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REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE IRISH EMIGRATION-TENANT RIGHT-SECTARIAN ANIMOSITY.

During the month ending April of the present year, the unprecedented number of 27,856 emigrants landed in New York: and the returns, too, from the Canadas, and from Australia, present an unabated current of population leaving Ireland for the British colonies. Some idea may be formed of the extent to which this desire to quit the country is carried, when one learns that during the last two weeks of the last Lent, upwards of one thousand persons, principally of the small comfortable farming class, left the railway station at Limerick for Liverpool. The scenes of heart-rending distress which take place on those occasions, at the parting of mothers and fathers from their children can never be forgotten by those who have once witnessed this indescribable separation: the heart of the greatest enemy of these classes of the Irish sometimes melts with pity, perhaps with sorrow, when the wild cry of the aged parents is heard, as, standing on the platform, the engine begins to move, carrying away for ever the children in whom their very lives are centred. Each packet that leaves our shores, crowded with the Irish youth, is an additional proof of the anomalous condition of Ireland, and of the partial legislation of England. Each year that witnesses this continued Exode, is a demonstration that the insecurity of the tenure of land, the terrors of the landlord, and the eternal lash of national bigotry, overcome the Irishman's innate love of home, and force him to burst asunder all the ties of nature herself to escape from a country—his own country-where the law of the State, the Gospel of the Established Church, and the hatred of a large section of the aristocracy are leagued against his conscience, against his social advance-ment, and, in fact, against his very existence.

There is no use in the case before us, to appeal to the sympathy of the Legislature; they have always replied to such an appeal by laws written in the blood of the Irish: and they have ever silenced our national murmurs by the drummer's lash, by convict fetters, or by the rope.instance, the Government, before many years elapse, will be made to feel that all parties engaged in producing this Exode of the people will loose more than they gain by this anti-national combination. Each young man, who leaves Ireland for the United States is a loss (according to the value set on an able-bodied man in this country), of £40 to the army or the navy; he is a great loss to a properly-developed system of national agriculture: and when one takes into consideration the exciseable articles which each person consumes, the commercial articles which he buys, the English cloth which he wears, I think it may be fairly assumed that fifty thousand such individuals produce a loss of some several million pounds sterling to the State. We have given upwards of two millions of money | mit that a more benevolent nobleman never oclately to Sardinia to help us in the Crimea: and we have purchased the services of a German Legion at an enormous expense, which might be saved by keeping at home the thousands, and the tens of thousands of faithful, invincible poor Irish hearts, whom our rulers have starved or banished. But, perhaps, the greatest misfortune in this anomalous legislation is, that England not only subtracts from her own power all these expelled and lost resources, but, again, she adds, and if they presented cows with backs as broad them all to the American Republic. She weakens herself in order to give strength to America; she sends youth, muscle, and a full-grown army to America; and still more, she sends hundreds of thousands of aggrieved hearts breathing revenge and vengeance against the laws, the name, the very existence of the English Constitution. And if England shall choose in her hatred of the Irish Catholic, to continue this scheme of forced emigration, she will soon learn to her cost, that she will perhaps loose more millions of money in one war with America than would support all her expelled emigrants at home : and she may be yet compelled to feel, that honor, justice, equity, and liberty of conscience, would have cost her less labor and money, than her past sectarian code of bigotry, injustice, and class-legislation. The fate of Carthage, which Juno once dreaded infamy in the described villages and the church-from the future power of Rome, may, with truth, yards of the dead. Yes, if scientific turnips, be feared by Britannia from the rising dominion of America; and an American Virgil might, with apt propriety and a slight change of the names of nations, say-

Progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci Audierat; Tyrias olim que verteret arces Hinc populum late regem, belloque supernum Venturum excido libyæ; sic Volvere Parcas

But although the causes which have determined the Irish laboring and small farmer classes to leave Ireland, are the same in the year 1857 as in the year 1848, their condition however, on the other side of the Atlantic and in Australia,

are widely different. In the commencement of their banishment they went to unknown settle-ments to seek and make a home amongst strangers; but now those who leave Ireland go to relations who have a home to receive them, and have means to uphold them. Although the sea passage is hard, the travelling into the interior of the country harassing, and the hardships from climate and limited resources difficult to be borne, still they have one bright hope left, namely, they have their kindred and a kind welcome to meet them, when they reach the end of their weary, heavy journey. And if any one argument more powerful than another could be adduced to prove the natural elevated character, the profound national sympathy, and the noble religious sentiment of the poor Irish, this argument will be found in the large remittances of money which come by every post to the parents and the friends they left at home in Ireland. The noble Irish, the illustrious poor, the untainted Irish children set an example in this unquenchable love of home, of friends, of religion, which their persecuting rulers never can equal or imitate; and it again proves that our legislation can neglect and banish as outcasts a race which under the most adverse circumstances (in their forlorn humble position) stands pre-eminently superior in every virtue which adorns our common nature, and adds lustre to religion. Is not the Fourth Com-mandment as well fulfilled by the love of the peasant boy as by the son of the prince: and is not the virtue of Lazarus dearer to Heaven than the character of Dives? Yes, the noble Irish in their love of their parents; in their fidelity to home, to their country, and their God, brand England's persecution and her partial laws with a character of injustice and cruelty which can never be essaced.

It is, then, a clear case, that until some remedy be adopted to give reasonable security and protection in the tenure of land; and till the legislature impose a rational restriction on the ferocious bigotry of the trunk and the interminable branches of the Church Establishment, the will always produce the same effects: and hence the country will, year after year, be drained of check the disastrous sectarianism of an idle, useless, mischievous, creedless, and dominant church. Any scheme short of the views here humbly adrocated can never give peace or confidence to the Irish people; they know that land may soon be placed in the same system of disastrous competition which produced the terrors of the years that are past; they believe that rack-rents, ejectments, and drivers, will again return by a regular 2,000,000 who never enter a school to the numcycle, unless an equitable law of Tenant Right be framed: and every man who can command the passage money, and who has a friend in Ameca, will leave Ireland if he can. The Irish people, and the Irish Catholic clergy, have the most profound respect for Lord Carlisle; we all adcupied the Viceregal throne: we are anxious to make him feel that we fully acknowledge the proverbial kindness, honor, and justice which has, as it were, by hereditary possession, descended through the blood of the Howards to the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. But he should be told, and be thoroughly convinced, that if the Agricultural Society collected in the Phænix Park all the model turkeys and geese in Europe, as a billiard-table, and if they procured ploughs that would cut a sod to the North Pole, without the aid of men or horses, it will merely prove that the landlord aristocracy are only amusing themselves with breeding poultry while banishing the people: feeding bullocks while starving the Irish: encouraging man-gold-worzel while levelling seventy-five calins in every hundred hovels of the poor—(See Report;) and finally, this society will demonstrate, by their theatrical exhibitions of fat cattle, that they are fast converting the soil of Ireland into an aristocratic bullock pasture: enriching themselves by the expulsion of the tenantry, and then by promenades, luncheons, Viceregal speeches, cheap railway trips, throwing dust in the eyes of the public, and leading us blindfolded through their work of and new Italian grasses, were piled up as high and as broad as the pyramids of Egypt, and if champagne ran through the grounds of the Royal Dublin Society as deep as the Liffey, the poor, beggared, persecuted Irish people will only feel additional hatred towards the hypocricy of cattle shows, and the jimcrack deception of the census of poultry and corn, till the landlords and the Legislature evince an honest intention towards their interests by supporting an equitable law of Tenant Right for Ireland.

D. W. C.

June 25, 1857.

EDUCATED ENGLAND. (From the Nation.)

For the hundred and twentieth time the ignorance and besotted condition of the masses in England has been forced upon the consideration of the notabilities in that country. During the last week three meetings were held, at the first of which Prince Albert, supported by Lord Brougham, numerous titled personages, and a large bevy of Bishops, discussed the Educational question, and passed a series of resolutions, the pith of which is, that the British masses do not care for instruction. The total child population of England and Wales, taken there from the age of 3 to 15, are estimated at 4,908,696, of whom only 2,046,848 bave been found to attend school at all, and this for a very limited period. It will be recollected that in this estimate all classes, high and low, rich and poor, are included —the number of schools being 15,518 of a public, and 30,524 of a private character. Numerous, however, as such establishments may be, and abundant as the facilities undoubtedly are for cultivating the rising generation in the richest country of modern times, it is found that but one out of eight receive not education, but even its rudiments. For this remarkably inadequate result numerous causes are assigned. Among those may be mentioned the sectional state of religion, taken in connection with the fact that Protestantism is made a fundamental basis of education, a sine qua non of all Government systems; and it is this, as is but natural, the vast bodies of Dissenters, and other sects under different names, object. In addition to this, the English working classes, which in the agricultural and manufac-turing districts evince the strongest disinclination to allow their children to remain at school, when their manual labor in the fields or factories can be rendered more valuable to their families. It is even found that the length of time allowed those children by their parents for educational purposes is extremely limited—42 per cent. of them being sent to school from six to nine months; 22 per cent. for one year; 15 per cent. for two river of emigration will not be diverted from its years; nine and five per cent. for five and four present unnatural course. The same causes years; and of the two million children sent to school at all only 600,000 are above the age of nine. From this last statistical fact it will be population and national resources till England seen that the immense remaining aggregate, tho finds it her advantage and her interest to alter nominally regarded as having received instructions, must remain in a state of almost perfec ignorance, and can scarcely be said to have received the light of education at all. Once grown up, the necessity of turning their labor to account and the exigencies of the working system, whose tendency is to make the creation a machine, capable of toiling for the longest possible period, render anything like education in future like an utter impossibility. Adding then the ber of children who for the short period of study and tender years may be said to be almost as ignorant, we find that, taking the juvenile masses of England generally, and including all classes from the son of the peer to the peasant, that but 600,000 may be said to have been brought under the control of enlightenment. All professions, commercial classes, &c., are included in this item, which counts by thousands annually; the millions are still in a state of ignorance.

Facts like these, established on the inexorable testimony of the statistics taken during the last census, are strange illustrations of the Mammon system of England, and the religion which, if we are to believe writers at the other side of the Channel, has left its permanent traces for good in British institutions and life. This being an age in which money is regarded as the summum bonum, it follows that all individual exertions should be concentrated on its attainment. The factory proprietor exercises the tyranny of capital over his workmen, while the latter victims of its effects, yet taking his wealth as the standard to which they should aspire, and looking to money alone as a means of earthly happiness, turn themselves and families into instruments for this purpose alone, and, neglecting all that can elevate or purify, make the gratification of the appetite their greatest ambition. Whoever has seen one of the great Manufacturing towns of a Saturday night can well estimate the consequences of the present labor system in England. Numberless pictures have been drawn of those enormous and overworked populations rushing into every sensual excess. Those people, with minds unenlightened as that of the Indian, save on the one branch of labor by which they live, having no higher pleasures to fall back upon than such as the eating-house and gin shop afford, present, indeed, a curious problem in the history of progress, and have not inaptly been described as the savages of civilization. Nor does it appear that the agricultural districts are one whit purer, or that their inhabitants have been rendered subject to more elevating influences. The same energy in labor, the same degree of sensualism,

in the North of England papers especially, discovers evidence of a social state of things, which for ignorance, depravity, and superstition, might challenge comparison with the most barbarous people in the most barbarous age. It is needless to enumerate instances of boys brought before the magistrate for criminal offences, who, on examination, were found to be ignorant even of the name of God, of the system of concubinage existing amid all gradations of factory life, of the belief, general amid great numbers, and those not in the lowest ranks of society, in the curative effects of charms, in witchcraft, and all such absurdities. To can the climax of horrors resulting from this unparalleled state of moral and intellectual ignorance, it was only necessary for the infernal burial club system to have been discovered to show that England, with her Church, press, railways, telegraph, and other means of progress and enlightenment, was yet capable of giving birth to a phase of depravity, compared with which the murderous association of Indian Thuggs assumes a mild and humane aspect .-Those assassins, at least, exercised their murderous functions on strangers; and from a fanatical belief in their actions, they did not speculate on

their helpless children and aged parents for the purpose of gaining money by their death. We have said that the Educational Conference was attended by a number of Bishops of the Establishment and a vast gathering of Clergymen desirous of having their names associated with the movement. In the face of such facts, however, as Prince Albert stated, the pretensions of Protestantism are placed in a very startling light. Is it not the boast of all adherents of this system that, if it has one merit greater than another, it is that of developing the intellect, opening the mind to the reception of all sorts of enlightenment, and elevating the moral standard of the people? How often have they pointed the finger of scorn to Spain and other countries, which they assert are sunk in ignorance because they are Catholic? How many sermons are annually preached, how many journals filled with dissertations spun from some cant text of progress in its connection with Lutheranism? Yet, in England, the happy centre of that creed, and where it is supported by all the power and wealth of temporal authority, statistics give the lie to their so often fulminated pretensions, by showing that but one man or woman out of every eight have received any education at all. On the one side you have an immense phalanx of so called Gospel ministers, thousands of schools, thousands of teachers, and around them a population who are not only as ignorant as that of Central Africa, but who absolutely refuse such moral and intellectual culture as is open to their children .-Among the many consequences arising this stupid contempt displayed by Englishmen for all that can elevate life, for all knowledge apart from that by which he makes his bread, are to be numbered the vast increase of crime, and the apathy and indifference to all forms of faith which has now become so general. Imagine the condition of a people each of whom devote twelve or fourteen hours a day to some of the limited but innumerable branches of work which result from the division of labor, and which has a direct tendency to reduce them to a level with the machinery they tend; a people without even the rudiments of education, their minds vacant of ideas, their hearts uncontrolled by moral precept, being in complete ignorance of God, and unconscious of any other want than that supplied by their dinner. Paganism, in its worst form, could scarcely produce any thing lower than the condition in which three-fifths of the English masses have been reduced by the exigencies of a mechanical age which forms the boast of the political economist, at the same time that it is the humiliation of Christendom.

Let us hope that such facts as the above brought prominently before the attention of the English public by the Consort of their Queen, may have the effect of producing a better state of things than that which exists at present. It seems well nigh time that the stereotyped diatribes against the ignorance of the Irish should cease, when their detractors have confessedly reached a level beyond which it seems impossible that human nature could sink. Let the superior classes therefore arouse themselves to meet the difficulties of a position which is becoming daily worse; and endeavor to convince the world that the policy, religion, and progressive spirit of England can remedy the defects they seem hitherto collectively to have produced.

PROTESTANT TOLERATION.

(From the Weekly Register.)

The Univers of Thursday publishes a Bill introduced by the Government into the Diet of Sweden in favor of religious liberty. It is a curious illustration of the meaning which these the same ignorance of things, human and divine, strong enough to have its own way. Our readare equally characteristic of both. Whoever glances from time to time at the police reports, law, still in force, to become a Catholic, or to dicted to eating pup pies." words bear in countries where Protestantism is

dissent from the Lutheran establishment to any other Protestant sect, is a crime punished with banishment. Towards the end of last year the Government proposed a measure for the mitigation of this and other persecuting laws. That, however, though something better than the old Swedish law, was still so monstrous as to raise a cry of astonishment throughout Europe. The present proposal is a decided improvement on that. The Univers prints it at length. It re-peals an enactment which punished "apostacy" by the loss of every species of inheritance, another imposing the confiscation of goods, and a Royal decree of 1726 against private religious meetings, and enacts instead-

1. That a Swede may join any church or sect authorised by the King, after having given notice to the clergyman of the parish, listened to his persuasions, and been registered by him as belonging to the other religion. Until this is done he is still bound by law to remain a member of the Establishment, neither may any persons under eighteen avail themselves of this law, except by the special permission of the

2. No person is permitted publicly to teach, whether by word or writing, so as to seduce the simple, any doctrine opposed to "fundamental "truths and pure Evangelic doctrine" on pain of fine or imprisonment. Any clergyman convicted of teaching contrary to the doctrine of the Swedish Church is to be deposed. Other persons cannot be prosecuted for false doctrine, except by a Government officer.

3. The attempt to induce any one to abjure the "pure Evangelic doctrine" by "insidious means, threats, or promises of temporal advan-tage," or the teaching by any person charged with the education of children belonging to the Swedish Church of any other doctrine, is to be punished with fine for the first, and imprisonment for every subsequent offence; except in cases where it is already subject to more severe pun-

4. All children born of parents who belong to the Established Church, must continue to belong to it, even though their parents should after their birth adopt another religion. With regard to children born after one parent has adopted another religion, they must belong to the Established Church, unless both parents unite to enter their names in the Parish register before their baptism, as belonging to another faith.

5. Members of the Swedish Church may meet in private for worship; but unless the parochial Clergy preside at such meetings, the public authorities or the Clergy of the parish may demand admission, and break up the meeting, if they think it necessary for the preservation of order. There is a fine on the owner of the house and on every person present, if these meetings are during church hours."

Such is the proposed new law of Sweden-a law, be it observed, not for religious persecution, but for "the greater extension of religious liberty." In Sweden it is regarded as a most wild and dangerous concession. It was very warmly discussed by the Diet on June 17th. The Clergy say that its sure result will be, that multitudes will renounce the established Lutheranism, and adopt no other religion. In the Houses of Nobles, "M. Nils Tersmeden implored his brother nobles to consider the imminent risk, that if they conceded liberty, the Swedish Church would be swallowed up by the Catholic, and pointed them to the warning examples of Holland and England." M. Iljerta. "the warmest supporter of the measure, warmly demanded the addition of a clause to punish with exile any one who should have the audacity to make proselytes in Sweden in the name of any Catholic authority. This it is likely enough he will get. Another of his demands will be less easily satisfied: it was, that the pure evangelical should be defined." If Sweden at all resemble other Protestant countries, there are not two in the Houses of Clergy who would define it alike.

It would be premature confidently to reckon upon what may be before us. Many Liberal Protestants are seriously alarmed at the danger to religious liberty from the increased and still increasing power of Puritanism. Should it ever gain the power, it is certain that England would be as ill off for religious liberty as Sweden, for Protestantism cannot long co-exist with religious liberty. In the meantime, we English Catholies have very much for which to be thankful. Under the shadow of the British Constitution we have, in spite of unjust and insulting excentional laws, a degree of religious liberty which no other Protestant land certainly affords, combined with a degree of civil and political freedom greater than is possessed by any Catholic country. Long may it please God to preserve them to us? The rest but Torong to a

'Twas not a bad saying of the old English officer

CONSECRATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL The direction of the Holy See, set forth in the bulls recently sent from Rome to the Apostolic Delegate of Sometra in the high office of Archbishop of Chinal the Very Rev. Patrick Leaby, Vice-Rector of the Catholic University, was carried out on Monday.

GRASSIE SEE STANFACTOR NE

so high and distinguished a position in the Irish Church. There was but one feeling in reference to the selection, one of unmixed satisfaction for all who knew him personally or by repute, as a divine, were satisfied he brought to the discharge of his archiepiscopal functions a pure and unostentatious piety, extensive learning, sound judgment, and a highly onitivated mind. They were aware that he had proved his fitness to the position and his devotion to religion by unremitting and valuable labors as a Priest; while in connection with Thurles College and the Catholic University he rendered inestimable services to the cause of education. With these claims he combined dignity of manner and mildness and firmness of character. His consecration is made me-morable in the history of the Church in this country by the fact that no less than fourteen Prelates, including the Primate, attended to mark their approval of the choice made in his person, and their respect for his high character as a divine. A vast body of Clergy, not merely from the archdiocese, but also from every diocese in the province, were present, and the Faithful assembled in thousands. As a tribute of respect, all the shops in the town were closed, and all business suspended, the one all absorbing object everywhere being the solemn ceremony happily fixed for the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul. The at-tendance of the Clergy was unusually large, including several of the Professors of the Catholic University and the Colleges of Maynooth, Thurles, &c. The following lay professors of the Catholic University appeared in academic costumes: Mr. Robertson, Mr. W. K. Sullivan, Mr. Henessy, and Mr. Ornsby. The most Rev. Dr. Cullen was the consecrating prelate. The Priests Assistant to him were the Rev. Dr. Lee and the Rev. Mr. Murray. The Assistant Prelates were the Bishop of Limerick; chaplain, the Rev. Dr. M'-Loughlin, O. S. F,; and the Bishop of Cork; chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Butler. The Rev. W. Cantwell, Thurles, was chaplain to the Archbishop Elect, and the Rev. Dr. Forde officiated as master of the ceremonies.

