Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

CATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1858.

No. 28.

CHEATING THE GUAGER;

HOW BARNEY O'TOOLE INFORMED AGAINST HIMSELF.

AN IRISH STILL-HUNTING EPISODE. By an ex-British Subaltern.

Once upon a time, when the Duke of York-God bless him !- reigned at the Horse Guards, and it was an article of faith that the commander-in-chief could do no wrong-an illusion now happily dispelled-it was ordained by tate and his Royal Highness, that I, John Jollynose, a jovial subaltern, in the Royal Fire-eaters, should become a temporary inhabitant of that island which one of her enthusiastic children maintains to be "first flower of the earth," and which another of her well-wishers proposed should be sunk in that sea, of which, on the same authority, she is asserted to be the "gem." In other words, I was quartered in Ireland.

Not the prosperous, well-behaved, slow going Erin of these degenerate modern days, when bogs are wilfully drained and cultivated, to the destruction of snipe-shooting: when corn-fields are arrogantly superseding the good old fashioned potato-gardens; and Irish gentlemen have taken to paying their tailors' bills; but the regular whiskey-drinking, jig-dancing, shillelah-flourishing, rebellious Ireland of forty years ago, when every man's house was his castle, from which he defied the law and all its myrmidons.

One of the most rampant institutions in those good rollicking days, was the illegal manufacture of whiskey; and the duty of assisting the civil power in its suppression, was looked upon with almost as much dread as banishment to Sierra Leone. The unfortunate individual engaged in the uncongenial sport of still-hunting, was converted for the time being into a regular Robinson Crusoe, with all the exciting accompaniments enjoyed by that illustrious exile; as the distillation of the outlawed spirit was carried on in the wildest and most uncivilized parts of the country .-It is not singular that this duty was rather unpopular among military men; for though willing to lay down their lives for their country in a fair fight, there were very few candidates for the honor and glory of being shot by an illicit distiller of Potteen.

and being naturally of a social disposition, no language can express the intensity of the disgust I experienced on reading one evening in that peremptory volume the Regimental Order Book, that Lieutenant Jollynose would "hold himself in readiness to proceed with a detachment to Ballyblanket, there to be stationed, and assist the civil power in the suppression of illicit distillation." It is unnecessary to repeat the energetic expression I made use of as I sent the of-fending manuscript flying to the other side of the room, to the no small astonishment of the orderly-sergeant who had brought it. "Hold myself in readmess !" I exclaimed bitterly, when the non-commissioned officer had vanished after gravely picking up the book and saluting without moving a muscle of his countenance. "Just as | guard-room." if I should be ever ready to exchange all the fun and jollity of head-quarters, with a steeple-chase and a dozen balls in perspective, for solitary vegetation in the middle of an Irish bog, with no one to speak to but the priest and the exciseman, and nothing to eat but eggs and bacon."

To be obliged to leave unfinished, at a most interesting crisis, a flirtation I was engaged in with Julia Mackintosh, the prettiest girl in the place, to the no small envy of a score of rivals, and march to Ballyblanket, a little town somewhere in Wicklow, the female population of which walked about with bare legs and no bonnets,-O, it was too horrible! But I resolved not to resign myself to my fate without a struggle. Atthough an order once issued is thought to be as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, if I could only provide a substitute, ed, for getting rid of an adversary who had the I might escape the doom which hung over me of knack of invariably winning the odd trick, thereexile from mess, and separation from the only girl I ever truly loved in that part of Ireland.

I rushed frantically about the barracks, and expatiated in glowing terms, and quite at ran-dom, on the beauty of the mountain scenery, and the excellence of the snipe-shooting to be obtained at Ballyblanket, of which I knew about as much as I did of Kamschatka. I pathetically represented to each and every subaltern I met. that by taking my place in the terrestrial paradise I had painted, it would only be a source of the greatest gratification to himself, but would everlastingly oblige his attached friend and comrade, John Jollynose.

All, however, seemed to turn a deaf car to my eloquent appeals; and I was upon the point; of giving up in despair, when, to my great joy, I discovered a sentimental young ensign who had lowest depths of despair in consequence. I immediately gave him the benefit of the enthusias- give him his promotion by sharing the fate of incurring certain excommunication and every rain blinded me."

be it told, had failed to appreciate, and dwelt affectingly on the calm repose, so soothing to a wounded spirit, to be enjoyed at Ballyblanket. He gave in at once; this touching allusion to his dejected state, fairly overcame him, and he burst into tears. He didn't care, he said, about snipe-shooting, the only thing he wanted to shoot was himself; it was a matter of perfect indifference to him where he went-his life was a blank now; she was another's; and he rather liked the idea of going to Ballyblanket, as the solitude of the Wicklow mountains would fitly harmonize with the desolate void that was in his heart; and should a bullet from the blunderbuss of some vindictive Milesian put an end to his miserable existence, he would consider it the greatest favor that could be conferred upon him; with which cheerful sentiment he left me to commence

"Hurrah!" I exclaimed in an ecstacy of delight. "I thought that hit about 'a wounded spirit' would hook him. What a luckly thing his fair one should have thrown him over just in time to save me from Ballyblanket! It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Now I can keep Julia all to myself."

I was reckoning without my commanding officer, and hallowing before I was out of the wood-or rather bog. My praise-worthy attempt to oblige the interesting victim of unrequited attachment, proved an utter failure. I had written to the adjutant, asking him to negotiate the exchange of duties, thinking, of course, no objection could be raised in the orderly room: when, in the midst of my frantic demonstrations of joy at my release, a knock came to the door, and in walked that functionary himself, with my note in his hand. I knew something was the matter from the official way in which he clattered into the room, and my heart sauk within me at the rattle of his steel scabbard.

"The colonel desires me to tell you," bawled Dumbell, standing bolt upright, and speaking in the loud monotonous tone in which he used to read out the proceedings of a court martial on parade, " that he regrets exceedingly it is out of his power to grant your request, as he has especially selected you for the command of that detachment about to proceed to Ballyblanket, on account of the implicit confidence he places in Entertaining strong objections myself to becom- your judgment, and the admirable qualifications difficult duties you will be called on to perform ; which means, Jollynose, my boy," said Dumbell, with a wink, dropping his official elbow, and subsiding into my arm chair, "that you've been bleeding the old gentleman a leetle too freely lately. Here's your route," drawing a hard-hearted looking document from his pocket and tossing it on the table; "you start to-morrow."

"What?" I screamed, "not even twenty-four hours' notice?"

"Case of emergency," said Dumhell, who on duty matters, spoke in short, staccato sentence: "guager disappeared-he was last seen at Ballyblanket."

"But," I urged appealingly, "I havn't a thing packed; and my servant's a prisoner in the

"Can't help it-colonel's order-parade to-morrow-eight sharp. I thought," said Dumbell, poking the fire with the end of his scabbard, "when I saw you crowing over the old fellow every night, and joking him about his bad play, that your fun wouldn't last very long .-Take my advice," said he solemnly, rising to depart, having successfully smashed a refractory knob of coal into 'smithereens,' you'll find that your winning from him is generally always a losing game in the end."

Dumbell was right. I had been guilty of the unpardonable crime of being a better whistplayer than my commanding officer -an ill-tempered, blue-nosed old veteran, who cared for nothing but cards and port-wine; and the present opportunity was too favorable a one to be missby decreasing the gouty old field-officer's balance at the paymasters. I little thought when I was triumphantly pocketing my commander's half-crowns, how dearly I should have to pay for

my amusement. Next morning, at "eight sharp," as Dumbell said, "I found myself shivering on parade, in a drenching rain; and a few minutes after, with my martial cloak around me, marching gloomily out of the barracks, at the head of my detachment, en route for Ballyblanket, the colonel maliciously waving his hand to me as I passed his window. I had besides to run the gauntlet of various saturical congratulations from my brother officers, shouted after me from the mess room, including an offer from several to be the bearer of any tender messages I might wish to send to Julia as my last dying speech, and an affectionbeen abominably jilted, and was plunged in the ate request from the senior ensign, to take the greatest care of myself, and on no account, to me for the destruction of his property, without

tic descriptions, which the others, to their shame the missing exciseman. The rejected lover, other disagreeable pain and penalty it was in the disappointed of his "dreary solitude," and the chance of perforation he was so anxious for, was the only one who sympathised with my misfortune; the rest were only too glad to have escaped the "forlorn hope" which my unlucky skill at whist had entailed on me.

After a march of three days, through a never varying succession of mountain and bog, and a never-ending downfall of rain, I arrived, with my small and saturated army at Ballyblanket .--And here I may remark, what I have no doubt has often been remarked before, that there is a sullen and dogged determination about Irish rain, worthy of a better cause. In tropical climates, where they have the "rains," par excellence, the water certainly does come down in bucketsful, with a hearty good will while it lasts; but when once over, there's an end of it-till gext year. In Ireland, however, it rains all the year round. From January to December, it is one continual shower-bath; and when not actually pouring, there is a thick mist hanging about that penetrates to the inmost recesses of one's flannel waistcoat; so that the amphibious inhabitants of that excessively moist little island have but two phases of existence—the thoroughly wet and excessively damp, which may, perhaps, account for their extreme aversion to water in its undiluted state, administered internally.

I discovered on my arrival that Ballyblanket was only occasionally occupied by a military detachment, and that it was what is technically termed a half-billet station, that is neither barrack nor billet, with the miseries of one and the discomforts of the other skilfully combined.

A dilapidated old building had been hastily prepared for our reception, in one corner of which I was accommodated with a small kennel that had the door, window and grate so conveniently situated, that I could open one, shut the other, and poke the fire in the third without stirring from my chair.

The men, however, were but too glad to get a roof over their heads after their wet march, and soon made themselves tolerably comfortable; and being no feather-bed soldier myself, and a bit of a philosopher to boot, after letting off my indignation by the Briton's usual salety-ralvea good grumble, which relieved me very much, I determined to make the best of a bad business: 'apley would have allowed afforded considerable opportunities for " coming out strong."

Ballyblanket was not a cheerful place. Situated at the foot of a bleak and desolate mountain, and nearly surroun led by a vast expanse of stretch of the imagination to fancy I had suddealy dropped down into one of those chaotic regions which geologists delight in; and if I had met a megatherium, or other monstrosity wandering among those gray rocks, or seen a troop of itchthyosauri floundering about in those mky pools, they would only have been fit accompaniments to the thoroughly antedduvian and encomfortable appearance of the prospect.

There were few buildings in the town that could have been dignified with the name of houses, with the ex ention of the chapel, the priest's house, and the tumble-down old edifice which formed our temporary barrack, This last had been originally intended for a court-house; but instice had been so little appreciated, and so roughly treated by the inhabitants, that she had long since taken her departure, and her temple had fallen into disrepair. The remainder of the town consisted of a straggling street of miserable hovels, the majority of the human occupants of which appeared to consist of women and children; and on inquiring into the cause of the absence of the male sex, I learned that the boys" were always hustly engaged "cutting turi"-a professional term, as I afterwards learn'd for brewing whiskey; in which meritorious occupation it very soon became my painful duty to

It is generally admitted that a certain unmentionable personage has not been treated with justice in the various portraits which have been painted of him; and that he is not by any meanof so sable a bue as has been maliciously represented. In the same way I discovered that even Ballyblanket had its advantages, consisting in first-rate shooting, and a genial parish priest; and when not officially engaged in persecuting the unfortunate "turf-cutters," I managed, in total oblivion of mess, halls, and steeple-chases and with an occasional sigh to the girl I had left behind me to pass my days slaughtering snipe in the bogs, and my nights with equal enjoyment, and chess with Father Patrick.

His reverence had taken me under his especial protection. All sorts of anothemas were invoked upon the beads of any persons doing unthe slightest injury, and no enraged whiskey-manulacturer could take summary Tengenuce upon

power of the jovial Father P. to inflict.

It was lucky I had such a friend to stand between me and harm, for the "boys" had no cause to bear me any particular good will. My arrival had been the signal for the commencement of a vigorous crusade against the al fresco distilleries with which the district abounded: and when a still had been marked down, though anything but a labor of love, I had nothing to do but order out my men, and assist the excise officers in the execution of their duty of destroying the implements and capturing the proprietors. For the first two months we were very busy, and requisitions from the civil authorities were continually turning us out of our beds, as seizures were generally made at night; but at the end of that time business began to get "slack," as the shopkeepers say, and an alarming rise in the price of the condemned spirit showed what havor we had made among its producers. Numbers had been taken, and their apparatus destroyed; others had migrated further into the mountains, where gaugers were unknown; and the few that remained conducted their illegal proceedings with such secreey as to haffle the attempts of the most sharp scented excise-man to discover their hiding places.

Oue man in particular, a Mr. Barney O'Toole -supposed to be a deserter from some regiment, and celebrated all the country round for the superior quality of his brew--was known to have an establishment in the neighborhood in full work; and though a large reward was offered for any information leading to the discovery of a still, the "Old Soldier," as he was called, had hitherto eluded all detection, and continued to supply the population of Ballyblanket (myself among the number, sub rosa of course), with the most delicious mountain-dew that ever gladdened the beart of a lonely subaltern.

By the merest accident I became acquainted with the spot where this nectar was distilled. I was strolling one day along a desolate valley, gun in hand, on my way to a spring tenanted by a lively little jack-snipe that had become quite an old acquaintance. I had nearly reached my small preserve, and with two barrels at full cock. was expecting my invulnerable little friend to get up a screech, and whiffle off as usual unharmed through a shower of No. 8, when I found myand to my surprise, soon found myself getting self suddenly enveloped in one of those mighty ing an animated target under any circumstances, you possess for the satisfactory discharge of the poly under circumstances that even Mr. Mark mists that were continually stalking like ghosts about the country, which soon increased to a drenching rain. I looked in vain for shelter .-Not a creature was in sight; and as far as I knew, I was miles away from any human habitation; so "reversing" my arms, I made my way ney, turning up a suspicious looking tub for my black and impenetrable bog, it required no great to a large rock, under the lee of which I crouched, and having lighted my pipe, philosophically made up my mind for a ducking. My thoughts, I suppose, took their color from the surrounding scenery, and I soon became wrapped in a study of the brownest description. I settled entirely to my own satisfaction that the colonel was an avaricious old tyrant, and myself a persecuted individual. I speculated as to who had taken my place in the elastic affections of Miss Mackintosh. By an easy transition, my thoughts wandered to Mrs. Brown, my sergeant's wife; and I was deciding whether that invaluable woman would hash or mince the leg of mutton that had formed my yesterday's dinner, when my ruminations were disturbed by the figure of a man looming through the inist, apparently making for the rock under which I was sitting.

He was dressed in a long-tailed grey frieze coat and hayband gaiters. I could not see his face, for he kept his head down, butting like a ram at the gusts of wind that swept down the valley; and with one hand holding on his apology for a hat and the other grasping a stout blackthorn, he battled his way against the storm till he caught sight of the muzzle of my gun pointing to the centre of his waistcoat. If both charges had been deposited there, he could not have jumped higher than he did.

"Och, murther !- I m done for," be exclaimed. " Halloo, what's the matter with you?" I said laughing, for I never saw a man so utterly taken aback. "You're not shot yet"

At the sound of my voice his alarm seemed to subside, and after scratching his head—a practice common to Irishmen when they find themselves in a hobble; the irritation acting, I suppose, as a kind of mental blister, and drawing out an idea - he said, tugging at a carrotty lock that was dripping down his face, and lashing out behind with one of his hay-bandaged legs by way of an obeisance:

"Orh, is it you, captain! I'm glad to see yer honor looking so well."

"You've a queer way of showing it, Barney," I replied; for by this time I had recoged him as the notorious Mr. O'Toole.

" Paith," said he, with a comical look, "I thought it was Misther Ginger (this was the ex-

"It's lucky for you I'm not," I said. "I expect you're after no good on the mountain, Bar-

"I was only takin' a sthroll this fine soft day," said he, trying to look the character of an ionocent stroller, and failing utterly in the attempt.

"None of your nonsense," I said, laughing at his idea of a fine day, and looking for some trace of the still, which I guessed from his manner was not far distant. "Where's the shop, eh, Bar-

This question quite upset his assumed compo-sure; and he whined, dreadfully alarmed, " Ah, captain, you wouldn't ruin a poor man that has nothin' ilse to depind on."

"O, don't be afraid of that," I said; "I am not on duty to-day."

His face brightened directly. "Then be my sowl, it's myself that's right glad to see yer honor; and won't you walk in out of the rain?"

The offer of shelter was most acceptable, as the weather, to use Barney's expression, was getting softer and softer; but I tried in vain to detect any sign of the habitation he so hospitably invited me enter. I could see nothing but the rock I had been sitting under, in a crevice of which there grew some stunted furze bushes. I was not long kept in ignorance of the entrance of Mr. O'Toole's mountain residence; for having first peered cautiously about, an unnecessary proceeding on his part, as the mist was thicker than ever-he pulled aside the shrubs I had noticed, darted through a low opening they had entirely concealed, and beckoning me to follow, disappeared into a dark passage, from the recesses of which I could hear him shouting,-Mind yer head, captain!"

This admonition was not unnecessary, as, notwithstanding the greatest caution, my head came several times into severe contact with jagged and unexpected angles of rock, raising humps unknown to phrenology-and I had to progress some distance in a swimming position before I emerged into a good-sized cavern, smelling unmistakably of whiskey,

"Yer honor's welcome," said my host, bareheaded and bowing, as soon as I had exchanged my horizontal for a perpendicular position.

"Why, you've got quite a snug little parlor here," I said, looking about.

"O, snug enough," said Barney, grinning.—
"It's little I want, if I'm let alone."

"If you could only heigten your passage a little," said I, rubbing my head, more convenient for your friends."

"I don't care much about convanience, you see, captain. You'll know your way better another time. But sit down, yer honor," said Baraccommodation, "while I bar the door;" and he dived into his tunnel.

(To be concluded in our next.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

AND THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF KILKENNY.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

THE General who points out and exposes the vulnerable points of the garrison he defends from within, is a more dangerous enemy to his companions than the foe who makes the assault: and the reader will, perhaps, agree with me that Dr. O'Brien, in his late public letter, has inflicted on his own Church Establishment and Creed a more deadly blow than could be well expected from the attack of his most powerful assailants. Most people have read the fable of the mule standing up in a public assembly of horses, claiming equality with their race, and boasting of the distinguished pedigree of his mother, the mare, when his father, the ass, having arrived, and having beard that all allusion to him was concealed. began to Bray, amidst the laughter of the entire audiences. Covered with confusion, his son, the mule, repented for his folly, in alluding to his pedigree while all the animals of every class knew his spurious genealogy, and moreover were intimately acquainted with his father! The following extract, taken from the late letter of Dr. O'Brien, will demonstrate the extreme folly of the Bishop in speaking of the origin and the genealogy of what he calls his Church; while all mankind, of every denomination, know that the early Beformation had his origin in ecclesiastical insubordination: in pride: in lust: in broken vows: in perjury: and in crimes, over which men shudder, and history would fain draw a veil of silent horror. In any remarks that may follow in this letter it is not intended to offer the slightest offence to the feelings or the creed of Protestants; and if any should feel pain, it must be ascribed to the gratuitous and wanton misrepresentation of Catholic doctrine on the part of one of their Bishops. I believe them to be mistaken, but perfectly sincere, in their religious opinions. No man would consciously follow a religion which owed its existence to vice, since cise-officer.) I ask yer honor's pardon for takin' such a profession would, in point of principle, you for such a snaking ould varmint; but the make a Demon of God; nor would any person knowingly worship at an altar founded in obscenbrand the Redeemer as the Messiah of a scheme of iniquity. The following is the extract referred to:-

Now, that in one aspect our Church is a Missionary Church, with all the duties that belong to that office, you will not be disposed to doubt. She is indoed, the National Church of this country, not by the law of the land only, but by every principles of ecclesizstical law, as the true successor of the an-cient Church of Ireland. This fact has been proved so often and so recently that you are all probably acquainted with the evidence on which it rests. But though she is of right the National Church, a majority of the inhabitants of the country do not ac-knowledge her as such, but give their allegiance to a rival Church, deriving its origin from an act of Pa-pal authority since the Reformation, and retaining all the errors and corruptions which our Church was then enabled to cast away.

Although Dr. O'Brien is said to be the head of all the Soupers of Ireland, yet by referring the public inquiry to the origin of "the early Reformation," he has signally advanced the Catholic cause: he has forced Catholic writers to to awaken religious acerbity amongst his unoffending neighbours, he has compelled the unwilling Catholic historian to lift the veil off the undisguised crimes in which the Reformation was generated, nurtured, and matured; and to publish an additional warning to the Irish poor Caat present degrades the name of Christianity in the professors of Protestantism, every man of discussion. truth and experience in Ireland would, of course. unite their voice of assent to this just national eulogium: but when Bishops so far forget truth, and so much mistake our recollection of past this national fraud.

With much more plausibility, and with better argument could it be advanced in a letter from Brigham Young, that Mormonism is an improved revelation from Heaven to renovate the decaved frame of Christianity; than to set up the vice and knavery of Germany in the 16th century, as the inspired Restorative of the supposed failure of the ancient gospel. Every scholar in history knows the wicked confederacy from which this Reformation sprung: we know of the men who planned this Revolution of the Church. The world has long since been made familiar with the proved crimes of that assemblage which met at Speers 1529; and which concocted "the protest" from which they have ever since derived their corporate appellation. Some of extended literature, some of distinguished family connexions, but all, without a single excepby the Pope, and branded in admitted public opinion by private or public acts of immorality. at the Pope, or murdered Count Rossi in Rome, in 1846. They were the Vergers, the Astrazzis, throne. How can it be conceived that same re-adjusting the erring machinery of human salderived from such men; and how can it be believed that God would select persons amongst were to perform the office of converting fallen Yet this is the doctrine of the Reformation, to people of Kilkenny! This principle, when urged to its extreme legitimate conclusion, will prove that prostitution can be the best school for female virtue, that perjury may be accepted | cese. by Heaven as an efficient help to enforce truth, that blaspliemy may be selected by God as an incentive to true worship, and the devil may be appointed the most accomplished preacher of the new law. This is the Reformation to which the Protestant, the Reformed Bishop invites public inquiry: and hence I call on all my poor Catholic countrymen who know me, to study attentively the late epistle of Dr. O'Brien, to read over again the fable of the mule, and to learn accurately the pedigree, the genealogy, and the lineal descent of the heroes of "the glorious Reformation."

