for a short time ; in the end she irritates by her pride, she maddens by her injustice, she inflames by her tyranny, and in the combination of an infuriated people she is expelled by her own insensate folly. If the consummation has not happened in Canada or Ireland, it is not the result of British wisdom or moderation or altered policy: England has laid the same explosive material, has by her state logic arranged the same political and social premises, and if the same catastrophe has not happened it is due not to the prudence of English rule, but to the want of power in the oppressed dependencies. All landlords of Ireland are banishing them every history gives England credit for brilliant conquest and for superior civilization, and the whole world equally knows the crying injustice of her class-partialities, the mockery of her administration and the relentless persecution of her insatiable bigotry. Follow her in her track round the earth, and you will find in every spot on the globe where her name is known that the English ship imports cotton and religious slanders, penknives and lying tracts, glowing libraries of English science bound up with sermons of infidelity. She builds up and throws down at the same time ; she teaches weaving and lying at the same factory, publishes laws of liberty and acts of tyranny in the same page; she teaches toleration and the people, the extermination of the poor cottier came peculiarly interesting. In the immediate vi-persecution from the same pulpit; and when the population. England publishes all over the cinity of the memorable Treaty Stone, a whole future bistorian will in two thousand years to world the purity of her Gospal, the perfection of grove of trees were transplanted from some of the future historian will in two thousand years to come draw the picture of her character it will be hard to say whether she has advanced society more by her civilization than she has retarded it by her tyrannies; and whether she has not, in an attempt to spread her own Gospel, supplanted Christianity by the malignity of her sectarian rancor. A century has now nearly elapsed since the American catastrophe of 1772: every schoolboy can now tell the folly of the Parliament of those days, and can minutely describe the insanity | time can rest from the eternal sacred claims of of the Cabinet in not listening to the remon- of the poor. strances of Washington and his confederates. Yet we have only to turn the next page and read our British policy in India, to see the same scene re-enacted, with additional circumstances of thrilling horror to which neither Bunker Hill nor New Orleans gives any parallel of atrocity. Read the history of Clive, Cornwallis and Wellington; travel along the refulgent path of our armies from Seringapatam to Oude, and study the sciences of agriculture, commerce, architec-

surveyed all this superexcellent creation of the punishment of thousands of her rebels, where British power and mind, let him then turn the Naples has opened her gaols and pardoned her next page and read the insolence of military officials, the crueity of tax gatherers to the poor volutionists, England, alone, with all her boasting, Ryots, the insulting foppery of beardless chil-dren in British uniform, the brutal immorality of and in British uniform, the population, the mockery of justice in all the courts of law; and above all the preaching, the Souperism, the persecuting bigotry of old toothless; gouty, dilpidated colonels towards the Catholic soldiers as well as the Senoys: when we glance over the entire history of our military, social, religious and political policy in Hindoostan, the wonderies not so much what they have already done, but how they have had the patience to endure so long this British public universal debauch of all order, justice and decency. The Madras Examiner, received this day, sums up an one sentence the character of the Indian authorities in the present crisis :---Bullying is tried at first to induce men to do that which they think is wrong, then misrepresentation is resorted to, and finally coaring.

Lord Ellenborough has called three times for the state papers on the late mutiny, and up to this time, notwithstanding his repeated motions, no papers have been produced : on the contrary, they have been strongly refused.

STATE OF INDIA.

The Earl of Ellenborough alluded to the proclasome of those splendid naval victories which laid mation of the Governor General of India, of the the foundation of that unrivalled supremacy of 16th of May, declaring in strong terms the determithe seas which in after times has raised her to nation of the Government to adhere to its former practice in not interfering with the religion of the natives, and inquired why it was not laid upon the table with the Indian papers presented to the house. In a letter of the Court of Directors a hope was expressed that the precaution in question would produce a salutary effect ... He thought there could be no objection that it should form part of the documents for public information. He recalled to the memory of the house, that so far back as the 20th of January, amongst the Sepoys there was a report that they would be forced to embrace Christianity. On the 11th of February, General Hersey said they were dwelling upon a mine which might at any moment explode; and yet it was not till the 27th of March that the Governor General made a general order in reference to the subject, and that general order was not read to the troops until the disbandment of the 19th regiment. The order set forth that it was the invariable rule of the Government of India to treat the religion of all its subjects with respect, but it said nothing as to the intentions of the Government for the future. On the 16th of May there was another proclamation, but that was not issued till after the occurrence of the events of Meerut, and the salutary effects expected were lost. On the 21st of January also there was a strong feeling among the Sepoys that it was impossible for them, in accordance with their religious persuasion, to use the cartridges that had been served out to them. Nine different letters were written, and eight days elapsed before the Governor General was made accuainted with this most ominous impression weighing on the minds of the Sepoys only eight miles distant from Calcutta. On this occasion General Hersey had no mounted orderly or express to send his information by. Was that the way in which business should be conducted in a time of extreme danger? This systematic loss of time in the communication of important matters was shown in repeated instances in the papers before the house, and he would ask whether such a state of things would have been allowed had the Marquis of Wellesley or Warron Hastings been in India. The fact was, that the Government of India was not conducted by the Governor General. but was in the hands of secretaries and clerks, and the consequence to the public service was the most serious. He thought it impossible for any one who rend the papers which had been laid on the table not to see that the objections of the Sepoys to the cartridges was really a religious one. He rejoiced at

this, because, though it had led to a mutiny, and though all confidence was destroyed for the present, yet it did not exclude the revival of that confidence. We must endcavor to disabuse the minds of the Senoys, and that could be done only by assuring them not only that we never had, that we do not now, but that we never should in the smallest way

refuses to pardon some hall dozen of her exiles; and thus places her character before mankind as the maligner of foreign courts, the exciter to foreign insurrection, the encourager, the applauder, the correspondent, the lodger of foreign cut-throats, while she deceitfully refuses pardon in the face of Europe to a few revolutionists .--Even more, she inconsistently effaces the sentence of some three or four individuals, while she maligns and continues the same punishment at the same time in their exiled companions. Year after year England is thus losing her former prestige, while the surrounding nations are acquiring character and power; and event after event is occurring in her history which are daily lessening her former eminence and reducing her by a slow but certain progress to the level which the laws of eternal truth has fixed as the appropriate finale of injustice to man and infidelity to

August 13, 1857.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

INAUGURATION OF THE O'CONNELL STATUE IN THE CITY OF LIMERICK

One of the proudest and most spirit-stirring, and, at the same time, one of the most affecting and beautiful, scenes that have been witnessed in Ireland for many years passed off in this city of memorable associations on the 15th August. The object of the day's proceedings was the inauguration of the colossal bronze statue of the Liberator, recently erected, through the national spirit of the city of Limerick. on one of the grandest sites of this city. Nothing that has yet appeared on the subject in the public press-no anticipatory notices of the ceremonial--could convey an adequate idea of the general effect of the proceedings. Even those who have been most active in organising these proceedings have been themselves astounded at the effect produced. It was originally intended that the insuguration should have taken place on the 6th of this month, the birthday of the lamented Liberator ; but to suit the convenience of the trades, the ceremonial was postponed to this great Catholic festival, when, after fulfilling all their religious duties, the necessary loisure might be at their disposal, and might enable their brethren from several distant towns to come in and join their ranks.

The concourse of people was immense. From an early hour trains on the different railways poured in their contributions to the throng, some of these from a very great distance-from Cork, and Kerry, and Tipperary, and Waterford. The Foynes Railway brought in thousands from the Western extremity of this county, as the Waterford and Limerick line did from the east; but, after all, those who could avail themselves of railways were but an imperceptible item of the myriads who filled the streets of Limerick this day. The ancient territories of Thomond, and Ormond, and Desmond sent in their thousands. The whole population of Clare would seem to have found its way this day to Limerick. And who would assemble to honour the memory of O'Connell if they did not? It was cheering in the extreme to witness the comfortable and happy aspect of this vast assemblage of the farming population of the south of Ireland. It is true that they are not indebted for the smallest mite of their prosperity to our legislators. but Providence has been pouring out its blessings on them in the shape of a golden harvest, and in their manner and general appearance they show that they have not been undeserving of these benign favours.

The greatest credit is due to the committee for the admirable arrangements upon which the proceedings of the day were conducted. The procession of the trades and corporation was fixed to commence at one o'clock, and, notwithstanding the difficulty there must have been in organising such masses, the hour for starting was not postponed for many minutes. Almost immediately after the appointed time the congregated trades, with their bands and banners, moved from their rendezvous at Bank-

wall, which the women of Limerick helped to do. fend successfully against the troops of William, and which all his veteran regiments failed effectually to storm. Here also are the still blackened fragments of the Black Battery, on which five hundred meniof, William's regiment of Brandenburgers were blown into atoms by an explosion of gun-powder in the very midst of the terrible storming scene that was going on in the neighbouring breach ; and the few men of whom that escaped are described by the Williamite historian as looking like furies from the regions below, all black from the surphureous blaze which they had survived. How different was the scene on that memorable, spot to-day! The roar of cannon was again heard there, it is true, but it was only from a saluting battery of two field pieces, admirably worked by some of the men of the late Limerick Militia Artillery, who had plied their guns with capital effect, and great rapidity, to greet the passing procession in honour of the great, peaceable and legal assertor of Ireland's rights. At this point also the procession passed under a fine triumphal arch, composed of trees with still living foliage, and garlands of flowers, intermixed with inscriptions well suited to the scene, such as "August 27th, 1690"-(the date of the famous defence of the Walls Free-Emancipation-1829-O'Connell."

The procession now filed in front of the new Ca-tholic Cathedral of St. John's one of the noblest of the edifices which the revived spirit of Ireland is raising in our times to the worship of the Living God. This majestic pile, which is already far advanced, could not be described in the few words that could be devoted to it here. Suffice it to say, that it belongs to the grandest style of Gothic architecture. and stands in a large open space, where its fine proportions will be seen to the best possible advantage. From this point the procession passed down William-street into George's street, and advanced in the midst of vast crowds to the Crescent, where the statue stands: A platform of enormous dimensions was constructed round the base of the statue, and in a few moments this structure, capable of accomodating with ease more than five hundred men, was soon thronged with nearly double that number, jambed together with a pressure and weight that nothing but the great strength of the platform could have sustained. At half-past three the procession commenced filing round the platform, upon which the banners of the trades were then grouped with beautiful effect round O'Connell's pedestal. The Mayor of Limerick then took the chair, with the Barl of Dunraven at his right hand, and Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, M.P., at his left, the members of the corporation, and an immense array of Clergy, gentry, and citizens throng-ing around. The effect of the scene at this moment was exceedingly fine. The crowded platform, the statue, and the grouped banners we have already noticed, the vast expanse of George's-street, extending as far as the eye could reach, was filled with one vast living mass, and the windows of the lofty houses. around were crowded with fashionably dressed ladies the brilliancy of whose appearance can best be described in one word-that they were the ladies of Limerick.

When the Mayor had taken his seat,

Caleb Powell, Esq., Clonshavoy., rose amid loud cheers, and, on the part of the committee, called on the Earl of Dunraven to inaugurate the statue.

Lord Dunraven rose amid loud cheers. The noble earl said—Mr. Mayor, I beg to hand over to your custody, as Mayor of this city, and to the custody of your successors, the statue which I now request may be unveiled.

The statue, which up to this period was veiled with a dark green covering, was unveiled, and disclosed the statue of the great tribune in a most commanding attitude, grasping in his left hand the roll of the Emancipation Act, and his right hand raised in front of his breast in the attitude of demonstration. The figure is classically draped. The pose is easy graceful and commanding. The features are extremely life-like. The statue is one of the greatest works of Hogan, and must, if he had executed no other work, stamp him at once as a most accomplished artist.-When the statue was unveiled there burst from the countless masss enthusiastic cheers. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the windows and the balconies. The several bands played "Should old acquaintance be forgot." The scene altogether was impressive and moving in the highest degree. On the platform every head was uncovered, and the cheers and waving of hats indicated the utmost enthusiasm. Lord Dunraven continued-Mr. Mayor and gentlematter of reproach that so many years have passed by since the death of that illustrious man before any public act was performed to show the amount of Irish gratitude. Gentlemen, it is unnecessary for me to say that the demonstration which we have all witnessed this day-the magnificent procession which has just taken place—is in itself a sufficient answer to such an unjust reproach. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Through your kindness I occupy a position which I feel myself incompetent to fill. (Cries of "No, No.") But I rejoice that it has given me the opportunity of expressing the feeling which has been for years past pent up within my breast of the deepest and most lasting gratitue to the memory of that illustrious man. ("Hear" and cheers.) Sir, let us for one moment consider the state this country was, in at the time of his birth. '(Hear.) The population of this country was then in a state of bondage and slavery; their religion was proscribed; their social position was degraded, and their political power aunihilated. At that time appeared this great man. who was destined to perform so important a part in the history of his country. It is a remarkable fact that even at the age of nine years he himself gave a prediction of his own career; for one day, when his family were talking over the Irish patriots, Grattan, Flood, and Charlemont, he was observed to sit in a chair abstracted and silent; and when one of his family said to him, "What are you thinking of, Da-niel?" the boy replied, "I am thinking that I shall yet make a stir in the world." (Loud and continued cheers.) I do not know whether many present have had the good fortune to see, as I have had, the place of the great Liberator's birth on the shores of the western ocean. Amid some of the wildest and most beautiful scenery in this country he spent his rising years, imbibing, as he himself said afterwards, the spirit of liberty which came on the western breeze from the land of freedom. The talents which he so early displayed caused his parents to send him to the Continent to the College of St. Omer for education, because, as you all know, at that period no Catholic could receive the benefit of a high education in this country; and, gentlemen; there it was, that while on the one hand he imbibed lessons of freedom and the principles of liberty, which were in vogue in that country, at the same time the horrors which he saw in the French Revolution stamped on his mind that hatred of bloodshed and horror of civil war which formed so remarkable a characteristic of his future career. (Hear, hear.) On his return to this country he adopted the bar as his profession, and with his talents it was no wonder that he made such rapid progress. (Hear.) You all know that the highestemoluments of his profession lay before him, and the highest rewards in its power to confer might be obtained by him. But what did he do with them ?-He used them for no sordid or selfish ends of his own. (Hear, hear.) He brought all his forensic power and legal skill, and laid them at the shrine of his country. (Great cheers.) As early as the year 1800, or very soon after the Union, he made his first public speech, and in that speech declared the principle that was deep in his heart; and in the year of 1815 he became the recognised leader of the Catholics of Ireland, and we all know now from that time up, by a course of restless agitation, and with the most undaunted energy and with the wonderful talent he possessed, he proceeded, unchecked by all opposition | cannot help feeling that amongst his contemporaries and undeterred by every intimidation in his remark- were two other Irishmen, who, in two great crisis, able career. (Cheers.) All the resources of his one may almost say, proved to be the saviours of their