The Rev. Gerald Molloy of Dublin, a Dunboyne student, has been elected out of four candidates, to fill the chair of Theology, vacant by the elevation of the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong to the See of Ferns.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHEISHOP OF TUAM AT HOLY-HEAD.—On Wednesday morning, the 25th ult., the following incident occurred at Holyhead, which shows the confidence the Irish people have in their Glergy on the one side, and the sympathy of even the Catholic Hierarchy for them in their wants and necessities on the other :- A large number of Irish laborers, about two hundred in number, arrived at Holyhead from Dublin. Having paid their fares by the rail-way to the several parts of England for which they were each bound, but being delayed they felt them selves aggrieved, and murmured very strongly against the treatment they were receiving, having been assured, when paying their fares, they would not be delayed. At this time his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam arrived at Holyhead, and he was immediately recognised by the people, who at once cried out with the greatest joy-" Here is our Archbishop!" and immediately one and all knelt down and implored His Grace's blessing, and then detailed to him their grievances. His Grace then addressed them in the Irish language, and told them to be patient and peaceable as became Christians. One of the railway officials, seeing the influence of him, who addressed the peo tile, and their devotion and attention to his advice, came forward and begged of him to remonstrate with them, and to tell them that a train would be prepared immediately for them. His Grace did so, and, upon his giving them this assurance, they retired perfectly reconciled, and cheering his Grace, which he at once begged of them to suppress .- Freeman.

EXPECTED VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO CORK.—Her Majesty is expected at Cork and Killarney in the course of the summer.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND .- The total number of houses rated at more than £10 each in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Clonmel, Waterford, Drogheda, Kinsule, and Kilkenny amounts to 19,197, and the total amount of ministers' money payable in the above cities and boroughs is £12,133., of which £8,436 is leviable in Dublin and £2,271 in Cork, such is the substance of a return moved for by Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P.

The Marquis of Conyngham, the Earl of Cork, Lord Talbot de Malahide and Lord-Lismore voted in favor of Mr. Fagan's Bill for the abolition of Ministers' Money in the recent division in the House of Lords. The proxies of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and of the Earl of Clare were also given in its favor. The Earl of Limerick and Lord Cloncurry voted against it.

THE VICERCYALTY .- The story now goes that the indifference shown by the Irish members has encouraged Mr. Roebuck to persevere, and that he will certainly bring forward his motion for the abolition of the Viceroyalty on the 7th of July. It is said, also, that it will be carried, notwithstanding a show of opposition to be made by Lord Palmerston, and that the government are actually taking thought as to what they should do in such an event. Mysterious hints have been sent about to the effect, that Lord Palmerston is willing to engage to spare the law courts, or, at least, to pledge himself that they shall not be devoured by the Cockney dragon until the very last possible moment; also, that he will promise to maintain "the Castle" and "the Lodge in the Park," as royal palaces-Irish Holyroods-and that the Queen, or one of her sons, shall sojourn there occasionally. Furthermore, it is said that there will be no objection to the concession of a secretaryship for Ireland. How far Ireland would be benefited, by having a minister to represent her in London, I am unable to say, but I have heard it suggested that it would be a real advantage, well worth being bartered for against a phantom court, to procure the estab-lishment of some local mode of doing the private bill business of Ireland .- London Correspondent of the Evening Mail:

THE LATE ELECTION FOR SLIGO .- In the Court, of Queen's Bench, Dublin, an action was brought by a Sligo elector, Mr. Charles Sedley, against Mr. John M'Gowan, who was the Mayor of the borough of Sligo, for violation of his duty as returning officer at the late election for Sligo, in refusing by his deputy to receive the vote of the plaintiff for Mr. Wynne. The defence averred, amongst other things, that an objection to the plaintiff's vote was made or behalf Mr. John Patrick Somers, one of the candidates; that the deputy of the defendant ruled the objection to be good, and that the defendant did not overrule the decision of the deputy. It also alleged that the plaintiff was not entitled to vote at the cleetion, because he was a paid agent of Mr. Wynne.-On the other hand this was denied. After a long trial, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

in the cathedral of the archdiocese at Thories, with unusual splendour and solemnity. The advance of religion and the strength of the Catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in this accretion of the people were strikingly manifested in this accretion of the memorandum was all subject of the people were strikingly manifested in this accretion of the manifested in this accretion of the manifested in the strength of the Catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in this accretion of the manifested in the strength of the catholic feeling of the manifested in the strength of the catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in this accretion. religion and the strengtheaf the Catholic feeling of the people were strikingly manifested in this ceremony, but above all, in the multitudes who throng is of Curralee. This wonderfully brave fellow was able edifrom every pair of the transfer reverential demeanour during its nessit, and in the reverential demeanour during its entire solemnization. Since the announcement that the Holy Fatherhad approved the choice made by the Clergy of the archdioces the consecration was looked forward to anniously by all classes as a proceeding that would afford them any opportunity of telling by their presence their love for their Prelacy and their happiness at the elevation of Dr. Leahy to so high and distinguished a position in the Irish dence./

Examination of the Archbishop of Tuam .- On Thursday evening the Archbishop of Tuam was examined by counsel for the petitioner. The first pass was characteristic. The chairman said he could not recognise him as Archbishop of Tham. His Grace replied he was quite certain that he was Archbishop of Tham, but in that place he was satisfied to be called Dr. M'Hale. The Archbishop was then asked at length about the priests whose names had been mentioned during the inquiry, all of whom he said were appointed by him in the month of September, and were present at the laying of a foundation stone of a Catholic chapel at Louisburg and performed the coremony: "A meeting of bishops and clergy connected with the county of Mayo. was held at Tuam, on a Sunday, in March at St. Jarlath's. It was a council of bishops and clergy, who had assembled to assist at a consecration in Galway. A resolution was passed that all the energies of the people should be disposed to the rejection of Colonel Higgins, and to vote for Mr. Moore, . He declined to say whether or, not he had signed that resolution. If the writing was produced he would admit or deny it as the case might be. He signed a resolution at this meeting, but he could not say whether that was the proceeding referred to in the newspapers. The purport of the re-solution he signed was, that they should all use their exertions to support a faithful man named Mr. Moore; but he did not believe that any other persons were mentioned. It might, however, otherwise be believed that he drew up the resolution which was signed by the bishops and priests. A great deal of discretion remained with the priests whom they would recom-mend for election. It might be a very extravagant right for him to suspend a priest who denounced a candidate from the altar; he did not know what was meant by denounced. Mr. James said that the Rev. Luke Ryan said the curse of G-would come down on any one voting for Colonel Higgins; he could only give his opinion in such a case which might hereafter come before him in his judicial capacity. He should decline to say whether or not he should send a priest to use such language until the question came before him in another way It was improper to denounce any one from the altar. He could not say that it was a fact that Colonel Higgins had been denonneed in chapel in his diocese since the election. He had subscribed to a fund called 'The Moore Indemnity Fund.' He had subscribed ten pounds to defend him in his election. In the course of his visit he had not mentioned the subject to his clergy-at least he did not think he did. He recommended them to subscribe (laughter). The Archbishop was under cross-examination when it was announced that the Speaker was at prayers and the committee adjourned.—Nation.

THE WEATHER .-- If the next bervest be not an unusually abundant one, it certainly cannot be attributed to the weather with which the country has been latterly blessed, for nothing more adapted to the growth and perfection of the crops could well be conceived. After much rain, we have had a full fortnight of remarkably warm days and nights: while, within the last few days, just when the want of rain was beginning to be felt, it came in abundance, and has continued to descend at intervals with the most refreshing and salutary effect. It is needless to add that the crops are everywhere in first-rate condition, affording the best promise of early and prolific maturity.—Kilkenny Journal.

The vast and unceasing emigration of the last ten years has spread millions of the Irish race through mous donor is that is so careful not to let his left the British colonies and the States of America. They hand know what his right hand doth. He certainly have carried with them their faith, their national traditions, and, generally speaking, the attachment to their native land for which the exiles of Erin have been famed, and it must be interesting to note instances of their recollection of the old country and their devotion to the true religion. Mostly they have been driven from Ireland by the oppression of the iniquitous land laws, and beyond the Atlantic or the Sothern Sea they have rought and found a refuge from the exterminating fury of Irish landlordism. Frequently Providence blesses their industrious efforts, and enables them to prove to demonstration that the want of energy and enterprise for which the Irish people at home are so often and so loudly blamed, is at least, in great part, the fault of their position, and of the malign influences by which their ndustrial spirit is discouraged and depressed. The successful industry of Irish emigrants is admitted by all, and it should bring a blush to the check of the libeller of the national character to hear of the pious uses to which the fruits of that industry are not seldom devoted. Every year during the famina, and since, hundreds of thousands sterling, in sums often of not more than two or three pounds, have been sent home to father and mother, sister or brother, the earnings of hard toil in the roughest drudgery of the New World. This is a great, and memorable fact, not, perhaps, in the estimation of the political economist who scorns such petty additions to the national wealth, but for those who would estimate such offerings of disinterested affection by other rule than that of pounds, shilling, and pence. Nor is the exile apt to forget the calls of charity and religion. Of this the splandid collection received from America for the Catholic University is the most signal, though by no means a solitary proof. Hardly any great undertaking of Catholic zeal and charity has been carried on of late years in Ireland without generous and often spontaneous aid coming to it from America,

Australia, and even from India.—Tublet. One hundred girls, emigrants from Waterford union for Quebec, sailed on Tuesday in the "William Penn," for Liverpool. Those females were all robust and healthy, many of them very good-looking, and were just the stamp to make their way in the world to which they are going. They were, under the charge of Mr. William O'Grady, Master of the Workhouse, who goes with them to Liverpool, and were received at the quay by Captain W. J. Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector | Messrs. Dillon and Peet, guardians of the Union; Mr. R. Burke, Clerk of the Union, and a large number of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Hinton, who has the contract for shipping those emigrants at Liverpool, was also on board, seeing that everything should be done necessary for those under his charge. Limerick Reporter, 30th ult.

CENTRALIZATION .- The design to remove all public establishments to London has long been meditated; and although the Ordnance branch of the service, for. example, ostensibly carries on business in this country, yet every payment must be made through Lon-don agency, and the department here has not the authority it formerly possessed. In fact it is scarcely concealed that when the princely range of government offices, for which the architects of the world are now offering plans, is erected, all the official business.

sustained by the accident which occurred in the month of November last and by which five or six lives were lost and several persons, including Dr. White, more or less injured. The case was opened on Monday in the Court of Queen's Bench, and closed on Tuesday, the jury finding a verdict for the plaintiff with £2,500 damages, and 6d. costs.

THE MURDER OF Mr. LITTLE. On Wednesday morning between five and six o'clock, a razor was found by the police in the Canal Harbour, nearly opposite to the portion of the railway premises on which the money was recently discovered. In consequence of the statement made by Mrs. Spollen, that her husband was greatly agitated by they discovery of the gazor, some months since, and that she twas con-vinced the one belonging to him must have been thrown into the canal, the police authorities resolved o drain it ... This was done on Tuesday evening, and at daylight on Wednesday the search commenced, under the direction of Superintendent Guy, Inspector Ryan, Sergeant Meyers, and other members of the detective force. After some time, in a licap of mud, about twenty feet from the boundary wall between the harbour and the railway ground, a razor was found by one of the labourers engaged in the search, and immediately handed to Inspector Ryan. It bears the name of Spollen, rudely scratched on the handle. Between four and five o'clock on Wednesday evening a sum of money in silver, amounting to about £3, was discovered by the police in the drain where the bucket containing the £67 in silver was found during the recent search by the police. /Up to the present the search for the missing key of Mr. Little's apartment, although prosecuted with vigour, has not resulted in

success. The investigation into the capital charge against Spollen, the man who stands accused of the atrocious murder of Mr. Little, has rather disappointed public expectation. The evidence actually produced against him is scanty and unsatisfactory, especially after the positive manner in which his presumed guilt has been snoken of." His counsel made a very forcible and just appeal to the press not to do him the cruel wrong of publishing every rumour, no matter how unfounded, to his prejudice. Of course the statements made as to his wife's information against him cannot be legally substantiated by her; but it does not follow on that account that these statements should be hushed up or withheld from the public .-The fault lies in publishing statements which are were gossip, and which yet may prejudice the public mind against a man who has to stand his trial for his life, and, whatever the atrocity of the crime charged against him, should get a fair trial. The case is painful and dreadful enough in all its aspects and details, and should be left to the calm judgment of the tribunal appointed by law to decide it .-

A Parliamentary return, printed this week shows that the total strength of the constabulary force in Ireland, on the 1st of January, was 35 county in-spectors, 6 extra, 77 first rate, 80 second rate, and 86 hird rate sub-inspectors; I extra rate, 55 first rate; and 270 second rate head constables; 8 extra rate, 54 mounted, and 1,662 dismounted constables, 351 acting constables; 286 mounted, 8,207 dismounted, and 852 second rate sub-constables, making a total force of 11.781 men, with 358 horses. The annual salaries of the county inspectors range from £220 to £298, the sub-inspectors from £70 to £80. The pay of the great body of the men of the first rate subconstables is £27:14s. per annum.

The public are often amused by those announcements which the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes, of the receipt of money from excessively conscientious individuals. But we think those announcements are left far behind by the following advertisement which appears in the Times :- " Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics .- The secretary thankfully acknowledges the receipt of one thousand pounds as ' first fruits' from an anonymous donor."-We have great curiosity to know who this anonymust be an exceedingly modest man, as well as munificent. Not only does he give one thousand pounds for the promotion of humbug, but this is only his first subscription. Considering that the Church Missions' Society has been declining of late in point of resources—that, in fact, it has been, to use a vulgar phrase, rather "hard up," it is certainly a curious circumstance that so large donation should be made to the funds, and that the pious donor should withhold the influence of his name and example. The publication, however, of some particulars would materially add to the value of his liberality, and lead others to imitate it. That must be a very strangely constituted individual, who could give a thousand pounds, by way of "first fruits" to be expended in placards and little bits of paper, which are used for ighting pipes. But we are afraid that he will adhere strictly to his incognito, and that no amount of curiosity will succeed in removing his light from under the bushel .- Cork Examiner.

The Waterford News gives another specimen of Protestant intolerance. "On the smallest pretext (says our contemporary), Protestant writers become very impatient. The triumph which bigotry achieved in the House of Commons, in the defeat of Mr. Deasy' proposition on the oaths' bill merely to place Catholics on an equality with Jews, infidels, and other anti-Christians, has brought forth their wrath. In Ireland, particularly, Protestantism is very rampant; here, at all events, violent advocates of persecution are not wanting; as long as the Establishment holds together at all, we in Ireland will always be pestered with zealots—it was for that reason themselves and their forefathers were sent here. All the world over, Protestant brawlers look on an Orangeman as a very desirable auxiliary; and particularly in America, the phrase is repeatedly heard used in despair, 'Give me a good Irish Protestant for the work.' One of the articles referred to—that in the Dublin Evening Packet-is headed thus :-Triumphant defeat of Mr. Deasy's amendment?' and then the writer goes on in this strain ;- 'The English Cardinal and Irish Legate have signally failed in their efforts to assert for the Pope of Rome 'ecclesi-astical and spiritual' authority in the United Kingdom. According to our anticipations the English Dissenters and Scotch Whigs co-operated with the representatives of the country constituencies and the Conservatives of Ireland in scouting the contemplated papal aggression. The verdict which has now been pronounced is, therefore, a definitive expression of public opinion upon the monstrous claim put forward on behalf of the Papacy ! Every Protestant member of the House of Commons, in common with every thinking man, is aware that the conjoint system of false religion and civil tyranny, headed by the Pontiff, has never interfered with political or social questions in any State without stirring up internal strifes and damaging all lawfully constituted authority. The day can never come when the British public will resign religious freedom and the institutions of the Reformation to this arrogant and universally resisted power. A monstrous claim' to have words struck out of an oath which every member in the House of Commons knows to be false. The Pope has and may be continue to have to the end of the world, as we feel certain he will— spiritual authority in this kingdom, and every memwas denied. After a long of the empire is to be transacted there. Mr. Crau-spiritual authority in this kingdom, and every mem-verdict for the plaintiff, da. furd's Judgment and Execution Bill is but a step in ber of Parliament who takes an oath that he has not, the link of centralization.—Saunders.

on board at the time a large-quantity of treasure, in Spanish coin. Should their efforts be successful, a question will arise as to whom the treasure trove should belong, whether to the crown, or to the owner in les of the adjoining coast.

sion in the House of Lords, it is remarked that their Lordships were right in denouncing the proselytisers in India, but that they should long since have begun at home. The Post adds—"The religion of the Catholics of Ireland is that professed by three-fourths of the population of Europe; yet while their Lordships are so tender of the abominable superstition of the Hindoos, and whilst they so strongly deprecate any tampering whatever with it, many of them regard with complete indifference the irritating crusade against the religion of the millions of their fellowsubjects in Ireland. Now, this is not just nor manly. If the Irlsh Catholics could be excited by vexation into a spirit of disaffection, the proceedings of the proselytisers would be speedily denounced; but the Lords fear the Hindoos; and their indecent barbarities are not to be tampered with. The Irish Catholics are peaceable and loyal; and proselytism may with impunity work them all the annoyance and insult that its framers and promoters can possibly devise. We should like to know if a Governor General is not fit to hold his high position, because he subscribes for the conversion to Christianity of the worshippers of Sheeva and Vishnu, what an Archbishop is fit for who patronises the tormenting proselytising projects in Ireland? Why does not Lord Ellenborough or Lord Malmesbury denounce a source of irritation and annoyance to the Catholics of Ireland, against which they would defend the cruel, selfish, idle, voluptuous, and immoral Brahmins of India? There is little difficulty in answering this question. The Irish Catholics are peaceable, loyal, and being near at hand, they may be insulted with impunity. The Hindoos are numerous; they extend over distant regions; and, if excited to universal discontent, would be a formidable foe to the authority of England. Policy has exacted what justice might seek in vain; but still might it not be good policy to discountenance the schemes which have proved so extremely mischievous in this country? No doubt it would : but happily for the Irish people, they find in their own good sense and in the firmness of their convictions, better securities against insult and injury than any discussion in the House of Lords could possibly afford them."

Nicholas Mahon Power, Esq., M. D., has just be come the purchaser, from C. H. Bolton, Esq., of the townlands of Ballycausan and Ballynaboody, adjoining his scat, Faithlegg, in the barony of Gaultier, county of Waterford.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DIVORCE BILL.—The times in which we live require that we should more and more distinguish between the duties of the Christian citizen and those of the sound Catholic. We would fain cling to the last atom of Christianity in our Legislature, and we are sure that it becomes all Catholic statesmen to uphold those laws which are more or less founded on Christian principles, and to oppose all measures which involve an infringement of those principles. It is on this ground that we have all along spoken so strongly against the Matrimonial Divorce Bill .-The Bill legalises acts which are contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church. But then, it may be asked—Is a Legislature, constituted as ours is, bound to legislate in accordance with Catholic principles? We must confess that we do not see how the affirmative of this proposition can be consistently held. Laxity in the marriage tie is consistent enough. The vote, however passed.—Tublet. with Protestantism, and we have a large majority of Protestant legislators, who are legislating for a large majority of Protestant people. Under such circumstances we cannot but feel the force of Dr. Connop Thirlwall's argument, who seeming to admit that the marriage tie is indissoluble on Christian principles maintained that the British Parliament was in nowise bound to uphold those principles—this was the duty of the Church rather than the State, and its sanctions were to be upheld by spiritual rather than temporal penalties. This of course is a very serious consideration for the State Church; but we do not see that we, as Catholics, are so much concerned to oppose this line of argument. On the one hand we must indeed regret the passing of any measure which tends to demoralize the country, and we cannot be blind to the fact that Catholics themselves will suffer from a general lowering of the Protestant standard of morality. Yet, on the other hand, we cannot regard with unmixed sorrow a measure which has a tendency to bring into open view the superiority of Catholic morals; and also which throws the Church still more on its own resources. We cannot, but think that sifting times are approaching, and that it will become daily more and more important to see who is on the right side. If, after the passing of this obnoxious measure, there shall be found. Catholies who, setting at nought the censures lof the Church, and her Sacrament, are ready to avail themselves of the permissions granted by this Bill, there will at least be some advantage in knowing who they are. But we can say in all sincerity and confidence that we have not so much as a misgiving on that point. Not one Catholic will be found in England or in Ireland to avail himself of this wicked licence; and we trust the temporal facilities for doing wrong will prove a new stimulus to Catholics to obey even more the spiritual authority of their

Mother .- Weekly Register. THE DIVORCE BILL .- PROTEST OF THE CATHOLIC PEERS.-We (Weekly Register) have been honored with a copy of the Protest agreed upon by the Ca-tholic Peers. It has already received the signatures of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., and several of their Lordships. We shall publish next week the names of the Peers who have signed this important document.—" Discritient—1st, Because the Bill contains provisions authorising in certain cases divorce a vinculo matrimonii of Christian marriage, and is thus in direct opposition to what our Lord has declared both in His own words and in the unvarying teaching of His Church. "2nd. Because the harmony and stability of the family, relations, upon which the well being of the state is ultimately based. will be unsettled and impaired by the facilities which are offered for divorce."