But how insignificant in sanctity do these first reformers appear when compared with the resplendent brilliant acts of piety, for which their immediate successors under God have been distinguished!! In order to carry out the work of the Gospel to which God called them, they plundered in England, six-hundred-and-fifty convents ; ninety-two colleges; one-hundred-and-sixty almshouse; two-hundred-and-fifty asylums for orphans and widows; and between the spoliation of church lands, abbey lands, vestments, church plate and money, they have robbed the Church | conflicting creeds are contained, rather than a in England to the amount of our present currency of forty-eight-million pounds sterling!! How like men receiving their commission from Heaven are these public plunderers of the poor! how like the lives of the Saints are these edifying examples of those notorious robbers of property bequeathed for centuries under the sanction of the laws! how worthy the admiration of the Catholics of England! In Ireland too, the history of the blessed Reformers must be eminently calculated to win our Irish love, and to advance the cause of the Kilkenny soupers. Our churches have been seized, our abbey lands | tenets) which do not all agree, meet, march, and sequestrated, our race persecuted; and, let it never be forgotten, that seventy-five thousand of broad parade-ground of the Thirty nine Articles. our fathers were starved, banished, or put to The fee-simple of India could be purchased for a death, during the single reign of Elizabeth from less sum (eight and a half millions annually) than

obligations to the Reformation! how good-natured it is in him to convert the Butts of Kilkenny! and thus to add another connecting link, in order to bind our hearts more closely to the blessed gospel, which was preached to our fathers through the bullet, the axe, and the rope. Who can avoid being converted to this precious faith while he passes St. Nicholas in Galway, St. Mary's in Limerick, St. Patrick's in Dub- | There is no other thing in the whole world like lin, and St. Canice's in Kilkenny! There the traveller can see with his own eyes, the truculent spoliation of these hypocrites: and there he can make fresh vows every year of standing on his father's grave, and swearing under the blue canopy of God's skies renewed firmness against the calumniators of his race, the persecutors of his creed, and the oppressors of his country. Many thanks to the Kilkenny Episcopal historian for this opportunity of searching out his discourse to my countrymen on the hollowness republish facts, which, from feelings of social of the souper pretensions to the ancient gospel courtesy, or charitable forbearance, they would of St. Patrick. If Lord Palmerston, however, remonstrance to this learned and historical Pre-

There are no passages in Scripture which are written with more official decision, or asserted with a higher legislative enactment, than those clauses which have reference to the infallibility history as to lift their heads in public, and un- of the true church. I could much sooner believe blushingly to paint early Lutheranism as the that the sun lost his place in our system, and Law of God, it is the very last point of reck- failed to balance and govern our local district of less imposture to which perverted intellect, creation, than that the central power guaranteed arong teaching, and false conscience can push to control and preserve permanently the Church of Christ should fail and mislead the Christian family. The passage in Scripture by which I believe in the existence, the death, the resurrection, and salvation through Christ present to my mind and belief just the same legal, revealed evidence, as the clauses on which I believe in the infallibility of the Church. If the latter can fail, I have no reason to believe in the truth of the former. If one set of clauses can be erroneous, I can have no Christian faith in the other; I may have an opionion, persuasion, but not a the recorded motives, the names, the characters | faith, I could much sooner believe that all men (unknown to themselves) would lose the use of their eyes, their ears, their limbs, their speech at a given period of their existences, and recover them all again, with equal unconsciousness, than I could believe that the Christian Church could cease to teach and profess the truth of the Gosof these men were persons of known talent, some | pel, guaranteed by Christ, under the clearest, the most obvious, and the most solemn clauses of the last will and testament. The truths of human tion, were rebuked by the Church, condemned life, published by God the Father, are not so strong in my mind, as the truths of spiritual life promulgated by Christ; and neither this earth, In point of fact, these men bore characters as | nor animal life, nor creation, supply my convicnotorious and as foul as the assassins who fired | tions with any argument, so strong in their practical working, as the sworn promise of Christ; so often repeated, of the enduring unchanging, the Paolis, and the Mazzinis of their day: and unfailing existence of a central, permanent, living while they rejected the authority of Paul the principle in the Christian Church. But only Third, their Pope, they rebelled against Charles | think for one moment of this light being extinfore posterity stamped with the double depravity then reflect on the idea of the most flagrant misof infidels to the Church and rebels to the creants in Europe re-lighting the lamp of faith, men can make allusion to their Church as being vation, correcting abuses in which God has been unsuccessful, and setting right the Church in which Christ had failed!! Reflect on the idea of the most abandoned of the human race to be his incest, abduction, adultery (historical facts), plunchosen apostles: who in the midst of their vices | der, and all crime, being the triumphant principle employed by God to restore the fallen Gospel, men to a life of purity, virtue, and perfection! and to re-introduce the fulfilment of the commandments. Many thanks to the Protestant which Dr. O'Brien calls the attention of the Bishop for affording us an opportunity of informing the benighted people of Kilkenny of the claims which his Lordship and his soupers have on the homage of the fallen Catholics of his dio-

> But, while up to this part of my address to the people of Ireland, I have been discussing the personal characters of the men engaged in the work of this reformation, it will be rather interesting to say some few words in reference to the ordered the prosecution of the Rev. Messrs. Conway creed which they introduced in room of the faith and Ryan may cease to exist before the termination which they assert had been corrupted. This part of my subject will be both painful and amusing. Upwards of three hundred years have elapsed since this Reformation commenced its baneful infidelity amongst mankind: millions, tens of millions, thousands of millions, and hundreds of thousands of millions of pounds sterling have been taken from the people of these countries to support this huge swindle, and yet, strange to say, this Church Establishment has as yet no fixed creed! During the lifetime of Luther alone they have had four distinct and contradictory creeds: and although successive Parliaments sanctioned different creeds, still at this moment there is no decided, inalienable Protestant creed. The creed of the Thirty-nine Articles, finally sanctioned in the reign of Elizabeth, is a kind of depot, where the elements of several legislative code of doctrine belonging to any one sect. Like different regiments meeting on the same parade ground, all denominations have freedom in these Thirty-nine Articles: all meet here to select their particular tenets; and Unitarians, Methodists, Independents, Darbyites,, Walkerites, old Protestants, modern Protestants, all, all, drink religion together out of this common lake. These Thirty-nine Articles, in fact, resemble the wonderful bottle of the Wizard of the North. There is no description of faith in Europe (however contradictory or contrary in their individual go through their religious evolutions, on the

ity, plunder, and blood, since such a creed would Dr. O'Brien, of Kilkenny, to remind us of our | yet the public has had nothing for this enormous expenditure except a useless hierarchy, an intolerant ministry, a slanderous pulpit, a lying literature, a varying faith, and an infidel congregation. With all its wealth, its aristocracy, its influence, its patronage, its men of first-rate talent and name are flying from it; and its churches in its own metropolis, with royalty for its support, have empty benches under the very walls of the Palace. this Protestant creed, except the "Asymptote," in conic sections, always approaching a given point, but can never reach it.

"The Bishop takes particular pleasure it would seem, in calling this system, or as Cobbet would don Cabmen, and of the other "suitable persons" sent over from England by the Society patrontitle deeds of Apostolicity: and of making a ized by his Lordship. So "this thing" is the discourse to my countrymen on the hollowness National Church of Ireland! Indeed! But fain withhold: and having himself volunteered would condescend to send one line of friendly is said), the ex-Member of Parliament, and his associates, have prepared a Bill, to be presented late, to beg of him to mind his own business, to to the House of Commons, to prove that the of souper scurrility, it would make the Whig neither consecration of Bishops or ordination of Administration more amiable in Ireland, give Ministers in that Church: that it is a mere lay more recruits to the Indian army, and perhaps society that hence, in point of fact, they are not tholic against the hired and infidel band, which add a longer duration to the fraud of the Church entitled to tithes: that their position is one of Establishment. That part of Dr. O'Brien's usurpation and fraud: and that the Parliament our country. If the advocates of the Church letter in which he alludes to the failure of the are bound to correct this enormous swindle, and Establishment published letters in praise of the true church; and, again, in which he asserts its to restore to their original use for the poor and learning, honour, and virtues to be found amongst restoration by the reformers is worthy of serious for the helpless the revenues so long retained by an illegal society, contrary to the claims of public justice and the decisions of the common law of the land. While other men, such as my humble self, would argue that there is no Church in the premises, from theological grounds, the English Society referred to undertake to add to my reasoning the judicial position-namely, that the Protestant Church is an illegal, false organization; and hence should be deprived of its income and forthwith dissolved.

I must say I agree with the framers of this bill: and I are sustained in my views by all the historians, lawyers, and jurists of Scotland. At the union of Scotland with England toward the end of the last century the Scotch Kirk demanded that their superior clergy should have a seat on the episcopal bench in the House of Lords: and stand thus on an equality with the Church of England. . When in reply to this request it was urged that the Scotch clergy had no bishops, no consecration, and were, therefore, disqualified to hold the position referred to, the Scotch jurists, lawyers, and historians have written upwards of one hundred books and pamphlets to prove that the episcopal consecration had failed in the Protestant Church: that in part of the reign of Henry VIII., in the reign of Edward, and in the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, the throne had invariably appointed bishops, had even ridiculed the idea of episcopal consecration; and hence on all bands that the argument of consecration rested on fallacious grounds. Whoever wishes to read this Scotch controversy will understand the arguments which are now in the mouths of all the Methodists and Independents of England; and which may, very soon, give the than pasting placards of offence on beer barrels, employing fiddlers, weavers, card players, and the refuse of the town purlieus to carry on a system of slanderous misrepresentation and inappeasable the men who are its bigoted reputed supporters.

D. W. C. Stranorlar, County Donegal, Jan. 14.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE QUEEN C. THE REV. Mr. CONWAY .- The Court of Queens Bench did not pronounce judgment on Thursday on the motion to change the venue, in consequence, it is said, of a disagreement between the learned judges. How far this may be true or not cannot be ascertained until judgment is delivered. One or two important results, however, flow from the postponement, according to the practice of the court. No trial can now take place at the next after sittings even though the crown should succeed on the motion. Next result, that if the venue be changed the trial cannot take place until the after sittings in Trinity Term, because no special jury cases are triable in the short after sittings of Easter Term. So here we have a necessary delay of five months before the great duel begins. There are accidents in time, and it is most probable the House of Commons that of the trial.-Freeman.

THE TRIAL OF FATHER CONWAY .- The trial of the Rev. Mr. Conway, as the result of the Attorney-Genoral's application for a change of venue, will take place in the city of Dublin before a special jury of the county at the close of the next after-sittings, subject, however, to a motion, for which notice has been served, whether the Common Law Procedure Act does not apply equally to criminal and civil proceedings. Delay seems to be the grand object of the defence, and to achieve this end it is abundantly evident that no stone will be left unturned, in the hope that in the chapter of political chances something may turn up that will lead to the rescue of

Mr. Conway from the grasp of the Attorney-General. In connection with this subject (Priest Persecution) we may say, in reply to inquiries made of us by Clergymen and others, that the great and pressing duty of sustaining Father Conway under this most virulent persecution is not likely to be neglected by the country. The affidavits made by the underlings of the Crown charge it as a sort of crime against Father Conway that some parties, including oven members of Parliament, had publicly expressed it as their opinion that an humble Catholic Curate should not be left to contend single-handed with the whole power of the Crown, aided by a most powerful and unscrupulous party in possession of every office, and every public influence, and having the purse of the nation to draw on to an unlimited extent. Why even the Crown itself does not put the worst criminals on trial without allowing them some means of defence and surely it can be no crime in the Irish people, and Clergy to see that one humble Priest is not left to sustain, unaided in his own person a political persecution which is mainly directed against Catholic liberty, and the influence of the Catholic Clergy,-The real crime, and indeed deep disgrace, would be if so obvious a duty should be neglected when the proper time came for discharging it. - Tablet.

Mr. E. M'Evoy, M.P. for the county of Meath, has been accidentally shot in the face and one of his eyeballs, whilst out shooting with Mr. George Henry

THE PROSELYTISING COMMISSIONERS.—We Wonder that it does not occur to so shrewd; clever and practical a man as Lord Palmerston that this is a most unfortunate time to allow the minds of the Catholic Hierarchy of England and Ireland to be excited and exasperated by the proselytising tricks and devices of the bungling agents of the Patriotic Fund Commissioners. That those retired half-pay officers belonging to the naval and military services, who spend their younger days in cursing and swearing and the enjoyment of Paphian pleasures, and the evening of their lives upon religious platforms-gratifying not unkindred passions in youth and age-should find a pleasant excitement in making stealthy forays upon the Papacy, does not in the least surprise us. Neither are we at all surprised that numbers of unthinking people, secretly sympathising with the objects sought to be obtained by these veteran abductors, rather call it, this thing," as the National Church of give them nods of speechless encouragement than Ireland: of course he includes in this definition is generally felt to be pernicious. But we confess the mission of Denuy the Dicer, and of the Lonsition of the Premier of this country, and possessed of the keen clearheadedness of Lord Palmerston, should allow the Queen to be deprived of the services of any portion of her subjects, in deference to the bigotry of Admiral Harcourt, Major Ormsby, of Dubwhat will the Bishop say if it will turn out that lin, and the agents, subordinates and servants of the "the thing" is no Church at all? Mr. Miall (it commissioners of a fund of which her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen was the illustrious originator. Our common Christianity is in sore paril in Indiathe Sepoys are burning and destroying indiscriminately Protestant and Catholic churches, schools, and abstain from all intercourse with the hired scum Protestant Church is a public lie; that there is mission-houses,—there is a cry raised that men are wanted in India, and yet this is the time when bigots fight over the bodies of orphan children-when soldiers' widows are cajoled into denying their religion to obtain a pittance wherein to live, and when, whether with or without sufficient cause, the whole of the Catholic Bishops are led to believe that persons in authority and in office sanction the application of the Patriotic Fund to the making Protestants of the orphan children of Catholic soldiers. We may not share the very strong opinions many people entertain upon this subject. We incline to the belief that it is natural that persons zealous in the holding of any creed should desire to see all children reared in it. While we would do much to prevent such proselytism, if undertaken at the cost of our own creed, we are not disposed to quarrel greatly with it in the abstract. But the Patriotic Fund Commissioners are only trustees for the Queen and the nation. In them proselytism is a species of crime. In them it is the betrayal of an exalted, of an imperial trust. We had expected that so soon as Lord Palmerston could have reported to her Majesty the nefarious circumstances connected with the trial of the successful proselytisers of the Alicia Race, the Queen herself, as a constitutional head of the army, would have comprehended the importance of quieting the alarm excited in the minds of her Catholic soldiery. There is yet time for the promulgation of a healing expression of the royal will. And there is the more necessity for this, seeing that while there is within a fraction of nine hundred thousand native converts to the Catholic religion in India, there are only sixteen thousand Protestant converts. There are 12,800 native Catholics in the presidency at Bombay; 44,480 in the presidency at Madras; 7,500 in Hyderabad; nearly 12,000 in Agra; 23,000 in the presidency of Bengal; 160,000 in Pondicherry, and so on of other places, including a very large number in the Punjab. Now if the efforts making by the religious world in London to abolish caste in India prove successful, these native Catholic Christians will be the first to claim the benefit of Lord Shaftesbury's pious labours. Nothing is less desirable for the best interests of the country than that the mass of the people of Ireland should get it into their heads that, if they were to die in the service of the Queen, their children would be reared in a different religion from that professed by themselves. On the occasion of the royal marriage there will be addresses to the crown from all classes of her Majesty's subjects. Why should there not be an address from those Bishops who desire an act of royal grace in the matter of the future administration of this Patriotic Fund? There is nothing like the admixture of a few grains of common sense in these Irish Protestant bishops something more to do things. Without contending that the champions of a sect may not feel a sort of holy pride in gathering stray children into their fold, we put it to John Bull whether a hundred of such victories as that which promises to make a Protestant of Alicia Race would now compensate for the absence of an Irish regiment Third, their Pope, they rebelled against Charles | think for one moment of this night being extinated, their King; and thus they appear be- guisbed, this central power having failed; and the Fifth, their King; and thus they appear be- guisbed, this central power having failed; and the men who are its bigoted reputed supporters. children so trained will persevere in the faith inculcated by their proselytising nurses. We have ourselves known some remarkable instances of miscalculations in this respect. But, were there nothing to impede the voluntary action of the commissioners, proselytism at the present time would be, on their part, an insane proceeding. What is wanted, however, is the rendering them powerless for the time to come. Young men, before entering the army, must feel an assurance that if they die in the service the religion of those they may leave behind them will neither be tampered with nor will it operate as a bar to the acquisition of any right or to the enjoyment of any privilege to which otherwise they might be entitled. As not without some jealousy for the prerogative and dignity of the crown in this matter, do

> monious motion. THE LANSDOWNE ESTATES - ACTION AGAINST MR TRENCH.—A correspondent informs us (Tralec Chronicle) that "an appeal is about to be made to the friends of tenant justice throughout the country, to set on foot a fund for testing the legality, in the person of one of the serfs on the Lansdowne estate, of the arbitrary fines and imposts which Mr. Trench has inflicted, from time to time, on those wrotched people. An action at law will clearly be sustained and the whole merits of a case so important to the advocates of tenant justice brought in strong relief before the empire. Woe, however, to the Curtis who leaps into the breach for his fellows, unless he be sustained and indemnified by every honest man in the country."

INNISKERN LANDLORDISM .- We (Newry Examiner) have heard that a public meeting will be, according to existing arrangements, shortly convened in Inniskeen, and that by such meeting a deputation will be appointed to wait on the Lord Lieutenant, and endeavour to elicit from his Excellency as Governor-General and Viceroy of Ireland, something in the way of governmental populion on Col. Lewis's extradrdinary policy, which has already provoked emphasic condemnation from the bench of justice. We have heard too, that a petition to the House of Commons. praying legislative attention to this avowed case of nersecution for "conscience' sake," will emanate from the said meeting, which will not be a parochial or even a county meeting, but a meeting of all Irishmen who can conveniently embrace this first open and earnest summous to maintain that the profession of the Catholic faith shall not, at this time of day, nearly thirty years after the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, be practically legalised as a disqualification for holding land under Protestant pro-prietorship. A tolerably instructive lesson has already been read to Colonel Lewis by the Liberal press of Ireland. Will he take proper advantage of t, or indulge in his infatuation?

EXCITEMENT IN DONEGALL-MESTING OF THE PEA-ANTRY. - A lamentable state of affairs has arisen in Donegal, which had been until recently one of the most peacoful counties in the United Kingdom .-There have been differences between the Earl of Leitrim and his tenantry, and some of the latter are to be removed from their holdings. Altogether this usually tranquil county is in a state of such excitement that it has been deemed prudent to send down a large military force. A public meeting was held 1558 to 1603! What a judicious writer is this this Reformation has cost these countries, and Moore, ex-M.P. Mr. M'Rvoy is under medical advice. the tenants of Milford, Gweedore, Cloughancely, and liberties. at Milford on Thursday, "to express sympathy with

the surrounding country," and "a petition praying for a parliamentary inquiry into the state of Milford Fannett, Rossgyill, and Gweedore, was laid before the meeting and adopted." Lord Leitrim has arrived at Milford, with three or four servants or bailiffs, armed at all points. The tenantry ejected at the last Lifford Sessions are to be dispossessed. Secret societies are spreading throughout the county, or rather the north west part of it, and it is said that all creeds and grades of farmers are joining in this secret organisation. Bodies of police are moving about in all directions; and altogether the aspect of society is entirely changed. Those excellent land-lords, Sir James Stuart, Bart., the Marquis of Abercon, the Marquis of Conyngham and several others, are exceedingly annoyed at the causes of all this ex-citement and disaffection.

The lands of Drumscobe and Bonnefinglas, in the county Mayo, containing 323 statute acres, subject to £50 per annum, were sold by anction on Monday. after a spirited competition, for £2,300, the purchaser also paying the auction fees. The same property was sold in the Incumbered Estates Court, in July last, for £2,000.

From the official return published in the Irish Far. mer's Gazette, it appears that within the week peti-tions for the sale of property in the Encumbered Estates Court to the amount of £2,900 have been presented. Among these were petitions for the sale of the estates of Mr. W. Hovendon, situated in the Queen's county, of the annual value of £1,213, and of the Clare estates of Francis Westropp, the rental of which is estimated at £1,244. During the coming week property to the extent of £1,780 annual value will be put up for sale by the Commissioners.

We (Nation) are extremely happy to learn, as will be our readers, that the Vory Rev. Mr. M'Meele, the highly esteemed pastor of Casiloblayney, is speedily recovering from the effects of the recent asshult perpetrated on him, notwithstanding the severity and number of the wounds he received.

The promotion of Mr. Serjeant O'Brien to the Irish Bench will render vacant one of the seats for the City of Limerick. Major Gavin, a gentleman of considerable local influence, and Mr. John Ball, formerly member for Carlow, are the candidates, both on the Liberal interest.

On Thursday, while Colonel Kitchener, the new proprietor of Grotto, County Kerry, was engaged in watching the fall of a tree in his recently acquired demesne, the tree fell on him, breaking his collar bone and seriously injuring the upper part of his chest. He lies still in a most dangerous state having never recovered consciousness. The greatest fears are entertained for his life .- Clare Freeman.

In the bour of England's prosperity she has not been found willing to do an act of generosity or even of justice to Ireland; it was only when the hour of difficulty was upon her that she made concessions .-The whole political history of these kingdoms has proved so much, and the knowledge gained from its perusal has been put into the shape of an oft-quoted maxim-England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity This is called an ungenerous saying; but justice pre-cedes generosity at all times, and there is a duty upon Irishmen of being true to themselves. Will the opportunity be taken advantage of now? If it is not, then we deserve to be wronged for ever .- Meath People.

Our " Liberal" contemporaries are rather unfortunate in their pets. We have no pity to throw away upon them, however. Whenever an agrarian outrage was perpetrated in this country, who so loud in denunciation (and very right) of the "skulking assas-sin?" Who so obvious in the meantime, of the wrong which had provoked that dark retribution? .But when the murderer, or suborner of murder was an educated Italian "patriot," and not an ignorant leisb peasant—a Mazzini, not a MacSweenner; a Gal-lenga, not a Gallaguer—who so mild in condemuation, so earnest in excuse? How many of these humbug advocates of popular rights have ever championed, manfully and sincerely, the rights of the people of Ireland? How many of them have uttered word of protest against the Arm's Acts and Coercion Acts of every kind, which have been the distinguished features of Whig legislation in behoof of this country? No; the hirelings know better than to offend those discerning patrons who have it in their power to reward the journalists of their party with such snug sinecures as have alreads marked their grateful recognition" of the services of Mr. John Forster and Mr Tom Taylor. Therefore though they are always ready to howl in concert against Naples or Rome, or even (when not prevented by a hint from Lord Palmerston) against Austria and France, it is foreign despotism alone that moves their celestial ire, and they cannot afford to concern themselvs with the oppression of their fellow-subjects especially in Ireland, -Nation.

The writ for Wicklow election will, of course, be issued after the re-assembling of Parliament. The Hon. Granville Levison Proby is so far the only candidate, nor is there any great likelihood of a contest. Mr. Proby is a supporter of the Palmerston Ministry.

LIMERICK ELECTION-AFFAIR OF HONOUR.-Now that the representation of the city is fairly open, the candidates and their friends are hard at work, and we ask Lord Palmerston to look to it without delay. electioneering squibs have gone forth to the public His Lordship, we know, can have no difficulty in disparaging the claims of r. Ball and Major Gavin. Arising out of the circulation of one of these prosuggesting a course for putting all concerned in harductions a very unpleasant circumstance has taken place—one which, but for the prompt intervention of friends, would have resulted in the detestable system of duelling, which, in former times, characterised many of our Irish elections, and led to fatal and lamentable results. It appears that a placard was issued representing "that Mr. Ball had no claims whatever upon the constituency of this city—that he was a stranger and unknown to the people except as a Whig hack-that he pledged himself not to take office until tenant right was made a cabinet measure, but that he did so notwithstanding, and that the notorious John Sadleir did the same." The placard in question was anonymous, and Captain Ball, brother of Mr. John Ball, feeling indignant at the imputations contained, met Major Gavin (his brother's opponent), whom he accused as the author. Major Gavin repudiated connexion with it, and said be believed it was written by Mr. John M'Donnel, his conducting agent Captain Ball replied that he would only deal with principals, and should have an explanation, upon which some hot words ensued, and the Club House was appointed for a subsequent interview, which took place. Captain Westropp, as the friend of Major Gavin, waited upon Captain Ball in one of the rooms of the club, and demanded a retraction of the offensive words used by him to Major Gavin, and a friend was also named by Captain Ball. The matter having become known, great consternation prevailed, and numerous friends waited upon the parties to remons trate. The Rev. William Bourk, P. P. of St. John's a strenuous supporter of Mr John Ball, at once waited upon that gentleman, and told him that if such ! proceeding as that contemplated was not at one abandoned, and altogether put aside, he and the Roman Catholic Clergy who were in Mr. Ball's interest would abandon him. The matter remained # until next morning, when, I understand, Cuptain Ball by desire of all concerned for his brother, gave Major Cavin the required apology, and so the matter termi nated. Since the occurrence took place Mr. J. O'Dornell has avowed himself the author of the objection able placard, and circulated a letter bearing his signature, reitorating the statement it contained.

That the ensuing contest will be a fierce and aug! one there is much reason to apprehend. The congre gated trades of Limerick have declared in favour Major Gavin, having, through their president, Mr Regan, published an attack upon Mr. Ball, and to barrels are borne nightly through the streets as a demonstration for Major Gavin. Mr. Ball is supported by the agents of Lord Clare and David Leahy Arthu

THE PARIS PLOT .- DUBLIN, JAN. 25 .- The escape of the French Emperor from the machinations of assassins was celebrated by a solemn Te Deum yester-day in the Church of the Conception. The building was crowded to suffocation, the congregation including the Lord Mayor, the French Consul, and all the leading Roman Catholics of Dublin. Archbishop Gullen presided over the day's ceremonies, and the sermon was preached by the Rov. P. O'Neil. After some prefaratory remarks upon the last diabolical attempt to take the life of Louis Napoleon, the preacher proceeded as follows :- "Must we not admit that it was by a special trait of Providence that he was preserved under such circumstances; and must we not be most thankful to God for having warded off the blow? Had it been successful would not anarchy and sedition, communism and impiety, have triumphed? Would not all France have been convulsed-would not all Europe have been exposed to the most dreadful dangers? and, without doubt, our own peaceful empire would have been seriously affected by the catastrophe. We have, therefore, great reason to rojoice when we see society preserved from so many overwhelming evils; but there are other motives which should induce us to be thankful to Heaven for the safety of the Emperor. Has he not been the author of the greatest blessings to Europe? He stemmed the torrent of anarchy, infidelity, and socialism, by which some years ago we were menaced. He healed up many of the wounds by which society was afflicted. He put an end to dissension and strife, and contributed more than any one living to bind all civilized nations together in the bonds of peace. Must we not also recognize in him one of the greatest benefactors of religion?-Was it not by his energy, and the valor of his brave soldiers, that the immortal Pius IX was restored to the pontifical throne of his predecessors, and that he is now able to exercise in peace his benign sway over his innumerable children, and to feed the flock of Christ with the food of life? Is it not to His Imperial Majesty that the suppression of infidel education is to be attributed ?-- and are not the rising generations indebted to him for the facility which they enjoy of acquiring knowledge, sanctified by the fear and love of God? Nor is it to be forgotten that it was by his authority and the wisdom of his measures that the fetters in which the Church had been so long bound have been broken, and liberty of action restored in a great measure to her pastors and her pontiffs? Even at the present moment is not also the 'Domine Salvum Fac Napoleonem Imperathe Emperor acquiring fresh clams upon our gratitude by protecting our persecuted Christian brethren on the barbarous coasts of Siam and Cochin China, lately purpled with the blood of so many martyrs. and restraining Pagan fury and cruelty, thirsting for their destruction? Having thus so many mo tives to influence us, can we refuse to join our symnathies with those of our brethren from France, and to raise with them indignant voices of execuation against the frightful crime that has been attempted And shall we not with fervent hearts join in returning thanks to the Almighty, who has mercifully con-descended to preserve a life that seems necessary for the welfare of Europe and the safety of society."-Times Correspondent.

