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REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE UNIVERSAL PEACE OF EUROPE IN THE YEAR 1857-ENGLISH INTOLERANCE-ENG-LISH INGRATITUDE.

Since the accession of George the Third to the throne of England, the peace of universal Europe has not rested on a more fixed basis than at the present moment. One might call it a permanent basis, if the reign of Louis Napoleon could be guaranteed during the natural time of human life. France, under his Government, and in the existing circumstances of European policy, is the very main-spring which gives political activity and equitable laws to the surrounding nations; and her Government is now regarded by monarchs and peoples as the mainstay of public liberty, and the security against revolution and irreligion. The French throne at this moment is the very centre of political gravitation in Europe, which maintains the stability and regulates the harmony of hitherto conflicting nations .-The great disturber of European equilibrium heretofore was the Revolutionary Propagandism of England; but the exposure and the failure of this gigantic scheme in Hungary, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples, together with her recent hamiliation in the East, have compelled her to abandon her former arrogant pretensions, to lay aside her claims of a first-rate power, and to take second place beneath the acknowledged superior dominion of Imperial France.

About the year 1837 the Revolutionists of France conspired against the reign of monarchy in the person of Louis Phillippe: and the history of the last century, taken in the aggregate of its malice, treachery, rebellion, and impiety, does not contain a tithe of the political phrenzy and religious crime which in the space of ten years planned and executed the revolution of 1847, lighting up a conflagration in several countries, and well-nigh involving order, morality, and the Gospel in one confused mass of universal desolation. It takes one thousand years to build up a nation in power, legislation, wealth, and security; but it can be brought to ruin in one lunar cycle by an opposite course of treachery, disorder, disunion, revolution and impiety. From 1847 to 1854 more events of national importance are crowded together in seven years than are spread over the history of centuries.— 237 to 247 it was all secret societies, oaths. propagandism, plans: but from '47 to '54 it was all blood, in the furious combination of infidels against the altar and the throne. The power and the prudence, and indeed the religion of one man (Louis Napolcon), gave the first check to this disastrous confederacy; and afterwards, the combination of all the good and virtuous: the exposure of the wicked: the protection of a guiding Providence: and even unforeseen coming events, baffled, defeated, and entirely crushed, a catastrophe from which, only one year before, no human foresight or courage could discover the means, or even the hope of escape. This period of European terror should never be lost sight of by the chronicler of the passing events, in order to guard posterity against a recurrence of the dangers of the past: like a mariner placing a beacon on a discovered rock to guard future barks from shipwreck, the permanent, the unceasing exposure of political iniquity and past terrors, at once points out the danger and the means to escape it. England never again can play the game of the year 1847; and hence, Liberty and Religion are relieved from a shock which had in several Catholic kingdoms threatened the unfettered exercise of both.

In all these past sad events, kings blamed their ministers for their remissness or their inability in detecting or crushing these incipient Revolutions, while again ministers have accused kings of haughtiness or tyranny as the causes of internal discontent and revolution. Charles Dix upbraided Polignac as the cause of his overthrow : Louis | Phillippe by turns inveighed against Theirs and Guizot: and our own Queen was compelled to write a condemnatory memorandum against Lord Palmerston, for damaging the name of the Sovereign, and the character of England at the several courts of Catholic Europe. This idea has led within the last two years, to a personal diplomacy (if one can so speak) between the monarchs themselves, without the intervention of ministers or ambassadors, for the mutual settlement of national questions, and for the mutual security of their respective thrones. The present year may be called the year of royal diplomacy. The Tuileries is the great European hall, where all the European monarchs meet; and Louis Napoleon is the great Imperial chairman who hears and governs and regulates their royal deliberations. The Queen of England, the King of Sardinia, the King of Bavaria, have been already there in person: and the Emperors of Austria tions, which might be raised concerning them: and Russia have sent their royal brothers there, whether, for instance, these spirits are really (as to deliver secret messages to his Imperial Ma- they generally give themselves out to be) the jesty. Louis Napoleon, on the other hand, has souls of the dead, or whether they are demons, sent his kinsman through several of the courts of which according to their wonted deceilfulness Europe, on a tour of inspection: and as soon as conceal themselves under those names, the better humble their pride as to punish the foolish and service expressly or tacitly understood to the Decircumstances will permit, he intends personally to insinuate themselves and succeed in their wicked curiosity of all men, who might allow vil; they are opposed also to the order of provi- of the entire forfeiture of the allowance for their

to meet the Emperors of Russia and Austria, in order to confer on the secret interests of their persons and their empires.

This is quite a new phase in European kingly history. It omens well for the public peace of the nations confided to their protection and their care. More strange still is it to see the generals of the two hostile armies meet together after the battle, shake hands, kiss, dine, and even dance in the same set, in the same quadrille. It is certainly a most wonderful fact, to see upwards of four hundred thousand men nearly on the same battle field, clad in bostile steel; to note the graves of forty thousand of the finest army ever England saw; to read of the death of two hundred and fifty thousand Russians from cold, sickness, and the sword: to gaze on the Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, the Redan: to observe seventy thousand Frenchmen dead at the "white works," the bridge at the trenches, at the Malakoff: and then see the survivors after the fight, English, French, Russians, meeting, drinking, and dancing together, is decidedly a new idea of the present century. It is called the acme of civilization: but I do think that if the army, that is, the soldiers, the fighting men, could foresec the fun of their commanders over their mangled bodies when the battle is over, it is more than probable the poor fellows would not have the same nerve in the charge. As the result of the battle ends in the frolic of Kings, Queens, and Generals: as oceans of blood are changed for goblets of claret, it might have the effect of lessening the poor private's ardor for the war. Seeing that the hard labor of his military life, and the terrible scene of his military death, ends in the mutual jocularity of the contending leaders, it might soon produce the universal impression that modern warfare is the legalized murder of the soldiers, for the honor, the fame, and the advancement of a few of the leaders.

But there is still one fact of English policy far and away more remarkable than any yet noted be fully and gravely established. Naples is rehelpless, but he is at peace from French honor, French courage, and is in security from French power. The strangest fact of all to which I alsoldier, her faithful, invincible friend. She ele-Catholic, who helped to win her laurels at the Alma; and she doubts the oath of the men, the race, whose blood has flowed in her defence on every field of English glory. On the gates of the British Constitution may now be well and appropriately written the well known couplet—

Pagan, Jew, Atheist, Enter here: but no Papist.

And to her universal disgrace, she still in her senate maintains an oath of distrust for the Irish: she still insults the Catholics with an odious distinction: she still places chains on her faithful Irish subjects as if in terror of the Pope, who, all the world knows, is supported on his own feeble temporal throne by a foreign power. In the face of the civilized world, in the presence of the universal peace of Europe, the past experience of Irish allegiance, the recent proof of devotion and courage, the perfidious conduct of Lord Palmerston, and the bigotry of the House of Commons, on the Oaths Bill, stand before mankind as an instance of intolerance unknown in the present age: and it is an additional demonstration of national ingratitude, which cannot fail to produce a permanent burning impression on the heart of the Irish people. D. W. C.

July 18, 1857.

MODERN NECROMANCY. (Translated from the Civilia Cattolica.) (CONTINUED.)

As we have already shown that the spirits of the tables are wicked, we shall not extend our examination further into a hundred other ques-

wicked intentions-whether, again, in order to themselves to be seduced by their arts, and also, dence which God has established in the universe, produce their wonders in the tables and in the at the same time, to leave to the good certain organs of writing and speaking mediums, they countersigns by which to mark the operation of avail themselves (according to Mirville) of cer- the angels of darkness. And this conduct of tain fluids, or whether they apply a motive power | Divine Providence is manifest in the Sacred immediately to bodies, which power they possess Scriptures, and in the most authentic histories, as a natural faculty, and which is in them much wherever we meet with diabolical operations and more free, strong, and multiform than it is in prodigies. In fact, the devils of whom mention man-whether, again, considering the historical is made in the Gospels, did not give great signs connection of the phenomena and their uninter- of transcendant power or knowledge in tormentrupted development from the first experiments of ing those whom they possessed, rendering them table-turning up to the strange oracles and won- dumb and deaf, making them fall into water and ders of the speaking tables, they ought to be all fire, and making them utter cries and horrid in a lump, that is, no less the first than the last howlings; and that entire legions of devils, in a lump, that is, no less the first than the last howlings; and that entire legions of devils, (supposing even that the first can be explained which possessed that miserable inhabitant of the naturally), attributed to one and the same principle in common, that is, to the more or less manifest action of the spirits-whether, also, when compelled by Christ to abandon their the will of the medium exerts an influence upon victim they instantly rushed at His permission that of the spirits to move them to operate, into a herd of 2,000 swine, who were quietly and how great that may be, and why the feeding on the neighbouring hill-side, and then all and how great that may be, and why the spirits seem to subject themselves to the will of frenzied they made them run down into the botman, why they often require certain rites and tom of the lake. And yet who can deny that practices seem per se unless as regards the end; these were real and true devils, unless he denies and several other questions of a like nature, the Gospel? When there are therefore from which, if we were to discuss them, would draw other quarters certain marks of a preternatural us much beyond the limits which we have pro- agency, the extravagance of the wretched charposed to ourselves. And we consider it to be acter of the effects proves nothing else than that better worth our while to answer, in the last the agent belongs to the wicked band of those place, some difficulties which have been made by | "outcasts of Heaven, abject race and scorned." some persons against the doctrine of the intervention of spirits in the phenomena of the speaking tables. And, first, let us hear M. Babinet, excuse their reluctance to believe in the spirits who gravely puts the following question: "Ad- say that the admitting this theory of the inva-mitting that the mover of the table is a spirit, is soon of devils in the world at the present day is one quite sure that a spirit (which is generally an injury to Christ and to His redemption. If He fooked upon as something very light and very little compact) would have enough force, enough impulsion or shock, to move a heavy table?" (See Revue des Deux Mondes, May 1, 1854). marvels for the deception of mankind. We an-"Risum teneatis, amici!" Who would ever have swer, that this argument, taken in the sense of thought that so celebrated a savant could give our adversaries and rigorously carried out, would utterance to so great a blunder? He who explains in these new phases of modern civilization. The away the motions of a heavy table by certain the coming of Christ the Devil has lost all peace of Europe is for the present admitted to imperceptible and nascent impulses of the mus- power and efficacy of seduction in the world. cles, fears that spirits have not got enough imof order and stability: Turkey is surrounded by at least, to have forgotten the very powerful im- bute to the Princes of darkness so great and of error and indicately." exhausted shores, her wasted population, and her fluids, of vapours, winds, gases, which are all of drooping commerce. The Pope is feeble and them "very light and slightly compact things?" insults, dishonors, degrades her Irish Catholic very little short of it, would render motion in the universe inexplicable, unless we choose to swalvates the Jew in St. Stephen's, she respects the low the absurdity of the eternity of matter and Pagan in Bombay, while she distrusts the Irish motion. The beginning of motion cannot be otherwise explained than by ascending to a merely spiritual cause; and though we are in complete triumph when the Divine Father, filling ignorance as to the manner in which spirit moves up the last measure of the glory of the Son, matter, it is, nevertheless, indubitable that it "ponet omnes inimicos sub pedibus ejus."—
does more it. And have we not, in fact, And this does not imply that the Devil does not in ourselves the continual experience of it! Does still exercise some empire among men at every not our soul, which is pure spirit, continually give time, especially among infidels and the heterodox, movement and life to all our members! Less when the absence of the true faith, of the true unreasonable is the difficulty which Littre and others make, not on the ground of the defective | the Altar renders the operation of grace and of power of the spirits, as we have seen Babinet | the redemption less efficacious; nor that in our does, but instead of it on the ground of their superhuman power. "If they really are spirits grees become more visible and powerful, until it or devils (say they), that is, beings immaterial and powerful, from whom nothing is concealed, and who can do everything, let them give some proof of their knowledg and power. All is confined to the poorest manifestations, and they can ducing power of the infernal wonders shall be so only more about articles of furniture, shake great-" ut in erronem inducantur (si fieri doors and windows, make sounds and lights, and hold conversations in which we never find anything more than mysterious repetitions of what thing more than mysterious repetitions of what has been already said hundreds of times and better by far." The answer is very simple: though | ready anticipated, in his own mind, the practical it may unfortunately be rather an old and com- consequences which we wish to draw from all mon one, which is enough to make it have the this, which are indeed so obvious and manifest less credit with a member of the Institute. The that there is no need of a long discourse to set infernal spirits have certainly a power and know- them forth; and every good Catholic will be ledge very far indeed greater than that of man, very well able to deduce them of his own acand such as is able to work, not indeed true mi- cord, if he will but recall to mind the teaching of racles, but many portentous and wonderful effects. the Catechism, which as a child lie learned in the But they are chained and can only so far injure bosom of the Church, his mother. According to mankind as Almighty God gives them permission Now God, on account of that supremely wise other spirits, in order to have answers from them, providence by which he governs the world and the consulting tables, tripods, or anything else especially man, is not wont to permit either that for the divination of hidden and future things, the they should reveal the great secrets of nature, producing or the attempt to produce singular efnor make a great show of sublimity of know- fects by entirely vain means, and such as are disledge, nor work remarkable prodigies, nor con- proportionate to the necessity, and similar other fer great advantages upon man were it only in practices, are all of them superstitions which