CLERICAL OPPOSITION TO THE NEW DIVORCE BILL. A meeting of Clergy of the archdeaconry of Taunton was held on Tuesday at Taunton, to consider what steps should be taken to oppose the passing of the new Divorce Bill by the House of Commons; Archdeacon Denison presided. After prayer the Archdeacon Denison presided. After prayer the land deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land life, and make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land life, and make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land life, and make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land life, and make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land life, and make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land life, and make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. He land life, and make your marriage no loss to me, my deacon explained the object of the meeting. existence. He hoped, however, that this meeting might prove the beginning of a course of successful resistance. At any rate, it would relieve the con-most competent in the world, that he had sciences of the Clergy in regard to the Divorce Bill. "caught a Tartal," and "married in haste to repent He believed that no measure of a worse character hat leisure."- Berudick Advertisers of the The Street Control of the west to be in the control of the control of

The Mayo Peritron—The trial of the Mayo petitor of Mayor of the Mayor of Mayor of Mayor of Mayor of Mayor of the Mayor of trial on Friday, to pay £1,260 damages to Mr. Keys, received the septetion of the Loss of layeage of value texting £1 hard \$1.00 and gave no less than four gage. There seems very little doubtink the case was stolen by some of the company's servants as yet unknown.

Along the Great Southern and Western Railway.

Along the Great Southern and Western Railway from Dublin to Cork, a distance of 165 miles, the blassing over those who had been divorced a greatly form the self, if the bill should become lawing should give the blassing over those who had been divorced a greatly self. from Dublin to Cork, a distance of 165 miles, the grass of the embankments and ditches on each side; blessing over those who had been divorced a vinculo has been sold by contract to various persons, at the average rate of about £0 per inite, yielding a clear profitable income to the company of nearly £1,000 posed the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons against the bill. The Rev. W. Portman, Rural Dean, proposed the adoption of a petition to the House of Commons against the bill. The Rev. F. J. Smith second do the motion. After either we mark from the Rev. H. Gale, Doctor Wolff and others, the petition was additted with only one dissentient voice.

adopted with only one dissentient voice.

The Hull Advertiser makes the following remarks upon the Divorce Question:—" We hold the mariage bond to be indissoluble; and that no Act of Divorce can, without a violation of the law of God, permit a divorced husband or wife to marry again during the The Dublin Evening Post has an able article on lifetime of each other. But Lord Palmerston's new the affairs of India. In reference to a recent discus- Bishops think very differently: and some of them even voted against a motion for so far respecting the rights of conscience on the part of the poorer Clergy as to permit them to refuse performing the marriage ceremony in the case of individuals made eligible by the operation of this Act of the Legislature. Even Lord Cambbell considers it would be very cruel to compel a divorced adulterer desirous of marrying again to have recourse to the services of the Registrar, but he discovers no cruelty in the compelling a conscientious clergyman to impart the sanction of his sacred office to a life of legalised adultery. We regard this as very monstrous; but then it is the natural consequence of the prevalence of so many Latitudinarian Bishops in the House of Lords. The fact is that the Episcopal Bench is deeply tainted with German Rationalism, and that some of the extremely Low Church Bishops have no fixed notions of any kind about religiou beyond opposition to the civil power. Lord Palmerston is the real English Pope, and he so manages the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Bishops that English Church theology is just now whatever the Premier chooses to make it.

In the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale has introduced, as a protest, a new Marriage and Divorce Bill free from the outrage on the Divine law which is, in fact, the principle of the Government measure.

There has been published a return of the number of Acts of Parliament since the Reformation to the present time, for dissolving marriage and enabling the parties to marry again. The total number is 317. With the exception of 1799, the majority of Acts were passed in 1839, 1840, and 1842. A return has also been published of the number of decress of divorce a vinculo matrimonii in Scotland during the last ten years, the sum total of which amounts to 174, of which 99 were at the suit of the husband, and 75 at the suit of the wife.

In the Committee of Supply on Monday last a vote of £1,625 for the Queen's University in Ireland celled forth some discussion. Mr. Gregory found, from an observation appended to the vote, that at the examination of 1856 at Queen's University there were 21 examiners, and 48 pupils were examined. Of the 48 pupils, 12 obtained gold medals, and £240 was distributed among them in money exhibitions, of which, at the rate of £20 a-piece, there would be 12. Twelve gold medals and twelve exhibitions of £20 each distributed among 48 pupils struck the honorable member as rather a lavish allowance of rewards. Mr. Wilson reminded the Committee that these establishments had been settled by act of Parliament, and that they could not be acting wisely to reverse the decision, ', which involved a theological question." Mr. Wilson was quite right. An act of Parliament has settled a theological question in favor of godless education, and against the Pope and the Catholic Hierarchy. The withdrawal of these gold medals and £20 exhibitions, which are the bribes paid to Catholics for frequenting institutions solemnly condemned as dangerous to faith and morals, was, therefore, a step not to be taken lightly; for without these gold medals and these money-bribes there is no knowing what might become of the theological settlement.-All this, however, was quite dark to the obtuse member for Durham, Mr. Mowbray, who said, with much simplicity, he " could not see how a question of theology could be involved. There were no professors of theology in the Colleges, unless, indeed, the hom. gentleman considered the Professor of Sanscrit to be a theological professor." Dulce est descipere in loco.

The Committee appointed to take measures for testifying the respect of the Catholics of London to-wards Mr. Swift, late M.P. for Sligo and formerly Sheriff of London, have determined upon entertaining the honorable gentleman at a public banquet at Freemasons' Hall. A most distinguished company is expected on this occassion, including the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Troy, &c. The Vicar General of Westminster (Canon O'Neil) has kindly consented to preside.

The Morning Post says that it is impossible to look inon the almost simultaneous dangers that have as sailed us in the East since the treaty of Paris, without entertaining a vague idea of some all-pervading spring which sets the puppets in motion-some cenral mechanism from which radiates the elements of discord.

It is worthy of notice that at the distribution of the Victoria Cross, which took place in Hyde Park on Friday, the great majority of the private soldiers who received the distinction bear unmistakeably Irish names.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP .- The report read at the half-yearly meeting of the company on wednesday stated that the hull of the vessel was complete and ready to float. The screw and screw-shaft vere ready and lying alongside. It was expected that the vessel might be launched in September next. The total cost of the ship will be about £600,000. There was a further sum of £100,000 required, which it was agreed to raise by debentures.

SIMONY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- By order of the Court of Chancery the advowson of the rectory of Ludgershall, near Andover, Wilts, was last week sold at the Auction Mart. The commuted tithe rent charge is £427 per annum, to which is to be added a cottage; and land, let at £5 10s. per annum. The value of in the King's Book is £11 6s. 3d. There is no parsonage house, and the incumbent is in the seventy-second year of his age. The living was knocked down at £2,180.

At the Monmouth Police Court, last week, a witness in an assault case was objected to be sworn by the attorney, for the defence on the ground of his not knowing the Lord's Prayer; but, after some consul-tation, the objection was overruled by the bench, as having been set aside by a recent Act of Parliament.

Elopements are not very common now a days, but we heard of a couple, the other day, who ran off to get married, and came back to the bride's house, where she humbly sued for the forgiveness of her father, kneeling at his feet, all Honiton, crinoline, and tears, "Forgive, forgive me, dearest father!" sobbed the lovely suppliant. "Forgive you!" exclaimed the old gentleman, "why, I am only too glad to get ridtof you, and I should have favoured your wishes if I had not known that you were so contrary that if I'd encouraged you in the least you'd have refused the man of your heart. Your ill temper, extravagance, and idleness, have been the plague of my happy!" Fancy the feelings of the interesting young gentleman, on heing assured, from the line of the

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICIE

The work of shipping the submarine telegraph cable was going briskly forward both on board the Ningara and the Agumenton. Upon the latter they were taking in fifty four miles in every twenty-four hours, working day, and night, and up to Monday evening, the 6th instant, they had got 669 miles on evening the 6th instant, they had got 669 miles on the Freeman has, taken up the subject, remarking board. The whole was expected to be on board the same min, by the 20th July, so that by the 25th the sessel would be on her way to Cork to Join the War or wasting pestilence to be encountered—the 88th, the 18th, and other Irish regiments, pecugara. The following article from the Daily News of July 7, gives full particulars:—The preparations for this grand international enterprise (the Atlantic Telegraph) are now rapidly approaching scompletion, and there is every reason to believe that by the end of this month the Agamemnon and the Niagara will are to be left in the back ground.

A Sisten of Mercy.—We find the following state-ominenced depositing in the Atlantic the cables. commenced depositing in the Atlantic the cables: which will, it is to be hoped, coment the amicable, political and commercial relations of England and the United States. 10 Both these vessels are far advanced in the work of shipping the cable, one at Birkenhead, where Messrs. Newall and Company are under contract to supply one half the entire length, and the other a little below, Greenwich Hospital, where the other half is being supplied from the works of Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co. of East Greenwich. Each firm has undertaken to furnish twelve hundred and fifty miles, and the total distance from of life-boats on many dangerous parts of the Amerishore to shore being 1,900 statute miles, there will of course be a surplus of 600 miles—a margin which is believed to be amply sufficient to provide for all exigencies and contigencies which it is reasonable to anticipate. affine The . the to a mineral con-

The suspicion is taking rapid root in the minds of the new members of the House of Commons (says the Press) that the Palmerston ministry is not likely to last, and the instincts of the younger members point to the same conclusion in this respect as the opinions of more experienced politicians. A reaction against Lord Palmerston has certainly begun. His want of knowledge of domestic affairs has been strikingly visible even in the present short session. People are at last getting wenried of his jaunty self assurance and his faded attempts to pass for a witty speaker. Many, too, have got hold of the notion that some clever diplomatic artifice is in reserve, for the purpose, when next session arrives, of adjourning the promised Reform Bill. Others, also, calculate that there will be a ministerial crisis about Christmas, as the winter solstice has often had an agitating effect on the vivacious deportment of the noble viscount.

ANOTHER CALUMNY REFUTED .- In the Chamber of Deputies of Brussels, on the 7th May last, M. Verhaegen, one of the leaders of the Left, made the following statement :- "On the 3rd of May, 1851, the London newspapers gave an account of an act of deception of the gravest import, carried out and accomplished in the interests of His Eminence Cardi-Wiseman, at that time Vicar Apostolic of the Holy See in Great Britain. An English Catholic, Mr. Carre, was attended on his death-bed by his medical attendant and his lawyer, both of them, tools of His Eminence. Yielding to their persuasions, the dying man willed away to the pious prelate the whole of his fortune, which was of considerable amount. The heirs of Mr. Carre disputed the will, and it was only under the pressure of this lawsuit, and fear of exposure, that Cardinal Wiseman made terms with and restored to the family the greater part of the property of the deceased." In consequence of this attack the following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Journal de Bruxelles: "Sir-My attention has been called to a statement in the 'Annales Parlementaries,' which is attributed to M. Verhaegen, in reference to an affair which has been resuscitated by him at a time and under circumstances which may be compared with the epoch of the senseless agitation known by the name of 'the papal aggression.' It would be difficult to invent a story so completely false as that recorded in the 'Annales.' Carre was not an Englishman; Cardinal Wiseman was not Vicar Apostolic of London at the time mentioned. Both the legal and medical men who are spoken of were unknown to him. The legacy left by Carre in no way concerned the Cardinal, nor the Venerable Dr. Griffith, who was at that time Vicar Apostolic, and the Cardinal has in no way been mixed up with the arrangements which, at a later period, were concluded between the parties. Carre was a French refugee. He had been established in England about fifty years, and had realised by his talents and his industry, without any help from any one of his own family, from whom he had been separated for a long period of years, a sum of £10,-000. Feeling his end approaching, he wished to make his will, and he did so, leaving £3,000 to his two brothers, to a sister, and to two children of another sister who was deceased. The remainder of his savings, £7,000, he left to the endowment and support of the Catholic Poor Schools, already for many years established at Somers-town (his place of residence), by his venerable fellow-countryman, the late Abbe Carron. Carre aied in March, 1847. In the month of January, 1851, when the anti-Catholic agitation was at its highest pitch, a suit in Chancery was commenced by some members of Carre's family. in order to upset the will, under the pretexts of fraud and undue influence. The promoters of this Chancery suit were not slow in perceiving that all their efforts were in vain, and they therefore proposed a compromise-not to the Cardinal, who had nothing to do with the matter, but to the special administra-tors to the schools. These latter gentlemen were glad to make concessions, so as to avoid the delays and vexatious expenses always attending Chancery proceedings. I had the honour of defending the interests of the Charity, so that I know the whole of the facts; and I again repeat that the story in the Annales Parlementaires' is a false and perfidious invention. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very (Signed)
"J. VINCENT HARTING. obedient servant,

"24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, 24th June, 1857."

SUNDAY AND PREACHING IN GREAT BRITAIN .- We must also not forget to mention that Queen Victoria embarked in her royal yacht, in company with Prince Albert, Duke Constantine, and the Duke of Cambridge, on a Sunday, and was greeted at Spithead by ten men-of-war, carrying together 257 guns. Hap-pily the Queen is, in the eyes of her devoted subjects, endowed with so many divine attributes, that nobody ventures to speak of desecrating the Sabbath. They never found fault with the fact that the bands of the Guards play every Sunday at Windsor Castle .-Prince Henry of Prussia one day told the learned Formey that a sermon at Court should be different from a sermon in a village. "Oh, your bighness," remarked Formey, "before God we are all mere Christian rabble." This was good for Prussia, but in aristonatic Village. tocratic England there is a higher class, and a canaille even in a religous point of view. But preaching in general is in a state of decline in Great Britain, and the words of Goldsmith on the subject are, in our days, more applicable than ever. He said :-

Their discourses from the pulpit are generally dry, methodical, and unaffecting, delivered with the most insipid calmness; insomuch that, should the peaceful preacher lift his head over the cushion, which alone he seems to address, he might discover his audience, instead of being awakened to remorse, actually sleeping over his methodical and labored com-

And how is this state of things to be wondered at when we can daily see manuscript sermons advertised in the religious papers, that is sermons printed on foolscap, so as to deceive the eyes of the most scrutinous congregation? It reminds one of the old French epigram;

" On dit que l'Abbe Rochette Preche les sermon d'autrui; Moi qui sais qu'il les achete, Je soutiens qui ils sont a lui!

Correspondent.

The London Weekly! Registen says that consierable dissatisfaction existed on account of the preference shown to the Highlanders, and the exclusion of the Connaught Rangers from Hyde Park, on the previous Friday. A correspondent of the Freeman has taken up the subject, remarking that—"Wherever there is danger and difficulty—hot war or wasting pestilence to be encountered—

ment in regard to Miss Dix. in the London Illustrated News, June 13th ... Miss Dix (of the United States), who has taken so admirable a part in forcing the state, of the Scotch lunatics upon public; notice, appears to be a person of extraordinary devotion to her sense of duty. So feeble in body that she can scarcely walk half a mile, she has travelled over the whole of the United States, and induced nineteen of the local Legislatures to erect and endow State lunatic asylums. She has also extended her influence to the erection of light-houses, and the establishment can coast. When convinced of the horrible treatment of the mad in Scotland, and furnished with letters to the Duke of Argyle and one or two others of the ministry, she started for London, drove direct from the railway station to their residences, and gained their promise of a commission of inquiry be-fore she secured a lodging or changed her dress.

### UNITED STATES:

NEW YORK RIOTS," OR THE FRUIT OF COMMON, Schools .- One feature worthy of notice in the riot of Saturday last, July 4th, is the fact—on which all eports agree-of the number of boys engaged in the disturbance. A large proportion of the killed and wounded were lads under sixteen. It is notorious that the crimes against property in the citythe burglaries, and thefts, and robberies—are mostly committed by boys and quite young men. We observed yesterday in the processions of the rowdy societies following some of the killed to the grave, that a great proportion of the mourners were mere lads, though with most villainous and old countenances. It is certainly one of the worst signs for a community when its crime is chiefly among the young. If the lads of the city are its scoundrels and criminals-if they can disturb public security and endanger property and rouse the wild passions of the animal among our lowest classes-it is time for the great indifferent mass of the richer classes to look well to their own safety. This is the fruit of the sapling; what shall be that of the old, hardened tree?. If boyhood scatters such evil seed, what shall be the harvest of manhood? By and by these young Rabbits" and "Corkonians" and "Roachers," having tried the sweet excitement of firing revolvers and muskets through a narrow street, and of smashing a few unfortunate policemen, will perhaps seek higher game. Possibly bread may become scarce, or the comfortable and conservative may find it necessary to array themselves against these, the dangerous classes—then through those pent-up thousands of swearing, drinking, lustful, gambling youths who crowd the hells of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, the word may pass of "Plunder from the rich!" and Stewart's or Tiffany's, or any great warehouse may be laid open for the mob. Any one who has seen the mass of villainous looking men and boys that any disturbance can gather in the neighborhood of the Bowery, might well dread such a possibility in the future.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE ARMY EXPEDITION TO UTAH .- The St. Louis Republican thinks, that within ten days the whole army destined for Utah will be in the field. From May 5th to July 3d, the number of troops forwarded to the West is 1,600; the number of horses purchased amounts to 302; number of mules, 234; number of wagons, with harness for six mule teams, 325; total number of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores. purchased and shipped, 5,750; number of bushels of oats, 15,600; bushels of corn, 70,000; steamers engaged, 45; and number of teamsters employed, 200. The value of the Quartermaster's stores is \$700,000, and that of the Commissary's stores \$328,000. The St. Louis Republican, from which we gather these facts, does not know that this includes the value of the horses, mules, etc., purchased elsewhere than in St. Louis; and it is quite sure that it does not emateriel of ar furnished by the St Louis Arsenal, and in the preparation of which an average of one hundred men have been for some time employed. When the whole account comes to be footed up, it will be found that this expedition has been the means of distributing some twelve or fifteen hundred thousand dollars in Missouri, to say nothing of transportation across the plains, the supply of beef, cattle. etc., contracts for which have already been made.

ONE OF WALKER'S "OPERATIONS."-For ourselves. we must acknowledge an inability to discriminate between the public and private character of an individual, in so far to agree that he may be a scoundrel in one capacity and a patriot in the other .-That Governor Walker is not a man of the highest principles of personal honor will sufficiently appear from the following narrative of one among many similar financial exploits:—When R. J. Walker was senator from Mississippi, he ascertained that an old gentleman in Middlesex county in this State, was isposed to sell a large estate in negroes. Accordingly, in company with a colleague in the House of Representatives, Walker made the old gentleman a visit, and, after a protracted negotiation, succeeded in purchasing the slaves. And he got them on good terms, for the old gentleman-a devoted democrat -was charmed by the graceful condescension of the distinguished senator. The aggregate price of the negroes was something more than forty thousand dollars, for which Walker gave a note or draft payable in New Orleans. But the old gentleman would not sell his slaves except on condition that they were to be kept together on a plantation in the South.-Well, the slaves were taken to New Orleans, were put upon the block and dispersed to the four winds the purchaser realizing a considerable profit by the 'transaction.' The note or draft matured, was presented for payment, was protested, and from that day to the present time not a cent has been received either by the old gentleman or his heirs for fifty thousand dollars worth of negroes! Meanwhile, Walker has lived in affluence, and is believed now to be a millionaire. Will some one of Walker's apologists impeach the correctness of this story? Let them try it. The substantial truth of the statement shall be verified by testimony which nobody can question. But this is only an isolated instance.-There were many such in Walker's career, of which the history may yet be written. Is that the sort of person to whom the administration should confide a responsible public trust ?- Richmond South, July 10.

A MISSOURIAN'S TRAVELLING BAG .- During the session of the Democratic National Convention in this city, a delegate (whether an insider or outsider, we do not remember, which fact we are particular to state, as the story is " most veritable") having taken breakfast at the St. Charles, walked up to the counter and demanded his bill. He was asked what he had had, and the reply was-" Six brandy cock-tails, tea and toast?" This, so far as breakfast is concerned, is without a parallel. But an incident recently came under our observation well worthy to go down to immortality with it. A gentleman from Missouri was in attendance at Lexington at the laying of the corner stone of the Clay monument on the Fourth, and his baggage undergoing investigation was found to consist of a carpet sack containing four bottles of ["They say that the Abbe Rochette preaches the whiskey and two revolvers, one shirt and two colsermons of other people; I, who know that he buys lars. One of his travelling companions said that them maintain that they are his own."]—Tribune's the shirt had been put in simply to keep the bottles from breaking .- Cincinnati Commercial.

