

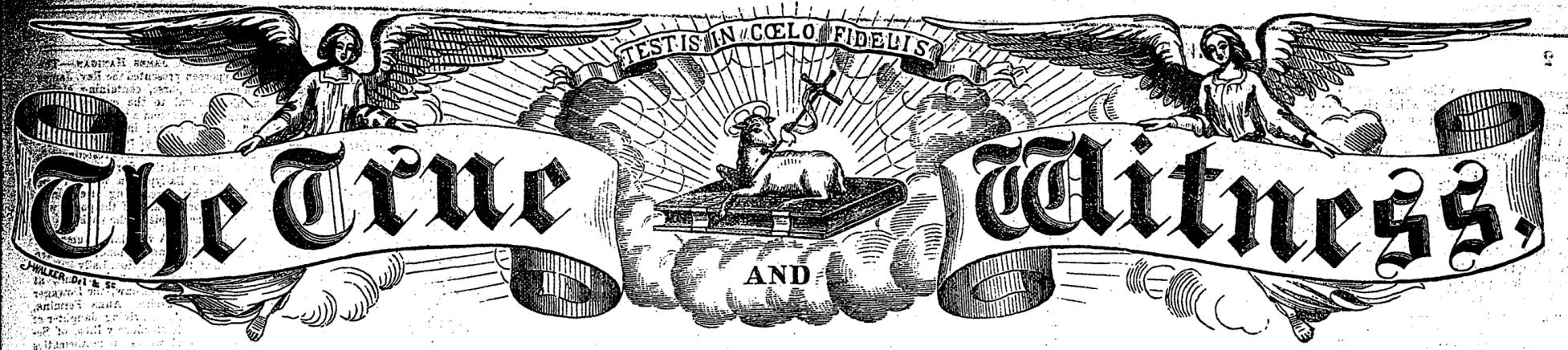
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1857.

No. 4.

THE RIVALS.

By Gerald Griffin.

CHAPTER III.

(Continued.)

The old house-keeper had been heard slowly ascending the stairs, step by step, like Dante on the mountain, — the hinder foot still firmer; and made her appearance almost before the last sentence had been concluded. She had that well conditioned rotundity of figure, and respectable neatness of attire, which are usual in her situation. Her face, though the foot-print of the raven was about her eyes, had that character of "youth in the heart" which some happy beings can preserve unaltered amid the decay of youthful passions and the loss of early friends; and yet this was blended with an expression of affectionate sadness in the old woman's eyes. — The length of her countenance, the blackness of her hair and eyes, and shade of deep olive in her complexion, showed her to be a native of the south-western coasts, where the external peculiarities of the Spanish colonists are still preserved in a remarkable degree. A large rosary of horn beads, with an old shilling instead of a cross, hung conspicuously on the same string as her multitude of keys, serving at the same time as a symbol of her religious independence toward her patrons, and a testimony in the eyes of her country friends, of her honest adherence to the faith of her ancient village. "Mrs. Keleher," said her master, "I sent for you to know whether you remember Mr. Riordan; of Roundwood?" "Mr. Francis Riordan, that went out with the paythriots?" "The same."

"God, bless it!" an' 'm sure, when I come out again to call after her, there was no account to be had o' the lady, high or low." "And so the child was overlooked?" said Mr. Leonard. "The child was overlooked," returned the housekeeper; "an' I don't know what it fancy o' me, but from that hour I thought I saw the same mournful look in his eyes that he had till the day he parted me. I never seen two (an' sure I ought to know 'em, afther nursin' the both o' 'em) I never seen two that were so unlike in themselves, an' loved so dearly as himself an' the young darlin' above stairs, Miss Esther." "Come, come," said Mr. Damer, with a warning voice. "Oh, 'tis no thraison what I say, sure, when 'tis among ourselves," continued the old woman. "I said, before, they loved as I never seen man and woman love, an' still they were as contrary in their ways as two could be. Miss Esther, though bein' of a methodish family, (forgive us all our sins!) was the merriest child I think I ever laid my two eyes on, just as she was always, an' as she is this day, heart-broken as she is." "What!" "With the sickness, I mean; with the dint o' the delicacy, inwardly, sure, I said already it is the course o' nature for the living to forget the dead, an' I wish no man happier than Richard Lacy, now that the turf is green above my own poor lad. She was ever an' always laughin' an' jokin' poor Mather Frank about his sorrowful ways. An' still she had great feelin's, the craither! She cried a power when she heard of his death." "How did she spend this evening?" asked Mrs. Damer. "The same as the day, then, ma'am, between laughin' (though there was only a little o' that indeed) an' shiverin', an' faintin', as it were, but sure you were with her yourself, ma'am. She had no fit since you saw her. Ah, Mather, take it from me, she never had the same heart from the day that Mather Francis fitted."

ance, while he took his seat near Mrs. Damer, was not free from agitation. Leonard gazed at him with an unliking eye. He whispered something, in a low and broken voice, about the troubled look of the sky, and then, fixing his eyes upon the doorway, seemed to watch for the entrance of the fair ward with the eye of a real lover. CHAPTER IV. This night had been appointed for the formal signing of the marriage articles. The witnesses, as we have said, were ready, the desk was thrown open, the candles were moved to a suitable distance, and every eye was bent upon the parlor door. It opened at length, and a figure entered very unlike that of the lovely sectarian for whose approach the eyes of Lacy longed as for the light. It was that of a tall, muscular, middle aged man, dressed in a brown suit, with grizzled hair brushed sleekly upon his brow, a face, of a deep yellow tinge, sown thick with freckles, and eyes which had a curious mixture of active thought and of solemnity in their expression. "Well, Aaron," said Mr. Damer, "what of your mistress?" "She is not coming," said the servant. "She wishes to speak with you in the drawing room." "With me?" asked Lacy, starting from his chair. Aaron replied to this question by a stare of calm surprise, and then stalked after Mr. Damer out of the parlour. That gentleman found his niece standing in a niche formed by one of the lower windows, with a white veil drawn round her person, her arms folded, with one hand laid upon her throat, and her person as motionless as a statue. The window curtains were drawn back, and the thin moonlight, falling upon her pale face and light drapery, gave something of a spiritual expression to the whole figure. "Well, Esther, pet, why do you keep us waiting?" said Damer, patting his niece affectionately on the shoulder, "Richard is below this hour." "Uncle," replied Esther, making an effort at her usual liveliness of manner, "you must read the Bible, and learn to bear with me. My valor is oozing out at my finger ends, as the time approaches, and I fear you will find me out to be an arrant coward before long." "Fie, fie! you are trembling."

my Esther will be generous enough to remember that there are others whose feelings are not less intimately affected by this negotiation than her own. You would not put poor Lacy to the agony of such a disappointment, after so many years of steady faith and constancy?" Esther remained for a few moments silent, with her face buried between her hands, and then raising her person and making an effort to appear determined, she placed her arm within that of Mr. Damer. It is well, thought that gentleman within his own mind; the usual maidenly prologue is concluded, and we may shortly hope to have the play begin. He led her, still trembling, from the room. — They reached the hall, upon which the door of the dining room opened. Here the courage of Esther once more failed her. Her uncle felt her hang more heavily upon his arm, and her breath came thick and short, as if she were threatened with some hysterical affection. At that instant, the door opened, and Mrs. Damer made her appearance. The rigid character of this lady had always impressed her niece with a certain degree of awe, and that sentiment came now most opportunely to check the deep emotion which already began to agitate her limbs, and features. Supported, at either side, by her relatives, she once more summoned resolution enough to approach the dreaded poor, when some sudden and new occasion made her start and turn her head in the attitude of one who listens intently. "Who said that?" she asked, in a hurried whisper. "That? — what Esther?" enquired her uncle. "Somebody spoke behind me, somebody said 'Be true! Did you not hear? I did, as plainly as I hear my own voice now.'" "It could not be, my love," said Mrs. Damer, "the doors are all closed, and the hall is empty." "I heard the words," repeated Esther, panting heavily, "as plainly as I heard you now. — Oh, heaven, support me!" "Fie, Esther, fie!" "I have no choice!" continued she, looking upward fixedly, and seeming to address her speech to heaven. "If you hear and see and blame me, Francis, remember what I suffered for your sake. I do it for the best. O, my good guardian, look on me to-night! If, in this step I am about to take, I act at all from selfish or unworthy motives; if my heart be false; if I seek my own good in anything I do to-night, I do no ask thee to hold up thine arm! I do not shun the anger that is gathering on my destiny! But my heart is silent. My heart accuses me of nothing evil in my intention, and I fear not your displeasure since you know it is my duty and not my will that draws me to this sacrifice."

addressing a handsome countryman who just then made his appearance in the passage leading to the servants' hall. "Where are you goin' now?" "To Glendalough, Mistor Aarun," returned the stranger, gathering around him the folds of his large frieze coat. "How's the missiz?" "Thank you, finely. You mustn't stir yet." "O, that I mightn't if I can stop a minute, 'tis a most one, an' I have a long road before me." "You must come back, and take a little nourishment again' the way. Take off your coat and come." With some decent persuasions, Davy Lenigan, ("for that was his name," as the old story books have it) was prevailed upon to return and take his seat by the blazing fire in the servants' hall. It was a comfortable apartment, floored with brick, with a deal table extending nearly the whole length, and flanked by two forms of the same material. A pair of arm-chairs, intended as seats of honor for the coachman and the cook, were placed on each side the fire, and, those respected functionaries being now absent, Davy Lenigan was invited to take possession of that position which was usually occupied by the Phaeton of Glendearg. Here he sat for some moments, while old Aaron hurried out of the room, to procure materials for whiskey punch, which was what he meant to intimate by the word "nourishment." "Ah, Mrs. Keleher," said Davy, observing the nurse making some arrangements at the end of the room, "so this is the way old times are forgotten above stairs!" "Ah, how your tongue now, Davy," said the old woman, "there's reason in all things." "Ah," continued Davy, with a sad countenance, "it's little Mistor Riordan, my poor young mather, ever thought she'd turn on him that way in his grave." "E'howl your tongue, now, Davy." "Oh, Mather Francis, they hadn't my heart in their buzzom when they forgot you that way, and the color you wore the day you died. Only four years gone, what four? 'tisn't, nor passin' three an' a half, an' there she is goin' to put the very deceiver in your place that was the cause o' your destruction an' your banishment! The very deceiver! 'm sure I hard him myself, the day he parted her, talkin' an' he havin' her hand betune the two of his, an' he sayin' his last word, 'Be true! Look, Mrs. Keleher, there's no use in talkin', but it would kill the Danes to hear him sayin' that word, that day! An' now to think of her marryin' another man, an' takin' to Lacy of all the world! Dear knows, my heart is broke from the thoughts of it. An' sure what hurt it was for one of his own profession (religion) he suffered, but for a methodish? Ah, dear, dear, dear!" "Howl, again, Davy; Aaron will hear you." "Aye, let me alone. Let 'em all rise out of it for love, afther that. An' 'tisn't that, but the talk she used to have herself, about the country, an' the boys, Ah, Mather Frank! Mather Frank! Dear knows I wouldn't wonder if he showed himself to her of a night on the 'count of it." "Eyeh!" Mrs. Keleher exclaimed with a faint shriek. "Dear knows, I wouldn't. Three year an' a half! Sure it takes seven years to make a man dead in law, an' it seems there's only half the time wantin' to make him dead in love." "Well, well, acree, the dead is dead, an' the livin' is livin', let us take care of ourselves and not to be jedgin' any one. Howl your tongue, now, here's Aaron comin'."

crowd a quarter, while those who aspired to classical information, in which also Mr. Henry Lenigan was capable of affording some rudimentary information, paid the enormous sum of two guineas a year. He passed in his neighborhood for a man of "great manners," his literary education having taught him to assume a certain suavity of bearing, and occasionally a certain euphuism of discourse which impressed his neighbors with a high idea of his erudition. Nothing astonished Aaron more than that an argument which appeared to himself as convincing as a self-evident proposition, should produce so little effect on Davy, while the latter felt no difficulty so great as that of finding reasons for not admitting those conclusions of the sectarian which he was unable to answer. His common resource, when pressed very hard, was to take the matter up in a personal light, and

—prove his doctrine orthodox By apostolic blows and knocks. But even in this species of logic, he was still no adequate match for the sectarian, whose Irish blood could be easily made to rise above the zero of his Christian theory, and suggest some tremendous carnal execution.

After the hearts of both had been softened by one half-hour's steady application to the punch-jug, Aaron suddenly broke, out of a conversation on general subjects, into the following speech: "Look you hether, Davy Lenigan! You are a decent, credible youth, an' I love you. Your people an' my people lived in the same town, an' dealt together for teas, an' groceries, an' things, an' I have every reason to love and like you."

"It's true for you, Mither Aaron, we would neighbors, surely?" "An' it's for that reason, Davy, I wish you well, an' I'd wish I had the power to put your father's child in a palace this blessed night."

"I never misdoubted your good will, indeed, Mither Aaron." "Don't, Davy, don't, for the world. An' still, Davy," Aaron continued, setting down his tumbler with a solemn face, "if I could put you in a palace, where would be the gain? The palaces of this world, Davy, are like houses of snow."

Davy groaned internally. "Which melt away in the first thaw, an' laye us cold an' defenceless, but the palaces of light are the only palaces that's worth a Christian's while to look for."

"I won't gainsay that," said Davy, with emphasis. "You couldn't, Davy, if you would. You couldn't gainsay the—"

He was going to say the Bible; but recollecting that Davy was not privileged to qualify himself for a controversy on this subject, he stopped short, for a smile of pity and contemptuous forbearance. Davy perceived the sneer, and found it impossible to evade the contest any longer.

"Look hether, Mither Aaron," he began. "They may say this and that of the Bible, an' of the best way to heaven, but I'll tell you what it is. I seen a man of a day that read more books than you or I ever saw in our lives, an' I heard that man say that there was no use in talkin', but whether a man was a Roman, a Protestant, a Methodist, or a Quaker, the best way in the world for gettin' into heaven was just—to go there, simply."

"Well, friend, Davy, an' do you b'lieve him?" "I does!" said David, stoutly, "I think there's no persuasion (religion) goin' but a part of 'em will go to heaven, some time."

"What, all, Davy?" "Iss, all—barrin' it was, may be, the Turks or the Arabians, Ayeh, what talk it is. Listen hether. Wor you ever at Glendalough?"

"I was," replied Aaron, with a contemptuous smile. "And did you see the seven Churches?" "I did."

"The round tower, and the Cathedral, an' St. Kevin's Kitchen?" Aaron lowered his head in dignified assent.

"Well, then, if you did, listen hether. Do you mind me now, Mither Aaron? The master abroad has the height o' that table o' bibles o' all sorts and sizes, and he thinks he's the first that's bringin' 'em into Ireland. But barken hether! Do you think the saints, an' the great people long ago, that built them churches, that stone roof, and that round tower, that all the masons in Europe couldn't do the likes now, if they were at it from this till mornin', do you think them saints didn't know anythin' o' the scriptures?"

Aaron was silent for a moment. "Do you think," continued Davy, pressing his question, "that them saints are burnin' in hell this day?"

"I judge nobody, but—"

"There why?" cried Davy in triumph, "and you talk to me of bibles and things! Ayeh, Mither Aaron, take it from me, tisn't by readin' or writin', we'll ever get into heaven, only by doin' our duty properly."

"Hold you there?" cried Aaron, "there's the point, you know. What is your duty, Davy?" "My duty," said Davy, a little puzzled, "is, as I may say, to do my duty, as it were, by all manner o' people, high and low, gentle an' simple; that's my maxim, an' that's what I go by erer."

"Well, an' will I tell you a plain truth now, Davy, as a friend?" "You're freely welcome."

"Why then I will. You know no more of your duty, Davy Lenigan, than that cat on the stool. You belong to a church that leads you about like poor Blind Buff, with a hankitcher on your eyes, an' a gag on your mouth, an' most commonly 'tis where it leads you is to the galloows-foot, to edify your friends with a lamentation. Did you ever see a methodist hung?"

"If I didn't," said Davy warmly, "I seen methodishes that deserved it. The pride an' the conceit o' ye bates the world. Ye're just the dandy Christians above all others! Ayeh, what talks! Ye think it is a standin' collar an' a low crowned hat that'll take ye into heaven. I don't know my duty! E' howl your tongue, you foolish man! I suppose if I axed the same question o' you, you'd tell me your duty was to

comb your hair straight, an' spake through your nose, an' to keep your knees bent in walkin', an' your crubeens turned in, an' to wear a shovel of a hat upon your pole, and a round cut coat.—That's the whole o' the methodishes' catechism. All the difference betune us is, that I let the priest lead me to heaven his own way, an' you give your soul to the tailor. It's true for Thady Ryan, the poet westwards, what he says o' ye, in his ballad o' the Recantation of Father Hannan, an' he spakin' o' the Catholic Church:

Through Europe (says he) did resound The laws she did expound— Why did you (says he) attempt to forsake her? Her banners she displayed, In triumph night an' day.

She's shuprior (says he) to Swaddler or Quaker. "Mind, I don't say any thing again' the swaddlers for indushterin'." They're strict an' credible people, surely, in that line. But as for the religion—

Here Aaron could hold no longer—"You poor despicable papist!" he began, "it is like you, an' your people, to be always ignorant an' presumptuous; I will prove to you—"

"How! a minute?" cried Davy, "ignorant and presumptuous! Before I hear another word from you now, ather that, I must know what reason you have for sayin' it. Tell me this," he added, rising from his chair, and confronting the sectarian with an attitude of imposing majesty; "if you're such a great fellow entirely, can you calculate the eclipse o' the moon?"

This was a thunderstroke. Aaron, so far from being able to answer Davy's question in the affirmative, did not even find it intelligible.—He winced, and shrunk from the learned scrutiny of Davy's glance, but his confusion betrayed him. "You can't!" cried Davy, in great triumph: "An' you talk to me of ignorance! Poh!" And snapping his fingers in the face of his opponent, with a shrill exclamation of scorn, he turned round upon his heel and resumed his seat.

The controversy was here interrupted by strange sounds above stairs. In the room directly over their heads, they heard the noise of many feet hurrying to and fro, as if some accident had taken place, and, in a few minutes, the old nurse was seen hobbling into the hall with symptoms of wild alarm and confusion on her countenance.

"Aaron Shepherd! Aaron Shepherd," she exclaimed, wringing her hands with an air of grief and impatience! "run, run for the doctor, as fast as erer you can lay leg to ground! The young missis is in a fit, an' I'm afeerd she's dyin'!"

"Dying, woman?" "Dyin'; away with you, Aaron, or he never'll overtake her alive! Oh, vo! there I hear 'em again above stairs! Run, Aaron, run for the bare life!"

This was the signal for general consternation. In one minute, Aaron and his low hat were speeding through the moonshine in one direction, while Davy Lenigan took the wild mountain road which led to Glendalough, not displeased at the opportunity of escape from his polemical opponent, and little afflicted at the condition of Esther; for her infidelity to his master had shaken, considerably, the interest she possessed in his affections.

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

BELOVED FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The disastrous policy of the East India Company, aided by the blunders of the British Government, have produced a series of events in the East which must influence in a very decided manner the future political conduct of Ireland. The provoked mutiny of the Sepoys, and the consequent extinction of the Bengal army, will render it necessary to double or perhaps to treble the European force, in order to repress revolt and to maintain the integrity of our overgrown empire in India. Heretofore nearly two-thirds of the East India Company troops were Irish Catholics; and hence, if it be decided in Parliament that fifty thousand additional soldiers are to be sent from Europe to the three Presidencies, it follows, according to the above scale, that about thirty thousand of this new force will be recruited from the Catholics of Ireland. Now it is quite certain that, since the late persecution of the Catholic soldiers at Madras, by attempting to force their children into Protestant schools, and by withdrawing the pay of the fathers, in case of refusal, there has arisen in Ireland almost a universal feeling of not enlisting in the Company's service. And so perfectly aware are the authorities of this Irish Catholic sentiment, that already it is rumored "the Ballot and Impressment" will be resorted to, to procure the required regiments for the service. Time and experience are the true, infallible teachers of kings and peoples; and the British public will now learn that the religious persecution and the frantic fanaticism of the English Church during the last few years have filled the empire with social discord, and have brought the country almost to the very brink of ruin.