great mind were brought to bear upon the grand object of his life; and, in passing, I may mention that, in 1822, when he brought the great body of the Catholic Clergy to take part in his agitation in 1823, when he founded the Oatholic Association and in 1824, when he organised the Catholic rent, he had created a mighty power, and with these three great elements of power combined and working under his guidance, it is not a matter of surprise that his guidance, it is not a matter of surprise that the time was soon to come when the issue could no longer be doubted. ("Hear, hear, hear.") In the great meeting of 1829 he first showed to man-kind; by, an experiment on a great scale, how the political and social condition of a whole nation may be ameliorated without shedding a drop of blood, and without any of the horrors of domestic war .-(Hear, hear:) Sir, I will not attempt to go through his parliamentary career, in which he obtained honor and renown equal to that of any other member of the legislature. If I were to mention any one thing which could possibly exalt him more than another it was the wonderful ability he displayed and the undaunted courage he showed during the celebrated debates on the Coercion Bill of 1833, when he almost alone and unaided had to contend against the whole power of the leading statesmen of the British parliament. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have attempted, however feebly, to pourtray the career of this great man. (Hear, hear.) I will not of course intrude upon questions of politics. I cannot avoid saying that the carcer of agitation which he pursued, the wonderful power he possessed over the minds of the people, were in themselves a phenomenon which must deserve the deepest consideration. It is not in my power to pourtray his character with justice; I am inadequate to the task of describing that wonderful combination of qualities which he possessed, and undaunted courage he ever displayed, the unfailing energy and perseverance with which he pursued his object, his great natural eloquence, and the style he possessed in debate; and when to these were added the nobleness of his person, the beautiful and musical tones of his voice, the sweet cheering smile which so attracted the people, and still more his: accurate knowledge of the character of his countrymen, and his talent for wielding with effect the great power at his command-these qualities, I am justified in saying, combined to make him a man without a superfor during his time. (Loud cheering.) I will turn for a moment from his public career to that portion which, to those who had the happiness of sceing him is a gratification they have not forgotten and will not forget, after the toil of a parliamentary campaign or after a course of agitation in the country, to see him enjoying the beautiful scenery of his own dear Darrynanc. I have heard from the lips of others a description-for I never had myself the pleasure to see him there—of him purauing the sports, which, like a true Irishman, he so relished and enjoyed, or in wandering on the sea shore admiring the magnificence of the storm or the beauty of the mountain solitude; and I have heard also of how he exercised his splendid hospitalities in a spirit that no one could surpass. (Hear, hear.) His house was open to men of every creed and all politics. Whoever went there was welcome and was happy, and none left it without regret. (Loud cheering.) Gentlemen, before concluding this brief reference to the career of the great O'Connell one cannot but picture the sad portion of which passed just before the close of his withstand the effects of nearly half a century of mental and bodily exertion. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") No man who had gone through such a life of toil could avoid failing in his powers as he did fail when disease took possession of his faculties ; and, gentlemen, what a sad thing must it not have been to him to be obliged to leave his native land, which he loved so well-to leave her at a time when famine and pestilence were stalking through the country-when the upper classes were on the verge of ruin and the lower classes on the verge of starvation. (Hear, hear.) It must, indeed, have saddened him sorely when, at such a time, he saw one of the great objects of his life unattained, and that united action which he knew so well how to organise and guide, and which was the only means by which success could be achieved, broken and dissolving away before his eyes. What would he not have given to be enabled to see that happy change which, since his death, and the calamities that at that time befel her, has come over this country? One cannot help thinking that God, in His mercy, sent a chastisement on the country which, however bitter it may have been, no one could have anticipated would have resulted in what we now see around us. How would the heart of the dving Liberator have been gladdened could he have seen the prosperity that now exists in his beloved Ircland, the improvement in the condition of the agri-cultural classes, in their clothing and the comfort of their homes, and, what is more important still, the tranquillity which reigns in the country, and the great and happy diminution of crime. (Cheers.)— This state of Ireland would have cheered his aged heart; but had it been allowed to him to live he would have seen education spreading throughout the land-he would have seen magnificent churches erected in our principal towns-(loud cheers)-temples and altars rising on every side dedicated to the honour of his religion, such as have not been built for many hundred years. (Cheers.) And here cannot help alluding to that church we passed today-a place where the genius of an Englishman, aided by the Arms and contribution of a whole diocese, have combined to raise one of the most beautiful temples of modern days. (Cheers.) I feel I have most inadequately performed the task which your kindness imposed upon me. (No, uo.) But in looking at the claims which the great Liberator has upon us. I am particularly impressed with the claims he has upon my respect and gratitude as a Catholic, as well as upon the respect and gratitude of the thousands who are members of the religion which he professed and sustained. (Lond cheers.) Sprung as he was, and as I am proud to be, from an aucient Irish race which ruled in the land, his family never deserted the Faith that has existed here since the coming of St. Patrick-(cheers)-while one of my ancestors, I regret to say, was base enough, under the pressure of the penal laws, to apostatise. (Cheers.) But I have had the blessed privilege-the greatest privilege which God can give to man-situated as I was, to be restored to that ancient Church which has been so long the Church of this people and this country. (Loud and long continued cheering.) But it is not only as a member of that Church, but also as a true lover of liberty, that I owe the deepest gratitude to our Liberator. From the beginning to the close of his career he omitted no opportunity to elapse that could in any way be turned to advance the cause of human freedom. His efforts were not solely directed to advance the cause of those with whom he agreed in religion, as his efforts in favor of the Dissenters of England, and for the abolition of negro slavery, which deserved the gratitude of every friend of freedom, testify, and never did he lose an opportunity of advocating those principles, which I believe to be the true principles of human liberty. But it is as an Irishman that one must feel the deepest gratitude to the great O'Connell. He it was who raised our country from a state of most abject bondage to the position we now occupy. To use his own language, when he referred to that beautiful saying of Grattan—that he had watched by the cradle of Irish independence and had followed its bier to the grave-to him had it been given to sound the trumpet of his country's resurrection, and to (Loud show that she was not dead but sleeping. and enthusiastic cheers.) As an Irishman, Sir, 1 love and venerate his memory as that of one who, by his exalted talents, honored and raised the name of his country in the eyes of the world, and I rejoice that in him we have one instance at least in which a true Celtic name has obtained a world-wide renown. And, gentlemen, looking at him and his career, I

interfere with their religion. He would postpone any remarks he had to make upon the telegraphic messages till further information arrived. The conduct of England is everywhere the

same towards those who differ from her rule or creed : her character is in all places the same ; her civilisation and tyranny-toleration on parchment, and bigotry in practice; and like the two opposite poles of the galvanic current, she exhibits the same intensity of hatred to the Catholics as partiality to her own "persuasion"-the same persecution of our creed, as protection of her own. This unjust class-legislation is her cardinal fault, and in time will be the unerring cause of her national overthrow. She boasts of her protection of the Irish people, while the day from the soil: she speaks of the social improvement of the small occupiers of land, while the emigrant ship gives the he to this cruel perfidious statement; her blue book records the accumulated export of meat and butter from our shores, while the producer of both cannot touch or eat one ounce of either. In such a case extent of export proves at once the merciless demand of the landlord and the grinding poverty of the poor. England points to the droves of bullocks and the flocks of sheep on our quays, shipped to her shores, as a mark of Irish improvement ; yes, improvement in the extended farms of the aristocracy, but it equally proves the expulsion of world the purity of her Gospel, the perfection of her Church and the disinterestedness of her clergy; while every man, woman and child in Ireland knows that the abbey lands have been robbed from the Catholic widow and orphan; that the carriages of the bishops are purchased with the patrimony of the poor, and that the clothes the clergy wear and the meat they eat should be distributed amongst the inmates of the various poor houses of Ireland as their inalienable right-a right no law can invalidate, no

At this moment the tide of public opinion throughout Europe is at its height against the tyranny and intolerance of England. The press of Italy, Spain, and Austria were all united in one expression of the treachery of England in politics and her intolerance in religion. And this public opinion has given as one of its proofs, that during the revolution in Hungary, Lombardy, Naples, &c., the English press never ceased holding up to public reproach the tyranny of these

place, in Irishtown, and, halting opposite the City Hall, were there joined by the Mayor and corporation, who, dressed in their civic robes, and preceded by the civic officers, took up their place at the end of the long line of trades and temperance societies preceded at a short distance by the fine band of the County of Limerick Militia, revived specially for this occasion, and dressed in their regimental uniform. The procession then proceeded along Patrickstreet and part of George's-street, across Wellesleyoridge, in the following order :-First came the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society, with several banners; then a large group of trades' ban-ners, with a band; then followed in line, and according to the usual order of the guilds, the trades of Limerick, with their respective banners, their numbers being largely increased by a multitude of their brethren from several distant towns. The trades of Limerick have always been distinguished for their organisation, as well for their thorough national feeling, and their extremely respectable appearance this day did honour to their high character. Several religious and temperance societies joined in the procession, a remarkable feature of which was the very large number, nearly a hundred, of bandsome flags that were carried at intervals along the line.

Then followed a large vehicle conveying the militia band, and next came-The Trades. Young Men's Society, the Corporation, the Committee of the O' Connell Testimonial, the High Sheriffs of the City and County, and Members of Parliament; John Hogan, the sculptor; the Earl of Dunraven, the in-augurator; the clergymen, and the city freeholders. In this order the procession advanced along the North Strand, on the Clare side of the Shannon, to the foot of Thomond-bridge, where the scene beneighbouring woods, and their branches were decorated with festoons of flowers, and bright pieces of drapery bearing appropriate motioes. Close by also, was the place decorated by the fishermen of the North Strand, one of the most popular bodies in Limerick or its vicinity. Across the river a line of small boats, carrying flags, were moored, and the gay and beautiful appearance of this scene was the most conspicious from its contrast with the gloomy towers of the celebrated old castle at the opposite extremities of the bridge. We will not pause hero to revive the sad historical memories which belong to the place; but, passing, along with the gay banners, and stirring music, and cheerful faces of the procession, we advance across the bridge and through the old streets of the English town, now enlivened with the fresh foliage of the trees planted during the preceding day at the principal points along our route, and over Ball's-bridge into the Irish town, where the trees, and garlands, and festoons, and inscribed banners became still more numerous, the venerable thoroughfares of Broad-street and John-street assuming almost the aspect of a Pa-risian boulevard. Spanning one of the principal thoroughfares leading from Claro was a piece of drapery with the well-chosen motto of "Men of Clare, remember '29."

ture, navigation, steam, fortification, which are traceable on every field, rock and river in that wide peninsula. And when the traveller has liberty! Yet even where Austria has remitted Gate—the site of the celebrated breach in the town We have now arrived at a noint, the historical

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country. But these devoted their energies, and talents, and genius to the service of England. To O'Connell was it granted to devote the whole of his gigantic mind to the service of Ireland. (Cheers.) - It must be a subject of pride that in the course of a short century. Treland has produced three such men as Burke, Wellington, and O'Connell, and all honor to the memory of him who devoted himself to the good of his race and his native land." (Loud and

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continued cheers.) The Mayor (baving received charge of the statute from the Right Hon, the Earl of Dunraven) said-My Lord Dunraven and fellow-citizens, it is now my duty to receive charge of the statute of my illustrious countryman from the Earl of Dunraven, and I am sure it will be not only respected but revered by all classes of Irishmen (hear, hear.) I am well aware that many of my fellow-citizens differed from the hate Mr. O'Connell in religion and politics, but I am certain that all those who respect talents of the very highest order, public spirit, and patriotism will also respect his memory (cheers.) I feel proud of Limerick. I have witnessed many public processions, but to-day we have had one of the most splendid, as well as the most imposing, public processions I ever had the happiness of being present at; and I will say for the county, as well as for the city, that every class-the highest as well as the lowest-was represented on this important occasion (hear, hear.) I have the pleasure of seeing the Clergy of the majority of the people taking part in our proceedings-men of all classes-men from Clare, where he achieved his first great triumph, are here-

A Voice-Tipperary. The Mayor-And the men from gallant Tipperary are also here-men from Waterford, and men from Kilkenny are likewise here to do honour to the memory of the illustrious Liberator of their country, and the greatest Irishman of the age. (Cheers.) The Rev. Mr. Brahan, P.P., St. Mary's, in an elo-

quent speech, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Earl of Dunraven. Serjeant O'Brien," M.P., on rising was loudly

cheered. He said that he had much pleasure in se-conding the vote of thanks to Lord Dunraven. The noble Earl having acknowledged the vote, The High Sheriff of the County Limerick moved a

vote of thanks to the testimonial committee and the gentlemen who had so admirably arranged and conducted the proceedings. Mr. J. White, J.P., Belmont, seconded the motion.

which was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. T. Devitt, in moving a vote of thanks to the artist, John Hogan, said—I am satisfied that, now that you have witnessed the beauty of this admirable work of Mr. Hogan, you will heartily res-pond and give your unqualified support to the vote of thanks which I have the honour of proposing to him. (Hear, hear.) I think the committee, to whom the duty of selection was deputed, exercised a wise, prudent, and patriotic resolution when they assigned the completion of O'Connell's statue to our illustrious countryman, John Hogan. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Callaghan, J.P., briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried amid loud cheering.

The following is the reply of Mr. Hogan :- In thanking you and the citizens of Limerick, as [do most gratefully, for the honour you have conferred on my humble name, I will not attempt to conceal my pride in the result of the labour which had been confided to me. It would be mistaken vanity in me to do so; and I will only say that I think the figure which has this day been inaugurated in your city will be ever regarded by you and by posterity as what I hope I have successfully endeavoured to make it—the faithful representation of the illustrious leader whose memory you cherish and desire to perpetuate-both in face, in form, and character, as I myself have seen him in life addressing the assemblies of his countrymen. In this work I have felt myself bound to adhere as closely as possible to reality. I have represented O'Connell in his ever solemn dignity, and in his carnest, but not impassioned expression. But should the men of Limerick. or of Ireland at large, entrust me with the bronze memorial of our great Sarsfield, I shall have freer scope for my imagination, and be at liberty to embody in the figure of that mailed and dauntless hero the fire, the soul, and energy which history records. and which affords such glorious themes for classic art to the sculptor. I would be guilty of injustice were I to omit acknowledging, before the present company, the gentlemanly and generous manner in which the treasurers of this memorial have acted towards me in the progress of the work. I take the opportunity to return them my most sincere thanks, as I again do so to you, Mr. Chairman, and the dis-

Armagh, on Wednesday, 26th August, at five o'clock precisely. His Grace the Primate will preside,-Ulsterman.

KILLALOR,-On Sunday the singularly-beautiful new church of Killaloe, for which the Very Rev. Dr. Power, P.P., V.G., has effected so much in the way of commodious improvement and admirable decoration, presented a scene of the most gratifying and soul-inspiring nature. The occasion which assembled so many together from all parts of the surrounding country was Solemn Episcopal High Mass, sermon, procession of the Blessed Wirgin, and procession of the Most Blessed Sacrament .- Tipperary Vindicator.

The new Catholic church in the town of Tipperary is proceeding rapidly to completion, notwith-standing the loss of about £2,000 by the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank. This church, so creditable to the zeal and piety of the venerated pastor of Tipperary, the Very Rev. Dr. Howley, and his flock, will be a really splendid edifice.

CONSECRATION OF KNOCKBRIDGE CHAPEL .- On Sunday last the solemn dedication of this rural little temple took place, the Lord Primate, Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, officiating. His Grace was met by a very large and respectable congregation .- Newry Examiner.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam visited Joyce Country on Sunday, and after Mass he addressed the congregation. On the following day he administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the parish of Cong to 400 individuals. Many of those were very young, and before receiving the Sacrament of Grace examined them in the Christian Doctrine. He then congratulated the parishioners on the noble stand made by them against those who labored in vain to seduce them from their faith. He then called upon them to persevere in their religious habits, and to place themselves under the patronage of the Immaculate Mother of God, and to strive to imitate daily ber virtues.

The Rev. Richard Smiddy, late Catholic Curate of Mallow, has been appointed Parish Priest of Aghada, near Queenstown, by the Right Rev. Dr. Keane.

The Rev. David Power has been transferred from Carrick-on-Suir to Toureena, and has been replaced by the Rev. Timothy O'Connell. The Rev. T. O'Brien has been transferred from Ballybricken to the curacy of Tramore.

On Tuesday, Aug. 11, Miss Hanly, near relative of the late Right Rev. Dr. Foran, received the white veil at the Presentation Convent, Lismore. Very Rev. Dr. Fogarty, P.P., assisted by the Rev. P. Meany, C.C., Clashmore, officiated. There was a numerous attendance of priests from the surrounding parishes.

EMBODIMENT OF THE IRISH MILITIA .- Thirty thousand men are to be forthwith called out. They will comprise about forty regiments, fifteen of which will be lrish. Kerry and Roscommon are put down as sure of being called out. The smaller regiments will Jears. In a population of three hundred thousand soon follow, and amongst them the Limerick City Artillery Regiment is second to none. One Cork regiment, one Dublin, one Antrim, and, of course, for artillery purposes, the lat or South Tipperary, a corps which, both for appearance and good conduct, gained the good opinion of the people of Dublin, from the Lord Lieutenant down, when quartered in that garrison last year. The Clare regiment will If additional artillery regiments should be required, the Gity of Dublin and Wateford are fine corps, tho' not as strong in number as the Tipperary, which is recruited to its full complement, eight hundred.— The North Tipperary must do penance for a few months for its little escapade at Nenagh, but we hope this smart light infantry corps will be out before a year. Kilkenny, Wexford, North Down, and South Mayo may next come.—Limerick Chronicle.

THE NEW CONSTANULARY BILL .- This bill, which has just been passed, will occasion an increase to the force of fifteen officers and fifty-seven head constables. This will leave ten cadetships at the disposal of the government; the remaining five being vested in the Inspector General for the sons of officers, or the promotion of head constables. The bill sets out the number of constables and sub-constable whom the Lord Licutenant will have power to allocate to any county in Ireland. The total number is 9,594, and they will be distributed in the following counties as hereunder :-- Antrim, 259; London-derry, 120; Armagh, 175; Cavan, 309; Donegal, 326; Down, 274; Fermanagh, 108; Louth, 189; Meath, 284; Monaghan, 175; Tyrone, 212. INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT .--- It is in contemplation to abolish the office of supervisor in Ireland. and transfer the powers to constabulary officers. The proposed method of carrying out this arrangement is to place the Irish supervisors on the retired list, and reappoint them to vacancies in England according as they occur. The county inspector of the North Riding of Tipperary has just received orders from Dublin Castle for the reduction of the constabulary force of that district by 240 men.

The average wages of reapers in the Co. Kilkenny, The committee for crecting the statue to Thomas are 1s. 8d. with diet, and 2s. 4d. without.

At Borrisokane petty sessions's man of the name of William Kelly was sentenced to give bail, himself in £50, and two surveices of £25 each, to keep the peace for three years, for an assault on Constable Kelly.

Spollen appeared on Tuesday at Prince Patrick's Theatre, in order to give a parrative of his trial for the murder of Mr. Little. Ashilling was charged for admission; but the speculation proved a fatal ailure, and the persons present denounced the exhibition. Spollen is a Welshman and a Protestant .--Dublin paper. . . .