A GENEROUS GIFT. A few months since a venerable ruling elder of Dr. M Dowell's church, Philadelphia lying on a bed of sickness from which he had little expectation that he would recover, said to his pastor: I earnestly desire, before I leave the world, to see our beloved church free from debt! his pastor the extinguishment of the debt \$4,000 with the fell spirit of envy and revenge, they, have provided the congregation will pay the balance." Or sworn eternal entity against God; and excited with this generous offer the pastor promptly notified his rage, because they cannot drag Omnipotence from people, and in a short time the entire amount requir. His glorious Throne, they went their hellish spleen ed, and a surplus of \$200, was, raised; thus placing the Spring Garden Church in that condition in which all congregations should be-of owing no man anything .- Presbyterian. [The present law in Belgium would render such a bequest in that country unavailingi]: ng y hinam lada 1200 ,--- inc

ENOUGH TO STAND LAW .- The Bay State is divided east and west by a well-defined sectarian line, the east being chiefly Unitarian, and the west stoutly Calvinistic. A Middlesex county man was subpoenæd as a witness into the western part of the State, before a Justice more noted for his stringent faith than for his brains. Bellef in a future state of rewards and punishments and the existence of a Deity; are necessary to the admissibility of a witness to testify, and the Justice eyed the Middlesex man most suspiciously, so much so, that the lawyer opposing observed it, and objected to his being sworn, on account of religious belief. The Justice snapped at the objection, and proceeded to catechize the witness: Do you believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, sir?" "I believe in one God," was the reply. The Justice turned uneasily in his seat, and, seeing another magistrate among the by-standers, called out, in the agony of his doubt, "Will that answer the law, Squire Barker?"-Detroit Paper.

WHAT CONSTITUTES CIVILIZATION .- By one historian it is said that nations that coin money may be considered civilized; another, that hospitals for the insane, which were found in Mexico at the conquest. give that character to a nation. A new one is proposed—that we call that State of the Union the most civilized which has the most pleasure, carriages and pianos. Ohio will rank high; she has taxed two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one pianos the last year. Gentility was defined "keeping a gig."— In Ohio there are no fewer than two hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine pleasure carriages and wagons, valued at five million five hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars! Is it any wonder, O Ohio Farmer! that butter is scarce? Dioclesian gave the first example to the world of a resignation of supreme power and a throne. The amusements of letters and of devotion, which afford so many resources in solitude, were incapable of fixing his attention; but he had preserved, or at least soon recovered, a place for the most innocent as well as natural pleasures, and his leisure hours were employed in building and gardening. He rejected a solicitation to resume the imperial purple with a smile of pity, calmly observing, if he could show Maximian the cabbages he had planted with his own hand, he should no longer be urged to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power .- Pittsburgh Catholic.

A writer quoted by the Christian Inquirer bears the following testimony to the consistency of Protestantism :- "The Protestant Church, in the main, to-day, refuses to take Christ's words in their stead; and thus openly, distinctly, resolutely sets the disciple above his Muster, and the servant above his Lord.— No man can deny it. Martin Luther himself, held to be a good Trimitarian, felt the force of this objection when he said, 'The word Trinity sounds oddly. It is a human invention. It were better to call Almighty God, God, than Trinity.' John Calvin also -considered a zealous Trinitarian, and a name hardly second in authority to Luther's-said, sadly, 'I like not this prayer, 'Oh! Holy and Blessed Trinity,' It savors of barbarity. 'The word Trinity,' continues Calvin, 'is barbarous, insipid, profane. It is a human invention grounded on testimony of God's Word. Trinity is the Popish God, unknown to Prophets and Apostles.' Such is the strong language of strong and independent men."

The Christian Inquirer, a Protestant journal of the United States, thus contrasts the conduct and conversation of Catholics with that of Protestants:—" They (Catholics)have not yet learned to profess dogmas in their creed, and deny them in private conversation; they have not learned the art of removing the repulsiveness of their theories when denial of their avowed belief will serve their interests. There is a certain stern, out right consistency in their theories which will not abate aught of its claims for any consideration and we confess to an admiration for this consistency, and to a regret that the Protestant sects do not imitate it, or else throw away the dead lumber of their creeds which they deny, either positively or practically, every week of their lives."

SERIOUS CHARGE .- Protestants (and among them. in particular, John Frost, L.L.D.) are continually charging Rome with superstition; but, if we look to facts in these United States, who are the most superstitious, Catholics, Protestants, or Infidels? Decidedly, Protestants. Let facts, stubborn facts, decide the question. Who were the followers of Mathias, the celebrated impostor, who gave himself out, some years ago, in the State of New York, as the Messiah? Protestants. Who were the followers of Miller, the false prophet, who every year on a given day, declar-ed the end of the world was to take place? Protestants. Who are, to this day, the Ascension-rabbi-gentry? Protestants. Who are the followers of Spiritualism, or Table-turning Necromancy? Protestants. Who are the miserable suicides and believers of the unnumbered woes which the new comet is to bring on the earth! Protestants. Who were the followers of the bloody New Haven Prophetess? Protestants. Every city, town, hamlet or Township, in every county in the Union has its maniacs and suicides, in consequence of the dreadful comet.—Pittsburgh Catholic.

A lady of fashion in New York recently lost her boy, who went astray in the neighborhood of uppertendom. She immediately repaired to the Police Telegraph office to give notice of her loss, when the following conversation ensued. Operator—"Please madam to describe his dress." "Well, sir, he wore a Prince of Wales glace poult de soie jacket, trimmed with Valenciennes." "A what, madam?" "A Prince of Wales glace poult de soie jacket, short Yalentia trowsers, with cambric ruffles, and a Sultan's cap with bullion tassel." We believe the child was recovered.

The Grand Jury of a town in Ohio have presented the "Sewing Society" of the place as a "nuisance." Perhaps the jurors were all folks who got the mitten from the girls, and were not allowed to bear them

VALUE OF THE SOUTH .- The New Orleans Delta estimates the number of slaves at the South at over three and a half millions, and their aggregate value, at present prices, at fully sixteen hundred millions of dollars.

The Louisiana sugar crop promises to yield 250,-000 to 300,000 hogsheads the present year against 78,000 last year. The price must come down.

Suppexty Restored to Life. - An Irishman named John Caton was found in an insensible state in Haverhill street a few days since by an officer, who took him to the first station, and callled Dr. Moore. No sign of life was visible. The physician recommend-ed a stream of cold water on the apparently dead man's head. Caton didn't even wink. Water was abandoned, and hartshorn tried with like effect. At length a vein was opened, and after bleeding about a pint, the insensible man opened his eyes; and said that he could lick the crowd, and would do it, provided he had a chance. Three officers were required to hold him, or the doctor's lancet would have been according to his own terms, his subscription was turned on its owner .- Boston Herald.

The following excellent article upon "Necromancy and Spirit-Rapping" is from our esteemed cotempo-rary, the Halifax Catholic:—

against those whom the Father has created, the Son redeemed, and the Holy Spirit sanctified, Hence St.

Peter exhorts us to be sober, and watch; because,

he says 'your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion,

goeth about seeking whom he may devour, whom resist ye atrong in faith! No sooner did the children of Adam forsake God, than idolatry, or the worship of devils sprung up; and, after the lapse of time, so excited the anger of God as to cause justice to inflict upon man the awful catastrophe designated the deluge. The Devil had not yet accomplished his nefarious ends; but again sowed the seed of crime and, at the time of Abraham, had reduced the world to the state of darkness which had been but very partially dissipated by the Hebrew religion before the coming of Christ. The light of Faith being so luminous that all who see through the Heavenly mediam resist Satan's insidious attacks, and consequently, since the promulgation of the Christian religion, the power of the devils has been limited, and fewer victims have been taken into their meshes. Yet the devils do not sleep. They still lie in ambuscade, or go about seeking either by surprise or open conflict, to separate man from God. Hence we must ' be sober and watch' that, through the sacred merits of Christ Jesus, we may escape the malignant and implacable enemy that we are liable to encounter on what side soever we turn our steps. It is notorious that, amongst all people where error has dominated, Necromancy has prevailed, and from the gratification it affords curiosity and the worst passions of man, it has always been found to be the strongest bond of union between the Devil and the human soul. We do not mean to assert that all Catholics are free from this diabolical bondage; for the Catholic whose life does not accord with the teachings of his religion is an enemy of God as well as the heretic, infidel or idolator and therefore liable to become the victim of necromantic hallucinations .-However, the Catholic Church has condemned every diabolical agency, and forbidden her subjects every intercourse with the spirit of darkness. Protestantism cannot do so, for, her first principle is the negation of all authority, and where there is no authority there can be no obedience. Consequently, we were not surprised when America, so faithful in invention, and so 'fast' in progress, and so reckless of authority, proposed to society her acromantic experiments : evoked mesmerism or magnetism and other agencies of the spirits of Hell. That by magnetism or other material agencies many astonishing things can be effected we do no deny. For every one who has studied nature and physical sciences has learnt enough to satisfy him, a priori, that many things are now concealed from the human mind, which future investigation will unfold. But, when the will acts upon matter and produces supernatural consequences, we have what is called 'black magic' and diabolical necromancy. And we do not think that many of the results of 'spirit-rapping,' which we have read about, can ever be explained by natural science. They are, in our mind, only explicable by referring them to demonology, and contrasting them with what the Sacred Scriptures, the traditions of the Church, and history teach us about magic. The possibility of diabolical interposition 'no one,' says the learned Suarez 'can, without erring in faith, deny,' for, magicians have existed, and therefore their existence is possible even in our time. Every one has read or heard about the magicians of Egypt; and that the witch of Endor, Pythonissa, evoked the spirit of Samuel is beyond doubt. No doubt, as Dr. Bouvier remarks, God wished Samuel would come at the invocation of Pythonissa, and that he would explain the truth to Saul! but it is repugnant, except by the wise permission of God, to believe that any except the evil spirits, can manifest themselves to the 'spirit-rappers' of the United States or of any other country. However, for the Catholic there is one paramount reason why he should carefully avoid the circles and mediums of modern Spiritualists. The Church has pronounced their condemnation; and when Peter speaks we must be humbly silent, thus manifesting our obedience to the true oracle of God. Spiritual rapping, therefore, is in esse bad, and can never be they tried to raise an insurrection. Uncle Sam need used as a means to any end whatever. For, it must be remembered that, 'evil must not be though good would follow, or, in other words, the end does not sanctify the means.' Consequently, we cannot reconcile ourselves with the revelations made by Mrs. and Dr. Nichols in exposing the reason that induced them to become Catholics, on any other ground: than, that God might permit good spirits to manifest themselves to the Nichols as the reward of their sincerity and carnest pursuit in search of the summum bonum. The same arguments can not hold for the Catholic that might be adduced in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols. The Catholic can not be considered bona fide. The Nichols had not the good fortune of being instructed about the Church of Christ. Their good sense had exposed to them the hollowness of Protestantism—their prejudices prevented them from examining the tenets of the old, Apostolic Church-like the raven gone forth from the ark they could find no place for the sole of the foot, ultimately they associated themselves with the circles of 'the rappers.' The absurd, or the evidently evil they rejected, and ultimately-as they inform us-good spirits, or Catholic Saints, so clearly demonstrated, or rather placed before their intellects Catholic doctrine, that they should, if they would not reject truth, embrace the Catholic religion. They also inform their friends they have found so much peace and consolation in their new position that, they are amply compensated for the troubles and wanderings of many years. If they have found truth, if they have now that peace which Christ has bequeathed to those who know and love him—either God, as we have said, has miraculously interposed in their favour by sending them good spirits, or by compelling 'the evil one' to expound doctrines which he knows to be true, but which-of his own will-he would rather deny. We believe these remarks necessary; for, Mrs. and Dr. Nichol's letter might have very bad consequences. Our readers should therefore remember:

1.-Magic has existed and is still possible. 2.—Spiritual rapping, mediums, and circles are condemned, and essentially bad—it is never therefore lawful to have recourse to them.

3.-We must make due allowance for the peculiarity of the Nichols state before their conversion. 4.—If a witch evoked Samuel—the good God who permitted that fact for his wise ends, may also have permitted such an occurrence as the Nichols have

With these remarks we dismiss the subject, and beg our readers to cling to God and His Church, and take care, lest by violating the duties of their respective states and not corresponding with God's graces, they may become the prey of evil spirits, and 'blown about by every wind of doctrine."

A bachelor correspondent sends the Boston Post the following :- " Tell me, ye winds that round my pathway roar, do ye not know some spot where women fret no more? Some lone and pleasant dell some 'holler' in the ground where babies never yell and cradles are not found? The loud wind blew the snow into my face, and snickered as it answered, nary place."

A country editor received a remittance with the request to send the paper as long as the money lasts. He indulged in a bit of a spree the next week, got broke and respectfully announced to his subscriber, that out .- American paper.

No Protestant sect in the XIX century exhibits so much vitality, so many " signs of life," to use a phrase that Anglicans delight in -as do the Mormons. On this Continent they have founded a State: and in all parts of the Old World their missionaries seem to be doing an active trade amongst the Protestant population. Only in Ireland and in other Catholic countries do they seem unable to make head.

Edinburgh, long the head quarters of Presbyterianism, must now yield to the power of Mormonism. and the "General Assembly" seems about to be superseded by the gathering of the Saints. Already do the Mormons muster-a large congregation in that stronghold of Calvinism: and such is the activity of the Mormon Missionaries that the day is perhaps not far distant when their disciples shall outnumber all the other Protestant sects together. Twenty-six priests, twenty-one teachers and two deacons, testify to the power with which the Gospel according to Joe Smith has been preached to the devout Presbyterians of the North.

A correspondent of the Edinburgh Weekly Herald. of the 27th ult., gives some interesting details of a recent Mormon meeting at which he assisted, attracted thereunto by public advertisements; and whereat " there was a good deal said which few persons would be prepared to hear openly expressed in Edinburgh in the year of grace 1857." We lay some extracts before our readers :-

"Brother James Ure, Pastor of the Church in Scotland" (who had arrived, along with his " fellowmissionary," Brother Gibson, about six months ago in this country from Utah) addressed the meeting.-After hazanguing for some time upon the obloquy and persecution which the saints had met with in all ages from a world which called light darkness, sweet bitter, and good evil, but whose opposition they (the saints) did not value one farthing; and about the "spiteful lies and false stories" published by "editors" against them, because they (the "editors") had no other way of procuring a livelihood, &c., he said be was acquainted with the Mormons better than any in this land; and he bade defiance to men and devils to produce evidence that the saints of God had there been disloyal to the Government or that they had committed the robberies or perjuries so plentifully laid to their charge. It was said there were soldiers going to Utah from the United Stats; he did not know whether that was true or not; but if it were so, were the Mormons afraid of them? No; there were enough of old women, and young ones, too, among them, to send all the soldiers with which they were threatened to "kingdom come," to see their "but," said the cautious gentleman, "I had better stop before I go too far." [Laughter.] May the Lord bless you all. [" Amen, amen," was fervently responded.]

Brother Jacob Gibson, President of the Glasgow Conference," spoke next. He was a thin, lean American, with the peculiar Yankee physiognomy, and talked" with characteristic emphasis and deliberation. After expressing his acquiescence in the remarks of the preceding speaker, and his pleasure at meeting "so many of the saints in conference," be continued. Something has been said about testimony in favour of those men who are now leading the Church; and when that string is touched in the great, grand fiddle, it affects a chord in my heart. I have been personally acquainted with these menmay say familiary acquainted with them for seventeen years, the first six or seven not so familiar as the last-and I am prepared to sustain their character at the point of the bayonet, or in any other way you may mention, whether it be before king or queen, great or small, black or white. My testimony is, that they are men of God, or strong integrity, and sterling merit; and if men can merit salvation by good works, they certainly merit a right high celestial seat in the kingdom of God; I say, if there is a man saved by merit, Brigham Young is the man entitled to that. I have watched their administration closely, and the upshot of it all is the glory of God and the good of his people. ("Hear, hear, hear.") Here is the cause of the present trouble with the United States; they sent iniquitous persons, who were full of adultery and evil practices, to Utah, and because they could not carry on these evil practices, not send his couple of thousand Yankees to Utah .-Why, there are as many midwires there as would put them to flight. (Laughter.) One of the papers says that some of the saints in Utah have been made to swear vengeance against the United States by the authorities of the Church. That is exactly a tee-eetotal lie. It is all my eve and Betty Martin. (A laugh.) Well, what do they swear? I am not a-going to tell you; that is to be found out by going there and seeing. It belongs to freemasonry, may be. But this I may say, what is required is implicit obedience to the constituted authorities; just as in baptism every one is required to be subject to the priesthood.

Brother John M'Combie, President of the Edinburgh Conference, then dilated in the usual style on the abuse lavished on all hands on the innocent Mormons by a world, whose minds (he said) is blinded. whose eyes has become dark; but it is for us to reveal the day-star to them, and to lighten up their understandings.'

The 'business' of the conference was then proceeded with, and consisted chiefly in formally recognising, upholding, and sustaining' the different office-bearers of the Church from 'Brother Brigham Young, the priest, seal, and regulator of the Church throughout the world,' down to the 'elders' and 'teachers' of the Church in Edinburgh.

'Brothert Reid' read a statistical statement, from which it appeared that there were 527 members belonging to the Edinburgh Conference; of whom 55 were elders, 26 priests, 21 teachers, and 2 deacons. During the quarter 18 members had been baptized, and 11 had emigrated. The tithing for the quarter amounted to £59 10s 10d.

DECLINE OF IRISH POPERY.-At a recent meeting of the "Irish Society" at Manchester, the Rev. Mr. Hackett a Protestant minister of the Established Church told to his gaping audience the following excellent little stories, in illustration of the decay of Popery in Ireland. The Reverend gentleman-who was not poking fun at his hearers—said:—

"Another feature of the progress was the decay of superstition. A Priest threatened a man (who. was becoming emancipated from superstition), that if he did a certain thing again he would turn him into a fox. The man replied to the Priest-'If you

do, I won't leave a duck on your premises." do, I won't leave a duck on your premises."
"This was an argumentum ad stomachum, quite a poser for his Reverence. But what did he do? Why, what any sensible man would have done, he left his opponent a donkey, instead of changing him into a ox. I commend him for his good sense, for I suppose it is with the Priest as with the people, "self-preservation is the first law of nature."

"Another Priest, highly offended with one of his parishioners, who had voted contrary to his (the Priest's) wishes, threatened to turn him into a rat. The man grew sorrowful, and told the circumstance to his wife, who, true to the instincts of her sex, hit upon a remedy which would at least save his life. She said she would kill the cat, and thus rescue him from death."

There is one bad wife in the world and every crusty husband thinks that she has fallen to his lot.

To Correspondents No: we will not publish. The gentleman in question is, we are fully, assured, of unsound mind; and should therefore excite, not our anger but our compassion. LO say one word to hurt his feelings orthose of his friends, would under these circumstances be as cowardly as it would be un-Christian-as little becoming a Catholic or the TRUE WITNESS, as it would be in perfect keeping with the antecedents of the other Witness, and his

# The True Mitness.

evangelical confreres.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE great object of interest in the British political world, during the past week, has been the examination of His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam before the Mayo election committee of the House of Commons. Much sensation was created by His Grace's calm, but firm declaration, that "he knew himself to be the Arch bishop of Tuam," in spite of the late Penal Laws. Strong efforts are being made to procure from his Grace's lips, a condemnation of the conduct of some of his clergy; but as yet nothing important has been elicited from him.

From France, we learn that the Government has again met with a signal defeat in Paris. Cavaignac and the other opposition candidates, have been returned by triumphant majorities. The news of an attempted insurrection in Italy has been confirmed.

From India, we have no later news. Large reinforcements are being sent out in all haste; and the English press flatters itself with the hope that the mutinous spirit is confined to a portion only of the troops, and that the mass of the people are attached to British rule.

The proceedings of the Coroner's Inquest at Quebec having terminated in a verdict of manslaughter against the owner, captain, pilot and mate of the steamer Montreal, it is to be expected that a salutary lesson has been given, which will have the effect of putting a stop to steamboat "accidents" for the future. The thanks of the community are due to the Quebec Coroner and his Jury.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES .- We neither desire nor intend to say one word to keep alive the angry feeling to which recent events have given rise. On the contrary, in common with every good citizen of every denomination, we would wish to see those events, if possible, buried in oblivion; and, except that we should be well pleased to see a sound punishment inflicted, in due course of law, upon the cowardly fellows who ill-treated the men of the Union Fire Company, at the fire on the night of the 13th inst., it is our earnest hope that no ulterior consequences of any kind, may spring therefrom.

But justice to ourselves and others, compels us to notice the indiscriminate attacks that have been made by a section of our Montreal press upon the Catholics of Montreal. Had that press contented itself with denouncing in strong language, the brutal attack made upon unarmed firemen actively employed in extinguishing a fire, by a gang of low rowdies in Griffintown, we should have cordially sympathised with it; but when it lays the blame of those outrages upon our Clergy, when it insinuates that the perpetrators are encouraged and defended by Catholic sympathies, and the Catholic press, we feel that we have the right, and that it is our duty, in our own name, and in that of our co-religionists, to repel the imputation with disgust. It is with this object only, that we return to a very disagreeable subject.