Ireland, Catholic Ireland has never flinched from the standard of England, when the honor or the danger of the state summoned our courage on flood and field: and hence the conduct of Indian persecuting officials must have awakened the bitterest feelings of indignation, when a resolution has gone abroad amongst the people of not being tempted by any bounty to enter the East India Company's service. They make a defined distinction between the Queen's troops and the Company's forces: and while they will willingly, cheerfully enter the one, they can only be compelled by force to be attached to the other. This is a state of things to be condemned by every loyal subject: but on the heads of the Exeter Hall bigots be the results of this deplorable, and indeed fatal state of the public Catholic mind of the laboring classes of Ireland. Some imperial guarantee must be made before this impression can be removed: and a law must be passed securing freedom of worship and of education to themselves and their children: giving a sufficient support to their priests, and removing all penalty from conscience before the

Irish can be induced to change their minds on this point. Even by the advice or encouragement of the Irish clergy, they will not spill their blood, and perhaps risk the salvation of their souls in the unpensurable bigoted service of military officials who have stained their swords, and who have degraded the name of England in the three Presidencies under the circumstances referred to.

Again, from the same or similar causes, the emigration of the Irish people continues with an unabated determination: and month after month the returns of emigrants sailing from Liverpool, and from the other principal seaports, show rather an increase than a diminution of the exodus over former years. Neither the abundant harvest of the present year, nor the high price of labor, nor the glowing description of cattle shows, nor the pictorial account drawn by hired scribes of the growing national prosperity of Ireland, can stop the tide of emigration, or weigh as one feather in the scales of Irish decision to fly from a country where conscience is persecuted, where industry is discouraged, where the tenure of land is caprice, where the improvement of the soil is not rewarded, and where the Parliament refuses to strike off the fetters that bind the laborious limbs, and crush the faithful hearts of the emaciated tenantry of Ireland. These two causes therefore—namely, the Emigration and the Indian military bigotry will offer serious difficulties to England in raising the necessary force in the room of the late Bengal Sepoys. There was a time in Ireland, in years now gone by, when this difficulty of England would be called the opportunity of Ireland: and when Ireland, combined and united as one man under their chosen leader, would petition our rulers for Irish justice, and would wrest, too, from even a hostile Cabinet the measures demanded by the confederated national will. The successful results to Ireland on the occasions referred to called forth the adage that "England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity"; and this fact produced in the national mind the deep impression that England never struck off even one link of our penal chains from feelings of justice and honor, but from motives of necessity and fear. The boons thus conceded on one side, and won on the other, while they gave an air of tyranny to England, drove Ireland into a course of national resistance whenever the favorable moment was present: and hence the history of the British Cabinet, on this point, can be told in one sentence—namely, exhibiting tyranny and meanness on one side of the Channel, and engendering on the other side the irrepressible feelings of national hatred and of popular opposition.

Beloved fellow-countrymen, the present time, therefore, on the old tactics, is rather favorable for a bold Irish movement: and such a moment should not be lost in order to procure honorable, just measures for Ireland. And you are not to think that in India alone there are difficulties for England. Believe me, our rulers have dangers at the present moment much nearer home than at Delhi: and never be made to believe that royal visits are intended to cement national friendships; they can precede as well as follow national disasters. On all hands as far as I can now inform you, there can be no doubt that a combined constitutional movement can render much service to Ireland just at this moment. We can decidedly make our own terms, if we only will it; and we can obtain, in the present year, through the omnipotent voice of the whole people, the measures which will take a century to acquire through the weak, or the despised, or the disunited advocacy of Parliamentary petition.

Without making too many demands, we want at present two measures—namely, one for the soul and the other for the body. We want for our Religion, at home and abroad, protection from insult and penalty; and we want for our struggling occupiers of the soil the common justice of having the legal right to dispose of their own permanent improvements made in that soil by their money and their labor. These two measures we have it now in our power to obtain, if we only will it—by a combined Irish movement. The Irish soldier need not enlist without a guarantee (on strictly constitutional grounds) for one measure and the Irish people, by one loud demand cannot fail, under given circumstances, to secure the other.

The individual who clamors for these measures is the best supporter of the laws, the most useful advocate of the Gospel, and the firmest servant of the Queen. The measures are those of morality, order, and justice: and men of all creeds and classes can, without loss of principle or of feeling, stand in united ranks on these two questions. Without these two measures being fully conceded, our armies lose half their power; and Ireland is deprived of her useful population. Military bigotry and universal emigration weaken the Throne, paralyse the Empire, and dislocate society: and if Canada wished to throw off the English yoke, or if France had decided on taking advantage of our embarrassment (which, for the sake of argument, I say is possible), England has not one spare shot in her locker at the present moment to repel the enemy or to protect her citadel.

Of course I shall be met in these my remarks by the old argument—namely, that the Irish nation cannot be brought to act in legal concert: that our private quarrels and our personal prejudices will always present an ancestral obstacle to our national union in politics. This position I entirely deny: and I undertake to say that if in the coming recess twenty men whom I could name would consent to guide our proceedings; and if one hundred men such as my humble self, would firmly agree to act a minor part, to assist, to popularize, to strengthen the machinery: and if, under the control of legal, constitutional proceedings, a national meeting were called in Dublin, demanding only the two measures referred to, Ireland has, perhaps, never seen such a powerful or popular combination of all parties, as that occasion, judiciously managed, would call forth in our city. The cause is not one of revenge, retaliation, inconsistency, sectarianism, triumph, or any one of those malignant springs of mischief which are so well known in Ireland: the question at issue is one which at the present

time might be advised by the Lord Lieutenant, promoted by the Commander of the Forces, advocated by the aristocracy, and countenanced by the Queen. These remarks are put forward with great personal diffidence, but with, at the same time, the fullest confidence, that some few trusted leaders, with a numerous staff of popular assistants, could unite the public will into a combination beyond all former precedent, and successfully carry the measures so necessary to the honor of the empire, the peace of society, and the prosperity of the people. In the observations which I have here ventured to place before you, there is not even a hint, even an idea of finding fault with any body of Irishmen, heretofore united for the objects referred to: this would be a sickly assumption in me: and an unpardonable presumption. No. I make no allusion to anything past. I take things as they are: and we want, at the present time, Ireland united, and we cannot fail to obtain the justice of our claims.

Believe me to be, beloved fellow-countrymen, your faithful, devoted servant,

D. W. C.

August 6, 1857.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

KILMORE DIOCESAN COLLEGES, CAVAN.—On the 25th ult. a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Martin O'Farrell, Edward Kennedy, Francis McCabe, John Fay, Patrick M. Fay, William Hague, and James O'Brien, Esqrs., waited on the Right Rev. Dr. Browne for the purpose of presenting to his lordship, as founder and patron of the institution, the first instalment of books for the library of the college. His lordship accompanied by the president and professors of the college, examined the books most minutely and expressed himself highly pleased with the selection which contains the most valuable standard works in the English language.

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

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. MICHAEL ELIAS TOBIN.—We deeply regret to have to announce the death of the above distinguished Clergyman, who was an ex-Provincial of the Carmelite Convent in this city. The melancholy event took place on Friday morning at Frankfurt, Roudtown, after a lingering and painful illness, which he bore with great resignation.—The Very Rev. deceased had attained the fifty-third year of his age and the twenty-ninth of his sacred ministry. His piety, singleness of disposition, and urbanity of manners, secured for him the respect and warm attachment of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was zealous in the discharge of his sacred duties, and in every way worthy of the universal reverence cherished for his character.—Freeman.

The bazaar in aid of the new Catholic church, Tramore, was held on the 5th inst., and was, we are happy to say, a complete success. The stalls were erected under marquees on the cliffs of the Atlantic terrace, and had a gay and picturesque effect. The attendance was both numerous and fashionable, and an idea of the numbers may be formed from the fact that over £30 was received at the entrance. The total receipts amounted to £320. The prizes raffled were various, and some of them really valuable, and the entire proceedings reflected the utmost credit, not merely on the ladies concerned, but also upon the members of the committee.—Kilkenny Journal.

THE LOUTH PRESENTATION TO MR. KENNEDY.—On Tuesday the 11th ult., a deputation of gentlemen from the county of Louth waited upon Mr. Tristram Kennedy, for the purpose of presenting a handsome service of plate, as a testimonial from that county to the independence of Mr. Kennedy's conduct while Member of Parliament.

They were met at Mr. Kennedy's house, in Henrietta-street Dublin, by a large number of gentlemen and clergymen connected with the Independent Party, and the proceedings were opened by Nicholas Larkes, Esq., who introduced the deputation. The address was read by Mr. J. P. Neary, Coroner of Louth. The testimonial is a magnificent tea and coffee service of silver, salvers, etc. from the establishment of Mr. Donegan, and executed in exquisite style and taste. The salver bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Tristram Kennedy, Esq., by the electors of the county Louth and others, as a memorial of their sincere respect for the incorruptible integrity and invariable consistency of his public conduct, and his undeviating fidelity to the liberties of the people during the period in which he represented that county in the Commons House of Parliament, 1852-7."

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.—The following letter has been received from the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, to the Chairman and secretaries of the O'Connell testimonial.

"Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 31st ult., conveying an invitation from your committee to be present at the inauguration of the O'Connell statue, together with a programme of the proceedings to be observed on the occasion. As, from the beginning, the lovers of O'Connell's name hailed with satisfaction the project of erecting a suitable monument to him in the city of Limerick, so do they now rejoice to learn that, through the praiseworthy exertions of the gentlemen in carrying it forward, the work so spiritedly undertaken is now happily brought to completion. To these patriotic gentlemen not only the subscribers to the monument, but all Irish Catholics, are beholden; for, without denying the just need of praise to which others are entitled for like exertions, to these gentlemen is it in great part due that the present generation will have been redeemed from the imputation of forgetting the greatest of Irishmen, and that the city of Limerick will have within its walls a monument worthy to commemorate to future generations the Liberator's services, and his country's gratitude as well. Hallowed as Limerick is by so many stirring recollections of the past, from this time forward it acquires a new historic interest by the possession of a monument worthy to perpetuate the name of O'Connell.

"Whilst, gentlemen, I beg to thank your committee for the honor they have done me, and to assure them of my participation in the delight with which people in every part of the country regard the erection of a statue to O'Connell in your ancient city—an event of which not Limerick alone, but the whole of Catholic Ireland, has reason to be proud—I must express my regret that I cannot be present to take part in the proceedings arranged for the inauguration of the statue. Same time, may I ask you to accept my thanks for the very courteous terms in which you have been pleased to convey the committee's invitation?—I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, your very faithful servant,

"PATRICK LEAHY, Archbishop, &c. To the Chairman and Secretaries of the O'Connell Testimonial Committee."

The ornamental railing and lamp posts for enclosing the statue of the Liberator have been completed and are now on their way from the foundry of Mr. Turner, Dublin, to whose artistic skill they are, we hear, highly creditable. They will be placed round the statue after the inauguration.—Limerick paper.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Rev. JAMES HANIGAN.—The parishioners of Ballyporeen presented the Rev. James Hanigan with a beautiful vase, containing eighty sovereigns, on his removal to the curacy of Killybeggin. This large amount from a rural parish is a proof of the affectionate regard in which he was held, and never was a tribute of respect more deserved. His zeal, activity, and disinterestedness in the discharge of his sacred duties, during nine years of his ministry, while in Ballyporeen won for him the esteem of all. But his unremitting attention to the spiritual and temporal wants of the poor, will never be forgotten by the people of the parish.

DEATH OF LADY BELLEW.—A very large number of our readers, both in England and Ireland, will learn with regret the death of the Right Hon. Lady Bellew, which happened on Sunday, the 2nd instant, at Wootton, the seat of her sister-in-law, the Dowager Lady Smythe, in Warwickshire. Anna Fermina, Lady Bellew, was the only surviving daughter of the late Don Jose Maria de Mendoza y Rios, of Seville, the author of several works on mathematics applied to naval matters, for which he received large sums from the British Government. Her ladyship was married in 1829 to Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., Lord Bellew in the Irish peerage, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Louth, and one of the trustees of St. Patrick's College Maynooth. Her loss as a kind friend and an accomplished lady will be widely lamented in Catholic society, and will be irreparable to her family of four daughters and to her only son, the Hon. Edward Joseph Bellew, who was born in 1830, and married, February 7th, 1853, Augusta, daughter of the late Colonel G. Bryan, of Jenkenstown, county Kilkenny. Our readers will scarcely need us to add that their prayers are earnestly requested for the repose of her soul.—R.I.P.—Tablet.

IRISH ENDOWED SCHOOLS.—In the House of Commons, on Friday evening, Mr. Kirk asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether any and what portion of the evidence taken by the Commissioners of Endowed Schools (Ireland) had been printed; whether the report would be presented to her Majesty's government in November, as had been promised; and if so, whether it would be published so as to be in the hands of members during the recess? Mr. H. Herbert said it would be incomplete to present the evidence without the report, and he believed the report had been delayed by the illness of one of the commissioners. As the commission expired at the beginning of November, no doubt every effort would be made to have the report ready by that time. With regard to publishing, he did not think the report could be published before it was presented to the house, and he would hold out no hopes of its being published during the recess.

THE NEW TOWN HALL.—It is gratifying to perceive that this much required and ornamental undertaking has been, at length, inaugurated, as Mr. Egan, the contractor, commenced clearing the space for the foundation on Tuesday week. Some feeling of opposition having existed amongst a few of the inhabitants by reason of their apprehending a borough rate hereafter, as a consequence of now proceeding with the erection of the building, we deem it but right to state our opinion, grounded upon the selection made of the contractor, and on the facts and figures from time to time adduced, and not controverted, that there need not exist the slightest apprehension of such an obnoxious proceeding as that of inflicting another tax upon those who have already quite sufficient to bear in this respect. We ourselves, would be amongst the first to oppose it as we naturally feel quite as much interest in the welfare, prosperity, and improvement of the town as any other member of the community. We understand that some curious old coins and stones have been found by the excavators in the progress of the work. Tuam Herald.

We are glad to be informed that Mr. Kelly, Grove House, is erecting a flax-scutching mill in the vicinity of the town. The two great impediments against the more extensive cultivation of flax in this locality, were the want of a mill for dressing flax, and the want of a market for disposing of the article when properly prepared. These obstacles will now be removed, as some of the Belfast capitalists have entered into arrangements with local parties to authorize the purchase of any quantity of flax dressed in Mr. Kelly's establishment, or otherwise prepared in the neighborhood.—Tuam Herald.

Captain W. W. Fitzjames Barry, of Glandore, has been appointed resident magistrate at Castlebar, in the county Mayo.

THE MAYO ELECTION.—As observed in our first reference to Lord John Brown's Address, he is the only candidate that has as yet ventured to ask the electors for their votes; and as far as we can judge from his active and most successful canvass, none need now oppose him. The repudiation of any intention to offer himself as a candidate put forth by Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., justified the opinion we formed of the floating rumours we noticed some time ago. We judged from his well-known character and high sense of honour, that if he really intended to offer himself to any constituency, he would do so in his own proper person, and not by a stealthy sidewind.—Castlebar Telegraph.

MAYO ELECTION.—We are requested by Valentine O'Connor Blake, Esq., of Towerhill, to state that he has not any intention of offering himself as a candidate for the representation of this county; nor had the gentleman who forwarded the announcement to this journal any authority from Mr. Blake for so doing.—Mayo Constitution.

The Dublin Election committee has decided that Messrs. Grogan and Vance, the sitting members, were duly elected; but it specifies several acts of bribery, treating, and promising which took place without the authority or knowledge of the sitting members.

The Drogheda election committee has decided that Mr. McCann was duly elected for that borough, but reports that riotous proceedings happened on the nomination and polling days, and that it did not appear that proper precaution had been taken by the authorities to secure good order.

The commission of inquiry has been appointed for scrutinizing the corrupt practices of the borough of Galway at the last and preceding elections. The names of the gentlemen are a sufficient guarantee that the proceedings will be conducted with strict impartiality. They are John T. Ball, Q.C., John Leahy, and Piers Francis White, Esqrs., of the Irish bar. The commission will proceed with as little delay as possible to the investigation of facts and the production of evidence bearing on the case. The result must be that this city will be freed from a stigma that has long borne on its political purity, and that has made its name anything but respectable in the electioneering annals of Ireland.—Galway Vindicator.

On Saturday the 9th ult., Wm. Smith O'Brien, Esq., entertained his numerous tenantry at Cahernoye. A most substantial repast was provided—beef, mutton, pastries, and the native, with flaggons of ale. About 150 dined. The entertainment was entirely of a social character. Mr. O'Brien introduced his eldest son, Mr. Edward O'Brien, to his tenants, and that distinguished young gentleman addressed them very feelingly and affectionately. After the repast followed athletic sports and dancing, in which the fair portion of the guests displayed much taste and grace, and all the members of Mrs. O'Brien's family joined. A blazing bonfire flung its enlivening rays around. The tenants are a very superior class; they enjoyed themselves greatly, and, after a most delightful day's entertainment, gave cheers for Mrs. O'Brien and her family, who cordially joined in the merriment, and all departed for their respective homes. This is as it should be, and we hope that other landlords will follow the example of this good man, and be, as they ought to be, fathers to their tenants.—Limerick Paper.

THE RESULT OF ORANGISM IN BELFAST.—It has been a source of much speculation in the South and West of Ireland how the Catholics of Belfast would treat the grievance of the last Twelfth. We here at a safe distance from the ruffians of Sandy Row and the Orange Corporation, may feel rather disappointed at the course the Catholics pursued on that trying occasion. However that may be, we must assure them that their late proceedings have raised them very much in the estimation of many, who not long since regarded their tame submission to gross insult and outrage as cowardly in the extreme. Their resolutions at their late meeting do them much credit. They solemnly declare that they have no confidence in the justice or impartiality of their magistrates and that they will, if the Executive refuse to give them magistrates they can trust, take measures for self defence. If they had adopted this course years ago, their position would have been far different to day. To us it appears shameful that a population of 60,000 Catholics, numbering three-fourths of the working population, should be begging protection from a handful of Orange ruffians, whom, if they had any order of organization among them, they could annihilate in a couple of hours. Should their memorial not be attended to, and should the Liberal Government refuse to appoint a sufficient number of Catholic magistrates to give confidence to the people, it only remains for them forthwith to arm and be well prepared for the next emergency. Nothing will bring the Orange magistracy and their savage tools to a sense of their duty like meeting their violence by a corresponding force. A fearful retribution, on one or two occasions, will have a salutary effect upon all their lives. We know how the Orange press will treat these remarks; but we know, too, that the same press is ever ready to hound on the murderers, and therefore, when they preach peace we understand them.—Mayo Telegraph.

On Thursday, Aug. 6th, some six or seven hundred workmen in Belfast, held a public meeting at the Theatre, Smithfield, for the purpose of devising means for the protection of the Catholic population against the violence and aggressions of Orangemen. Mr. John Hackett occupied the chair, and several eminent speakers, among whom we may mention Mr. Holland, editor of the *Ulsterman*, Mr. John Fitzgibbon, Mr. Jas. McGeoghegan, Mr. Battersby, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. P. Ferran, Mr. Brannigan, and others, addressed the meeting. The following bold resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That it being the undisputed right and privilege of every free and loyal subject of the British Constitution, to keep and possess fire-arms; that, in consequence of repeated and unprovoked outrages and destruction of property committed by the Orangemen in certain districts, and the great want of protection afforded us by the constituted authorities; we, the Catholics of Belfast, in public meeting assembled, consider it not only our privilege, but also our duty to provide ourselves with arms for our protection and defence, and we, therefore, proceed at once to the formation of a gun-club whereby every worthy and intelligent man may be furnished with some means of protection and self-defence.