country of the Gerasons (See St. Luke, viii. 26.), made no show of any marvellous power (Dante, Inferno. Cary's Trans.) Finally, there, are some good Catholics, who in order to "in hoc apparint ut dissolvat opera biaboli," how is it to be believed that after His coming the Devil still exercises such a power of producing prove too much. For it would prove that since And no good Catholic can admit this, without at to every one of the Faithful the power of comtinuing in the Church militant until the consummation of the age which will then only obtain a Sacraments, and of the Adorable Sacrifice of own days this empire may increase, and by dearrive at that degree foretold in the Scriptures, when the Man of Sin shall be manifested-" secundum operationem Satana, in omni virtute et signes et prodigiis mendacibus," and the sehas followed our reasoning will no doubt have alit, the evoking of the souls of the departed, or

the natural order; and this he does as well to | tend to bind man by ties of communication and

and to the supreme worship due to Him alone; and therefore they are of their own nature illicit, impious, abominable, most dreadful, and severely forbidden, no less by the natural law than by the law of God and the Church: whatever be the judgment which an age of levity and scepticism passes upon it, and by whatever name it chooses to call it. To practise them seriously, therefore, and deliberately, must be judged as a most grave crime; to experiment upon them only by way of play is rashness, to say the least, of a most dangerous kind, as it is never without great danger to trifle, though at a distance, with that Serpent, in whom the art of deceit is no less ancient and refined than his malice in doing man evil. And here observe, that to make such practices unlawful, it is not necessary that they be known as things certainly diabolical; but it is quite enough if they be only seriously suspected; and if this suspicion were sufficiently strong in the minds of those most zealous and learned Bishops of France and America, whom we have before mentioned, to cause them to prohibit the Faithful of their dioceses, in words of deepest feeling, from making experiments with table talking, even from the very first year when these practices became the fashion in those countries, how much more ought it to be sufficient at this day, now that the subsequent facts have changed that suspicion, at least in great part, into certainty? Lastly, sincere Catholics, who keep the Divine flame of the Faith ever burning in their breasts, and are conscious of the nobility of their Christian dignity, have no need of much argument to divert them from these follies and dark practices of the tables and spirits. That delicate instinct of virtue and superhuman wisdom, by means of which the most simple and uneducated of the Faithful are often superior to the wisest men of the world, when forming a judgment of the practical morality of actions, as in beginning it inspired them with a just distrust of the necromantic novelties which had sprung up in America, so it will at present teach them to regard them more than ever with distrust and horlieved from the machinations of the infidel Englieved from the machinations of the infidel English, and is therefore secure; the throne of France | why?—because they are a something of the orcisms of the Church, and the entire order of Bishop of France, "Let those follow such wonis popular, beneficent, and powerful: Austria has lightest and thinnest description-perhaps a gas, exorcists which form one of the minor degrees ders as these, and blindly give themselves up to cemented her disjointed sovereignty, is cheered a vapour, a wind, a fluid, an ether, or something by her rebel dependencies, and resumes her track of that sort? But the able physicist ought not, prophecies in the New Testament which attri-This ought the more four nations which like sentinels round her walls pulses and motions which fluids, though they are terrible a power of false wonders, especially in to move us to pity them, than to marvel at the watch and defend her: and Russia has been of the most subtle nature, produce daily in the the last times, to which we are undoubtedly fact; as it is the property of those who move taught a lesson, from the terrors of war, which most solid matter. Who does not know the getting near. The text, then, of St. John, al- about in the dark to follow every ignis futures, makes her love the very sound of peace on her dynamic effects of the electric and magnetic luded to, and the power of the redemption of every light, though it be deceifful, in order to Christ against the diabolical influence must be find the lost way. But we who live in the midst taken, not in an absolute, but in a relative and of the splendors of the Catholic doctrine, what The worst of it, however, is in his believing that and limited sense; masmuch as through the need have we to go and beg elsewhere a light spirits are matter, however fluid, thin, and light coming and grace of Christ, not only has the for our intellect, or consolations for our heart, or it may be, and in supposing that matter only can power which the Devil exercised before in a guide for our actions? And why should we lude is, that while England compliments, honors, impress motion upon other matter. The first the world as the strong man in peace, been give up ourselves foolishly to run through unfetes the Russian soldier, her fierce enemy, she error is simple materialism; the second, which is very greatly lessened, but there has been given trodden and dark paths in search after good things, which we already hold in our hands by batting and overcoming him; and there has been Faith, and have a firm hope of possessing one made a happy beginning to that which was con- day in all their fulness in the unveiled glories of

PERSECUTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

(From the Weekly Register.)

British India and all England itself is at this moment in excitement about an inconsiderate invasion of the religious superstitions of the Hindu soldiers. Cartridges have been served out to the native troops which ought to have been strictly confined to the European soldiers, because they were greased with the fat of an animal sacred by the Hindu superstition. What a noble specimen of religious toleration are we affording to all the nations of the world. How disgraceful to the Governments of Naples, of Austria, of Tuscany, to refuse as their model, and Mentor a nation which so nobly illustrates in its own practice the great principles of religious liberty. John Bull may well hold his head an inch higher than ever. Whether this tenderness towards idolatry is altogether disinterested, is a question into which we need not enter. That it exists there is no doubt and we lately called attention to a debate in which the House of Lords was frightened from its propriety, because the Governor General of India was reported to have subscribed to a Missionary Society. The imputation was repudiated as incredible by all parties in the House. Unfortunately, however, this same spirit of tolera-tion is only partial. The exception to it, we need hardly say, is the Catholic Church. It happens that at this very moment the Madras newspapers bring us the record of ineffectual complaints repeated for years against a practical grievance to the Catholic soldiers in the Company's service. It is more serious that that of the greased cartridges. The facts, as stated by the Madras Examiner, are shortly these .-Some "Army School Regulations," issued in 1855, required all children of European soldiers to be educated in the regimental schools, on pain

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

support made by the East India Company. We have the testimony, not only of the Examiner, but of a private letter from a highly respectable. The Right Rev. Drugge annually, that the schools in question are distinctly Protestant and proselytising. The teachers are trained in Church of England principles, the books used are strongly England principles, the books used are strongly and his sterling patriotism, he had endeared himself business it cannot overtake, and if it could, could not Protestant, and contain positive attacks on Catholic doctrines and the Catholic Church, and no provision whatever is made for the religious instruction of the Calholic children, whilst Protestant instruction as carefully provided for .-These regulations, it will be observed, were issued in 1855, before the well known document of Lord Dalhousie, which guarantees the entire pied a prominent position; and in the extensive and equality of Catholics with Protestants in the matter of education. In the Madras Presidency, at | present and future generations .- Dublin Evening Post. least, that part of Lord Dalhousie's regulations is a mere dead letter. The Madras Government, it seems, referred the Catholic to the Calcutta superintendence of the contractors, Messrs. Ryan and authorities for an answer to his complaints against the "army school regulations." More than two years had elapsed at the date of the last accounts and nothing had yet been done. On the contrary years had elapsed at the date of the last accounts the enforcement of the obnoxious regulations, which at first appeared to have been tacitly abandoned, has all that time been gaining ground.-What most clearly characterises the persecuting animus is, that if we may believe the Examiner, the attendance of Catholic children at the regimental proselytising schools is most rigidly enforced, not in places where the alternative is their being left without schooling (justly as a good week Mr. William Carrol, of Tramore, willed a sum Catholic might prefer even that), but where the of £400 to the church, in addition to £2,000 for a catholic might prefer even that). Catholics have at their own cost provided good Convent of Charity, and £2,000 for Christian Bro-Catholic schools, which are actually well attend-surviving relatives. The collections each Sunday ed by the Catholic children. Several instances at the church door are considerable, and the entire are given, with all the names. For example, amount goes to the church funds. There is no ap-Major West is said to have enforced the regula- | prehension whatever entertained, not only as to the tion against the Catholic soldiers at Vizagatam, whose children were already attending two excellent Catholic schools: the girls' school especially being under the care of Religious, who came from Europe for that service. The penalty enforced is very serious: it amounts to the entire forfeiture of five shillings a month, being the sum allowed by the Company for each child .-To a poor soldier with six children this amounts | gress of the work; and we entertain no doubt that to a fine of eighteen pounds a year, for not allowing them to be educated as Protestants. "Yet both schools had been founded and in active operation for years before the Government thought of raising the Garrison and Regimental Schools from the position which they had previously occupied, being nothing better than places where children mis-spent their time, and where the most useless and most servile man in a regiment found which the South of Ireland can boast. shelter from regimental duty." Hitherto Major West and his victims have both stood firm-they refusing to sell the faith of their children, he enforcing the penalty. Another instance is that of the Madras Fusileers, in which a similar On Thursday, June 13, however, the sittings of the nersecution is stated to be going on by the com- committee began with a speech from Mr. Edwin persecution is stated to be going on by the command of "Colonel Stevenson, influenced thereto by Captain Raikes." In this case it is stated assault upon the Catholic Church. Why else introthat before the penalty was enforced, the reli- duce the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and assure the gion of the Catholic children in the Regimental School bad been practically respected, and that they had in consequence attended it; but the religious exemption was withdrawn at the moment and misdemeanors against a large body of prelates of the penalty for non-attendance was enforced: the Irish Church." The Chairman, we are sorry to and in consequence ninety children of Catholic soldiers who had hitherto attended were withdrawn, and the allowance for their support actually withheld. No facts can more strongly demonstrate the persecuting animus. A third case is | called Archbishop MacHale in the Charitable Bethat of the Artillery at Bangalore, in which, as | quests Act, which is as much law as the Ecclesiastilate as March 9, 1857, the children already attending the Catholic schools were required to be withdrawn from them and sent to the proselytising schools, and the parents having refused to He alone, of all the sons of Adam, cannot legally comply, the allowance in this case has also been stopped. It is important to observe that the gister. case of the officers is not that of obedience to to orders which they cannot resist. It is evi- 23rd inst. Besides some domestic arrangements, the dently voluntary, and exceptional, and therefore the more clearly a deliberate act of religious persecution. Complaints have in every instance been made to the Governor of Madras, and referred by him to Calcutta; but although more than two years have elapsed since the first complaint, nothing had been done up to the departure a Dunboyne student, was declared the successful of the mails. It cannot be doubted, we think, that we have established a case upon which some Liberal Irish member should demand an explanation from the Indian authorities in the House of Commons. For ourselves, we are content with observing that Protestants are fond of calling the Catholic religion idolatrous. The strongest refutation of the charge is in their own conduct .-Here is a religious grievance of the gravest description, under which Catholic soldiers have been suffering without redress for more than two years after it has been prominently brought to the notice of the authorities at Calcutta. Is it not plain from experience, that if it had really affected any idolatrous religion, indignation would have spread from one end of England to another, and the matter would have been examined and set right at Calcutta itself on the day the complaint arrived. The real reason why nothing has yet been done is, that those whom it affects are only Catholics, not idolaters.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Jesuit Fathers opened a mission at Tulla, co. Clare, on Sunday last. This mission is conducted by the Very Rev. Dr. Healy, S. J. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Fortescue.-The Rev. gentleman was listened to with breathless attention by the immense multitudes who crowded from every part of the country to hear him, as he explained in his own forcible, but at the same time graceful style, the awful truths of religion. The impression which he made on the minds of his auditory in contrasting the maxims of the world with those of the Gospel, was most striking; while his appeal to the votaries of pleasure, to seek it in those everlasting kingdoms where alone it can be found, was most triumphant. The Rev. Mr. Ronan preaches every evening. The solid doctrinal lectures of this pious and amiable ecclesiastic are much admired, and are doing immense good. There are about twenty clergymen daily engaged in hearing the confessions of the pious penitents, by whom the church is constantly filled.—Dublin Evening Post.