To begin with the Montreal Witness of Saturday last. That journal tells its readers that the men who disturbed the peace of the city-"were the young men who have been trained up under the influence of the Jesuits, and the TRUE WITNESS to Sunday sports and intense hatred of Protestants." And that "the Jesuits are" -together with certain members of the Corporation-" the immediate cause of all these disgraceful and alarming riots."

The men who disturbed the peace of the city on Sunday, the 12th inst., were not Papists: but those persons who presented pistols at the heads of inoffensive passers by; who thrust their offensive party emblems into the faces of quiet citizens; and hung out offensive party, and purely political banners in our streets on the Lord's Lay-thereby desecrating a day which Protestants profess to "keep holy." That some few miscalled Catholics behaved very ill, that others were guilty of a gross outrage on Monday night, we acknowledge, and deplore; but we tell the Witness that he has been guilty of a gross and wilful lie in insinuating that those men were ever "trained up under the influence of the Jesuits;" or that either the Jesuits or the TRUE WITNESS have ever inculcated "an intense hatred of Protestants." As a system, we have spoken of " Protestantism," or "Denialism," as essentially

inculcated a " hatred of Protestants." wollow ad

Of "Sunday sports," not immoral per se and not interfering with the worship of God, we are, and ever will be; the warm advocates; believe ing that innocent rational amusements on the Sunday, music for the million, and "ball-playing" for the young, are excellent means to keep young and old out of the grog shops, and to prevent much of that fearful immorality and debauchery which are characteristic of Protestant Sundays more especially in those countries where it is attempted to enforce the old superstitions of the Puritans. We are, we admit, a warm advocate for "Sunday sports;" but we deny that we hate, or would inculcate upon others, a "hatred for Protestants." We do not certainly oppose mince pies, neither would we blaspheme custards, or speak irreverently of plum-pudding; and though we may, and do, cordially detest the cant and whining snuffle of a Puritan, for the poor creature himself, we have no other feeling than that of compassion for one who so strangely and obstinately persists in making a fool of himself, by rejecting God's blessings-whether these present themselves in the form of a "Trip to Varennes," or a "game at ball," on a Sunday afternoon.-So far from hating, even the editor of the Montreal Witness, we can assure that poor doited body, that if he would but leave off groaning, and turning up the white of his eyes to heaven-if he would try to speak like a Christian, with the mouth, and not through the nose-if he would but eschew cant, cleanse his bosom of its puritanical stuff, "cast that shadow from his brow"and try for once to look jolly and jovial, we should be the first to rejoice, and to congratulate him upon the salutary change. As it is, we mourn to see him ever "cross gartered and in yellow stockings;" still "tanging arguments of state" which are far beyond his intellectual capasingularity," whereby he renders himself, not hateful, but ridiculous.

We have a word also to say to the Commercial Advertiser, and to its amenities of Saturday

To personalities we cannot condescend to eply. No gentlemen indulge in them, and gentlemen are never expected to take notice of them. As to the charge of "apostacy," that is a crime for which we are responsible to God, and for which we are prepared to give an account to Him when He is pleased to call upon us. To man we have no account or explanation

To the charge that the TRUE WITNESS :not only justifies the cowardly attack on the firemen of the Union and Queen Companies, but points them out to future attacks by declaring them o be exclusively Orangemen,"

Friday last warrants such an accusation; and this extent—that in speaking of the composition of the Union Company we employed almost the same language as that employed by an organ of the Orangemen. If this disclaimer of any evil design towards the said Company be not sufficient, we assure them, that, though we ever had, have, and hope ever may have, a supreme detestation of Orangeism and its avowed principles, we heartily regret the brutal ill treatment to which they were exposed on the night of the 13th; and that we cheerfully acknowledge their ors of public property.

The Commercial Advertiser will perceive that we do not bandy hard names with him; feeling that in a blackguarding match he is immeasurably our superior. We do not for instance call him a har or a slanderer; but as he we are sure that every candid reader of our articles will admit that we have condemned that attack heartily-we think, that without presumption, we may boast that we have fully proved him to be both.

"Common Schools," AND THE "Apostles' Creed."-We copy from the Montreal Commercial Advertiser of Monday last:-

"A good deal of excitement has been caused in Upper Canada by an order from the Superintendent of Education compelling the recital of what is called the Apostles Creed in the common schools, upon the ground that all sects of Christians believe it. "The Superintendent forgets that very many Christians refuse to receive this creed as embodying their

articles of faith, some denying the resurrection of the body, and more the descent into hell. "It is very probable that many parents will refuse to allow their children to learn the creed, and the

Superintendent will be obliged to retrace his steps, as he was some time since when he promulgated a set of official prayers to be used daily in all schools."

— Commercial Advertiser.

Were proof needed of the essentially infidel anti-Christian, and infidel in its tendencies; but character of Dr. Ryerson's "common schools,"

enforce the recital therein of the earliest Christian symbol; of that creed, for confession of faith, which, if not drawn up by the Apostles themselves, is admitted even by Protestants to be the product of the Apostolic age, or the age immediately succeeding; and in which, hitherto, it has been the idle boast of the Protestant sects that they could all find a common bond of evangelical union: a salva bomen in

THE TRUE WITENESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE \_\_\_\_\_JULY 24 1857.

Now however we are told, upon excellent Protestant authority-" that very many Christians refuse to receive this creed as embodying their articles of faith;" and substituting the word "Protestants" for that of "Christians," we have no doubt that the assertion of the Commercial Advertiser is substantially correct. This correction is however necessary: for no one who does not receive the "Apostles Creed" in its integrity, is entitled to be called a Christian, except by courtesy.

But the Commercial Advertiser might have gone further without overstepping the limits of truth. He might have said, not only that " many" but that almost all "Protestants refuse to receive that creed as embodying their articles of faith;" and though there may be some who think that they believe it, it has never yet been our lot to meet a Protestant who did. There are some who believe one clause thereof; others who believe another; and thus amongst them, the whole creed may be believed; but we doubt if there be any one Protestant who believes it all himself. Their condition in this respect is not unlike that of the Sabbath School class, whereof we have heard the following anecdote.

It was the custom at this school for the pupils to recite in the presence of the examiners upon field days, their prayers; and amongst other things to repeat the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles Creed-each boy reciting a petition of city; and still "putting himself into the trick of the one, or a clause of the other, and so on through the class. Being thus occupied one day, the school got on very well, when of a sudden a dead pause ensued; the visitors smiled, the teacher looked hard for an explanation, till the difficulty was cleared up by a little urchin in the middle of the class exclaiming-" Please Sir, the boy that 'believes in the Holy Ghost' hasn't come to-day." And so with Protestants; the one individual who himself believes in all the clauses of the "Apostles Creed" has not yet been discovered; for there is no one article of that creed which is not denied by some Protestant sect, or

Amongst the educated and intellectual class of Protestants, especially in Germany and the United States, most are Pantheists; and consequently do not believe in a God "maker of heaven and earth." Numbers deny the conception of we reply-1.-by appealing to the readers Jesus "by the Holy Ghost;" others, that of the 'IRUE WITNESS how far our article of He was born of the Vingin Mary-a physical impossibility as they contend. That "He -2.-by remarking that the report, true or descended into hell" is, we believe, denied by the false, of the Orange character of the Fire Com- | Episcopalians of the United States; and cannot panies in question was not originated by us-but | be admitted by any other Protestant sect, unless is to be found in the columns of the most zeal- it admits, either that there be a state intermeous of the Protestant press. Thus for instance diate betwixt beaven and hell-which is virtually the Hamilton Banner in speaking of the Union to concede Purgatory—or that Christ descended Company adds-" which it is said is composed of to the hell of the damned, and there, according Orangemen." We cannot see how it can be to the author of the fragment commonly called considered a sign of ill will, for a Catholic paper "the first Epistle general of St. Peter," to repeat a report which is openly circulated "preached unto the spirits in prison," iii. 19; about Protestants by a Protestant journal; and which is virtually to admit the possibility of reyet the very head and front of our offending hath! demption for the damned, which is also the doctrine of the sect called "Universalists."

In the same way, as the great majority of, if not all, Protestants are either Unitarians or Sabellians, there are few, if any, who "believe in the Holy Ghost" as a person distinct from God the Father: we never yet heard of a Protestant who believed in "the holy Catholic Church;" or of one who had any definite idea of a "communion of Saints." "The forgiveness of sins," as asserted in the creed, is incompatible with valuable services as active and intrepid protect- Calvinism, and its execrable doctrine of absolute predestination; whilst the Commercial Advertiser assures us that there are many Protestants who deny "the resurrection of the body;" and thus the "Creed" is entirely frittered away.

What then must be done, if, in our "common has asserted that the True Witness "justifies schools," the rights of conscience are to be resthe cowardly attack on the firemen"—and as pected? Evidently this—the obnoxious oreed pected? Evidently this-the obnoxious oreed must be rejected, and the schools left creedless. But without a creed or belief there is, and can be, no Christianity; and therefore the reproach urged by Catholics, and many Protestants, against the "Common Schools" of Upper Canada as infidel or without a Christian creed or belief, is avowedly well founded.

> "FLAP-DOODLE;" OR THE STUFF THEY FEED FOOLS ON .- A few specimens of this much used article of diet amongst our Protestant fellow-citizens, will be found in the subjoined paragraphs:-

(From the Toronto Colonist, July 17th.) "DESPERATE RIOT IN MONTREAL-TWO MEN KILLED. -Kennedy, one of the Union Company, was found, after the riot was over, in the ruins of the fire, dead; but whether he had been burnt to death, or whether he had been killed first, and then thrust into the fire, is uncertain.'

(From the Hamilton Banner, July 17th.) "The Firemen of Montreal have been most desperately attacked by Roman Catholics. Pistol shots we defy the Witness to produce a single instance it would be found in the "excitement" that has were fired at the Union Company, which, it is said,

in which either Jesuits or TRUE-WITNESS have been caused in Upper Canada by the attempt to is composed of Orangemen ... Two men were killed, and \$7,000 worth of property destroyed. The Minie rifles; served out to the Volunteer, Companies, were used on the occasion." of our of

(From the London Free Press, July 17th.) "THE MONTREAL RIOTS.—The riot at Montreal on Monday last, resulting in the death of two individuals, is a painful illustration that an unholy rancor still exists in the minds of one portion of the community against another."

The above are not bad; and considering that not one man was killed during the riots above alluded to-that the story about the killing of Kennedy of the Union Company, and then thrust. ing him into the fire, is a groundless falsehoodand that the statement of the Hamilton Banner, to the effect, that " the Minie rifles served out to the Volunteer Companies were used on the occasion," is a wilful and deliberate lie-it must be admitted that the specimens already adduced reflect much credit on Protestant fertility of invention, and Protestant capacity of swallow. The following however, which the Montreal Herald of Tuesday last publishes under the heading-"One Fool Makes Many"-is perhaps the richest of all; and may be taken as a very fair specimen indeed of a good Protestant lie. The Herald quotes from the Ingersoll Chronicle:

"Mr. William M'Andrew, of Woodstock, County Secretary ascended the platform, and said that he had a very painful announcement, which he felt it his duty to make. It was in substance as follows:—
'As a member of the Orange Association, in Toronto, on Sunday last, was leaving the church where his child had just been baptised, the infant was wrested from him by a number of Roman Catholics, one of whom laid hold of the child by the feet, and raising it, dashed it on the stone pavement, strewing its mangled corpse in every direction. While endeavoring to arrest the murderer, several men had been shot. 'This is,' said M'Andrew, 'what has been told me by a gentleman who has just arrived from Toron-At this announcement the audience became

A Protestant lie is, as we know from experience, immortal ; and it is therefore but to " imagine a vain thing" to think, by proofs or arguments, to destroy it. Silenced in one quarter, it will break out in another; abandoned this week, it will be reiterated with additions and emendations the next; and though every body knows it to be without a shadow of foundation, there will never be wanting thousands of sound evangelicals to swear to their personal knowledge of its truth. It is indeed a hopeless task to try and beat the brains out of a Protestant lie, or even to trace it through all its tortuous windings.

Yet in this instance we have, for a wonder, the name given, if not of the originator, at all events of one of the most active propagators of the lie in question. This fellow-this Mr. William M'-Andrew, of Woodstock, County Secretary-has, in obedience to what he felt to be the dictates of duty, greatly excited his intelligent fellow-citizens by a most extraordinary statement, for the truth of which he is responsible until he gives us the name of his informant; and of which he must be considered the originator, until he proves the contrary; the "gentleman just arrived from Toronto" being, in all probability, a myth-the creation of the active and inventive brain of Mr. William M'Andrew, of Woodstock, County Secretary, himself.

But what a sad thing it is to reflect that in this enlightened XIX. century there should be found in a professing civilised and Christian community, fellows vile enough to propagate, and dolts silly enough to credit, such atrocious falsehoods against their fellow-citizens! This story -about the killing of a Protestant babe by Roman Catholic rioters, the dashing its mangled corpse on the blood-stained pavement of the streets of Toronto, and the subsequent shooting of the men who endeavored to arrest the murderer-will be copied by the Protestant press throughout North America, and accepted as an article of Gospel truth. Malice will comment upon it; Protestant ingenuity will be taxed to the uttermost to magnify its horrors, and to intensify the excitement of a Popery-hating public; and thus circulated, commented upon, and enlarged, it will serve, at many a future Evangelical Meeting and gathering of the Saints, as a text wherewith to arouse the passions of a prejudiced mob, and as an incontrovertible argument in proof of the cruel spirit of Popery, and the necessity for all Protestants to combine against it.

These are the artifices by means of which the true Protestant spirit is kept alive; these are the weapons by which it is proposed to accomplish our ruin; yet it is to the employment of such means, thank God, that hundreds and thousands, now members of the Catholic Church, owe their emancipation from the degrading shackles of Protestantism. The atrocious falsehoods circulated against us may at first be productive of injurious consequences; they may lead occasionally, as in the case of the Convent at Charleston, to assaults upon our institutions, and outragés upon our "religious;" but in the long run they are fatal only to those who employ them. Under God, they are the means of provoking investigation into the real doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church; and of such an investigation, honestly undertaken, and boldly prosecuted, there can be but one result—that of the investigator's conviction, that, from first to last, Protestant History has been a monstrous conspiracy against the truth, and his consequent conversion to the Church which that History maligns and misrepresents. Works of controversy have, no doubt, done much good in their day; but, humanly speaking, Protestant libels have done more for the cause of Catholicity than all the controversial works that ever were written.

ORANGE OUTRAGES AT TORONTO. We earn from our Upper Canada exchanges that the Orangemen of Toronto distinguished themselves. as usual upon the occasion of the late celebration of the conquest of Ireland, and the triumphant. establishment of the !" Penal Laws" against the exercise of the Catholic religion. On the evening of the 13th, the Catholic Cathedral of Toronto, and the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, were valiantly attacked; the windows of the first named building were broken, and the Ladies of the Convent were most gallantly assailed " with the most infamous language." -Toronto Mirror. According to the same authority, the residence of the "Christian Brothers" was menaced, and the inmates insulted .-In fact, nothing was left undone to prove to the world that the Orangemen of Toronto are the worthy companions in arms of the heroes of Dolly's Brae."

We further learn from the Toronto Leader that the Mayor of that City has been applied to by the Churchwardens of St. Michael's Cathedral to lend his aid, as chief magistrate, to detect and to bring to justice the persons who so wantonly attacked that church on the evening of the 13th instant. This application has been refused by that worthy official-whether, because he is himself an Orangeman, and approves of attacks upon Popish property-or because, if not an Orangeman, he is an imbecile old woman, unfit for the post he occupies, we know not; and in. consequence, the Churchwardens have themselves offered a reward of Two hundred dollars for the discovery of the offenders.

Another important circumstance connected with the Orange riots at Toronto is to be found in the fact, that the Policemen of that City, the paid servants of the public, the hired conservators of the peace, who made themselves conspicuous on Sunday, the 12th, by parading the streets of Toronto with Orange "rosettes," and party emblems, have not, as yet, been dismissed from their situations, and from the civic force upon which they have brought indelible disgrace. We would recommend our friends in Toronto to stir in this matter; for no matter what may be the legal right of private individuals, no one-Protestant or Catholic-we think, will venture to assert that officials, and more especially officials directly or indirectly connected with the administration of justice, have any right, whilst in the public service, and in the receipt of public money, to take any part whatsoever in party, or political demonstrations of an exciting character. With Orange Magistrates on the Bench, and Orange policemen in the streets, it is absurd to suppose that justice can be impartially administered in Toronto; and the inevitable result or this disgraceful state of things will be to bring, not only the persons of the Magistracy, but the administration of justice itself, into contempt, and thus to provoke the injured to seek redress for wrongs inflicted-not in due course of law, but by acts of violence. In order to avert such a calamity, all honest citizens should insist that all officials taking part in party demonstration, be dismissed from their situations. This rule is recognised at home. It was upon this principle that, but a few years ago, in 1849, Lord Roden, a Mr. Beers, and one or two others who had countenanced an Orange procession, were, by the British Government, dismissed from the Magistracy; and in the case of a mere clerk in a Government office at Toronto, the same rule has already been recognised, and acted upon in Ca-

To show the different spirit that prevails in the two sections of the Province—in Upper and Lower Canada—we will mention a simple fact; leaving our readers thence to draw their own

On the night of the 13th ult, two men of Capt. Bartley's Company of Volunteers were found in the streets with their arms and accoutrements. The fact having been reported to the Commander of the Company, the two men were immediately—and with the hearty approbation of all their comrades—stript of their arms and uniforms, summarily dismissed from the Company, and declared incapable of re-admission thereunto. This is how we understand and administer justice in Montreal; and it is thus that, where Papists are in the majority, the guilty are dealt with. Protestant officials at Toronto would do well to take a lesson how to comport themselves towards their subordinates in analogous circum-

The Herald of Friday last publishes a letter, over the signature of "A Forewarner of Future Events," in which the writer, who evidently wishes to palm himself off as an Irish Catholic, holds out threats of violence, to be carried into execution next twelfth of July, in case the Orangemen should then attempt a public demon-

Now, whilst we have no desire to impugn the general fairness of the Herald, we think that, in this instance, he has acted, very imprudently, to say the the least; and that, in justice to his Catholic fellow-citizens, he is bound to give some explanation of his object in inserting such a letter, and at such a time.

For, either the name of the writer of that

letter is known; or unknown; to the editor of and that it, and not the TRUE WITNESS is rethe Herald: If the name of the writer be un- sponsible for the error, which we take the first that; in publishing such a letter, he was a guilty have not seen; but in the article given by the of a gross indiscretion and of the unpardonable infraction of a rule which all newspaper editors -the editor of the Herald amongst the resthave laid down for their guidance. That rule is \_"NEVER TO PUBLISH ANONYMOUS COMMU-NICATIONS."

If then the name of "A Forewarner of If then the name of "A Forewarner of attention of the Montreal Wilness the report of the Future Events" was not given to the editor of proceedings in Toronto on the 12th of July, to be the Herald, what excuse, would we ask, can he possibly offer for inserting, contrary to his own rules, a communication evidently calculated to increase public excitement, at a time of great public excitement, and to embitter the prejudice against Irish Catholics, against whom a strong prejudice already existed?

If, on the contrary, the name of the writer be known to the editor of the Herald, we demand, as of right, that it be made public-in justice to the Irish Catholics in particular-in justice to the citizens, in general, of Montreal, whose peace he has threatened. In This we say we have the right to ask; for as an honest, law abiding citizen, it is the duty of the editor of the Herald, as it is the duty of every man, to make public the name of any person who has delibe. rately avowed a design to violate the law of the land. By concealing the name of the guilty party under such circumstances, the editor of the Herald becomes particeps criminis, and is morally, certainly, if not legally, responsible for any disturbances that may occur.

Of the letter itself all that we need say is. that it is a most contemptible production; and was in all probability, written-not by an Irish Catholic, but by an Orangeman, with the express object of creating prejudice against his Catholic fellow-citizens. Protestant ministers in Ireland have been known to break their own windows in order to make it appear that their houses had been attacked by Irish Papists; and the letter of " A Forewarner of Future Events" seems to have been concocted in a similar spirit. We do not indeed say that it bears unmistakeable marks of having been written by a Protestant; but this we do say-and until the contrary shall have been established by the publication of the author's real name, this we will repeat-that, it bears strong internal evidence, that it was not written by a Catholic or by one hostile to Orangemen. However it is in the power, as it is the duty, of the Montreal Herald to settle the question at once. If he fails to do so by giving up the name of his correspondent, our Catholic readers may feel assured that the letter which appeared in his columns on Friday last, was but a maliciously devised, and clumsily executed, attempt on the part of the Orangemen, to excite prejudice against Papists.