2. That this meeting do appoint a committee to consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretary, and forty members, with power to add to their numbers, to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

3. That we now proceed to the enrolling of members, and that each member do pay as entrance money the sum of twopence, to be applied towards defraying the necessary expenses of the club.

And fourthly, "That a deputation be appointed from this meeting to confer with the leading Catholic gentlemen of Belfast on the advisability of holding a great public meeting of the Catholics, to address the Executive Government, and memorial it to take proper measures for the protection of future Orange outrages in Belfast, and that the following gentlemen do form the said deputation:—D. R. Brannigan, John McLaughlin, D. Holland, P. Battersby, J. Hackett, J. Hughes, and J. Fitzsimons."

THE VALUE OF A CATHOLIC'S COLLAR-BONE.—At the Police Court, on Monday, a drunken Orange ruffian was charged with having assaulted a Catholic, and broken his collar-bone. The Mayor sentenced him to a fine of one pound. According, therefore, to the judicial calculations of the police court of Belfast, the price of a "Papists" collar-bone is twenty shillings. We rather think the loyal Orangemen must find this "smashing" of the Catholics a cheap business; and we commend to their attention the extraordinary clemency of Mr. Samuel G. Getty, Mayor of Belfast. In this particular case a town council policeman was witness. He refused to say whether or not he was an Orangeman himself.—*Ulsterman*.

The third annual show of the Tipperary Union Farming Society is announced to be held at Tipperary on Saturday, the 26th September next, when money prizes and medals will be awarded to the successful competitors. Various agricultural implements will be given as premiums for well-managed farms and judiciously-cultivated crops, and we find amongst the conditions this very important clause, that the judges will be directed not to award prizes to any person whose farm is not generally well cultivated and free from weeds.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.—On Monday, Mr. Chaunt, an agent of her Majesty's Land and Emigration Commissioners attended at the workhouse for the purpose of selecting fifty women to be sent, under the grant recently made, to the Cape of Good Hope, where the home government has made arrangements with the colonial authorities that they shall receive protection until provided for either by marriage or in service. Mr. Chaunt was accompanied by Mr. Bernard, J.P.; Mr. N. Mahony, Mr. Butcher, Mr. O'Brien, Poor Law Inspector, and the medical officers. He expressed himself very much pleased with the class of women he observed, and named eighty, out of whom the required fifty, are finally to be selected. Most of those women have been five, six, and some even ten years in the workhouse, a continual burden on the already heavily taxed resources of the union. The sole expense which the guardians are required to contribute is the outfit, amounting, we believe, in each case to considerably less than half a year's maintenance. We may, therefore, congratulate the rate-payers on the prospect of getting rid of a heavy and permanent incubus at a very trifling outlay. A special meeting of the board has been convened for Wednesday to consider the matter, but we presume it is a proposition on which there cannot be a second opinion. However, every guardian interested in the welfare of the union, especially every representative of the city division, on which so much of the taxation falls ought to be present.—*Cork Examiner*.

On the 10th ult., a handsome clipper schooner was launched from the ship building yard of Messrs Connell. The weather being scarcely favourable, there was but a small attendance of spectators. The usual preliminaries having been arranged, Miss McNeillage (daughter of Captain McNeillage) performed the christening, naming the vessel the "Gem," as she gracefully passed into the river. She is a beautifully-built craft and admirably designed for trade in which she is about to enter—the British and Spanish line. Her length of keel and for rake is 63 feet; breadth of beam, 17 feet 11 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 10 inches; and her register is 89 tons. She is about to enter upon a line in which there is great sailing competition, but we have no fear, from her beautiful lines that she will sustain the Messrs Connell's ship-building reputation.—*Northern Whig* (Belfast).

A young man named John Casey, aged 19 years, was drowned on Sunday, the 9th ult., while bathing in the river Suir at Kilmoyler.

Cavan people have at length determined to provide themselves with a Reading Room. A meeting, at which Mr. James Kelly, provision merchant, presided, was held last week, and resolutions were then entered into that the Ulster Banking Company be treasurer, and James Fay, Esq., the secretary for carrying out the contemplated object. One pound is to be the annual subscription of each member, and the room is to be open each day from eight o'clock a.m. to ten p.m. Several persons including the Rev. John O'Reilly, Principal, Kilmore, Academy; Rev. Patrick McGuinness, one of the Professors in the same establishment; Messrs. James Kelly, James Fay, Martin Farrell, C. E.; James Wann, James Brady, &c., entered their names as subscribers on the spot. The large drawing-room of the old Ulster Bank has been taken for the purpose.—*North People*.

THE "MORNING POST" AND THE MAYO PRIESTS.—A coarse, cowardly, and unwarrantable attack has been made upon the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Claremorris, in the columns of the *Morning Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ. It is clearly written to order, and, most undoubtedly, at the instance of "the Catholic calumniator of the Catholic Clergy of Mayo," the man who basely betrayed the trust confided to him by a generous constituency, and shamefully violated his solemn engagements. It seems strange that the parish priest of Claremorris has been specially selected as the object of attack, except that it appears to be part of a system to libel the clergy both collectively and individually. A poor priest, Father Sweeney, was at one time literally hanged in Mayo without judge or jury, and perhaps it is intended to dispose of Father Reynolds' character by an equally summary process. For low, ribald scurrility without a single fact to rely upon, or the semblance of argument, this production stands unrivalled. It is a splendid specimen of the fair play which Irish Catholics, and especially Irish priests, may expect at the hands of Lord Palmerston's friends. It is plain, from the evidence in the Blue Book, taken before the Mayo Election Committee, that there was not a shadow of justification for the attack made upon the character of our rev. friend. But, though we sincerely sympathise with him on account of the outrage offered to his feelings, we cannot encourage him to hope that, however clear his case, he is not likely to get much amends for applying to the *Post*.—*Nation*.

RAILWAY TO THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—At last an attempt is about to be made to improve the traffic arrangements between Dublin and Belfast. It has been arranged that an express train shall leave Belfast every morning at seven a.m., which will be due in Dublin at eleven a.m. Four hours for such a journey is not very express travelling, still it is a decided improvement on five hours and a half. This train will be a great boon to Belfast, as it will enable passengers to arrive in Dublin in time for business. At present, if a man has business in Dublin, he must leave by the 4.50 p.m., train the evening before, else he will scarcely be in Dublin in time, should he have any business to transact early the following day. This arrangement, incomplete as it is, cannot but be regarded as an improvement on the present system, yet it would be absurd to boast of it as conferring any very momentous boon on the public. On the other hand, it would be equally absurd to suppose that any efficient traffic arrangements can be effected, with a due regard to public safety, as long as some forty miles of the Junction line is only laid down with a single line of rail. This is where the shoe pinches.—*Belfast Mercury*.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce Wexford, have presented their secretary, William Gaffney, Esq., with a service of plate for his gratuitous and efficient service.

Does THIS MEAN ANYTHING?—Mr. J. P. Somers, who has been ousted from the representation of Sligo by the petition of the Hon. Mr. Wynne, has written a letter to the *Sligo Champion*, in which letter he says that there will be a dissolution of parliament before a year, and that the new reform bill will give increased strength to the Liberal party. Mr. Somers is supposed to be in the confidence of Lord Palmerston, and, therefore, may be said to speak with some authority on the matter.

About ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 11th ult., a man named Charles McCarthy, employed on the Great Southern and Western Railway, was moving some vans in the tunnel, when he was caught between two of them which came rather violently together, and his lungs and chest were severely crushed, and his collar-bone broken. He was taken to the North Infirmary, where he still lies in a precarious state.—*Cork Examiner*.

One day last week a fine young man named Michl Curran, from the parish of Killy, fell from his horse. He was taken up immediately and conveyed home where he lingered in the greatest agony until Tuesday, when death terminated his sufferings.—*Waterford Chronicle*.

A whole village at Dartford, near Loughrea, was levelled to the ground last week by a body of men called the "Crowbar Brigade." The tenants had been ejected in the process of the law, but still held possession of their cottages. The work of demolition was carried on under the inspection of the sub-sheriff.

THE BROADSTONE TRAGEDY.—The trial of Spollen for the murder of Mr. Little was brought to a close on Tuesday, terminating with an acquittal. The evidence against him was contradictory although strongly circumstantial in various details. Mr. Curran ably defended the prisoner, declaring "that the real secret was they were asked to convict him because there was an outcry in England and Ireland about this murder—an oblation was asked for, a sacrifice needed, and James Spollen was arrested." Evidence was given to prove the discrepancy between the sw m information of the girl Lucy Spollen, and her evidence given on the trial; and to the character of the prisoner, who was described as quiet, sober, and of general good conduct. Mr. Brewster, Q.C., relied on behalf of the Crown, and Chief Justice Monahan summed up on Tuesday afternoon, when the jury retired, taking with them the hammers and razors. The anxiety of the public during the interval which elapsed before they returned was great. At exactly ten minutes to four, the jury re-entered and handed in a verdict of "Not-Guilty." The prisoner, who was standing at the time, suddenly lifted his right hand in a confused manner above his head, then struck the dock rail, and after one or two convulsive sobs he sunk in the arms of the turnkeys behind him exclaiming aloud, while the tears flowed copiously, "My children! my children!" He was then seated, when one of the turnkeys disengaged his neck-tie, and shirt collar, and gave him a drink of water from a tin can. The prisoner, after he had recovered a little, dipped his handkerchief in water, and bathed his forehead repeatedly—the turnkey assisting. He then arose and said:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, I find I am not exactly myself. My convictions are that I have stood before twelve of my countrymen with happy homes themselves. I thought they would have taken my case into their serious consideration. I will not condemn a woman, but it is a dreadful return thanks to the two gentlemen, the pillars of the law, upon the bench. I am too sensitive, perhaps, when I say the Crown blackened my character too much, but I have escaped, thanks and praise to the Almighty God. My character seems irretrievably impaired. If I can I will retire to some colony, where I can eke out a trifling subsistence. I hope it will be in my power to do so. I return thanks to the gentlemen of the press for the manner in which they have been silent during my incarceration." The excitement and attention which were produced in the crowded court, during this scene, was, it need not be said, very marked.

Two Russian cannons, presented by Lord Palmerston to the Public Park of Waterford, have arrived in that city from Woolwich. The carriages are inscribed, "Captured at Sebastopol, 1855."

FRIGHTFUL AND MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the 10th a most distressing accident occurred at Rodeen within two miles of Lorriskane. Mr. Joseph Falkiner, of Rodeen, was walking near his residence; some of the cattle were coming down the road, when a heifer rushed at him, knocking him down, trampling on him, and goring him in several parts of the body. Mr. Falkiner survived only a very short time.

THE DEBLO.—In the Dublin *Freeman* of this morning there is an account of one of those nearly-forgotten incidents of Irish life in the past ages, familiarly known as "an affair of honor." The *casus belli*, as in nine cases out of ten, was "a lady." Here is the bulletin:—"Mr. John T. Walker, Mr. W. W. King (17th Lane), Mr. Francis Edward Thomas, and Sir E. Hutchinson were brought before the sitting magistrates yesterday with having intended to fight a duel yesterday morning. Mr. Thomas and Sir E. Hutchinson were also arrested as accessories. The scene of the intended rencontre was a retired spot in the vicinity of Kilbarrack churchyard, near Howth. The police authorities having received information of the intended duel took every precaution to prevent it, and constables selected for the purpose succeeded in arresting Mr. King and Sir E. Hutchinson at Kilbarrack churchyard. Mr. Walker and his second, Mr. Thomas, were taken into custody on their way to the appointed place of meeting. The principals in the transaction (Mr. Walker and Mr. King) were released from custody on their entering into their own recognizances of £1,000 each, and two sureties of £250 each. Sir E. Hutchinson and Mr. Thomas were discharged on becoming bound in £500 each to keep the peace. The cause of the intended duel is said to have arisen out of a misunderstanding between the principals relative to a lady, a connexion of one of the parties."

DEER SKELETON FOUND IN POUCLACAPLE BOG.—Two or three days since, one of the Ormonde tenants here, named John Bulger, was at his work in his divided at the reclaimed bog of Pouclacapple, he observed that the soil in one spot was of a peculiar colour and nature, or in his own words, "black as jet and greasy-looking." Prompted by curiosity, he dug through the bog stratum, (a few feet in depth) and on reaching the bottom, composed of sand and marl, he, to his surprise, turned up a huge skeleton of the *Corvus Magaccus*. Having carefully gathered up the bones, including the smallest fragments, he took them to the house. The news spread with electric speed in the neighbourhood, and in the evening, when the tools of the day were over on the bog, a group after group of the peasants went to see the relics of the "fifth rath." and by many a fireside, the wild sports of the Fenian chase, were narrated with renewed avidity. The discoverer having cleaned washed all the bones, proceeded to match and arrange them in one of his rooms, a circumstance of which he was glad, as on the following day, the Dowager Marchioness of Ormonde and Lady Elizabeth Butler drove in a phaeton to see them, and remained within for some time, viewing with wonder and admiration the gigantic skeleton, of "the antlered monarch of the woods," whose existence perhaps, was in the antediluvian world. The joints are prodigious and also the jaw-bones, whose rows of teeth and grinders are in good preservation. Bulger, warmly sharing in the gratitude that is felt by all in the neighbourhood towards the noble marchioness, exclaimed, "If the bones were worth twenty pounds, I would gladly give them to your ladyship in preference to any one living," and accordingly brought them to Garryricken House in the evening. It is a pity that the antler has suffered so much from decomposition as to be detached from the head, as are also the horns from the wales. If Lady Ormonde had been residing in Garryricken in 1836, when the first deer skeleton was discovered in Pouclacapple bog, she might have got a pair of antlers that would have spun her entrance gate, had not a rude peasant, who, I am however glad was not a native, by the blows of a spade, severed one of them from the head. But, since 1841, when her ladyship and noble family came to reside here, the greatest care has been taken of all fossil remains dug up in the neighbourhood. J. Bulger hopes to succeed in a search for more deer skeletons, and so he may, in a bog where so many have been already discovered.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

GREAT BRITAIN. We are glad to announce that the Rev. H. Bernard Bayley, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of the Masters at St. Mary's College, Harlow, Essex, was received into the Catholic Church, on the Feast of the Transfiguration, at Douglas, Isle of Man, by the Rev. James Carr, Rector.—*Weekly Register*.

If possible, the legislative session is to be brought to a close on Saturday, 22nd instant, so as to enable the Queen to prorogue Parliament in person. Her Majesty will return to Buckingham Palace on the 18th, and, according to present arrangements, leave London for the North on the 24th.

The *Morning Post* says it is generally understood that the Queen has accepted the invitation of the Emperor of the French to accompany the Duke of Cambridge, during autumn, to the French camp at Chalons. An early visit to Compiègne is even announced.

The Queen has appointed Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, of the Bombay army, to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Government have just completed the purchase of a tract of land encompassing the town of Gosport at a distance of about two miles, for the purpose of establishing upon it a new line of fortifications.

The standard for infantry recruits has been reduced to 5 feet 5 1/2 inches. Owing to the harvest operations recruiting has not been, as yet very successful.

A number of non-commissioned officers of various regiments have arrived at Chatham for the purpose of being organised into a corps and proceeding to the Falkland Islands. Each man will be accompanied by his wife and children, and on arriving at his destination will be granted a certain quantity of land.

The new plan of examination for candidates for military commissions will come in operation on the 1st of January. Staff and ordnance appointments are to be thrown open to competitive examination.

Lord John Russell's project to admit Baron Rothschild into Parliament under cover of an ambiguous clause in a forgotten Act of Parliament has signally failed. The Select Committee, after a considerable discussion with closed doors, have decided that the clause empowering public bodies to administer oaths in any manner most binding upon the conscience, was not applicable to the House of Commons, and so Baron Rothschild is still excluded. Next session, it is thought, a strenuous attempt will be made to seat the Baron by a formal resolution of the House. Had Mr. Dillwyn's proposition been properly supported, the member for the City of London would in all probability have been enabled to represent his constituents during the short remainder of this session; but Lord John, the marplot of every straightforward measure by his officiousness and self-importance, has contrived to shelve the question for the present.—*Weekly Register*.

Of the ninety-two Bills which were pending on the 1st of August, how many will be slaughtered in the usual massacre which is now at hand? We should have difficulty in naming half a dozen whose escape would be of much importance to the community.—The Probates and Letters of Administration Bill has passed. The Bill to save Roman Catholic charities for another year will, we trust, be made safe; and the only measure about which much interest is felt is the Divorce Bill. It would be well, if it were possible even now to adopt a suggestion similar to the one thrown out in the *Times* some months since, that the Bill should make as few alterations in the present law as possible beyond abolishing the action for criminal conversation, and providing fit tribunals for hearing matrimonial causes, and decreeing the judicial separation between husband and wife *a mensa et thoro*, which the law now recognises, together with a proper disposition of the property of separated couples. Let the House pass all such portions of the Bill as deal with these topics, and let the great and vital question of the absolute dissolution of the bond of marriage be reserved.—*Tablet*.

The most notable feature in the Parliamentary proceedings of the week was the defeat of the Government, in the House of Commons, on Monday, relative to the vote of £10,500 for the purchase of a chapel for the use of the British residents in Paris.

THE DIVORCE QUESTION.—The declaration emanating from the Clergy of England, and protesting against facilities unauthorised by Holy Scripture being given to the dissolution of the marriage tie, has now received 7,200 signatures.

THE CHINESE WAR.—The *Times*' Paris correspondent says:—"It is stated that it was decided at Osborne that, in the events of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros not attaining the object of their mission to China, a more decided action should be adopted."

A CONTINENTAL REMOR.—Steps have been taken by the English Government, to engage French officers on half-pay to enter the British service in India. Engagements will not be contracted for less than two years, and not for more than five. The pay will be: Captains, £800 per annum; Lieutenants, £600; second Lieutenants, £400, all the travelling expenses, out and home, to be defrayed by the East India Company.—*Emancipation of Brussels*.

A break in the weather has somewhat interfered with the harvest operations in a large part of England; but as yet nothing has occurred to occasion uneasiness, and we have still before us the gladdening prospect of abundant crops of excellent wheat. The accounts generally state that not only is the produce per acre large, but that, owing to the long period of dry hot weather, the grain is unusually heavy much of it weighing 64 lbs. per bushel.

Mr. Bright was duly elected member for Birmingham, (without opposition), on Monday. In his address to the electors Mr. Bright says:—"I had no expectation of a result so speedy and so tranquil. I accept it as a conclusive proof of the bias of your political views, and of a confidence in me which I shall strive to maintain undiminished. It is a matter of real regret to me that I have not been able to be with you during the past week, and at the hustings; I shall hope, however, that on some not distant occasion I may be permitted to meet you in your noble Town Hall, and to become more intimately acquainted with a constituency from whom I have received an honor as signal as it was unexpected, and towards whom I can never entertain other feelings than those of respect or gratitude."

Mr. Mozley, a Jew banker, was elected a member of the Liverpool Town Council, on Tuesday. This is the first instance of a Jew holding any municipal office in Liverpool.

The contest for Beverly, occasioned by the sitting member losing his seat for the want of a property qualification, has ended in the defeat of the gentleman who prosecuted the election petition. The defeated candidate professes Liberal opinions, and yet exerted himself to unseat a Liberal member. The consequence is, the borough is now represented by a Conservative. The numbers were, Edwards, 579; Wells, 401.

In consequence of its success, the Marchioness of Londonderry has repeated her bold experiment of last year, and on Saturday last entertained at dinner about 3,000 men and boys employed in her collieries. Her ladyship addressed the delighted multitude in a speech of considerable length.