KILLING THE POPE NO MURDER. - The palladium of

the British Constitution, as the liberty of the Press has been termed, is just now affording Continental Governments very substantial grounds for not permitting its license to be exercised in their states .-This applies more especially to the ultra-Conservative and vehemently higoted portion of the Irish press. A morning cotemporary, for instance, whilst inveighing strongly and bitterly against the assassins of rue Lepellitier, taunts them with having attempted the life of Napoleon, instead of directing their pro-jectiles against Pio Nono and Ferdinand of Naples.— The objurgations of these evangelical gentlemen, when duly interpreted, can have no other meaning than this:-" Had you put a quietus on the Pope and Bomba we should have applauded the deed, and commended it in our hearts at least, if not openly .-You might have been excused had you done this, but the Emperor is our ally, you know, and as matters stand with us just now, why, dear creature, we can't do without him, and to destroy him is to ruin us, and sever the links which holds the nations in peace." We think it would be difficult to attach any other meaning but the one we have given to such horrible language as the following:—"But the base wretches who attempted to remove him, who are they? Are they the fanatic dupes of Mazzini, who sends women to the places where he should be were he man, or endowed with manly spirit? The great number of aroraced many. But why are they chiefly of Italian race? Why, when France is content with and proud of her Emperor, why should natives of a land which, with one bright exception, is a country of degraded slaves, pretend to give her freedom? Italians, forsooth, who dare not strike a blow where a blow might be excused, to gain their own liberty, presume thus to offer liberty to France against her will, as it is against her interest!" And a pretty kind of liberty France as well as Italy would enjoy were such sanguinary wretches to succeed in their terrific crimes so artfully chalked out for their handiwork by our cotemporary in his capacity of public instructor. We might select a series of similar gems from the articles written on this subject, and in an equally disgraceful strain in the Irish Orange journals during the present week. Here is an exquisite little bijiou from an evening cotemporary :- Every autocrat in Europe might be slain by assassins before the representatives of the British people would sanction the arbitrary imprisonment or extradition of suspected persons, except in times of intestine commotion, when a temporary suspension of the Constitution may be absolutely neces-What a character to give of the British people and their representatives! and what a faithful and invaluable ally Louis Napoleon must consider England to be after this candid avowal of their sympathy. They will inundate him with felicitations on his escape, but they would see him and all he holds dear shattered to atoms the next moment by the same assassins, rather than stir a step to prevent a recurrence of a like attempt, though devised and matured before their very eyes.—Dublin Telegraph.

In reference to the recent melancholy compromise in the matter of the Tipperary Bank a local paper (the Free Press) observes:—"Mr. Smith, one of the counsel who opposed the compromise in Master Murphy's office, stated that the offers now made would only pay a dividend of 9d. in the pound, and that there is a question if even this wretched pittance will not be further reduced by law costs. This is sad news for the unfortunate depositors, who have suffered so deplorably from the 'gigantic swindle.'"

On the night of the 8th inst, about six o'clock, as a carman from Thurles, named John Connors, was returning home from Clonmel, he was attacked near Orchardstown, on the public road, by three men, who annexed £13 from him, and then made off through the fields without doing him any further injury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN HEIRESS TAKING THE VEIL -It is the Mornings Post's "unpleasant duty to announce that Miss Hales, the owner of the Hales estate, Canterbury, took the veil as a noviciate of the Order of Carmelite Nuns, on Wednesday, the 6th of January. The ceremony was performed with all the external pomp in which the Church of Rome delights, in the Chapel of the Carmelite Convent in Paris. Miss Hales intends making the whole of her estates—roughly valued at 150,000i -to the Church of Rome, only excepting a small annuity in favour of her mother."

The Bishop of Oxford, after having consulted his Chancellor, has issued a circular letter to the Surrogates of his diocese forbidding them to grant licenses gates of his diocese forbidding them to grant necesses, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons the death but bona fide political refugees, before they were ento persons the death but bona fide political refugees, but bona fide politi to persons who have been divorced, unless the death but bone fide political refugees, before they were en-of one of the parties to the previous marriage has titled to British hospitality. Such conduct on the

to do. The Bishop of Exter has already raolved upon the step, and we wait with some anxiety for a similar move in other dioceses. No other way can this abomiuable bill, which came into operation a few days ago, be effectively resisted. Apropos of this, we observe that several applications have been made to the police magistrates for the exercise of a power of facilitating divorce, wrongly supposed by the appli-cants to reside in them. Such straws show which way the wind blows .- Union.

FRENCH CHAPEL OF THE VISITATION, LONDON-" TE DEUM" FOR THE EMPEROR. -On Sunday the 17th, a Grand "To Deum" was sung at the above chapel by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, in thanksgiving to God for the preservation of the life of the Emperor and Empress of the French from the late diabolical attempt upon them. His Eminence, who preached at the solemn service, was attended by the Very Rev. Mgr. Scarle and the Revds. J. Mailly, J. Toursel, &c

The Times of Monday notice as follows the cele-

bration :-"Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon a Solemn Service of Thanksgiving took place in the presence of the French ambassador at the French Chapel, Kingstreet, Portman-square. After the Vespers had been concluded in the afternoon Cardinal Wiseman was conducted in procession from the presbytery to the high altar, which was magnificently adorned and furnished with innumerable lights for the occasion. The Cardinal, who was accomparied by his Coadjutor (Archbishop Etrington), was preceded by his Crossbearer, Mr. G. Bowyer, M.P., and was attended by the Hon. and Rev. E. Stoner, son of Lord Camoys, one of the Cardinal's domestic Chaplains, and also by a number of other Ecclesiastics, chiefly French Priests, one of whom wore the habit of a French Canon. The Cardinal was vested in a gorgeous cope of silver cloth, and wore a jewelled mitre, the crosier being carried by one of the attendants. Two of the officiating Priests were costly dalmatics, likewise of silver cloth. Having arrived at the alfar, his Eminence delivered a striking discourse in the French language, denouncing the perpetrators of the crime which had, he said, well nigh prostrated France and shattered the peace of Europe. He called upon all present to join in hearty thanksgiving to Almighty God, who had mercifully averted a great calamity. At the conclusion of the discourse the 'To Deum' was chanted by the choir and congregation, and torem Nostrum.' Other prayers for the Emperor and Empress were offered up, and the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament terminated the service. The chapel was crowded to excess by the principal French families now in London, in addition to his Excellency the French Ambassador and suite. There was also a number of the English aristocracy present, among whom were noticed the Countess Granville, Viscount Campden, &."

THE FRENCH ASSASSINATION PLANNED IN BIRMINGилм .-- Few of our readers, we suppose, when they read the accounts of the brutal and destardly attempt just made in Paris, imagined any more than we did ourselves, that the plot was concocted in Birminham that one of the principal actors has been for years residing in Birmingham, and that it was with a passport signed in Birmingham that he made his way into France. Yet such we know to be the case in some particulars, and have reason to believe that it is so in all. M. Pierri, the Colonel Pierri of the French accounts, has resided for a length of time in Birmingham, formerly in Broad-street, and latterly in Bathrow. Whilst here he has been engaged as a teacher of languages, a profession which political exiles frequently adopt, as being at once honourable and useful, one which men unaccustomed to labour can readily adopt, and one in which kindly disposed people are always ready to assist them. In the course of this occupation he was introduced, we believe, to many respectable families of the town, both professional and tradespeople. During the time of his residence here M. Pierri has made more than one visit to the Continent, Prussis being his usual destination Whether the passports used on these occasions were vised in Birmingham or not we cannot say. His explanations of the causes of these visits were that he had received appointments to teach in noble families. With respect to another of the principals in the tragedy, it will be remembered that M. Felace Orsini appeared in Birmingham in June last, and delivered a lecture in the Music Hall. This gentleman came to England with the highest recommendations. He had been a sufferer from the tyranny of Austria, had falling into the trap thus laid for them. Spiritualbeen incurcerated in, and made a marvellous escape com an Austrian prison. He was a person of mean literary ability, as his narrative of his adventures proved. Altogether, as a patriot of good birth and connections and unexceptionable manners and appearance, he met here what seemed nothing but his due-a respectful and kindly reception. That Orsini and Pierri should be intimate was what was to be exnected; both were political exiles, and both had suffered in the cause of their country. We need scarcely say that the M. Felice Orsini of the lecture-room, and the Count Orsini of the Rue Lepelletier, are one and the same person. Thus much for the former connection of the conspirators with this town. The first appearance of M. Orsini in June was open and publicly announced—we have no doubt that most of our readers remember it. Not so, however, a second visit which he paid about a fortnight ago. That was a private one to M. Pierri, and only very few persons knew of his presence here. The two men held long conferences together, and shortly after Mr. G. R. Collis, the French vice consul in Birmingham, was applied to by Pierri to vise a passport to France .-Having known that the person applying to him had resided in town for several years Mr. Collis complied with the request. He was then asked about performing the same duty for Prussia, but for some reason declined. Pierri then wanted the Belgian mark, but this Mr. Collis was not in a position to affix, but referred the inquirer to Mr. A. Everitt, who is the vice consul for Belgium. By the latter gentleman the passport was made available for Belgium, and we know that it was through Belgium that Pierri entered France. It has been hinted to us that not only did the conspirators meet here, but that some of the pro-jectiles were also made here. On this point, however, we cannot speak with any certainty. It cannot, however, be doubted that it was in Birmingham that the final arrangements of the plot were made .--This is a distinction of which, if the town itself was in any way implicated, we should be heartily ashamed, as with the cowardly transaction itself every Englishman is heartily disgusted .- Birmingham

Daily Press. Foreign Assassins in England .- One good effect at least, can hardly fail to result from the outbreak of diabolical fury which Europe has just witnessed. Some curb must immediately be imposed upon the little band of foreign Revolutionists which accumulates and putrifies in London. The present evil is intolerable, and must be abated. Much as we prize civil liberty, we could not maintain our own institutions if they led to wholesale massacres and assassinations. Whether in England or in Ireland, outrages fur less monstrous than that of Jan. 14th would be held by men, of all parties amply to justify the suspension of the habeas corpus, and of other laws which we still regard as the palladium of our liberties. In 1823, when England was suddenly crowded with Spanish and Italian refugees, we are not aware that the powers conferred on Government by the Alien Act were abused. But they were kept under an effectual check; for a few individual aliens of each nation, well known as political sufferers themselves, and at the same time as men of honour and peaceable sojourners among us, were made in some degree responsible for the conduct of the others who were required to obtain from them testimonials of their being, not assessins, robbers, or conspirators,

tion is such that although Englishmen can suspect him of favouring such crimes as we have just witnessed, all Europe, whether Conservative or Revolutionary, believes that he is as deep in the mire as Orsini or Pierri themselves. These wretches have run upon their doom. For Pierri there is no chance; whether the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Shaftesbury can do anything for Orsini, remains to be seen. The Archbishop, we all know, applied for a commutation of sentence in the case of Mary Gallop, on the ground that, having been a teacher in a Wesleyan Sunday-school, she would be most valuable in the Colonies, where religious teachers were much wanted, and that her execution would be a po-sitive waste. Her case was a very bad one. Sho desired to be rid of her father, because he had refused his consent to a marriage on which she was bent. She bought arsenic and prepared a cake for him, and when by a singular accident he left it untasted, bought a second dose, which she administered in gruel, her father being an invalid, and supposing her to be a tender nurse. It was after the proof of these facts that the Archbishop interfered to secure her as a religious teacher. It is plain, however, that Orsini is worth far more for an Italian religious lecturer is much more scarce and more valuable than s Wesleyan Sunday-school teacher. He has, moreover, for months past been a Saint and Confessor of the Archbishop of Canterbury's party. What steps have been taken in his behalf, we have not heard; but we should judge that there is no time to be lost. - Weckly Register.

The opening of the law courts on Monday last was remarkable for one incident, which we have not yet seen noticed. Amongst the batch of counsel who have just received silk, and on that day took their seats within the bar, appears the name of Mr. Goldsmid. He is a son of the Baron Goldsmid, and is, we believe, the first menber of the Hebrew persuasion who has yet attained that dignity. This is another step in that gradual social "Jewish emancipation" which has of late advanced with such steady progress. The "lord mayoralty" has lost its " Christian" character; and that of the inner bar is now gone-according to Sir F. Thesiger.

The Hull Advertiser, in a recent number, gives a sketch of the life of the convicted banker, H. S. Bright:-"The history of H. S. Bright's personal and commercial career, if it were faithfully written, would reveal the extent to which religious hypocrisy is capable of insuring a certain success in business in the nineteenth century. Mr. Bright entered upon public life with vehement professious of faith in the efficacy of all church missions and tract distributions sanctioned by the Evangelical clergy of Hull. From these religious professions he has never swerved, nor has he yet ceased to profit by them. In 1852 when he was over head and ears in railway speculations, and more than £10,000 worse than nothing, he published a volume of sermons contributed by ciergymen of the Church of England in aid of the fund for liquidating the debt on the St. James' National Schools in this town. These sermons were preached at his own suggestion, published by him by subscription, and dedicated 'To the Most Roverend Father in God, John Bird Sumner, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, in humble acknowledgment of his many claims upon the affections of faithful members of the Church, by his Grace's obedient and grateful servant, Henry S. Bright.' In the preface to this volume, written by Mr. Bright, he refers complacently to the novelty of such an undertaking on the part of a layman, acknowledges himself indebted for counsel and assistance to many clerical friends, especially singles out for particular commendation a local incumbent—an old acquaintance of ours—and also that venerable and distinguished champion of truth the late Rev. George Stanley Faber, Muster of Sherburn Hospital. The preface concludes with the expression of Mr. Bright's carnest 'prayer that the Great Head of the Church may bless these sermons, to the spiritual benefit of those who read them, that so, beyond the temporal advantage of relieving schools from debt, they may prove an eternal bless-ing to many souls.' By this really clever dodge, which so flattered the vanity of the parsons, Mr. Bright made all the clergy his friends. They un-consciously became tools in his hands for extolling far and near the fame of his church and educational zeal, thereby consolidating his influence on the Stock We by no means blame the clergy for Exchange. minded men themselves, they must have regarded with admiration the spectacle of n. British merchant who, in the midst of the railway turmoil of 1852, could abstract his mind from the things of this world and immortalise them by embalming their eloquent words for the edification, instruction, and consolation of posterity."

We believe (says the Morning Herald) that the cause of the mutiny will be found to exist not in the device or sham of the greased catridge, but in another of those perpetually recurring mistakes which characterise the rule of the English in India; in fact, the same cause which drove the unfortunate Moolraj into hopeless rebellion—viz, an investigation into the titles by which lands are held. Our readers will bear in mind that by far the greater proportionthree-fourths or more-of the Sepoys of the Bengal army, are men from the northern provinces of Oude, known by the general name of Rohilcand. The tribes of the Robillas have been settled in those provinces for many generations, and have, as we are informed, always observed what in this country is called the law of the gavelkind, or subdivision of the father's property among all the members of his family. By this means property has become excessively subdivided-not; perhaps, so much as in Ceylon, where a man sometimes claims the hundred and fiftieth share in a single cocoa-nut tree—but certainly, we believe, to an extent which makes a similiar subdivison of the right to an acre of land or an irrigating watercourse not unusual. The land is generally cultivated by one, two, or three persons, representing the family, and these subdivide the profits among all the members, according to the number of shares they represent. It thus happens that almost every private soldier in the Bengal army is in sense a lauded proprietor, and we can fancy the state of exasperation produced in their minds when news came from their homes that v commission to enquire into the titles by which those lands were held-of course, in their minds simply a preliminary to confiscation-had been appointed by the British governmet. The outbreak of the Bengal Sepoys, and their taking share in a Mahommedan plot, is not, therefore, to be attributed, as has been asserted to any sympathy with the deposed monarch of Oude, but to the fact that they considered, whether with or without reason, that their own property and that of all their kindred was threatned with confiscation. Surely this one fact is sufficient to account for all the apparent anomalies of the present mutiny, and it is necessary to revert to the causes which have hitherto been put forward to account for what has occurred. It may suffice to remark that very possibly the cakes so often alluded to contained the announcement of the threatened danger, and an exhortation from brothers, sisters, fathers, and mothers to the Sepoys, not to allow such ruin to fall upon them and theirs, while they had arms in their hands. Well would it be if rulers were to bear in mind the last line of the advice given to Philip Von Artevelde by his sagacious councillor:-Lives, lives, my lord, take freely,

But spare the lands. The father dead, may sleep and be forgotten, But spare the lands-heirs are above ground

The Limerick Reporter thus speaks of the noble veteran upon whom has devolved the tremendous labour of restoring British supremacy in India:-

always.'

demand. Unfortunately, Lord Palmerston's reputation and parties. A great man struggling against reciprocal attachment. They were married at Godeladverse fate is a spectacle worthy of the gods; and no matter what may be thought of the origin of the Indian insurrection, the sympathies of the brave must go with a man such as Sir Colin Campbell, who, with his small band of Euglish, Irish, and Scotch soldiers, fighting against all odds, encountered by myriads every step he moves, has been enabled by dauntless energy and inflexible daring to release numbers of unoffending women and children from the circumvallation of fire by which they were walled around in Lucknow, and to move them under a continuous canonade to places of safety, where they are out of reach of the indignities, the cruelties, and the horrors to which they would have been subjected, had they fallen into the hands of the Sepoy Commanders."

DEPARTURE OF JAMES SPOLLEN .- James Spollen, whose name will be for over associated with the brutal murder of Mr. Little, has at length taken his departure for a distant part of the globe. His arrival n Liverpool some weeks ago was noticed in our columns. For a short time, curiosity to see so notorious an individual induced many to visit him, and by exhibiting himself to anxious spectators he raised a little money. Gradually, however, all interest in him ceased, and he was reduced to extreme poverty. His manners were not at all pleasing, and the suspicious, guarded, and prevaricating way he alluded to the Broadstone tragedy gave those who conversed with him a very unfavourable impression of his character. At last, however, means were obtuined to provide a passage for him and his son James, a youth about seventeen years of age, and within the last few days they have taken their de-

parture form this port.
During his stay in Liverpool Spollen was a frequent visitor at the Phrenological Institution, Mount-pleasant. Mr. Frederick Bridges had about thirty interviews with him, averaging three hours each, and at last succeeded in obtaining not only a photogra-phic likeness, but a cast of his head. We understand that Mr. Bridges took notes of what passed at each interview, and it is his intention to publish these notes, phrenologically considered, and illustrated by four woodcuts of Spollen's head and an engraving from his photographic likeness. Previous to his departure Spollen had his whiskers shaved, hair dyed, and beard trimmed, and so completely was he disgnised that his own son did not at first sight know him. Of course, the passage for father and son was taken in a fictitious name, and, if the two can keep their own counsel, they are likely to arrive in a distant land without being recognised .- Liverpool Mercurv.

THE CONSPIRATORS IN ENGLAND.

COLONEL PIERRI.

It has been discovered, that one of the men arrested as an accomplice in the recent attempted assassination of the Emperor and Empress of the French, proceeded from Birmingham to Paris. That individual is Pierri. With the exception of a brief interval. when he proceeded to Germany, Pierri has resided in Birmingham ever since 1853, having been expelled from France the previous year. He lately occupied a house at the corner of Pigott-street, Bath-row, on the door of which is a large plate bearing the words "Pierri, Professor of Languages," which indicates his mode of living. He is a gentlemanly man, of considerable attainments. The Moniteur describes him a native of Florence, formerly an officer in the Roman army. With respect to his conduct, it has been, since he took up his residence in Birmingham, of an irreproachable character; and he was on visiting terms with families of much respectability. There can be no doubt, however, that he held extreme political views, which he did not care to conceal. His connection with the plot admits of little doubt. For about two months past he has resided in the house, having only a tall, light haired foreign gentleman with him. No female domestic was kept; they lived entirely alone. It has been surmised that Felice, Orsini, was his companion. About a fortnight ago, however, Pierri called upon Mr. Collis. the French Vice-Consul to have his passport vised. Mr. Collis, entered into conversation with him, when Pierri said he was going to Paris, Belgium, and Prussia, adding that he was about to travel "for pleasia, adding that he was about to travel sure." Mr. Collis unsuspectingly gave him the rise; and it appears that he also received a similar favor from Mr. Everitt, the Belgian Vice-Consul. He then started on his continental journey. His house he left to the care of a female, stating that he was going into Scotland for three weeks. Pierri, although he has a family, had none of its members residing with Leicestershire. and a son is under tuition in Paris. Pierri, was a naturalised British subject.

The Indicateur de Tourcoing gives the following

details relative to Pierri's journey to Paris: "About a week ago an Italian, who gave his name as Pierri, arrived at the railway station here from Belgium; he carried in his hand a small iron box, which he said contained tools. He produced a passport perfectly regular, but the commissary expressed a wish to see the use of the box, which appeared of a singular make, Pierri replied very composedly that he was a tunner of pianos, and that the box as well as its contents was what he used in his business. The Birmingham Post, of Jan. 20, gives some further particulars of the investigation of the plot against

the French Emperor. The inquiries into the antecedents, of Pierri are still being prosecuted, and the result is some curious revelations, which is not considered expedient at present to divulge. The first steps taken were exceedingly creditable to Chief Superintendent Stephens. Upon seeing that a person of the name of Pierri was arrested he, acting under the conviction that the assassin was identical with the Bath-row teacher of languages, took the wise, though somewhat hazardous step of searching the house; there were no indications of any manufacture either of chemical or metal work having been carried on, but some trunks which were locked, excited attention. In one of these, Mr. Stephens found a most voluminous correspondence with individuals extending so far back as 1848. These letters which were numerous enough to fill a carpet-bag, were at once placed in the hands of Home Secretary. Further investigations have given rise to the suspicion that Birmingham will be freed from the doubtful reputation of having fabricated the shells. It is by no means unlikely that the maker has been discovered. Last night another search of the house in Bath-row was made which resulted in important discoveries. A table covered by a cloth concealed a drawer. In this receptacle was ound another mass of correspondence from individuals in England and various parts of the Continent addressed "Pierri." Nearly all are of recent date, and are likely to throw some light upon the atrocity in which their recepient was engaged. A book was also discovered treating of the construction of gronades, and giving numerous receipts for the manufacture of explosive substances. A great many numbers of the Speciateur, a Paris paper, which the French Government suppressed on Monday, were also found in the house. From other discoveries it would appear that the Spaniard Gomez, now in custody as implicated in the conspiracy, was likewise one of Pierri's visitors. It is by no means improbable that some very singular facts connected with secret meetings here will be placed before the public. The letter and documents above alluded to have, like the others, been transmitted to Sir George Grey.