"THAT FEED."-The "Orange Feed" given, not as stated by the Transcript on Sunday the | in those which take the "highest ground in reli-12th, but Monday the 13th, within-what by gion and morals" against Popery, that these perseverance. The morning's programme terminated way of a joke we suppose is called by Protestauts-the "kirk" or "Lord's house," to which we alluded in our last, is a subject of "deep grief" to the Montreal Witness. The intoxicating liquors, the singing, the toasts, the insinuating smiles of the women snugly stowed away in the galleries of the sacred building, and all the accessories of the foul debauch, are admitted, and move the soul of our saintly cotemporary to tears; who, duly pondering all the circumstances of this Orange carouse, and contrasting them with "the temptations and incentives to fleshly lust" wherewith the temples of ancient heathenism were filled, significantly asks-" Are we in Canada drifting towards heathenism?"and earnestly enquires-" what is to be done to relieve the Christians of Canada from the stain of a public dinner, with toast drinking in a church?" For an answer to his first question, we would refer the Witness to the filthy advertisements of the Hamilton Banner, the Toronto Colonist, and of the Upper Canada Protestant press generally-and to the Toronto Globe for an answer to the second; remarking only-that the "stain" of a debauch in a church falls, not upon the "Christians," but upon the Orangemen, of Canada—and that between Christians and Orangemen there is no necessary connection.

In his issue of Wednesday last the Witness attempts to palliate this disgraceful outrage upon decency and religion, by the plea that the building wherem it occurred had been actually sold. to the Orangemen, and that its former "congregation merely used it on the Sabbath until their new building was finished." Therefore it was, by the Witness' own showing, actually in use on Sundays as a place of worship when profaned by the filthy orgies of the Orangemen. To the complaint that the TRUE WITNESS was guilty of a "deliberate mis-statement," in assigning Sunday the 12th, instead of Monday the 13th, as the date of the outrage, we have only to observe that we derived our information from the columns of the Transcript a Protestant journal;

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Transcript of last week, as borrowed from the Globe, it was distinctly said that the "feed" took place on the 12th. We copy our Protestant cotemporary's words, in our justification. The Italics are our own :-

A PUBLIC DINNER IN CHURCH. SAD DESECRATION .- We commend to the special

found in Tuesday's Globe. It is there stated, that Lodge 301 dined in the Presbyterian Church, George street, the pews having been taken out and re-arranged to suit the occasion. The tables grouned under the weight of good cheer, and the liquors were numerous, "ranging from pop and ginger beer up as high as champagne and real cognac." Lovely ladies crowded the galleries, and with their smiles and presence animated the orators, and cheered them on. Torats, songs, &c., were given in abundance, and that roaring, jovial, jocund song, "We wont go home till morning," was received with tremendous applause. We don't know if the Editor of the Globe was personally present, but from the unctuous way in which he describes the wines and liquors, we should think he was. At any rate, this desecrating a place of worship, gives evidence of a sad falling from grace; and we leave our contemporary to improve the occasion .- Montreal Transcript.

THE PROTESTANT PRESS, AND "INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS."—The Montreal Witness, takes the Hamilton Banner - one of the most zealous Protestant papers in the Upper Province—to task in the following style for its constant practise of advertising filthy and immoral books :-

INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS .- The Hamilton Banner professes to take high grounds in politics, religion and morals, and yet it is disfigured beyond perhaps any other paper in the Province with those unspeakably disgusting and wicked advertisments, which are addressed to youth and manhood respecting the mysteries of their physical nature, and real or imaginary secret diseases. These advertisements for the most part describe some book illustrated with pictures which can be had by mail for a certain price, and the prurient curiosity and gullibility of youth are relied upon to bring in a rich harvest to the advertisers, who are all nominally physicians, but really obscene and infamous quacks, whose books, we understand, are mainly incentives to lust. One-half of the diseases concerning which they profess to enlighten their readers are purely imaginary, and the other half can be much better attended to by regular prac-titioners than by advertising quacks. There is not the least doubt that the world would be much better if none of these secret obscene books had ever been published; and the newspaper which lends itself to extend their circulation for the paltry price of the advertising, is a disgrace to the press.

This blemish which the Witness so justly condemns in the Hamilton Banner is one with which the Protestant press in Canada is for the most part marked; and from which the same press in Montreal with the exception of the Herald and one or two others, was not entirely free, until an given to all unprincipled editors. The fact is, that these advertisements pay well; and thus, as the "Almighty Dollar" is, as a general rule, the "Lord Omnipotent" of the Protestant host, to refuse to insert them would be an act of rebellion against the holy Protestant faith.

We are therefore by no means surprised to find that it is invariably in the most zealous organs of the evangelical Protestant community, " indecent advertisements" do most abound. No Canadian ladies. paper ever published in Montreal ever took higher ground" as a Protestant organ than did the Montreal Gazette-against whose chief ginning to end, was perfectly intelligible. editor a Grand Jury lately presented a True Bill, as against a filthy fellow of lewd and beastly mind. In the Upper Province, the Hamilton by its hatred of Popery, and its zeal for the holy Protestant religion and the Protestant faith; and it is precisely this same zealous "Banner" which, according to the Montreal Witness. is disfigured beyond perhaps any other paper in the Province with those unsneakably disgusting and wicked advertisements; whilst in the Toronto Colonist, another zealous Protestant Beique, a young lady of the most brilliant talents, and Orange organ, we find a Toronto bookseller finished the exercises of the day. In the course of advertising the books of the notorious Fowler, and introducing his filthy publications on " Physiology-Marriage and its Philosophy" to the sons and daughters of the conventicle. The connection in short betwixt lust and erangelicalism, "obscene advertisements" and high Protestant principles, is so constant, that where we find the one, we look for, and are never disappointed in finding the other. It is indeed an undeniable fact that the Protestant press, in Great Britain, and the United States, as well as in Canada, has the monopoly of those "unspeakably disgusting and wicked advertisements" which as the Montreal Witness remarks, "figure so conspicuously in the columns" of the Hamilton Banner.

A NEW MORTAL SIN. The Ottawa Railvery Tires announces the death of a young man who went out fishing from a canoe on Sunday the 5th inst., with a companion who escaped. This fishing, the editor of the Railway Times denounces as "sinful and an unlawful pastime;" and would almost appear to insinuate that the death of one of the sinners was a judgment for his piscatorial offence. Ah well! if rods and casting lines be a fault, God belp the wicked; if fishing on a Sunday be a sin, then many a jolly angler that we know is damned! But let us hope better things; and let us trust that the good man of the Ottawa Times is a fool and a canting Puritan, rather than believe that to catch a trout on a Sunday evening is a sin against God. Indeed this mania of the saints for making new mortal sins out of everything which offends their anile superstitions, is one of the most melancholy symptoms of the cant and hypocrisy of the age. As Catholics and as freemen therefore we should always protest against men therefore we should always protest against great many of the parents and other persons were it, and carefully abstain from treating it with the

least respect or tenderness.

To-morrow, Saturday the 25th inst., being the twentieth anniversary of the consecration of known to him, he will excuse us for telling him opportunity of correcting. The Globe itself we Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, His Lordship will officiate Pontifically at the High Mass which will be celebrated at the Cathedral at the usual hour of half-past nine. In the afternoon, Vespers will be sung at 3 o'clock.

> After Vespers, and about 5 P.M., His Lordship will perform the ceremony of solemnly of the new Cathedral; and will also, by way of After a few other remarks, he moved the following inaugurating the opening of the work, remove resolution, which, I need not say, was unanimously two or three sods of earth, preparatory to commencing the foundations. At this interesting Mr. O. L. Allen :ceremony, it is to be hoped that a large number of our Catholic citizens will be present. We are informed that there is no intention of taking up any collection.

During the past week, Mgr. Demers, Bishop of Vancouver has been in town. His Lordship is at present travelling for the interests of his noor Diocese.

DIED-On Sunday last, at the Hotel Dicu of this city, the Rev. M. Paquet, aged 37. The reverend gentleman was for some years Cure of St. Raphael in the Isle Bizard; but on account of declining health he was compelled to abandon his charge, and to retire to the Hospiece de St. Joseph, destined for invalid priests. About a fortnight before his death only, was he removed to the Hotel Dicze, where he breathed his last. His remains were deposited in the St. James' Church on Wednesday last.—R.I.P.

We are happy to learn from the Montreal Herald of the 18th inst., that the man Saddler, one of the firemen of the "Union" Company, who was so shamefully beaten on the night of the 13th inst., is rapidly recovering.

### To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir-Perceiving that a certain portion of your columns, during the present month, has been allotted to articles on the different Convent and College examinations that have taken place within the last two or three weeks-I hasten to avail myself of the privilege by laying before your readers a short description of one that took place at the Convent of Ste. Marie de Monnoir, on last Thursday. It would be well, perhaps, to inform your readers who are not aware of the fact, that the institution in question is conducted by the Ladies of the Ordre de la Presentation—the mother community of which resides at St. Hughes. To those acquainted with the character and talents of those ladies, this fact is a sufficient guarantee that the pupils under their charge receive as sound a religious education as can possibly be

At the hour appointed for the commencement of the day's programme, the hall was crowded to excess; and I remarked no fewer than from fifteen to twenty gentlemen of the Clergy, who took their places before the stage, to honor with their presence the exercises of the day. The morning was devoted example had been made of the obscene editor of to the examination of the lower classes in the differthe Montreal Gazette, and a warning thereby ent branches of French and English; and such was the interest excited among the spectators at the view of the pupils' thorough knowledge of the subjects upon which they were examined, and the intelligent and lucid manner in which they replied to the questions proposed to them, that—though the weather was extremely hot and suffocating-not one person was seen to leave the hall daring the three hours that the pupils remained on the stage. The examination of the lower classes having been finished, specimens Of embroidery, painting, and drawing, executed by the scholars, were exhibited; which certainly, to say the least, reflected great credit upon their skill and with an English piece, played by six or seven young presented; and as to the pronunciation, the accuracy district contains 150,000 Indians, in charge of Dr. and purity of it was such, that every word, from be-

In the afternoon, the young ladies of the Belles-Lettres and Rhetoric classes were examined. The grace and eloquence, joined with the fire and animation which they displayed in their declamation of Banner has likewise always distinguished itself some of the finest cheft dieuvre of the French language, elicited at every moment the most deafening plaudits from the spectators, and the most flattering compliments from the Reverend gentlemen of the Clergy; and I verily believe that, could the authors of those immortal compositions have been present in the hall, their countenances would have lit up with admiration at witnessing the masterly manner with which they were delivered. The distribution of the prizes, and the closing address, delivered by Miss the address, the fair orator took occasion to thank, in the name of the community, the Rev. Mr. Crevier, Vicar-General of this Diocesc, for the interest which he had always manifested towards them; and cer-tainly the thanks were well merited; for it is to his anceasing exertions that the Convent owes its very existence, as also a magnificent College, which is now in process of erection in this parish. St. Hyacinthe and other places are also much indebted to the Reverend gentleman for their educational and charitable institutions; and Canada at large for the possession of one of its most talented and efficient religious communities—the Ladies of the Presentation Order. My enthusiasm may carry me too far; but I think I can say, without disparaging any of the other religious Orders of the country, all honor to the noble ladies who have abandoned home and friends, and, above all, La Belle France, to spend their time and their talents in ingrafting on the minds of their pupils those principles of virtue, of honor, and of patriotism, which already form the distinguishing characteristics of the fair sex of Canada.

CATHOLICUS. July 21, 1857.

### To the Editor of the True Witness. Alexandria, July 15, 1857.

DEAR SIE-As you have always advocated the cause of free education, you will undoubtedly be reioiced at the success of any separate school. On Saturday the 11th, the pupils attending the separate schools, conducted by the Brothers of St. Joseph, held a public examination. Several young men, after a severe examination, showed great proficiency in the different branches of Algebra, Mensuration, Geo-graphy, History, &c. The examination would have been a great deal better had the parents allowed graphy, History, &c. The examination would have been a great deal better had the parents allowed their elder children to attend more regularly. It is to be regretted that for the sake of a temporary profit, they deprive their children of the opportunity of learning, and of making greater progress in their studies.

On Monday, the 13th, the examination of the pupils attending the Convent school, conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, took place. In consequence of a general invitation having been given, a 3d; D. McDonald, 6s 3d.

great many of the parents and other persons were present. The progress made by the children was remarkable, and as creditable to them as to their navan, 10s.

teachers. After the distribution of prizes, the Rev. Pastor addressed a few words to the children, con-gratulating them on the progress they had made; remarking that, no doubt, the parents were pleased with it, and bore with satisfaction the sacrifices they, had made for the education of their children; and concluding with the expression of a hope that they would leave their children until such time as their education should be completed.

After the Trustees had addressed the assembly, D. A. M'Donald, Esq., on the part of the spectators present not belonging to the school, highly compli-mented both the teachers and the scholars. He said planting a cross upon the site of the High Altar | that he was happy to see a school so efficiently conducted, and that it was creditable to the place.adopted:-

Proposed by Mr. D. A. M'Donald, and seconded by

Resolved-"That we, the spectators who have had the pleasure of attending the examination of the pupils of the Convent of the Holy Cross in the village of Alexandria, have great pleasure in expressing our satisfaction and approbation of the progress made by the pupils attending said Convent; which progress is the result of the assiduity and efficiency of the teachers."

The assembly then broke up; and all, both Cathoics and Protestants, separated delighted with what they had witnessed; and convinced that our Catholic educational institutions need only to be known to be appreciated as they deserve. Yours truly.

The following address was presented to the Ladies of the above named Convent:-

TO THE SISTERS OF THE CONVENT OF THE HOLY CROSS AT ALEXANDRIA.

LADIES-We, the Trustees of the separate school, deem it our duty on this occasion to testify our satisfaction with the manner you have discharged the onerous duties of teachers of our children. During the past year, whilst we visited the school in our capacity as Trustees, we had frequent opportunities of witnessing the zeal which, on all occasions, you displayed to fulfill your arduous, we may say, tedious, though important duties. From the beginning, we entertained a high opinion of your abilities as teachers; and each visit confirmed us in that opinion .-We witnessed your efforts to advance the progress of the children confided to your care; parents were de-lighted at the eagerness exhibited by their children to attend class, and beheld them with pleasure employing their evening hours in studying their tasks. You spared no pains to make them acquire the accomplishments which, under the guidance of religion, will promote their welfare in after life. In a word, your assiduity, care and attention, joined with your endearing manners, instilled in their minds a love for study, which causes us to hope well for their fu-

ture progress.

But what need we say more? The examination ust closed shows plainly the result of your labors; it speaks your praise more forcibly than it is in our experienced at being present here to-day; and we have reason to think that they all of one accord approve of the sentiments expressed by us.

After the labors of the past year, it is but just that you should have a few weeks of repose. Five weeks is a period but too short, yet though short, may it be pleasing and agreeable; may it improve your impaired health, and invigorate your minds, to resume your labors amongst us with that same ability and devotion which you have heretofore exhibited. That the Almighty, the bestower of all gifts, may pour down on you His choicest blessings, is the prayer of your devoted servants and well wishers,

JAMES J. CHISHOLM. JOHN A. WILLIAMS, ANGUS M'DONALD, Trustees of the Separate School Alexandria, July 12, 1857.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—Mgr. the Right Reverend Dr. Demers, the Bishop of Vancouver's Island, arrived in Toronto yesterday. His Diocese comprises a vast extent of territory under the control of the Hudson's Bay Company. Besides Vancouver's Island, it includes that of Queen Charlotte, and extends thence along the coast as far North as the Russian possessions, and the frozen ultima Thule of human babitation in British territory. On the east it is bounded by the Rocky Mountains. This immense Demers and two missionaries. His Lordship, we have no doubt, from the arduous and practical character of his mission, will throw much light upon the conduct of the Hudson's Bay monopoly in that re-

We can honestly recommend Miss E. Stanley's exhibition at the Mechanic's Institute, to our friends .-The young lady is possessed of first rate talent, improved by education; and in her performance there is nothing to offend the most fastidious.

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Isle aux Noix, M. Dowd, 12s 6d; Hamilton, Rev. A. Carnyon, 12s 6d; Tyendinaga, G. Gargon, 12s 6d; St. Johns, C.E., P. McGinnis, 10s; Sorel, D. McCarty, 12s 6d; Do., P. Tobin, 12s 6d; South Mountain, P. Shannon, £1 2s 6d; Goderich, Rev. P. Schneider, 10s; Lachine, P. T. McManus, 10s; Bellamy' Mills, T. G. Dixon, 10s; Dixon's Corners, C. Dixon, C. C. Martin, P. Dixon's Corners, C. Driscol, 6s 3d; Huntingdon, T. Donoughue, £1 5s: St. Lin, Rev. Mr. Hartenu, £1 5s.

Per Mr. Monagan (Trav. Agt) Brockville—R. M'-Sween, 12s Gd; B. Riely, 5s; H. Walsh, 12s Gd; P. Murray, 10s; J. Brennan 10s; J. Collans, 5s; J. Murray, 10s; J. Brennan 10s; J. Collans, 5s; J. McGregor, 5s; J. Mulrainey, 5s; B. Leary, 5s; T. Brainiff, 5s; H. Howel, 5s; S. Wright, 5s; H. M'Sloy, 5s; S. Gallagher, 5s.—Cobourg, Rev. Mr. Timlin, £1; J. Hutton, 10s; — Kennedy, 5s.—Peterboro, Rev. Mr. Farrelly, 10s; J. Moloney, 10s; F. L. Lemays, 10s; J. Sullivan, 5s.—Port Hope, Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, £1; J. Birmingham, 5s; J. O'Neill, 12s 6d; P. Gloury, 5s; W. Harper, £1 5s; J. Laydon, 5s.—Toronto, Rev. Mr. Walsh, 5s; J. Shea, 10s; Right Rev. Dr. Charbonnell, £1 17s 6d; F. O'Dea 6s 3d; F. Sullivan, 5s; D. K. Feehun, £2 3s, 9d. Dea, 6s 3d; F. Sullivan, 5s; D. K. Fechan, £2 3s 9d; Legislative Assembly, £2 10s; P. Doyle, 16s 3d.—Prescott, D. Crowley, 5s; S. Cavanagh, 12s 6d; T. Buckley, 6s 3d; J. Walsh, 6s 3d; A. M'Phaul, 10s; E. M'Keown, 15s; J. Young, 9s 7d.—Ottawa City, P. Cavanagh, 18s 9d; J. Devine, 12s 6d; M. O'Meara, £1 16s 3d; J. L. P. O'Hanley, 8s 9d; J. Devlin, 12s 6d.—Kingston, Very Ray, A. McDonnell, 10s; Mellorge. Li 16s 3d; J. L. P. O'Hanley, 8s 9d; J. Devlin, 12s 6d.

Kingston, Very Rev. A. McDonnell, 10s; Mallorytown, L. Gavin, 12s 6d; Elizabethtown, W. Harvey, 12s 6d; Thorold, J. Heenan, £1 5s; C. Doyle, 5s; P. Donohoe, 5s; J. Conway. 5s; J. Walsh, 5s; J. McCauley, 5s; W. O'Farrell, 5s; J. Maloney, 5s; P. Maguire, 5s; J. Boyle, 5s; J. Kearney, 5s; T. Simpson, 5s; J. Battle, 5s; P. Foley 5s; W. Long 5s; W. McCarthy, 5s; M. Tobin, 5s; H. McMahon, 5s; S. Cain, 5s; St. Catherines, J. Blake, 5s.

Par M. O'Leary, Ourbea, D. Salver, 15a, T. Ma

3d; D. McDonald, 6s 3d.
Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall,—J. Dennany, 12s 6d; Centre, L. Flynn, 12s 6d; Cohoon, R. Door publications assessment

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REWARD OF MERIT.—At the examination of the Pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Long Point a very beautiful volume, which we have seen, was ? presented to Miss Eliza Hanley, daughter of Thomas Hanley, of this city, by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau. She displayed most extraordinary powers in treating the various subjects of her examination. The book bears the following inscription :- "Presented to Miss Hanly, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Longue Pointe, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, as a reward of general proficiency, Montreal, July 9, 1857."-New Era.

QUEBEC THE CAPITAL.—The Canadien of yesterday says it has private letters from very good source which convey the assurance that Quebec has been definitively chosen as the Capital of Canada.

CANADIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITON TO RED RIVER .-The Government, in connection with the expedition to survey a route to Red River, has appointed Pro-fessor Hind of University College, Toronto, Geologist, who will be charged with the preparation of a report on the geological features and agricultural capabilities of the country through which the party will pass.