According to a parliamentary return published on Saturday, the total population, of British India is 180,884,297.

A Miss Ann Cook has just died at Folkestone, at the advanced age of 104 years, having lived under five crowned heads.

The total expenses of the Court of Inquiry into the cases of Major-General Beatson was £4,423.

It is noticeable that the great brewers of London and their satellites the publicans are the most in-retricate opponents of the amusements of the people. They would assimilate an English Sunday to the morose and gloomy observances of Scotland. Having no out-door amusements or recreations, a large number of the working classes might perchance avail themselves more liberally of the stock of Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton (the three M.P. Brewers), and this, it is insinuated, is the not very disinterested reason for their opposition to the Crystal Palace opening. Bands in the Parks, &c. The Bands in the Parks, it should be remarked, play at a period of the day when no religious services are being performed in any place of worship, Catholic or Protestant; and it is worthy of remark, that 200,000 people have visited the Parks on a Sunday without a single instance of drunkenness arising therefrom. The Government have been charged with officially sanctioning the playing of music in the Parks, while they prohibit preaching. This is incorrect. The Bands are purely voluntary, and the Government have simply abstained from interfering with them. The grounds adjoined by Sir Benjamin Hall for the prevention of indiscriminate preaching, are surely sufficient. These reasons he stated to be that:—"In a report which he received from the Superintendents of the Parks he was informed that upon a Sunday in August last year there were one Protestant minister, five Evangelists (four males and one female), five total abstainers, and eleven infidels preaching at the same time, one against the other. (A laugh.) The park-keepers took down some of the sentences which they heard uttered, such as 'If there is a God, He is the author of all evil.' 'There is no evidence of a future life.' 'The Deity is unknown to men,' and a great number of others with which he would not disgust the House. Upon the receipt of that report he felt it his duty to prohibit preaching altogether, believing that a discretion could not properly be left to the Superintendents or the park-keepers." The truth is that in no city in the world are such blasphemies tolerated as are openly avowed at the corners of our streets and in our public places.—*Weekly Register*.

The death of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker took place on Monday night, at the residence of Mr. Justice Wightman, whither Mr. Croker had been removed from his apartments in Kensington place for change of air. He was 77 years of age.

THE ASHTON COLLIER EXPLOSION.—The inquest on the thirty-nine men killed by this terrible explosion was concluded on Saturday. As every soul in the workings had been killed, there could, of course be no evidence to throw a satisfactory light on the cause of the accident, and the jury found a verdict to that effect.

The arrival at Liverpool, on Tuesday, of the yacht *Charter Oak*, from New York, furnishes a striking proof of what perseverance can accomplish, and show to us English the sort of stuff our Transatlantic cousins are made of. The *Charter Oak* is a little vessel, 43 feet long, 13 feet wide, 5 feet 3 inches deep, and measures twenty-three tons. She was built and rigged by her captain and owner, Mr. Webb, in Connecticut, and by him and one man brought safely across the stormy Atlantic in thirty-seven days. She started with the captain and two men, but one of them was unfortunately lost overboard the first day. To most men this would have been enough to frighten them off their perilous enterprise; but our two undaunted navigators (one of whom had never been at sea before) were not to be frightened. Without a chronometer (for no one would venture one in so frail a conveyance, and the captain was too poor to buy one), without a chart of the coast they were steering for, these two men pursued their dangerous way, through several storms, and reached Liverpool in the time mentioned.—*Liverpool Journal*.

"Save me from my friends!" may the Establishmentarians well exclaim. If any remarks damaging in their nature to the Establishment are ever volunteered in either House of Parliament, they are sure to emanate from some staunch defender of the existing state of things. We had always been led to believe by Protestants that one of the chief necessities for Protestant Bishops was (whether valid or not being another question), the conferring holy orders, and consecration of churches and burial-grounds. As regards the latter duty, the Bishop of St. David's has, in his place in the House of Peers, disposed of the notion that Protestant consecration ever meant anything of a serious nature. We give the Right Rev. gentleman's own words, which we hope those of our readers who are Protestants will carefully ponder, as containing additional evidence of the ungodly of the Establishment:—"Some persons (said his lordship) imagined that when a Bishop consecrated a burial-ground, he practised some sort of magical form or incantation, by which he communicated some occult quality to the ground. (Hear.) Why, this consecration consisted in nothing more than a stroke of a Bishop's pen, the effect of which was to authorise interment in a piece of ground according to the rites of the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) It was true there was a religious ceremony, consisting of a simple prayer, but that ceremony formed no part of the consecration in a legal point of view. The law did not impose upon the Bishop the necessity of forming it. There was nothing to prevent him, if he thought fit—and he was not sure that it had not actually been done—from going to the ground in plain dress, with his riding whip in his hand, and signing that necessary document. As soon as he signed it the ground was legally consecrated,—and that was the meaning of consecration.—*Weekly Register*.

The convict George Jackson, who with Charles Brown, since respited, was sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Charlesworth, at Abbots Bromley, suffered death, on Saturday morning, in front of the county gaol, at Stafford. When the unhappy man was made acquainted with the fact that his fellow-prisoner was to be spared and himself hung, he gave way to one of those fearful paroxysms of grief to which he has been subject more or less since his conviction, and when, on Thursday, he was visited by his aged parents, three sisters, and a brother-in-law, the scene was one of a most distressing character, and exceeded anything of the kind ever previously witnessed within the prison walls. Shortly before eight o'clock on Saturday morning the various authorities of the gaol proceeded to the condemned cell where they found the unhappy man in a most pitiable condition. When informed that the fatal moment had arrived, he sank to the ground overwhelmed with grief, and while the process of pinioning was proceeding the spectacle was heart-rending. In an almost insensible state he was carried from the condemned cell towards the scaffold, but on reaching the spot, he began to struggle most violently, and cried, sobbed, and shrieked in a manner that struck awe into the breasts of all. When the cap was placed over his face, he again struggled, and succeeded in pulling it off. At length, however, the preliminaries were concluded, and the bolt was drawn. The unhappy man struggled most violently, and death did not appear to take place for several minutes. During the whole of the morning, and at the time of the execution, the rain was descending in torrents, still there was a large concourse of persons present.

SCENES.—The Rev. G. R. J. Tryon, who has been recently inducted to the livings of Old Weston, Brington, and Lythorn, near Huntingdon, cut his throat during the night of Monday week. On the previous day, he had officiated for the first time. The cause of the act does not appear.

WIFE BEATING.—William Hayward, a cabinet-maker, was examined at Worship street last Saturday on a charge of assaulting his wife, a pretty young woman, to whom he had only been married ten months. Immediately after their marriage, he began to ill-use and neglect her, and shortly before her confinement he abandoned her altogether. It afterwards turned out that he was living with another woman, by whom he had a child. The wife having traced him out, asked him for money; on which he struck her several times on the chest and head, and finally kicked her in the stomach. When the case was brought before the magistrate, his paramour, with her baby in her arms, offered to corroborate his denial of the charge; but her testimony was refused, and Hayward was sentenced to four months' hard labour. A man, named Charles Norcott, has been sentenced by Alderman Rose to three months' hard labour for beating his wife. A few Sundays ago, he threw her down stairs, and broke one of her ribs; and her child, at the time she was giving her evidence, was lying dead at home. The man said his wife was given to drinking; but it appeared that it would have been more true had he said this of himself.

The *Worcester Chronicle* gives an account of the sale of a wife in that city. The agreement between the fellow who sold and the one who bought is thus given:—"Thomas Middleton delivered up his wife, Mary Middleton, to Philip Rostins, and sold her for one shilling and a quart of ale, and part wholly and solely for life, not trouble one another for life. Witness, Signed, Thomas Middleton, Witness, Mary Middleton, his wife. Thomas Philip Rostins. Witness, S. H. Stone, Crown Inn, Friar-street."

REVOCATION OF A CLERGYMAN'S LICENSE.—The Bishop of Rochester has revoked the license of the Rev. Mr. West, the Curate of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, under somewhat singular circumstances. It appears that for many months past differences have prevailed in the parish in reference to the mode of performing the services of the church, and much ill-feeling was consequently been excited. Some time since Mr. West, the Curate, refused to read the form of thanksgiving ordered by the Privy Council for the safe delivery of her Majesty, and representations were made to the Bishop of the diocese. A long correspondence took place between the Bishop and the townspeople, who took an active part in the matter, and the result has been that the Bishop has withdrawn Mr. West's license to preach, at the same time prohibiting him from performing any rite or ceremony in or connected with the church.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1857.

The editor of the TRUE WITNESS trusts that any errors in the present issue may be attributed to, and excused because of, his absence from town for a few days.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on the 31st ult.; she brings Liverpool dates to the 19th.—Her news is no way important. The Divorce Bill continued to be opposed. A Paris letter in the London News says, "it is generally asserted in well informed circles that in case the Government succeeds in procuring the conviction of Ledrue Rollin a demand will at once be made on the British Government for his apprehension and surrender under the extradition treaty." It is said that he intends leaving England for the United States.

The telegraphic squadron was at Plymouth.—Its future movements were to be decided on at a meeting of Directors in London on the 19th of August.

Matters look gloomy enough in India. The London News correspondent says General Dongoni had departed from Paris for India; and that it was expected he would be at the head of the insurgents in Delhi before November. It was he who stirred up the last Burmese war. Plowden writes from Ningpoor for help; he fears that the mutineers from Jubbulpore will come down upon him. As yet the Bombay and Madras troops are faithful. Delhi was not taken up to the 28th. Sir Henry Lawrence died of wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow; and it is reported that General Barnard is dead also. All the troops in Oude mutinied.

Of the absurdity of attempting to decide any disputed question by an appeal to the Scriptures alone, of the insufficiency of the Bible, interpreted by "private judgment," to settle controversy, we have a striking instance in the debates in Parliament upon the Ministerial Divorce Bill. Both parties—the supporters as well as the opponents of that measure—agree that God's Will, as revealed to man through the Scriptures, should be law to the nation as well as to the individual. Both appeal to the same Scriptures, quote the same texts, and admit their authority; and having done so, arrive at the most opposite conclusions. Thus approving the truth of the old proverb, that the Bible is as a nose of wax, which every man can twist into whatsoever form he listeth.

The opponents of the Bill maintain that, even if Divorce be not by Our Lord Himself absolutely, and under all circumstances forbidden, it is a relief to be accorded only in cases of adultery, and then only to the aggrieved party; but that the other, or guilty party, cannot, even when divorced, claim the privilege of entering upon another matrimonial contract during the lifetime of her former husband.—ST. MATT. v. 32, six. 9; ST. LUKE, xvi. 18. The supporters of the Bill, interpreting these, and parallel passages by their "private judgment," insist that there is nothing therein which prohibits the re-marriage of a woman divorced for adultery; and hereupon endless disputings, jargon, and splashing about of words, which tend only to make the question more obscure than ever. Thus must it ever be with appeals to the Bible, unless we admit a judge, or interpreter, to declare unto us the true meaning of its sacred text.

And for this reason is it, that the Catholic always avoids chopping scripture with Non-Catholics; and that the TRUE WITNESS declines entering into any scriptural argument with the Ottawa Commercial Times upon the question of the lawfulness of Sunday sports: meaning of course such sports only as are, per se, perfectly innocent; which do not tend to the violation of any moral precept, and which do not prevent, interfere with, or produce indifference to, the proper worship of God upon the Lord's Day.—We understand the texts of Scripture which have reference to the obligation of Sabbath observances—their nature and extent—upon Christians in one sense; our opponent understands them in another, and we may say, in a contradictory sense. "Private judgment" for "private judgment," ours is as good as his, and his "private judgment" is as good as ours. He will not yield to us; and we, certainly, will never yield one iota to him, or to the entire Non-Catholic world. We have studied the Bible as closely as he has; and are as fully qualified to decide upon its meaning as is any Protestant minister upon the face of the earth. If, on the one hand, we yield in all things an unqualified submission to the teachings of, and the authoritative interpretation of Scripture by, the Catho-

lic Church—on the other hand, we assert, to the fullest extent, the right of "private judgment" against the whole Non-Catholic world. Amongst them, there is not one for whose opinions we care one straw, or whose assistance, in the interpretation of Scripture, we would condescend to accept—not one whom we would acknowledge as "Rabbi," or as qualified to instruct us upon any matter connected with religion.

Now, evidently where such irreconcilable differences of opinion exist upon a purely religious question, and one which can therefore be settled only by a tribunal having jurisdiction in things spiritual, there is but one course to be pursued by those who do not mutually acknowledge such a tribunal, and submit themselves to its judgment. That course is one of mutual toleration; by which we mean that neither should attempt to enforce, except by moral means, his opinions upon his opponent. The advocate for Sunday sports has, of course, no right, and should not be allowed, to enforce such sports upon his puritanical fellow-citizens; neither should he be allowed so to amuse himself on Sundays, as to disturb or interfere with the latter's devotional exercises.—On the other hand, it would be unjust to allow the Puritan to enforce his gloomy and fantastical Sabbatarian notions upon his non-puritanical brother, or to prohibit the innocent amusements of the latter, because they clash with the other's "private interpretation" of the Scripture. All that we contend for, is the right of every man, as before the civil magistrate, to observe his Sunday as he pleases, so long as in so doing he interferes not with the rights of, or give annoyance to, any of his fellow-citizens; that which we deprecate is, the attempt of one denomination to enforce, by the arm of the law, its peculiar interpretation of Scripture upon the entire community, and to make the civil magistrate the arbiter in a controversy purely spiritual. This may seem "blasphemous" to the Ottawa Commercial Times; to others it will appear as the assertion of the fundamental principles of all "civil and religious liberty."

Were the observance of the first day of the week, as a day of total abstinence from all innocent amusement as well as from all labour, a precept of the moral or natural law, it would no doubt be the duty of the civil magistrate to enforce that observance by civil penalties. But it is not so; it is from revelation only that we can learn the duty of specially devoting a seventh day to God. Reason teaches us not to steal, not to shed blood, not to commit adultery, but human reason cannot of itself assign any cause why the seventh day in particular, should be kept holy unto the Lord. In the words of the Catechism of the Council of Trent: "Neither is it" the observance of a seventh day's rest—"a principle of the natural law; we are not instructed by the natural law to worship God on the Sabbath rather than any other day." Still less can reason, or the natural law engraven on the heart of every man, teach that amusements perfectly innocent on six days of the week, are sinful on the seventh.

Now the civil magistrate has no right to assume unto the interpretation of revelation, neither has he any authority to adjudicate upon disputed questions of faith, he can have, therefore, no right to enforce a judaical observance of the Lord's Day, seeing that the obligation of such an observance is at least a disputed question at the present day, and, if history may be relied upon, was never dreamt of in the earlier days of the Church, or indeed till long subsequent to the great apostasy of the XVI century.

The doctrine in fact of the lawfulness of Sunday sports is purely the growth of British Puritanism, and is altogether unknown in every other Protestant country in Europe. Luther taught no such doctrine; and still at Geneva, the stronghold of Calvinism, the Sunday evenings are commonly spent in dancing, playing ball, and in other similar amusements. Even in England, till the middle of the XVII century Sunday sports were not only tolerated, but were strongly recommended from the pulpit by the clergy of the Established Church. We have therefore all Christian antiquity, and the practice of the overwhelming majority of the Protestant world at the present day on our side; and if we be blasphemous for asserting the lawfulness of innocent Sunday sports we shall at all events have the consolation of being damned in very good company.

THE "POT AND THE KETTLE."—Nothing can be more amusing—to the spectator at least—than the squabbles betwixt the Protestants of different "doctrines," and their mutual interchange of disparaging epithets, such as "heathen, infidel" &c., wherewith the asserters of the right of "private judgment" delight to batter the reputation of those who presume to differ from them. The Rev. John Styles of Ebenezer chapel looks upon his reverend, but erring brother, the Rev. Snawley Stiggins, over the way, as a reprobate and a son of perdition; and groaning and shaking his head in a manner most unpleasant to behold whenever the name of the latter is mentioned. [N.B.—Mr. Styles' pew rents have been declining rapidly for some months past, and

the trustees of his chapel have had to speak to him seriously upon this matter once or twice of late.] In like manner Silas Mawworm, an elder and a chosen vessel, with a red nose and a great gift of extemporary prayer, mourns over the backslidings of his dear brother Elikamah Moulds, who keeps the opposition grocery store on the other side of the street; whilst it is well known that Mrs. Deborah Frowsy—a mother in Israel—cannot contain herself at the sight of poor Miss Miggs, who has become a "medium," and is visibly falling away from grace, and in flesh, under the combined influence of spiritual revelations and tight lacing. "How these Protestants do hate and calumniate one another"—is the involuntary exclamation of every one who has time or patience to wade through the foul puddle of Protestant controversy, or to climb the sterile cliffs of evangelical theology.

Of this odium theologium, so characteristic of all the sects, the Montreal Witness presents us with some most ludicrous specimens; the object of our cotemporary's wrath being the celebrated Protestant divine of Boston—the Reverend Theodore Parker; and the immediate cause of the outburst thereof being the proposal to extend to him an invitation to lecture before one of our Montreal institutions. We more than suspect that there is a good deal of professional jealousy at the bottom of this business; and that the affected zeal for Christianity of the writers in the Montreal Witness, is but a cloak for the malice, hatred, and all uncharitableness with which one reverend gentleman in the Protestant preaching line of business is apt to look upon his brothers in the same trade.

As an orator, the Rev. Theodore Parker is without a rival in the Protestant pulpit; and he is admitted by all who have heard him to be one of the brightest ornaments of the Protestant church in the United States. It is but natural then that the humdrum preachers of Montreal should entertain a wholesome dread of so very dangerous a rival, and that they should look with alarm upon the comparisons which would doubtless be instituted betwixt their style of preaching and his. To prevent the dangerous consequences (to their pew rents) which would infallibly ensue from such rivalry and such invidious comparisons, the "Saints" of Montreal prudently determined to raise an outcry of infidelity and heterodoxy against the Boston divine, and thereby prevent his lecturing in this city. In this they have for the time succeeded; so completely are Protestants under the thumbs of their ministers; so incapable are the former of all honest and independent action. Poor miserable priest-ridden creatures, they dare not speak, they dare not even think, but as the Brother Barnacles, or Brother Tadger is pleased to dictate.

The protesting doctrines of the Boston divine, upon the infallibility of the Bible, issued "By His Majesty's Special Command," provoke much vituperation, and some very remarkable logic from the opponents of the Rev. Theodore Parker. Presumptuous man! He will not take even the word of a King James for the inspiration of the Government version of the Scriptures:—

"The infallibility of the Roman Church"—asks the Reverend gentleman—"who believes it?" (Nay rather who asserts it? No Catholic certainly.) "The infallibility of the Bible—its divine origin, its miraculous inspiration—do the scholars of Christendom believe that?... They leave it to the clergy."

Thus argues the ultra-Protestant, who having rejected the authority of the Church—the sole authority for the inspiration and the Canon of Scripture—reasonably refuses to believe that for which there is not a particle whatsoever of evidence. Whereupon the Montreal Witness bursts forth in the following choice invective against his brother Protestant:—

"The sacred document on which rests all the structure of Christianity, is declared at the outset as not inspired, and, therefore a book of fables, conceived in fraud and deception."—Montreal Witness, 5th ult.

The rapidity with which our evangelical friends have leaped to a conclusion is certainly amusing. Because a book "is not inspired" therefore it is a "book of fables conceived in fraud and deception." This test if applicable to one book is applicable to all; and, as the Montreal Witness itself cannot lay claim to "inspiration," therefore we are at liberty to esteem it a concoction of "fables, conceived in fraud and deception."