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL WISHMAN AT LENDS .- On Thursday af ernoon Cardinal Wiseman "assisted" at the dedication of a new Roman Catholic Church in Leeds. At a dejeuner afterwards served at the White Horse Hotel, Cardinal Wiseman said-"You have, undoubtedly followed with considerable interest the order of the Pope's progress through his dominions. But many of you will have seen different and conflicting accounts. Unfortunately, the narratives that receive the greatest amount of publicity in this country are those which give a very ungenerous account of what takes place. (Hear hear.) I will not apply the monosyllable to these narratives, although they will deserve it. (Hear, and laughter.) I do not speak from mere conjecture. Knowing well the whole country-knowing well the person of the pontiff, and knowing also the condition of the people can tell you on positive cridence that newspaper accounts are untrue. (Hear.) For example, it has been said that the Pope, in his progress. is surrounded by persons who are to keep him out of the know-ledge of the state of the country-who are like spics -and who take care that he receives no deputations no memorials, or other information relative to the real state of the country. We prepared a confutation of these statements and sent it, properly authenticat-ed, to the office of that paper, but the insertion of it was refused. (Hisses, and cries of "Down with the Times.") Anything against the Holy Father has free access to its columns, but not a word is allowed in reply." (Hear and hisses.) In the evening vespers were sung by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Beverley. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. H. E. Manning, D. D., Provost of Westminster.

Colonel the Hon. Percy Herbert, M. P. for Ludlow will, it is stated, command a brigade in the army which has just been despatched to India. The gallant colonel was deputy quartermaster-general of the division under Sir De Lacy Evans in the Orimea, and was afterwards quarter-master-general in the Crimea.

Four bundred rounds of ammunition per man is to be allowed for the troops going out to India and China; and the greater part of this was shipped in the Victoria and the Sydney transports on Wednesday and Thursday.

Since the 10th of June, the date of the first depatches speaking of disturbances in India, fortyhree sailing vessels and fourteen steamers have left England with troops. The number of men these have taken amounts in all to 20,717 men. Eight more sailing vessels and six more steamers are under orders, and by the end of this week, if all is well, 27,450 men will have been despatched to India in seventy-two vessels.

It is understood that the Government has placed three regiments at Gibraltar, two at Malta, one at Fort Lancaster, when a sergeant of the Sth infantry Corfu, and two at the Cape of Good Hope, under or-was killed. The Indians were mounted and armed ders of readiness for embarkation, should their services be required in Iudia. The vacancies occasioned by the withdrawal of the troops from the Mediterranean will be filled up by the regiments of militia plan which, it will be remembered, was adopted with great success during the Russian war.

Numerous applications for employment are received, almost daily, at the India-house, not only from Englishmen, but from Frenchmen, Germans, Belgians and other foreigners, who are desirous of proceeding to India to join in the operations which are being conducted for quelling disturbances and restoring tranquillity.-- Weekly Register.

Owing to the breaking of the cable, the £1,000 shares of the Atlantic telegraph, on which £900 has been paid, are now offered at £250 discount. Just before the accident there were buyers at £5 discount.

portion of the Atlantic Telegraph cable for the use Roman Catholics as are so unfortunate as to be con-

UNITED STATES.

Lord Napier has left Washington for his summer residence at Frostburgh. It is believed that prior to his departure some correspondence took place between the State Department and his lordship in reference to the return of Mr. Consul Barciay and on the subject of enlistment in Canada and Nova Scotia for the Indian army.

The correspondence of the United States War Department confirms the report from Fort Kearny that a party of drovers with 800 head of beef cattle in charge, destined for the Utah expedition, had been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians, and the cattle run off. The same correspondence shows that California waggon road parties have been delayed by Indian hostilities and sickness. The Indians are becoming daily more troublesome on the United States frontier.

A Convention has been held at Cleveland, Ohio, to devise a scheme for the gradual emancipation of slavery in the United States. They propose that the General and State Governments shall purchase the slaves at the rate of \$225 each. An association was organized to carry on the movement.

Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Housatonic Bank, Mass., Merchants' Exchange Bank, Bridgeport, Conn., and Boylston Bank, Boston, are in circulation,

LARGE HAILSTOKES .- The Tecumseh (Mich.) Heraid gives the following description of a hailstorm in that vicinity, July 31st. It was not hail, but frozen pieces of ice from the size of hen's eggs, which were about the smallest, to those very considerable larger than goose eggs. Hailstones three and four inches in diameter were quite common, and from that up to fifteen inches in circumference. In several instances the shingle roofs of barns and houses were broken through with a single hailstone, and in more than one instance the siding in like manner.

A fearful hurricane passed over a portion of the State of Wisconsin on the night of the 21st ultimo, occasioning the loss of several lives and the destruction of buildings and crops to a great extent. At Woodland, on the La Crosse Railroad, the station house was blown down, and of ten persons who were within the building at the time, seven were more or less injured, and two or three of them so badly that they will probably not recover. The station master, Mr. George Fox, while endeavoring to stop a train of freight cars, set in motion by the force of the wind, was run over and killed. Woodland is a small station of about twenty houses, which were nearly all blown down. A child was taken from its father's arms by the force of the wind, and was not found until the next morning when it was discovered in the woods a quarter of a mile from the spot, having sustained but little injury. A Frenchman was takea up by the whirlwind and carried a distance of one hundred feet, and saved from destruction by being cast against the stump of a tree. The tavern at Woodland, a large size building, was nearly demolished, and a number of persons who were in it more or less injured.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 4 .- The Texas papers abound with Indian outrages. The Indians appeared in the vicinity of San Antonia, and Capt. Whiting of the 2nd artillery who went in pursuit was captured with all the horses and mules taken from the mail train. Capt. Poplor's party had arrived at Fort Clark all well. The Indians were very troublesome along the route, but were defeated in two engagements near with Sharpe's and Colt's rifles. 1000 cattle had died of starvation in the Island of Galveston on the 1st. instant.

The Know Nothing Convention in Brooklyn last week was a regular fizzle. The only apparent result of their meeting was to proclaim that they "still lived" and to adjourn to the 15th of September at Syracuse. An attempt was made to affiliate the Irish Orangemen to the Order; but the Convention was too nervous to stand sponsor to such a morement, and it fell to the ground. The days of Dark Lanternism are evidently numbered. Defeated in all the late elections in the Southern States, its only chance in New York is another alliance with Black Republicanism.

A charge has been made against the superintendent of the Aims House in Jersey City-an English-Negotiations are on foot for purchasing the unused man named Whitley-that he compels such Irish signed to the institution over which he rules, to attend Protestant worship on Sundays. The Rev. Mr. Kelly has very properly brought the matter before the Common Council, and an investigation is being held on it. If the accusations against this man are true, he should be at once dismissed as unfitted by bigotry and intolerance for the office he holds. Should he be not so dismissed, we shall, to the utmost of our ability, hold up not only him, but those by whom he is sustained in his nefarious tyranny, to the execution of the community.

Moore, have commenced operations, having, at last, selected a site; and artisans are now at work laying the foundation for the pedestal in Westmoreland street, Dublin, at the crossing from that street to the College, facing the eastern facade of the Bank. Public opinion has stamped with approbation the judgment of the committee in fixing on this site.

The ceremonial of depositing the Russian cannon received in Galway, took place there on Monday, August 3rd, when the High Sheriff joined the Town Commissioners and local authorites in procession to the square where the guns were mounted. The local pensioners fired a feu de joie. The Commissioners gave a grand dejeuner at the Town Hall to one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, the Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., presiding.

Dr. Wilkin (Westmeath Militia) has left for London, on the part of the committee of the Irish militia surgeons, for the purpose of forwarding their claims before Parliament, and to endeavor to have them placed on the permanent staff of their regiments.

The Wicklow corporation assembled on Friday, August 7, pursuant to a requisition to elect a solici-tor to the board, in the room of Mr. Halpin, de-ceased: Robert D. Barry, Esq., Chairman. The can-didates were—Mr. Toomey, of North Cumberland-street, and Mr. Burkett, of Wicklow. Mr. Toomey was returned by a majority of three. The commissioners number twenty-one. The chairman can only give a casting vote.

A court was held in Trales on Saturday, Aug. 1 by the Sheriff, to confiscate for the Crown the property of John Murphy, of Knockanish, an Income Tax collector, who absconded with £700, leaving his surcties in for his defalcation.

About two hundred persons belonging to the agri cultural class left Belfast port, for Melbourne and New York, last week; and nearly the same number will likely depart this week for New York alone. Forty individuals, of a respectable class, sailed on Wednesday, by the Blenheim steamer, for Liverpool, en route for new York .-- Ulsterman.

DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN IRBLAND .- The Freeman's Journal says :-- " We lay claim to no exalted morality, but we may reasonably pride ourselves on the infrequency of those grosser crimes which at one time were numerous enough, but within the last five years have been gradually and steadily diminishing. The Earl of Carlisle, in his speech at Valentia, gracefully alluded to the white-glove era which ap-peared to have set in over Ireland. Nowhere could he have witnessed a more remarkable instance of popular repose and rural innocence than in that remote but beautiful district, stretching far into the Atlantic on his right and on his left, rugged Iveragb on the one side, and picturesque Dingle on the other. The white-glove era was threatened with an interruption in Dublin, but Spoller regained his liberty. It is remarkable that there has not been a conviction for murder in the city of Dublin for more than thirty no person during that long period has suffered for murder. No fact could be more creditable to the citizens, and no stronger proof could be adduced of their control over the more violent passions. There is, perhaps, no other city in Europe containing onehalf the population, where numerous murders have not taken place in the same interval. There may be occasional jarring and local broils, loud challenges, also probably be in requisition; while, doubtless, the and angry recriminations, but beyond those mani-Roscommon and Kerry, before alluded to, have festations of internal disorder, public peace is rarcly strong claims, and will be taken into consideration. disturbed, and the chief of all crimes is bauished from the second city in the British dominions. Throughout Ireland we find nearly the same immu-nity. We institute no comparisons favorable to our-selves or unfavorable to others. There is the patent fact, and let politicians and moralists draw their own inferences. Within the memory of youth, Ireland was the dark spot on the territorial map of England. Indeed, science contributed a chart in which crime was illustrated by various shades, from the bright pink of petty larceny to the coal-black depth of murder. Ireland figured dismally on this social chart. One-half was black, the remainder only a shade better, while England and Scotland, and especially the latter, contrasted strongly in the lightness of their shading with the sombre solemnity of ours. We rather think this curiosity of the graver's art needs to be retouched for republication. The shades are to be wholly changed, and the coal black, wherever transferred, is, at least, to be expunged from the Irish map. We think Lancashire is entitled

tinguished assembly of my countrymen.

The Rev. Mr. Quaid, P.P., county Clare, having been called on by some gentlemen on the platform delivered an eloquent speech, which was loudly cheer-ed throughout. In the course of it he expressed his happiness at witnessing so splendid a tribute of gratitude to the memory of the illustrious O'Connell, whom he dearly loved and respected whilst living, and whose memory he now revered. Was he to be told, after witnessing that vast and imposing assemblage, that Ireland could do nothing for herself?-No; such a meeting proclaimed that she could free herself, and he boped she was determined to do so, and to insist upon the removal of the remnant of the disgraceful penal code that still hung over them .--(Loud cheers.) He hoped that day would awaken the dormant energy of Ireland and show that she was not dead but sleeping. That was a great day for Ireland, which had long borne the direst persecution, upon whose devoted people the sword and the bayonet were tried, and, when these failed to destroy their attachment to their faith, recourse was had to soup, but with a like result. (Loud cheers.) What did the people of Ireland want? They wanted simple justice; they wanted to be placed on a footing with the rest of her Majesty's subjects. Were they so? They were not, and that was proved by the Titles Bill and by the fact that the Orangemen of the North were allowed to riot with impunity for a week and to shed the blood of peaceable, loyal Catholics. (Hear, hear.) Why was this permitted ? Surely not because they were less useful and less alloy than others. No, but because they were Catholics. Let the same be done with those of other persuasions, and see how vigorous the authorities would become. (Hear.) As a part of the system, two of the faith-ful Priests of the people were to be prosecuted, because they had stood between their people and landlords and agents, who would compel them to vote against their consciences, and to the prejudice of their faith and their own temporal interests .-These things proved the want of the great man to whom they were that day rendering a tribute of long and well-carned gratitude. (Cheers.)-Would they had him, or another like him, to combine the people, and animate and guide them in their own defence. (Cheers.) After some further remarks the Rev. gentleman concluded amid loud applause.

The Mayor declared the proceedings at an end, and directed that the procession reform in accordance with the programme. This order was strictly obeyed, and in about half

an hour the immense assemblage had departed from the scone of their truly national demonstration, and the greatest order prevailed amongst the large masses of people.

ARMAGH CATHEDRAL .- This great work being now near its completion, the Primate and building commiltee have arranged that a public dinner be given to the reverend gentlemen who have exerted themselves in collecting funds for this great national work both in this country and America. The object of the celebration is to thank the collectors, and, at the same time, give expression to their gratitude towards those many kind friends who by their liberality have aided the work. The lively interest so generally felt in the undertaking warrants the expectation that some of the Prelates and a large number of the Redinner will take place at the Charlemont Arms, gaiety.-Limerick Reporter.

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The Corporation of Dublin have applied for two Russian guns, to be placed in front of the Royal Exchange.

The amount of duty paid in the Belfast Custom house, for the week ending August 1, was £5,521 25. 11d. against £5,601 1s. 8d. the previous week, and £5,799 9s. the corresponding period last year.

The Rev. Mr. Conway, P. P. Ballinrobe, will be tried in Dublin, and not at the County Mayo Quarter Sessions,

Mr. Blake has withdrawn from the Mayo election. and there are now but the two candidates in the field, Col. Higgins and Lord John Browne. The latter is supported by Archbishop M'Hale and his priests.

Mr. M'Donough, Q.C., received £150 for his support of the Dublin election petition.

A corn exchange is in progress of completion at Carlow, and will shortly be opened for the transaction of business.

The British Scientific Association was to have opened its proceedings in the new buildings, Trinity College, Dublin, on the 26th of last month. Dr. Lloyd was to have presided.

Dr. Hayden, who died lately in Dublin, amassed a large fortune by four shilling fees. He dispensed large sums in charity.

A poor man resident near Fermoy lately found in a quarry a large and massive ingot of pure gold, weighing 14 oz. Its form is that of a solid ring, about four inches in diameter, and rather more than an inch thick. It has been purchased by Mr. Tate, jeweller, for £56. It is believed to be a specimen of the ancient Irish ring-money, and must be of considerable antiquity.

The Foynes Railway Line will be completed early this month. The terminus at Foynes is in course of construction, and, when finished, will be a handsome, convenient, and very beautiful structure. There will be two refreshment rooms and a telegraph office built in connection with the terminus. Lord Monteagle will shortly establish some new fairs at Fornes. The green has already been marked out for that purpose.

It is stated that the Coolnamuck property, formerly the estate of James Sadleir, has passed into the possession of Lord John Beresford, brother of the Maror his lordship at the recent sale in the Encumbered asylum. Estates Court.

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THE WEATHER-THE CROPS .- During the past week much rain fell, some showers being exceedingly heavy. No damage, however, appears to have resulted from it, and the weather speedily cleared up, being now as fine as it usually is at this period of the year. The crops, which do not seem to have received any injury from the moisture, look splendid, and arc rapidly being cut down on all sides. A great portion of the wheat, barley, and oats is al-ready stooked, and, if the present favorable weather continues, there can be no doubt that all will be got in within a very short time. The yield, too, appears, to be fully as abundant as was anticipated. The turnip crop is also coming on well, much better than was augured heretofore, though opinions are still expresed that it will be somewhat inferior to the crop of last year. Of the safety of the potatoes less apprehensions are expressed than was the case a few weeks back. Indeed, with the exception of the pinks, which have suffered most, the crop is generally admitted to be safe, and there does not appear to be that anxiety to dig them out and forward them to market which would be the case if their loss was believed to be eminent .- Cork Constitution.

to a still deeper shade, though it has always stood

high in the rank of criminality."

During the week the weather has continued most favorable for the husbandman, who has turned to good account the happy blessings bestowed by Providence. In every quarter the crops have arrived at maturity, and the yield of wheat, barley, and oats will be abundant. We congratulate the farmers and agriculturists of the county upon this promising state of things, and trust an abundant harvest will tend to increase their wealth and prosperity. Before this day week the wheat and oat crops will have all been laid prostrate by the sickle, and new grain will pour into market in abundance. As heretofore stated, the potato crop is very extensive; the esculent good, dry, and perfectly sound, unless in kitchen

A gentleman who has had ample opportunities of judging, and who has travelled over a large extent of the country during the last few weeks, assures us that there never was a better prospect of an abundant harvest. Already several fields of wheat have been cut down, and the crop is universally said to be the finest we have had since 1826. Oats, con-cerning which fears were entertained early in the season, have greatly improved, and will be gathered with an average yield. Flax has not turned out so well as in former years, and will scarcely be an average crop, although where the seed was in early the crop is very good. Hay has turned out most abundantly. Potatoes, though here and there showing partial signs of blight, are so extensively planted, and the produce so good, that there will be an abundant supply for human food. On the whole, the prospect is encouraging .- Newry Telegraph.