With great regret we announce the decease of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Rafferty. The venerable Ecclesias- judging from their appearance just now, an abutic had nearly reached the advanced age of eighty yield may be anticipated.—Limerick Observer.

to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He had been the intimate friend and fellow-laborer of O'Connel during the stormy struggles for Catholic Emancipation; and he had exercised an influence in in the county which his illustrious leader fully appreciated. Amongst a priesthood distinguished for the zealous discharge of all the duties connected with their sacred office, Doctor O'Rafferty had long occuimportant district over which he had for so many years presided, his memory will be cherished by the

The building of the new church of the Most Holy Trinity, Tramore, is progressing admirably under the Son, of Limerick. Already the walls of this magnificent structure are rising to a considerable height cut, is used in the edifice, and, with the light blue stone of the masonry, it forms an attractive contrast The church will contain 5,000 persons, and the amount of the contract is £8,000, not including the tower, which is designed to be one of the most beautiful in the country. Within the first year a sum of about three thousand pounds was collected or contributed from various sources, including handsome donations, ranging from £50 to £500. Mr. Edward Burke, merchant, of Waterford, gave £500, and this ultimate realization of the project, but as to its speedy completion, in consequence of the energy and precision with which the works are carried on under the superintendence of Mr. O'Brien, the head mason, who gives every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, under the contractors, the Messrs. Ryan .-The great respect entertained for the venerated Pastor, the Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, by all classes and parties in the country, and by the visitors to Tramore, is another cause why numbers aid in the prothis season will bring an immense addition to the funds, and show the spirit and munificence with which the Catholic inhabitants and visitors are actuated. The site of the temple is exceedingly fine; it overlooks the spacious bay of Tramore, and embraces a view of the ocean to a great distance—ships passing outward or homeward are easily discernible.— Among the many edifices raised in honor of religion, by voluntary contribution, the Catholic church of Tramore, we are sure, will be one of the finest of

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam is in London as a witness before the County of Mayo election committee. Upon the petition in that case we have studiously avoided making any remark, as a judicial matter which it would be indecent to anticipate.-James, from which it appears that we are to have, not a fair inquiry into the late Mayo election, but an committee that the petitioner, though a Catholic, was not "an Ultramontaine?" Indeed, he avowed that he " was not so much prosecuting a mere election petition, as preferring a series of high crimes see, so far forgot himself as to stop Mr. James when he spoke of "the Roman Catholic Archbishop Mac Hale of Tuam," or even of "Archbishop MacHale," as titles which the Committee could not allow. would puzzle him to say why not. His Grace is cal Titles Act itself. But even this last is as foolish as it is wicked, and in no place prohibits Dr. Mac Hale's being styled by the title which he holds from God and His Church by any man except himself .declare that he is Archbishop of Tuam .- Weekly Re-

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE .- The usual annual meeting of the Board of Maynooth was held on Tuesday, the trustees had, on this occasion, to appoint to the Chair of Theology, vacant by the elevation of the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong to the see of Ferns. A concursus had been held on May 13th and three following days, there being four candidates for the va-cancy. The result of this concursus being laid be-fore the trustees, the Rev. Gerald Molloy, of Dublin, candidate.- Evening Post.

We have been informed that the property purchased near Ballyroan, Queen's County, by Mr. Corcoran, in trust for the convent at Abbeyleix, has been paid for by the nans with their own money, and not advanced by any other party, as has been reported .- Leinster Express.

ATHEONE BOARD OF GUARDIANS .- At the last meeting of the guardians of this union a motion for the admission of Scripture-readers into the workhouse was negatived by a large majority. The Sisters of Mercy were admitted on the previous week.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT .- This exquisite statue was on Friday placed, under the directions of the famous Irish scuiptor, Mr. Hogan, on the pedestal in the Crescent; and we venture to assert that a more perfect model of artistic beauty could not be conceived. The resemblance of the great Irishman, in grateful recollection of whom it has been erected, is most striking. The committee met on Friday, and paid Mr. Hogan the amount agreed upon-1,000 guiness.-Limerick Paper.

CLARE ELECTION .- We are authorised to contradict a statement which appeared in the last number of a contemporary, to the effect that it was doubtful whether Lord Francis Conyngham and Mr. Calcutt would defend the petition presented against their return. We can assure our contemporary that the only matter at all doubtful in the case is, whether Sir J. F. Fitzgerald will have the temerity to prosecute such a petition as he has ventured to present.-Limerick Ob-

From information we are in possession of, we consider we are perfectly correct in stating that the petition of the Right Hon. John Wynne against the return of Mr. Somers, will come on for hearing early in the next month, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the friends of that gentleman to stave it off for the present session. Not even the friendly petition will save him, for a short time, from being unseated, which is his certain fate, and with which many of his late supporters would, we believe, find no cause to quarrel. The Mayor has been served with the Speaker's warrant, and it is likely many others will be served during the ensuing week .- Sligo Independent.

Our agricultural friends give us daily cheering accounts of the prospects of the coming harvest. They state that, should the present favorable weather continue, we will be blessed with one of the most pro-ductive crops we have had for some years past. The notate and cereal crops look remarkably healthy, and judging from their appearance just now, an abundant

The Weekly Disbair does not think Mr. Snith A Reac or On These. The Lish Ecclesiastical A Commenced The Failure of Mr. Hugh O'Brien's demand for an Irish Parliament to be so impost called "Ministers Money "which a sacrile" Wallace of Glengormley lines bleacher, is any very contemptible.—" We see Smith O'Brien still gious government and legislature are on the point of nounced in The sum mentioned is \$40,000. It is exharps on the repeal of the Union, that is, demands a bolishing, is a durious, if not venerable, relic of a pected that matters may be satisfactorily arranged.—

an Irish Parliament. The Irish Viceroyalty is, it is period of which we have now few surviving remains. Northern Whigh the period of which we have now few surviving remains. Northern Whigh the period of the Church of the for local matters, Ireland and Scotland should no by some Parliament of their own, relieve the imperial Legislature of rubbish, and a great deal of parish understand. Why should the gas lighting of Clonakilty trouble our House of Commons, or the cleaning and watering of Pittenweem take up the time of the Lords spiritual and temporal? Can these august assemblies know or care anything about either? Is it necessary there should be a congestion of all the rank and genius of Scotland and Ireland as well as England and Wales in London? Is absenteeism such good political economy that it is advantageous to Edinburgh and Dublin to know nothing of their national nobility except in the way of rent—remit-tances to the "Great Wen"? It is true that these places have improved since the Union, but that is in spite, not in consequence, of being deprived of the management of their own affairs."

THE CORE HILL COURT.-The abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty, which, strange to say, is advocated by the Tory Express, and denounced by the Liberal Freeman, is a question which has already produced much excitement among the two parties who dread, or desire, its extinction. The first of those, who are to be numbered by hundreds, have, of course, very powerful arguments for its continuance; as it is the centre of corruption; fashion and intrigue, in which they live, and have their being, they are anxious to divert the death-blow levelled thereat by Mr. Roebuck. The other party; who are numbered by millions, are of contrary opinion, and are too liable to regard with a speer, the institution which is held in such reverence by a smaller section. They likewise think that as England has conquered and holds this country by force of arms, that nationality gains little by permitting her also to possess a social centre from which to influence the tone of society by connecting it with associations exclusively English. Cavillers of this sort are clearly insensible of the glory attaching to all individuals who are permitted to visit twice or thrice a year an elderly gentleman of bland aspect, when he holds his Levee on Cork Hill, and who, doubtless, thinks he confers an inva-luable benefit on such Irish men and women as may be favored with the reflections on the weather. This large class also forgets the political benefits arising to Ireland from the existence of a Viceregal Court; the number of situations it opens to Englishmen, who are good enough to come over in the Lieutenant's train, and take up positions of command in a country for which they cannot conceal their contemptand to the bankrupt gentry, who having done their best to beggar themselves and the country, from which nothing can be extracted, turn to the market on Cork Hill-having still themselves to sell. The Anti-Viceroyal Cavillers likewise cast overboard altogether the fact that the Castle is an office for arranging the election of members in the British interest, whose duty it is to be ready with their anti-Irish votes on all important questions, and whose exertions in this department of the Imperial system are subsequently rewarded by their being shovelled into offices supported by the money of the people they have sold. The pleasures of attending the drawing-room and supper sweetened with bad champagne; of eating and drinking as much public viands as can be put into the human stomach, within a limited period; of beholding the Lord Lieutenant commanding at a Review in a red coat, or in a black one; of listening to the same personage lecturing on manures in a hopeful spirit at the Dublin Society House, or asserting that Ireland is making rapid, progress among the nations of the world since her national spirit expired; that she was designed by Providence for a sheepwalk, with similar statesman like views—such are the solid advantages for which the cavillers to whom we allude, and they form the ninteenth-twentieths of the country, are anxious to resign. In short, they ignore the uses of a sham court, which serves no other purpose than to denationalise the gentry; and consider that £20,000 a year is too much to have to pay for having a noble lord sent over to them from time to time, even though he may be gifted with the excruciating agreeability of a Normandy, or the solid suavity, fut, cultivated taste, and general capacity for smiling, which distinguish the present eminent occupant of the Viceregal chair. There are but two classes in this country who regard with anxiety the sholition of this worn out s the Dublin shopkeepers and the petty gentry. As to the nobility, and a great section of absentee landowners, who visit their Irish estates occasionally to shoot, farm, rackrent, and eject the peasantry, their natural sphere, of course, is the London Court, where in the words of a British Jenkins, "they would contribute to the splendor of a firmament, of which the Queen herself in person is the centre and glory." But how much, let it be asked, of the £20,-000, a year by which the Viceroyalty is sustained, find its way into the pockets of the Dublin shopkeepers? Is it not notorious that the Irish Court is supplied from London, in all its important requirements; and that the richer class of individuals who frequent it are so far Anglicised as to follow its example? Is it not in the highest degree fashionable among such people to have their tailor, mercer, and carriage-maker in London? Indeed, this is a natural consequence of the Imperial system, of which the establishment on Cork Hill is the representive here: and as the object with which it was designed was that of denationalising the Irish gentry, it cannot be wondered at that in this, as well as other respecis, it has succeeded. Dublin abounds in shopkeepers, but exhibits a melancholy lack of merchants when contrasted with Belfast, for instance; and nothing is more certain than that it has been the shopkeeper's dependence on the patronage of this gingerbread Court, which has damped and narrowed those commercial energies which have been attended with such success in the now wealthy and independent emporium of the North. To find the best illustration of this fact it is only necessary to look at Belfast, Longh and Liffey; the one crowded with vessels from all parts of the globe, and alive with the spirit of enterprise; the other exhibiting its dismal fleet of coal ships, or the occasional emigrant vessel .-- Nation.