But why, instead of abusing the Rev. Mr. Parker for his non-belief in the inspiration of a certain book, does not the Montreal Witness seek to refute him, by proving that inspiration?—if, without the testimony of the Church it can be proved. One such proof would be more damaging to its opponents, and more serviceable to its cause than whole columns of vulgar abuse and rabid vituperation of a divine and a scholar who, with all faults, is immeasurably the superior of his impertinent assailants.

Let it not be supposed that we have any sympathy with the Reverend Theodore Parker or his doctrines. His "great talents," which even the Montreal Witness recognises, cannot conceal from Catholic eyes the hideous deformity of his teachings; but as these are but the logical consequences of Protestantism—i.e., the denial of the authority of the Church as the sole medium appointed by Christ himself for the transmis-

sion of His revelation to all nations, and through all ages—"all days, even unto the end of the world"—it is Protestantism in general, and not the Rev. Mr. Parker in particular, who should be held responsible. "I would not believe the Scriptures," says St. Augustine, "unless the authority of the Church moved me thereunto." "As a Protestant," replies the Reverend Theodore Parker, "I reject the authority of the Church; and therefore as a rational being, I do not believe the inspiration of the Bible." Had St. Augustine been a Protestant, and as he was undoubtedly a man of "great talents," he would have held in the fourth century the same doctrines respecting the inspiration of the Bible, as those which are promulgated by the great Protestant divine of New England in the nineteenth, and held, if not avowed, by the great majority of intelligent, well educated and free thinking Protestants in both hemispheres.

ORANGEISM IN CANADA.

The following notes upon Orangeism will be found worthy of an attentive perusal. They are from the Liverpool Journal, an English Protestant periodical:—

It is worthy of being placed upon record that, in this year of grace 1857, "blank calendars, maiden assizes," truly describes three out of four provinces, and but for the loyal fraternity of Orangemen, Ulster would not, as it does, form the unenviable exception. So far as Belfast, the capital of the province, is concerned, the industrious and peaceably disposed inhabitants have certainly a right to demand of the authorities whether "the Queen's Government is to be carried on" in that city, or whether the scandalous outrages against all law and order, which commenced on the Twelfth, and continued for more than a week, are to be the rule for the time to come. Writing on Tuesday last, the Northern Whig states that "for the last eight days and nights the town of Belfast has been in a condition requiring martial law," and yet, to judge from the published reports, it would appear that the measures of prevention taken were so very inadequate as to recall to mind the impunity with which Orange outrages had been committed in the "good old times" when a prince of the blood royal was grand master of this "loyal institution." Some of the rioters taken into custody by the police, and brought before the magistrates at the Police Court, were in most cases fined 40s. with 20s. costs, or the alternative of three months imprisonment, but the sentence was regarded most cavalierly by the delinquents. "The vagabonds who are made amenable (says the Mercury) have not the money—it is paid by subscription; this shows the sympathy that exists," and the same journal remarks that "the great error committed was dealing mercifully with them." And this is strictly true. The money will be supplied by the "brethren" who have means, whereas if imprisonment with hard labor was voted out to such "celebrations" of Orange anniversaries. The subject was forcibly alluded to on Tuesday last by Judge Moore, in addressing the grand jury of the county Antrim. After stating that when he commenced the business of that circuit he indulged in the expectation that he should have been able to congratulate them upon the almost perfect state of quietness in the country, but that the recent events had completely disappointed him, as he found the crown book inundated with the names of persons accused of violating the law,—his lordship added:—"The offences imputed to that vast number of persons I believe to have arisen from those party processions which, I regret to say, appear to have existed not only in this county but in other counties on this circuit. There was a time when these processions were very prevalent,—they were found to endanger the public peace and accordingly an act of parliament was passed, some years ago, declaring them illegal, and subjecting every one engaged in them to punishment on being convicted."

That the law alluded to by the learned judge was enacted, was mainly owing to the exertions of the late Joseph Hume, who, on the 23rd of February, 1856, brought the operations of the Orange lodges under the consideration of the House of Commons. On the occasion he quoted from the evidence of Mr. Innes, given before a Parliamentary committee, to show that "The Duke of Cumberland, while he was considered grand master of the Orange Society, was proposed by the members of the institution to be considered as the successor to the Crown." It will be recollected that this was shortly before the demise of William the Fourth, and the accession of Queen Victoria; and, to ensure the setting aside of the heir apparent, the Princess Victoria, in favor of Cumberland, in the event of the death of the reigning monarch, active measures were taken to establish Orange lodges in the army, and, how far they succeeded, appeared from a letter addressed to the Marquis of Londonderry by Colonel Fairman, who had travelled over the country as the emissary of the Grand Orange Lodge of England, in which he says, "We have the military with us, as far as they are at liberty to avow their principles and sentiments." A host of evidence of a similar tendency was produced by Mr. Hume, who concluded by moving a series of resolutions, to the effect that an address be presented to the king, praying that His Majesty would direct measures to be taken to remove all officials from the public service who belonged to the Orange Society. Ultimately Mr. Hume withdrew his resolutions in favor of the following, which was moved by Lord John Russell, and adopted by the House:—

"That a humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such measures as to his Majesty may seem advisable, for the effectual discouragement of Orange lodges, and generally of all political societies, excluding persons of different religious faith, using secret sign and symbols, and acting by means of associated branches."

In consequence of this decided manifestation upon the part of the House of Commons, in a few days after an address "to the members of the loyal Orange institution" was issued, which was signed by the principal office bearers, the first name being that of "Ernest" Duke of Cumberland, in which they complained that "the severe duty has devolved upon us of recommending that, in the spirit of the generous devotedness which has always characterised the Orange society, you now dissolve." Deeply compromised as they were in the loyal proceedings laid bare by Mr. Hume, the leaders had no alternative but to publicly separate themselves from the fraternity; however, their "recommendation" was lost upon the great bulk of the members, who continued to give tacit evidence that their "loyalty was still the same," and at this moment the lodges are as numerous in Ireland as they were twenty years ago, although the Party Processions' Act has been a bar to such open demonstrations of "physical force" as those which have taken place this month. Whether we shall be treated to similar displays in the time to come will altogether depend upon the nature and amount of punishment awarded to the parties who may be found guilty at the assizes which are now pending, and to the precautions taken by the authorities immediately previous to the next "anniversaries."—There is every reason to expect that the Earl of Carlisle will take the subject into serious consideration. More than twenty years ago, when acting as Chief Secretary for Ireland, under the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Mulgrave, his Excellency, then Lord

Morpeth, addressed the following letter to Lord Dunsany, who had recommended a member of the Orange society for the office of Deputy-Lieutenant:—

"Dublin Castle, Dec. 29, 1859.  
"My Lord—As your lordship, in your letter of the 27th instant, in recommending Mr. H. Smith, states that you suppose him still to be an Orangeman, and as it is his Excellency's intention not knowingly to make any more appointment of members of that society, his Excellency must, therefore, repeat that, unless Mr. Smith either denies his connection with it, or signifies his intention of withdrawing from it, he must decline to nominate him a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county Meath.

"His Excellency cannot close this correspondence without expressing his most entire and unqualified dissent from the opinion which appears to be conveyed in the latter part of your lordship's letter, that magistrates, by becoming Orangemen, are thereby more fit to watch the evil designs of the Ribbonmen.

"Should such designs exist to the extent, and amongst the persons your lordship supposes, his Excellency would look alone for support, in their suppression, to the open, unsuspected, and impartial discharge of their duty by magistrates, as such, and not to their connection with the Orange institution.—I have,

(Signed)

MORPETH.

"The Lord Dunsany."  
"This was the first blow given to Orangeism in 'high places,' and that the entire system should be exploded during the vicereignty of the same excellent nobleman, would be 'a consummation devoutly to be wished' by every friend to the peace and prosperity of the country."

"They manage these things better in England" than in Canada. There, Orangeism is looked upon as a disqualification for office; here, as a recommendation. In Ireland, a Magistrate who should so far forget himself as to give the slightest countenance to an Orange assembly would be—as was the case with Lord Roden, Mr. Beers, and others—at once and ignominiously dismissed from the Commission of the Peace; here, Her Majesty's Representative sanctions, in his official capacity, and acting in the name of the Chief Magistrate of the realm, encourages the most offensive displays of these same Orangemen.

For this, as we have already had occasion to remark, Catholics have no one to blame but themselves; and it is therefore very foolish on their part for them to cry out against the arrogance, and rapidly increasing influence of Orangeism.—Patiently, and with drudge-like servility, we have offered our cheeks to the smiter, and held out our hinder ends to be kicked; should we then wonder, have we any right to complain, if we have been cuffed and kicked accordingly? It is absurd, we say, to hear men, who allowed the deliberate insult offered to us last year by the Governor-General and his Ministry, to pass unnoticed, unavenged, complaining of the consequences of their own apathy, and almost incredible servility to "Jark-in-Office."

The fact is, that the opinion has gone abroad that we are a set of "place-hunters," and that, in pursuit of our favorite game, there is no indignity to which we will not cheerfully submit.—That this opinion is, to a certain extent, justified by our own conduct, is evident from this—that, in spite of the long continued insults and injuries we have received at their hands, the present Ministry—the very men who advised the Governor to give an official sanction to Orangeism—find themselves warmly supported both in the Catholic press and by Catholic votes at the hustings. Of course these ignominious services are well paid for; but the dirty profits of the individual, are a very poor set off against the dishonor that his mercenary conduct has brought upon the Catholic body.

Instead then of clamoring for laws against Orangeism—laws which, as all experience has shown, must be inoperative for good—let us see if we cannot ourselves apply a remedy to the evil complained of, and in some measure redeem our reputation for courage, and honesty of purpose. We complain, and with reason, of the rapid growth of Orangeism, which has increased until, in Upper Canada at least, it has become a power in the State, not the less real, not the less formidable, because unknown to the Constitution. Let us then abstain from encouraging it ourselves, and insist that it shall not be encouraged by any of our public servants. Let us, by our acts, unequivocally declare to the world, that no man, no matter how exalted his situation, or how great his former services, who directly or indirectly has encouraged, or coquetted with Orangeism, need expect the slightest countenance from any Catholic voter at the next election; and in the meantime, let us insist that, here in Canada, the principle universally admitted in theory, and acted upon in England—that no public functionary shall take any part in any party political demonstrations whatsoever—shall for the future be rigorously and impartially applied to public servants of every degree—from the constable in the streets, to the Governor-General in his viceregal chair. Thus, deprived of official patronage, Orangeism would soon die of sheer inanition.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—Some idea of the rapid progress that the Mormons are making in England may be formed from the following extract from the Bath and Cheltenham Gazette:

"It is known that in England and Wales they—(the Protestants of the Mormon denomination)—have actually put, or are now putting, into circulation Five Millions of large-type tracts, consisting each of sixteen pages. It further appears from the Millennial Star, the Mormonite organ, that a reinforcement of not fewer than seventy five additional emissaries, destined principally for this country—'England'—are now on their way from the Salt Lake."

No one who has analysed the phenomena of the history of Mormonism, or examined its credentials, can be surprised at the ready acceptance that this new form of Protestantism meets with

from the members of the older and effete forms of heresy prevalent in the British Empire. With all its absurdities and monstrous pretensions, there is not in Mormonism anything more repugnant to Christianity, or more irreconcilable with the theory of the divine mission of Jesus, than there is in Anglicanism, or in any other Protestant sect. They all start from this one, common principle—that for many hundred years the mission of Christ had been made void; that—in the words of the Church of England—All Christendom had lapsed into gross idolatry; and that consequently a new revelation from God was necessary. Of this new revelation—of this revelation which indeed was indispensably necessary if the teachings of the Church of England, and of all other Protestant sects be true—the Mormons profess to be the recipients; and as no other Protestant sect sets up in its behalf, any such profession, as all have virtually admitted the necessity of a new revelation, and as all admit that God has given to man all that is necessary for his salvation—it is a logical deduction from Protestant premises, that the Mormons are in possession of that new and special revelation of which they boast themselves to be the recipients. For if they have not received any such revelation, and as no other Protestant sect so much as pretends to have received any, then of two things one—Either God has not given to man all that is necessary for salvation—or before the great apostasy of the XVI century the whole Christian world—“man, woman, and child”—had not—as the Church of England pretends—fallen into the most grievous idolatry.

The Non-Mormon Protestant cannot meet this argument of his Mormon brother, by asserting the sufficiency of the old revelation, given by Christ Himself, to recall the world from idolatry to truth. For, if that old revelation were not sufficient to prevent the world from relapsing into idolatry, still less can it be expected to suffice to restore an idolatrous world to the knowledge of the true God; in other words, that regimens, whose insufficiency to maintain health in a sound body, has been proved cannot be sufficient to restore health to a body which is radically sick, or to secure it against the dangers of a relapse. Now, the insufficiency of the old Christian revelation to maintain spiritual health is, and must be, admitted by all who assert that in the XVI century the Christian world had relapsed into idolatry, and that a “Reformation” was necessary.

The above considerations will likewise sufficiently account for the account for the fact, that Mormonism can make no progress amongst the Irish and other Catholic nations of Europe; but is restricted to those communities which, by their rejection of the old faith, have virtually admitted the failure of Christ's mission, and consequently the necessity for another divinely commissioned preacher of God's Word. The Catholic rejects the Mormon's premises; and is therefore callous to the logical deductions therefrom. The Anglicans, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, and all other Protestants, who, by asserting the necessity of the “Reformation” in the XVI century, assert the failure of the old revelation given to the Apostles, cannot, without palpable inconsistency pretend that a new revelation has not become necessary. This Joe Smith had the sense to perceive; and it is herein that, as a Reformer, he has shown his logical superiority over all his predecessors—Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, and the other fathers of modern heresy.

THE CORRIGAN CASE.—In their anxiety to make out a case against the Jury before whom the prisoners accused of the murder of Corrigan were tried, our Protestant cotemporaries are not very scrupulous as to the means that they employ, or the evidence that they adduce. The “Report” indeed of the Commissioners of Inquiry—an abstract of which we have already laid before our readers—contains nothing to warrant the imputations of our cotemporaries; for, if that Report admits the “failure of justice,” it nowhere attributes it to the corruption of the Jury; but to “the view taken by them as to the identity of the accused attaching no weight to the dying declaration of Corrigan.” This may have been—though we do not say that it was—an error in judgment; but it is by no means sufficient to authorise the accusation of a combination amongst the Jurors to defeat the ends of justice, by acquitting the prisoners contrary to evidence.

The evidence upon which our cotemporaries chiefly rely, is that of William Gunn, of Quebec, Gaol Guard; and we quote it as a specimen of the stuff which the Commissioners allowed to be given before them, and in their names, to be published to the world. We may say that the object of this witness was to establish the improper composition of the Jury, and the existence of a plot to acquit the accused before the trial had commenced.

William Gunn, being sworn, deposed as follows:—

“It is part of my duty to attend the Criminal Court in charge of prisoners brought up for trial.—It came under my observation that a particular person, whom I knew by sight, served on Juries at four or five Courts within three years. I cannot say that

he served at Courts immediately succeeding each other. This man was pointed out to me among the Jury as being a Jurymen upon whom the prisoners could rely for a verdict of “not guilty,” and that he would hold out with obstinacy against the others. This Jurymen served upon trials of importance, and in which public feeling was excited. One case was the trial of three Canadians for the murder of Barber at Megantic election; another, of McHugh for the rescue of Mr. John Hearn, accused of the riots of Chalmers Church (Gavazzi); another was the trial of Burke for the murder of a sailor at the cove; and another the case of Hogan for an aggravated assault upon Brady. I am not positive as to the last two cases, but it is my strong impression that he served on these last two cases, and on several others; and in every case in which this person sat as a Jurymen the prisoners were either acquitted or there was no verdict for want of agreement. My impression at the time was that this man had personally somebody else.”—p. 4. The Italics are our own.

This is the evidence, what in the opinion of the Herald is “the most striking of all;” and which our cotemporary describes as speaking “plainly and directly to a case coming under his”—the deponent's—“own knowledge of a kind of personation to which other witnesses only allude.” Now, in what does this plain and direct speaking to a case coming under his own knowledge, consist? In the mere “impressions,” and the vague surmises of one who actually admits that he is “not positive” as to the truth of the most important points of his own testimony. He, the witness, has a “strong impression” that a jurymen who was pointed to him, as a person upon whom the prisoners could rely for a verdict of acquittal had previously “served upon trials of importance in which public feeling was excited;” and the accused were acquitted; and then, after running over a list of these trials, tells us that he is “not positive” as to the said jurymen having served upon them! And it is such miserable drivelling as this, that the Montreal Herald qualifies as deposing “plainly and directly to a case coming under his own knowledge!” whilst his—the deponent's—mere “impressions” are quoted as conclusive proof that a “kind of personation” had actually occurred, “as coming under his own knowledge!” In the Montreal Witness, we naturally look for, and are not surprised at finding, such strange perversion of truth; but from the Montreal Herald we expect better things, and a greater respect for honorable dealing.

Our readers know, however, what, in the opinion of the Protestant press, is the “most striking” piece of evidence against the honesty of the Jury on the Corrigan murder trial; and as it is always satisfactory to know the worst, our readers, and generally, all who are interested in the good administration of justice, will be glad to learn that in this case that “worst” consists in the surmises, the “strong,” but “not positive impressions” of William Gunn.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA, TARTARY, AND THIBET. By M. Le Abbe Huc, Apostolic Missionary in China. 2 vols. New York, Montreal, and Boston: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

We have received from the publishers, the above admirable work, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most valuable that has for years issued from the press. We have as yet barely had time to glance through the two very handsome volumes in which it appears before us; but from the high reputation of the Abbe Huc, as a writer, and his intimate acquaintance with the remote countries of which he treats, we are quite sure he has done ample justice to his subject—the rise and progress of the Christian religion in the Chinese Empire and other Asiatic regions.

PROTESTANT ADDRESS TO A PRIEST.—The Protestant inhabitants of Renfrew, as we learn from the Ottawa Citizen, lately presented the Rev. M. J. Byrne of that place, on his removal to St. Joseph's College, Ottawa City, with a most gratifying address. The Committee consisted of Messrs. George Ross, P.M., John Rankin, J.P., James Morris, Jr., Registrar, William Richard, Robert McNab, and John Smith. In their address they say:—

“In view of the different nationalities from which we have all sprung, and in consequence of the various religious and political animosities to which, in all new countries like ours, we are liable, you have endeavored to allay, to the extent of your ability, any hostile feelings that have hitherto existed, or may reasonably be supposed to exist, between the Church over which in this section of the Province you have hitherto been appointed, and the adherents of the various Protestant Churches to which we belong.”

The Rev. Mr. Byrne in reply, after cordially acknowledging the compliment paid him, among other remarks, said:—

“We have amongst us the materials with which to build up a great nation; we have the mildness and politeness of the French Canadian—we have the bravery and generosity of the Irish—we have the persevering industry and economy of the Scotch—let us only have the wisdom to cement these elements together, and we shall in a very few years have the happiness of seeing Canada one of the most flourishing and powerful nations on the face of the earth.”

May we not hope to see the day when the spirit exhibited in these documents will be as widespread as the population of the Province?

ST. MAURICE IRON WARE.—The attention of town and country dealers is directed to the advertisement of a public sale of St. Maurice Iron Ware, by Messrs. Benning & Barsalou, to take place on Thursday, the 10th September. The great superiority of the St. Maurice Wares is too long and well known to require further remarks. Samples may be seen, and information had, at Mr. Alexander Bryson's 275 St. Paul Street, the agent here.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday last, about noon, a man named Murt, feeling unwell, and while on his way home, fell dead in St. Paul street.

ACTIVE FORCE.—The Field Battery and Foot Company of Artillery, the Second Company of Cavalry, and the Companies of Rifles, under the command of Captains Devlin, Bartley, Belle, and Latour, left Montreal on Wednesday evening en route for Quebec on a pleasure trip; they were accompanied by two excellent bands. We have no doubt they will be well received.