A mason named Foley, while lately employed shifting some of the gas pipes at the works near Atby, was suffocated by an escape of gas. His wife was so shocked by the melancholy intelligence, that quis of Waterford, having been purchased in trust she lost her reason, and had to be conveyed to the

In the list of officers of the Crimean army whose It is with difficulty a lodging can be obtained in service during the Russian war the King of Sardinia the justly celebrated watering place of Kilkee for has recognised, by conferring upon them the Sarverend Clergy will be present on the occasion. The the last few days. The town as usual is life and dinian medal, is the name of Lieutenant Arthur jority of marriages take place at the Charlemont Arms, gaiety.—Limerick Reporter.

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of the East India Company, who propose laying it down without delay in the Persian Gulf, connecting Kurrachee with Bussorah. The executive officers of the European and Indian Junction Telegraph have left for Bagdad, whither telegraph stores were sent in the course of last month.

The ceremony of inaugurating a public park at Halifax, Yorkshire, took place on the 14th of August, amid great popular demonstrations. The streets were promenaded by a long procession, and upwards of 30,000 people were afoot during the day. The chief part of the ceremony consisted in conveying the park over to the corporation, as trustees of the public. Several addressess were presented. The park has been presented to the town by Mr. F. Crossley. Sir Charles Wood was present, and made a congratulatory speech, as did Mr. Frank Crossley and Lord Shaftesbury.

Notwithstanding the popularity of Mr. Spurgeon and the attractive entertainments which have been provided, the Royal Surrey Gardens Company are in difficulties, and a petition for winding up has been presented to the Court of Bankruptcy.

Sergeant Wallace, of the 84th regiment, after 17 years' faithful service, has, by the sentence of a court martial, been reduced to the ranks for drinking a glass of wine with a private in an hotel at Chatham.

Mr. Beckwith, a smith and engineer, has obtained at Croydon Assizes a verdict against the Eastern Counties Railway for £150, as a compensation for having been lamed for life by an explosion of the fog signal factory at Stratford.

VALUE OF HIGHLAND PROPERTY .- The Duke of Portland has just purchased the beautiful and ronantic estate of Langwell, in Caithness-shire, at a price of £90,000. His Grace purposes making it a summer retreat and converting part of the 40,000 The acres to which it extends into a deer forest. fisheries and shootings, which at present yield £750 year, are of the best description, and the property is therefore particularly desirable in a sporting point of view. As showing the value of an attractive Highland estate, it may be stated that the price amounts to above thirty years' purchase of the gross rental.

A little girl aged twelve, brought up to be ex-amined as a witness in one of the police courts the other day, stated in answers to questions, that she did not understand what a lie was, and did not know what was meant by the words "heaven" and " hell.'

CURIOSITIER OF THE RETURNS OF MARRIAGE .- The Registrar-General, in a recent return of marriages in England says :- A girl of 15 was married to a boy of 15; six girls of 16 were married to youths of 16; a lad of 16 was married to a girl of 18. A widow of 17 laid aside her weeds for a second husband aged 17, while no less than 207 widows of 20 were wedded to bachelors of the same age. Two widowers of 25 forgot their griefs in a second union, one with a lass of 15 and the other with a girl of 16. A venerable widow of 80 was induced to re-enter the matrimonial state by a widower of the mature age of 60, and a spinster, who owns to 70 years, accepted the hand of a widower of 65. An old bachelor of 75 was converted to matrimonial views by the charms of a spinster of 60. An immense ma-XCS; OF 202 and the state of the state of

PRACTICE AND PROFESSION .- The Boston Herald states that an ex-senator of the Massachusetts legis lature, who was fined in the police court of that city a few days since for drunkenness, was arrested subsequently in West Newton for creating a disturb-ance while in a state of intoxication, and sentenced to imprisonment in the House of Correction for thirty days. This gentleman was one of the warmest advocates of the Maine law in the session of 1851. The most charitable supposition in his case is, that he felt the necessity of legislating for himself against his vicious appetite. On no other ground can the discrepancy between his temperate preaching and intemperate practice be logically reconciled.

GRAND LARCENY .- \$10,000 TAKEN .- Four men vere arrested yesterday morning, on board the stenmer Plymouth Rock, on a charge of stealing a carpetbag, checks, and other valuable papers to the amount of some \$10,000, the property of O. C. Donglass, agent of the Lake Superior Mining Company, at present in Detroit. These men were farmers in the employ of the company, we understand, at the mines .-The boy was taken on Saturday or Sunday. Mr. Douglass, on discovering his loss, telegraphed to Charles E. Noble, the facts, which led to the arrest, as above stated. They were committed to juil by Justice Drullard .- Buffalo Express.

Two MEN KILLED BY A BEAR-West Troy, Aug. 28. -The quiet of our city was broken this morning by the startling intelligence that two unfortunate men had been mangled to death in West Troy by an enraged bear. The following are the particulars gathered from those who witnessed the catastrophe :- Last evening, at about 8 o'clock, a half-breed Indian named Joseph N. Harvey, who was already drunk, went to the residence of one Morrison to procure more liquor. It was soon found necessary to turn him out into the street. For several years this Morrison has had in his possession a bear, which is, in the summer season, chained near the skiff ferry, beneath the shelter of an old boat. Under this boat the drunken Indian sought shelter, where he was found shortly afterward, so terribly lacerated that he died in a few hours. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning the inmates of Morrison's house were startled by the cries of a second victim, who also in a state of intoxication sought shelter with the bear. His name was John Hoey, an engineer from Rochester, whose brother is said to be the proprietor of the UnionHouse of Philadelphia. He was found lying upon his face, the bear fiercely tearing him. Before the unfortunate victim could be rescued he was so horribly bitten that he died within a few hours. Coroner Witbeck will hold the inquests to-morrow morning. The public mind is in a high state of excitement against the keeper of the bear, but any riotous demonstration

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1857. UMITED STATES.

THE TRUE WITNESS CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BYERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE B. CLERE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. TBRMSI Town Subscribers...... \$ 3 per aunum. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance. Single Copies, 3d.

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True CAitness. The MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Europa, with Liverpool dates of the 29th ult., arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst. She brings however but little news of importance .--Parliament had been prorogued on the 28th ult. the Royal Assent having been given to the "License-to-Commit-Adultery Bill ;" so that henceforward Polygamy may be fairly reckoned a British institution. The prospects of the harvest were reported good.

There is nothing new from India. Delhi, to the latest dates received, still held out, whilst it was but too much to be feared that sickness was on the increase in the besieging army. The Madras and Bombay armies still continue faithful, owing perhaps to the fact that they are recruited from an inferior caste, and that consequently there is little sympathy, and no possibility of unity of action, betwixt them and the Bengal army, of which the men have been taken from the very highest caste. There are therefore good reasons for hoping that a great portion of the Indian army will still remain true to their colors, and prove serviceable in crushing the revolt of the Bengal mutineers. The telegraph of the Europa's news brings us nothing fresh from the Continent of Europe.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

WE have already had occasion to allude to the late meeting of this Association in our city; but the press of other matters has hitherto prevented us from giving a notice at such a length as we should have desired, of its sayings and doings .---The American Association was organized some ten years since by the scientific men of the United States, in imitation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and similar bodies in Germany, and elsewhere on the continent of Europe. There associations are not to be confounded with such learned Academies and Societies as those of London and Edinburgh, the Royal Irish Academy, the Academies of Science of Paris, and similar bodies elsewhere. Into these only men of established reputation and scientific renown are admitted, and the number of members is generally limited. The object of the first named associations is, on the contrary, if not to popularize science, to encourage a love of scientific enquiry among those who would be excluded from the influence, or from participation in the proceedings of the higher Academies. By admitting among their number all those who may be supposed to have any taste for scientific pursuits, and who may be tempted to contribute something to the general stock of knowledge, these associations raise up in different parts of the country intelligent observers, and encourage aspirants to scientific fame. But these meetings have another merit in a social point of view: they bring together men from different regions, and of different ways of thinking, and permit an interchange of thought and feeling, which cannot fail to produce most happy effects. The British Association, which has just held its annual meeting at Dublin, has there brought together the first scientific men of Great Britain; and has, during the last twenty protest, in the interest of religion, against the years, contributed perhaps as much to the addangerous tendencies of their lucubrations. vancement of science in Great Britain, as its older and more aristocratic brother-the Royal Society. We are then glad to have seen in our midst an Association like that which has just left us. The principal cities of the United States dispute the honor of receiving this body at its yearly meetings; and we feel that it has given a new importance to our city to have entertained it .--Many things that were first announced at the late meeting of the Association, will henceforth be recognized as great established truths in dif-ferent branches of science; and the Montreal the communion regularly. The other day, too, in meeting will become an era in their history. We were struck with some of the peculiar tendencies of American science, as represented on this occasion. Neglecting, to a great extent, that study of details which characterises the naturalists of the old world, we find the thinking ones of this continent more disposed to grapple with great and general questions of physics, of astronomy, and of geology. It is in these departments, and in mathematical science, that the Americans have been most successful. Pierce, had with us the other day-have in these fields

Hall, and the officers of our own Canadian Survey, have taken the highest rank among geological investigators. The views set forth by Mr. Hall, in his address delivered on the occasion of retiring from the chair of President of the Association, are, we believe, destined to make an epoch in the history of Geology; and we could not but be pleased with the tone in which he rebuked the narrow theological tendencies of a certain class of scientific writers, who are too popular both here and at home. We allude to those who, like Hugh Miller, and many others. entertain the devout public with essays upon the relations of Sacred Writ to the results of Natural Science; who edify us with attempts at amicable arrangements between Moses and Murchison; or propose compromises between Lyel?'s Principles of Geology, and the 'Pentateuchas they understand it.

Seriously, such men have hitherto done more harm than good, both to science and to religion, by their well meant, but ill-judged efforts to extract theology out of comparative anatomy, and to find geology and cosmogony in the Jewish Scriptures. We can smile when poor Hugh Miller tells us that he reads the five points of Calvinism in the ferns and foot-marks of Cromarty; but we find in the title of a chapter, "On the Teachings of Geology with regard to the Two Natures in Christ," something that savors too much of blasphemy, or of madness, to be read without disgust. We do not question the good intentions of such writers, and we admire their ngenuity in building up systems of natural theoogy upon supposed scientific data, which the next ten years will overturn; but we feel with regret that many a simple-minded reader, who has implicitly followed those blind guides, will find his own religious notions upset by the same revolution which shows the baselessness of the scientific hypothesis with which they have been so ingeniously interwoven.

In geology and cosmogony, have we not seen Whiston's Sacred Theory of the Earth, Deluc's ingenious system, Buckland's and Pye's Smith's? all of which would now be laughed at, but which were worthy precursors of Hugh Miller, and his school. As Mr. Hall well remarked, every twenty-five years must have its own reconciliation of the geology of its epoch with the cosmogony of Moses; and each author has found for his own system such a marvellous conformity with the Pentateuch, that we are almost persuaded for the moment, that a clever savant, like our author, might have written the book of Genesis without any help from Divine inspiration.

Religious novels, destined to set forth in amiable lights the beauties of Souperism, Puseyism, and the other isms of the day, are certainly among the plagues of our literature; but the theologico-scientific romances with which the press now abounds, are a nuisance still more to be deplored; especially when we see them acknowledged as authorities by some of the religious teachers of the day, and recognized in some sort as the complement to revelation, and the touch-stone of modern orthodoxy. Like Galileo of old, these men would make us see, not only the stars, but Him Who made the stars, through their own glasses, which they have turned wrongend-fore-most. For ourselves, we are confident that God will take care of His truth; and satisfied in a faith which has been revealed to us through a Church whose mission it is to teach, not astronomy, nor natural theology, but a supernatural religion, we can afford to laugh at the dynasty of geologico-theologians, as we see each successive chief among them ignominiously tumbled down to make room for his successor. It was therefore with no small pleasure that we heard Mr. Hall, whose attainments in geological science entitle him more than any one else on this continent to speak with authority in this matter, lift up his voice to rebuke the mistaken zeal of these writers; and inspired with the reverence of a true son of the Church, for the Sacred Word,

demn all who do not entertain exactly the same ideas of more formal duty as themselves." To the list of evangelical scoundrels given above, the Herald might, with justice and propriety, have added the names of many of our most distinguished "Saints" in Montreal : those of the Directors and Managers of the defunct swindling "Montreal Provident and Savings' Bank"-whose failure, caused by the knavery of its managers, inflicted some years ago such widespread suffering upon the poorer classes of the community; and was exposed at length in the Official Report," drawn up by the persons appointed by Government to inquire into that nefarious business, compared with which the villainies of Sir John Dean Paul, and his colleagues, appear but amiable weaknesses.

But " how is it," asks the Herald, that " a regular attendance upon religious duties does not keep men from being vicious?"-In other words -how is it that there is such a constant connection between "evangelicalism" and swindling ?why is it that the moment a man becomes " serious," he almost invariably takes to cheating his customers, and defrauding his neighbors ? These questions are, we think, susceptible of an answer.

Whilst admitting that amongst members of all denominations there have always been hypocrites, whose practise was at variance with their professions, and whose regular attendance upon the outward offices of religion was but a screen to conceal the irregularity of their lives-it must, we think, be admitted that these cases have been most common amongst the sects which have embraced the peculiar doctrines of Luther and Calvin. There are hypocrites, and no doubt plenty of them in the Catholic Church, and in all communities; but these men know that they are knaves. Though they may deceive others, they cannot deceive themselves ; they cannot, in the doctrines which they hold, find anything to palliate their conduct in their own eyes, or to buoy them up with the false hope that they will be "justified by their faith alone," without good works, without a pure and holy life. To the rank Antinomianism then of Luther and Calvin, would we attribute, in a great degree, the rascality, the disregard of common honesty, and contempt for truth, which especially characterise the followers of the above named heresiarchs, and which have unfortunately brought such deep disgrace upon the profession of Christianity.

That man is "justified by faith alone," is no doubt a very comfortable doctrine to those who would fain reconcile the worship of God with that of Mammon. It proposes to show a " royal road to heaven;" which he, whom the rugged aspect of Calvary dismays, is, of course, well pleased to follow, though it leads to hell. It is, in short, a doctrine which commends itself to every one who finds the injunction of Our Lord, to take up the cross and follow Him, a hard saying for flesh and blood; but it is not favorable to morality. Closely connected with this doctrine is that of the "Inamissibility of Justice," a doctrine in which even a blood-stained Cromwell, with hands yet reeking with the innocent blood shed at Drogbeda, found solace on his death bed. Once in grace, always in grace, is the substance of this Calvinistic doctrine; and he, who at Revival, or Camp Meeting has once felt the "power" as it is called, or experienced the throes of the "new birth," may feel assured that he is booked for a good place in the Kingdom, no matter what the debauchery or dishonesty of his subsequent life. And though of course reason revolts against such teaching, yet its tendency is naturally and inevitably to generate those strange moral phenomena which the Herald notices, and qualifies as " Vice In The Churches." There is moreover throughout the Protestant world a very prevalent notion that temporal prosperity is a sign of acceptability with God, and that poverty is the concomitant of religious error. The wealth of Great Britain is attributed to the soundness of its faith : the misery of Ireland and the fallen condition of Spain, are in like manner accounted for by the prevalance of Romish error amongst their respective populations. Thus, as a general rule, in a Protestant community \pounds . s. d. are esteemed the measure of their possessor's spiritual attainments; and the worship of the Almighty Dollar supersedes that of Him, who for our sake was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. As the God, so the worshippers ; and the immediate consequence of this Mammon worship, so universally prevalent in all Protestant countries, and indeed in some nominally Catholic countries, where, as in France at the present day, the church is in a great measure abandoned for the "Bourse" is, to beget a scorn for honest poverty, and an abject crouching to wealth, no matter how acquired. To have cleased fifty thousand dollars by a speculation in tallows, or molasses is a patent of nobility, and is deemed more glorious than the martyr's crown. To the Herald's question then, as to the causes of the failure of a regular attendance upon reli-

gious duties to restrain the vicious propensities of that the young officer manifested much forbearthe human heart, we would reply by assigning as ance-and that the deceased provoked the punthe causes of that failure-firstly, the Antinomian tendencies of that Calvinism, which is the mercial Advertiser states that Lieut. Tryon has our cotemporaries may understand our meaning; peculiar doctrine of what is known as the "evan- settled an annuity upon the widow Dempsey.

gelical" world ; and secondly, the inordinate love of wealth which Protestantism in general begets and fosters out as burger and a to a lot of the ment

Another, and still stronger reason the Catholic will at once find in the fact that the "religious duties," attendance upon which does not, as in the case of Sir J. Paul, or the Directors of the British Bank, restrain men from being vicious, are utterly destitute of all sanctifying influences, not being the means appointed by Christ Himself as the channels of divine grace. With the exception of Baptism, Protestants are deprived of the life-giving sacraments; deprived of these sacraments, and consequently deprived of the ordinary channels of grace, they are left to their own strength in the combat which we must all wage with the world, the flesh and the devil .--Thus abandoned, thus left without arms and armour in the day of battle, unfortified by the Bread of Life, and destitute of that laver of regeneration which the Sacrament of Penance affords, wherein to bathe and refresh their limbs, wearied, perchance wounded, in the strife-we should not be surprised at the striking contrast which so often obtains betwixt the profession sand the practice of those nominal Christians, to whom the Herald refers us in support of his thesis that regular attendance upon religious duties does not restrain from vice. If a single instance could be cited of a regular attendance upon the " religious duties" prescribed by Christ Himself, coupled with a sincere desire to profit by them, but unattended by a moral reformation, then indeed would our faith in Christianity as a divine institution be severely shaken; and with our cotemporary we would admit that betwixt " piety and morality" there was no necessary connection.