The Nottingham Journal has the following details respecting the residence of the assassin Rudio, who formerly filled a situation as translator to French newspapers, published in London. About two years ago, he became acquainted with a sharp good looking girl, named Booth, a native of Nottingham, and employed as an overlooker of Mr. Fisher's warehouse,

CHARLES DE RUDIO IN NOTTINGHAM.

ming Church a short distance from London. Soon after the ceremony, the newspaper on which he was engaged, died a natural death, and the Count was thrown out of employment. He failed to get a living and, as a last resort came to Nottingham, hoping to make some friends, through the influence of his wife, and in the expectation that the latter would be able to obtain work from her former employer. The young woman was kindly taken again into the service of Mr. Fisher, and for several weeks the pair lived almost exclusively upon her earnings. The Count meanwhile had been furnished with letters of introduction to one or two gentlemen connected with some foreign lace establishments. Being possessed of no mean attainments, and having a knowledge of five languages, besides possessing a very gentlemanly manner, his misfortunes excited some commiseration, and one or two contlemen set on foot a subscription, to enable him to furnish a room, and receive private pupils. Upwards of £20 was collected and a small house being taken for him he commenced business with some half dozen pupils. To one young gentleman and his wife he confided many curious particulars of his previous history. We learn, for instance, that he was an officer in the Italian legion at the time of the revolution in that country, and that, being of a fiery turn of mind, be was also involved in several private quarrels on his own account, the Count with good fortune escaped both the pistols of the duclist and the bayonets of the French Emperor. He was one of the victims of the murderous Feschini, who, it will be remembered, some two years ago, stabbed several of his compatriots in a public house brawl in London, and for a considerable time his life was despaired of. When in Nottingham he expressed violent opinions to his private confidunts and one occasion showed a formidable looking poignard to the friend above named. and the latter became really alarmed lest he should at any time incur the displeasure of his quondam associate. It need not be said that the estimable Count did not scruple to avail himself to the atmost of his friends, generous hospitality. It may be mentioned to his credit that he punctually repaid several loans that were made to him, while part of the subscriptions were still unpaid. On the other hand, some gentlemen refused to take any part in the subscription, because while living exclusively on private charity and the scanty earnings of his wife, close up to the time of her confinement, he was to be seen lounging about the town smoking eigars. In due time he became the father of a fine little boy, and tho mother having been compelled to give up her situstion at Mr. Fisher's shortly after, took in lace work from Mr. Steegman's and other warehouses. The pupils, however, dropped off and in the month of December last, without consulting any of his benefactors he absconded. He was not long, however, before he communicated with one or two special favorites. There is very little doubt that the Gount Rudio, who resided in Nottingham, is one of those who are charged with the attenut to assazsinate the Emperor of the French, as he was known to be closely connected with Count Oraini, the prime mover of the plot. In conversation, Rudio frequently referred to Orsini, and the latter in his celebrated pamphlet 'Austrian Dungeons and Prisons,' alludea in terms of high praise to the family of Rudio.

PELICE ORSERI.

The Birmingham Post says:

"Count Felice Orsini is well known in Sirmingham. He has lectured and visited here, and was in-timate with many families. There are few of ook readers who have not read of his wonderful endurance amidst the horrors of an Austrian prison, and his almost fabulous escape. Those who know him best in Birmingham, and there are several who, knowing him well, are astounded to find a man of his stamp having even the remotest complicity with a transaction so pefarious and abominable.

On the other hand, a correspondent of the Mazchester Guardian, writing from Newcastle-on-Tyne.

says:"The friends of Felice Orsini, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, are a good deal puzzled with the newspaper accounts of his complicity in the attempted assassination of the Emperor and the Empress of France. The Birmingham Daily Post is clearly wrong with. regard to the identification of the tall foreigner, with light hair, seen in the company of Pierri, in that town, as Orsini. Orsini is altogether of a different person. He is of middle height, of slender make, has jet black hair and beard, and magnificent dark eyes. He is not a count, but belongs to a respectale middle-class family in Florence.. Orsini mild, gentlemanly-looking man, and while in the north he was very highly esteemed.

The Tractorian Party and the Catholic Church, A Letter to an Anglican Friend. By H. N. OARNHAM, M.A. Burns and Lambert. We gather from this excellent little Tract that one

of the last places of the difficulties which the Anglicans feel in listening to the claims of the Catholie Church " is connected with a belief in Anglican Orders."-p. 4. From some experience in this matter, we are enabled to say that no such difficulty was felt or at least was very rarely felt by the early Tractarians. It would seem that their more recent successors fear least they should be trampling under foots gift of God by taking a step which virtually casts off their pretention to the Priesthood. We respect this feeling, but we are sure that it is altogether ground-less. Of all questions this is one the decision of which most obviously lies within the province of the Church. No man may be a judge in his own cause. In controversy with Anglicans, of course we have no right to assume that the Roman Church is the only Church. But we submit that the smaller question is absorbed in the larger, and that no such feeling as that here described ought for a moment to stand in the way of freely considering the larger question. If the Roman claims are just, the matter of Anglican Orders beyond a doubt fulls under its decision, and not a particle of discomfort need be felt on that head by any one. Nevertheless, Mr Oxenham has done good service it this able little Tract by shewing the reasonableness of the Church's decision on this question. He does this chiefly on too grounds .--First, from the notorious uncertainty of Anglican Baptisms, while it is "a necessary condition of the Sacrament of Holy Order that both its minister and its recipient should be baptised; and secondly, from the "character which is supernaturally impressed upon the soul in the sacrament of Order, which has ever been found to manifest itself among the Priesthood both of the Catholic Church, and of the Greek and other separated Eastern communions, in a very perceptible consciousness of the gift received giving a tone and colour to their whole life, and which sin and even apostacy is powerless wholly to eradicate." -p. 5. In other words, Mr. Oxenham appeals to the broad fact that true Priests know that they are Priests, and have some notion of what is proper to the Priesthood; whereas it is notorious that "at least from the Revolution to within the last twenty or thirty years, there was scarcely a Clergyman in the English communion who had the slightest notion that in celebrating the Eucharist he was performing any real act of consecration or sacrifice." Nay Mr. Oxenham tells us, what we were not prepared for, that "among men supposed to hold 'extreme opinions" on the High Church or Tractarian side, he has known instances of one "habitually pouring what remained in the chalice after communion into the piscina without taking any ablution; of another consuming it in the vestry with his tuncheon; of a third pouring it out on a grave in the churchyard."
Mr. Oxham further shows, in a very convincing method how his former associates fail in their appreciation of the Unity of the Church, of the Incarnation, and of Church authority. The tone of the whole Tract is unexceptional, and we should suppose, must produce some effect on those to whom it is immedistely addressed-if they will read it. Weeking

om atomit edylektionium.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 19, 1858.

THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY J. GILLISS FOR GRORGE M. CLERK, RDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

TERMS: Town Subscribers..... \$ 3 per aunum. Payable Half-Yearly in Advance. Single Copies, 3d.

The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE news by the mail of the 30th ult., is of little importance, the English journals being for the most part taken up with long descriptions of the marriage of the Princess Royal. With regard to the question of the right of asylum in Great Britain for Continental political refugees there seems to be but one opinion, that the law should be so altered as to make a conspiracy to commit murder in a foreign country as criminal as a conspiracy to commit murder in London.-There are some who contend that this is not sufscient, and that a discretionary power should be vested in the Government against political refugees generally. The subject is a complicated one, and will no doubt give rise to animated discussion on the opening of Parliament. The Leviathan has at length been pushed by sheer force to the point at which it was expected she would be floated by the first spring tides. The Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin has decided that the triel of the Reverend M. M. Conway and Ryan shall take place in that city instead of at Mayo. This will of course give the government a better chance of obtaining a verdict of "guilty" against the Reverend Fathers, through the instrumentality of a packed jury and perjured witnesses; but it will elicit the sympathies of every Catholic in their favor and against their perseentors. It was expected that the trial would take place about the 15th inst.

Congratulatory addresses to the French Emperor, upon his late providential escape from the infernal machines of Orsini, & Co., are the order of the day in France. The army especially is loud in its professsions of attachment to the Imperial regime, and more than insinuates its epinion that Great Britain should be held responsible for the murderous attempt of the 14th ult. It is said that the French Government is in possession of information which when published will entablish the fact that the assassination of the Emperor was but part of a gigantic plot for revolutionising Europe.

From India there is little of importance.-After his victory over the Gwalior mutineers, Ric Colin Campbell had concentrated his force at Campore, and was preparing for another advance upon the Oude insurgents. Tidings were hourly expected of an attack upon, and the capture of

GIRL-FLOGGING IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA .- The disgusting revelations of Dr. Philbrick of Toronto, which we laid before our readers in our last issue, have provoked a rejoinder from the Local Superintendent which lying, upon the satement of another child about her we give below; together with the answer of Dr. Philbrick thereunto. It will be seen that the veracity of that gentleman's allegations as to the brutalising and demoralising influences of the and therefore felt competent to question my opinion Upper Canada School system is not impugned; and that the sole offence which can be laid to the charge of Dr. Philbrick is that of having made those allegations through the public press. The School Trustees of the Township of York are of opinion that it would have been more judicious on the part of the complainant to have addressed himself to them, and thus to have given master's desk broke down. Ronders can easily rethem the opportunity of hushing the matter up, and of keeping all things sweet and pleasant;as it is, the Common Schools of Upper Canada do emit a most unpleasant odor in the nostrils of all disinterested persons. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson of course like a discreet "Government hack." and the other local "Jacks-in-Office," clap their fingers to their respective noses, and protest upon their honor as bureaucrats that they can smell nothing. However here is the letter of Mr. Richard Jones, Local Superintendent for York:

To the Editor of the Colonist. Siz. - As the attention of the Trustees of No. 1 School Section in the Township of York was directed to an article over the signature of "Cornelius J Philbrick, Fellow Royal College of Surgeons of England," which appeared in your paper of the 4th in stunt, they considered the allegations contained in said article to be of sufficient importance for them to call a meeting of the inhabitants of the Section to investigate the same. At 2 o'clock this day a meeting agreeably to the notice given was convened At this meeting the Dr. stated his reasons for publish ing the article that had led the Trustees to call the inhabitants together; and the teacher also being present, was allowed to explain and defend himself against the charges that had been made so public.

A majority of the meeting expressed their thanks to the Dr. for calling their attention to the subject, but at the same time it seemed to be the prevailing opinion of the meeting that the manner in which it was done was not the most judicious. The people seemed to think that it would have been better for the Dr. to have made the Trustees acquainted with the supposed effects of the Teacher's chastisements our children to an ordinary house of ill-fame, as age promise would with, and are publicly of words, of course only intensified the force of truth.

before appealing to the public through the press: that as those who are responsible to the people for employing the teacher and for the general management of school matters in the section, they might have investigated the affair without giving it so much notoriety. However, in calling a meeting and thus giving all the parties interested an opportunity of making such statements as they were disposed to make, the Trustees have shown in the most satisfactory manner that they desire to manage the school interests of the section given to them in trust, according to the well understood wishes of the people by whom they have been put into office.

Also, it seemed to be the opinion of the meeting that the Dr. had fallen into a very great mistake in charging our school system with educating "teachers in the exquisite artifices of torture and pain."-The very opposite was shown to be the case. The rule is moral suasion, but as there are no general rules without some exceptions, the exception to this rule is corporal punishment. It is not allowed only in extreme cases. Thus after a rigid and thorough enquiry made by the Trustees in the presence of a respectable number of the inhabitants of the section who were urged to state all their grievances, it appeared that no other cases could be referred to in which punishment of the severer kind had been inflicted, but those referred to in the published article. And it seemed somewhat singular that three blows with leather taws given across the shoulders on the outside of a dress should after four months produce such sad effects. However, so far from the Trustees desiring to pass the matter over lightly, they gave the teacher to understand that if a girl fourteen years of age, or any others, cannot be governed in the school without severe punishment, instead of inflicting it, he must report the case to them. And as the inflicting corporal punishment upon the young lady in question, even if no bad effects had followed, was inadmissible on the principle of having the school governed as an orderly family is governed, which is the principle laid down for the government of our schools, he should apologise to the parents of the young lady, and be more sparing of corporal punishment for the time to come. Thus have they made it apparent that they do not consider that the "aptitude of our youth is to be enhanced by a governmental system of flogging," for they do not believe nor can any person who has taken the pains to examine the system, believe that any such thing has an existence in Cauada.

RICHARD JONES. Local Superintendent for York. Eglinton, 10th Feb., 1859.

To this Dr. Philbrick replies as follows, in the columns of the Toronto Colonist:-

" COMMON SCHOOLS AND COWHIDM."

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Toronto, Pebruary 10, 1858. Sir.-The letter of Mr. Robertson, dated Feb. 6 and published in your issue of the 9th, requires only a passing notice. What he characterizes as "out rageous corporal punishment" and "infamous act of cruelty" leaves everything advanced by me free from exaggeration. I must, however confess myself at a loss to penetrate his method of argument, when in one and the same breath, he tells us that the teachings of the Normal School are utterly opposed to the flogging system, and that the regulation for the guidance of teachers is, "To practice such discipline in the school, as would be exercised by a judicious

parent in his family, avoiding corporal punishment except where it shall appear to him to be imperatively required." The order to flog is clear. "Lashing is legalized." Teachers are told, not taught to flog. Trustees are told, (the only wise and sensible thing in the order,) to burn their record of child beating, that future generations may not sicken at It is a notorious fact, that many, if not all of the

teachers have never been married, and unless Mr. Robertson wishes it to appear, that these unmarried teachers luxuriate in every other relationship, save the wedded, how they, never having been parents, can be conversant with parental feelings, I not being a Normal master, do not pretend to divine. So far as I can learn there are no specific offences, nor derelictions laid down in the regulations, as worthy of hodily beating, but the teacher may and dues cowhide according to his own whim.

Permitting raw surely worse than teaching future masters how to chastise with mercy and discretion. So much for the system; what does it involve? The Schoolmaster, at the inquiry this afternoon, stated that the reason of the boy getting a black eye, was that his (the schoolmaster's) foot caught in the floor, and that he consequently misplaced the blow, and meted out more force than he intended. The boy says the real occasion of the thrashing was the ommission of one item in his tables; the master said it was disobedi-

ence in not fetching his book to school.

The girl of six years old "was bruised about the legs," as the mother said, "till there was not the natural color of flesh on them." She was accused of own age, upon a mere quibble as to whether one child had told the other something or no. This girl still asserts, that though thrashed she was right and the other in the wrong. On the other case, the schoolmaster informs us he was studying medicine, He was anxious to make the girl's illness appear "Hysteris," and "feigned," not Catalepsy. I have only to remark that Dr. Hodder during the last fortnight visited her twice. As when before, I tapped a spot on the spine between the shoulders, she went of into a fit; so without any warning from Dr Hodder to the girl, when he tapped the same spot similar manifestations followed. The girl continues as bad, if not worse than ever.

The occasion of the cowhiding of this girl was her laughing with the other scholars when the schoolconcile three thrashings in one family of children in a short time, with the "exceptional" and "imperative necessity notions" of Normal conceit.

The School Trustees and local Superintendent have conducted the inquiry impartially and well, and l hope the investigation will lead to the abolition of the corporal punishment of children by strong, fullgrown men, who are often hardly aware of their own strength; anyway, it is well to know the dispensation under which we live.

I am Sir, your obt. servant,

Cornelius James Philbrick,
F. R. C. S.

It will be seen, and no doubt properly appreciated by the Catholic reader of the above correspondence, that the most disgusting feature in the Upper Canada school system-that of the herding together in one "common" school, of boys and girls of the age of puberty, and under a male teacher though formally brought under the notice of the Superintendent and the Trustees, elicited from them not one word of disapprobation or of censure. From this we may conclude that this disgusting intermingling of the sexes is an integral part of the "Common School" system of Upper Canada, and that the "common" schools of that section of the Prevince are not the most eligible places for the morals of and morality, actually obtains in this country? the rising generation. Indeed had we the misfortune of being a resident of Upper Canada, we the age of the pupils of the Boston "common" would quite as willingly entrust the education of schools; and to bear in mind that girls of the same

ported academies. ,

Here then is one reason why Catholics, as one man, should rise up against the "Common Schools" of Upper Canada—as against hot-beds of vice, and sinks of iniquity; in which the pupils are initiated into the mysteries of premature profligacy, and where their animal passions are carefully strengthened, and called into play, by the fostering hand of a parental Government. The Devil himself could not devise a more certain means for corrupting the morals of, and therefore for de-Catholicising, the rising generation, than that of "mixed" schools for the youth of 'oth sexes indiscriminately, and under the control of unmarried male teachers.

This is no sectarian question—it is essentially a parent's question. Fathers and mothers, ye who read this, is there one amongst you—would we ask—who would allow his or her daughter of fourteen years of age to attend, a school frequented by boys of the same age, under male control, and where for some trifling offence she is liable to the degrading punishment of a public flogging? No-for the honor of our common nature, we will not believe that amongst Catholies or Protestants, there is one father, one mother, who would not, if the question were proposed to him or her in the above terms, answer with an indignant-"No! No, by heavens; sooner would I follow my daughter to the grave, and hear the cold earth fall Leavy upon her coffin, than send her to one of those hell-begotten 'common" schools; sooner would I close her eyes in death, and commend her pure spirit to Him Who gave it, than expose a daughter of "common" schools of Upper Canada."

It would be to insult our separated brethren to suppose that they would, if the question were put to them individually, return any other answer than the above; why then will they not give us poor Catholics credit for an equal regard for the physical and moral welfare of our children?—why will they persist in forcing, or in attempting to force, upon us a system of education from which as Catholics and as parents we shrink with loathing? Yes-Papists, though we be, we have natural affection for our little ones, even as other men have; and to the Romanist mother, it does seem hard that her child, her own child, for whom she has suffered so many things, should be appropriated by the State, claimed by School Trustees-who know neither a mother's pangs nor a mother's joys-and handed over to the tender mercies of one of these cowardly brutes in human form who tyrannise over a crowd of trembling boys and girls in an Upper Canadian "common" school. We ask-and surely the demand is not an unreasonable one—that we be system of education which reason and revelation, which theory, and practise-as in the United States,—alike condemn as injurious to the moral and material interests of the young.

Here then we say is the entire "School Question" in a nutshell. It is a question as betwixt parents, and a bureaucracy hankering after the spoils of office, and with lips watering after the fat meats of a government situation. We contend that so man should be compelled to pay for a school to whose management he has conscientious objections. We assert that the 'common" schools of Upper Canada are so conducted as fully to sustain those conscientious objections, and to justify our worst suspicions. We appeal in proof of this assertion to the undeniable fact that in those schools boys and girls of the age of puberty herd promiscuously together, under the control of male teachers, who claim and exercise, the privilege of flogging their pupils of either sex. We maintain that schools so conducted can morally bo in no wise distinguishable from brothels, and that their pupils in after life will turn out little better than profligates and prostitutes. Therefore, we say, we will have none of them: we will not-so help us God-allow any of our children to pollute themselves by coming in contact with one of your "common" schools; and we demand therefore as a right, that we be no longer forced to pay for them.

That we may not be suspected of speaking too harshly of the "common" school system of Upper Canada, we would direct the attention of our Catholic readers to the subjoined paragraph, which appeared some time ago in the Boston Times under the caption " Corruption of Pupils in Boston Public Schools." Now if such things occur in schools in which the sexes are kept apart, and in which the female pupils are under the charge-not of male teachers as in the schools of Upper Canada, but-of persons of their own sex, have we not too good reasons to dread the results of the system which, to the disgrace of our country and the scandal of religion We would beg our readers to pay attention to

to one of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's State-sup- whipt before the boys of the "common" schools of, Upper Canada:---

CORRUPTION OF PUPILS IN BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS. -The Boston Times says: "About a week since one of the monitors of the first class in a Public School for Girls, at the North End, happened by chance to find a written note on the floor of the school, which she read, and was so astonished at the contents that she handed it to her female teacher. The note was written by one of the pupils to another in the same class, and revealed (in language too indecent for publication) the astonishing intelligence that the writer of the note and five of her schoolmates, girls botween the ages of 12 and 15 years, had been seduced and were in the daily babit of visiting certain places and indulging in the lewdest conduct. The disclosure was most startling to the teacher, and she instantly sent for the mothers of the depraved girls As soon as they arrived an examination was made and the girls made full confession of everything, disclosing the particulars in regard to the manner in which they were first induced to corrupt themselves, and the motives for continuing. As the girls related the deeds which they had performed, the anguish of their mothers was most terrible.

How long-we ask-how long are the Catholics of Upper Canada to be taxed for the support of a system of which the above are the legitimate fruits?

SPIRITUALISM .- From the pleasant dream, that this strange delusion had already died, or was fast dying out, we have been roughly awakened by the appearance amongst us of a real living Pythoness, or Apostless of the new spiritual doctrine, which is to renovate the face of the earth, to convert the most inveterate of sceptics, and to inaugurate the long expected millennium. Miss Emma Hardinge is the name of our amiable Pythoness; and the interest which her lectures on modern "Spiritualism," delivered by the lady whilst "in a trance"—and not as the profane insinuate "in a state of beer"mine to the unspeakable degradation, and almost | have excited, is a melancholy proof of the readiinevitable pollution that awaits the pupils of the ness of a large portion of our fellow-creatures to believe anything and everything, except the truth of the Christian religion as revealed through the Catholic Church.

Miss Hardinge's lectures were an appropriate sequel to the buffooneries and blasphemies of the Evangelical Anniversaries Meetings; and in justice to that lady we must premise that both in good taste, and in general information, she spproved herself immeasurably the superior of the Wilkes, and Taylors, the Schufflers and Scudders, who figured upon the boards of the Great St. James' Street Theatre. Miss Hardinge may in short be described in the language applied by her admirers to the younger Miss Pecksniffas being a " gushing thing." If not eloquent she has what our old friend the elder Mr. Willer would call " the gift of the gab very galloping," and a marvellous power of "highferluting." Add to these endowments, a very respectable physique, a good delivery, and an unexceptional development of crinoline, overlook a few grammatical solecisms and a great deal of had logic, and it must be admitted that to the Spiritualistic phenomena, we should, as Catholics, allowed to educate our own children, to select seekers after excitement there was in the lectures | pay no attention to them, for to us they have no their teachers and school companions, and that of Miss Hardinge metal more attractive, than in object, and no meaning; and because to us the we be not compelled to pay for the support of a | the more orthodox, but certainly not less blas- | mediums, or media, have no lesson to reveal .-phemous, performances of the rival evangelical Company which annually attract crowded audiences from amongst the sounder portion of our Montreal Protestant population. If the members of the one Company be held in honor, we

see not why the fair Emma should be despised. Her performances, like those at the Methodist Chapel commenced with reading of Scripture, and "devotional exercises." Like the Spurgeons and Taylors, she "engaged in prayer" in a somewhat truculent manner, and went to work roundly with the Deity, like a person who was determined not to be trifled with. Indeed, as a friend of ours remarked to us, her style of praying forcibly reminded him of the ranting of a Methodist minister at a protracted meeting. This part of the exhibition was, perhaps, slightly disgusting, and might we think as well be omitted both by Miss Hardinge, and the evangelical troupe. The muscular contortions, whether of an obese man of God, or of a female lecturer, on Spiritualism, when "wrestling in prayer," are by no means pleasant to behold; and naturally suggest the hypothesis either of demoniacal possession, or of ardent spirits. We give our advice to the players, as Hamlet did his, gratis, and indeed scarcely expect to be thanked for our friendly criticisms.

Miss Hardinge showed also it must be admitted considerable tact in avoiding, or rather in giving erasive replies to, any questions which her audiences according to invitation, proposed to her, and to which it would not have been agreeable to the spirits to give a straightforward answer. One instance of this tact, as a fair specimen of her skill, and of the value of the information imparted by the "spirits," we cannot refrain from noticing.

Being asked by one of the audience how it happened that at a "spirit circle" where the spirit of Plato declared itself present, the said spirit through speaking unexceptionable English, and answering all questions put to it through the medium in that language, could not reply if he were addressed in Greek !- the fair Pythoness replied that, in the spirit world thought addressed itself immediately to thought, and did not require the intervention of language to make itself

the objection against the reality of spiritual communications, and confirmed the opinion that the media as they style themselves are but arrant humbugs; for why could not the spirit of Plato understand the thought of its questioner when that thought was expressed in Greek, as well as when it was expressed in English? The reason is obvious. Because the medium did not understand Greek, and because it was the medium and not the spirit of Plato, that took part in the dialogue.

Passing from the manner, to the matter of Miss Hardinge's lectures, we would notice the raluable evidence therein afforded as to the intellectual tendencies, and spiritual cravings of modern Protestantism. For be it remembered-Spiritualism," with its external phenomena of ' Rapping" and " Table-Tipping" is as legitimate and natural a development of the religious revolution of the sixteenth century, as Methodism, or Quakerism, or any of the other forms assumed by nineteenth century Protestantism. The premises in short, or first principles of the "Spiritualist," are held by him in common with the great majority of the Non-Catholic world. He is a "World Reformer" and a "seeker after truth," as almost all Protestants profess themselves to be, thereby admitting they are not yet in possession of that truth. Now the truth, the truth par excellence which it is the mission of Spiritualism to teach is the immortality of the soul, a truth in which the great majority of the Non-Catholic world of the present day do not believe. To correct this intellectual aberration of Protestantism, and to satisfy its cravings after that truth for which it is vainly groping, are the exciting causes of these strange commotions amongst our chairs, stools and sofas which heralded the advent of Spiritualism, and ushered in the latest development of Protestautism, of which Miss Emma Hardinge is the Apostless.

It will thus be seen that this new religion does not address, or pretend even to address, itself to Catholics; because they, never having lost their faith in the immortality of the soul, stand in no need of its revelations; because, like afflicted Job, they know that their Redeemer liveth, and that on the last day they shall rise out of the earth. With the Catholic, the immortality of the soul, and a life beyond the grave, is not, and can never be, a matter for doubtful speculation -for he knows, and with the certainty of faith, that he shall be clothed again with his skin, and in his flesh shall see God. This is his hope which is laid up in his bosom; a hope which the sophistries of acepticism cannot dim, and which needs neither the crazy antics of a three-legged stool. nor the incoherent utterances of middle aged females in a trance, for its confirmation. Even were we to concede the objective reality of the Let them preach then to the Protestant, or Non-Catholic world, which stands in need of their teachings. Thank God! we have the Church for our unerring guide, and can therefore dispense with that wisdom which cometh out of deal tables, and manifests itself by upsetting our crockery and household furniture.