PRIZE GAMES.—The annual games of strength and agility, under the auspices of the Caledonian Society, came off on Tuesday at Guibault's Garden, and were attended by an immense concourse. Quoits, throwing the hammer, tossing the caber, vaulting, racing, jumping, hopping, leaping, and we know not how many other manly exercises succeeded, and were admirably contested. For the exercises of strength the men from Glengary decidedly took the lead; but our own citizens were not competitors to be despised. The leaping was most excellent.

We copy from the Toronto Mirror the following:—

CHARGE AGAINST DR. RYERSON. To the Editor of the Mirror.

Sir,—I beg to correct the charge which you have made against Dr. Ryerson in your paper of the 14th instant.

The apportionment of the School Grant is made as follows:—

1st, To Municipalities; in which the whole population of the Province (supporters of separate schools and others) is included, and among which the whole grant is expended.

2nd, To Schools; in which Common and Separate Schools are included. This second apportionment is made to both schools on the one basis—average attendance, according to the express enactments of the legislature, and which you may here see side by side:—

COMMON SCHOOLS. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The 31st Section of the School Act of 1850 requires each local Superintendent “To apportion the Grant among the several school sections entitled to receive it according to the rates of the average attendance of pupils attending each Common School, (the mean attendance of pupils for both summer and winter being taken,) as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Common Schools of such Township.”

Every separate school established under this act shall be entitled to a share in the fund annually granted by the Legislature of this Province for the support of common schools, according to the average number of pupils attending such school during the twelve next preceding months, or during the number of months which may have elapsed from the establishment of a new separate school, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending school in the same city, town, village or township.”

Were, however, the strict letter of the law carried out, as above required, the separate schools would receive less of the grant than they now do. But Dr. Ryerson, desirous of more than carrying out the sentiments of his circular of 1855 to “do all in his power to lessen the disadvantages of those who prefer separate schools, and secure to them every right and advantage which the separate school act confers,” has, since July, 1856, made an addition to the apportionment of those municipalities in which separate schools exist, (thus giving the separate schools a larger ratio per child,) instead of letting both common and separate schools subsist on the small pittance which they would otherwise receive from the original apportionment.

You may depend that neither in doing full financial justice to separate schools, nor in continuing to defend the right of individual choice and action of the Catholic laity in Upper Canada in school matters, will Dr. Ryerson permit himself to be forgetful, or to be led astray.

Your obedient servant, A SCHOOL OFFICER.

Toronto, 18 August, 1857.

We cannot enter into this subject at length this week; but we will endeavor to do justice to it in our next. It is high time that the mode in which the thousands of pounds entrusted to Dr. Ryerson are appropriated, should be fully and fairly explained to the public. En passant, however, the mode of apportionment mentioned in the first paragraph is manifestly unjust, as it gives the common schools the benefit of the Catholic population which rightfully belongs to the Separate School. While the one Separate School in a municipality receives only a sum ostensibly equal to (though really less than) the sum common school, that common school and its confederates receive the money grant drawn on the population basis of the Separate School supporters.

What right, for instance, have the Common Schools of Toronto to draw \$4,400 for a population of 42,000, when it is notorious that 13,000 of that number are supporters of Catholic Schools? So on in other municipalities. While the Catholic Schools receive a miserable average attendance pittance, the common school draws according to the statistics of a population, one third, and sometimes one half of whom are Catholics. Perhaps if the system of signing notices “on or before February of each year” were adopted, the supporters of common schools would be less. The second mode of apportionment places the separate school at the mercy of any Local Superintendent, who through ignorance, bigotry, or inadvertence, may give in an unreliable return. This duty of the local officer is one which ought to be performed by the Education Office. We cannot however enter farther into the matter this issue. We may however remark in conclusion, that we do not believe there exists in the world, a more scandalous mode of appropriating the government fund for educational purposes, than that which has been pursued by the Chief Superintendent for several years. It is really and truly throwing the hard-earned money of the public into the streets. While the gross amount, \$130,000, is a serious incubus upon the revenue, the apportionment to each school is too contemptible to become a means of encouraging education. More anon.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dewittville, D. Martin, 12s 6d; Longueuil, Rev. Mr. Thibault, 12s 6d; Danville, J. McManus, 15s; Three Rivers, W. Lamb, 5s; Beauharnois, J. Quig, 11s 3d; L'Assomption, H. McMullin, 5s; Millereck, J. McConnell, 10s; do, J. Conway, £1; Sorel, J. Morgan, 12s 6d; St. Sylvester, J. Corr, 10s; Ottawa City, Hospital General, 12s 6d; Point Levi, T. Dunn, 15s. Per Mr. Black, Biddeford, U.S.—Rev. Mr. Bacon, 12s 6d. Per Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Montreal—Castlebellingham, Ireland, Rev. Mr. McCullagh, £1 7s 6d. Per Mr. W. Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—A Bathurst, 6s 3d. Per Mr. D. Phelan, Cornwall—Self, 12s 6d; D. A. McDonell, 12s 6d. Per Mr. J. Farrell, Kingston—M. Doran, 18s 9d; M. Kearney, £1 18s 6d; B. Fitzpatrick, 10s; P. Meanley, 5s. Per J. Rossiter, St. Johns, C.E.—H. Monahan, £3 2s 6d.

ERATA.—In our acknowledgements, of the 21st ult., it should read—Alexandria, A. Williams, 12s 6d; Capt. A. E. Macdonell, 6s 3d.

RAISING TROOPS IN CANADA.—The following interesting conversation took place in the English House of Commons on the 11th inst. Lord Palmerston for the first time gave an explanation why the Canadian offer to raise battalions for Crimean service, was declined.—Sir De Laoy Evans, who elicited the explanations of the military arrangements of the Government, for coping with the Indian difficulty, suggested the establishment of coal depots on the route to the East, in order that steam-vessels might be made available for the conveyance of troops. The same gallant officer said he thought that at least three of the regiments stationed in British North America should be recalled for service in India. He would venture to renew on this occasion the entreaty he had conveyed the Government during the Crimean war—that we should take advantage of the spirit which the Canadians uniformly displayed and obtain the assistance of troops from that country. At that time the Canadians offered to raise two regiments to join our regular army. He was afraid there was some little jealousy at the House Guards which prevented that offer being accepted; but that as it might there could be no doubt that the addition of two such regiments would have been extremely desirable. At the present time, if the Canadian Government were informed that the troops there could be better occupied in India, he had no doubt but that they would heartily go into the arrangement, and our force in India would be materially strengthened. Lord Palmerston replied—My hon. and gallant friend has adverted to the proposal which was made during the late war with regard to raising battalions in the North American Provinces. Now such a proposal at the present time is one which would deserve to be well and carefully considered, and upon which I do not wish at present to express any opinion; but I may mention to the House one circumstance which mainly guided the government in their determination of not giving effect to those proposals during the war in the Crimea. We were at that time engaged in the discussion of questions of considerable difficulty and importance with the Government of the United States of America, and we did not think that it would be very desirable to withdraw at that time from Canada any large body of men, who might possibly, if the negotiations had taken an unfavourable turn, have been required for the defence of those Provinces themselves.

THE GALLANT 39TH.—We understand that this Regiment has received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Quebec, but it is not expected that transports can be obtained for its removal before Friday, or probably the commencement of next week. The 9th Regiment from Kingston will replace the 39th, in this city. As to the rumour of the 39th proceeding to India (although there is a high probability that such may be the case, yet) up to the present time no definite instructions on the subject have been received. Everything of course, depending on the progress of events in India.—Herald of yesterday.

THE CROPS.—We can state from personal inspection that the prospects of the crop throughout that part of the district of Montreal lying between this city and the heart of the county of Missisquoi promise to be exceedingly good. We regret, however, to say that the potatoes show great indications of being affected by the rot. From St. Johns along the whole road to Dunham Flats we saw very few fields which were not marked by the blackness which is the sign of the destroyer, and returning the same way long after sun-set we found the night air in passing the potato fields almost everywhere loaded with the small which accompanies the decomposition of the plant.—Herald.

We are sorry to learn that the potato rot is very prevalent throughout Canada, threatening a large diminution of the crop. Many farmers are digging and selling as fast as possible, the price on this account has fallen in Ottawa City to eleven pence per bushel; the price a few weeks ago at the same place was ten shillings.—Advertiser.

STANSTEAD, SUFFORD, AND CHAMBLEY R.R., UNDER CONTRACT.—The St. John's News understands that the branch line of this road from St. Johns to Farnham, is to be graded the coming fall, and the track to be laid down early next spring. The contractors are to receive £6,000 per mile, for which they are to place the road in complete running order, including Rolling Stock, Station Houses, and a Bridge over the Richelieu.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—We understand that a person of the name of Malone, a dealer in fruits, a passenger on board of the steamer Victoria, leaped overboard as the boat was coming through Lake St. Peter, on Tuesday night, and was drowned. The steamer was immediately stopped, and a boat lowered and sent in search of the man, but without avail, as he had sunk before assistance could reach him.—Quebec Gazette.

ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday forenoon, a boy about 12 years of age met with a serious accident. The little fellow was employed to attend the caulkers working at a ship in Messrs. Baldwin & Dinning's yard, carrying articles, oil, &c., to them as they required those articles. It appears that as he was on his way with a can full of oil for the use of those men, and not paying attention to his footing at a part of the scaffolding where there was a large aperture, he fell through, head foremost, and on reaching the ground his head struck against an iron wedge, which inflicted a severe wound, and rendered him perfectly insensible. In this state the poor boy was carried home, and it was anticipated that his injuries would have a fatal termination. We are happy to state, however, that such is not the case; after a lapse of time he recovered consciousness, and is now out of danger, and in the way of recovery.—Ibid.

A gallery which runs along the second story of a house belonging to Mr. Laroche, in rear of the Methodist chapel, fell the same evening about 9 o'clock in consequence of the beams which supported it being very much damaged and two women, Mrs. Donohue, and Mrs. Gourlay, and a little boy, who were standing on it at the time, were thrown into the yard. The attendance of Dr. Marsden was immediately obtained, and strange to say it was that none of the parties were seriously injured.—Ibid.

We learn that during the heavy wind which arose about six o'clock on Friday evening, the Suspension Bridge at the Desjardins Canal, near Hamilton, was blown down. It is providential that no one was passing at the time, as hundreds of carriages are every hour crossing it. Otherwise we might have to record another sad disaster like that of the Montmorency Bridge at Quebec. Those who have seen it may remember the unsightly and unsafe appearance of this affair.—Toronto Colonist.

THE STORM ON AND AROUND THE BAY.—The chief violence of the storm on Friday afternoon seems to have been expended near the Bay. Great was the confusion among the yachts at anchor near the railway wharf. One of them was driven from her moorings, and was only recovered after sustaining some damage to her spars. A boat near Burlington Beach was capsized, drowning a son of Mr. Snooks. A store house belonging to Holcomb & Henderston had its roof blown away, and at the Beach, horses were in several cases not admitted to shelter in the barns, lest the wind, entering through the open door should blow the roof off.—Hamilton Spectator.

FLOOD AT WESTON.—On Thursday night, 27th ult. the flats in the neighborhood of Weston were flooded and large quantities of fencing and farming produce carried off. We have heard of no damage having been done to houses or barns.—Toronto Colonist.

Mr. Duncan McLaren, of the township of Kincardine, was killed a few days ago, by a beam of a new house which he was raising falling upon him and breaking his skull.—Toronto Colonist.

BOGUS WATCHES.—Farmers and others are warned against buying watches, and we may add, any kind of jewellery from strangers. We (Montreal Witness) cut the following from the Toronto Globe:—“A person in the garb of an emigrant comes up to a farmer with a few crocodile tears in his eyes, (got up for the occasion.) “Oh, sir, do you know where I can find a pawn office—I have a wife and family on the wharf, and we cannot get up to my brother in Wisconsin unless I pawn or sell my Father's Watch, which cost £9 in Glasgow, and now I would be glad to get the half of that.” \$10 or \$15 is offered and generally received—in tears. The £9 watch turns out to be a German Silver or Gilt Cased Watch, worth 15s—or \$15 a box of six. We understand that a keg or barrel of Gold and Silver Watches, direct from New York and intended for the Country Trade, has been received at our Custom House a few days ago, so that our farmers may look out for bargains.” We are sorry to find that dealers in sham watches are playing their trade among the simple ones in this Province.

A grocer in Hamilton advertises that in consequence of Government having put the right man in the right place by the appointment of Sir Colin Campbell to the Indian command—he the said grocer will hereafter, sell sugar at 7½ per pound.

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

LATE DISCOVERIES IN PATHOLOGY show that very many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood. This has long been suspected but is only lately known. In consumption, tubercles are found to be a sedimentary deposit from the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Cancer, Ulcers, and Eruptions, all arise in disordered deposits from the blood. Bilious diseases and fevers are caused solely by its deranged unhealthy state, and even the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood. In view of these facts Dr. Ayer designed his Cathartic Pill especially to purify and invigorate the blood, and hence we believe to arise its unparalleled success in controlling and curing disease.—Medical Journal.

Birth.

In this city, on the 22nd inst., Mrs. A. Cameron of a son. In Montreal, at Dalhousie Square, on the 31st ult., the wife of Colonel W. Munro, C.B., commanding the 39th Regiment, of a son.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table with columns for item, unit, and price. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Onis, Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork, Cheese, Butter, Honey, Eggs, Fresh Pork, Ashes-Pots, Pearls.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 7th inst., at EIGHT o'clock precisely. As business of the greatest importance relating to the Constitution of the Society will be submitted, a full and punctual attendance is requested. By Order, WM. WALLACE O'BRIEN, Rec. Sec.

Sept. 3.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE CLASSES of the JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL and MODEL SCHOOLS will be RE-OPENED on the 15th of SEPTEMBER next. Candidates for admission into the Normal School are notified, that only seven purses now remain unawarded, with the exception of two, which will be retained for competition; the former will be granted according to the order of application. No applications will be received after the first of October next. The Rev. Mr. Principal Veneau will attend at his office in the Jacques Cartier Normal School buildings every day, after the first of September, next, from ten A.M. to 4 P.M., for the purpose of receiving applications, and for the examination of Candidates. Aug. 27.

SAINT MAURICE IRON WARES.

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON THE WHARF, ALONGSIDE SCHOONER, ON ACCOUNT OF

J. W. LEAYCRAFT, ESQ.,

On THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th,

An extensive and complete assortment of the VERY SUPERIOR CHARCOAL-MADE IRON WARES,

MANUFACTURED AT THE SAINT MAURICE FORGES,

From the Celebrated St. Maurice Ore,

CONSISTING OF

Double, Single and Fancy Stoves, Grates, Pot Ash Kettles, Flat-Bottom and other Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Bakepans without feet, Tea Kettles, Stove Stands, Ash Pans, Iron Bedsteads, Plough Castings, Pipe Rings, Horseshoes and other Iron, Castings, Plough Points, &c. &c.

Full particulars and terms, which will be liberal, will be given in a future advertisement.

Sale at ONE o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU.

Aug. 27.

A LUXURY FOR “HOME.”

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

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

Try this great “Home Luxury.”

S. B. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor,

Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Their Imperial Majesties have safely arrived in their dominions. When the Emperor was leaving Havre, at the moment he was about to enter the railway carriage, he turned towards the company present and said: "Gentlemen, it was not necessary for me to come to Havre to feel an interest in it; nevertheless, I am happy in having visited it a second time, in order to receive an account of what has been effected and what remains to be done. You have amongst you all the elements of a great city, and I shall devote my attention to develop them. I have to thank you for the kind reception you have given to the Empress and myself; I feel sensibly touched by it, and shall long remember it." This address was received with loud cheers.

The trial of the three Italians accused of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor, took place on the 6th and 7th, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances in favor of Bartolotti and Grilli. The court sentenced Tibaldi to transportation for life, and Bartolotti and Grilli to fifteen years imprisonment.

The minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects of departments recommending them to keep a strict watch over all foreigners who appear to have no legitimate means of existence.

The Bourse was inaugurated on the 14th. The Emperor pardoned over 900 prisoners on the occasion of the fetes of the 15th.

We (Tablet) alluded at the time to the unfortunate circumstances which led to that exercise of Episcopal authority on the part of the Bishop of Moulins which formed one of the pretexts for the recent interference of the Council of State with the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The Univers announces that the two Clergymen in question have signed an act of submission to the Bishop, and have been fully reinstated in their functions. The letter disavowed everything which could resemble an offence against the person or the authority of the Bishop, expressed their regret if they had contristated his Pastoral heart, and their desire to resume a place in his affections, which they would fain never have lost.

ITALY.

The Pope is expected at Rome on the 5th of Sept., and the monument of the Immaculate Conception is to be inaugurated on the 8th of the same month.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 5th has the following intelligence:—"Besides the address which many notable citizens of Bologna, like those of Ravenna, Forli, and other towns of the legations, have presented to their senator, in order to request him to convey the wishes of the country to the Supreme Pontiff, the Chamber of Commerce and the Corporation of Advocates and Attorneys of the former city have each sent an address to the Holy Father. That of the Chamber of Commerce treats of the wants of the commercial and manufacturing interests, and that of the advocates on law reforms. The students of the University of Bologna have also addressed a petition to their Rector, in which they solicit him to call the attention of the Holy Father to the necessity of introducing improvements into the university."

News from Genoa of the 8th, recently by telegraph from Marseilles, announces the execution of two convicts, and the continuance of the excitement which prevails in the bagno. A plot has been discovered, the object of which was to effect the escape of all the convicts by murdering two of the gaolers. Two officers have also had attempts made upon their lives. The Gazette del Popolo says that the convicts are furious on account of the failure of the late conspiracy, because they had entertained a hope of being delivered by Mazzini. The Neapolitan refugees announce their intention to publish the papers left by Piscane, suppressing, however, the political portions.

Accounts from Naples of the 26th July inform us that the Count of Syracuse, immediately after his arrival from France, proceeded to Castellamare, to give an account to the King, his brother, of the conferences at which he had been present at Vienna and Paris. It is believed that the count during his journey obtained some valuable information on the state of Europe, which may produce a change in the policy of the King of Naples. This, however, has not yet been effected. A telegraphic despatch from Naples of the 8th inst., contains this intimation—"Recent events confirm the King more than ever in the policy of compression which he had adopted."

SPAIN.

The Mexican Envoy has placed Mexican subjects under the protection of France.

Spain asks Portugal for the extradition of Spanish refugees. The latter will probably refuse. A telegraph from Madrid of the 11th of August announces that M. Lafrague, the Mexican envoy, had made known to the Mexican Consul, that the Spanish Government has suspended all negotiations with him, and that consequently he has placed the Mexican subjects in Spain under the protection of France. The Madrid journals of the 8th ult. stated that the Moors had once again begun firing cannon on the place, and had hit the Military Hospital, though without doing it any damage; and that the Spaniards were returning the fire so vigorously as to cause great loss to the assailants. The hostilities, which had lasted three days, had so far been to the advantage of the Spaniards.

A royal decree in the Madrid Gazette of the 7th August sanctions the bill adopted by the Cortes, which concedes to a private company, headed by M. Borras and M. Canals, the railway from Reus to Montblanch. The concession is for 99 years, but is without subvention of any kind. The Government, says the Espana, had sent instructions to its Ambassador at Paris to hasten the conclusion of the postal treaty which has been some time in negotiation between France and Spain. The Government contemplated establishing in the Ministry of the Interior a special department for managing the political police and watching over the public safety. The Municipality of Saragossa had resigned en masse, according to some accounts from provincial causes, according to others, owing to the arrest of the alcalde. Mgr. Barelli, the new Nuncio, was shortly expected, and it was not doubted that he would remove all the difficulties of detail which stood in the way of the Pope's formal approbation of the sale of church property. The letters received from Mexico represented that M. de Tejada, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Republic, had written to M. Lafrague to take no further steps in the dissection with Spain, in the event of the Spanish Government not being satisfied with the concessions that have been made to it. This led to the apprehension that the Anglo-French mediation had but small chances of success.