A MAN SHOT BY AN OFFICER OF THE 39TH REGIMENT .- Desertions from this regiment having been very frequent during its stay in Montreal, and several men having been reported to the Commanding Officer as absent without leave on the evening of Thursday of last week, Colonel Munro despatched a young officer of his corps, Lieutenant Tryon, in search of the absentees; with orders, to endeavor to ascertain if any of them were secreted in Griffintown, and to procure, if possible, the aid of the Police in case of its being requisite to obtain access to any house wherein deserters were supposed to be harbored. Thus instructed, Lieutenant Tryon, having put on plain clothes, and taken the precaution of providing himself with a Colt's revolver, proceeded to Griffintown ; having, as we believe, been given to understand that no assistance could be furnished to him by the Police force. When in Murray street he encountered two nersons, bearing bundles, and who by their conversation-part of which he overheardseemed to be about " clearing out to the United States." This aroused his-Lieutenant Tryon's -suspicions ; who accosted the bearers of the undles with the object apparently of ascertain ing if they were men from his regiment. A rough answer was the reply that Mr. Tryon received, nor was this all. A crowd collected, and from violent language rapidly proceeded to more violent acts. Anxious to avoid the effusion of blood, Lieutenant Tryon warned his assailants that he was an officer in Her Majesty's service ; that he was on duty, armed, and that if compelled, would defend himself from violence. By way of warning, he fired a shot or two, to convince his pursuers-for Mr. Tryon was by this time endeavoring to escape from his disagreeable situation-that his pistol was loaded, and that he was not to be assailed with impunity. This unhappily proved unavailing. Still the crowd pushed on, pelting him with stones; and with loud cries of "kill him, kill him, d-n him kill him." Thus menaced, and finding his entreaties to "stand back for God's sake" of no effect, Mr. Tryon at length fired in good earnest, shooting a young man of the name of Dempsey in the abdomen. The wounded man fell at once, exclaiming that he was done for; and Lieutenant Tryon rushing on, fell into the hands of the police, by whom he was rescued, arrested, and conveyed to jail. Dempsey lingered for a few hours, and expired about 5 A.M., on Friday Morning. On Friday a Coroner's Jury was empanelled consisting of the following persons :---J. B. Bruyere, Foreman; John Phelan, James Wilson, Thomas M'Grath, Andrew Elliot, John Fitzpatrick, Thomas Battle, John C. Becket, Campbell Bryson, Charles Austen, Andrew Lapierre, L. Lafontaine, A. Couillard, E. Leblanc, T. Morland; and was continued by adjournment to Tuesday afternoon of this week, when the Jury brought in a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide;" a verdict in whose propriety every one who has read the evidence will, we think, agree. Much as we regret the sudden death of a young man, the sole support of a widowed mother, and however keenly we may sympathise with the bereaved, it cannot be denied that the attack on Lieutenant Tryon was savage and unprovoked---ishment which was inflicted upon him. The Com-

We regret to see that the Herald and Commercial Advertiser of this city seize the occasion of the late melancholy homicide in Griffintown, to brand the great mass of the inhabitants of that section of the city as a set of lawless rowdies, who, by their violence, have made it dangerous for a well disposed person to pass that quarter of the suburbs after dark. Both take occasion to drag in the Orange disturbances of the 12th and 13th of last July-though betwixt these riots, and the assault upon Lieutenant Tryon, there is no similarity or connection ; and the Herald, by contrasting the "forlorn appearance of Griffintown with the comfort of French Canadian wards," would almost seem to insinuate that the riots and forlorn appearance of the former, are in some degree connected with the national origin of the majority of its inhabitants. This is, we think, as unjust, as it is impolitic.

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As a body, we may safely say that the householders and permanent residents of Griffintown are as orderly, law-abiding, and respectable, as are those of any other section of the city. If riots are of more frequent occurrence there than elsewhere, the cause may be found, not in the more turbulent disposition of its permanent residents, but in the fact that it is in the Griffintown end of the city that the great public works-e.g., the "Victoria Bridge"-are being carried on : and that, consequently, the great mass of the laborers employed thereon are there congregated. Now, it is a well known fact that the " navvies," as they are called, or workers on canals, railroads, &c., have invariably, and everywhere, in England as in Canada, proved troublesome neighbors, because of their disorderly and nomad habits; and this without any imputation on the general good character of the district wherein they, for the time, resided. It is to this cause, we say, to this great accumulation in Griffintown of a non-permanently resident population, attracted by the prospect of steady employment, and high wages on the public works, that the frequent riots in that suburb must alone be attributed.

In the next place, we would remark, that to assume that the burning of Douglas' Mills on the night of the 13th July, is one for which all, or any of the inhabitants of Griffintown are directly or indirectly responsible, is perfectly unwarranted. That fire may have been the result of an accident, or of a design to defraud the Insurance Companies for aught that has been proved to the contrary; and that a man was "therein murdered"-as the Commercial Advertiser asserts -is a wilful and deliberate perversion of truth. As to the Orange riots in July, our cotemporaries know, or ought to know, that they were proroked by the brutal and cowardly assault made in Notre Dame street on the afternoon of the 12th by a notorious Orange bully upon an inoffensive Catholic clergyman-the Rev. M. La Gorse, Director of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; and though this does not justify, it must, in the opinion of every impartial person, greatly palliate, the subsequent violence exercised towards the person and property of the reputed author of the sayage violence displayed towards the above named respected Catholic ecclesiastic. Upon this piece of Orange ruffianism, perpetrated on the person of a mere Romish priest, the Protestant journals have, with one accord, maintained a discreet silence; neither have they, on account thereof, doemed it their duty to denounce the "ruffianly" habits of the dwellers in Notre Dame Street. Lastly we would observe that of all our citizens there are none more anxious, as there are none more interested, to put down riots, to stop fighting, and to protect life and property, than are the householders and permanent residents of Griffintown. It is their present misfortune, not their fault, that-all the great public works being carried on in their quarter of the city-the navvies, and laborers generally employed thereon. have for the time pitched their tents in too close proximity to quiet well disposed citizens. But in a short time this evil will have passed away; and with it "the spirit" which in the words of the Commercial Advertiser "has produced all the outrages" which he deplores. That spirit is as much an alien in Griffintown as it is in Notre Dame street; and even were it otherwise, it would ill become those rowdy ruffians-even though they do dwell in cut stone houses, and in respectable streets with everything handsome and comfortable about them-who in 1849 burned down the Parliament House, attacked and pillaged the dwellings of our best and noblest citizens, and for days kept the city in a state of tumult and almost civil war-to complain of the occasional though feeble imitation of their conduct by the "Malays" of Griffintown. Of all the riots that for years have occurred in Montreal, the most unprovoked, the most brutal and cowardly, were those perpetrated in 1849; and it is because unfortunately the cowardly originators of, and, blackguard actors in, those riots have not been punished as they richly deserved -have not been sent to the Penitentiary, or soundly lashed with the cat-o'-nine-tails at the cart's tail-that the more ignorant, and therefore the more excusable, portion of our community are aptitoo often to forget the respect that is due to the majesty of the law. We trust that we are sure that our readers will.

VICE IN THE CHURCHES .- Under this heading, the Montrcal Herald of Wednesday last, recites some remarkable facts, and asks a very pertinent question. We copy our city contemporary's article :---

"VICE IN THE CHORCHES .- Mrs Abigail Gardner, the woman recently acquitted by a Massachusetts Jury of the poisoning of her husband-acquitted, however, in the face of complete moral evidence, and after her own confessions of the most odious immo-New York, a Police officer named Hart made a descent upon a house of ill-fame, and was very much astonished to find that about half of the male in-mates were members of his own Church. He has written a very touching account of the interview.— Madeleine Smith was a very regular attendant upon Church ordinances; and from Sir John Dean Paul, to the Directors of the British Bank, who used to open their business meetings for windling with prayer and reading the Scriptures, and thence thro' the whole tribe of scamps whose doings have been lately recorded, we see members of those Churches whose, adherents profess unusual sanctity, play a very conspicuous part. Of course a regular attend-ance upon religious duties does not make men vi-cious; but how is it that it does not keep them from Henry, Bache, and Alexander-all of whom we being so? It is too plain that what is called piety is not necessarily associated with morality ; and there is certainly something in these facts which may cause won European reputations; while the names of reflection and humility to those, who are apt to con-

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HER URTER Last to Ben former into former into the file in the file in THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: -SEPTEMBER 11, 1857. S THEBICLERE REPERCE

GREAT PROTESTANT EXHIBITION. --- Some years ago, we had an exhibition of the Industry of all nations ;"this year we are to be favored with an exhibition of the "Protestantism, of all Nations," under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance and the King of Prussia. The gathering is to take place at Berlin in the current month of September; and is exciting much interest in the different Protestant communities. all of whom are bestirring themselves to send their most creditable specimens.

Same and the second

England will, we suppose, send its Spurgeon -a first-rate article in the Exeter Hall line of business, only a little the worse for wear; Constantinople sends a Dr. Dwight, a Dr. King, and tion will be devoted to agricultural produce .-a Mr. Schaffer; the United States contribute a There will be an excellent horse-ring, rather great variety of extraordinary articles--some labelled " Reformed Presbyterian ;" - others ticketted, "Associate Reformed"-" Old School Presbuterian"-" Episcopal," &c.; and Lord knows what besides; and Merle D'Aubigne, the amiable compiler of sundry ingenious romances, such as a " History of the Reformation," &c., is to deliver a discourse upon this wonderful movement which is looked forward to with great interest by the evangelical world, and which will, no doubt, furnish an inexhaustible fund of amusement to non-evangelical persons generally. It would perhaps be prudent on the part of the promoters of this scheme, to stipulate that no one sect should be allowed to send more than one representative : the accommodation in Berlin is limited, and even with one representative from each sect, the capacity of the hotels, and the hospitality of citizens, will be taxed to the uttermost to furnish accommodation for such a multitude, whose name as we read in Scripture is " Legion."

The following paragraph, under the caption -" The British Minister a Sabbath Keeper"is going the rounds of the Protestant press. For the credit of a member of the British aristocracy, we hope that it may not be true ; as however important it may be in the eyes of a small and very insignificant sect of Puritans that a British nobleman is a " Sabbath-Keeper," we trust that in those of the great majority of his fellow-country men, it is of still more importance that their Representative in a foreign country should behave himself like a gentleman; which Lord Napier certainly did not do, if there be any foundation in fact for the subjoined anecdote :---

"THE BRITISH MINISTER A SABBATH-KEEPBE .- The Christian public will be gratified to learn that the British Minister at Washington, Lord Napier, sets a good example as to keeping the Sabbath-steadfastly refusing to receive visitors on that day. We under-stand that a commodore in our navy not, long since called at Lord Napier's residence on the Sabbath .--The servant who came to the door informed him that his Lordship did not receive visitors on Sunday. 'But I am Commodore Depuy,' replied the visitor. 'It makes no difference, Sir,' said the servant, 'he will not receive you.' 'But go tell him Commowill not receive you.' 'But go tell him Commo-dore Erastus Depuy, of the United States' war steamer Susquehannah, has called.' 'I'll do so if you insist upon it; but I know he'll not receive you, for it is not his custom to receive visitors on Sunday.' The finale was that the commodore had to depart without seeing the Minister."-New York Presbyterian.

THE PROVINCIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND INthe purpose by the Grand Trunk Railway Company at Point St. Charles. The enclosure covers a space of rather more

than twenty-five acres, and will contain an Industrial building 500 feet long by 40 feet wide; an on Monday evening last by boat at six o'clock. Horticultural department 80 feet long by 30 The second and last wing left on Tuesday. A feet wide ; a poultry department 80 feet long by 20 feet wide; and a refreshment room 60 feet long by 20 feet wide. A space of 2,500 feet in length will be devoted to sheds, divided off into stalls for horses and cattle. Also a very large number of pens for sheep and swine. A space of 2000 superficial feet of floored accommodamore than 200 feet in diameter. In the Industrial building (the use of which has been granted by the Grand Trunk Company), there will be a steam engine in operation, to test the capabilities of machinery. The probable cost of all erections, done at the expense of the Board of Agriculture, will amount to about £750. It has been suggested that at a very trifling expense, accommodation could be made for carriages to drive round at a slow pace, in order to enable ladies and children to have a good view of the Exhibition. In order to avoid crowding, there will be two roads, one to approach and the other to depart from the Exhibition. Exhibitors and visitors will approach by the Wellington Bridge and leave by Manufacturer Street. Articles sent from Canada West by railway can be landed from the cars on the ground, as there is a track running alongside.

Ample provision is made by side gates for the egress of the public, should it be found necessary. There will also be two ticket offices at convenient distances from the gates. This, it is hoped, will be the means of preventing that unpleasant crowding which has occurred at similar exhibitions elsewhere. Separate gates will also be provided for horses and cattle.

The Committee appointed by the Mechanics' Institute in December last, to confer with the Board of Agriculture as to the best means of carrying out the details of the proposed Exhibition, have been unremitting in their exertions; and they have made such necessary arrangements as the sum of money placed at their disposal by the Board of Agriculture admitted of. They have also been actively engaged in the preparation of prizes, &c., which, although not so large as we could desire, still we hope, considering the central position of the Exhibition, as well as the ready means of access, will be sufficient to obtain a good display of manufactured goods, &c. We have no doubt that the farmers have been equally active in their department, and that we shall have a display of stock far surpassing former Exhibitions.

INCENDIARISM.—An unsuccessful attempt was made on the night of Thursday of last week to set fire to the newly erected Catholic school house attached to St. Anne's church, in Griffintown. Fortunately, a daughter of the sacristan saw the smoke; and rushed out in time to extinguish the flames, and to see the villain who had him a melancholy pleasure to be thus afforded an placed the fire climbing over the fence. From opportunity of declaring how sincerely he participlaced the fire climbing over the fence. From their contiguity, there is no doubt that the fire, if not promptly subdued, would have extended from the school house to the church, and this was probably one of the designs which the incendiary

had in view. It is certainly highly discreditable

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CLYDE .- This ship DUSTRIAL EXHIBITION .- On the 16th inst., this struck on the Perroquet Reef, about fifteen miles exhibition of stock, implements, agricultural pro-duce, &c., will be opened on ground granted for ult., and soon became a total wreck. Mails and cargo all lost.

> DEPARTURE OF THE 39TH.-About 500 rank and fyle of this gallant regiment left for Quebec large number of the inhabitants assembled to witness their departure.

> ARRIVAL OF THE 9TH .- The left wing of the 9th Regiment arrived here from Kingston on Tuesday night in the Banshee. The second wing arrived here on Wednesday.

> We would call attention to the announcement of Mrs. Gibbs' approaching Musical entertainment, which will be found in another column. The London Globe, and other Metropolitan papers, speak highly of this accomplished artiste's talents as a musician, and a skilful delineator of Trish national traits.

The following address by the Catholics of Mount St. Patrick to their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Byrne, together with that gentleman's touching reply, have been forwarded to us by an esteemed correspondent, with a request that they might be inserted in the TRUE WITNESS :---

MOUNT ST. PATRICK ADDRESS TO THE REV. M. BYRNE. On Sunday, the 16th ult., the Rev. gentleman whose name is above written, celebrated the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; and preached, for the last time, in the Church of Mount St. Patrick.

It having been pretty generally known for some days previous, that Mr. Byrne had obtained the permission of his Lordship, the Bishop of Bytown, to rest for some time from his missionary labors, and was appointed to an office in the Diocesan College, where his piety, zeal, and talents will still have ample room for exercise, a general gloom pervaded the settlement. As the people assembled before mass, the friendly greeting and innocent badin-age usual on "Church Sundays" was omitted to be interchanged, and traces of sorrow were painfully visible upon every countenance. In silence and sadness they quickly passed within the doors of the humble but sacred edifices. The church was densely crowded; and when Mr. Byrne himself announced ' that that was the last Sunday be should be amongst them," their pent-up feelings at once gave way, and murmuns of regret, loud and long, were uttered by every member of the congregation. It was a touch-ing spectacle, that parting with the good Priest from his parishioners, and callous indeed should the person be, who could witness it unmoved. For nearly four years he laboured amongst them, and discharged the duties of his sacred calling with an assiduity that never tired. His holiness commanded their respect, while the simplicity and warmth of his nature insensibly won their affections.