The Examiner regrets, for the sake of the Protestant Church Establishment, that the only Irish Protestant Prelate who took a part in the debate on the bill for the abolition of Ministers' money should have thrown his weight into the wrong side of the "The question being one between peace and goodwill on one side, and a few thousands a year on the other, it would have become a Christian Bishop to have avoided another demonstration of the preference of pelf to moral and religious considera-tions. It might have been especially prudent in a Bishop of the race of Beresford, to have been less prominent on the side of Mammon. Should the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commission not suffice for the purposes of the bill, we feel inclined to sug-gest a reference to those of the Bishopric of Kilmore to supply the deficiency. The population returns of the Commissioner of Public Instruction tell us, that in 1835 there were only 80,998 members of the Established Church in the three sees (Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh) constituting that diocese, while the Catholic population amounted to 746,471, a proportion of nine to one against the reason and justice of the institution which endows the shrines of the few with the wealth of the many. We learn from the same authority that there were at the period mentioned no fewer than 88 parishes in the three sees containing severally less than 20 members of the Establishment. Surely the Right Rev. Marcus Beresford, this Ecclesiastical Cerberus with three mitred heads, and the patron (as "Dod's Peerage assures us) of eighty-two livings, ought to be careful how he barks either in England or Ireland on the money side of a Church question."

It possesses the rare merit of yielding a minimum of revenue to the Church, and producing a maximum of irritation and bad feeling. Though only levied in eight towns of the sister country, it is almost as good for purposes of exasperation and social strife as if it were exacted in every parish throughout Ire-land. Being a tax imposed on towns whose population is mainly Roman Catholic, and applied exclusively for the support of Protestanticlergymen it is perfect as a badge of subjection and a provocative to religious discord. Although a very little fex—its utmost nominal amount not exceeding £12,000 annually—it has the further merit of being practically impossible of collection. It is many a year since the Church succeeded in getting in all her dues from this source, and at the present moment the actual yield of the impost is barely £5,000 per annum. Out of the eight corporations charged with the business of collecting it, seven flatly refuse to have anything to do with the matter, and it is far from certain that there exists any adequate legal means of coercing them. Not long ago, for example, the government instituted proceedings against one of the principal defaulters—the municipality of Cork—and obtained a judgment for £3,000; but, as Lord Granville tells us, this very unsubstantial success was accompanied with a declaration from the judges "that the law was, in their opinion, inoperative, and its machinery inadequate." It seems that the recalci-trant corporation has appealed, and that the appeal is not likely to be decided in less than a couple of years; so that the result will be four years' arrears of the tax-two already due, and the two that will elapse during the hearing of the case. Altogether this petty, partial, anomalous, odious, and unproductive impost seems as nearly as possible worthless except as a source of litigation, a subject of sectarian bickering, a memento of Protestant ascendence, and, we may add, a weapon for the agitator .- Livedpool Mercury.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration still continues to roll on; for numbers are taking their departure every week from our shores for Australia and the United States. During the last week the steambonts which left here for Liverpool were thronged to excess with emigrants from different parts of this and the surrounding counties. The Cormorant, which sailed from Patrick's-quay at two o'clock on Saturday last, had on board about two hundred passengers bound for either America or the Antipodes; and it is worthy of notice that these parties presented a more comfortable looking appearance than the class which we have seen going in former years. The greater number of them were the children of small farmers residing in this and the adjoining counties of Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary; while the remainder were composed of wives and children going out to their husbands and parents who had sent home the necessary sums with which to defray the expense of their passage.—Cork Reporter.

It is said that the last Australian mail has brought o Waterford reminances to several poor families, and letters urging them to strain every nerve, and make

their way to the land of gold. The depopulation of Ireland is progressing according to the most sanguine hopes of the political economists. The famine, pestilence, and exodus have not been followed by any elastic rebound upwards. England is fed by herds of cattle grazing on Irish pastures; but her flag may yet need an arm to defend it rather than wealth to tempt and enrich an enemy. The blessing of God on man-" Be fruitful, and "multiply"—is reversed in the case of Ireland, and He is defrauded of voices to praise Him. In another part of the United Kingdom the same process has been going on, and we know the result. In the Highlands and Western Highlands and islands of Scotland the race of man has given way before land-lords, deer, sheep, and oxen. With some difficulty a few stalwart Highlanders are got together to make sport before royalty at Bræmar; but there are no recruits to be had for the British army. Meath, Royal Meath, is enjoying a quasi prosperity. The cattle are getting fat as well as numerous; the English who feed on them are getting fat too; but the population of Meath is diminishing—during the last war, independently of the county militia, about some thirty men only were raised to fight for their Queen and country in the Crimea. England is very strong; Ireland, are using England's strength to evoke a Nemesis for the wrongs inflicted on unhappy Ireland .--

DECLINE OF PAUPERISM IN IRELAND .- A small bluebook of 100 pages and upwards contains the 10th annual report of the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland, with copious appendices. It is dated the 1st of May, 1857. The highest number of workhouse inmates in the series of, weeks was 67,276 (on the 26th of April, 1856), and the lowest number 45,662 (on the 13th of September, 1856). The present number of inmates (that is to say, on the date of the report) is 55,212. The weekly summaries of outdoor relief show very little fluctuation; the average number of recipients was under 1,000, and the average weekly cost less than £43 per week. Both summaries-as it is truly satisfactory to be assured—exhibit a further material decrease of pauperism and of expenditure in Ireland. The total number of naupers relieved during the year 1856 was 212 579 in doors, and 4,557 out of doors, against 269,794 and 35,432 (in and out of doors) in the year 1855, thus exhibiting the large decrease of 57,215 in doors and 30,875 out of doors. The total Poor Law expenditure during the year amounted to £576,390., against £685,259 in 1855, equivalent to a decrease of £108,869., no less than 16 per cent., and far exceeding the remotest expectations of the commissioners at the date of their last report. The reduction of expenditure is pronounced to be almost entirely due to the decrease of pauperism. The amount expended by guardians of the poor in assisting emigration to our colonies during the year ended Michaelmas-day, 1856, was 12,719., exclusive of 1,585 from other sources.

At the last meeting of the Guardians of the Tipperary Union, E. B. Purefoy, Esq., presided, and fourteen members of the board were present. There are 414 paupers in the house, being a decrease of 114 from the same period last year. The weekly expense of provisions was £47 53 6d., and the average cost of each pauper 1s. 11fd.

IRISH TROPHIES .- As three-fourths of the British Army is composed of Irishmen, and it is calculated that about ten thousand or so fell in the Crimea, the Ministry, in consideration of their services, have determined to act in a tasteful and courteous manner towards the well-beloved island of their birth, of which they make a recruiting ground. It is a posi-tive fact that the Masters of the Ordnance Department have received a mandate for sending over here as many useless pieces of cannon taken out of Sebastopol as they cannot conveniently find room for in Woolwich—the same to be arranged in the most public places of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Galway. After an act so just and considerable as this, who henceforth will be so absurd as to assert that Ireland is debarred from equal rights—that she is not made a partaker in the conquests and glory of the empire?-Nation.

ANCIENT COIN .- A few days ago a shilling coin of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was dug from the soil of a field, in the neighborhood of Cullybackey. It bears date of the year 1572, and is in a state of preservation quite as perfect as when struck from the mint. A smaller coin was found with it, but so much worn and otherwise defaced that its character cannot be deciphered. They are now in the possession of Mr. Arthur, of Harryville, who has succeeded in collecting a variety of other interesting relics of antiquity. -Ballymena Observer.

AWFULDY SUDDEN DEATH .- On Tuesday, the 9th nst., as Oliver Whiteside, aged seventeen years, son of Mr. Wm. Whiteside, a most respectable farmer in Killycalpy, about two miles from Stewartstown, was on his way home from the turf bog, with a shovel on his shoulder, about three o'clock in the day, he was overtaken by a thunderstorm, and was struck with the electric fluid, which deprived him of life on the

HEAD POLICE OFFICE, FRIDAY-A SCENE IN THE BANK OF IRELAND. - A man presenting the appearance of a respectable tradesman, but with a wild uncollected manner, and a face which has been unshorn for days, was placed in the dock under the following circumstances :- A porter in the Bank of Ireland, named Canterbury, deposed, that on that day be-tween 12 and 1 o'clock, the prisoner entered the cash office, and was seen standing for some time almost motionless, He then went over to one of the tellers, and asked him for money, but on being told that he had no authority to give him any, the prisoner became very violent and said he should have it by some means or other. He exclaimed that he supposed they would not mind bosing a few lives there, and a long leathern staff was for the first time noticed with him, which, when witness went over for the purpose of removing him, he drew the top off, and disclosed a sharp and very dangerous looking weapon some inches in length fastened into the staff. which he held after the manner of a demi-pike, and presented at all who came near him, declaring that he would have their lives. He struck witness in the chest with the butt end, and knocked him backwards. Police Constable 182 B deposed that he was. called upon by one of the clerks in the bank, and went over with the object of endeavouring to get the prisoner out or to take the weapon from him, but the latter presented it determinedly at him, and threatened to have his life. Ultimately Mr. Roberts, chief of the transfer department, got behind him and caught hold of the weapon, which was then wrenched out of his hand. Upon finding this instrument lost to him he pulled out a large stone, which was also secured, and on being taken to the station house and searched, another weapon, resembling a dagger, was found upon him. The blades of both these instruments consisted or files ground at one end to a thin edge, to which the sharpness of a razor was ultimately given. The prisoner, being called on for his defence, answered slowly, but in a manner that showed he must have been originally a man of considerable information, that an underhand, falsified world, which professed to be guided and governed by the maxims of God, without in reality being so, had combined against him for nothing more than being an adherent of the simple, unaffected, and singleminded laws of God, and he had been obliged to take up weapons in defence of his own existence. He had nothing to live by but his hand-labour; and if persons were so prejudiced that they would not give him any, what was he to do? He could not lie down and die. He followed an humble business, and lived in Townsend street but declined to tell the number or his name; was afraid there was no one that would go bail for him. He was remanded until the arrival of Doctor Ireland, when he was committed to prison as a dengerous lunatic.