RUSSIA.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the Russians are proceeding with energy against the inhabitants of the upper part of the eastern coast of the Black Sea. It is related that Schampy has been totally defeated, but Russian bulletins rarely or never deserve credit. According to the Invalides, a very severe lesson has been given to the Turcomans on the south-east coast of the Caspian.

INDIA.

The intelligence is still of that varied character that has marked each successive arrival. On the 27th June Delhi remained in the hands of the mutineers. This, however, only means that during the ten days subsequent to the date of our previous intelligence it had not been thought prudent to make an attack on the city. Meanwhile we are informed more particularly as to where the mutiny had spread. Nine stations are enumerated in Oude, in Delhi, in Bundelcund, and other places already known to be infected. Except in these particulars, it cannot be said that anything has been added to our information to give the mutiny a more serious character.—There has been nothing to cause a rising amongst the population of the Punjab, which, as well as the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, remains quiet. The communications were not interrupted. Troops despatched from Calcutta were already arriving at the camp before Delhi, and on the other side regiments were arriving from the Punjab. Excepting murdering their officers, firing bungalows, massacring women and children, the mutineers had not done anything. They had repeatedly attacked our camp outside Delhi, and had been repulsed with loss.—They had despatched a force against General Van Cortlandt coming up from the N.W. with no other result than the loss of two hundred killed, besides prisoners, in an engagement near Sirrah. Thus far things seemed to be in favor of British authority than otherwise. Sir H. Barnard had collected an army of 7,000 British and 5,000 natives, in whom entire confidence was felt, under the walls of Delhi. On the other hand the mutineers in that city were overwhelmed with the number of wounded, and with the ravages of the cholera. No doubt reinforcements were arriving on both sides, but the insurgents having proved the utter want of the qualities of a successful resistance, it need not be regretted that as many as possible should crowd themselves into the place which they have selected as the scene of their own approaching execution.

The French semi-official journal, Le Pays, states that Lord Panmure has sent orders to India to prevent the Sepoy mutineers being put to death by being blown from the guns.

The Paris Pays publishes a letter from the Hague, of the 8th August, which states that the Governor of the Dutch possessions in India had protested against the occupation by the English of the group of islands called the Ouo-Horn, situated on the confines of the Dutch possessions in the Indian Seas.—This cluster comprises several islands, of which the principal are the island of Cocos, or the island of Neulaboulabou, the island of Varaders, or island of Traitors, and the island Oua, the most eastern of the group. The protest is accompanied by a long memorial, from which it appears that the Archipelago of Oua-Hora has belonged to Holland since the year 1680.

THE EASTERN MBROGLIO.

(From the Weekly Register.)

In the matter of the diplomatic quarrel at Constantinople England and Palmerston have, this week, taken a secondary position to that occupied by France and Napoleon III. The intemperate vituperation in the English Ministerial organ, the Morning Post, of M. de Thouvenel, the French Minister at Constantinople, the intelligence, given by l'Univers, from their own sources, and in advance of other journals, coupled with Lord Palmerston's own account in Parliament on Tuesday night of what has taken place at Osborne, and the intimation in Wednesday's Times of our Ambassador's recall from Constantinople, place beyond question the fact of our defeat. It has come out that our Premier was, as usual, even had the disastrous Indian news not arrived, amply prepared with the means of keeping public attention fixed, and uneasily fixed, on foreign affairs. We have now learnt that early in last month a diplomatic defiance (so we read in the l'Univers) was given by the British Ambassador and the Austrian Intercuncio at Constantinople to the other European Powers interested in the affairs of Turkey. On that occasion Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Baron Prokesch agreed in recommending to the Porte the adoption of a certain course directly opposed to that insisted on by France and the other Powers. Their last words were emphatic. They tell the Porte "that they do not shun any responsibility which might arise" from the Turks adopting their advice. In other words, that they are prepared to encounter in their behalf the risks of a European war. This was on the 18th of last month, before the Indian news in their full gravity could be known at Constantinople; before it had been supposed that England would be called upon to dispatch in hot haste 30,000 troops to the far East.

The next step in the matter was, that (as we stated last week) the four Powers formally broke off intercourse with Turkey, and that our ally, France, found herself reduced by our policy either to brook a humiliation, or to adopt other than diplomatic measures to avert it. That nothing less than some such dead-lock as this had occasioned the Emperor's visit to Osborne—a companion by his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and hedged round with a small army of his police—might have been conjectured by any one who had marked the Times' laboured efforts last week to represent the visit as one merely of unpollitic friendship. Events quickly brought out the truth. On Monday, the Times contradicts its former statement, by telling us that the Imperial visit had a political significance. It described the Eastern difficulty, apprised us that the Emperor had taken the management of it into his own hands, and said that his having done so was to be regarded as a fortunate circumstance. On Tuesday came the denouement. Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Disraeli, that the visit of the French Emperor to Osborne had given the English Government an opportunity for reconsidering the question; and that they will now offer no further opposition to the wishes of France with regard to the Eastern question, but will recommend compliance to the Turkish authorities, who no doubt will see the propriety of yielding. Thus Lord Palmerston, the chosen champion of British pride and independence, is the herald of its humiliation. It falls to his lot to inform Parliament, that his Government had come to a "full understanding" with France upon the very question on which his official organ, only five days previous (in the sentence we quoted last week), had assured the country that the representatives of England and Austria "take totally opposite views" to those of France, whose "rough treatment of the Porte (it added) was calculated to injure the best interests and to compromise the stability of the Ottoman empire; whilst in its overbearing and rude hostility it out-Menschikoffs Menschikoff." In France, where this and similar articles of the Post have been widely reproduced and freely commented on, the magical effect of the Emperor's visit in changing the Ministerial tone, must be no less surprising than gratifying.

Two other facts bearing on the same question, which Lord Palmerston is not reported to have alluded to, are announced in the same number of the Times which reports his speech. The question of the Principalities is to be referred to a new Conference, which is to sit either at Paris or London; and our Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, has obtained leave of absence, unsolicited from the post he has filled during the momentous events of the last fifteen years. In a conference of the Great Powers, divided as they have been in the recent dispute, two against four, England would probably be out-voted, and to agree to submit to such a decision any question that might arise affecting the honour or interest of our ally the Turk, would probably involve more unpopularity than any Minister like Lord Palmerston would willingly face. We therefore accept with some hesitation the assertion of the Times on this head. And now that

our Premier has stated, in his place in Parliament, that the English Government has had an opportunity of coming to a full understanding upon these matters with the French Government, the work of the proposed Conference would be limited to gaining, or attempting to gain, the adhesion of Austria to the sudden conversion of England. The importance attached by England to Austrian support in this matter is such, that Lord Palmerston, in his explanation on Tuesday, made but slight allusion to it. If, however, a letter published in Wednesday's Debates speaks by authority, the difficulty is not quite over. It says, "Austria will sacrifice her last dollar and her last man before she consents to the union of the Principalities under one Prince or any other chief of the State." It is, indeed, a matter touching her tranquility and her honour not to have a reproduction of the Greek kingdom established betwixt herself and Russia; but whatever may be the designs of the latter Power, we cannot suppose that anything of the sort is contemplated by France.

Constantinople is, perhaps, the one diplomatic station in the whole world in which the imperturbable command of temper, the unflinching courtesy towards opponents, and the calm deliberateness in action which should characterise the consummate Ambassador, are most indispensably required.

UNITED STATES.

Process of BROOKLYN.—On Sunday the 23d inst., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin dedicated to the service of the Almighty, under the invocation of St. Monica, a new church recently erected at Jamaica, Long Island by the indefatigable pastor, Rev. A. Parley.

ANOTHER NEW CHURCH.—The corner stone of a new Catholic Church was laid in Lockhaven, Clinton County, Pa., on Wednesday, August 19th, with the usual ceremonies, by the Rev. J. P. Dunn of Kellyville. Long before the hour appointed, a large concourse of people of all denominations were assembled on the ground, eager to witness a ceremony which to many, appeared quite novel being the first of the kind ever performed in this remote part of the diocese.—Herald and Visitor.

THE CATHEDRAL CHAPEL.—We are glad to learn, that the temporary chapel for the congregation of the cathedral parish, is meeting with much favor from the parishioners. Sunday week, a meeting was held at the Episcopal residence, and every one present contributed their mite, the sum ranging from \$100 to \$5. Last week, the ground was broken for the foundation, and now the workmen are busily engaged. The Holy Sacrifice is expected to be celebrated in the building before next Christmas, when the building will be entirely completed.

A Financial Crisis has commenced in New York, and the great topic of the day is, "who goes next?" The greatest consternation has been caused in the stock market and in Wall Street, by the failure of a great banking institution, called the Ohio Loan and Trust Company. The liabilities of the Company are said to be over five millions of dollars.

The following named banks are reported by A. Nicholas, of New York, as having failed.—Rhode Island Central Bank, East Greenwich; Tiverton Bank, Tiverton, R. I.; Farmers' Bank, Wickford; Warren Bank, Pennsylvania; Bank of Kanawha, Virginia.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—Col. Roberts, who has arrived here from New Mexico, reports that a battle had occurred between the Apache Indians and Col. Miles' command, on the Gila River, in which 25 Indians were killed, and upwards of 30 wounded. Lieuts. Stein, and Davis and 9 privates were wounded.—Col. Miles recovered a large amount of property.

As A. P. Gallard, of the Charleston, S. C., police, was leaning from the window of a house, where he was on duty, a pistol, which he carried in the left inside breast pocket of his coat, fell upon the sill of the window and discharged a ball into his body, inflicting a wound from which he died the next day.

Parties in New York have made a contract to keep the Hudson river free of ice next winter.

CATHOLICITY IN CALIFORNIA.—We (N. Y. Freeman) clip the following from the columns of a Protestant weekly paper of this city. We hope it is not an over-drawn picture:—"Romanism has such superior advantages for establishing and endowing institutions of learning here that they will not fail to aspire to the work of educating this State. They have the old Mission lands immediately adjacent to the buildings conferred to them. The old California families all over the State are Catholic, and they will patronize Catholic schools both by sending pupils and contributing money. And another thing, and it is one of no mean significance either. The price paid for the labor of female servants in the State has been and is enormous. A girl at service used to receive seventy-five and sometimes one hundred dollars a month; and even now very few, if any, receive less than thirty dollars a month. Such wages have attracted the more enterprising of the class of young females who do such service, and they are here in great numbers.

A NEW FIRE LADDER.—A Cincinnati mechanic has invented a new description of ladder to be used at fires. Its utility was practically demonstrated in that city a few days ago. It is made on the extension principle, occupying but a small space, but can be extended to the length of 75 feet. It was driven to the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, placed in position, and by simply turning a crank, it shot out one reach after another, and in a minute or two its hooks were hitched over the top of the five story building there located, and persons were passing up and down the whole distance. To the upper end of the ladder a pulley is attached over which runs a rope with a basket at one end, which is easily raised to any window underneath the latter and persons taken from or put into the building. Its advantages are, that it is light, easily drawn by one horse, is readily extended, is longer than any now in use, and is adapted for easily removing persons from burning buildings, after escape by stairs and door is removed.

GAS IN RAILROAD CARS.—It is said that the New Jersey Railroad Company has successfully tried the experiment of lighting a car by gas. The experiment was tried on a car of a Newark train from New Jersey city on Wednesday night and Thursday night. One of the train to Philadelphia was lighted in the same manner. The gas is taken from the pipes of the Gas Light Company and pressed into an apparatus to which machinery is attached, which affords force to make the gas flow steadily for several hours.

OUTRAGE IN LYNCHBURG, VA.—On the 21st ult. an old Methodist Church in Lynchburg was the scene of a shameful outrage. The Courier of that place, thus notices it:—"It appears that on Sunday night last a sacrilegious wretch managed to obtain access to the gas meter, and let off all the water; the consequence was that the gas soon went out leaving the church in total darkness. Then it was that the same wretch, together with accomplices scattered many pounds of finely powdered pepper on the floor, benches, railings, and elsewhere. The house was densely crowded, and after the gas was lighted again, and while the preacher was in the midst of a stirring appeal to the consciences of his hearers, the ladies commenced to ply their fans, and the persons standing in the aisle to move about to get a little fresh air. This roused up the powdered pepper, and started the whole congregation to coughing and sneezing at a rate so terrible as to put a speedy stop to the services. Unable to endure their sufferings, many of the congregation rose up and made for the doors. The doors could not be opened; there were wretches outside holding them with ropes. How long this state of things lasted we are not told; but what the consequences must have been we leave to be imagined."

CINCINNATI, AUG. 21.—Last evening a four-story brick building in this city, occupied by C. Bodman, fell with a tremendous crash, under the pressure of 1,600 barrels of whiskey, which had been stored in its 2nd and 3rd stories by C. Fletcher. The east end wall fell against a building owned by J. A. Skiff, and forced the entire side of it. Two other buildings were damaged by the falling walls. The loss is about \$20,000.

WROUGHT IRON CARS.—Hudson River Railroad Company have ordered four of these to be made and used on their road by way of trial. The framework is to be a very strong, yet elastic basket, each joint being protected by rivets, and the whole further protected by making the entire platform at each end one strong spring of steel. Cars thus made will be lighter, it is said, than wooden ones, yet so safe that a fatal accident with them is a thing hardly possible, as they will spring, bend, or twist, but remain whole, as a shield to their occupants, no power being able to break them into fragments or splinters.

HOOPS AND WHALEBONE.—There were 2,000,000 lbs. of whalebone in the United States when the hoop fashion came in vogue, and this was selling at about 60 cents per pound. Since January 1st, 1857, the imports of this article reach 1,800,000 pounds, yet there is now little or no stock in the market. What remained in the seaboard cities has been nearly all bought up, at \$1 per pound.—New-Bedford Mercury.

STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

UNITED IRISHMEN.

"Union is strength," said old Dicky Delany—unconsciously quoting the memorable expression of a mighty mind—when lecturing to his five sons on their unfortunate propensity of all pulling different ways. "Union is strength," repeated the old man—and he was right.

I would have every Irishman, rich and poor, both in and out of his country, read and ponder over the fable of the bundle of sticks, and remember that though it is easy enough to break one, it is impossible to do so when they are combined. It has always seemed to me a strange contradiction in the Irish character that they, who are so kindly to each other in their own land, should be anything but kindly to each other in the land of strangers. In Ireland they assemble together to assist in building a house, in getting in harvest, in digging potatoes, in cutting, and bringing home turf; they do it right cheerfully; and according to the happy and merry maxim that 'many hands make light work,' so does such labor pass off pleasantly; but this generosity of feeling is almost confined to the peasantry, and they lose it in a great degree when they emigrate.

Take an example: In the village of B—is a baker a Scotchman; he employs three men, two of whom were Scotch, the third an Englishman. One of these men was much respected by the gentry; he had been a long time in Mr. Macneil's employment; at last we missed him, and inquired where he was gone.

"Oh, he's awa'," replied Macneil; "he's awa' to Wimbledon to a business of his ain; he was as steady a lad as ever drew a batch of bread, and saved mair than you could hae thought possible; and having a mind to marry, he spoke to me about it; and though I shall miss him for mair a lang day, yet we maun help each other—and I lent him a trifle, forby his savings, to begin on."

Another of our tradesmen is Charley Murphy, the butcher a native of Dublin; he deemed it necessary to apologise one day for employing an Irishman as his foreman. "He's of very decent people in the county of Longford," said Charley, "or he would not be here."

"Is he a good butcher?"

"Oh, never a better between this and Dublin." The foreman was also a well-conducted steady young man; being an Irishman, he was civil and obliging of course, and much liked by his master's customers. Suddenly, however, there arose a schism between him and his employer, and the young man applied to a friend of ours, a very peace loving magistrate, to take an oath that his master owed him some money and would not pay him. Our friend said that was an illegal course of proceeding, that he must take out a summons; but being anxious to prevent litigation, he thought he might as well send for Charley Murphy, and endeavor to adjust the difference.

"If your honor please," said the foreman, "I have staved late and early for this man for next to half what he have to pay any other man in the world.—And now, when I've an opportunity of bettering myself, he says I'm striving to cut his throat behind his back, gives me no pence, nor will he pay me the trifle of wages, which, small as it is would help to set me up in the world."

"He's behaved like a traitor, that he has," was the reply; "with his winning ways he has got the inside of the houses of all my customers, and has the assurance to ask me to lend him money to help to set him up."

"And if you had lent me a thrifle," answered the young Irishman, "it would have been nothing so very wonderful. I didn't want to try my luck at all in this neighborhood. See what Macneil did for his countryman. But," he added, "it's true enough what they say here, that no Irishman ever helps another, barring it is down the hill."

"Suppose," suggested my friend, "you were to arrange it thus: if it is not convenient to you, Murphy, to pay this demand, give this young fellow a share in your business; you are countrymen, and ought to help each other. There are frequent instances amongst the English and Scotch of this sort of arrangement: one partner brings youth and zeal as a set-off against the money and connection which his older but less active partner has to offer. What say you?"

"I say, please, your honor," replied the foreman hastily, "I'd sooner beg my bread than be beholden to him. Let him pay me my wages; that's all I'll ask."

"I don't owe you any wages; and I've had enough of you already; and more than that, you're the last Irishman I'll have any call to. I'll keep clear of my countrymen in future; for when they find one of themselves a little up in the world, they'll try to pull him down, and hardly give a 'thank ye' for all you can do."

Our worthy friend cited the Scotch baker as an example of how much people even in small trade might do for each other by being united; he urged that it was our duty to assist each other and used every argument in his power to dissuade them from "going to law;" but in vain. Charley Murphy entered into a long story as explanation about board and lodging, and weekly money, and a feather bed, and new blue sleeves and apron, and the grinding of a knife and steel, which detail caused his foreman to exclaim against his meanness. One offered to take an oath that this was the case, and the other that that was the case; and at last the magistrate was obliged to tell them that they had better go to Queen Square to settle the business. To Queen Square they accordingly went; and the magistrate decided that the wages were due, and ought to be paid; and paid they were, though, having run on for a considerable time, to get together the amount caused Charley Murphy to run in debt; for the young foreman, irritated by his master's conduct, would grant no time. But this was not all; Charley had a daughter, and this daughter and the young foreman had become strongly attached to each other, but afterwards refused his consent. The daughter, English born, had more of English wilfulness than Irish yielding in her disposition, and married without his consent. This was certainly an imprudent step, as little by little they fell into poverty; and Charley Murphy confessed, when too late, that if he had assisted his countryman at the commencement, if he had behaved justly, if they had remained together

like the bundle of sticks, he would not have been left in his old age, without his pretty daughter, to keep his books, or a hale hearty son-in-law to attend to their mutual business. As it was, the young people migrated to Australia; while the baker's daughter, who with her father's consent married the Scotchman, is able to drive over in their own comfortable cart on Sundays to see Macneil, whose national and most praiseworthy consideration for his own countryman secured his 'Jessie' in the end a comfortable home and a good husband.

"I hate the Scotch," exclaimed a hot-headed Irish friend of mine the other day, "they are so clamish." I could not help asking him if he did not think a little of the same quality would wonderfully improve his own countrymen. This young man is now doing very well in the world, and I hope felt too much the bitter loneliness of an Irishman in London, to be cold without a reason to those of his own land, who come hither to seek their fortunes. The prejudice in England for a length of time was cruelly great against my countrymen. When a handsome young Irishman got into English society, I have seen the chaparrons draw more closely to their charges, and while they look icebergs and daggers at the good-humoured face of the somewhat forward youth, whisper the young ladies to "beware, for an Irish adventurer had entered the charmed circle." I do not attempt to deny that the young man made the most of his handsome face, and 'blarney' to the best of his ability; but, English, ay, and Scotch men too, do the same thing; and if they do not succeed as well as the Irishman, it is only because they lack ability, not inclination. I do not mean for a moment to defend the unprincipled adventurer of any country; but I do sincerely rejoice that the English have discovered that imposition is not by any means the necessary attendant on an Irish face or an Irish tongue. But to the answer to my question.