Immediately after mass, the people desired to give public expression to their feeling of sorrow, and accordingly a meeting was organized for the purpose of presenting Mr. Byrne with a farewell address. Mr. P. T. French was unanimously called on to preside, and Mr. Thomas Brady was requested to act as Secretary.

After taking the Chair and expressing his thanks, for the compliment paid him, Mr. French explained the object of the meeting. He too, was much affected, and for some minutes he spoke with difficulty. He said that although he had resided for near two years in that settlement, it was the first time he found himself surrounded by sorrowful faces, or saw a tearful eye. But he could well understand how much cause they now had for regret, and it was to pated in their grief. He referred to his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Byrne, and eulogised his many virtue-expressing his fears that,-although there diocese, " we never should look upon his like again."

Mr. French dwelt forcibly and at some length up-

we have failed to reach that degree of perfection which you so zealously strove to make us attain, to our corrupt and callous nature, and not to any supineness on your part, must our moral deficiencies be now attributed.

In your retirement to the seclusion of the Ecclesiastical College, the Church loses a faithful missionary, while we have to lament the loss of a holy and respected Pastor, and a valued friend. We sincerely hope, however, that although no

longer moving in our midst, we may still be deemed worthy of a place in your memory, and we will add Adorable Sacrifice, the spiritual short-comings of the 4th inst. Gatholics of Mt. St. Patrick may be remembered, and Gava the grace of amendment implored for them by you.

For ourselves, we can but assure you that if our fervent and continual prayers at the throne of mercy on your behalf, avail aught, you will quickly regain the physical strength of which your arduous and unremitting labors amongst us has deprived you, and you will also long enjoy every blessing which the Lord vouchsafes to His dearest servants upon earth. With sentiments, then, of the highest respect for vour kindness as a friend we now, reverend and dear Sir, affectionately bid you farewell.

On behalf of the Meeting. P. T. FRENCH, Chairman.

THOMAS BRADY, Secretary. Mount St. Patrick, Aug. 16, 1857. REPLY.

My dear Friends :

I am altogether unable to find words expressive of my feelings, now that I see you thus assembled around me, with sorrowful countenances, to bid me good byc and to pay me that only compliment in your power.

I receive with sincere gratification and thankfulness, your affectionate but I fear far too flattering address; and let me assure you that the grief you feel at this our last meeting, reaches my heart also. However paradoxical it may seem, this sorrow mutual is still, to me at least, the source of pleasure; fer, on the one part, it shows that my anxious desires to fulfil faithfully the duties of my sacred ministry have not been unappreciated by you; and, on the other, it surely proves that as kind friends and true adherents to that blessed faith for which our forefathers suffered persecution and death, you were well deserving of my respect and solicitude as your Priest. I am proud to be able to say that your Catholicity was not merely theoretical, for I have ever found you willing to learn all the Church teaches, and

equally willing to put her behests in practice. You have kindly alluded to the labors and difficulties I have had to endure during my stay amongst you; but, let me tell you that my labors were light-ened and my courage was supported by your readiness to listen to my instructions and by the regard

which you have always shown for myself. Finally, you ask me to "remember you when I offer to the Most High the oblation of the Most Adorable Sacrifice of the Mass." Ungrateful, indeed, must I think'myself, could I stand before the Altar of the Eternal God, to offer up the Great Sacrifice, and fail to recommend to Him the spiritual and temporal necessities of a people who must always hold the deepest place in my affection.

That the Grace of the Holy Ghost may descend upon you, and keep not only yourselves and your children, but your children's children, to future ge nerations, in the faith and practice of that Holy Religion, delivered by St. Patrick to our forefathers, shall ever be the fervent prayer of your affectionate friend.

After the rev. gentleman had read his reply to the address, and spoken a few words to the sorrowful crowd, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

The Reverend Michael J. Lynch has been removed from Aylmer to Renfrew. Previous to his departure he was presented with two ornamental candlesticks, and an appropriate address by the students of the Aylmer Catholic Academy; he was also presented with two beatiful flower vases, by Miss Griffin, of the Aylmer Catholic Female School. The Rev. gentleman was the Patron and Trustee for both these excellent Institutions, and his departure was much rewere, thank God, many other excellent Priest in the gretted both by teachers and pupils. He was waited upon by a deputation from the Aylmer St. Patrick's Association, who presented him with the following address : TO THE REV. MICHAEL J. LYNCH, P. P. AYLMER. Rev. and Dear Sir,-We, the President Vice-Presidents, and office-bearers of the Aylmer St. Patrick's Association, having learned with deep regret that our venerated Prelate, his Lordship the Eishop of

Patrick's Association.

reply :

tion.

Signed on behalf of the Society by

John Slater, Cor. Sec., Henry Murphy, Rec. Sec. Aylmer, Aug. 24, 1857.

J. J. Roney, President, George Rainboth, Vice-President,

Charles Devlin, do., George McGuire, Treasurer,

trick's Association :---

to you my feelings on the present occasion. When 1

reflect upon the many acts of kindness which I have

experienced during the period of my residence

amongst you, I cannot but regret the necessity of our approaching separation, which is no less painfully felt

by me than by yourselves; but I would be entirely

unworthy of those sentiments of respect and esteem

which yon have evinced towards me, were I for one

moment to hesitate in obeying the commands of that dignified and highly esteemed Prelate who presides over this diocese. I feel that I have not merited the

many flattering compliments which you have been

pleased to bestow upon me, but I am highly gratified

to think that in the discharge of my pastoral duties,

my conduct has been such as to gain your approba-

The members of the Aylmer St. Patrick's Associa-

tion are particlarly deserving of my thanks. I am

truly grateful to you for the sincerity of your good wishes towards me, and I shall always feel deeply interested in the welfare of your young and growing Society. Though removed to a distance; your kind-

ness will ever be held by me in grateful remembrance,

and my prayers shall be daily offered up for your tem-

will do me the justice to believe that I fully recipro-

cate those feelings of respect and affection which have

been manifested towards me by the inhabitants of Aylmer generally, (Protestants as well as Catholics ;)

and I sincerely hope that harmony and mutual good will, will long continue to exist amongst you all

Your ever faithful and theirs This

without distinction of national origin or creed.

In conclusion, my Dear Friends, I hope that you

poral and eternal happiness.

SHAMEFUL DESECRATION .- On Tuesday night last, some unprincipled ruffians proceeded to the Catholic Cemetry, commonly known as the Cholera burying-ground, and wantonly, and most maliciously, mutilated a handsome monumental gothic cross, erected to the memory of Mrs. A. McLimont. This monu-ment was a very elaborate work of art, from the studio of Mr. Morgan, and the damage done to it has been estimated at £25. It is not, however, the mere money-value of the loss which we regret, but it is the exhibition of a spirit of vindictive bigotry, disgrace-ful to any sect, and, which we had fondly hoped was an humble prayer that at the celebration of the Most | fast disappearing from amongstus.- Quebec Gazette,

> CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS .- Major Smythe, and his Company of Brockville Volunteer Rifles, have tendered their services, and volunteered to serve in India. Col. de Rottenburg, in replying to Major Smythe's offer, says that it has given the Administrator of the Government much satisfaction, and that his application has been transmitted to the proper authorities in England.-Pilot.

> The skeleton of a man was found in the bush near Edinburgh, Waterloo, on Saturday last. The decensed must have been a person in pretty good cir-cumstances, as a pair of fine boots and broadcloth trowsers were found near his remains. How he came by his death is not yet discovered.

> One of our most eminent physicians says the 'Persian Balm" is the best remedy for Salt Rheum and cutaneous diseases in use. This alone must give it an extensive sale.

Spollen, lately acquitted of murder, has been again arrested on the charge of having robbed Mr. Little.

Birth.

In Upper Town, Ottawa city, on the 20th ult., Mrs. J. L. P. O'Hanly, of a son.

Married.

In this city, at the Church of Notre Dame on the 7th instant, by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, Administra-tor of St. Patrick's Church, Mr. William Wallace O'Brien, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. James Brankin, both of this city. In New York, on Tuesday, 1st instant, by the Rev.

Dr. Thompson, Mr. Alexander Buntin, of Montreal, to Isabella Gardner, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Robert M'Laren, of Glasgow, Scotland.

At Quebec, on the 2nd inst., in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Francis P. Hutton, Grocer, to Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Morgan.

Died,

In Montreal, on the 4th instant, Ann Eagen, wife of Mr. Anthony Walsh, a native of Castleton, County of Westmeath, Ireland, aged 42 years.

At her residence, in the Town of Cornwall, C W., on the 8th inst., of a lingering consumption, which she bore with true Catholic piety and resignation, Helen Wilkinson, relict of the late Alex. McDonald, (Yates,) aged 57 years.-R.I.P.

In Ottawa city, on Monday last, Charles O'O. Louis, son of H. J. Eriel, Esq., aged 14 months. At Champlain, N.Y., on the 7th inst., Wm. Lyman, Esq., of this city, aged 63 years.

· MONTREAL	MARKET PRICES.

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M. BYRNE, Priest.

To keep holy the Sabbath is a very admirable precept no doubt; but if our memory fails not, there is another precept in the Bible, equally admirable, equally obligatory, and that is, "Be Courteous;" a precept which no gentleman, no Christian should neglect, but which in the above paragraph Lord Napier is represented as having most shamefully and wantonly outraged. Of course, if the facts be as above narrated, no. American gentleman, or officer, will again be foolish enough to expose himself to the risk of a similar insult even from a "Minister" and a " British Nobleman."

The official organ of the government in Toronto, states in its issue of Saturday last that it believes that the speedy return of Sir Edmund Head to Canada may be looked for. We trust that for once the "organ" may be out of tune; for as Catholics we cannot but feel pain at seeing our Sovereign represented, or rather misrepresented, by an "Orange Governor." His deliberate insult, offered to the Catholics of Canada, on the 12th of July of last year, is an offence which we should never forgive or forget; nor is it possible for us to entertain for him any of those feelings which as loyal subjects it is our delight to display towards him who represents to us the person of our Queen.

ILL TREATMENT OF PASSENGERS .- The Captain of the United Service has been sentenced to pay a fine, of Fifty pounds, together with the costs of the trial, for not furnishing his passengers with a sufficient supply of good provisions. This will show intending emigrants that their interests are not lost sight of by our Canadian authorities ; and will, we hope, have the effect of making Captains of emigrant vessels more cautious for the future.

The late Sir Henry Laurence, who lost his life in a sortie beneath the walls of Lucknow in India, was of Irish birth and extraction, and one of whom his countrymen may well feel proudas an obituary notice in the Times remarks. In spite of the sneers of the Times, and its British men.

to the authorities that they do not maintain a proper Police force in Griffintown.

ORDINATION BY THE BISHOP OF HAMIL-TON .- On Sunday last, during High Mass, His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Farrell, Bishop of Hamilton, ordained several clergymen, three of whom are destined for the diocese of Toronto, and one for that of Hamilton. The Rev. Mr. Gibrat received the orders of the Deacon, with earnest preparation at the near approach of the priestly order. Mr. Gibrat is a native of France. and finished his studies at Toronto. The Rev. Mr. Rooney, who is one of the Professors of St. Basil's, was ordained Priest. The Rev.

Mr. Northgraves, a student of St. Michael's, was also ordained Priest. This young gentle-man it was who carried off a scholarship, on a recent occasion, from the Board of Examiners of the University. He is, we believe, a native of Upper Canada, and is the second priest which the Upper Province has given to the Diocese of Toronto. The name of the other priest was Mr. Benoit Bardoux. The ceremony was strikly grand and impressive.-Toronto Mirror.

We copy from the N. Y. Freeman:-"A Belgium correspondent of the London Weekly

Register writes : "At Antwerp, some miscreants of the Liberal party broke the windows of the Establishment for Poor Orphans, on the 30th of July, and insulted a statue of the Holy Virgin, singing gross parodies on our sacred canticles.'

"Affairs like this, in different parts of Europe, are by the European Press inveighed against, as isolated atrocities. Our Know Nothings have been vile enough, God knows, but even they have not gone so far as to assassinate Bishops and Priests. During the whole of the Know Nothing excitement not one convent of men or women has been assailed. The gallantry of mobbing Sisters of Charity, engaged in works of corporal mercy, has been left to Canada, to Belgium, and to Italy. Yet every outbreak in our society—every outrage against religion or society committed in the United States, is paraded as the ordinary rule of life in this country, by presses that hate Democracy, and subserve Monarchy."

Our memory may deceive us, but we have a strong impression that Yankees have before now, distinguished themselves by " convent breaking," and assaulting nuns and priests. Was there not -we put it to our cotemporary-a convent near Boston destroyed a few years ago by a Yankee mob? and have not the authorities refused to this day to make reparation to the injured party ?cotemporaries, it would appear that Ireland fur- Have not Romish priests been tarred, feathered, nishes a very fair proportion of "distinguished" and ridden on rails in the United States, within a preciating them. few years? We pause for a reply.

on the peculiar relation of the Catholic Priest to his flock, especially in a thinly settled country like this,

and in the duties of the people towards the Priest; he also paid a warm tribute to the worth of the inhabitants of the mission, and assured them of the sincere gratification it gave him to have heard that day from the lips of Rev. Mr. Byrne such willing and truthful testimony to their attachment to their religion, and uniform good conduct.

Mr. French spoke for a considerable time, and the tears and sobs of the people well testified how en-tirely the Catholics of Mount St. Patrick coincided in the encomiums which he passed upon Mr. Byrne. a piety and devotion which gives promise of and appreciated the other sentiments he uttered in allusion to their duties as good subjects of the realm, and faithful members of the Holy Catholic Church.

The Chairman having concluded, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. James O'Gorman, and seconded by Mr. Bridgeman, was unanimously adopted :---

Resolved .- That the Catholics of this mission having been to-day informed by our Pastor, Rev. Mr. Byrne, that he had resigned the charge of this Parish, the Chairman, Secretary, and the mover and seconder of this resolution be requested to prepare an appropriate address, to be presented to the rev. gentleman, expressive of our deep regret at his departure, and of our fervent gratitude for the earnest solicitude which he has ever evinced for the spiritual and temporal welfare of those committed to his care.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting for some minutes, when having returned, the following address was adopted and presented to Mr. Byrne, accompanied by some feeling remarks by Mr. French ;-

TO THE REVEREND MICHAEL BYRNE, CATHOLIC PASTOR OF RENFREW, SPRINGTON AND MT. ST. PATRICE. Reverend and Dear Sir:

We, your Parishioners in the Mission of Mt. St. Patrick, most unaffectedly regret our inability to convey to you an adequate idea of the extent and sincerity of our sorrow at hearing from you to-day that you had resigned the Pastoral charge of this Parish.

Rarely, if ever, have we, individually or collectively, received a more unwelcome announcement.

Immigrants in a new country, as most of us are we have already experienced the bitter pangs of parting from kindred, home, and friends, at periods not remote, and without presuming to murmur at the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, who "orders all things for the best," we cannot conceal our afflic-tion at the additional trial which we have now to undergo in parting perhaps, but we fervently hope not, forever, from one who has so long held so dear a place in our affections. Well and wisely do we believe, has the Lord se-

lected you as one of His ministers, to preach His Gos-pel, and to propagate the doctrines of His Holy Church.

For the past three years you have been, amongst us, the untiring laborer in the vineyard of Christ. Difficulties and privations that but few would have ventured to encounter, or be capable of enduring, have failed to daunt you, or to cause you even for R moment to step aside from the rough and narrow path of duty. Of these difficulties and privations we are not ig-

norant, and we trust that during your sojourn amongst us you have not found us incapable of ap-

By your teachings we have been enlightened, and by your example we have been edified; and although Aylmer, Aug. 24, 1857.

Eggs, Fresh Pork, . per dozen 0 710 . per 100 lbs. 50 0 @ 55 0 Ashes-Pois, 44 3 @ 44 6 42 0 @ 42 3 • Pearls, Bytown, is about to remove you to another and what may prove to be a more useful, sphere, cannot allow 'DIORAMIC MUSICAL MELANGE," the opportunity to pass without recording our high THE MECHANICS' HALL, sense of the many obligations to which we are indebted to you, not only for the zeal you have displayed in furthering the interests of our Society, but MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH INST. also the counsel you have invariably given us in our And every Evening during the Week. endeavors to promote the welfare of our countrymen in this section of the Province. Although you are, Reverend and Dear Sir, about MRS. GIBBS, to be removed from us, still your name will ever excite in us favorable reminiscences, and while we (THE EMINENT VOCALIST,) cannot but regret your departure we are consoled by Will Give her Celebrated the reflection that you are going to a flock who, PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT. while they may be more worthy of you, still cannot hold you in higher estimation than the Aylmer St. ENTITLED, THE EMERALD ISLE AND THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY. INTERSPERSED WITH A CHOICE SELECTION OF SONGS, BALLADS, ANECDOTES, LEGENDS, & INTERESTING STORIES. Scenery Painted by Stanfield James, (of Her Majesty's Theatre.) Admission, 2s 6d; Children half price. Doors Open at half-past Seven; Commence at Eight o'clock. To which the Rev. gentleman made the following To the President and members of the Aylmer St. Pa-JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL. My DEAR FRIENDS,-Words can but feebly express

THE CLASSES of the JACQUES CARTIER NOR-MAL and MODEL SCHOOLS will be RE-OPENED on the 15th of SEPTEMBER next.