A WARNING TO STRAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND PROPRIE-TORS .- The verdict of the Coroner's Jury at Quebec should serve as a warning to all persons engaged in the steamboat trade. The jury have distinctly laid it down, that neglect to have the boats and life-preservers required by law, is a crime which, in case of fatal accident, will render the parties amenable to a charge of manslaughter. Public opinion will undoubtedly sustain that verdict. Yet it is well understood that few if any of our steamers have been hitherto provided as the law prescribes. We do not particularize any vessels; but we remind all parties concerned of the double responsibility which will fall on them hereafter in case of loss of life occuring on board their vessels without adequate means of relief. We are informed to-day that Mr. Torrance has aid up the Quebec, for the purpose of making all necessary additions, so as to bring her within the law; and, we presume, other owners will do the same. Herald 20th inst.

EMIGRANTS WANTED .- We understand that a considerable number of emigrants are congregated about Montreal and other cities in Canada who are unable to obtain employment, and who are likely to become a burden to the public. Not a single emigrant that we are aware of, has come to this part of the country this season, where the demand for laborers far exceeds the supply. Scarcely a day passes but farmers are enquiring at us for farin laborers, but none can be had at any rate of wages. We should say that from 500 to 1000 laboring men could find employment just now in the County of Lanark and town of Perth at good wages, while some hundreds of females could readily find employment as house servants. Besides, the works on the railroads will shortly be pushed on vigorously by the Dales, which together with the improvements about being made on the streets of Perth, will agument the demand for laborers. We should say, then, instead of allowing emigrants to congregate about Montreal, where no employment can be had, send them up here, where ther will be sure to get immediate employment at good wages. power to do. On looking around us we read in the There must be something materially wrong about the countenances of all present, the pleasure they have management of the emigration office, when emigrants are allowed to congregate in idleness about large cities, while the back country is left destitute of laborers. Send the emigrants up this way .- Perth

> M'HENRY alias Townskno.-An innkeeper named Graham, near Jarvis, has some reason to know Townsend. On the day that Mr. Nellis met his death, lownsend, with some of his comrades went into Graham's tavern, after having committed sundry depredations along the Cayuga road; and after getting dinner and refreshments, paid for the same by rob-bing the landlord, for while some of the gang held the landlord, others pillaged the till, and so went away. Now, Graham has been to see the prisoner, and says that he has no doubt about his being the party who went by the name of Townsend, and who, on the above mentioned occasion, aided in robbing him. Is not that clear evidence?-Simcoe Standard,

### MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

July 22, 1857.

s. d. s. d.

Wheat		[16]	· mi	nat	1	7	6	æ	8	0
Oats,		 				2	9	@	2	10
Barley,						3	6	ര	4	0
Buckwheat,						5	0	æ	5	6
Peas,						6	G	æ	7	0
Beans,						8	0	ന	10	0
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Mutton,			r gr			5	0	Œ	8	0
Lamb,			·			5	0	W	7	0
Veal,						5	0	W	12	0
Beef,		. pe	r ib			0	4	a	0	9
Lard,						0	10	(a)	0	11
Cheese,						0	6	(I)	0	8
Pork,						0	7	A.	0	8
Butter, Fre	sh					1	2	(a)	1	3
Butter, Salt	L .					O	10	æ	0	11
Honey,						O	7	W	0	8
Eggs,		. pe	er do	ze:	n	0	8	a	0	9
Flour,		. pc	r qu	int	al	19	6	(T)	20	0
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### Birth.

In London, C. W., on the 15th instant, the wife of Mr. George Maclean Rose, of the London Weekly Atlas, and formerly of this city, of a daughter. Married.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 13th inst., by the Revd. B. Maguaran, Mr. A. H. Murphy, to Miss Maria Roache, both of that city.

In this city, on the 21st inst., Agnes Francess, youngest daughter of Mr. Patrick White, aged 4 months and 17 days. In this city, on the 18th instant, of apoplexy, Mr.

Michael Keating, Plasterer, aged, 27 years. In this city, on the 16th inst., Ann, infant daughter of Mr. Edward Magnire, aged 17 months.
In this city, on the 15th instant, Marie Julie Per-

rault, wife of Mr. Joseph Maffre, Professor of Music, aged 37 years and 11 months.

At New Paisley, on the 5th inst., Anthony M'Donald, aged 30 years, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with the most Christian patience and resignation. His amiable disposition endeared him not only to his relatives, but to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and his death is universally regretted. May he rest in peace.

### TO TEACHERS.

WANTED,—By the Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal an ASSISTANT MASTER, well qualified to impart instruction in English and Arithmetic. He must be a good Disciplinarian, and produce testimonials respecting his moral character. Salary £100 per annum. Apply to W. DORAN, Principal, No. 19 Cote

July 23.

WANTED, A SITUATION as an ENGLISH TEACHER, by a married man, who has had 12 years' experience in that capacity, and who is duly qualified to Teach thel several branches of learning which constitute actho-

rough English Education.

Particulars may be obtained by addressing, "J.

J., TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal."

July 9, 1857.

From this purchase, it would seem as if the "Incorporation" of the Orangemen was a certainty.— This should be enquired into, for we believe our present Ministers are ready to make every concession to Orangeism.

an actual majority of the 'votes is recorded for the successful candidate. General Cavaignac, though ahead of his competitor, must go to a second vote. The prolongation of the election and the attention which it excites, are in all probability more annoying to the Government than his actual return to an assembly in which he would form one of a minority of four members. The papers announce—That the French Go-vernment have entered into a contract with a Marseilles house for the supply of Africans to Guadaloupe and Martinique .... The contract was signed by the French Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The Messrs. Regis & Co. agreed, within three months, to transport 5,000 to Guadaloupe and as many to Martinique, there to work under engagements for ten years at wages of 104f. a month, out of which he is to pay the cost of his: transport after Messrs! Regis & Co. undertake to employ in their service steam vessels capable of containing 800 passengers, and for each adult male or female received £20.2 at is impossible to regard such a move without apprehension. The increase of free African laborers in the West Indies would be on every account desirable. But there is real danger of the revival of a practical slave trade under a new name. This would indeed be a retrograde course, as we believe that that horrible traffic is now practically confined to the Island of Cuba; within which parrow limit it is difficult to believe that it might not soon be abolished. Slavery and the slave trade obviously stand upon quite different grounds. Slavery is a local institution, bad indeed, but which it is difficult, and in some cases impossible, to abolish when once in possession .-The great thing is, to prevent its extension to new territories. The slave trade is a world-wide evil, affecting whole continents, and touching all nations, as well as that which carries it on .-Weekly Register.

The Paris correspondent of the Guardian mentions the unusual splendor and ceremony, civil and ecclesiastical, with which the Festival of Corpus Christi and its Octave have been celebrated throughout the provinces of the empire. "At Lyons the processions perambulated the streets with that remarkable pomp so constantly exhibited in that great and religious city."

The Globe says that the visit which their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French are expected to pay to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, at Osborne, in the early part of August, will be entirely of a private character, and it is not probable that the imperial visitors will extend their journey beyond her Majesty's

marine residence and its vicinity. The following is from a letter of the Times Paris correspondent, dated July 2nd:-"The conspiracy of a certain number of Italians against the life of the Emperor, to which I alluded some days ago, seems to be marked by a more serious character than was originally supposed. The persons taken into custody are also more numerous; successive arrests, either in consequence of it is added disclosures made by accomplices or obtained from papers found at their lodgings, have increased the number from three to twenty-one; I doubt whether it will rest here. Their examination by the Judges d'Instruction is still going on, and it is said that abundant proofs exist of their culpability. Few authentic particulars have transpired as to their splans or the modes by which these plans and sent troops in pursuit of those who had escaped." were to be carried out. The main object, however, was to get rid of the Emperor; the overthrow of the Imperial regime would follow as a matter of course, as well as the re-establishment of the Red Republic. Every Italian, who attempts to poniard a Sovereign is classed by public opinion as a disciple of Mazzini, whose opinions on political crimes of this kind are known. It is not surprising, then, that the present prisoners should be considered as of the same school. Whether M. Mazzini will recognize them as his own I cannot say. I have, however, heard that toration of the Mahommedan dynasty in the phantheir opinions are much more advanced even than tom of Imperial greatness the nominal Mogul, who his; that they look upon him as little better than a Reactionist. They belong to the same school as Pianori, and their object is the same. They are also said to be connected with the conspirators arrested in Genoa who proposed to proclaim the Republic in that city. This, I think it right to add, is the account given by official people, who appear to have no doubt, from the documentary and other evidence in their possession. of bringing the matter home to them. They will be tried by the Court of Assizes of the not by triumphant rebels, but by fugitives running Seine. A few who, except on the clearest and for their lives before the European regiments, and most undeniable proof, are generally incredulous

pretty painting by Horace Vernet, now exhibited at the Palais de l'Industrie, and styled the "Zouave Trappiste." Some years since a soldier presented himself to the Superior of the Trappists at Staouli, in Algeria, and told him that he belonged to a regiment of Zouaves. and that he was entitled to his discharge. He added that, having been severely wounded in the head in action, and that, having been between life and death for some days, he made a vow that if he will by a stream of mutiny, and to remember that recovered and was unable to serve as a soldier, he would devote himself to God. The Superior received him" kindly, requested him to return in a few days, and in the meantime made strict inquiries respecting the soldier of his officers, from whom he received an excellent character. The Hindostan held in subjection as well as defended by Zouave returned on the day appointed; the Superior examined him at great length, asked him if he had a real vocation, and whether he was prepared to suffer every privation and undergo encouraging termination, and when once broken judge him?.. The soldier replied affirmatively .-The next day the Superior assembled the entire are already on their way, Others, it is said, will be community in the chapel, and addressed the stopped on the voyage to China Weekly, Register. monks in the following words:—if Brethren, a stranger demands to be received among us.—He has is a soldier, unworthy of that name. He has ever been notorious for bad conduct and want of founded about fourteen years ago with a paid-up ca-

in those matters, dwell on the coincidence of this

new plot against the Emperor and the elections,

the fears of the bourgeoise. This I hardly be-

The following anecdote gave rise to a very

lieve; such a game is too dangerous to play."

result of your meditations. During this discourse the stranger, kneeling on the flags of the chapel, was fervently praying to God. Some tears which he could not retain dropped from his eyes, and he passed his right hand, as it, by an involuntary movement, over a large wound visible in his forehead and scarcely healed. He re-mained at prayers all day and during a great part of the night. At daybreak the monks again assembled in the chapel. The Superior, as on the preceding day, addressed them in the following terms :- " Brethren, you have before you not only the bravest, the most worthy of soldiers. bearing on his forehead a noble scar, but likewise the most resigned, the most humble, and the most virtuous of Christians. Yesterday, in order to expose him to a severe trial, the most unjust accusation was made against him. He suffered all. endured all, placing his confidence in God alone, and expecting from him a merited reparation. He has thus given you, the very first day of his presence among us, a remarkable example of the great Christian virtues necessary for a monastic life. Henceforth the new brother whom Henven has sent us will walk at the head of the community to serve as an example for all." The Trappist Zouave lived in the monastery for four years, during which time be edified the community by by his profound piety. One day the wound in his forehead again opened, and shortly after he met death with the same courage he had previously exhibited on the field of battle.

### ITALY.

ROME, JUNE 28TH .- The Pope has granted numerous pardons. The political prisoners in Fort Palliata are to be set at liberty. It will be thus seen that the Holy Father prefers individual liberations to a general amnesty.

A letter from Rome, of the 25th June, in the Constitutionnel, says:-"There appears to be no doubt that the excursion of the Pope will extend beyond the limit of his own states. I have it from the best authority that His Holiness will certainly visit Florence, where the Pitti Palace will be placed at his disposal by the Grand Duke. I can also mention as an almost certain fact that the Pope will go to Modena and to Parma, and, if certain rumors may be credited, he may even extend his journey to Milan and to Venice, but this last-named intelligence I regard as less positive. The harvest has commenced pretty generally in this neighborhood, and never was there a more abundant crop. The prospect of cheap filled with anger.

The curtain was presented to his varieties. people, who have of late suffered so severely from the dearness of bread, which forms the principal part of their food. The works of the railway between Rome and Civita Vecchia are being carried on with great activity; even the extreme heat of the weather has not in any way impeded their progress."

The telegraph brings a report of revolutionary movements in Italy; at Leghorn, where they first appeared, they were at once suppressed, but

"The insurgents seized the Genoese steamer, the Cagliari, which was on its-way to Turin from Genoa,

and in this steamer they attacked the Neapolitan island of Pousa, with success. "The insurgents proceeded to liberate the State prisoners, and to land arms and ammunition.

"A Neapolitan frigate made its appearance, and captured the steamer in the hands of the insurgents,

### INDIA.

To give any opinion about this miserable Indian mutiny involves all the responsibility of a prediction, the truth or falsehood of which a few weeks at the utmost must fully test. The facts, as far as they are yet known, are, that there is disaffection, not transient and passionate, but deep-seated, through the whole of our Bengal army; that more than six regiments have broken into actual revolt, murdered their officers where they could; have seized Delhi, the ancient capital of the Mogul Empire, and massacred every European, of whatever condition, age, or sex, who was unable to escape; have proclaimed the resnow dwells there as the Company's pensioner. Even this is not all; for disaffection among the native troops has shown itself distinctly in the extreme West of India-at Ferozepoor, in the Punjaub, at Barrackpoor, at the capital of the deposed Kings of Oude, at Moorshedabad, and Allahabad. On the other side, as Lord Granville notices in the House of Lords, while the news from India has affected the London money market, Indian securities of all kinds have fully maintained their price at Calcutta and Bombay: the rebel troops have nowhere stood their ground for a moment against the European soldiers, however inferior in numbers; Delhi itself was seized, that because it happened to be without any European force; and at the departure of the last accounts, several days after that catastrophe, the native armies of the other presidencies were not only in subjection as if got up by the police with a view to excite to command, but, as it seems, were fully trusted by the authorities. If any one is disposed to make light of this state of things, his own lack of wisdom is much more evident than the trifling amount of the danger he despises. Mr. Disraeli hardly exaggerated when he spoke of "the most important event which has occurred during his life." At the same time, our expectation is that the next mail will bring tidings of the supression of the revolt. The crimes of those who seized Delhi, combining wholesale murder with mutiny and rebellion, place them beyond the reach of mercy : but there is so little danger of any excess in that direction, that we rather desire than hope that the Indian authorities will be careful to discriminate between the guilty and the innocent, between voluntary, rebels and men carried away against their fear and pride and wrath are evil counsellors.

For these suggestions, however, at this distance, time is gone by. What is to be done in future is a really practical question. Our implicit and tranquil confidence in a native army is gone for many a year at least, if not for ever. It is impossible to think of 30,000 European and more than 200,000 native soldiers, without thinking of Van Amburg in the den of a tiger. Such confidences have often lasted long. and become habitual, but they have never had a very the severest trials, confiding in God alone to they can hardly be restored. For many a year our main confidence must now be in our European torce, not of course to the exclusion of the Sepoys. 14,000

FOR BIGN INTELLIGENCE : courage of the solicits an asyluming this house, pital of £180,000nc it has agencies in London Calwhere he may atone in the bosom of God for the cutte, Bombay, Madras, and Dawnpore. Its manager, was Mr. George Beresford, and the deputy manager and remainded the cutter of the cutter tained will be regarded as a claim upon the government.

disalita I to mine or his shop THE HALF SIR: A DOC White the BY GERALD, GRIPPIN, MATERIAL (Continued from our last.)

I that loved her all my youth, Grow olde now as you see and Love liketh not the falling fruite, Nor yet the withered tree For love is like a carelesse childe. Forgetting promise past: He's blind, or deaf, whenere he list: His faith is never fast.

to noiteratur da il oroni - Percyls Relics. Tied down as he now was to the mournful solitude of a sick bed. Hamond was no longer able to amuse the enemies of his peace (his own memory and imagination), by fixing his attention on other subjects. His brain, was enfeebled by the influence of the disease, and less calculated to resist, the illusions which, independently of any pre-existing cause in Hamond's own mind, the alteration of the system alone would thave poccasioned a Theushallucinations Minny. Then seating berself by the bed-side and to which he soon became subject, invariably connected themselves with the reigning melancholy of his mind, and became more striking and vivid ac-cording as his disease proceeded. The manner, too, in which real and imaginary events and objects were blended in his mind afforded matter for curious speculation, which the growing infirmity of his head did not hinder him from indulging. A few instances may enable the reader to comprehend our meaning if (fortunately) his experience may not have made

him already acquainted with it.

He had, on one occasion, fallen into a broken and heated slumber, in which he remained for some hours, dreaming of Emily, of her husband, and of her friend, placing the head of one upon the shoulders of another, and imagining all the fantastical changes which the despotism of a fevered fancy could suggest. He beheld his successful rival (for his success had reached his cars) lying dead, as he had been taken from the field to which some political quarrel had called him, (for this, too, Hamond had heard, though as yet the reader remains unacquainted with the circumstance), while Emily bent over him in all the agony of real sorrow. Hamond contemplated the scene in silence for a few minutes, until it faded gently from before him, and he awoke with a burning thirst. It was nearly dark, and Minny O'Lone, who was his nurse, had left a floating light upon a small table near the bed-side, dropping the curtain so as to shade his eyes. He could perceive that some person was seated at the table.

"Minny!" he said, faintly. The person moved, and presently he heard a bell ring. A few moments elapsed while his thirst became almost torturing.

"Minny, is this the way you treat me? Have you left me like all the world? I am dying of thirst," he murmured in a feeble voice, while his heart was

The curtain was slightly drawn, and a hand was presented to his view, in which was a cup of whey. He drank it, and the hand was withdrawn. In a few moments after, Minny drew back the curtain, and took the vessel from him.

"Minny," said he, as he looked on her withered and bony hand, "it was not you handed me that

"Not me, darlen child! O, what else sir?" "Why did you not speak or look in upon me?" "Getten it ready, may be I was, sir."

"You rung the bell, Minny. For whom? Or who rung it?"

For a token to Remmy, sir, to have the seed o' the fire ready for me."

Hamond was silent, rather because the weakness of his frame disqualified him for sustaining the inquiry, than because the explanation of Minny perfectly satisfied him.

On the following evening, the window of his chamber being thrown up by the physician's desire, to admit the freest possible circulation of air, Haof thick black clouds were gathered, in rocky fragments, about and above, as if ready to topple, and close, and crush it. All the objects in the chamber were tinged with the disagreeable light, and Hamond's eyes were pained at every attempt to turn away, at the same time that he could not close them altogether—for when he did so, the balls felt as if they were burning beneath the lids. Strange and fearful figures (such as poor Fuseli would have suffered any night-mare to be blessed with the sight of) darted rapidly upon his vision, and vanished as quickly. At one time he fixed his eyes on a wrinkle in the curtain, and felt as if that were the cause of all his suffering. A wind stirred it, and he fancied that an earthquake was shaking the whole world to pieces about him. In the midst of the many spectres that presented themselves with nearly all the vividness of reality before him, one in particular, which stared upon him from a fissure in the hangings, rivetted his attention. It was that of a female face, pale and wasted-with dark hair and eyes moist with tears—one hand holding the handkerchief which was tied around her neck, and the other putting back the chintz-hanging from before the face. This appearance did not change so speedily as the but vanished altogether when Hamond moaned in the excess of his debility. All the exertions which he afterward made were insufficient to

bring it before his eyes. On another occasion, when his disease approached its crisis, the sound of his own guitar, coming, as it seemed to him, from a remote part of the building (an old pile almost worn out in the service of the family from whom Hamond's uncle had purchased the property) threw him back in imagination upon the days when he had sat by Emily's harp, to hear her sing those lines which he was fond of adapting to the ancient music of his native country. While he continued to gindulge these recollections, her voice at length came back upon his memory so clearly and sweetly, though still dreamily distant, that he was enabled to trace one song (a little melody of the suantraighe, or sleepy mode, which we are told was formerly used by the national bards to lull the wearied warriors to rest in their chambers,) through all its cadences. The words too sounded in his memory-he could almost fancy upon his ear. They were as follow :-

> Sleep, that like the couched dove, Broods o'er the weary eye, Dreams, that with soft heavings move The heart of memory-Labor's guerdon, golden rest, Wrap thee in its downy vest; Fall like comfort on thy brain And sing the hush-song to thy pain !

. See gardi. San Far from thee be startling fears, And dreams the guilty dream; No banshee scare thy drowsy ears With her ill-omened scream: But tones of fairy minstrelsy, Float like the ghosts of sound o'er thee, Soft as the chapel's distant bell, And lull thee to a sweet farewell!