Another truth of which "Spiritualism" boasts the possession, and which its professors undertake to teach, is that the spirits of the departed still take an interest in the affairs of this life, and hold intercourse with their friends upon earth. But what is this but a corruption, or parody, of the old Catholic doctrine of the "Communion of Saints?" We, listening to the voice of the Church, and without invoking the aid of deal boards, already believe that we can, and do, hold communion, and most profitable communion, with the spirits of the Saints; that not only can we be assisted by their prayers, but that we also in return can by our prayers give assistance and relief to the spirits of those whom we once loved in the flesh. Betwixt the members of the Church Militant upon earth, suffering in Purgatory, and triumphaut in Heaven, there is according to our creed, a constant "communion" or reciprocal interchange of good offices; and though this truth may have been lost sight of, amongst Protestants, we, as Catholics, need no further evidence of its truth.

We should not notice the silly, indeed we may say the blasphemous ravings of Miss Emma Hardinge, but for our fears lest some weak minded Catholics might thereby be led astray, and indeed to make fo ols of themselves by taking part in the dangerous and unlawful excitement of the "Spirit-circle." We would remind these, if any such there be, they cannot do so without violating the positive and reiterated injunctions of the Church. We would remind them of the Pastoral issued sometime ago by our venerated Bishop, against the impious mummeries of spiritualism, and of his solemn warnings against all tampering with the spirits of darkness. If its pretentions be true, Sciritualism is but another name for the accursed art of necromancy which every true Christian must hold in horror; if they be false, it is a superstition morally and intellectually degrading, which the wise man will despise-an imposture, from which the honest man will shrink with disgust. In either case it is unworthy of the countenance of the Catholic: and its progress amongst Protestants affords a melancholy proof of the absurdities into which man inevitably falls when he discards the guidance of the Church, and sets up his puny "private judgment" in opposition to the infullible decrees of her who has been appointed to teach all nations, and to whom intelligible. This reply, couched in a multitude has been committed the depositum of revealed

We copy from a late number of the Ottawa | BO-PEEP TO JOSEPH DOUTER, ADVOCATE, Tribune the following article headed " Orangesom and ets Pruits," which merits the serious attention of every true Catholic, and of every a more degrading sight, than that of a fawning spaoitizen of Canada:---

\$1 minus of the end soft following and the

" Another victim has been sacrificed to the manes of Orangelam, and the assassin, without fear of detection or punishment, walks abroad with the secret pass word on his lips, more potent against all harm atmosphere unbearable to the least fastidious jurthan the wand of an Egyptian sorcerer. Whilst the suer, may be abeninable; but the open criming the blood of Farrel is crying to Heaven for retribution. the Government views the tragedy with folded arms. This leads us to ask, what is the reason steps have not been taken to bring the murderer, Miller, to justice? The magistrates, the sworn conservators of call you by the complimentary title—Sir)—have we. the peace, not only connive at the defeat of justice. but aid the murderer in his hitherto successful attempt. We are no alarmists, yet we acknowledge we tremble at the consequences of this ruinous apathy and contravention of Law. Let the people but once believe, -a conviction, we regret to say, fast forcing itself upon them, -that the Government are unable or unwilling to protect them in the peaceful enjoyment of life and property; that nothing but Orange partizens are appointed to the Commission of the to be, a Catholic-you who from your blood are, or Peace; that the life of a Papist, at the caprice of his ought to be, a Canadian—you who from your position sworn enemy, can be taken with impunity; then in society are, or ought to be, a man of henor—you hatred, strife, and bloodshed usurp the place of peace, who from your education are, or ought to be, a man harmony, and prosperity. We warn the Government if they do not meet boldly, and punish all violators sought by an unholy alliance to betray your religion, of the peace of society, and maintain intact the majesty of Law, they will compel the people to resort for mutual protection to counter secret associations, and then silicu to all our anticipations of a glorious happy future for our country. We call on the orderloving portion of the community,—which, for the sake of common humanity, we trust still predominates -to second us in our efforts to put down lawlessness. and punish the guilty, whoever he may be. We deplore the state of things that forces us to make these remarks, as bumiliating to our nationality, as painful to our christianity, yet we cannot close our eyes to facts. We see our churches razed to the dust by the brand of the incendiary, our temples robbed of their sacred vessels, the lives of our brethren in open day pacrificed to the fury of fanaticism, and the guilty perpetrators go unpunished. We could wish our picture was the creation of the imagination, but the vacant hearths of Farrell and Tierney, the smouldering ruins of Fitzroy and Richmond, remind us of ing upon and licking the hand of the aworn enemies its sad and painful reality. We ask all those who of your religion and your nation, you have become wish to make Canada their home and the patrimony of their children, are they prepared to tolerate this iniquity? Will they listlessly look on regardless of the ominous consequences of secret societies, destined to be the source of all our national wees, or will they rather join in crushing a monster, created in discord, brought forth in blood, and nurtured in crime, and which will yet convert the fair face and virgio bloom of our country with a fiendish scowl and sanguinary frown? Let them unite with us in the latter, and we shall soon see reinstated that amity and prosperity which were wont to be the honest boast of Canada.

That the facts are as stated by our Ottawa cotemporary, no one acquainted with what is daily taking place in our midst can deny. Catholics are murdered by Orangemen in broad daylight, and no effort is made to arrest the criminals; the blood of the slain cries aloud to heaven for rengence, and our government refuses even to offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderer; whilst immunity from punishment for crimes committed against Catholics, is the avowed policy of our present Ministry.

That under such a state of things "secret associations" should be springing up, is not greatly to be wondered at, however much it may be regretted; but it is still the duty of the Catholic journalist to warn his readers against these associations; and to remind them that he who under any pretence whatsoever allies hunself therewith, does thereby cut himself off from the commupion of the faithful, and exposes himself to the severest censures of the Church.

There is, there can be no excuse for the Cacholic who, in spite of the warnings of his pastors, consents to ally himself with a "secret association," whose members are bound by oaths. and are known to one other by secret signs and passwords. Do not tell us that Orangeism is rampant, that it menaces our lives and our liberties, our persons and our property, and that it is necessary in self defence to resort to "countersecret associations." This is not true, because we have not yet exhausted all the legal and constitutional means at our command for the suppression of Orangeism; and because under no circumstances can it be necessary or excusable for the Catholic to violate the precepts of his religion. Better is it to suffer, than to do wrong; better to submit to the violence of our enemies, than to provoke by our disobedience the anathemas of our Spiritual Mother.

But the Church does not, in this instance, call upon as to suffer, neither does our religion enjoin us to submit Caresistingly to the aggressions of Orangeism. All legal and constitutional means of opposition to its inroads are open to us, and if we do not make use of them we have ourselves alone to blame. What the Church, what our religion condemns is, not opposition to Orangeism, but opposition to it, by illegal means, and above all by "counter-secret associations:" but to petition, to exercise our political rights as citizens, for the suppression of the infamous organisation, are not only lawful, but our bounden duty. "Have we performed that duty?" is a question which we should seriously ask ourselves; because if we have not, it can not be necessary or excusable for Catholics to have resource to other means which are neither legal nor constitutional-means which the Catholic Church abhors, and which are invariably the resort of knaves and cowards. The honest man, the brave man, no matter what his religion, holds in contempt all " secret" politico-religious organisations and their members.

would almost appear as if this were about to be made a Ministerial measure. At all events, Mr. your nation, and of your oreed. Until you can Sydney Smith, addressing his constituents, has, throw both overboard, and transform yourself into according to the reports of his speech in the pub- a Scotch Celt as innocent of conscience as of lie journals, pledged bimself unequivocally " to breeches, you never can pass current with him as vote for Representation by Population, and other never will look upon you as his tool, but he never will look upon you as his equal. Opposition reforms."

MONTREAL.

HEALTH AND GREETING-In the whole range of the animal kingdom there is not a more despicable, or niel. The crouching attitude—the lithe contortions to escape observation-the cowardly skulking-the sudden spring upon the unsuspecting foe, of the feline race-may be despicable; the loathsome retreat of the skunk, surrounding itself with a fetid low fawning, and the sycophantic licking of the foot that spurned him by the dastardly spaniel, is more despicable, more degrading, more loathsome still .-Joseph Doutre, (for Bo Peep cannot bring himself to within the current month, seen any parallel in the moral world of Canada to this despicable conduct of the spaniel? Yes. Joseph Doutre, Advocate, when at Beaubarnois, on the 8th of the present month, you rose from your seat at that public banquet given in honor of one Charles Daoust, then did the Canadian world behold a sycophantic spaniel, and hear his deprecatory whine to the Clear Grits of Upper Canada. You who from your nationality are, or ought of enlightened mind and some little learning-have which should be your most sacred birthright, and your nationality, which should be your greatest pride, into the hands of those who despise you as of an inferior race, on account of both the one and the other. Is not this to act the spaniel in the mural world?-Is not this to cringe, and crouch, to fawn upon and lick the hand of him who spurns you and despises you in his heart for doing so? We have heard tell in our school boy days of a great unknown, who sought celebrity by the dustardly act of destroying one of the most magnificent temples in the world .-You, Joseph Doutre, are a modern great unknown, who seeks renown by endeavoring to deliver over God's Holy Church—that most magnificent temple of the Divine Architect-into the hands of its bitterest enemies. A moral skunk, you have surrounded yourself with an atmosphere so loathsome and fetid that you will become an object of abomination even to your new (Clear Grit) allies; whilst by your fawnmore despicable, because more responsible, than the meanest spaniel of the canine race.

You are in favor of Common, and opposed to Separate Schools; because the Common Schools " are better fitted to promote the feelings of good neighborhood, and of cordial understanding between separate religions." Nay, do not start at your own words; they are the creatures of your own brain .-And this, Joseph Doutre, is the only argument which you, as a Catholic, as a Canadian, as a gentleman, and as an educated man, can find to oppose to the innumerable and weighty objections which religious, patriotic, polite, and educated men find against the Godless system of Common Schools in Upper Canada. If this was all you knew of its workings-if this was all that your narrow mindedness and duliness of comprehension could discover about it-what could have induced you thus to dogmatize? Your vanity must be indeed great, or your intelligence indeed small, to prompt you to speak on a subject of which you were so lamentably ignorant. If you, and your Clear Grit allies, will deign to receive a little instruction from an Anglo-Saxon, (one of Governor Head's superior race to which you do not belong), Bo Peep will initiate you briefly, according to your capacity, into the objections religious and enlighten-

ed men have to our Upper Canadian Common Schools. The first objection urged is one founded on morals. The indiscriminate herding together of the sexes at the ripening age of from 14 to 18, and in some onses to 20 and 24 years of age, is a thing which, though of perhaps little moment to a liberal Kamtholic like Joseph Doutre, and a Presbyterian Scotchman like George Brown, is yet an insuperable objection to a conscientious Catholic, and one who wishes to preserve the purity of those dear little ones whom God may have given to his charge. Because the Catholic father would hate to see the purity of his daughter sullied by the least approach to contamination-because he would rather die than allow the singhtest whisper contrary to her virginal purity to be wafted towards her. This is one, and to a conscientious Catholic a weighty objection against our Common Schools—Joseph Doute, and his, Clear Grit allies to the contrary notwithstanding. To this you, Joseph Doutre, oppose "the feeling of good neighborhood." Alas there is "a feeling of good neighborhood" which leads to destruction. It was this feeling of good neighborhood doubtless that led you into the ranks of the Clear Grit, enemies of your nation and your

croed. Another objection is drawn from Religion. The religious Catholic knows full well that the science of Religion is the must exalted of all Sciences. He knows too that an ordinary life time is but too short a time for the acquirement of any of the ordinary natural Sciences. He argues therefore "a fortiori" that a life time is too short for the proper teaching of the higher science of religion, and therefore he consistently at least endeavours to mingle his religious instructions with secular learning. But this is in-compatible with our Godless Common Schools; therefore the Catholic condemns them.

A third argument is drawn from true liberty. truly liberal minded man knows full well that the education of children is an individual, not a civil right; that each man has a right to educate his children in the way he thinks fit; that the State has no more right to dictate the mode of education to the parent, than it has to determine his trade and occupation; that compulsory education on the part of the State is as absurd as it would be were it to take upon herself to determine that this child shall be a pavier, this a scavenger, this an advocate. He looks with horror as at the greatest stretch of despotic power, as at the greatest act of tyranny, at the compalsory school system of Protestant Prussia, where if a boy is found out upon the street, even though he be going to bring the Doctor to his sick mother, after school hours, he is imprisoned, and he sees in our Common School system an approach to this. Therefore as a lover of true freedom he con-

A fourth objection is taken from justice. The Catholic economist cannot (in spite of Clear Grit persuasion to the contrary), see any justice in his chool tax going to the Common School, whilst he feels bound in conscience to send his children to his own separate schools. He can see no justice in a double school tax.

These are a few of the objections against our common school system felt by conscientious Catholics. Of however little weight they may be to pseudo Lower Canadian Catholics, and Clear Grit politicians, they have sufficient weight with conscientious Catholics to form most weighty reasons; and rest assured, Joseph Dontre, that should their consciences be tampered with, either by Rouge or Clear Grits, in this particular, the Irish Catholics at least will resent it vi et armis.

But before our "vale" friend, listen to "Bo-Peep's" advice. Let not your vanity, to be petted by the Clear Grit leader, outstep your prudence. Believe not his promises - they are the compliments of the REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION. - It spider to the fly. He loves you not, but as you may serve a purpose. Nay, at the very time he bepraises you, in his heart he despises you on account of

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sie-A most interesting complimentary scance was given on Thursday of last week, by the Aloysian Society of St. Mary's College, to General Sir Wm. Eyre, Bart. A large number of distinguished gentlemen attended; and of ludies, a fair portion graced the assembly with their presence. An approprinte address to the General, by M. Larue, opened the entertainment; and was followed by a brilliant and eloquent discourse on love of country, delivered by Mr. W. Kelly. This first and universal passion of the human breast was illustrated under various points of view from the history of the Pagan and Christian world. It nerved the conquering arm of a Scipio, a Miltiades, a Washington, and a MacMahon inspired the lyre of Homer, Virgil, and Tasso, and found vent in the burning eloquence of Demosthenes, Cicero, Chatham, and Grattan. Love of country lent its tragic strains to Shakespeare, Sophocles, and Rachylus; guided the chisel of the Greek, and the victorious arms of the Roman, the Briton, and the Frank. What more universal than this predominant passion?—what more natural, more deeply imprinted and inherent in the soul of man? The poor Tyrolese, when transported from his native hills, pines away in anguish of soul, longs for an instant to see once more the rocks and deserts of his childhood, to hear a last note of his shrill mountain horn, and plant a free foot once more upon his rocky cliffs. Even the savage Esquimaux, if perchance a cruel fate tears him from the bosom of his country, sighs for the snowy wastes of his northern home, and the grand icebergs on the ocean wave. The man indeed who loves not the land of his nativity, is regarded as little less than a monster. Witness the eternal reprobation with which traitors have been branded in all ages and by all peoples.

But it is by the unsparing hand of exile that love of country is most strikingly clicited. With what anguish did the exiled Jews look back upon their beloved Sion, and in the bitterness of their sorrow exclaim: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand be forgotten: let my tonguo cleave to my jaws, if I make thee not the beginning of my The whole history of Greece, its pre-eminence in all that is great and glorious in a nation, is one continued proof of the power of this consuming love; and the terrible rigidity of Brutus pronouncing the sentence of death on his own sons, is a striking proof of the predominance of this pession in the Roman

Thus the speaker went on to develope and illustrate that love of country which is a predominant feature in the history of all nations. Then turning homewards, he east a glance at Canada; and there too delineated on every side the existence of this love of country. The annals of Canadian history are enriched with heroes whose names are even more enduring than was their devotion to their country's cause. And why are her brave sone now armed and awaiting the moment of peril to vindicate her rights? Whence those literary and scientific institutions which have arisen around us, and are daily becoming more numerous? All must be attributed to that love of country which inspires Canadians with the hope, in the words of the speaker, of one day placing upon the brow of their common mother the diadem of science, of art, and of every glory that fond children can bestow upon a well beloved parent.

The sublime peroration of the discourse of the young Count Lally Tollendal, in vindication of the memory of his deceased father-the brave General Lally Tollendal-was also given with great effect -This gallant but ill-fated soldier, to whom had been confided the command of the French arms in India, in the war which France and England waged for the sovereignty of that country, after sustaining for three years, without succor of any kind, and with unparalleled success, a series of sieges and battles, was at length reduced to such extremity that he was obliged to yield up Pondicherry to the English, having sustained there a siege of six months without men, money, or provisions. Arrived in Franco, the cabal which had already caused his defeat in India, was doubly violent. In lieu of the recompense to which his long and eminent services entitled him, be was cast into irons, and executed on the 4th May, 1767, without being allowed to raise his voice in his own defence. To his son he bequeathed the painful duty of vindicating his memory; and it was in pursuance of this object that he pronounced one of the most sublime discourses that has been heard since the days of Cicero, and the repetition of which on this occasion produced a universal thrill of enthusissm among the auditory.

In the course of the entertainment, the nineteenth century was also characterized in a humorous and not altogether untruthful essay, recited by Mr. J. Kelly. The mighty dollar received its due appreciation, in estimating the character of our age. Its glare constitutes the enlightenment of the present day; and by aid of this transplendent luminary, whole nations are travelling to a blissful Sion.— Twin-brother of the dollar, walks majestically, on active deeds intent, the much-loved chiselling; closely followed by its faithful aiden-de-camp—avarice, fortune-making, cringing, time-serving, embezzlement, robbery, assassination, incendiarism, bankruptcy, stock-jobbing, neck-or-nothing railroads, and immaculate bank Directors. Within the holy brotherhood, is a niche too for my Lord Dogmatism, a gaudy throne for the great Mr. Selfconceit, and a free pulpit for the Rev. Mr. Bigot. The ninetcenth century is emphatically an age of liberty. Crimes, of which the Lawgivers of yore hardly dreamt, now go rampant, authority is laughed at, and self-denial is deemed an obsolete custom of doaters; whilst the sceptre of religion, of parental away and reverence, is pronounced to be a relic of barbarian of the olden time. 'Honey and comfort" is the bye-word; pride, the majesty of the world; ease, the object of life; and the world beyond the grave, is accounted a land of

The essay concluded with the consoling reflection, that here in Canada there is less of this profane world-spirit rife than elsewhere. And thus may we hope to remain, so long as we are content to dwell beneath the fostering wings of our holy religion, and to practise the duties which she inculcates.

Several scenes from Shakespeare's "King John," and "Richard II.," diversified the entertainment .-The stage was handsomely decorated, the costumes brilliant, and the intenation of language, and impersonation of characters, so difficult to render, drew forth repeated plaudits. The chief characters were sustained by Messrs. Kelly, O'Connor, Driscoll, Ma-Guire, Stuart, Harwood, Larue, and De Bellefeuille, and Master Drummond, who on account of his tender years, deserves to be particularly mentioned for his surprising elecution.

A very successful and interesting part of the seance was the music. It fully sustained the high reputation of the College for the cultivation of the in the judgment of Her Majesty, the City of Ottawa fine arts. In vocalization, Messra Large, Royal, Huden, and Turcotte, were particularly happy, and M. Senecal was really enchanting in his solo on the

I regret that the limits of this hasty sketch prewent me from doing justice to the performance of JUSTICE DUVAL, AND MR. JUSTICE CARON.-CAPTAIN each of the members of the Society individually; but I heartily record the sentiments of admiration and encouragement expressed by the auditory on the occasion. I cannot better conclude than in the fol- admitted to bail, by the Court, -himself in £1,000, lowing words of General Eyre, who spoke warmly of and two sureties in £500 each. the success of the students, at the termination of the proceedings:-"If I may judge from the brilliant performances, and the high tone of cultivation which we have witnessed, the education conferred by the Reverend Directors of this institution upon the youth. entrusted to their charge, must be excellent indeed."

A Lite Student of the College.

the nett result of Mr. D'Arey McGee's recent lecture. the air. - Kingston News.

Remittances unavoidably left out; they shall appear in our next.

A Protestant writing in the Pilot, over the signature of "Nimrod," upon the subject of the late "Anniversary Meetings" gives it as opinion - "that with all the professed liberality of feeling amongst the religious public in this city, there is a large amount of sterling bypocrisy apparent. The Scribes and Pharisees' are not all dead

MONTREAL CIVIC ELECTIONS.

This forenoon, (Friday last) at ten o'clock, the commation of candidates for the office of Mayor and City Councillors took place in the respective wards. The attendance of voters at each place, except one, was comparatively small, the coldness of the weather, doubtless, preventing many from attending.

THE MAYORALTY.

Alderman Leclaire presiding. This nomination took place at the East end of Bonsecours Market. Here the attendance was large -about five hundred-and a good deal of excitement prevailed.

Mr Thomas Mussen proposed, seconded by Mr D K Papineau, M.P.P., that J J Day, Req., is a fit person to fill the office of Mayor of this city.

The Hon Mr Renaud proposed, seconded by Dr Globensky, that C S Rodier, Esq., is a fit person to fill the office of Mayor.

Mr Rodier than addressed those present, and was loudly cheered. Mr Day afterwards attempted to speak, but he was met with such nelsy demonstrations that he was unable to be heard, and therefore gave up the attempt. Some little excitement existed, but the presence of a body of police was sufficient to

FOR COUNCILLORS.

CENTRE WARD.

Alderman Whitney presided. The nomination for this ward took place on St ambert Hill.

Mr George Browne was proposed by Dr Wolfred Nelson, and seconded by Mr Rollo Campbell. Dr Bernard was proposed by Mr W A Townsend and seconded by Mr Himes.

Councillor Bulmer presided. Mr. Louis Marchand was proposed by Mr. Victor Hudon, and seconded by Mr. Alexis Dubord. There being no other candidate proposed, Mr. Marchand was declared elected.

WEST WARD.

Councillor Rodden presided. Mr. N. B. Corse was proposed by Mr. Alexander Hurphy, and seconded by Mr. David Mair. Mr. John Boyd was proposed by Mr. C. W. Sharp-

ey, and seconded by Mr. John Allan. ST. ANN'S WARD.

Councillor Valois presided. Mr. Prancis Mullins was proposed by Mr. Patrick Brennan, and seconded by Mr. Thes Hanley. No other candidate being proposed Mr. Mullins was declared elected.

ST. ANTONE WARD.

Alderman McCambridge presided, Dr Leprehone was proposed by Mr John Feron, and seconded by Mr Eusebo Onimet. Mr Lavid Brown was proposed by George Mc-Names, and seconded by Mr Olivier Lovingno.

ST. LAWRENCE WARD. Councillor Grenier presided. Mr A N Rennie was proposed by Mr Thomas Kelly, ind seconded by Mr R Henn. Mr O H Lamontague was proposed by Mr R Que-

rillion, and seconded by Mr L O Gravel. 87. LOUIS WARD.

Councillor Rottot presided. Mr Amable Judoin, the retiring member, was proposed, and no opposition being offered he was de-

ST. JAKES WARD. Alderman Homier presided.

Mr. John Smith was proposed by Mr. Leon Bureau, and seconded by Mr. John Mahoney. Mr. Smith was declared duly elected, no other candidate being proposed.

ST. MARY'S WARD. Conncillor Simard presided.

In this ward three candidates were proposed, and the contest promises to be a keen one. The names are Mr. Jean Baptiste Goyette, Mr. Joseph Parpard, and Mr. John Graves .- Pilot of the 12th inst.