Candidates for admission into the Normal School are notified, that only seven purses now remain unawarded, with the exception of two, which will be retained for competition; the former will be granted according to the order of application.

No applications will be received after the first of October next. The Rev. Mr. Principal Veneau will attend at his

office in the Jacques Cartier Normal School buildings every day, after the first of September next, from ten A.M., to 4 P.M, for the purpose of receiving applications, and for the examination of Candidates.

Aug. 27.

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 i No per-son can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet

od T Try this great "Home Luxury?" And the second state of the sec MPLAGH & Camponia (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

Truly devoted Friend, 357. ML. J. LYNCH, Pastor.

THE TRUE WUNDESS AND GAUDIOLOG CHRONICLE SEPTEMBER 11 1857

FOREIGN IN TELLIGENCE.

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speciful expressions towards the Emperor, alleged to spectral expression overheard by a police agent, but which prisoner denied having uttered.

Several foreign journals have announced as positive a meeting at the Camp of Chalons-sur-Saone between the Emperars, of France and Russin Nothing is yet decided on the subject, and the mancedvies appointed to take place, this year at. Chalons will not be of sufficient magnitude or importance to induce the Emperor of Russia to be present at them. It has been already mentioned that the assemblage of troops at Chalons will be limited to regiments of the Imperial, Guard, which it is said that General Canrobert will command. A maritime conference of various European Pow-

ers is about to be held at Paris to consider the subject of collisions at sea, which of late have been so numerous, and to adopt measures for their future prevention. You were recently informed that the notorious General d'Orgoni had passed through Mar-seilles on his return to. India. This morning's post brought me a letter from Marseilles, stating ithat the General, during his stay in that city, had spread the most sinister reports respecting Indian affairs. He confidently, predicts, the total downfall of British power in India. His account of the project for wresting Calcutta from the English is so full as to warrant the supposition that he was himself connected with the atrocious plot by which so many European lives were to have been sacrificed. My correspondent's impression is, that he is bent on mis-chief, and that he is not unlikely, if he can escape English vigilance, to offer himself as a leader to the rebels or to try to instigate revolts among the faith-ful portion of the Sepoys. He declared, while at ful portion of the Sepoys. He declared, while at servants to fight and then go to sleep, they are sure Marseilles, that he would never rest so long as there to rebel. We have learnt how India must be ruled was a possibility of doing harm to England .-- Cor. of Times.

A Paris letter in the Daily News says :- " It is generally asserted and believed in well-informed quarters here, that in case the Government succeed in procuring the conviction, during his absence, for contumacy of Ledru-Bollin, a demand will at once be made to the British Cabinet, under the extradition treaty, for his apprehension.

ITALY.

The Monitore Toscano of the 18th August gives a full account of the arrival of the Pope on the Tuscan territory on the 17th :

"On reaching Filigare, the first Tuscan frontier village, His Holiness was complimented, in the name of the Grand Duke, by the Hereditary Prince and the Archduke Charles, accompanied by Lieutenants Medici and Silvatici. The Apostolical Nuncio and the Superintendent of the Post-office were also present. The Pope was then conducted by the Princess to the Villa delle Marchere, belonging to the Marquis Carlo Gerini, one of the Grand Duke's officers .--There the Pope found the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, the Dowager-Grand Duchess Maria Ferdi-nanda, the Archduchess Anna, the Count and Countoss of Trapini, Prince Ferdinando Strozzi, and other distinguished personages belonging to the Court .--His Holiness was conducted to the chapel, where the hymn of Tuntum ergo was chanted. A number of the population of the environs having assembled before the villa, the Pope gave them his benediction from the terrace. A certain number of persons belonging to the Marquis's establishment were then admitted to kiss the Pope's slipper. His Holiness dined with the Grand Duke, there being 36 guests at table. The Grand Duke and the Princess then left for Florence, at 64 p.m. In the evening the Pope again blessed the people from one of the highest

points of the park, which was splendidly illuminated at nightfall.' A rupture between Sardinia and Naples, arising out of the affairs of the Caglioni steamer, is now regarded as imminent.

TURKEY.

A despatch was received here (Paris) on Tuesday

them proved stanch. There have been miraculous escapes, and those who have not lost a wife, or mo-ther or sister have lost all their property as I did.— I left Delhi with a shirt and a pair, of trousers, and have nothing size left, but having escaped with my life, and blessed by knowing my best friends saved, can I think of what I have lost?, Little have I de-served all this, and I hope that I at least, feel gratitude to God. I fear this may not reach you by the next mail., The dawks down country are closed and we know nothing of what has happened, we (cou-clude favorably, however, as the 841h (Queen's) has just come up, we hear, near Delhi, and this locks as if arrangements had been, made. We know, that some of the troops have mulinied, and in one instance murdered the whole of their officers in cold blood .---Who could believe that the men we have, fed and been, alas! too kind to could murder their own officers ? Horrible have been the strocities, -- women and children found dead, and bodies of officers hardly (and in one instance not) recognizable. Our batte-ries are playing on the city and palace of Dalhi-The sickness inside is awful; they have their dead and wounded all together, and the stench is frightful, even outside. Two European deserters were cut down at the guns. One had dyed his face, but he called for mercy in English and was in a thousand pieces in a minute. Martial law has been declared, and we hang six or so every evening, most of them the butchers who were engaged in the affray and had assisted here in murder and plunder. All rode out this morning to see the bungalows, and found nothing but heaps of bricks and rubbish. Every bungalow here nearly was burnt, and some people lost, I dare say, 6,000 or 10,000 rupees—carriages; horses, furniture, everything gone. The moment the Sepoys here broke out thousand of villagers swarmed in, and carried off everything. I could write volumes, but horror and disgust stop me. It makes me sick at heart to think of having to trust native regiments again. This is a strange feature in my Indian career. Bitterly have we been taught that if wo teach our at the cost of many lives and the sufferings of -poor helpless women and children. By God's mercy it is no worse; and our arms have been successful on

every occasion, notwithstanding the numbers are to the Sepoys about one to ten. We have a large force at Delhi, and the Delhi people are dispirited at finding that though they attack us by sorties day and night, still on every occassion it only decreases their numbers by hundreds. Our troops are as jolly as possible, and each man is mad to have his thrust at those devils,-and such thrusts ! One man, the other day bayoneted two men at once against a wall. He sent a foot of the barrel into the first man, and bent it like a corkscrew. The bayonet is here. Varions have been the feats of strength and bravery. One man shot four men out of five who were coming to attack him, and who loaded and fired at him as they advanced; but he was a Rifleman, and had his Minie. The natives cannot understand how their men drop at such an immense distance. They are very fine fellows, the 60th, as indeed are all the English soldiers. Ten of our English cavalry disperse 5,000 of the villagers. The feeling in the country is in our favor, and the people relish but little what the Sepoys do, which is plunder and murder. Naturally enough, agriculturists have little to gain and everything to lose by such acts."

The next is from an officer in the besieging force : Before Delhi, from the 11th to 19th and 24th June.

"Since my last we have had various scrimmages with the mutineers. In fact, from the 9th to the 13th we were out every day once or twice, the enemy coming out about 3,000 strong, each time with infantry, cavalry, and two or three light field-guns. They joined themselves into two parties, and came up on both sides of Hindoo Rao's house. Our move-ments were to send infantry, composed of the Guides, Simoor Battalion, and a few of the 80th Rifles, down the hill towards the city, over the rocky ground, and our cavalry and artillery down the two roads on the right and left of the broken ground. We always drove the enemy back. I don't believe many of them were killed till the 13th. On that day an immense number met with the fate they so richly deserve. We were on the right of Hindoo Rao's that

oluded . The rest of the Hilles land ICarabineers + less struck buynone seriously . Mgot an admonitory (Queen's troops) are at Delhi You will get ac thump on the shoulder from a large piece of a stone Counts showing what has been done in greater de tail than I can give you use visions of works of the sould and the should read way and went about six them proved stanch. There have been miraculous way should read with a large plece of the round shot, a should read should read way and went about six them proved stanch. There have been miraculous way should read with a large plece of the round shot, a should read should read way and went about six them proved stanch. There have been miraculous way should read the way and went about six excepts, and those who have not lost a wife or mo the gateway and burst again, for it killed two men of the 6th Carabineers who were sitting at the mouth of the gateway, smashing their massive brass hel-metriand thick turban covers, as if they had been made of thin glass, and at the same time five or six Goorkas of the Sirmoor Battalion were killed on the spot, also a poor syce. It was a most wonderful thing we were not all killed, but a merciful Provi-dence was watching over us. We have now some dence was watching over us. We have now some urged, but of no avail. The reply is, "Europeans sand bags asia wall in front of the gateway, and are must not be scattered in case of beink: cut off." It pretty safe from shot and shell.

"The weather is fearfully hot, though I really think much cooler than it generally is at this time of all the regiments. Domestic servants have behaved year. The heat'is not so uncomfortable, though, as the dust, which comes flying through the gateway, and is enough to choke one. In addition, to this we have the horrors of a hospital in, a part of the house, and every hour of the day poor fellows are being brought in with shattered arms, legs, and the most frightful looking wounds, inflicted by round shot and shell, and, what with the screams of the poor unfortunates, the dust, flies, smell, of rum, smoke, and 1,000 et ceteras too numerous to mention, with the banging of the shot, shell, &c., it is hardly possible to do anything. With all this it is a great satisfac-tion certainly to be here to pay these scoundrels back a part of what they have done to us.

"June 24th.—Still before the walls of this horri-ble city. We have had no reinforcements yet, beyond a few Sikhs belonging to the 4th Sikh Regiment; consequently, we have been able to: do nothing except hold our own. On the 19th they came out again, having received reinforcements, which they immediately sent out to fight us. At the same time a very large force went out a long way and tried to get round into the rear of our camp. A large force of ours consequently went out to meet these gentlemen, and a tremendous fight was the conseuence. Our arrangements were very bad in this fight-the cavalry, infantry, and artillery all mixed up together in sad confusion; many of our men, I fear, killed by our side. The mutineers held a capi-tal position, and their big guns did terrible execution, loaded as they were with grapeshot; unfortu-nately, too, evening closed in on the fight, and, instead of quietly retiring, so as to protect our camp, we were ordered to fight on, and the confusion became terrible; at last, however, the order came to retire; many of our guns were left on the ground till morning, as also our killed and wounded, but were luckily all safely brought back into camp next day. I fear our loss was nearly equal to the enemy's that day; several officers were killed and wounded, among the latter our commandant, Daly, shot thro' the shoulder. He is doing well, however. Kennedy, of our cavalry, too, has since been shot through the leg and stomach ; he is also doing well, but he had a narrow escape. On the morning after the last fight, the mutineers again came out to try the same plan as the evening before, but the lesson we had, had made us wiser, and we marched out in capital order. The enemy, seeing this, immediately began to retire, and tried to draw us on into some broken ground .-This, however, they did not succeed in, and, as they kept retiring from place to place, our Horse Artillery punished them a good deal. Finding they could do no good that day, they wisely retired, and we re-turned to camp. No loss on our side. Since then (the 20th) beyond a few skirmishes, nothing was attempted on either side, except our blowing up .: two bridges, which prevents the enemy's artillery from coming out, except by a long round of some three miles to the left and right, but yesterday, the 23rd, we heard that every man in the city capable of bearing arms was coming out to make an end of us or die in the attempt. Our information was correct; at sunrise yesterday morning the whole city apparently turned out and attacked us on all sides. I was with the Guides on the right, and from sunrise to past sunset we fought altogether 15 hours, without anything to eat and only water to drink. We managed to hold our own well, nevertheless, till about 1 o'clock, and killed an immense number of the mutineers; but at 1 o'clock an immense reinforcement came to the assistance of the opposite party, and we had enough to do to hold our own. I twice fired away every shot we had, nearly 100 rounds per man, and had sent back for more ammunition. The men day, and, after skirmishing down the rocky ground, I sent came back with the fearful news there was no got into the Subramundi and a serai and village on more; to leave the position was contrary to all ormore; to leave the position was contrary to all orders, so we had to do our best by pretending to fire and keeping the post with the bayonet. All this time we were under a perfect hallstorm of bullets, round shot, and shell, for the enemy had brought some of their light field guns round, and were playing with great effect on our reduced numbers. I certainly thought we should all be done for, when, by the greatest good luck, a part of the regiment of Sikhs that had that very morning marched into camp came up with a yell to our assistance; they were fresh, and had lots of ammunition, so we rushed on and drove the enemy back... At the same time we were ordered to advance as far as we could; this we did, and drove the enemy back into the city. after which, as they did not seem inclined to come out again, we retired, it being past sunset. Just at this time my legs, stout as they are, fairly, and for the first time, refused to carry me; after a little coaxing and rest, however, they condescended to carry me on a little further, and I reached our picket dead beaten. I certainly never was so fearfully and painfully tired in my life. A man named Shebbeare, who is doing the second in command's work, in poor Beattye's place, a great, big, and very powerfully built giant, was also so fearfully knocked up that he was obliged to be carried up; two of our poor men also were so fatigued that they died from exhaustion .--Luckily on arrival at picket we found something to eat and drink. After a few mouthfuls I fell back on my bed fast asleep. Luckily, too, there was no alarm or attack in the night, for I feel perfectly certain that had my commission depended on it I could not have got up. A good night's sleep has set me up wonder-fully, and I feel quite jolly. The mutineers have been quiet to-day also; they lost fearfully yesterday. No more for to-day, or I shall be too late for the mail."

reduced The Dalhi newspaper'is coming outingain in an occasional sheet: at Lahore under Mr. Wagen-In an occasional sneet at Lanore under Mr. wagen-treiber. All the Bacesfords, with their children, were murdered, and the way the Wagentreibers escaped was wonderful. She drove the carriage with the children inside, and her husband regularly fought the way with his revolvers: He shot four men dead and wounded many more The, King of Delhi has sent off his son to Agra as a ruse, but this I should think would not save his neck or pension. Your old regiment, the 21st, have been much abused by their brethren; and called irreligious. All the other regiments, at Peshawur have been disarmed. Our brigadier has tried very hard to get some Europeans sent here, but in, vain. Individual safety, Govern-ment property, a frontier station have been in vain proves to be a Mussulman affair, joined by high caste Hindoos. The latter have been the ringleaders in very well generally. As regards our force before Delhi, it must be dreadful in tents, but they seem to keep very healthy ... There is a general confidence in General. Barnard, though he knows nothing about India. The little Ghoorkas fought bravely at Delhi. When the mutineers, called on them to join them they begged them to wait, and when near enough

The following is a letter from a member of the Gi-

has been encamped on the north-west side of the city repelling with the greatest gallantry and success the almost daily sorties of the rebels, but not having sufficient ammunition to sustain a brisk cannonade, nor sufficient numbers to venture on an assault. Within the last four days, however, Her Majesty's 84th, from down country, and six companies of Her Majesty's 8th, two troops of Horse Artillery, the 4th Sikhs, and large supplies of shot and shell from the Punjab have joined the force, and we are daily-I may say hourly —expecting to hear of some decided operation.— Meanwhile the plague has been stayed in the Punjab, but has extended fearfully in Rohilcund. The 29th at Moradabad, the 28th at Shabjeharpoor, the 18th and 68th at Bareilly, all mutinied on or about one and the same fatal Sunday, May 31st. There is how-ever, great difference in the degrees of guilt of these regiments. The 29th did not rise till they heard of the defection of their brethren at Bareilly. They made no attempt to harm their officers, all of whom have escaped to Nainee Tal, the civilians having taken refoge at Meernt. It is even said that the 29th will not proceed to Delhi, but stands fast at Moradabad, watching events. But the other three regiments have committed themselves beyond all redemption. At both Bareilly and Shuhjehanpoor a gun was fired about 6 p.m., while the Europeans were attending evening service at the church unarmed, for the officers professed perfect confidence in their men, a generous error for which they have paid dearly. The gun was the signal for murder and arson to commence. Whether the Europeans at Bareilly were less entirely surprised, or the mutineers were less blood thirsty than at Shahjehanpoor, I cannot tell you, but at the former station the great majority escaped. The only two whose death is absolutely certain are Colonel Sib-bald and Ensign Tucker. It is said that Dr. Hay and two other civilians were taken prisoners, tried before one of our own native magistrates, sentenced to be hanged, and so actually put to death. One of the worst features of the Bareilly mutiny was the defection of the native artillery. A subabdar of this arm is said to have declared himself governor of the province. Bad as this is, however, it was nothing, compared to what happened at Shahjehanpoor, where it is said that every European resident, except two, was murdered in the church. All the reports of massacres, however, reach us worst in their first shape, and I earnestly hope that we may hear of many having escaped from Shabjehanpoor. The well-known sugar manufactory is atterly destroyed. It is not known what the Rohilcund mutineers are doing, but they have not marched to Delni. The 15th and 30th, who revolted at Nusseerabad, not however murdering their officers, though they partially tried to do so, have joined the Delhi garrison. Directly fresh conspirators arrive they are sent out by the others to attack our force. In every such attack the rebels hav e been signally punished.