111. Ye, for whom the ashy hearth The fearful housewife clearsBarYe, whose tiny sounds of mirth put tol wide. The nighted carman hears to lo vission Ye, whose pigmy hammers make The wonderers of the cot tage wake Noiseless be your alry flight, jet 15.
Silent as the still midnight.
Silent go, and harmless come, and an applications.

Faires of the stream for a vicuosant .. Ye, who love the winter gloom, Or the gay moon-beam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are solution Hither bring your drowsy store out a game of Gather'd from the bright lusmore Ambanach and Shake o'er his temples; soft and deep, to doit

The comfort of the poor man's sleep. and in 1999

Before the last stanzs had faded on his ear, Ha mond was falling rapidly into a slumber as profound and salutary as that described by the melodist. The

Minny to him a few days after, when Hamond was able to sit up in the bed and converse freely," "I have somethin to say that I wouldn't witout your bidden!" 3 how or that I wouldn't witout your bidden!" Say on, Minny," said Hamond, rather amused by

the thoughtful manner in which she prepared herself for the conversation, whatever it might be. Why then, I will, sir, sence you desire me," said

turning the tail of her cotton gown over her shoulders, she went on. "It You're as dear to me. Mr." Hamond, an' I think worse of you than I do of my own a most, for I nursed ye both together, an' if I did, sure I was well rewarded for it. But what's troublen me, sir, ever sence you tuk ill, is to spake to you about goen to your duty, if it be long sence you done it. You know, Master Hugh, dear, how religious your family wor ever an' always-an' your poor mother herself, heaven be merciful to her, was pious an' good-so 'tis kind for you to look to yourself that way. Forgi me, Master Hugh, af I make too free, but I declare it's for your good I am, an' I couldn't rest in peace thinken of it, while you wor so ill; but now the Lord has given you a safe deliverance, praise be to His holy name, an' you ought to turn to Him and to thank Him, an' to think of Him, and try and make your peace with Him for all you ever done, for I'm afecred entirely, Master Hugh, that you worn't witout goen astray an' neglecten Him in foreign parts. Forgi' me, Master Hugh, if I'm maken too free."

Hamond, really affected by the tenderness and earnestness of her manner, as well as by the uncouth way in which she started a subject that had long lain dormant within his own bosom, though the blush of self-accusation which rushed into his cheeks showed that its embers were not extinguished, assured her with much warmth that he felt grateful for the kind interest in his welfare which her discourse manifested.

"I declare it makes my heart glad, sir, to see you so willing, for there's always great hopes that way. Go on, sir, an' with the blessing of heaven your bow will be green, as they say, before long."
"How do you mean, Minny?"

"An old fable, sir, that they invented as a good mor'l about a great penitent that was there long ago, but you're too wake now to hear it."

"Not at all, Minny. I fell quite strong since took the chicken broth. Say on, whatever it is." Minny accordingly complied, and as her little tale

furnishes a good specimen of the naive ignorance and strength of thought which are frequently combined in those legends, we are tempted to transcribe it for the reader's information.

"A couple, Master Hugh, that had a son that used to get his living soft enough by stalen an' doen everything that was endefferent -an' his father an' mother could get no good of him, for he bet'em reg'lar when they talked to him about his doens. Well, he went to the priest of his parish coming on Aister, an' says he, among other things, 'I'bet my father an' mother,' says he, 'as often as I have fingers and toes,' says he. The priest looked at him, 'Have mercy on you, you unfortunate man,' says the priest, 'how come you to do that? Go now for I can't take you,'t says he, 'un'l you get the Pope's apinion, an accorden to the apinion he'll give mond awoke from another fitful slumber, to open his of you, I'll take you or not, says the priest. Well eyes on a red and cloudy sunset. He gazed, as he an good, if he did, the boy went an told his father lay on his back, through the window, and full upon the broad blood-colored disk of the luminary, as it slowly sunk below the horizon, while large masses next mornen before his breakfast, an' he set oil to the Pope, an' a long road he had to travel before he got there. When he did, an' when he set foot upon the Pope's ground, every bit of it heg'n shaken onder him. The Pope was sitten in his parlor the same time, an' he knew be the ground shaken that it was some bad member was comen to him. 'Run out, says he to his servant, 'an' see what poor cratur is i that's comen to me,' says he. So the servant done his bidden, an' see the boy comen along the ground on his bare knees, an' he brought him before the Pope. 'Erra, you poor creatur,' says the Pope, what's the raison o' your comen that way to me? says he. 'The priest that sent me, place your reverence, says the boy, 'to have your opinion o' me for bating my father and mother as often as I have fingers an' toes.' If you done so, says the Pope to him again, 'you're in a bad way,' says he, 'an' I can't give any apinion of you,' says he, 'ont'l you go to the wood an' get a withered tree an' go an stand with it in the middle of such a river,' says he, 'an stay there ont'l your bough is green again,' says he. 'O murther,' says the boy, 'an' sure I'll be dead before half that time,' says he. 'I can't help you,' says the Pope, 'I can't give any apinion of you till you bring me the withered tree again.' Well an' good, the boy went to the wood, an' if he did he got withered tree, an' went an' stud wit it in the middle of the river, waiten till it would get green with him. Well, one night, in the dead hour o' the night, when he was standen there, two highwaymen passed by, an' they driven a couple o' heifers before 'em. So one of 'em sec this boy a one side in the dark under the withered tree. "Who's there,' says he? There was no answer. "Well, "Who's there?" says he again, 'or I'll put the contents o' this through you,' says he, liften his gun. 'Oh, go along wit you,' says the boy, 'an lave me alone,' says he, 'to do my penance.' 'What harm is it you done?' says the highwayman. 'I bet my father an' mother as often as I have fingers and toes, says he, an so he up and he told him uverythen; an I'm waiten here now, says he, 'ont'l my bough'll be green again, says he. Murther alive !' says the highwayman, 'sure many's the time I bate my father,' says he; 'an' worse than that,' says he; 'an' here,' turnen' to the other highwayman, 'take the cows and the gun,' says he, 'for my heart is changed, an' I'll have nothen to do wit you or your doens any more! says he. Well an' good, he went to the wood, an' if he did, he got a withered tree, an' he came an' stood by the boy.

> penance was accepted an he was free again." Although Hamond was not one of those estimable characters who can find "sermons in stones, and good in everything," (we request that this overworked apophthegm may never be quoted again,) he found matter for deep reflection in the quaint legend which Minny furnished him with, and which evinced a deep-seated and delicate sense of religious worth, a quality of which the poor

Well, Master Hugh, in less than twenty-four hours

after, the highwayman's bough was green, bekays he

repented of his own accord, when the grace of heaven came, on him, an' the other boy was there a twelvemonth before his tree was green, when his

the late Parliamentary Committee. t Lamentation.

peasantry are but little suspected of Happily for He of mond, his conscience had not as much to reproach him with in act as in omission, and he found the leasure. difficulty in following upullinny's suggestion in the course of his convolesence. He found the immediate benefit of the exertion in a return of an almost in the fantine quietude quand serenity of soul; which ciff it lig did not wholly and instantly aproof, the poisonous herbage which had overgrown and overshadowed his spirit for many years nat least cut off the evil humors which fostered and encouraged it, and relieved him from the responsibility of wilful spleen against his fellows.

For several months after, Hamond continued, but in a calmer manner than before his illness, to administer in every way that this stortune (unencum bered though, moderate) enabled him to use to the comfort of his unhappy neighbours, and had the satisfaction of seeing the condition of all around night passed away before he woke, and when he did him daily assuming, the appearance of contentment, so, he found that the usual salutary change had taken place in his system. It is a state of the individual solution of the individual solution of the individual system. If you'd excuse me spaken to you sir," said humbler, classes, and the strength of the entire and that competence which constitutes the natural and legitimate expectation of every member of the interest in the entire country. He was not a little grieved nevertheless, to find that the common prejudices of the people on the subject of high birth and family, ran, in direct opposition to his own feelings, and that his services, generous and open-hearted as they were, lost something of their, influence on the minds of those on whom they were conferred, by their recollection of his own numble origin, which made him appear 'almost as one of themselves—a feeling) which on occasion they did not hesitate to express. This, however, was among the least of the many mortifications which poor Hamond had experienced in the course of his life, and he made up his mind to endure it without much difficulty. Neither was his affliction extreme at finding the usual ceremonial which a stranger or, absentee looks for on his, return from a long absence, or his occupation of a new residence, neglected, by the gentry, in his neighborhood. Nohody visited him, but that was not the cause for which his heart was pining.

He might, nevertheless, have worn out in peace

the remainder of his life (now falling a little into the vellow leaf,") if it were not for an unexpected incident which intruded fiercely upon his solitude, and brought back all his miseries upon his heart in greater force than ever.

He was sitting in his apartment in the afternoon of a cool November day, musing over the turf fire, which the already sharp frosts rendered agreeable, when Remmy entered the room, with a face of unusual mystery and importance, to say that a strange gentleman was below, who wished to see Mr. Ha-mond. "Mr. Hunter he says his name is, sir," Remmy added, and then speaking in a whisper, and with a face of deep wisdom-"."Tis the very Scotchman. sir, that I caught his horse when he tuk head at the Rock o' Foynes."

Hamond remembered the name, as that of the gentleman to whom Emily's friend Martha O'Brien was betrothed when he was in Dublin, although that gentleman being then in his native country, Hamond had no opportunity of knowing him personally. The sudden appearance of a person, even thus distantly connected with the history of that unhappy period of his life, agitated him in no inconsiderable degree. It was some time before he could command himself sufficiently to bid Remmy show him up

Mr. Hunter introduced himself in a gentlemanly modest way; referred with a delicacy, at which even Hamond's critically sensitive heart could not take exception, to the circumstances which seemed to warrant him in seeking Hamond's acquaintance; and apologised for having so long deferred his visit, the interval having been wholly occupied by the efforts which he had made to discover the fellow who had fired on him from the rock.

"I have caught the ruffian at last," said he. "though that very circumstance only renders my own chance of safety from similar attempts the more questionable. This, however, is but a very insignificant episode, in the dark and bloody history of the fearful and silent system of rebellion which is fast spreading through the country. I am looked to with a peculiar dislike, as I happen to be one of those who exclaimed against the immortal pusillanimity of the Round Robin, which was signed by the magistrates of this county, at the beginning of the disturbances."

"Indeed, I heard of that abroad," said Hamond, 'and blushed for my native Limerick."

"'Twill never be done again," replied Mr. Hunter -"and it was then rather the result of indolence then actual fear Hawayer nears he with political let us talk of something else. You have some fine paintings there."

" A few," said Hamond. "That is a good copy of Poussin, only (if my memory serve me right,) a little more papery than

the original." "I have heard it said (for I am no critic myself,) that that was a general fault of poor Barry's color-

ing. You see I am a patriot in my pictures."

"All fair, sir, all fair. I like Barry myself. But if you're fond of historical paintings, I should recommend you to look at some of Allen's. Ab, sir,

that will be a brilliant fellow—you'll see.' Hamond, while he could not avoid smiling at this piece of nationality in his northern friend, promised to avail himself of his suggestion, on the first oppor-

"That is a bonneboucke over which you have the

green curtain drawn," said Hunter.
"Only a portrait," said Hamond, in a careless tone, blushing deen crimson at the same time. " Now that you talk of portraits, sir," said Hunter,

suddenly recollecting himself-"you remind me of a commission which my wife gave me, when she knew was coming to see you. There is a cousin of hers lodging in your neighborhood, at Mr. Falahee's, a Miss O'Brien-

"I have heard of her," said Hamond, "but I had no suspicion that she was a relative of Mrs. Hunter's. Even the identity of the names had escaped my recollection. She had a fever lately, I believe?"

"She had-almost immediately after your convalescace. It was a most extraordinary circumstance how she could have taken the contagion, for though she was attentive to the people about her, she never went in danger of the disease. However, she has, it seems got some message for you, which she longs to deliver in person." "From-from whom?". Hamoud asked, hesi-

tatingly... a friend of ours, with whom she spent a considerable time on the continent. Excuse me, my dear sir," be added, laying his hand on Hamond's arm, as he observed his head droop suddenly, and his cheek whiten-"I am intruding strangely on matters of so deep an interest to you, but I am a mere agent-yet no cold one either.

"Pray; do not use ceremony with me," said Hamond, still trembling with an agitation which he could not command. "Talk of Lady Emily and her friend, as you would of indifferent persons My heart is interested in what you said, rather from a long and had habit in which I indulged it, than from the positive existence of any strong feeling one way or another.". NEAR AT another. Since you permit me to use the privilege of an

old acquaintance already," said Hunter, "I will tell you that Lady Emily, after the death of her husband, of which you must have heard" (Hamond bowed) "expressed in a letter which she wrote to my wife, a strong wish to see you—in order to explain some mistake, which had at the first occasioned the misunderstanding that led to your separation. That wish she again expressed, more recently, to our

friend Miss O'Brien."

Funderstand you," said Hamond, with firmness, but my answer to this is brief. When Lady Bmily rejected me, and married another, she exercised a deliberate judgment, and I did not seek to obtrude my vexed and disappointed feelings upon her. I

<sup>\*</sup> Wicked. † Receive you into the Church. The reader will find an explanation of the practice alluded to by Minny in the Evidence on the State of Ireland before

forgive her sincerely—fully—but I never will—never can, see or speak to her."
And yet you forgive her Ah, my dearlfriend, that is not the language of forgiveness. It is not the forgiveness which is required from us, in return for the pardoniwhich we all need for our own transported by the world you feel, if when you soliegressions. How would you feel, he when you solling that pardon from the Being! whom all offend, more or less, the answer returned from the seat of mercy, were, it forgive you but I never will see of Maswers. The object of its existence, if it cannot be rendered useful?

Answers: The object of its existence is yet to be disposed by the seat of its existence, if it cannot be rendered useful?

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Answers: The object of its existence is yet to be a connot be rendered useful? acquaintance that would only bring back intolcrable recollections to both parties? Our hearts and our persons are both changed now. I suppose I should gearcely know Emily, nor be known by her. For myself, I am conscious that the world and my own ill temper, perhaps—have altered me strangely; and where Emily might expect to find some remains of nothe warm and enthusiastic nature that she once said she loved, she would only be shocked to meet a dark and morose temper, a furrowed cheek, and proken spirit in her old love. Let us not meet, then to give pain to each other. We are not very far, perhaps. from the close of all our anxieties; let us then steal quietly from the world. Let us not vex the fallen evening of our days (since fate has made us hurry through our noon) with storms which are only the right of youth and youthful passion."

If you knew the circumstances under which she

"If you knew the circumstances under which she expressed her wishes," said Hunter gravely, "it would not be so difficult to prevail on you."

Hamond looked keenly into his eyes. "You are aware," the other continued, "that her health had been suffering for many years?"

Ever ready to anticipate the most gloomy posture of affairs. Hamond now listened with a suspense and of affairs, Hamond now listened with a suspense ap-

proaching to agony. Hunter too seemed to pause, as if affected by some unusual emotion.

"The fact is," he resumed, "part of my commission is conditional; and as I have the liberty of reserving it to myself, in case you should consent to come and see us, I am anxious to prevail on you—
for it is of a nature that I had rather trust to other
lips than—" Hamond here interrupted him.
"If all this, Mr. Hunter," said he, speaking in a

hourse low voice, and almost sinking with apprehension—"if this has been only a preparation to let me know that Emily Bury is—that the worst possible calamity in this world has befallen me-it would be better, perhaps, that the conversation

would be better, perhaps, that the conversation should rest here."

"I will only confine myself to my commission," said Hunter. "Our cousin has a message for you."

"I understand," said Hamond, endeavoring to command himself while he gazed on the other with an absent and dreadfully ghastly eye. "I thank you, Mr. Hunter—you have discharged your part well and feelingly." well and feelingly.

"I will not leave until you promise to meet Miss O'Brien at our place."

"I will, I will, but not now-0, not now." "In the next month then ?"

"Re it so," said Hamond, rushing out of the room. "Poor fellow!" exclaimed Hunter, as he rode "it will be a long time to keep him in painbut the women will allow nobody to meddle with matters of this kind but themselves."

(To be continued.)

### HOPE ON. (From the Metropolitan.)

Hope on! hope on! God yet may hear thy praying, God yet may mark the wild tears thou hast shed; There may be mercy in the long delaying, A richer, holier blessing for its staying, Poured on thy head. Hope on.

Hope on! and through the dreary night of weeping, Think thou art watching with thy suffering God, And thro the long dark hours, sad vigil keeping Thy mourning soul its sin and misery steeping, With him in tears of blood, Hope on

Hope on! and think the cup which thou art drinking, The bitter chalice of his agony; Nor deem he loves thee less for all thy shrinking Like thine, His heart neath grief and pain is sinking,
He suffers all with thee.
Hope on.

Hope on I and when thy grief and fear are deep'ning, And all of joy forever seemeth gone. Then with thy agonizing Saviour weeping,

Yet still the words of meek submission speaking, "Father! Thy will be done,"
Hope on. Hope on! 'tis in the hour of deepest mourning,

God sends his strengthening angel from above, The weary heart from earthly comfort turning, Shall know in answer to its passionate yearning, His tenderest love. Hope on.

Hope on! 'tis but His best beloved and dearest He taketh, thus to share his saddest hour; They who His loving heart lie ever nearest, And they for whom the hope of heaven is clearest, Feel most griefs power.

Hope on! and if all hope on earth should fail thee, And if all peace from thy sad heart be riven : If every grief life knoweth should assail thee, Sit thou not weakly down, and there bewail thee: There's joy in beaven! Hope on.

AN EXAMINATION IN NATURAL HISTORY.

Class in Natural History: Take your places. Subject of to-day's lesson?

Answer: The Young American.
Question: Where is this animal found? Answer: In Uppertendom.

Question: Can it exist in any but its native air?
Answer: It cannot thrive, except were civilization is overgrown.

Question: To what other species is it nearly allied? Answer: The monkey.

Question: Which most resembles man? Answer: Some naturalists place the Young American next to man, but by most it is considered inferior

Question: Describe the Young American. Answer: Body and limbs exceedingly slight—head small and very erect, being light—the coat smooth and glittering in spots with the brilliancy of gold or gems—cyes usually mild and gentle in expression, though when the animal is roused, they are capable of a furious glare. A striking peculiarity is the long fur or hair, which, with some, quite covers the face,

with others, all but a narrow space below the eyes. Forehead low-teeth small, sharp, and very white. Question: Is the Young American dangerous?

Answer: Sometimes threatening, but seldom dangerous. They retreat at once when attacked by man. The kind called Fortune Hunters should, however, be excepted. They are keen-scented and cunning, stealthy in the pursuit of prey, and cruel to their vic-

Question: On what does the Young American subsist ?

ist? Answer': On "father's money"—a subsistence well known in Uppertendom.

Question : Has the Young American anything like

the power of speech? Inswer: When irritated, it gives utterance to a low sound, like "demd bore," or sometimes "kussid

bore," but is usually quiet.

Question: Can this creature be made useful to man.

Answer: Some attempts to train him for usefulness sulted in a loss of individuality, and have, therefore,

romande objectif flatt dappet .

been abandoned! Yet it is valued as a pet by ladies, VICCIANELY & CO., WA CLANE'S who are often fond of the creature as a companion in their walks, and they even give it a place in their drawing rooms; merely as a play thing, however, as it is of no use where protection is needed. Still, the Young American fills a place in Uppertendent which no other animal in the known world would occupy. Question: Then what appears to the the object of

its existence, if it cannot be rendered useful?

(i) Answer: The object of its existence is just to be discovered; although as we are taught that nothing is -6: Question: Is the Young American ever confounded with the True Americani? guincation but notisting on

York Knickerbocker. १८५७ वे अध

TAPE WORM CURED BY. DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED YERMIFUGE. New York, August 2, 1852.

A certain lady in this city testifies that, after using Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, she passed a tape worm ten inches long; and has no hesitation in recommending it to every person afflicted with worms; as, in her opinion, it far excels every other remedy now in use. The name of the lady, and further particulars, can be learned by calling on Mrs. Hardie, Manhattan place, or E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Munroe streets.

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### MRS. D. M'ENTYRE, No. 44, M'Gill Street,

(OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET) MONTREAL.

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

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY. FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable

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

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

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of every style and price.

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naged with the greatest economy.

Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to re-turn ther best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the installnes years. Har de los a to June 13 (1856) bratill Ad. Jacon Capelli Le . . . .

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NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE: AND RETAIL, 42 M Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, Travels, &c., &c.

MONTREAL. TO A STATE OF THE STA

Politice to the time of the contribution of

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel con-Answer: Some attempts to train him for usefulness have been made, but in vain—they have always resulted in a loss of individuality, and have, therefore, Montreul, March 6, 1856

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

FALL 1856.

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Montreal, March 12, 1857.

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

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

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DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CREARY PROTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no sid we could procure game her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We blees his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours, with gratitude and regard.

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The 'agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

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