THE MUBDER OF MR. LITTLE .- The Dublin Mail of the evening of Wednesday, June 24, announces that, after several weeks spent in a bootless inquiry—after over and over again declaring that the murderer was well known, and ere 24 hours clapsed he would be in custody-now, after the lapse of six months, the murder having been committed so far back as the 13th of November, an arrest has been made, and one person, at all events, a painter named Spollen, stands charged with perpetrating that atrocious murder The evidence upon which Spollen was that morning arrested was that of his own wife, which, being illegal, will require other evidence to sustain the charge. Spoller was employed, it appears, as a painter in the office of the Midland Railway, and his wife's information is to this effect: She swears that Spollen painted Mr. Little's room a few days before the murder. She declares that on the night of the murder Spollen returned to his residence about eight o'clock bringing a quantity of gold and silver; that he told her it was Little's money, and that he had killed him. She saw him burn a pocket-book and also a cravat; that she but her statesmen, in their neglect and oppression of saw him cover with paint the blood stains on his through the roof, after committing the murder. She assisted to conceal the money, and she further stated that the bag of silver found was Spollen's, and the bag was placed in the trunk by Spollen; that the hammer found was Spollen's and she, believed the razor also, as he appeared very nervous the day it was found, and said he had thrown it in with the case on, and if the case were discovered it would no doubt be identified. She further stated that she knew where the money was concealed, and would show the police the place. Subsequently Superintendent Gur accompanied the woman, and found between two walls, within the precincts of the railway terminus. a large portion of the missing money, consisting of gold, bank notes and silver. The notes, from the damp, were nearly destroyed. Among the money found were several pieces of paper, which were iden-tified by Mr. Chamberlain as having been taken from the cash-office on the night of the murder. On one piece of this paper he recognized Mr. Little's name in his own handwriting. The key of Mr. Little's office is stated to have been thrown into the river Brado-ghue, and for the purpose of discovering the key, Sergeant Craven and a number of workmen were busily engaged in searching a portion of the streams which runs through the garden of the North Union Workhouse up to a late hour yesterday evening, but without success On Thursday night the prisoner was brought down from the room which he occupied in Frederick-lane station-house, when he was placed on the office sheet charged by Mr. Superintendent Guy with the wilful murder of George Samuel Little, on the evening of the 13th of November last, hy striking him several blows on the head with a blunt instrument, and cutting his throat with a razor. The prisoner was also charged with stealing the sum of £350 the property of the Midland Great Western Railway Company. While this charge was being preferred, the wife of the prisoner was present, and seemed to be sadly affected. She said, addressing him, " Confess your guilt, you unfortunate man; what I have done was to save your soul, and that you may repent of your crime." On the charge being read for him, he only said, "I deny it." He was then led back to his cell. The Dublin Post of Thursday evening states that Spollen, the father, is in custody in Frederick-lane station, and the son in custody in Chancery-lane. Spollen's wife is also in custody.-There was no public investigation held in the police office on that day, but the police authorities were prosecuting their inquiries with great vigilance and activity, and it is stated that, without producing the wife as a witness, a chain of collateral and circumstantial evidence is in course of preparation. There is no charge against the son as a principal in the murder, but it is expected that he will become a material witness. The Dublin Freeman's Journal of June 26 has some further particulars about the prisoner Spollen. In a chest of drawers in his cottage eight sovereigns were found rolled up in a piece of wadding which had the appearance of having lain in a muddy place, as portions of clay were adhering to it. The police are of opinion that this money was taken from the place where the gold and notes were found. The razor with which Mr. Little's throat is supposed to have been cut, and tound by the police in the canal, was shown to Mrs. Spollen to try whether she could identify it as belonging to her husband. She could not recognize it as his, but remarked that some time before the murder her haisband had been made a prement of a razor by a friend of his. The police are

15] to Spollenno Mri Spollen says that Ther husband, on The clergy man Tost no time in chilling, when the was, coming home at eight o'clock on the evening of the usbered into the presence of an elegantly attired lady, murder, remembered that he had forgotten his time who occupied private apartments in the hotel. Have book in the office of Mr. Little, and fearing that it ing a pologised for the trouble she had occasioned to coming home at eight o'clock on the evening of the murder, remembered that he had forgotten his timemight be discovered, he went back to the room and, found it there, and brought it home. The little girl (Jane Spollen) identifies the piece of cotton cloth in which the money found between the boundary wall of the railway and workhouse was, wrapped up as hers. This piece of cloth she got from her alint some time since to make a bonnet. The son of the prisoner, who is in charge of the police at Chancery-lane Station-house, is a well-looking lad about 16 years of age. He bore his confinement ery well up to Thursday evening, when he became quite overpowered with grief at the position in which his father was placed, and called repeatedly for his mother. He is at present detained by the Crown as a witness. The search at the Broadstone terminus was to be resumed yesterday, and the further exploration of the river proceeded with, as the possession of the missing key of the door of the cash office is regarded as of the last importance. Spollen was originally employed by the Company as a porter, but being an intelligent, quick ingenious person, he soon acquired some skill as a painter, and was latterly engaged in painting, glazing, and doing odd jobs about the terminus; in fact, he was regarded as a very useful, "handy man." He is described as a very industrious, hard-working man rather quiet in manner, steady in conduct, and of good address. He appears, too, to be a man of some taste; the walls of his neatly-furnished, comfortable cottage are, profusely adorned with pictures in gilt frames, and the small piece of ground in front of it is laid out in pretty flower beds, with one or two little plots of peas, now in blossom interspersed. Scarlet nunners are also trained in front of the cottage, and the garden is further adorned by an ingeniously constructed "rockery," as it is termed-a number of large stones, moss, flowers, and the roots of trees, arranged together in a very tasteful manner. Hanging outside the door was a handsome brass wire cage containing a pretty canary, which was a great pet of the prisoner's. He used to spend many of his leisure moments in training it. He also kept a small rabbit in a neat wooden cage, a portion of which is circular and rotatory like those in which white mice and guinea pigs are generally confined. The cottage lies almost exactly opposite to the room in which the murder was committed, and within a stone's throw both of the terminus and of the place where the murderer concealed his booty. Thus the first object which would meet the eyes of Spollen and his wife on going out of their cottage was the window of Mr. Little's room, the recollection of the terrible tragedy enacted therein being constantly kept before the mind of the woman. The prisoner never evinced any disinclination to enter into conversation on the subject of the murder. He frequently discussed the matter with persons in the employment of the Company, always expressed his horror of the crime, and was noticed for constantly observing, "What a nerve the fellow must have had that did it." A few days ago he was in company with some of the workmen, when, the murder having been referred to, one of the men remarked, "I wonder whether the murderer wasamong the batch lately discharged by the Company." " No, replied Spollen, "I am certain the fellow is still among us, and laughing at us." The prisoner had charge, among other matters relating to the building, of the cleaning of the windows, on which account his passing through rooms and corridors would not attract particular notice. WHO ARE THE MORMONITES ?-If the benevolent la

dies and gentlemen in England, who spend so large

a quantity of money annually in endeavouring to evangelise Ireland, be really sincere in a desire to do the thing that lies in their power, they will thank us for suggesting to them a more suitable field for their pious labours than that they have chosen. In Ireland we have a people ardently devoted to a religion which, they must allow, is the most ancient form of Christianity; and so deep is their attachment to it, that all the efforts of missionary rogues and zealots amongst them have only resulted in the purchase of a few iniserable creatures, unable to remain steadfast between hunger and the religion they believed in on the one hand, and the "pible" and "scup" on the other. Amongst the mass of the population these have only awakened feelings of contempt, their anger being only displayed occasionally, and in slight and they do not now wish to "keep them standing at and transient fits. Let the promoters, therefore of the door." No less than twenty Irish Catholic memthese hopeful schemes, turn their efforts where they bers voted against the Tory amendment against the may be crowned with more success, and where they Jews on Monday night. The Catholic (says the Dubmay be crowned with more success, and where they may be really productive of practical benefit. what quarter, they may ask, are they to look for this sphere of operation? We reply-at their own doors. In the heart of the great metropolis, in the midst of the busy homes of manufacture, in the rural districts of their great and civilised nation, away amongst the collieries and smelting foundries and iron works of Wales, and even amongst the educated Scotch race, they will find the miserable votaries of Mormonism, blindly rushing to swell the tide of sensual iniquity which is ever tending westward to the shores of Utah. There every doctrine which Christianity has enjoined is set at nought. The beauty of law and order is unknown, and the light of education is extinguished. Murder and assassination are there unpunished, the arm of the government of the country being as yet unable to reach that remote region. The beautiful feminine influence, which has refined and elevated the Christian world is there almost a nuility; because a base mockery of religion has degraded woman into the mere slave of sensual appetite. Nay, the very divinity of the founder of that common faith which lies at the bottom of all Christian sects is ignored by them, and the false prophet set up in His place is Brigham Young. Our telegra- Malmesbury, Wicklow, and Carnarvon, proposed an phic intelligence informs us that the outrages of these wretches are extending themselves-that they are about to drive the "Gentiles" out of their territory. It would seem, indeed, as if the vulgar impostor at their head is animated by a desire to emulate his great prototype, and spread an empire founded on fanaticism like that which Mahomet in earlier ages crected. But times are now changed. Should the insanity of this miserable tribe lead them on to such a conclusion, the offended majesty of the American nation will arise and crush them. In the meantime, however, what can be more painful than to reflect on the condition, not only in which the ruin and dispersion of these people—which can only be a question of time-will place them, but also of the moral degradation in which they at present exist? Can the pious spouters at Exeter Hall, can the bigoted contributors to the Irish missions it sends forth find in the conversion of the English, Scotch, and Welsh Mormons no fitting subject for their exertions? In Ireland, strange to say, there are no Mormons. Our poor country, so despised, so villified by virtuous and wealthy England, has never furnished a convert to this shocking belief. We beg pardon—there was one. He was "converted" on the souper system. Paddy became a Mormon, in order to get a passage to America; but on his safe arrival in New York he instantly abandoned the "Haythens." The conduct of this ignorant peasant is undoubtedly reprobensible, but such a convert—just so sincere and disinterested in his apostacy-would be hailed with shouts of exultation by the noble band of missionaries whose interest it is to Christianise us. If then those who support this hand are not wilfully and obstinately blind, they will desist from attempts to upset the religion of this country, whose followers are pious and devoted, and whose morality may bear a proud comparison with that of any other nation in the world, and they will set themselves with all their might and zeal to wash away from their own country the stain of contributing to the great mass of miserable pagans

call upon heres she needed his assistance under cir-cumstances of perplexity in which she was involved. a gentleman whom, though personally a stranger to her, she had often heard extelled for his kindness and liberality, she with well acted confusion revealed to him the delicate circumstance which occasioned her seeking his assistance. She stated that on her way from the Dublin train her purse had been filched, and she was left in the awkward predicament of being without the necessary cash to defray her expenses back to the metropolis. The clergyman, with a readiness which did more bonour to his heart than to his head, handed to her from his own private resources a sum sufficient to meet her requirements, which with a profusion of thanks and apologies she accepted, promising repeatedly that the money should be returned the moment she arrived in Dublin .-Scarcely had the rector outted the hotel than the lady sent a similar message to the Rev. —, PP. of — parish, and having told him the same tale of the lost purse, she obtained from him a sufficient sum to discharge her hotel bill, promising to repay the money immediately on her return home. However, although representing herself to be highly connected in Dublin, she has not since communicated with either of the clergymen; but it is stated that one of the reverend gentlemen having since been there, had the pleasure of seeing her drive through the streets in a handsome carriage, but not of receiving a recognition.—Cork Constitution.