"Indeed and you are right," he said, "When I was coming to London, I bothered the very life out of every one I knew in Dublin to give me letters of introduction to all the Irish they knew in the great city. I did not care so much for letters to the English, like a fool as I was, for I was not aware then that when once you are known by the English, your hold upon their friendship is as firm as the rock of Cashel; and so I thought my fortune was made when I had secured introductions to several Irish leaders. Well, I left a card and a letter at one house, and received a note saying that really the influx of young Irish gentlemen seeking employment was so great, that he had, however painful to his feelings, been obliged to decline receiving introductions at all. Several asked me to dinner; others to 'tea and turn out.' The member for our town, who had made fierce love to my aunt, and spoken of my uncle as 'his talented and distinguished countryman' during the election, by some strange chance was never at home when I called, as well I know, for I heard him tell the servant so himself. One fellow gave me an introduction to his friend in the city, and I afterwards found out that he clearly said, though he wished me well, he would not be answerable for me, as I was Irish.—Another could not introduce me to his partner, who had the management of his business, because he had a family of daughters. Certainly, out of about five and twenty, I found one whose warm manners sprang from his warm heart, and he made up for the rest, though I was on the shaghran for months and months before I could earn as much as would afford me a dinner. Now, it is not more than eighteen months ago since a Scotch lad, Alexander Ferguson, came up from Aberdeen with letters to only two or three Scottish manufacturers; why, in less than a week he was provided for; every Scottish house in the city was applied to, till a suitable situation was found him. I doubt if they asked him half as often to dinner as my countrymen invited me; but they provided for him, and quickly—they are so clamish."

"If they were less so," I said, "I should not esteem them as highly as I do. I confess that I think clamishness, as you call it, the root of much noble action. If every country provided for those of its own who need provision, we should have no distress. There is something in the everlasting affection the Scotch bear each other that elevates them in my esteem almost beyond the inhabitants of all other countries. I have seldom known a Scotchman whom I did not respect; and I wish, with all my heart that the Irish were as united by the magic of the sound of 'native land.' In this should be sunk all political differences—all religious animosities. There is no country in the world that has sent forth finer soldiers, better sailors, firmer patriots, more eloquent statesmen. Single handed, an Irishman conquers. Singly triumphant in art and literature, what might they not have accomplished long ere this for the good of their ill-used country, if they had only been united—only known the inestimable value of domestic and social union—only remembered that a house divided against itself cannot stand—and also kept in mind poor old Dick Delany's quotation which the practice of ages has proved true, that 'union is strength'?"

MY EIGHTEENTH BIRTHDAY.—MY WISHES.—I shall soon be eighteen. Eighteen! How many an eye brightens at the sound. To many it comes with merry gladness, and bids them leave the quiet habits of girlhood, that, lauded upon Fashion's broad lake, they may view the gay, bright world, and with sounds of rejoicing around them, mingle with other gilded barks upon its glittering waters; and glide on "Wealth at the prow, and Pleasure at the helm." Not such will be my destiny; no proud, ancestral halls will sing with the music of mercy taught. No dancing feet will tread my father's house, when I am eighteen, but, silently, deeply into my heart will sink the fond farewell of girlhood; and far from Fashion's votaries—far from the pride, the pomp, the pageantry of earth my feet must go.

There are silent places where the weary are longing for rest; where the sick are fainting for ease; where want, and woe, and wretchedness abide—friendless, houseless, homeless; there must my work be done. There are hearts that have no love to help them; there are minds that have no hope to cheer them; there are souls that have no faith to comfort them; may I be Faith, Hope and Love to them!

Then, though Wealth and Fashion be far from me—then, though Fame's broad temples have no room for me, and though her smile never answers my prayers, I shall be happy in the happiness I have given; good in the good I have done.

There is a variety most creditable to English invention in the way in which our ancestors administered their bribes. At one place a mysterious person used to arrive with the cash, known as the "Man in the Moon," who approached at nightfall, and was at once met with "What news from the moon?" This was a poetic form. Then there was the humorous form. "I'll lay you five guineas," said a celebrated canvasser in Fox's contest of 1784, "and stake the money in your own hands, that you will not vote for Mr. Fox." "Done," says the free and independent, and wins his bet—and bribe. Another playful plan was to buy the elector's curate at a price that would have been handsome for a bird of paradise—a very pretty kind of bird-fancying! Sometimes men showed perfect genius in availing themselves of professional advantages; thus a military gentleman employed in the recruiting service once stood for Great Grimby and enlisted a majority of the voters for soldiers with a liberal bounty! Such anecdotes as these constitute the literature of electioneering; and there is probably not a town or county in England where there is not an elderly gentleman with a small batch of them. In a contest, many years ago, in North Britain, one of the parties had strong reason to suspect a particular voter of having taken a bribe—a considerable bribe too—for votes were valuable. An enemy resolved to make an attempt on him. Accordingly, as the man entered to poll, he whispered in his ear rapidly, "They're mak-

ing a rule of ye, Jock—they're a'bad' 'Scoundrels' exclaimed his dupe; and down on the table he flung a batch of notes. They were impounded at once by the authorities, and the man's suffrage invalidated. —Quarterly Review.

THE ATLANTIC PACKETS.—What is called the Sands line of Transatlantic steamers, which consisted of the Washington and Hermann, has ceased running. The owners have decided on withdrawing them from the Atlantic, on account of the loss of the American mail subsidy. This will reduce the trips across the North Atlantic by mail, and other large steamers, to 500 a year, or nearly five times every week from England, and also from North America. The following are the names of the Transatlantic steamers which are now running, viz.: Cunard's Collins' Vanderbilt's, Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia, Glasgow, Liverpool, Hamburg, Montreal, North Atlantic Steam Navigation, and the Montreal Ocean Screw Steam.—When the Transatlantic telegraph has been established some time, it is probable that the communication between England and North America will be daily.

THE DROP OF WATER, THE BROOK, THE RIVER, AND THE OCEAN.—A drop of water that sparkled like a jewel in the sun, once fell from the clouds into a little mountain stream, and ere it lost its identity, exclaimed, in all the anguish of desolation: "Alas! what a catastrophe! I am swallowed up in immensity." The little stream laughed, as it leaped down the mountain side, at the lamentation of such an insignificant thing as a drop of water; and in vain of its consequence, continued brawling its crystal way, with all the pride of conscious superiority; till at length, with a sudden plunge, it fell headlong into a mighty river; and, like the drop of water, was lost in a moment, crying out in its last agonies: "O fate, who would have thought a brook of my size could be swallowed so easily!" The river murmured in its contempt for the foolish little stream, and continued its course, gathering strength and pride, breaking through mountains, tearing the rocks from their seats, and coursing in a thousand meanders through flowery meadows, till it found its way to the vast melancholy ocean, in whose boundless waste it lost its being, like the drop of water and the little stream. "Is it possible," exclaimed the mighty river, "that I have been thus collecting tribute from half the world, only to become nothing at last!"

Irish Moss.—I am not alone in my partiality for Irish moss. There was a time when it was a fashionable dish; and it is still, everywhere in France and Great Britain, more or less prescribed as food for invalids. The poor of Brighton use it instead of arrowroot. The curly mammal gristles are bleached like linen and cotton and when dry will keep for years.—An amiable and interesting writer—the late Dr. Landsborough—gives a recipe for cooking it, which is found to be excellent from experience: "When used, a teaspoonful of it is boiled in water; this water, being strained, is boiled with milk and sugar, and seasoned, such as nutmeg, cinnamon, or essence of lemon. It is then put into a shape, in which it consolidates like blancmange; and when eaten with cream, it is so good that many a sweet-lipped little boy or girl would almost wish to be on the invalid list to get a share of it.—Dickens' Household Words.

A happy comment on the annihilation of time and space by locomotive agency is as follows: "A little child who rode fifty miles in a railroad train then took a coach to her uncle's house, some five miles further, was asked on her arrival, if she came by the cars. 'We came a little way in the cars, and then all the rest of the way in the carriage.'"

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.—A singular combination but very effectual, as the following will show: New York, November 20, 1852. Knowing, from experience, the valuable qualities of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, I have for some time back considered it my duty, and made it my business to make those articles known wherever I went among my friends. A short time ago I became acquainted with the case of a young girl, who seemed to be troubled with worms and liver complaint at the same time, and had been suffering for some months.—Through my persuasion she purchased one box of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and one box of Liver Pills, which she took according to directions. The result was, she passed a large quantity of worms, and thinks that one box more of the Pills will restore her to perfect health. Her name and residence can be learned by calling on E. L. Theall, Druggist, corner of Rutger and Monroe streets. Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. LYMAN, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.



THE CHARITABLE RELIEF COMMITTEE of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will meet every THURSDAY from 7 to 9 o'clock in the St. PATRICK'S HALL, Place d'Armes, for the purpose of affording relief to all worthy applicants for the same. August 6.

WANTED, IN School District No 3, in the Parish of St. Alphonse, County of Joliette, a FEMALE TEACHER (having a Diploma) competent to teach French and English. Applications addressed to the undersigned, will be punctually attended to. LUKE CORCORAN, Sec. Tre. of School Commissioners. St. Alphonse, 15th August, 1857.

MONTREAL CATHOLIC MODEL SCHOOL, 19 and 21 Cote Street. THE DUTIES of the above establishment will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, 13th instant, at nine o'clock, a. m. A thorough course of instruction is imparted in this institution in English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education, on very Moderate Terms. Persons wishing to see the Principal are requested to call between 4 and 5 o'clock, p. m. W. DORAN, Principal. August 13.

BOARDING SCHOOL AT LONGUEUIL. THE BOARDING SCHOOL OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES OF JESUS and MARY, at Longueuil, will RE-OPEN on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Longueuil, 14th August, 1857.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER Co., New York. STUDIES will be RESUMED in this Institution on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d. R. I. TELLIER, S. J., Pres.

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

EDUCATION. MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his AFTERNOON CLASSES are now open for the reception of Medical, Law, and Commercial Students. A special hour is set apart for the instruction of young gentlemen desirous of entering the Army. In testimony of his zeal and abilities as a Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. A. is permitted to refer to Rev. Canon Leach, McGill College; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces; Col. Pritchard; Captain Galway; the Rev. the Clergy, St. Patrick's Church; the Hon. John Molson; Dr. Hingston, and Rector Howe, High School. Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class room, No. 50, St. Charles Barromme Street. N. B.—Mr. A.'s NIGHT SCHOOL will be re-opened First Week in September next. August 13.

TO TEACHERS. WANTED—By the Catholic School Trustees of the Town of Perth—A FEMALE TEACHER, well qualified to give instruction in English and Arithmetic. She will also be required to give instruction on, and play the Organ. Salary £50 per annum. Apply to JAMES STANLEY, Secretary. Perth, C. W., 6th August, 1857.

WANTED, IN School District No. 3, in the Parish of St. Patrick, Sherrington, a MALE TEACHER, competent to teach French and English. A liberal Salary will be given. Apply to Mr. MICHAEL FLEMING, School Commissioner, District No. 3, St. Patrick, Sherrington, Co. of Naperville, C. E. St. Patrick, Sherrington, August 3, 1857.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR the ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, in District No. 4 of the Municipality of Lacorne, County of Terrebonne. Applications—addressed to the School Commissioners of Lacorne, New Glasgow; or to the undersigned—will be punctually attended to. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Sec. Treasurer. New Glasgow, 27th July, 1857.

TO LET, A FARM of 130 ACRES, in superficies, adjoining the Village of VARENNES. Apply to the undersigned on the premises. JOSEPH ST. GEORGES Varennes, July 29th, 1857.

MRS. D. M'ENTYRE, No. 44, McGill Street, (OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET) MONTREAL.

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

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable terms. She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, having enlarged her work room, to execute all orders, at the shortest possible notice. Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to

CLEAN AND TURN, To the latest Style, Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES of every style and price. Mrs. M'E. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is managed with the greatest economy. Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years. June 13, 1856.

A NEW AND ELEGANT PRAYER-BOOK. "ST. JOHN'S MANUAL," A GUIDE TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AND SERVICES OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND A COLLECTION OF DEVOTIONS FOR THE PRIVATE USE OF THE FAITHFUL. Illustrated with Fifteen Fine Steel Engravings. BY MULLER OF DUSSELDORF.

A new Catholic Prayer-Book, got up expressly for the wants of the present time, and adapted to the use of the Faithful in this country, the Office-Books and Rituals Authorized for use in the United States being strictly followed. It has been Carefully Examined by a Competent Theologian, and is Specially Approved by THE MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK; THE RIGHT REV. JOHN LOUGHLIN, D.D., BISHOP OF BROOKLYN. For Sale in all variety of Binding, and at all Prices, from \$1.25 to \$10, by EDWARD DUNGAN & BROTHER, (JAMES E. KIRKER,) 151 Fulton Street, New York. Montreal, Oct. 2, 1856.

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

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

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 McGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.

GROCERIES, &c., &c. SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Bottled Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Ginger, do, Raspberry Vinegar, and all other articles of the Best Quality, and at the Lowest Prices. JOHN PHELAN, Dalhousie Square. Montreal, January 21, 1857.

FOR SALE, FRENCH AND LATIN BOOKS. J. B. ROLLAND. KEEPS constantly on hand the largest and best selected Assortment of FRENCH and LATIN BOOKS in the City, at very moderate prices. No 8, St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS Received by the Subscribers. Gerald Griffin's Works. Vols. 1, 2, 3 and 4 now ready, 5s vol. The Life of Christ; or, Jesus Revealed to Youth. Translated from the French of Abbe La Grange, by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 12mo. cloth. 2 6 The Creator and the Creature; or, The Wonders of Divine Love. By F. W. Faber. 3 9 A Life of the Rt. Rev. Edward Maginn, Co-adjutor Bishop of Derry; with Selections from his Correspondence. By T. D. McGee. 3 9 Life of Mary, Queen of Scots. By Donald McLeod. The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. By the Comte de Montalembert. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. New and Revised Edition. 5 0 The Prophecies of St. Columbkille, Bearcan, Malachy, Alton, &c.; with Literal Translations and Notes. By Nicholas O'Keane. 1 10 The Life of Thomas Moore; with selections from his Poetry, &c. By Jas. Burke, A.B., D. & J. SADLIER, Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, July 2.

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Cornelius aLapide's Commentary on the Sacred Scriptures (in Latin) 4to; 20 vols., half bound in Morocco. 215 The Catholic Church in the United States. s. d. By Henry De Courcy. Translated by John G. Shea. 7 6 Alley Moore. By Father Baptist (London ed.) 3 9 The Belaguered Heshir. A Novel. " 6 3 Hughes and Breckenridge's Oral Discussion, Life of Father Ephraim and His Sister Mother Mary, of the Order of La Trappe, Edma and Marguerite. Translated from the French of Madame Woellier, Author of the Orphan of Moscow, 2 vols. 3 9

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Madden's Life of Robert Emmet, with notes. 5 0 Napier's History of the Peninsular War; 5 vols, with maps and plates. 35 0 Do do do do 1 vol. 12 6 Las Cases' Life of Napoleon; 4 vols. 20 0 Buffon's Natural History; with 150 plates. 12 6 Adventures of Don Quixotte, with 1000 plates. 12 6 Nicholson's Builder and Workman's New Director, with 150 copper plates, and numerous diagrams; 4to. 50 0 Nicholson's Operative Mechanic and Machinist's Guide; 150 engravings. 25 0 Froissart's Chronicles of the Middle Ages; 115 plates. 12 6 Bancroft's History of the United States; 5 vols. 18 9 Collet's large Dictionary—in French and English and English and French; 8vo, of 1324 pages; price only 15 0 Spier and Surene's French and English Dictionary. 15 0 Webster's Dictionary; 8vo (containing all the words in the quarto); price only 17 6 Adler's German and English Dictionary; 8vo, 25 0 Waverly Novels; by Sir Walter Scott; 12 vols 65 0 Lippencott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World; 2200 pages. 30 0 Wilson's Tales of the Borders; 4 vols; 8vo, 50 0 Brown's History of the Highland Clans; 4 vols 35 0 Chamber's Information for the People; 2 vols 21 3 Do Cyclopaedia of English Literature; 2 vols. 21 3 Do Miscellany; 10 vols; muslin, 30 0 Do Papers for the People; 6 vols; muslin, 25 0 Do Pocket Miscellany; 12 vols; muslin 25 0 Scotland Illustrated in a series of 80 views. 25 0 Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland, (English edition) illustrated; 5 vols, 60 0 American Edit. of same, without plates, 5 vols. 25 0 Mr. and Mrs. Hall's Ireland, illustrated with several hundred plates, 3 vols., extra Mor., £5 0 0 Albums at from 5s. to 25s., according to size and binding. We keep constantly on hand the largest stock of miscellaneous books to be found in Canada—comprising Works of Fiction, Poetry, History, Biography, Travels, &c., &c. Also, a very large selection of MEDICAL WORKS. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Corner Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets. Montreal, Oct. 2, 1856.

F. A. L. L. 1856. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPY RECEIVE NEW GOODS BY EVERY CANADIAN STEAMER; ALSO, PER MAIL STEAMERS, VIA BOSTON.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS AT ALL TIMES COMPLETE, OUR GOODS ENTIRELY NEW, AND OUR PRICES REASONABLE. BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE One Price System.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures. SALES MADE FOR READY-MONEY ONLY. As we open no Accounts, we can afford to Sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS Just Marked Off, EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND EVERY VARIETY OF NEW FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS, FROM THE MARKETS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY; an inspection of which is respectfully solicited by our numerous Customers. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPY, 288 Notre Dame Street. Montreal, September 26, 1856.

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE, AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME, No. 40 Alexander Street, NEAR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

J. FLYNN has the pleasure to inform his old Subscribers and the Public, that he has RE-OPENED his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, in which will be found a choice collection from the best authors of Works on History, Voyages, and Travels, Religion, Biographical Notices, Tales and Novels, to which he will be constantly adding new works (particularly Gerald Griffin's), for which he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. June 25.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS. Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports. The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c. Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros.

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

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores. FLEMING BROS., 60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA. Sole Proprietors.

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

Brimfield, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855. Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EDEN KNIGHT, M.D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Urico, N. E., writes: "I have used your Pectoral myself and my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy." Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7, 1856. BROTHEN AYER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Croup, and the most distressing of your family. I have used it in the South and appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people. HIRSH CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Montreal, La., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL by the advice of your Clergyman, and in a few days I was enabled to resume my usual avocations, and in less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicine is 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 Phtisis, and Bronchitis. WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856. Sir: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing marvellous cures in the most distressing cases of your family. I have used it in the consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Almon, Monroe Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral for giving relief to the consumptive patient, or curing such as are curable." We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

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

AGOR HOPE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856. Doctor AYER, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her relief. She was cured by your Cherry Pectoral. I am in this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard, ORLANDO SIBLEY, of SHELBYVILLE.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary cathartics, and that they are unobscuredly upon the system of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out of the system all the bred and grow disease, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of your remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men. The next below named is pleased to furnish me with an American Almanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cure of the following complaints:— Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Outaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill that has more profit on it. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative power. The sick want the best and there is for them, and they should have it.

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The Public in general, as well as the Parents and Guardians of these unfortunate Children, will be happy to learn that this Establishment is under the direction of distinguished and qualified Professors. The Price for Board, with Instructions, will be from Seven Dollars, and upwards, per month, payable in advance, by two instalments. Should Parents or Guardians prefer it, they can board their children outside of the Institution.

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