Tim Pours or Instant.-On Tuesday evening last, T. D. M'Gee, Esq., M. P. P. for Montreal, delivered a very interesting lecture in the Court House, on the Poets and Poetry of Ireland. The lecturer dwelt more at length on the puetry of the illustrious Moore although he read several pieces by various of the minor poets of Ireland. In speaking of the wits, orators and posts of his native country, Mr. McGee mentioned what everybody ought to know as an historical fact that the use of the English language rendered the efforts of the orators noets and statesmen of last century in a manner unappreciated by the great mass of the Irish people, who were not conversant with the Anglo Saxon tongue. Of late, however, the use of the English language had become much more general, and this fact, in Mr. McGee's opinion, give the present and "coming men" of Ireland a power to effect those changes in the political condition of that country which the illustrious Irish Reformers of the last and beginning of the present century, were not possessed of .- Mr. McGee's lecture was enthusiastically received, and was delivered with a clear and distinct enunciation-Brockville Recorder, 11th.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- THE DESPATOR. Downing Street, Dec 31, 1887.—Sir, by a despatch of the 17th of April last. I informed you that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to comply with the prayer of the Addresses presented to her by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, viz:-That she would exercise the Royal Prerogative by the selection of some place for the permanent Seat of Government in Canada. The question has now been considered by Her Majesty, and by her Government, with that attention which its great importance de mands. The statements and arguments contained in the various memorials laid before them, in conseonence of your instructions to the Mayors of the several cities interested, have been fully weighed, I am commanded by the Queen to inform you that, combines more advantages than any other place in Canada for the permanent seat of the future Government of the Province, and is selected by Her Majesty accordingly. I have, &c., H. LABOUCHERS.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, QUEENO .- BEFORE MA RUDOLF ADEITTED TO BAIL .- At the opening of the Court this morning, (Thursday Feb. 11,) Capt. John C. Rudolf late master of the steamer Montreal was

DROWNED.—On Thursday afternoon, three young men named David Kearn, Robert Kearn, and William Daniels, attempted to go to Amherst Island on the ice, but on reaching Herchmer's Point the ice was found to be so insecure that they attempted to gain the shore, from which they were but a few yards distant, but unfortunately two of them David Kearn and William Daniels, broke through, and the latter was THE LECTURE FOR ST. Anne's .- The Director of drowned. Kearns got out after much difficulty, and St. Anne's Church desires to acknowledge, with his made his way to Mr. Lemoin's residence, but had his best thanks, the sum of £100 over all expences, the hands severely frozen after coming in contact with

THE MURDER OF PARRELL AT ALMA, U. W .- NO RE-WAND OPPERED BY GOVERNMENT .- It is no doubt still fresh in the memory of our readers, that on the 23rd December last, John Farrell, an ineffensive and peaceable young man, was foully and oruglly murdered at Alma Four Corners, in the county of Weilington. by a russian named William Miller, an Orangeman, under the pretence of admitting him to bail. Government has offered no reward for the apprehension of. the murderer. Why is this? Is Orangeism so all-powerful in the land, that its members may in cool blood, in open day, without cause or provication, shoot down their innocent and inoffensive neighbors? Is this country to be converted into a second Ireland. by these fiends in human shape? Can it be possible that our Tory Opponents have been fostering, caressing, and forcing the Anti-Social, Anti-Christian, and Anti-Oanadian Society, for the sole purpose of using it as a stopping stone to power,—is it possible, can it be true, that their lust for office is so great, that they must possess it, oven although in obtaining it, they wade through the blood of their neighbors, fellow Christians and fellow citizens? Alas! yet we fear it is too true-the sad affair at Alma, the origin of these remarks, and many others that have come under our knowledge, indicate plainly that such is the case. — Cornwall Freeholder, Feb. 9.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT .- The Galt Reporter says that a distressing and fatal accident took place at New Hope on the 30th ultime. A hoy and a girl of the name of Morrissey, children of a laborer residing in New Hope, were crossing Mr. Hespeler's Dam as a shorter way home, -tho ice broke and let the boy through, when the sister went to his rescue and fell in herself. The cries of the boy drow the attention of a man named Sipe, who hurried to the spot, and drew the boy out: but the sister, aged 13, had disappowed, and her body was not recovered for an hour and a half afterwards.

It is very strange that some people will endure Rhaumatic pains for days and nights while a few applications of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, which can be procured at any store, will ontiroly relieve them.

Would our lady friends avoid the tan, the freekels and sunburn of our spring and summer? Use the ' Porsian Balm" at your toilette-it renders the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Try it.

Birth,

In this city, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. Putrick Cassiday, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on Saturday morning, 13th instant, MARY GILLIES, eldest daughter of Mr. Joun Gillies, aged 17 years and 3 months.

Suddenly, on the morning of the 16th last, at the residence of his brother-in-law, C. M. Dickinson, Esq., Andrew Cowan, of Cowansville, formerly Merchant in this city. At New York, on the 13th instant, Juseph Knupp,

Req., Merchant, of this city.

MONTREAL MARKET PRIORS.

			Fe.	h. 16, 1958.
-			5.	d. a. d.
Flour,		. per quintal	11	3 @ 12 0
Oatmeal			9	0 @ 0 6
Wheat,		Punios 399	5	0 6 5 6
Onto.			3	8 63 t 8
Barley,			- ĝ	G 64 3 8
Buckwheat			3	
l'otatoes,		, per beg	ä	
Mutton,	•	per qr.	5	
Lamb, .	•	, nor see.		
Venl.	•		8	0 6 4 0
Beef.	•		5	9 @ 15 0
	٠	, per Di .	0	4 @ 0 B
Lard,	•		0	9 60 0 10
Prk,	•		Û	600 6 7
Butter, Fresh			ì	3 6 1 6
Butter, Sait			1)	8 60 0 9
Eggs,		, per dogen	1	260 2 0
l Fresh Pork.		. per 100 Ве.	27	6 @ 33 9
Ashes-Pous			29	0 67 30 6
Pearla			28	0 @ 29 0
Pear.			4	0 60 4 3
Beans,	·		B [*]	9 G 8 G
	•		13	Aut 9 P

PROM BURMAIL

Suwayghyssy, Burmah, March 6, 1866. Dear Bir: Such is the great demand for the Pain Killer that I write you to send me as soon as possible, in addition to what I have hitherto ordered, 24 dozen boxes, (two dozen bottles in a box) and a bill for the same, that I may give you an order on the Treasurer of the Union to the amount of the

Henrhada, Burmah, March 17, 1855.
Mesers, P. Davis & Son-Gents: Lum sorry to say the last box of Pain Killer sent me has not yet come to hand. The expence of getting the medicine s something, 'these bard times," but the want of it is of far more importance. . . Send me as soon as possible, another box of the same size, (viz. \$50 worth.) I enclose an order on the Treasurer of the Missionary Union for the amount. Rev. B. E. THOMAS. Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co. Montreal, Wholesale Agents. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE LADIES! THE LADIES! THE LADIES! It is a well established fact, that fully one half of the female portion of our population, are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or to use their own expression "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appe-tite. To this class of invalids, the Hoofland's German Bitters are especially recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties reader them invaluable in such cases.

READ THE TESTIMONY. AT P. M. CHALFANT says:

MORGANTOWN, VA., Sept. 25, 1855. Ship me immediately 12 dozen German Bitters, and assure you no medicine that I sell gives such general satisfaction, the demand for it being beyond all precedent. It affords me pleasure to sell a medicine so satisfactory to all. Our physicians no longer scout at it, but are compelled to acknowledge its intrinsic value, and the greater part of them have had magnanimity of soul sufficient to lay aside their prejudices and prescribe it in their practice.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, and take nothing else. They are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

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

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." 5 ... 8. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, 121

Ogdensburg, N.Y. (Wholesale Agents),

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

After the Mass of Thanksgiving, at which the Emperor and Empress had assisted the day after the atrocious attempt on their lives, an affecting scene took place at the Tuilleries. The Imperial Prince was brought to see his august parents. Remarking the scratch on the Emperor's face caused by the projectile the evening before, he cried out, "Papa hurt!" The Emperor, deeply moved, took the infant in his arms, saying,-"Thou lovest thy father dearly?" The child answered, embracing him tenderly, "hurt, hurt." At these simple words of his child, the man who faced death the evening before without trembling or changing color, burst into tears.

The addresses from some of the regiments to the Emperor are worded so strongly as to attract much attention.

"If your Majesty," says the 82nd regiment, " wants soldiers to reach these men, even in their haunts, we humbly pray you to designate the 82nd regiment as part of the advanced Guard of this army."

The Pope has addressed an autograph to Napoleon.

It is stated that Orsini was at Studtgardt when the Emperor was there last year, and that he and two or three other Italians were expected. A Brussels paper affirms that the French Fo-

reign Minister had addressed a note to the British, Belgian, Swiss, and Sardinian Governments, demanding certain measures which may prevent

renewed attempts at assassination.

The relations of the "Church of England" to the French Catholic Church are just now brought into notice by the state of the English Protestant Church at Paris. For years there have been two, one "High Church," the other Low, and thus all tastes have been met. The "High Church" building being lately for sale, an Establishment job on a small scale was attempted without success. The English Government was unwise enough to be induced to buy it, intending to make John Bull pay for a Protestant Church for the fashionable ladies and gentlemen of the Rue Rivoli. But the House of Commons was wise enough to refuse to pay for it. Meanwhile it is now shut up till somebody will pay for it. This one should have thought a capital opportunity of setting an example of "Union." How easy for the congregation of the closed church to go to their parish churches! But the High Church Guardian says (what is no doubt true,) that that is not among the possible results; the real result of which it tells us is quite different :- "The state of things is neither satisfactory nor creditable to us. Travellers passing through can find no place where they may attend the service of their own church; the residents in easy circumstances find the one proprietary chapel of the Marbouf wholly inadequate for their reception, and are driven either to temporary arrangements for service in private houses, or to attendance at French Calvinist places of worship; while the numerous classes of the English poor, the artisans, waiters, servants, shopmen, and others, who form so large a proportion of the population of Paris, are wholly uncared and unprovided for." The Providential course of events really seems as if expressly directed to show that " Union" exists

only on paper .- Weckly Register. The plaintive wailings of the Journal des Debats and the Siccle, on the daily attacks against liberty of conscience in France, has at last aroused the sympathy of the London Times, who, forgetting all of a sudden the insults and abuse almost daily poured forth in its columns design. against the French Government, appeals to this same despotic power-to its enlarged ideas-to its respect for public opinion, to put an end at |ed it. once and for ever to this state of things. " A stroke of the Emperor's pen," cries the Times, " will chain down in France this monstrous spirit of oppression, and put an end to its display."-What is it all about? What state of things is to be put an end to, and of what oppression are they talking? All religions in France enjoy an equal liberty, and the sects who are in a minority have less reason to complain, inasmuch as not to wound their prejudices, the public manifestations of our national worship have on many occasions been dispensed with. As to the Protestants, if we believe their own reports. they are gaining ground every day. We have more than once had occasion to mention the fact that permission has been obtained for building temples in parts of the country where permission would have been legally refused, and we see them erecting in Paris even spacious and magnificent schools. Neither liberty, nor honors, nor places, nor money is wanting. Where, then, is the oppression? and where are the oppressors? Does this " state of things" justify the following lugubrious exclamation of the Times:—" The Protestants of France are in a most deplorable condition?" Is it not evident that these declamations of the English press are but the result of a series of tactics cleverly made use of by the sect, and which consists in crying out " persecution" at the very moment when the Catholics have really most to complain of their audacious attempts at proselytising. The article proceeds to show that where permission was refused to crect Protestant temples and schools, it was on just and sufficient grounds-that the eatire population were Catholic in several of the communes, where some one or two zealous Protestants wanted to float the flag of discord and religious strife-that the schools were mere proselytising semmaries, which, under the hypocritical mask of charity, endeavored to seduce children of a tender age from the faith they were baptized in-that it is sheer absurdity to expect that the Government would tax the community for the support of churches and pastors they did not require, and that, in fine, the real grievances, the real cause of complaint is, "that Protestants hop Pescetti at Mangalore, Bishop Scott in Indoswish not only the free exercise of their religion, but also for liberty to propagate their tenets by

nation, the immense majority of which is Catho-

The Univers closes this very clever article by the following allusion to Ireland :- " The Times forgets completely the conduct of the English Government with regard to Ireland; it forgets all the injustice that the English Catholics have to complain of; it forgets even the famous question of the mal-administration of the patriotic funds, which occupies the public mind at this moment. But when it concerns Catholic wrongs or Catholic grievances, its principles are no longer the same, its tone is changed, and doubtless this is the reason that the Journal des Debats and the Siecle are so loud in their defence of liberty of conscience—so zealous in denouncing the intolerance of Catholics-guard a profound silence on those public acts of Protestant intolerance which reveals the injustice of which Catholics are the victims."—Univers.

BELGIUM.

The political excitement so recently evoked by the conduct of the Revolutionary party in Belgium appears to be fast subsiding. Chambers have this week reassembled; and before a week is past, some light may probably be thrown on the intentions of the Government and the prospects of the Catholic party. Various rumors are abroad. Some assert that the Republican party are pressing measures on the Government of a very inconvenient character, and threatening them with the withdrawal of their support if they do not pursue a very onward course. A Brussels Correspondent of the Patrie of Bruges, a very vigorous Conservative journal, gives notice of a prematurely-discovered plan of M. Rogiers, to foment a quarrel between M. Dedecker and the Catholic party, and thus to divide the opposers of his Government. This attempt is not at all unlikely; and if so, the discovery of it will disarm it of its power, and thus do much good. We are glad to know that every day adds to the disappointment of the Government, and to the hopes of the Catholic party .-It is more and more evident that a large body of those who, at the late election, were led astray by the plausible theory that politics and religion should be kept distinct, are now determined to proceed no further, and would instantly join the Catholic party if they could perceive any danger to the Church. In a word, the more the principle is becoming understood on which the Government has come into power, the fewer its supporters. It is greatly to be hoped that the Catholic minority in the Chambers is sufficiently large to prevent the attempt on the part of Government to introduce measures of a mischievous character. If this be so, it is the opinion of many of the soundest members of the Catholic party that matters could not be in a better position, as far as the real interests of the Church are concerned. There are in Belgium, as in every country, a large number of persons disaffected to the Government as such. The Church does not now incur their wrath. The opponents of the Church are now held responsible for all that may go wrong, by their own fellow-countrymen, by the discontented, by the haters of taxation and all legitimate authority, and by the Governments of neighboring States. The Church meanwhile can pursue her course, can lay her plans for the future, preparing a body of Catholic youth (to use the words of a Belgian journal devoted to her interests), who may hereafter pursue an important career in days when she can safely take the reins of Government .- Weekly Re-

ITALY.

A conspiracy had also been discovered. An insurrection movement at Rome was said to have been planned for 15th January, but the police frustrat-

It is nowey surprising that the report of an outbreak in the States of the Church came at the same moment with that of the attempted assassination of the Emperor Napoleon. It can bardly be doubted that the two were really connected, and that the disturbers of the peace at Ancona were privy to what was designed at Paris. The Official Gazette of Venice, however, announces, which we trust will prove correct, that the actual mischief was confined to a few murders, the outbreak of private vengeance, and was at once put down by "firmness and vigilant energy." In Sardinia, the Minister of the Interior, Hatazzi, has resigned. We are assured so enruestly this event is not the consequence of any political causes, that an opposite conclusion is naturally suggested. We trust the same may be said of the boast of the Times, that the change will rather strongthen than weaken the hands of its protege Cavour, who has added the administration of Home Affairs ad interim to his former functions. In Naples, the indictment against the imprisoned English Engineers has been published and supplied to the Diplomatic Body, as well as to the advocates of the prisoners. The trial, it is said, will come on early in Pebruary.— Weekly Register.

PIEDMONT,-ITS PAITH, PRIESTS, AND MISSIONS Abroan.—Whatever we might be obliged to say now and then against the government of Piedmont and the mischiels which they do, yet there is no fear to see that little kingdom turned Protestant, as England would. The country is essentially Catholic, and they must be either Catholics or nothing. They are in Heaven seven Saints of the royal family, solemnly recognised, besides many other Princes and Kings dead in odour of sauctity, who are continually watch-ing and praying before the throne of God for Pied-mont and for the King. The Church of the Consolata in Turin can still count about 11,000 communicants on the festivals of the Blessed Virgin Mary .-The city church, erected on the spot where the great miracle of the Blessed Sacrament took place, is always frequented; the other thirty or forty churches go on like in old times, and at St. Francis of Assisi there are still about fifty Masses said every morning by the Priests, who prepare themselves for the practical Ministry for home and abroad.

We call attention to the fact that Piedmont, besides plenty of Clergy at home, has not less than six hundred Priests abroad in the different Protestant or infidel places of the world, besides others whose names probably could not be traced. Also eighteen Bishops from Picdmont have been called to rule Missignary diocese abroad. Four of these Bishops have seats in English possessions, viz., Bishop Balma at

Likewise there are in English possessions seventy three Piedmontese Priests, and twenty-two others in means which would encroach on the liberty of this United Kingdom—viz., the Revds. Acquaroni, others. This desire is perhaps very natural, but it is also very natural that the Government of a pelomg, Faa, Faenza (the only one Piedmontese pation, the immease majority of which is Cathon. nation, the immense majority of which is Catho-lic, should not blindly submit to the demand."— Pagani, Pinasco, Pozzo, Prelato, Raffo, Rinolfi.—

These names being their family names in Pledmont, there might be change of names in England, because nearly all of them belong to Religious Orders.—

RUSSIA.

It is said that Russia intends to restore all her marino stations on the Circassian coast, but on a new system which will evade the treaty of Paris. A new Sebastopol is also in contemplation.

TURKEY.

Serious disturbances were said to have broken out in Bosnia. A force of 3000 had been sent to suppress

INDIA.

The correspondence from Calcutta to the 24th December adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic despatch which anticipated the mail.

The Times correspondent gives a circumstantial account of the Windham affair, but facts do not difer from those already before the public. The scenes after Windham's defeat are said to have been fearful, the hospitals were crowded to suffocation, the enemy directed their fire specially upon them, and it was not till Sir C. Campbell returned, and with a dozen haughty words brought every man to his place, and order was restored.

Sir James Outram, at Allumbagh, attacked and defeated the enemy on the 22d December, and captured 4 guns. He sustained but trifling loss.

The following despatch has been received at the India House :-

"Bombay, Jan. 9. "Sir Colin Campbell, on the 12th Docember, advanced towards Ferukabad and intended to proceed thence to Agra.

"Col. Seaton's column re-occupied Mynpoor on the 27th December, after defeating the rebels and

taking 16 guns." Brigadier-Gen. Chamberlain proceeds with a column to Rohilcund, and afterwards will join Sir Co-

lin Campbell at Agra. The Deccan mutineers had entered the Assain Country and her Majesty's 54th foot were in pursuit

The conduct of the 31st Regiment of Native Infantry had excited suspicion. The population of Indore had been disarmed, and

tranquility restored. The Puniaub and Scindia all quiet, but strong suspicions entertained of the Kholapore Rajah's move-

New depredations by the Khandorah rebels reported, and Penith and Hassi rebels have been severely handled.

The correspondent of the Times, writing from Canton River under date of December the 16th, says that Yeh has returned an insolent answer to the ultimatum of the English and French plenspotentiaries, and that the two forces would in a few days attack Can-

Lord Elgin's demand was of the most temperate kind. He asked no more than that the Treaty should be carried out-that Canton should be put upon the same footing as other Treaty ports, its gates open to commerce—that compensation be given for damage to British merchants-and the occupation of the Island of Honan be acquiesced in, as a guarantce until all matters are settled.

Yeb's answer to Lord Elgin is said to be couched in the most sarcastic terms; that the question of treatment of strangers at Canton has been settled by the Emperor's decree; that Sir George Bonham was made a Baronet for respecting that decree; and recommends Lord Elgin to follow his example; and as for compensation, Yeh has demanded it of the British for loss and suffering by the Chinese, a few days be-

fore this answer was received. Mr. Reed, the American commissioner, solicited an interview in the city, and Yeh replied that he would meet him outside of the city, but that no barbarian should put foot within the limits of Canton.

The Paris Pays publishes accounts from Cochin-China. The persecution of Christians continued with unparalleled violence. The country was in a state of the greatest confusion.

UNITED STATES.

THE PASSIONIST MISSION IN BROOKLIN, N.Y .- MI-RACULOUS MANIFESTATIONS .- The N. Y. Freeman's Journal says :- The Rev. Father Gaudentius Rossi, been discovered. Ten persons, all Frenchmen, are said to have been landed at Naples to carry out the design. several weeks been giving missions with marvellous success and effect in different parishes of the Diocese of Brooklyn. These holy and self-denying missionaries gave their first mission at St. Joseph's Church, Bedford, in the bounds of Brooklyn city. The re-ligious interest excited by this first mission was of the most charitable character. The church was thronged at every service; more than five thousand went to communion, and at the close of the mission, some twelve or fifteen non-Catholics, some of them persons of superior education, were received into the Church. In the course of this mission, it is asserted on credible authority, that God was pleased to manifest his favor by special graces of an external character.— The rumor, some way, went abroad, among the humble, who mostly compose the purish, that bodily diseases were cured by some of these missionaries. The blind, the lame, the afflicted with various chronic diseases were brought to the church in great numbers. The sensation created by this movement among those unprepared by their education for such "signs following them that believe," was intense. Father Gaudentius blessed those that came to him with the relics of the holy founder of his order, Blessed Paul of the Cross. and in some cases cures were effected on the instant Others were popularly cited, but not so attested as to be cited here. A physician of Brooklyn was one of the number converted by the graces bestowed in this mission.

MATRIMONIAL INPRLICITY. - There is a curious difficulty now in progress in one of our coloured churches. the facts of which we give as nearly as we can from a somewhat roundabout hearsay. Two members of the church-man and wife-are so unfortunate as to live unhappily. The husband—whether under Othel-lo-pangs of jealously or simply because he was worried by a colored Xantippe-found his life so uncomfortable that he resolved to take some means to rid himself of his conjugalities, and be once more a man and a brother, but not a husband. There being no Joe Biegler at hand, to whom he might apply for a cup of cold pisen," and having a distaste for any of the more vulgar means of divorce, such as are said to be prevalent in Rochester, the "culled pussun" in question falls back on the Fugitive Slave law as a resource. His wife was a fugitive who came here by underground railroad-he wished she had staved underground-and so he writes to her master down South imploring him to come North, prove property, pay charges and take his helpmate back to chains and slavery. The fact leaked out, and the matter is now dividing the church. We learn that a portion of the elders think that this remanding his own wife back to slavery was not just the fair thing, whilst others look upon it as justifiable. They argue that the husband may have suffered so severly under the bonds of wedlock, that the bonds of slavery would be more than a sufficient punishment for the wife. There the matter stands. The church is divided and distracted, and where it is to end nobody can tell.— Buffulo Commercial Advertiser.

DIVOROR.--Cincinnati papers state, that on the 8th Ian., no fewer than one hundred and fifty-seven applications for divorce were made to the Court of Common Pleas in that city. Other cities throughout the country can show proportionate statistics; and even villages and rural places, especially in New England, are doing their utmost to rival, in this respect, the scandalous records of their larger neigh-

"Augricant Ariox." The abuse of this word is der the left ear, which felled him completely to the very like the abuse of the noble word. " American" by the Dark Lantern faction. The Aspinwall correspondent of the New York Times says :- "Anderson spiked his cannon, burnt all the buildings about Oastillo, destroyed the machinery of a steamer at the Rapids, understood to be the Virgin, and, having kill-ed all the cattle and plundered all the merchandise with in reach, started down the river." The same statement, if we are not mistaken, was made by the correspondent of the Picayune, as may be seen by reference to its files. This is what they term " Americanization"-well may our Democratic friend say "by Americanizing they mean devastating."

THE "LAGER BIER" CONTROVERSY .- A discussion, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, is taking place in Brooklyn, before the Circuit Court, as to whether lager bier is intoxicating or not. The question is raised on the prosecution of a vendor of the abovenamed beverage, for having sold intoxicating liquors on sunday, in violation of the 21st section of the Metropolitan Police Law. The defendant pleads that he has committed no offence, as lager bier is not an intoxicating drink. In proof of this, several Germans of high and low degree have testified as to their experience, and, if their memory serves them truly, it s established beyond all reasonable doubt that lager bier is powerless to intoxicate a German. Among the witnesses examined, there was one who stated that he drank a keg of lager bier, containing 30 quarts, within two hours, and "felt no intoxicating effects afterwards;" another confessed to drinking 15 pints ' to get an appetite for breakfast;" another to drinking 60, 70, 80 and 90 glasses in a day, according to the strength of his purse; and another to drinking 160 pints in three hours, without becoming intoxicated. It used to be a common practice, now happily exploded, among students at the German Universities, to perform various lager bier drinking feats, which entitled the drinkers to different honorary designations. Thus the student who drank at one time, half a glass, [i. c. half a pint,] was styled a learned man," [gelehr-ter ;] the drinker of a full glass was entitled to the title of "doctor;" of two glasses, "professor;" of four, "pope;" of eight, "Ocean;" [Welt-meer;] and of sixteen, to the not inappropriate name of "a burying-ground." The exploits of the Brooklyn Imbiber of 160, completely eclipse the "burying-ground." Whether liquor is intoxicating or not, most people will agree that drinkers to the excess above stated, make beasts of themselves.