It is said that the 9th Native Infantry, one of the corps inside Delbi, repents, and will not fire on the British. This is not improbable, and, if true, I for one should be glad if some locus penitentiæ could be found for this regiment. Its mutiny was marked by some palliating and no aggravating circumstances, and the corps has always been considered one of the best in the army. But for the real rebels it is hard to conceive an adequate retribution. All the native gentry in the Punjab have evinced oyal intentions, and the few remaining powerful chiefs have given and are giving most hearty assistance. The population in the Punjab is becoming tranquil, having been at first naturally much disturbed. The courts are open, and business goes on as usual. There was an intention at one time to suppress the native newspapers, but they are, I think wisely, permitted, though under a censorships. Even the schools are working without interruption. Different, indeed, is the state of things in the once favoured North-West Provinces. There anarchy prevails, districts are abandoned, and for a time the British Government is, as regards those provinces, in abeyance. But I earnestly hope that the worst is past. There are not many doubtful regiments left to mutiny ; and every day, as the fact that a great Mahomedan plot is at the bottom of these troubles becomes more and more apparent, we may expect to see a reaction set in on the part of those Hindoo Sepoys who are not too deeply committed on the other side. Above all, 9,000 Europeans have, it is said, reached Calcutta, a large part of the China reintorcements having been happily intercepted. It is wonderful, indeed, and very creditable to Government, with what rapidity European troops have been collected-in spite of the season-from Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, and Moulmein; and now from Persia and the China Seas. The appointments temporarily made have given great and just satisfaction. Nothing is known f Sir H. Somerset, the acting chief, but it was perhaps prudent not to attempt so violent a reform as appointing a Company's officer to the supreme post. Nothing could be better, however, than the nomine-tion of Sir Patrick Grant to the command of the Bengal army, with the most glorious associations of which his name is bound up; and as for Chamberlain's appointment to be Adjutant-General, it really makes one think that the age of administrative re-form is coming at last. Most devoutly do I hope to be able to tell you in my next that Delhi has been taken, and that the last of the Moguls has been hanged. Meanwhile the vastness of the explosion which has taken place may be thus stated :- Out of 74 Native Infantry regiments 24 have mutinied, 11 more have been disarmed, and none can be trusted. Let us add that the mystery of the circulation of the "chupatties," or cakes, is not yet solved, but it has been ascertained beyond all doubt that that mystery was directly connected with this outbreak.

for Delhi and possessed themselves of that large and strong fortress, where they received every encouragemont, from a native, King residing there. This King was supported by the Company, who allowed 'him'thousands a year; but Delhi is now on the eve of falling, and will, soon, be no more. The native troops stationed there were discovered in a most horrible plot, and if they were all agreeable they would have succeeded, for those who did not agree to the plot promised secrecy; but fortunately their designs were frustrated: It was about 9 o'clock at night when the news (reached) us; we, stood to arms and prepared to receive them, but they did not trouble We remained all night under arms and proceeded the next morning to disarm them, in which we succeeded ; there were seven regiments disarmed and there were three other regiments that were trusted, and they are loyal yet, still there were numbers of the disarmed that deserted and a large num-bers of them taken up, of whom several were sen-tenced to severe punishment. There is a scaffold erected on, the plain, where 18 of them have been sentenced to be shot, and that was the most horrible denth I ever witnessed. They were brought out 10 at a time and place before the guns, where they were blown into the air, their limbs flying in all directions, scarcely a pound of any of their bodies left together, so their remains, became the prey of vultures and shot them all down. The Guides also fought well jackals. There are numbers in custody. We are right up to the walls of the city. night in bed as the duty becomes so heavy, and then we must lie in our clothes with our muskets beside us; and, to add to our trouble, we have to find a strong guard over the families of the officers. If there is not some speedy assistance sent us from Harope we have a poor chance of maintaining our ground."

TEWTH DOCTORS ON A BENDER.

A recent number of the Boston Post contains this bit of waggery.

Nahant House, Aug. 6. 1857. While deeply interested in the discussion of the luxurious repast provided for the happy guests of this mansion yesterday afternoon, my attention was diverted by the sound of music of a wild and Saracenic description, resounding from the exterior of the building. The melody appeared to be that of a portion of the "Battle of Prague" which represents the cries of the wounded," accompanied by an unlimited amount of exertion on the part of the operator on the bass drum. Hastily rushing to the window, bearing elevated on my fork the large potatoe from which I had partially removed the cuticle, (Stevens gives us enormous potatoes, it takes twenty minutes to skin one properly,) I beheld a procession, numbering some three or four hundred, all in their Sunday clothes, every man with a cigar in his mouth, alowly and solemnly moving past the hotel. They bore a banner at their head, on which was depicted an enormous cork-screw, or some instrument of that description, with the motio: "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull sliggether." Judge of my astonish-ment and delight in recognizing in the bearer of this banner, my old friend, the philanthropic Tushmaker of wide-spread dental renown. As the procession reached the front of the hotel, each man threw away his cigar, and having replaced it by a large quid of tobacco, defiled on the esplanade beneath the plazza, in a tolerably straight line, and then gazing intently at the windows, opened his mouth, from one auricular orifice to the other, and showed his teeth. Never have I seen so glittering a display. Filled with curiosity, I was about to ask an explanation, when my friend Doolittle from Androscoggin, who had rushed to the window at the same time with myself, saved me the trouble, by demanding with an incoherent and exceeding nasal pronunciation, "Why, what on earth is this ere?" "This," replied the courteous Hiram, whose suavity of manner is only equalled by the beauty of his person, "this, sir, is the American Dental Association, composed of members from all parts of both conti-nents, and the British West India Islands."-" Jerevsalem," ters !" said Doolittle, "three hundred towth carpen-

It was indeed a thrilling spectacle. To think of the amount of agony that body of men had produced and were capable of yet producing, to think of the blood they had shed, and of their daring and impetuous charges after the gory action was over! The immortal charge of the six hundred at Balaklava was not a circumstance to the charges made daily by this three hundred.-As Hiram had truly said, there were dentists from all parts of the civilized world and elsewhere. There was the elegant city practitioner, with shiny hat and straw coloured gloves, side by side with the gentleman from the country, who hauls a man all over the floor for two hours, for a quarter of a dollar, and gives him the worth of his money. I observe that forty-seven of them wore white hats, and two hundred and sixty-eight used tobacco in some form. There can be no question that this substance is a preservative to the tooth. I observe in the rear rank the ingenious gentleman who invented the sudden though painful method of extracting a tooth by climbing a tree, and connecting by a catgat string the offending member with a stout limb, and then umping down; a highly successful mode of operation, but not calculated to become popular in the community. He wore buckskin moccasins and did not appear to be enjoying a successful practice. But while I gazed with deep interest upon the as-sembly, the band struck up "Tom Tug," and away they went. Three times they encircled the hotel, then, "with their wings aslant, like the fierce cormorant," swooped down the bar, registered their names, and took a grand united Federal drink, each man paying for himself. Here toasts and sentiments were the order of the day. "The American Dental Association, like watermen, we pull one way and look an-other." "A three dollar cavity, very filling at the other." price." The wood-cock, emblem of dentistry-he picks up his living from the holes, and passes in s precious long bill. The memory of Dr. Beale, drank standing. These with other sentiments of a similiarly meritorious character were given, and received with great applause. Having all drank from the flowing bowl, the association again formed in line in front of the piazzas. An air of gravity came over the association, and the president, Dr. Tushmaker, stepping forward, an-nounced that a few pleasing and wonderful performances would now be gone through with, with the object of witnessing the dexterity acquired by the members of the society. Then turning to the line be gave the command, "Draw!" In an instant every one of the association were armed with a brilliant turnscrew. "Fix " shouted Dr. Tushmaker, and each member opened his mouth and attached the fearful instrument to a back tooth. "Haul !" screamed the doctor. "Hold, for God's sake," shouted I, but it was too late; three hundred double fanged back teeth, dripping with blood, were held exultant in the air. The association looked cool and collected; there might have been pain, but, like the Spartan boy, they repressed it; the ladies with a wild cry of horror left the piazze. "Replace," shouted Dr. Tuskmaker, and in an instant every tooth returned to the month whence it came. I understood it at once, it was ball practice with blank cartridge -they were all false teeth. Several other interesting exercises were gone through with. A hackman passing by on his carriage was placed under the influence of chloroform, all his teeth extracted without pain, and an entire new and elegant set put in their place, all in forty-two seconds. His appearance was wonderfully improved ; he had been known, for years, as " snaggle toothed Bill," and a new and more complimentary title will have to be devised for him. Wonderful are the improvements of science. At 5 o'clock the procession was reform-ed, and the band playing "Pail Brothers, Pull," the

irom Con видори Porte has accepted the condition arranged at Os-borne, and has consented to nullify the Moldavian elections, without waiting for the adhesion of Eng-land and Austria.

The Times Paris correspondent says :-- " I mentioned yesterday that the Sultan consented to new elections in Holdavia, provided the demand was made unanimously by the six powers."

INDIA.

The Times City Article, after describing details of telegraph despatch from India, says, "Supposing the later news which may be expected from Bombay, together with corrected details of Calcutta despatch, should contain nothing to impart a worse aspect to that just brought ; there will consequently be no reason for increased apprehension for the final result, however much the state of suspense may be prolonged."

The subjoined correspondence is from the columns of the London Times :---

From an officer late of the garrison of Delhi.

"MEERUT, JUNE 18 .- It is fearful to think of the strocities that have been committed. In different stations, as far as we can tell, 34 regiments out of 74 have mutinied in many instances murdering their officers. Other regiments have been prevented rising by the presence of European soldiers, or by being disarmed while they have been meditating mutiny. Our troops moved rapidly and are before Delbi. We have had two engagements and many smaller ones. in which we have suffered very little loss, and have killed hundreds of the enemy. Our blood is roused. We have seen friends, relations, mothers, wives, children brutally murdered, and their bodies mutilated frightfully. This alone without the pluck which made us victorious over the Russians, would enable us, with God's assistance, to be victorious over these enemies. As the Riflemen charge (10 to 100), the word is passed, " Remember the ladies, remember the babies !" and everything flies before them. Hundreds are shot down or bayoneted. The Sepoys, it is true, fight like demons, but we are English and they are natives.

"The enemy (this is a term I necessarily use, though they are not entitled to so honorable a one) were at a bridge with heavy guns in position and 4, 000 strong. One company charged the guns and took them. These guns were what the mutineers had taken from the Delhi magazine. We took on this occasion five heavy pieces, and have since taken 26. The mutineers are desperate, because they are fighting with halters round their necks. We are battering away at Delbi, and troops are arriving fast. Delhi once down the affair is crushed.

" The regiments have all crowded there, so that we finish off the greatest part at once. The more who get there the better ; it will save us a great deal of trouble afterwards: I have not been fortunate enough to get to Delhi, though I have volunteered on all possible occasions. When there has been a chance of dangerous or important work the volunteer parties have been countermanded or something has happened to prevent it. This place has been burst into a thousand places. Poor young Wheatslightly fortified, and we have troops ready day and

the right. In the serai (caravansera) we came across about 100 of the mutineers who had got themselves into a nice scrape, for having got into the halls of the Serai they found they could not scale the walls and run for it, so were shot down and bayoneted, every one of them. The Rifles got into the village and garden and did their work too. We learnt from our city spies next day that of 4,000 who came out 500 were left dead and 500 were carried back so badly wounded that they died by twenties and thirties, having no doctors. This day's work so disgusted them that I don't think they could have bothered us again, but that evening they were joined by our 60th Native Infantry, a native troop of Horse Artillery, and one more native corps, the two native corps arrived unarmed and encamped outside the city walls. The gentlemen from inside therefore promised to feed and arm them on condition that they would come out and fight us next day; this they accordingly did, and got such a lesson that they retired in disgust, and have since left us alone. On the 16th and 17th they determined to bother us with their big guns, and so commenced building a battery on the right of the city, about three-quarters of a mile beyond the walls (when I say the right and left of the city I mean our right and left looking from Hindoo Rao's house.) As this battery would have sent shot and shell flying into every part of our camp and would have made this house perfectly untenable for us, we quietly waited until the after-

noon of the 17th, when, the battery being just finishcd and one gun already brought down to it, we sallied out, knocked the whole thing about their ears, bayoneted and shot down a number of those who positively tried to hold their ground, captured their gun and burnt two or three villages in the vicinity. The loss on our side was miraculously small, for had they fired their gun, and had the large force they had with them concealed in the villages fired well on us, we should have suffered fearfully; this bold sally of ours has so astonished them that they have not come out of their walls since. At present they con-

fine themselves to their guns. They have a large battery on the left of the Cashmere-gate, one at the gate itself, one at the Moree-gate, one at the Ajmercgate, and one at a place name unknown, but in the city walls, and in a direct line between Hindoo Roa's house and the Jumna Musjid. Three of these play on the house, one on the high observatory close to us, and one on the Musjid to the left of the observatory. On our side we have three batteries-one at the house, one at the observatory, and one at the Musjid, so that whichever battery of ours they fire at This house is fearthey get an answer in return.

fully shattered, our Engineer and Artillery officers say they work their guns beautifully, and fully equal us in good shots. We who are on outpost duty here, some twenty of us (officers and men), all live in the gateway of this house. The day before yesterday (the 17th), while quietly sitting and chatting together, a round shot came humming and whisking right into the mouth of the gateway, struck the wall when it had gone about three yards, and ley, of the late 54th (one of the tew who had es-

(From another Officer.)

"SEALKOTE, JUNE 24 .- We have just received a letter from Colonel Keith Young, before Delhi. He

we liked. Our batteries are all crected, but it is thought prudent to wait for reinforcements. Spies have been sent into the city, and returned stating the besieged are beginning to suffer from hunger and the respectable natives are longing for British rule again. There are about 23,000 men (mutineers and deserters) inside the city. They make sorties every day, but are always repulsed with loss. In one they left 450 dead on the field.'

"In another letter, of the same date the writer 60.ys :

" The loss and destruction are something fearful they have broken the locks on the river, torn up all the roads and bridges, burnt every house they could at Delbi, destroyed all the monuments in the burialground. At Meerut they lighted fires under the General's tables, to burn the things quicker. It is said he has lost 50,000 rupees' worth of property.!"

Report says Almora has gone, and there is a large body of mutineers at Sirsa. We have been wonderfully preserved up to the present time, but are not very comfortable, as you may suppose. Our reginight-pickets always out. I am doing duty with caped the massacre), was taken from the middle of ment seems more cheerful ; but then they never give the Artillery Division. The recruits are armed with us, a piece of the shell striking, him in the shoulder more than two hours' warning, and the conduct of ment scems more cheerful ; but then they never give muskets, and are put on picket duty .: We have a and nearly cutting him in two. He dropped down the bazaar people is fearful when they get the opporportion of the 60th Rifles and 6th Carabineers, also dead, poor young fellow! Five of us who were sit tunity. Sickness inside of Delhi is great, cholera, some volunteers in all about 1,000 men, officers in- ting within a circle of 10 yards of him were more or raging, so that every day their numbers are being

The following is a letter from Peshawar, dated the 30th of June last, written by a soldier of the 87th Regiment :--

"Dear Sister,-This country is in a very trouble some state, the native troops throughout this, the Bengal Presidency, have mutinied, there is not a station but they have committed the most unheard of cruelty, and especially at Meerut and Delhi. They turned out of Mecrut in May last and barbarously murdered every European they could lay hold of, and before the European soldiers of that station heard of it had killed 200 persons of every rank without regard to age or sex. It would be impossi- association moved off, returning by the Nelly Baker ble for me to attempt to give you the least idea of to Boston. the manner in which they acted. They then set out

j1, **2**i

I have never seen three hundred dentists together

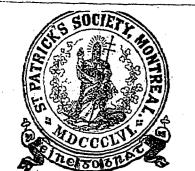
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you the money. From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a ΜA large quantity, if to be had, (wholesale and retail) from some local agent. If you would compensate a BLEURY person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I make it to your and Yours, respectfully, WM. M. MALLORY, Per W. E. PORTER. could make it to your advantage to do so.

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> LUKE CORCORAN, Sec. Tre. of School Commissioners.

St. Alphonse, 15th August, 1857.

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