To the Editor of the Duolin Freeman.

Sir,-The boasted bubble of the "superior prosperity of the Protestant North," compared with the Popish South, is so continually inflated before our eyes, that I beg permission, through your columns, to blow the figment to atoms.

In the year 1855 Belfas: alone numbered more bankrupts than Dublin, Cork, and Limerick united In 1856, Belfast numbered ter bankrupts, Limerick three. Cork none!! There's Protestant superiority for you. But, perhaps, the religious Northerns were right-these failures may have been the making of

The Daily Express will make comparisons, notwithstanding the proverb, will he like to see these comparisons brought face to face? Well, in extent, trade and population; Relfast about equals Cork Newry does not, by long odds, equal Limerick; nor does Derry approach Waterford. Armagh is behind Kilkenny, Clonmel, Wexford, and Tralee, and Enniskillen in nowhere beside Carlow or New Ross.

If you look at these cities and towns in an architectural point of view, the trumpets of the north dwingle down to penny whistles. I do believe that it would be most difficult if not impossible, to find such an aggregate of ugliness in a town as is concentrated in Belfast; indeed, Derry far surpasses Beltast in the architectural aspect of its public buildings. But for real classic beauty the Popish Cathedral of pauperised Tuam "licks" the whole north to a cost-scuttle.

Again, if you look at the beauty and extent of the shops, why, the "Manchester of Ireland" is actually "walked round" by "darling Kilkenny" while Cork, with her Spanish blood, moves proudly on, and disdains to notice the comparison.

Now I wish to give Belfast its merits. It has made vast steps in advance during the last fifteen years; its quays and docks were an abomination of filth, but they are now something to be proud of. But the natives of Eelfast are jealous, and ever will be, of our classic and magnificent public buildings, and they would go any length to ensure our destruction as a regal or Viceregal city: They may deny this, but I have lived among them for three years, and I know well their feeling - Yours most respectfully.

A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We have the great pleasure of announcing that, at the moment of our going to press, a new trial of the case affecting the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has been definitely granted by the unanimous decision of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench .- Weekly Register.

The Catholics have always supported the Jews, in Evening Post) are true to the principles of reli gious liberty when they protest against the continuance, in a new form, and on the occasion of a general readjustment of Parliamentary oaths, of an exclusive form of oath by which they are injuriously marked out and stigmatized as a religious community. Surely it is not necessary for the emancipation of the Jew, to dishonor so large a portion of the Queen's loyal subjects as the Catholics. So long as the invidious distinction established by that intolerant form of oath is maintained, Catholics are stigmatised as unfit to be placed on an equality with other classes, and they are therefore bound, in self-vindication, to resist a measure that would operate so unjustly against them. In taking this course, there are, as they have heretofore been, earnest advocates of the civil privileges of the Jews; but no one else would respect them, and they would lose their own selfrespet, if they were to give any sort of sanction, direct or indirect, to the bill of the government, in its present form.

PARLIAMENTARY.-The Divorce Bill was passed by the House of Lords on Tuesday. Lord Redesdale supported by the Bishop of Oxford and the Lords amendment to limit the powers of the new court to granting divorces a mensa et thoro, and so to keep the marriage law of this country from directly contradicting the law of God, and assailing the basis of society; but a majority of 57 peers (91 to 34) voted for the essential feature of the Bill, the permission for married people to live in legalised adultery. The question was confined to the single point raised nafredly, shall the doctrine of the Catholic Church, that marriage is indissoluble save by death, be denied or affirmed, and on this question a Catholic peer, the Lord Camoys, the same who lately arowed his in-tention to vote for the Bill which compels men to deuy on oath the spirtual power of the Pope, voted in the majority. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor the Bill was improved by striking out the power to sentence persons convicted of adultery to fine, or imprisonment, or both, and inserting, instead, a power to fine the adulterer, or to make him pay the costs of the aggrieved party. The attempts of Lord Nelson and the Bishop of Exeter to exempt the Clergy of the Established Church from the necessity of performing the marriage service for diverced persons failed, the plea set up being clearly bad, that they had contracted with the State on the terms of the Thirty-Nine Articles and the doctrines of the Church of England, and, therefore, that these terms should not be altered against their will. The Sishop of Oxford made one last effort on the question that the Bill do pass, but 46 peers to 25 voted for it, the Lords Petre, Stafford, and Vaux of Harrowden opposing it to the last, and Lord Camoys not only supporting it, but acting as teller for the Ministerial majority. The question of Lord C. Hamilton in the House of Commons on Friday what steps had been taken to obtain compensation for the destruction of British property by the bombardment of Greytown by an American captain, whose act has been adopted by the Government of the United States, called forth a discussion, in which Lord Palmerston was handled by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. who sit at the feet of the Mormon impostor.—Cork Examiner.

A LADY SWINDLER.—A short time since the rector of one of the city parishes received a message from a lady who was stopping at a botel, begging of him to Disraeli and Lord J. Russell in a way which, if he

vice-consul, from which it, was Aying, to be burned by American sailors, acting on behalf of their Go-vernment; without any demand for redress, even without any demand for explanation. His exquisite reabe refused - Tablet as give a second

' THE DIVORCE BILL. The following is a copy of a Protest by Bishop Philipots against the third reading another now lingers in extremis, and the remainder of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill:—" Dissentient,-Because the Bill authorises the inter-marriage of the adulterous parties, but does not relieve the clergy from the legal obligation of celebrating matrimony in such cases with the office of the church. Yet that office expressly declares that holy matri-mony, instituted by God in the time of man's inno-cency, signifies the mystical union between Christ Church, whereas adultery is constantly spoken of in the Holy Scripture, as symbolising apos-tacy from that church and the violation of that blessed union. In contempt of this sacred truth the bill not only sanctions the marriage of parties whose ability to marry is founded altogether on their being adulterers, but it also compels the clergy to marry them in profanation of the most sacred words of Scripture, and with perversion of the most solemn truths of the Gospel. For, even if the use of the office could be tolerated in the marriage of adulterous parties who are repentant of their adultery, yet no security is given or can be given by any statute that the parties concerned are really penitent; and yet those parties have by their adultery incurred the Church sentence of excommunication, which, if duly pronounced, would render them incapable of being married with the rites of the Church. If the circumstances of the times prevent the due exercise of the Church's discipline, yet the least that might be expected from a Christian Legislature is that it be careful to protect the State from the guilt of countenancing such fearful profaneness, and to respect the conscientiousness feelings of all faithful churchmen, who cannot but be shocked by such wanton trifling with the gravest spiritual matters; and especially of the clergy, who if the Bill shall finally pass, will not be to perform what belongs to their office without violating their sense of duty to God, and cannot refuse to perform it without incurring the heavy penalties of human law. The enactment is the more grievous because there already exists a mode of contracting matrimony between such parties, which not only leaves the rites and sanctions of the Church unviolated, but would also relieve the parties themselves, if truly penitent and sensible of their own degradation, from the anguish and misery which they must feel in repeating vows to God which they have doctor refunded all his fees, and went back to his lealready broken, and hearing pronounced over them gitimate occupation of shoemaking. the curse of God against all who have, as they already have, 'put as under those whom God has joined together.' " H. EXETER."

The Weekly Disputch says the Exeter Hall specula-tion " takes." "The novelty and comfort and size of the place attract, and the Church draws crowded houses. Lord Shaftesbury declares they consist of the industrial classes. But what then? He has got the hearers; but what are the peachers? Those that come to pray will remain to scoff, unless they are told something worth listening to. Is there a man that has addressed them who knows how? Is there any manly earnestness, any quaint genuis, any Doric eloquence, to keep them after they have come? If they had a Thackeray, a Dickens, a Kingsley, in the pulpit they might do good; but the sticks and turnips of the Evangelical Alliance, what can such do to regenerate our ' multitudes ?"

We have heard (says the Union) but we do not vouch for the correctness of the report, that it was the intention of the worthies who assembled last Friday at Lambeth Palace under the patronage of Dr. Summer, to have proposed at their meeting " the Apostles' Creed" in a series of resolutions; but the idea was afterwards abandoned, as it was discovered that, though the first article might have been carried unanimously, the remaining eleven would in all probability, have been rejected.

Great complaints have been made at various times of the nuisance of street preaching. At the Obelisk St. George's Circus, a crowd of persons assembled, and various persons hold forth-the loudest voice generally denouncing Popery-another extolling Teetotalism, while infidels and socialists endeavor to disseminate their views. While this is going on an evening never passes without a disturbance and wholesale picking of pockets. On Monday Andrew Morton, who had been holding forth on the benefits of teeto-talism, while he was himself tipsy, was charged with persons spoke of the nuisance permitted at this spot : among others Mr. Solly, a medical gentleman residing in the circus, declared that the scenes that took place at the Obelisk, particularly on Sunday evenings, must be witnessed to be believed. The controversies between the lecturers or preachers were discordant, clamorous, and unseemly, and the language not unfrequently of a blasphemous and improper character.

Two other of the directors of the Royal British Bank are in custody; one was taken by Inspector Field in the Jura Mountains on Tuesday last, the other at Boulogne. Too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood for their untiring exertions in bringing about so desirable au end. We hope to be able to give further particulars in our next. We at present omit names for obvious reasons .- Globe. [Cameron, the late manager, has been arrested at Lausanne.]

A return on Tuesday shows that in every week of the quarter, ended at Lady Day last, the number of paupers relieved in England and Wales were less than in the corresponding weeks of the quarter end-ed at Lady Day, 1856. The difference varies from 1.6 to 3.8 per cent. in doors, and from 0.2 to 3.2 per cent, out of doors.

MUEDERS IN ENGLAND.—On Sunday morning a dreadful murder was committed near Woodford, in Essex. At Chitford Hatch, a few miles from the town, is an ancient farm-yard, the property of a gentleman named Small. While Mr. Small and his wife were at church, a man who has not yet been discovered, entered the house, cut throat of the old woman who was left in care of it, then broke open the drawers and boxes, and carried away a quantity of plate and a large sum of money. At Wallingford, on Tuesday evening, a most melancholy murder and snicide was committed. A woman named Corner, wife of one of the country nostmen, was seen to take her three children (the eldest a boy of about eight and the other two, much younger), towards the bridge, as if going for a walk, at about nine o'clock. As she did not return all night an alarm was raised, and after searching the river for some time, the bodies of the three children were discovered cold and dead. After a further search, the body of the mother was found, also dead. The bodies were removed to the Town Arms, there to await the coroner's inquest.-Nation.