VICTIMS OF HYDROPHOBIA. - We have to record two remarkable case. A few weeks ago a number of Norwich, Conn., were bitten by a mad dog. One of the cows which had been bitten was lately bought by a man named Randall, and a day or two after the sale she was attacked with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. Mrs. Ann Randall, a sister-in-law of the purchaser, who kept house for him, was induced by curiosity to offer water to the cow to see whether she could drink it. The froth and saliva from the cow's mouth got into the water, and afterwards Mrs. R. thoughtlessly put her hand into the water to rinse out the pail. On one of the fingers of her hand, thus introduced into the water, was a slight abrasion of the skin. Lest Thursday morning Mrs. R. was attacked with hydrophobia, and after three days of terrible agony, died last Saturday night, and was buried on Sanday. The other case occurred in Buffalo, New York. About three months ago a young lad named Edward Hoyt, while on his way to school was bitten in the nose by a strange dog that sprang upon him. The wound bled freely and in duc time healed, leaving a scar. Last Wednesday he played with the boys at school more violently than usual, and in the night was heard meaning. On the day following he was taken with spasms, which recurred frequently; but during their intervals he was perfectly rational. On Friday medical aid was called, but it was impossible to afford him relief. He started when any one spoke to him, his eyes shone with the peculiar glare of a madman, and he fell into convulsions which became more and more frequent and distressing till his death. From the first severe attack of the spasms, till he caused to breathe, he did not sleep. He was about thirteen years of age.

New Bibles.—They are getting on swimmingly in New York with their several new translations of the Bible. The old translation, of course, to be regarded as the "Word of God,' until time can be had to prepare a substitute. The Baptist version seems to be eminently suited to the peculiar views of that de-nomination, on the subject of the rite of Baptism.— The word "immersion" being substituted, in the translation, for "baptism." The Presbyterian translation is less marked. We notice a few altera-tions in the text, the "Canticles" and the new Word" is in exact conformity in those places with the text of the Douay Bible. The change is from the masculine pronoun "He" to the feminine "She.' Some changes are wrought, also, in the spelling of the proper names in the New Testament: thus, Noe is changed to "Noah;" the first spelling, of course, is due to the language through which the "Word" has reached us. But, really, the attempt to better King James' Bible, is rather a failure, when considered with regard to the flourish of trumpets by which it was preceded .- Phil. Cath. Herald

The Washington correspondent of the Montreal Herald thus describes a "free-fight" in the Congress of the "free and enlightened republic":-

The night session is always apt to engender excitement, but there was less than usual in the present case, and all parties seemed to be very good natured until about two o'clock in the morning, when a difficulty originated between the bully Keitt of S. C.—who figured so disgracefully in the Sumner assault-and Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania who is the present republican leader in the House of Represen-

I should premise by saying that the republicans generally sit upon one side of the House, and the democrats on the other-although there are individual exceptions to the rule. Mr. Grow, having occasion to talk with a Douglas democrat-Mr. Hickman, of Penn.—crossed over to the democratic side, and was about returning to his own seat, when Mr. Quitman. of Mississippi, asked the unanimous consent of the House to make a proposition of compromise. Mr. Grow objected, insisting upon the vote. Mr. Keitt, who rarely misses an opportunity to indulge in offensive bluster towards republican members, called out-" why don't you go over on your own side of the House, if you want to object, G-d d-m you!" Mr. Grow, who is a slender wiry framed young man, but quick, cool and resolute, replied-"this a free hall, a man has a right to object from any part of it, which he sees fit." Then, at the carnest solicitation of Mr. Harris, of Ill., Mr. G. withdrew his objection to hearing Mr. Quitman's proposition. In the meantime, Keitt had left his seat, and come up to Mr. Grow, who was standing in one of the nisles, and inquired in a ruffianly tone, what he meant by the answer he had just given him. Mr. Grow responded that he meant precisely what he said—that it was a free hall, and he would object from any part of it in which he saw fit. The "chivalry" of the atheletic South Carolinian,

of course, took fire at this assertion of a white man's independence, and he replied, calling Mr. Grow "a d-d black republican puppy." Still the gentleman assailed kept perfectly cool, replying indignantly-"you may call me what you please, Mr. Keitt, but I shall allow no nigger driver to crack his plantation lash around my ears"—or words to that effect. "I'll show you," said South Carolina, as he grasped Mr. Grow by the throat. The latter threw his hand off, and at the same instant Mr. Ruben Donis, of Missthroat. Mr. G. finding his assailant determined upon | mercy and charity for the poor. They seek to ina "free fight," drew off, and struck him a blow un- spire the most wretched and forlorn with these hopes

floor, upon which he dropped like lead. Keitt swears he stubbed his toe, and fell from that cause, but Mr. Grows fist bears evidence of having been in contact with some "hard case" or other, and Keitt certainly. was the only object within striking distance. was the only object within striking distance. A profese wretch at my elbow suggests that, when Keitt finds his way into the infernal regions, he will probably tell his Satanic majesty that he don't he long there, but came by accident—that he was going to the other place, but stubbed his toe and fell in.
Then, as now, he will be assured that there is a remarkable coincidence between the result of the "accident", and his own deserts, and his plea will avail in neither instances. The discomptted bully picked himself up and left the hall quite satisfied with his experience. Meantime the House was thrown into the greatest possible confusion. All this transpired in an incredibly brief space of time, and upon the Democratic side of the hall. Instantly upon the exchange of blows, the Southern men, who were nearest, sprang forward to interpose, and as Keitt was already done for, they naturally seized upon Grow. Others of the hullying sort sprang towards the spot, evidently with the expectation of settling the pending question by a puglistic encounter. All the circumstances conspired to create the impression which seized upon Mr. Grow's friends, that their opnonents were attacking him; and the Republicans, jumping from their seats, rushed en masse over to the scene of action." Quicker than all others came Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, a well-built muscular fellow and bold as a lion, who leaped like a tiger into the very centre, and began to strike tremendous blows right and left, wherever he saw an opponent's phis. The first man he saw was Barksdale, of Mississippi, a "fire-cater," and somewhat mercurial in temperament, but full of "grit." Barksdale had Grow by the collar, so, without more ado, Potter planted a blow between his eyes, which staggered him for an instant, and the next left him furious as a mad bull, and quite as fearless. Who struck him he didn't know, but, turning to see, his eye fell upon Eliha Washbura, of Illinois. Supposing him to be his assailant, he "pitched in" sans ceremonic—and they twain had a brief round, without serious damage to either. Just then C. Washbura, of Wisconsing Rarksdale had rayselessly as came up, supposing Barksdale had causelessly as sailed his brother, flew to his rescue. Barksdale is a much heavier man than either of the Washburns, and Cadwallader is rather under than over medium size. Nothing daunted, he grasped the Mississippinn's hair with his left hand, intended to draw his head VICTIMS OF HYDROPHOBIA.—We have to record two "into Chancery," as the boxe's say, and have a recent deaths from hydrophobia. One of these is a "good time." But, sad to relate, Barkadale's scalp is only a wig, which came off in Calwallader's hand. cattle and a horse belonging to James H. Hyde, of and his right fist simulanteously propelled for a stunning blow came flying round in a half-circle, with power enough to almost dislocate his shoulder. And so the fisticust infection spread, until there were not less than twenty men engaged in ineffectual pounding and passing at each other-all or nearly all haring got into the fight in consequence of mutual misunderstanding of the pacific purpose which nearly all of them had in view. For a wonder no weapons were drawn,-or blood would have been shed. One man seized an immense stone-ware spittoon with which he would have brained some one if he could have got into the ring where the contest was progressing, but fortunately he was retained until his passion cooled.

During all this scene the Speaker was yelling "order," and hammering his desk, while the Sergeant-at-Arms interfered to arrest unruly members. But the ludicrous incidents of this shameful affair came uppermost in the minds of everybody in an instant, and tended to the restoration of good feeling; and when the excited men separated and surveyed each other's tumbled apparel and dishevelled hair, a sense of shame,—struggling with the mirth which this "comedy of errors" was calculated to provoke -spread itself over every countenance. A minute later, Barksdale's wig,—which in his excitement he had put on wrong side foremost,—became the center of observation and broad grins and roars of laughter became "the order of the day." Thus, happily, good humour was restored almost immediately and the House proceeded with its business. Of course we have rumours of half a dozen duels to grow out of this affair, but I have no idea that there will be anything of the sort.

AN IMPARTIAL WITNESS.—CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED STATES .- Rev. Dr. Clapp, in his recently published memoirs of himself speaks in the higest terms of the Catholic Church. In the course of his remarks on his acquaintance with Catholics, and his observation as to the effects and tendency of the Catholic worship, he says:-- Since my acquaintance with Louisians began, there have been, I believe, at no time, less than twenty priests stationed in New Orleans. sides performing clerical functions in churches, chapels, convents, asylums, and hospitals, they have founded and kept in vigorous operations numerous schools and seminaries of learning for both sexes .-In these respective vocations they have displayed the most unflagging zeal, and ardent persevering industry. No Protestant ministers in the United States of any denomination, accomplish as much hard service as they do. Morning, noon, and night, at all seasons, whether healthy or sickly, they are engaged in the prosecution of their arduous and responsible labors. Apparently they live as if each day were their last, and as it becomes those to live who know what a day, what an hour may bring forth. Like the sun, which never pauses and never goes astray, so they revolve in the orbit of duty, a light, a charm, an ornament, and a blessing, to all who are embraced in their spiritual guardianship. In their public deportment, the Roman Catholic priest of New Orleans are models of clerical wisdom, decorum, and propricty. They are sufficiently grave, serious and dignified, and at the same time free from affectation, simple, natural, condescending, agreeable and unconstrained in their intercourse with persons of every age character and condition in life. I have sometimes been present when their religious peculiarities have been assailed by unjust gross and insulting insinuations, and beheld with profound admiration their imperturbable equanimity, mekness and forbearance. Never until I went to Louiciana, did I be hold that living and most perfect exemplification of a Christian spirit exhibited in the conduct and benefactions of those denominated Sisters of Charity.-Look at them. They were in many instances born and bred in the lap of worldly case and luxury. But in obedience to a sense of religious duty, they have relinquished the pleasures of time for the charm of a life consecrated to duty and to God. There calm and gentle as angels, they stay at their posts amid the most frightful epidemics till death comes to take them to a better world. What a spectacle! Their whole existence is passed in watching the sick, and performing for them the most menial offices. They indeed fulfil the injunction of the apostle. "Honor all men." They glorify our common humanity.—
They feed the hungry and clothe the naked.—When I have seen them smoothing the pillow, and whispering the consolations of religion to some unfortunate fellow-being in his last moments.-dying among strangers far from home, never again to behold the ace of wife child relative or friend this side the grave -I could hardly realise that they were beings of mortality. They seemed to me like ministering angels sent down from the realms of celestial glory.— Oh, how immensurable the disparity between one of these noble spirits, and a mere creature of the feminine gender, devoted exclusively to the follies and vanitics of fashionable life, who makes a dazzling show for a few hours and then sinks to be seen no more.-These angels are seen in all of our hospitals, both public and private, and in other places were their services are required, irrespective of the distinctions of name, religion, party, clime, or nation. Indeed issippi, interfered to restrain Keitt, who a minute the Roman Catholic church is infinitely superior to later broke away and again seized Mr. Grow by the any Protestant denomination in its provisions of

- disabit in Time (

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

there is an actual rivalry as to which church shall be the most exclusive. And one congregation has erected a separate building for the poor to worship

in. Churches are constructed on purpose to shut

out the poor. The pews are sold like the boxes of a

theatre, to the highest bidder. The poor can never enter there. Oh what a commentary on the Chris-

tianity of our time! After spending the week in

repair to a fashionable place of worship on the Lord's

day morning, to gratify a love of dress, to indulge that wicked pitiful vanity, which one act of true re-

figious worship would anihilate forever. I do not know where all this will end; but I do know that

Protestantism will soon go down into the dust and darkness of death, unless it changes its entire ecclesi-

estical plans and policies. Eternal honor be to the

Roman Catholic church for practically observing

the distinctive precept of our religion, to remember

and bless the poor. For, the larger the charity of a church, the nearer it is to God. I cannot but regard

our doctrinal views as more simple, true, and evan-

gelical than theirs. But their ecclesiastical organi-

of any Protestant denomination in Christendom.— And the more closely a sect imitates Popery in these

particulars, the greater will be their usefulness and

prosperity. I wish well to this ancient, venerable

dispensation of Christianity. I rojoice that her churches, schools, and nunneries, are multiplying on every side. I should like to see them spread from

the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Arctic sen to

the Antarctic, till the matin and vesper bells shall re-

sound slong the valleys, from hill to hill, and from

mountain to mountain, througout a republic covering

ARTI-CATHOLIC LEGISLATION .- Protestants in the

United States are beginging to find out that the lux-ary of persecuting "papists," and defrauding them of their property is likely to cost them dear. Perse-

ention is a two edged sword, very sharp, very dangerous to meddle with, and quite as likely to cut the fingers of a friend as of a foe. Thus the Banner, a

Protestant organ, is now complaining of the effects

of an inquittous law passed with the intent of pre-

venting Catholics from bequeathing of their private

property for charitable or religious purposes; but

which is now found to press heavily upon Protestants, and is therefore now for the first time discovered to be "an unjust law." "In looking over the last re-

port of the 'Missionary Association for the West,'

ways the Banner, "we find that a legacy from a mem-

ber of the Church in Pennsylvania, was lost to that Association in consequence of the death of the tests-

tor within thirty days of the date of the bequest.

This is a most unjust law, and all proper efforts

should be made by the friends of the Church to obtain

its repeal. This law, which is of recent date, and

was obtained by a Philadelphia Senstor, makes void

any bequest to religious or charitable institutions, made within thirty days of the death of the testator.

The injustice of such a law seems to us most manifest.

Why a man in the full possession of his faculties may

not dispose of his property to charitable and religious

uses, within thirty days of his death, as well as to distribute it among his heirs, or to make bequests for

other purposes, is hard to imagine upon any principles

of justice or common sense. In the case of the late

lamented Mr. Dupont, his bequests to the Church

would all be lost if such a law was in existence in the State of Delaware.—We hope those friends of

charitable and religious institutions who have infin-

ence in the Legislature will interest themselves to

obtain the repeal of this unjust statue." It is the old

story of "my bull and your ox." As long as these penal enactments were thought to affect only the

Catholics, against whom they were originally aimed,

they were all right enough: but the moment they

begin to pinch in the other direction, the cry of "un-

just legislation" is raised lustily by those who are

themselves the authors of those laws. - Comment in

TEMPERANCE. - The following is an extract from a

phamphlet addressed to the heads of Colleges, by

that indefatigable advocate of Temperance, Mr. James

accompanied by their almost universal use, and the

arroneous impressions thereby given in early life,

that these poisons are good, and may be safely taken

in moderate quantities, induces those who are after-

wards insensibly drawn into intemperate and drunken

habits, to tamper with the destroyer in a way they

perhaps would not do if they were warned in time

of its dangerous qualities, and guarded against its

influences. And it is not a few of those who are intrusted to your care are thus ruined. Their name is

legion. Their own sorrows and the sorrows of their

friends no language can tell; and the loss to our

country it would be impossible to count up. "The

Temperance Reformation is yet in its infancy; but it

is based on physical and moral laws which seem to

be as unvarying as those other laws of our Creator

which rule the universe, and to which you, as intel-

lectually cultivated men, accord the most implict

reverence. "If it were needful, I would lay before

you abundant testimony of the highest scientific

character in proof that alcohol is a poison; that it is imimical to life, the citadel of which it undermines;

and that it is injurious to health just in proportion

to the quantity of it that is taken. Two thousand

physicians of the United Kingdom have signed a docu-

mont declaring it as their opinion that the entire

abandonment of the use of intoxicating drinks would

greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality, and the happiness of the human race.'

Most of these men are, I believe, still living; many

of them are the most trusted physicians and surgeons in our country. The revelations of chemistry are no

less decided in opposition to the common use of alcohol by men in health. I tolieve its use cannot be

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

GELBBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PRILADELPHIA, PA.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver

or Stomach.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL, THEY WILL CURE YOU.

For sale at 75 cents per bottle, by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America.

For sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

DR. YOUNG,

justified except as a medicine."

such case would be superfluous .- Truth Teller.

the entire Western continent.

sation, rules, and polity are infinitely superior to that

that point to a better world. No Protestant denomination, with the exception of the Methodists have suitably remembered the poor. This remark was once made by a distinguished prelate of the church of England. In our Northern cities, as New York, INDIAN ROOT PILLS DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLs, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant hu-mors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a me-dicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific. which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diurctic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.— The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

they cannot romain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable formentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will

CARTION.-Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White

Haughton;—"The ignorance of the physical and & Co. All others are spurious.

moral evils resulting from the use of alcoholic liquors,

A. J. WHITE, & CO., Sole Proprietors, 50 Leonard Street, New York.

> in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on

receipt of \$1, postage paid.

Will be ready on the 20th of March, (NEW AND REVISED EDITION,)

THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, by the Count de Montalembert. The Life, translated by Mary Hacket, and the Introduction, by Mrs. Sadlier. 12 mo., of 427 pages, with a fine

The first edition of Three Thousand having all been sold, and there being many calls for the work, we have put to press a New Edition. The translation has been read over with the French copy and

no birgraphy ever issued from the American Press equals it-it's as interesting as a romance.

first edition. We give extracts from a few of them : thankfulness to the Almighty God, that he has been in a sandy desert....Let every one who can read purchase and read this beautiful Life of one of the most lovely and most favored Saints that have ever

"The whole introduction shows the hand of a moster, and it loses nothing in Mrs. Sadlier's racy and elegant English. It enhances the merit of the work, which, in the Dublin edition, was published without this essential preface. Of the Life itself, we cannot speak too highly. The exquisite character of the dear St. Elizabeth, (as the good Germans have at all times styled her), is brought out with a clearness, a tenderness, and a vigor, which bring tears from the heart. We do not think there is any book of the kind in English, at all to be compared to this

Life of Saint Elizabeth."—American Celt.
"We might say much in praise of the narrative and Life of St. Elizabeth, attending which, from the

"This magnificent work of the great French Tribune of true liberty, has at last been translated into English. The name of its Author is a sufficient guarantee for the value of the work. Montalembert is one of the lights of the age-a man who combines rare power of intellect, with unswerving devotion to the cause of liberty and the Church. Let every one

SADLIER & CO.'S CATALOGUE OF POPULAR CATHOLIC

WORKS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York, AND FOR SALE BY THEM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We would most respectfully invite the attention of the Catholic Community to the following list of our Publications. On examination it will be found that our Books are very popular and salsable; that they are well printed and bound: and that they are cheaper than any books published in this country.

The Books of the other Catholic Publishers kept constantly on hand, and sold at their lowest prices.

Any of the following Books will be sent by post on receipt of the price.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

Catholic Family Bible; with Dr. Challoner's Notes and I flections. Imperial 4to., superfine paper, 25 fine engravings, from fine edition, with 17 engrav-Do. do. ings, from \$6 to \$16 To both of those editions is added Hard's Errata of

the Protestant Bible. do. small 4to., from \$2 25 to \$6 Do. Dougy Bible, 8vo., from \$1 to \$3 Pocket Bible.

Dousy Testament, 12mo., CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book ; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to. 300 pages, \$2 00 The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound 38 cents.

PRAYER BOOKS.

37 ceuts.

Published with the approbation of Cardinal Wiseman, and Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York. Beautifully illustrated.

The Golden manual; being a guide to Catholic Devotion, Public and Private, 1041 pages, at prices from 75 cents to \$25. This is, without exception, the most complete Prayer Book ever published. The Way to Heaven (a companion to the Golden Manual), a select Manual for daily use. 18mo.,

750 pages, at prices from 50 cents to \$20 The Guardian of the Soul, to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass, 18mo., 600 pages, from 50 coats to \$4

The Key of Heaven, greatly enlarged and improved, 38 cents to \$3 from

The Path to Paradise, 32mo., at prices varying 25 cents to Se The Path to Paradise, 48mo., do., from 20 cents to \$3 The Gate of Heaven, with Prayers. Mass illustrated, with 40 plates, at from 25 cents to \$4 Pecket Manual, from

The Complete Missal, in Latin and English, from \$2 to \$6 Journe du Chretien (a fine Freuch Prayer Book) 630 pages, at from 371 cents to \$4

Petit Paroissien (a Pocket French Prayer Book), 13 cents to 50 cents from

CATHOLIC TALKS.

Fabiola, by Cardinal Wiseman. Cloth, 75 cents; cloth gilt, Untholic Legenda. Cloth, 50 cents; gill, The Witch of Milton Hill, 50 cents; gilt, 0 75 The Blakes and Flanagans, by Mrs. Sudlier, 75 cents; gilt, 1 122 Tales and Legends from History, 63 cents; gilt, 0 871 Callista, by Dr. Newman, 75 cents; gilt, Ravellings from the Web of Life, Well! Well!! by M. A. Wallace, 0 75 0 75 New Lights, by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 75 Orphan of Moscow, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 50 Castle of Roussillon, Do. do., 0.50 0 50 Benjamin, Do. Tales of the Boyhood of Great Painters, 2 vols., 0 75 The Miner's Daughter, by Miss Caddell, 0 38 The Young Savoyard, 0 38 0 38

Lost Genoveffa, by Miss Caddell, One Hundred and Forty Tales, by Cannon Schmidt, The Knout, translated by Mrs. Sadlier. The Mission of Death, by M. R. Walnorth, Tales of the Festivals,

Blanch Leelie and other Tales, Sick Calls, from the Diary of a Prices, The Poor Scholar, by William Carlton, Tubber Derg, and other Tales, Do. Art Maguire, Valentine M'Clutchy, Halfbound, 50 cents; cloth,

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

0 50

0 39

0 50

0 38

0 75

Butler's Lives of the Saints, 4 vols., with 29 engrav \$9 to \$18 ings, from Butler's Lives of the Enints, (Chean Edition,) 4 rols.,

De Ligney's Life of Christ and His Apostles; translated from the French, with 13 engravings, by Mrs. Sadlier, from Orsini's Life of the Blessed Virgin, with the History of the Devotion to Her—to which is added Meditations on the Litany, by Abbe Barthe; translated by Mrs. Sadler, 410., with 16 engravings, from

The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, by the Count Montalembert, plain, \$1; gilt, \$150 Life of St. Bernard, by Abbe Ratisbone, \$1; \$150

gilt,
History of Missions in Japan and Paragusy, by Miss Caddell, 63 cents; gilt, 88 cents. History of the War in La Vendee, by Hill, with 2 maps and 7 engravings, 75 cents; gilt, \$1 124 cts. Heroines of Charity, Mrs. Seton and others, 50 cents;

Pictures of Christian Beroism, by Dr. Manning, 50 cents; gilt,
The Life of St. Frances of Rome, by Lady Fuller75 cents. ton, 50 cents; gilt, 75 cents. Lives of the Early Martyrs, by Mrs. Hope, 75 cents;

gilt, \$1 13 Popular Modern History, by Mathew Bridges, \$1; \$1 50 Popular Ancient History, by Do., do., 75 cts. \$1 124 gilt, Lives of the Fathers of the Desert, by Bishop Chal-

Macgeoghegan's History of Ireland, vo., \$2 25 to \$5 Barrington's Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, \$1 00 O'Connor's Military History of the Irish Bri-

gade, Audin's Life of Henry the VIII., \$1 00 Bossaet's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, 2 vols., Reeve's History of the Bible, with 230 cuts, 75 cts. Pastonni's History of the Church, Cobbett's History of the Reformation, 2 vols. in

75 cts. Challoner's Short History of the Protestant Reli-BALMES' GREAT WORK ON PHILOSOPHY.

Fundamental Philosophy, by the Rev. James Balmes, Translated from the Spanish, by H. F. Brownson; with an Introduction and Notes, by O. A. Brownson, vois., 8vo., cloth, \$3 50; half morocco, \$4 00 BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION & CONTROVERSY. Brownson's Essays and Reviews on Theology, Poli-

tics, and Socialism,

Collot's Doctrinal and Scriptural Catechism, translated by Mrs. Sadlier; half-bound, 38 cents; mus-50 cents. The Catholic Christian Instructed, by Bishop Chal-38 cents loner, flexible cloth, 25 cents; bound, 50 Ward's Errate of the Protestant Bible, ** Cobbett's Logacies to Parsons, Milner's End of Controversy, muslin, Religion in Society, by Abbe Martinet, with an In-\$1 00 troduction by Archbishop Hughen, Pope and Maguire's Discussion, 75 cent Ward's Cantos; or, England's Reformation, 50 " 75 cents Duty of a Obristian towards God, translated by Mrs.

50 cents Sadlier, cloth, DEVOTIONAL WORKS. The Altar Manual; including Visits to the Blessed Sacrament and Devotions to the Sacrod Heart.

18mo., roan 75 cents; roan, gilt, \$1 00 The Christian Instructed, by Father Quadrapani; to which is added the Nineteen Stations of Jerusalem, 25 cents

The Little Testament of Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, 15 cents, roan, guilt, 31 cents Circles of the Living Rosary, illustrated. Printed on card paper, per dozon, 38 cents The following of Christ, with Prayers and Roflec-38 cents tions (new), at from 38 cents to \$2 50 The Graces of Mary; or, Devotious for the Month of 38 cents to \$2 50 38 cents to \$2 50

May, 38 c Think Well On't, by Bishop Challoner, Practical Piety, by St. Francis of Sales, 11 02 St. Augustine's Confessions,

CATECHISMS. Butler's Catechism, £3 00 The General Catochism, Approved by the Council of Quebec, for the Diocese of Toronto, \$3 per 100 \$3 per 100 SCHOOL BOOKS.

Most of the School Books on the following list were prepared at the special request of the Provincial Bro-thers of the Christian Schools, and they are now in use in all the Schools under the charge of the Christian Brothers, as well as in a great many of the Colleges and Convents of the United States and British

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

The attention of Catholic Houses of Education is called to-Bridge's Popular, Ancient and Hodern Histories. (Just Published.)
Popular Ancient History, by Matthew Bridges,
Esq., Professor of History in the Irish University,

These volumes containing, as they do, a large quantity of matter, with complete indexes, Tables of Chronology, &c., &c., will be found equally useful for Popular Reading, as a standard Text blook, or as Manual for Schools. (New and Revised Edition.) The Kirst Book of History, combined with Geography and Chronology for younger classes. By John G. Bhea, author of a History of Catholic Missions. 12mo., illustrated with 40 engravings and 6 maps,

hulf bound, 38 cents; urabesque, 50 cents. Shea's Primary History of the United States way of Question and Answer. (Just Published.) 25 cents Stepping Stone to Grammar, 10

Stepping Stone to Geography, Do. 10 "
The first Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. 72 pages, muslin back and stiff cover, 61 cents Second Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 13 cents Third Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. New and enlarged edition,

having Spelling, Accentuation and Definition at the head of each chapter. 12mo., of 400 pages, half bound, The Duty of a Christian towards God. To which is added Prayers at Mass, the Rules of Christian Politeness. Translated from the French of the Yenerable J. B. De La Salle, founder of the Christian

Schools, by Mrs. J. Sedlier, 12mo., 400 pages, half bound, Reeve's History of the Hible, 50 " 13 "

Carpenter's Spelling Assistant, Murmy's Grammar, abridged, with Notes by Putnam, 13 cents Walkingame's Arithmetic,

31 " Bridge's Algebra, revised by Atkinson, Pinnock's Catechism of Geography, revised and greatly enlarged. For the use of the Christian Brothers. 12mo., 124 pages, price only 19 cents bound. This is the cheapest and best primary Geography in use. Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, 30 cents

Manson's Primer, 2 cents, or \$1 50 cents per gross Davis Table Book, 2 cents, or \$1 50 " Letter, Foolscap, and Note Paper Copy and Cyphering Books, Blank Books, in every

raticty

A NEW GREEK GRAMMAR.

A NEW GREEK GRAMMAN.

An Elementary Greek Grammar, by Professor O'
To conts

D. &. J. SADLIER & Co., Leary; large 12mo., ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.

New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation; with new, familiar, and casy dialogues, and a suitable Vocabulary, 25 cents Perrin's Fables (in French with English notes,)

Nugent's French and English Dictionary, 64 " A Stock of School Books and Stationery in general use kept constantly on hand. Catalogues can be had on application.

A Liberal Discount made to all who buy in quantitiee. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.

Muntreal, October 1, 1857.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

SADLIERS' CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE.

CHRISTIANITY in CHINA, TARTARY, and THI-BET By M. L'Abbe Hue; 2 Vols., 12mo., Cloth,

\$2; Half Mor., \$2,50. THE COMPLETE WORKS and LIFE of GERALD GRIFFIN. To be completed in 10 Vols.—Four Volumes Now Ready, containing the following BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Mon-Tales: -Vol. 1. The Collegians. A Tale of Garryowen.

2. Card Drawing. A Tale of Clare. " . Munster: The Half Sir. Tipperary. Suil Dhuy. 3. The Rivals. A Tale of Wicklow; and Tracy's Ambition.

4. Holland Tide, The Aylmers of Bally-Aylmer, The Hand and Word, and Barber of Ban-5. Tales of the Jury Room. Containing-Sigismund the Story-Teller at Fault, the Knight

without Reproach, &c. &c. The Duke of Monmouth. A Tale of the English Insurrection.
The Poetical Works and Tragedy of Gyssipus.

8. Invasion. A Tale of the Conquest. 9. Life of Gerald Griffin. By his Brother. " 10. Tales of Five Senses, and Nights at Sea. Each Volume contains between four and five hun-

dred pages, handsomely bound in Cloth, price only

5s. each NOTICES OF THE PRESS. " Griffins Works .- They are interspersed with scenes of the deepest pathos, and the most genuine bumor-at one moment we are convulsed with laugh-

ter, at the next affected to tears. We heartily recommend Gerald Griffins Works to the attention of the American public, and predict for them an immense popularity."-Sunday Despatch.

the works of Gerald Griffin, now in the course of for the last three years. \$1 25 publication by the Messra. Sadlier & Co. We read

the Collegiens, when it was first published, with a pleasure we have never forgotten, and which we have found increased at every repeated perusal. Ireland has produced many geniuses, but rarely one, upon the whole superior to Gerald Griffin."-Brownson's Review.

"Whoever wishes to read one of the most passionate and pathetic novels in English literature will take with him, during the summer vacation. The Collegians, by Gerald Griffin. The picture of Irish character and manners a half a century since in The Collegians, is masterly, and the power with which the fond, impetuous, passionate, thoroughly Celtic nature of Hardress Cregan is drawn, evinces rare genius. Griffin died young, but this one story, if nothing else of his, will surely live among the very best novels of the time. It is full of incident, and an absorbing interest allures the reader to the end, and leaves him with a melted heart and moistened eye.

-Pulnam's Monthly. "We have now before us four volumes, the commencement of a complete edition of Gerald Griffin's works, embracing the 'Collegians' and the first series of his 'Munster Tales.' The nationality of these tales, and the genius of the author in depicting the mingled levity and pathos of Irish character, have rendered them exceedingly popular. The style in which the series is produced is highly creditable to the enterprise of the American publishers, and we are free to say that the volumes are worthy of being placed in our libraries, public or private, alongside of Irving, Cooper, or Scott."—Hunt's Merchant's

Magazine. The Life of Christ; or, Jesus Revealed to Youth. Translated from the French of Abbe La Grange, by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

Wonders of Divine Love. By F. W. Faber Life of the Rt. Rev. Edward Maginn, Co-Adjutor Bishop of Derry; with Se-

lections from his Correspondence. By T. D. M'Gcc,.... The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. By the Count de Montalembert. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. New and Revised Edition,.... Souvenirs of Travel in Europe. By Ma-

dame Le Vert. 2 vols.

Aspirations of Nature. By Rev. J. T. Hocker The Prophecies of St. Columbkille, Bearcan, Halachy, Alton, &c., &c.; with Literal Translations and Notes. By Ni-1 101 from his Poetry, &c. By Jas. Burke, A.B., Keating's History of Ireland. Translated,

with notes, by John O'Mahoney..... MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland..... My Trip to France. By Rev. J. P. Dencian 10 Balmes' Fundamental Philosophy. Trans-lated from the Spanish by H. F. Brownvon, M.A.; 2 vols.; cloth, 15s; half mor.,

ter. (A New Edition, with an additional chapter.) By Mrs. J. Sadlier 1 105 Fabiola: a Tale of the Catacombs. By Cardinal Wiseman. (New Edition.) 12 mo., cloth..... STATUES FOR CHURCHES. The Subscribers have on hand some beautiful

Statues of ST. PATRICK, the BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH, CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GAR-DEN, &c., &c., which will be sold at reduced prices. -ALSO-

A large Oil Painting of the CRUCIFIXION. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts. Montreal, Sept. 16.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS

By the Subscribers,

SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS ME-DALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-TURES, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c. 15,00 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals.

Day, Cash, and Letter Books.
500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Not 50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils.

100 Do Sinto l'encils.

5 Cases of Hard Wood Slates. 10,000 Religious and Famby Prints.

280 Gross Steel Pens. We have also, on hand, a good assortment of Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen

Cor. Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Sts., Sept. 16.



229 Notre Dame Street.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his mimerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal pa-tronage he has received for the last three years; and tinuance of the same. R. P., having a large and next assortment of

Boots and Shore, solicits an inspection of the same. which he will self at a moderate price. A section of the contract of the contract of

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

(OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET)

MONTREAL.

treal and vicinity, that she has just received a large

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

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

She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Mukers; and is better prepared than hereto-fore, havingenlarged her work room, to executed 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. Macl. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is ma-naged with the greatest economy. Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to re-

turn her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Pa-"We welcome this new and complete edition of trons, for the very liberal patronage she has received

of Teeth without pain, and performs Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

SURGEON DENTIST, WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentle-men of Montreal, that he has OPENED an Office over the METROPOLITAN SALOON, 158 NOTRE

DAME STREET. Teeth in Whole Sets or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured to

Byery style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Plugging, Setting, and Extracting

DR. MORSE'S

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for

The reason why people are so distressed when sick

again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all deal ers in Medicines. Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet

steel engraving. Cloth, 5s; cloth gilt, 78 6d.

carefully corrected. Of the merits of the work, we can safely say, that

The Press have been unanimous in praise of the "The book is one of the most interesting, instructive, and edifying that have been produced in our times, and every Catholic will rend it with devout pleased to raise up, in this faithless age, a layman who can write so edifying a work. It is marked by rare learning, fine artistic skill, and correct taste; and breathes the firmest faith and the most tender piety. His work is as refreshing as springs of water

been vouchsafed to hallow our earthly pilgrimage." Brownson's Review.

beginning to the end, is a charm which cannot fail to attract and secure the attention of the reader, did not the well known abilities of this distinguished author render it unnecessary.... We cheerfully recommend the work to our readers."—Pittsburg Catnolic.

who desires to study the spirit of the Middle Ages, read this book."—Catholic Telegraph.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

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

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

Montreal, March 6, 1856.

GROCERIES, &c., &c. SUGARS, Tens, Coffee, Raisius, Currants, Spices, Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Bottled Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Ginger do, Ras-

berry Vinegar, and all other articles of the Best Qua-

JOHN PHELAN, Dalbousie Square.

Montreal, January 21, 1837.

lity, and at the Lowest Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

MR. KEEGAN begs to inform the citizens of Montreal that he has OPENED an EVENING SCHOOL (un-der the Patronage of the Rev. Hr. O'BRIBN) in the Male School-house at ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFIN-TOWN, for young men and Mechanics; where they will receive Instruction in any of the various branche of English Education, for five nights each week. Hours of attendance—from 7 to 91 o'clock, r.m.

Terms very moderate. Apply to ANDREW KREGAN, Teacher. St. Anne's Male School, Griffintown.

MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LADIRS OF THE SACRED HEART,

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreeable location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Manday of September, 1857.

LONDON, C. W.

In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education; while propriety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness, they will be treated with maternal solicitude.

The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will

receive that attention which its importance demands, de the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Institute.

TERMS PER ANNUM. Board and Tuition, including the French

per quarter, in advance,..... Day Scholars, Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the

Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at Apothecaries' rates,)..... Italian, Spanish, and German Languages, each,.....
Instrumental Music,....

Needle Work Taught Free of Charge.

5 00

3 00

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, first Monday of September. There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils

remaining during the Vacation. Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of Blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, &c., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon

and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing Box, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Parents residing at a distance will deposit sufficient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils

will be received at any time of the year. For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Su-perior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

CHEAP READING.

UPWARDS of FIFTEEN HUNDRED VOLUMES on Religion, History, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Tales and Novels, by standard authors, to which constant additions will be made, for ONE DOLLAR yearly, payable in advance. Printed Catalogues may be had for 4d., at FLYNN'S Circulating Library and Registry Office, 40 Alexander Street, near St. Patrick's Church. October 7.

FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE, AND FRMALE 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 (particulary Gerald Griffin's), for which he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, COTEAU SAINT LOUIS, MUNTREAL.

THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, will be RE-OPENED on the 15th instant, at Coteau St. Lousis.

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

The Price for Board, with Instructions, will be from Seven Dollars, and upwards, per month, payable in advance, by two instalments. Should Parents or Guardians prefer it, they can board their children

outside of the Institution.

Editors of French and English papers are requested to insert this advertisement for one month, with editorial notice, in behalf of the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb. F. A. JACQUES Du HAUT, Ptr., Director. B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE,

No. 7, Little St. James Street, MONTRBAL.

> M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE, .

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

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 OLUTHING for the FALL and WINTER. TRADE, consisting of—CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROWSERINGS, and VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will dispose of at the lowest rates for GASH.

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 eleewhere.

Maj 4, 1857.

DANIEL M'ENTYRE'S CLOTHING & OUTFITTING

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 44. M'GILL STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTRBAL. THE SUBSCRIBER has just OPENED the above

Establishment with a varied and extensive assort-

READY-MADE CLOTHING

OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION, Made Up in the Latest and Most Approved Styles,

Suitable for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS, which he is new prepared to dispose of on MODERATE

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

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

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

-ALSO-

K3- A Complete and well-selected Assortment of GLOVES, NECK TIES, NUFFLERS, HANDKER-UHIEFS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

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

MR. P. O'BRIEN,

(For several years in the employ of P. RONAYNE, Esq.,) TO SUPERINTEND AND MANAGE

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

QUALITY OF MATERIAL CHEAPNESS AND WORKMANSHIP

He has also made such arrangements, that Garments of all descriptions can be MADE to MEASURE on the SHORTEST NOTICE; while, as to FIT, STYLE, and WORKMANSHIP, no effort shall be spared to have them made up in a manner that cannot be surpassed elsewhere.

E Call, and Examine for Yourselves. Montreal, April 23, 1857.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN M'CLOSKY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engage-

ments with punctuality.

He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Olothes Cleaned and Repovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar' Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully

extracted. EFN.B. Coods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.

PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, showing the Lots. Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE is a few days, at the principal Book S ores in Montreal.

The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best and the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map.

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount,

will be promptly answered by remitting the Pians.
Address, DENNIS & BOULTON,

Surveyors & Agenus.

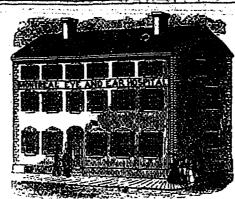
PATRICK DOYLE.

Toronto, August 6, 1856.

"BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

"THE METROPOLITAN,"

TORONTO, WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Po-modicule for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.



MONTREAL

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL,

CONDUCTED BY DR. HOWARD,

Oculist and Aurest to St. Patrick's Hospital,

AND TO THE

MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION. THIS fine Hospital is for the reception of DR. HOW-

ARD'S PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been spared to make it in every way suited to accommodate them. A careful and experienced Matroness, Nurses and Servants have been engaged; new and appropriate

Furniture and Hospital Comforts have been procured; and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishment have been introduced. HOT and COLD BATHS, &c., &c.

The Hospital being situated in the same building with DR. HOWARD'S Office and the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, secures to Patients the advantages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy. at the same time, the comforts of a private residence; an arrangement which can only be effected in a Private Hospital

For Terms, apply to

DR. HOWARD, At the Hospital in Juror Street, between Bleury and George Streets. Montreal, Oct. 13, 1857.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, several cases of Books from London and Dublin: Mores Catholici; or, Ages of Paith, 3 vols, Cardinal Wiseman's Essays, 3 vols., Cardinal Wiseman on Science and Revealed Religion, 2 vols., Faith of Catholics, 3 vols., 8vo., 6 00

2 25

1 25

2 00

1 25

1 50

2 00 2 00

2 25

2 00

1 25

6 50

0 63

2 00

0 31

Q 63

2 00

1 00

2 00

I 25

1 25

2 00

1 25

1 25

0 34

0 38

0 38

0 38

9 33

tou :--

Moebler's Symbolism, 2 vols., The Pope. By De Maistre, Audin's Life of Luther, 1 vol.,

" Henry VIII., Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent, 2 25 Life of St. Teresa. By Herself, Letters of St. Teresa, Captain Rock in Rome, Geraldine; a Tale of Conscionce; and Rome 1 75

and the Abbey, Archer's Sermon's, 2 vols., Appletou's "
Morony's "

W'Carty's Massillon's (Juhan's Liguori's Pench's

Bourdalon's ** Newman on University Education, Appleton's Analysis; or Familiar Explanations of the Gospels, St. Liguori's History of Heresies, 1 vol.

Religious Monitor; or, Instructions and Meditations, Preparatory to the Reception and Professions of the Sacred Spouses of Jesus Christ, 2 vols , 8vo., (Just published) St. Ligaori on the Council of Trent, St. Lignori's Victories of the Martys, Life of St. Dominic,

Interior of Jesus and Mary, 2 vols., Gother on the Epistles, Lanagan on the Eucharist Peach's Reflections, Stone's Retrest, Nun Sanctified; or, Spouse of Christ,

Life of St. Francis Assissim, Putriurch of the Friar's Minors, Sinner's Complaint to God, Lucy Lambert, Grandfather's Story Book, Huck's Travels in fartary, &c., illustrated,

Morning Star, Virgin Mother, St. Francis De Sales on the Love of God, Hornihold on the Commandments-Sacraments Practical Meditations,

Faber's Porms, The Oratorian Lives of the Saints, 39 vols.,

per vol., Challoner's Meditations, 1 vol., Memoirs of Missionary Priests, 2 vols., 0 75 Life of St. L'guori. By the Urutorians, 5 vols, 6 25

Lacordaire's Conferences. Translated, 5 00 Lingard's England. 10 vols. Last Edition, revised by the Author before his death. Hulf 20 00 Bourdalone's Spiritual Retreat.

Pocket Bible, in various styles of Binding, from

Butler's Discourses, 2 vols., Archbishop M'Hale's Evidences, Letters, Young Christian Library, 4 vols.,

Newman on the Turks, The Church of the Fathers. By Newman, A Series of Practical Meditations, Annals of the Four Masters. Edited J. O'Donovan, L. L. D. 7 vels. Royal 410., O'Connell's Memoirs of Ireland, Native and 60 00

Saxon, Sheil's Sketches of the Irish Bar. 2 vols., O'Connell's Speeches. 2 vols.,

Burk's Curran's Grattan's Plunket's

1 25 Carleton's Tales and Stories. New Series. Dab-2 00 lin Edition, 1 vol., The Life of Thomas Moore, with Selections from bis Poetry. 12mo., The Life of Robert Emmet. By Dr. Madden, 0 75

Revelations of Ireland,
Military History of the Irish Nation, comprising
a Memoir of the Irish Brigade in the Service of France. By Matthew O'Connor, Esq.,

Catholic Guardian, Confederation of Kilkenny, Barry's Songs of Ireland, Davis's Poems, Bullad Poetry of Ireland, M'Carthy's Irish Ballad's, Irish Writers By T. D. M'Gee, Art M'Murrough, "Confiscation of Ulster, Geraldines, Hugh O'Neill, Davis's Essays, Curran and Grattan, Bleeding Ephigenia. By Dr. French,

Unkind Deserter,

Paddy Go-Enry, Cusket of Penris, Rody the Rover, 0 38 . We have the Library of Ireland complete in 11 vols, gilt, 75 cents per vol.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

Corner of Notre Onme and St. Francie

Xavier Streets

THE GREATEST OF THE AGE

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two hottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

ker in the mouth and stomuch. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipeles.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure maning of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will care scaly erruption of the skin

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three buttles are warranted to care the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofals.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, ten spoonful, As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cuses of Scrofula.

KENNEDYS SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the bair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the

mprovement in a few days. For Salt Rhoum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow mutter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Cintment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so 2 50 than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes

forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 130 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bus-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors.
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,

Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

WILMINGTOF, DEL. THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instruce lin the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for bealth; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the

country air. The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of Angust and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Taition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in ad-Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged exten, ... French, Spanish, German, and Drawing,

each, per unnum,..... Music, per annum,....

extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c ,

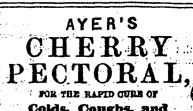
Rav. P. REILLY, President.

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 outering the Army.

In testimony of his zeal and abilities as a Olassical, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. A. o 38 is permitted to refer to Rev. Canon Leach, McGil.
o 38 Gollege; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces;
o 38 Gollege; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces;
o 38 Gollege; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces;
of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the abovementioned articles they may want will be furnished
o 38 Glergy, St. Patrick's Church; the flon John Molson;
them of the best material and of the best workman-Dr. Hingston, and Rector Howe, High School, Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the

Class room, No. 95, St. Lawrence Street. N. B.-Mr. A.'s NIGHT SO HOOL will be re-opened Pirst Week in September next. Algust 13.



Colds, Coughs, and Hourseness.

BERNYISIN, MASS, 20th Dec, 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER: I do not besitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Courbs.
Hoursecess, Influence, and the concominant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY Provount its constant use in my practice and my family for the inst ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

BREN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esc., of Utica, N. Y., writes : "I have need your Partonat myself and in my family over since you have tell, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put est. With a bad cold I should somer pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Crosp, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

EPRINGISM, MISS., Feb. 7, 160a.

Brannersen, Miss., Feb. 7, 160a.

Brannersen, Miss., Feb. 7, 160a.

Brannersen Arss: I will cheorfully certify your Prevental is the best remedy we powers for the oute of Wangsing Chuch, Cross, and the chest diseases of children. We of your trateruity in the Sauth approciate your skill, and commend your medicine to ear people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. B.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Morrarer, Ia., writes, 3d Jan., 1856. at had a tectors influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many usefulness without relief; finally tried your Proventa by the advice of our clergram. The fixet does relieved the soreness in my threat and lungs; less than one half the booth made me completely well. Your medicines are the changest at well us the best we can buy, and we attem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis,

West Manchesten, Pa., Feb. 4, 1866, Sta.: Your Cheer Perroal is performing murvelous cares in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the image for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARRE, Merchang.

A. A. HAMSET, M. D., ALBION, MOTROS CO., IOWA, WINES. Sept. 6, 1856: "During my practice of many years I have found mething equal to your CHERRY PROTORAL for giving case and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable." We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing

proof of the virtues of this semedy is found to Se offerts upon

Consumption.

Probably no one remody has ever been known which cared so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the Causey Personal affords to I'm and wonfort.

lies and confert.

Level House, New Yerk Criv. March 5, 1868.

Doctor Area, Lowelli: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to to form you what your Charley Pactoral has done for my with the bal been fre months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Communiton, from which to aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicins. We bloss his kindness, as we do your skill, for the has recovered from that day. She is not yot as strong as the need to be, but is free from her cough, and odds herself well Yours, with gratitude and regard.

Onlando Shielby, to Sametrilla.

Communities, do not despoir till you have and Aran's Oragan Provonat. It is made by one of the best modified bemiste in the world, and its cures all round us beeped the high modes of the virtues. — Philodolphia Ladors.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THIS sciences of Chemistry and Meddine, have been tened I their atmost to produce this best, most perfect pargative which is known to men. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Phus have virtues which surpass in accellence the ordinary modicines, and that they win amprecision-dily upon the extense of all men. They are sufe and pleasant to take but powerful to cure. Their penetrating proporties simulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, parify the blood, and copil disease. They purpo out the foul humors which haved and grow distanger, etimulate chaggieh or disordered organs into their natural action, and impact healthy fone with attourned to the whole system. Not only do they care the every day complaints of every body, but also furnished 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 beet physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are from any risk of harra. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantished by men of such exalted position and character as ke forbid the suspicion of nutruth. Many sentient clargymen and physicians have tent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Proparations contribute farmes of their convictions for their bays and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:—

The Agent below named is pleased to farmish gratis my American of their cures of the following complaints:—

Contiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rhenmetian, Dropsy, Reactburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomech, Nausca, Indiges PHE sciences of Chemistry and Redding have been tened

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rhennantism, Dropsy, Resct-burn, Readawhe srising from a foul Stomach, Nausca, Indiges-tion, Murbid Inaction of the Rowols, and Pata arising therefrom, Farmency, Loss of Appelite, all Ulcerous and Cutamenta Dis-cess which require an executant Medicine, Seroide or Kingh Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the sys-tem, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach such as a bordross. Farthal Ringhages, Neuratria and Nersons Irritability, Derungements of the Liver and Kidaca, Gost, and other kindred compliants arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do notice put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they unike more profit on. Ask for Atek's Pills, and take noticing close. No other they can give you composes with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best sit there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AFEE.

PRICE, 25 Cts. PER BOX. Pitt WEEK FOR ST. 3:1 JUN All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

Practical and Analytical Chon'st, Lowell, Kien.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.] The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steam-BELLS. BELLS. boat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most K**EULS**. approved and durable manner. For full BELLS. particulars as to many recent improve-BRLLS. ments, warrantee, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, Wost Troy, N. Y. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-



WM. OUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES: CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workman-ship, and on terms that will admit of no competition, N.B.—W.C. manufactures the Montreal stone, if

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cuaningham, Marble Manufas-turer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.