UNITED STATES.

The Merchants of New York contemplate the crection of a time and weather observatory in that city They estimate the cost at \$20000, and have asked permission to place the structure upon the Battery. The Western papers before us give the most gratifying accounts of the prospects of the harvest now commencing in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The only unpropitions item is the appearance of the weevil in

some quarters. Monmons .- Five hundred recruits for Utah City arrived in the ship Tuscarora at Philadelphia on the 3d inst. These emigrants consisted principally of Welsh, Danes, Swedes, English, and Scotch, all here-tofore Protestant, and "well versed in the Scriptures," says the Philadelphia Bulletin. There was

HORRIBLE: CASS 107, POISONING, BY: NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.—A case of the most diabolical poisoning has just come to light in the county of Chesterfield, near Matoaca, about a mile from Petersburg. Mr. son is, that if he were to ask he deems that he would Edward Gill, an excellent citizen, and his entire family, eight in number, have been poisoned by some two or three of his own servants. Two of his chil-dren have died from the effects of the deadly potion, of the family are quite ill. Two of his own negroes, and the husband of his cook, have all been arrested and lodged in our jall for safe keeping. An examination by the authorities in Chesterfield led to their arrest .- Richmond Whig.

HYPOGRISY STRIKINGLY ILLUSTRATED .- In the National Convention assembled at Louisville, Kentucky, the delegates passed resolutions declaring that they were in favor of reforming abuses which have endangered the peace and liberties of the country. At the very time when these were being concocted, there subordinates were, under the advice and control of their leaders here, shooting down peaceful citizens, and driving those entitled to vote from the polls—thus committing the greatest possible abuses, breaking the peace, and destroying the liberties of the people in the most horrible manner. Such resolutions, passed at such a time, and upon the blood staind ground of Louisville, by a party who applied the torch, and committed unprovoked murder there, are a mockery which none but the most hardened could possibly indulge in.-Wash. Union.

UTAH .- The difficulties to be encountered in Utah are more numerous and complicated than is now generally supposed. Among them may be incidentally mentioned that Brigham Young claims a title to all the lands in the territory, and has never recognized the United States surveys. None of his followers have purchased lands in accordance with our laws. Hence one of the delicate duties of the federal courts of that territory will be to establish and maintain the rights of those who may bereafter purchase in accordance with our laws. Not an individual in all Utah now holds a foot of land the title of which is derived from the United States, and it follows, under this strange condition of things, that all parts of the territory are at the present time open to pre-emption. - Washington Union.

A "physician" was arrested in Manayunk, Philadelphia, some time since, as a swindler at the instigation of an old lady whose rheumatism under his treatment grew worse and worse. The materia medica of this physician was composed of the two simples—water and turpentine.—After his arrest, the sham

Love IN A MEAL TUB .- The Worcester Spy, belonging to the Republican branch of the Fusion at all. Is it any wonder that in time of temptation party, speaks of the Know-Nothings, another ingredient in the Fusion compound, as an "infamous set of political scoundrels and desperadoes, who have impoverished the Commonwealth by their unscrupulous plunder of the public treasury, and whose legislative and administrative course have made Massachussetts a reproach to her own people, and a disgrace in the eyes of her sister States." VANERE CIVILIZATION .- GANGS OF DESPERADOES.

-Associated gangs of thieves and desperadoes are

almost as dangerous in this State as they ever were in Arkansas. The Vincennes Gazette says: "It has been rumored that a gang of thieves, robbers, counterfeiters and desperate characters generally, has its head quarters somewhere along the Wabash bottom, in Crawford County, Ill. It is said that from their hiding places they sally forth to Vincennes and Terra Haute, stealing whatever they can get their hands upon-horses and money they seem to have a particular desire for. The Regulators who cruelly murdered Bingham in Monroe County it appears have maintained a rule of terror in that county for a long time, committing the most terrible outrages with impunity; every one who became obnoxious to these villains was treaty with the most barbarous cruelty Only four out of the fifty who whipped Bingham to death-because he had the courage to serve a warrant as constable on one of their members-have been identified and arrested. In their examination at Bloomington, the evidence disclosed numerous instances of similar outrages by the same gang, upon highly respectable citizens, who barely escaped with their lives. Upwards of thirty persons have been cruelly scourged, some eight or nine of them females. Several houses have been burned, and in one instance \$100 that had been laid up by a very old woman was stolen. Last winter an industrious, respectable and inoffensive old man, upwards of 70 years of age, a fences into the woods and tied to a tree, and kicked and struck him with their fists and scourged him with rods until he was lacerated from head to foot. He sunk to the ground insensible. For some days the physician pronounced his fate uncertain. At the same time they assaulted and beat all the members of his family, the old lady and a little boy and girl. They took the lad with them and tied him to a tree near by where his father was, and scourged him also. Mr. Holland, a respectable merchant, was spending the night with a sick family in Smithville. The Regulators perceiving him through the window, rushed into the house, seized and dragged him out about half a mile, with his son, a small boy, and tied them to trees about ten or twelve feet apart, and stripped and scourged them numercifully. Mr. Holland was terribly cut from the top of his shoulders to his knees. The scourging was about similar to that given to Mr. Bingham, and would probably have resulted in his death if his constitution had not been able to bear more suffering. The details of Bing-ham's murder are most revolting and shocking. It is hardly credible that such fiends can exist in a civilized State; that they should be able to continue their barbarons outrages for weeks and months, and finally escape all punishment through the meshes of the law, and by perjuries, is sufficient to destroy all confidence in the protection of law and legal authorities. They took poor Bingham about a quarter of a mile from the house and tied him to a tree. He had on nothing but his shirt, drawers and socks when they took him. They scourged him for some time before his voice appeared to sink. Mrs. B. heard them several times exclaim, "G-d d-n you, get up." He had sunk to the earth under the torture. Mrs. B. attempted to follow them, in her noble devotion to her husband; they had whipped her first and d-d her, and ordered her not to come further, and finally not being able to deter her otherwise, one of them fired a pistol, apparently aiming at her. They at length brought Bingham back on a horse, perfect ly naked except his socks, and throwing him off in the read opposite the house, and calling for Mrs. B., told her, "There he is, d—n him, if you want him, come and take him." She went to him, and found his head hanging in a wagon rut, apparently dying; she raised his head up in her arms, washed his face and asked him several questions. He told her he was dying and unable to go into the house. He spoke but a few words before he breathed his last. -Evansville Journal.

METHODIST REVIVALS AND BACKSLIDINGS .- The Southern Churchman gives us an excellent article on this subject, of which we here give the conclusion: "But it appears also, that the persons who profess to be converted by the means employed, do most earnestly believe they are converted, and they are encouraged to this belief, by the preachers and conductors of the revivals. The process is one after this kind. A series of meetings are originated, in which a given congregation is taught to expect a re-vival. Many go to the meeting. Exciting subjects are the themes of exhortations. A peculiar kind of singing is resorted to, tending to produce excitement. When this is finished, prayers are offered, accompanied by 'catchings of the breath,' groans, tears, and loud Amens. We doubt whether there is generally, much hypocrisy in this. These are considered the means of producing a revival, and as such are used.

When these means have been tried a sufficient length of time; then the conductors proceed through the aisles, clapping their hands, crying Glory, Glory, and such like. It is not at all strange that after all these efforts, some nervous female or weak-minded man, should begin to yield and grow excited.-When this is seen in any one, he or she is approached by a preacher, and exhorted to come up to the altar. When this is done, it is no wonder the person should give way to loud cries and even convulsions. And this is the signal for the pent up feelings of others to show themselves. Here take place loud cryings and grouns from others. These are brought forward to the altar also. They come with minds exceedingly agitated and with feelings deeply depressed. And this, these persons are taught to look upon as conviction of sin? That with some there may be an Evan-gelical conviction, we have no doubt. But we are to speak of the majority. We have to account for the army of backsliders' made known to us, by our Methodist contemporary. These depressed, awfully depressed feelings; being looked upon as a wholesome conviction of sin; the groans and tears and bodily contortions, as true evidences of a genuine repentance, this is the beginning of the fatal error. From this all the evil originates. True conviction of sin, is by reason of the feeling it is against God that I have sinned.' True repentance is given up sin; not crying out about its consequences. It is very well indeed to look at the consequences of sin-even the eternal torment in reserve for it. But this, only in order to the making us forsake it. But when people look upon cries, and groans and tears and faintings and convulsions as true conviction and genuine repentance, it is no wonder all the work is spoiled .-Those at the anxious bench, believing that their misery is the sign of conviction, also believe, if their miserable feelings can undergo a revulsion, that from great un-happiness, they are suddenly made to feel happy,' then this revulsion of feelings is a conversion, the new birth of the soul from Satan to God and from sin to holiness. Why, all these things can take place, do take place at every modern revival, and yet are only the natural acts of the mind, in which the Spirit of God may have nothing more to do, than He has with the unhappiness of every day.

Here then we have the secret of the "backslidings;" (1) Deep distress and excitement, are looked upon as conviction of sin. (2) The cries, groans, convulsions, &c., are regarded as true evidences of repentance. (3) The natural change in the feelings from unhappiness, to happiness, is called "Conversion." Thousands upon thousands who have undergone these "experiences" and nothing more; called "converts," so called by the preachers themselves; these persons are after some probation admitted to the Church. But their hearts have not been changed they should fall away? They do fall away, as we seen by the statistics given by a Mathodist paper, by thousands. Some of them, who believe this is the only way of conversion, repeat the process quite often. At every revival they are seen at the altar; they "get through" again; and again go back. Others are made infidels. They had what Christians told them was "religion;" they found there was nothing in it "and hence they believe nothing. They have found out the falsity of the whole subject. without becoming infidels, are hardened in their sins—the Gospel has but litte power over them, and their prospect of eternal, life, is far worse than before --These are great and serious evils connected with this matter of "revivals." We have written with no unkind feeling towards those who practise such things. Much has Methodism for instance, done for the world. We rejoice at it. All we could ask of them or any others who do such things is, enquire first, not how they may keep the converts, but first enquire, have they been converted at all.

We append an extract bearing on this subject, taken from Rev. Dr. Alexander's "Religious Experience" on the power of Sympathy, well worthy of reflection:

"I should be unwilling to bring before the religious public all the scenes that I have witnessed under the name of religious worship. But as the subject of sympathy is still under consideration, will relieve the reader by a short narrative. Being in a part of the country where I was known, by face, to scarcely any one, and hearing that there was a great meeting in the neighborhood, and a good work in progress, I determined to attend. The sermon had commenced before I arrived, and the house was so crowded that I could not approach near to the pulpit, but sat down in a kind of shed connected with the main building where I could see and hear drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The preacher cripple bent with age, was taken from his house admitted his drunkenness, and was fined £1. Several naked, and dragged over the frozen ground and impressive, and in the language and method, fur nersons speke of the unisance permitted at this reservance of the unisance permitted at the preacher. above the common run of extempore discourses. The people were generally attentive, and so far as i could observe, many were tenderly affected, except that in the extreme part of the house, where I sat, some old tobacco-planters kent up a continual conversation in a low tone, about tobacco-plants, seasons, &c. When the preacher came to the application of his discourse he became exceedingly vehement and boisterous, and I could hear some sonuds in the centre of the house which indicated strong emotion. At length, a female voice was heard, in a piercing cry, which thrilled through me and affected the whole audience. It was succeeded by a low murmuring sound from the middle of the house; but, in a few seconds, one and another rose in different parts of the house, under extreme and visible agitation. Casting off bonnets and caps, and raising their folded hands, they shouted to the utmost extent of their voice; and in a few seconds more the whole audience was agitated, as a forest when shaken by a mighty wind. The sympathetic wave, commencing in the centre, extended to the extremities; and at length it reached our corner, and I felt the conscious effort of resistance as necessary as if I had been exposed to the violence of a storm. I saw few persons through the whole house who escaped the prevailing influence; even careless boys seemed to be arrested and to join in the general outery. But what astonished me most of all was, that the old tobacco-planters, whom I have mentioned, and who, I am persuaded, had not heard one word of the sermon, were violently agitated. Every muscle of their brawny faces appeared to be in a tremendous motion, and the big tears chased one another down their wrinkled cheeks. Here I saw the power of sympathy. The feeling was real, and propagated from person to person by the mere sounds which were uttered; for many of the audience had not paid any attention to what was said; but nearly all partook of the agitation. The feelings expressed were different, as when the foundation of the second temple was laid; for while some uttered the cry of poignant anguish, others shouted in the accents of joy and triumph. The speaker's voice was soon silenced, and he sat down and gazed on the scene with a complacent smile. When this tumult had lasted a few minutes, another preacher, as I suppose he was, who sat on the pulpit steps, with his handkerchief spread over his head, began to sing a soothing and yet lively tune, and was quickly joined by some strong female voices near him; and in less than two minutes the storm was hushed, and there was a great calm. It was like pouring oil on the troubled waters. I experienced the most sensible relief to my own feelings from the appropriate music, for I could not hear the words sung. But I could not have supposed that anything could so quickly allay such a storm; and all seemed to enjoy the tranquility which succeeded. The dishevelled hair was put in order, and the bonnets, &c., gathered up, and the irregularities of the dress adjusted, and no one seemed conscious of any impropriety. Indeed, there is a peculiar luxury in such excitements, especially when tears are shed copiously, which was the case here. But I attended another meeting in another place where there had

The Tine Editness

MONTREAL FRIDAY: JULY 17. 1857.

NEWS, OF THE WEEK.

THE America from Liverpool, 4th inst., arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday morning. Her news is of no great interest. The Bill for doing away with the odious impost of Minister's Money in Ireland, was read a third time in the House of dition in search of the remains of her husband, trays:sailed on the 6th inst. Spollen, the reputed murderer of Mr. Little, has been committed to take his trial. The Dublin correspondent of the Times, tells the following curious story with respect to this mysterious case:-

"Among the means resorted to shortly after the crime was committed, for assisting to discover the murderer was clairvoyance; and, at the same time, there was forwarded to the police authorities from England a statement, alleged to have been made by a clairvoyant operated upon in the usual way, that the murderer's name was 'Pollen,' or a similar name, and that he lived in a 'cottage near the railway.' The clairvoyant was a boy employed in a factory in Lon-don, and the foreman of the establishment who forwarded the communication to the police here, mentioned that the boy's powers in this respect had been frequently tested and found useful."

From France we have tidings of the discovery of a serious conspiracy against the Emperor; twenty-one persons, said to be in communication with the Republicans at Genoa, have been arrested. Gen. Cavaignac is officially announced as one of the opposition candidates for Paris. The harvest prospects were most excellent.

The news from India is alarming, and would almost seem to justify the fears of some that the days of British dominion in that quarter of the globe are drawing to an end. The disaffection of the native troops seems to be almost universal. At Delhi, the ancient Mogul capital, the European residents have been either massacred, or compelled to seek safety in flight; whilst the insurgents have proclaimed as Sovereign a descendant of the old Imperial race. These things are by some supposed to be intimately connected with Russian intrigues. The Times calls loudly upon the Government for an active display of its force to avert the impending calamity. " The total subjection of the country" and the reorganisation of Indian society have now, it says, "become a matter of necessity. To retain power in India, we must sweep away every political establishment and every social usage which may prevent our influence from being universal and complete." These are sage counsels, no doubt; but the tenacity with which Asiatics bave from time immemorial adhered to their ancient social usages, renders it doubtful whether even Great Britain, with all her power, will be able to carry them into effect.

METHODISTS AND DEMONIACS.

How are we to treat the victims of the Spirit-Rapping mania? we have been asked-Are we to look upon them, as dupes or as impostors? or shall we admit the truth of their marvellous narratives, and attribute the phenomena, whose existence we cannot deny, to supernatural, but diabolical agencies?

There is a great aversion amongst a certain class to admit the possibility even, of the supernatural, at least at the present day. Long ago, eighteen hundred years ago, for instance, they will grant you that there were bona fide cases of diabolical possession, or obsession; they will recognise in the demoniacs spoken of in Scripture, something more than mere ordinary madmen; and will not pretend to call in question the testimony of Our Lord Himself to the reality of Satanic interference with the affairs of this world. But-would we ask-if these things have been, why may they not be again? and why, if we admit the actuality of the facts in one case, should we positively refuse to admit their possibility in another? For this is the last stronghold of the sceptic, when driven by the force of evidence from every other position; he denies the possibility of the phenomena; and because he in particular has never experienced the like, he holdly affirms that they are contrary to universal experience, and therefore could not have occurred. With these men all argument is uscless.

Yet why we should assert demoniac possession to be contrary to universal experience, we cannot understand; seeing that its phenomena are not confined to the " Spiritist" sect of Protestants alone, but are well known to and openly manifested amongst the Methodists, and other sectaries. The phenomena at all events, of the sectaries. The phenomena at all events, of the General Jesus been with me when I could not get to you.—
"Revival," the "Love Feast," and "Camp Now I come to lay my shoulder to the gospel wheel Meeting" are so analogous to those formerly attributed to demoniacal agency, that it seems but natural to assign to both a common origin, and a common father—the devil; and though some thing of course must be put down to the score of mere animal excitement, more perhaps to hypocrisy and a love of notoriety, yet after every deduction, there will still remain in the well attested phenomena of the " Camp Meeting," a residuum for which it is impossible to assign any but a supernatural and diabolical agency. The howlings, the contortions and incoherent

for save upon the hypothesis of a real Satunic nterference, and actual demoniacal possession.

#In her novel of Dred for example, Mrs. Stowe has given us a vivid, and we doubt not, a faithful description of the strange scenes that occur at one of these disgusting orgies. Though published in a work of fiction, there can be little doubt, we say, of the truthfulness of the following sketch; for throughout her work Mrs. Stowe invariably shows herself favorably disposed towards Methodism and its ministers. Lords, on the 26th ult. Lady Franklin's expe- Here then are the colors in which she pour-

"A METHODIST REVIVAL .- A circle of men and women, interspersed with children, were sitting, with their eyes shut, and their heads thrown back, singing at the top of their voices. Occasionally, one or other would vary the exercises by clapping of hands, jumping up straight into the air, falling flat on the ground, screaming, dancing, and laughing.

"O, set me up on a rock!" screamed one.

"I's sot up !" screamed another.

"Glory!" cried the third, and a tempest of "ameus poured in between. " I's got a sperience !" cried one, and forthwith be-

gan piping it out in a high key, while others kept on singing.
"I's got a sperience! shouted Tomtit whom Aun Rose with maternal care, had taken with her.

"No, you an't, neither! Sit down!" said Aunt Rose kneading him down as if he had been a batch of biscuits, and going on at the same time with her

"I's on the Rock of Ages!" screamed Tomtit struggling desperately with Aunt Rose's great fat

"Mind yourself!-I'll crack you over!" said Aunt Rose. And Tomtit, still continuing rebellious, was cracked over accordingly, with such force as to send him head-foremost on the straw at the bottom of the tent; an indignity which he resented with loud howls of impotent wrath, which, however, made no impression in the general-whirlwind of screaming, shouting, and prayer."-p. 200.

Now, we know from the Apostle, that "God is not the author of confusion, but of peace."---1 Cor., xiv. 33.—Protestant Version. If therefore scenes such as the above do occur at Methodist Meetings, we may safely conclude that, not God, but the Devil, is their "author;" and without either presumption on the one hand, or superstition on the other, we may logically and safely attribute the loud howlings of impotent wrath—and the whilrwinds of screaming, shouting and praying, to the father of all confusion, who is the Devil.

But we shall be told, it is not in a work of fiction, even though it be from the pen of an earnest Protestant like Mrs. Stowe, that we can expect historical accuracy of delineation, or find the data whence to deduce an important theological conclusion. Very true! but Mrs. Stowe is not our sole authority for the facts which take place at these Methodist gatherings. We find them everywhere recorded, in the pages of friends and foes to Methodism; and adduced, sometimes as a proof of its bellish, at other times of its heavenly, origin. The facts of the howling, of the shouting, screaming, yelling and leaping are established beyond all reach of controversy.

Take, for example, as a fair sample of Methodist devotional exercises, the following, for which we are indebted to the Christian Guardian, the Methodist organ of Toronto; and which he inserts in his columns, not only without insinuating any suspicion as to their truth, but as signs of the spirituality of his religion. We think that, after reading the following extracts, the reader will feel inclined to suspect that Mrs. Stowc has intentionally softened down some of the most repulsive features of a " Camp Meeting;" and that, disgusted with the ribald blasphemy, and the profanity of the actors therein, slie has very prudently suppressed the most striking of their inspired utterances. The reader however shall have the opportunity of judging for himself. The first article from which we shall borrow is credited to the Morning Star, another Protestant journal, and is headed :-

"RELIGION MAKES ME HAPPY .- It was our privilege to attend a "love feast" with the colored brethren at "Ebenezer" on the P. M. of the 4th inst. We declined to commune with the masters of their popular church in the A. M. because we would as soon commune with a man who robs a brother man of his gold, as with one who robs a brother man of himself; but we esteemed it a privilege, an honor, to come around the table of our Lord with these poor oppressed children of our heavenly Father. At the close of the communion services, an hour was allot-ed them for relating the dealing of the Lord with them. The scene that followed cannot be described. We will however give a few expressions taken down

at the time from sixteen successive testimonies:

1. Very aged sister. "I rise first cause I least ob all. Jesus keep me poor old woman through dis bard winter-he take care of me good as anybody.' An old lady. "Forty-three years I been on dis journey. Glory be to God for de good are on de way —de travel ob my soul am to cleave unto de Lord."

3. Aged woman. I's happy to-day, but what is dis to what I shall be—only as dim starlight to de sun straight over head. We riding de storm now but soon be in port. Glory to Massa Jesus."

4. A decrepit old woman. "I feels encouraged today. I's girded up my lions to run de race, and I'll habe de prize—yes, I habe de prize, If I have to crawl on my old hands and knees ober the hard places.'

5. Aged lady. "Five months I been afflicted; but anew. I's been lifting forty-seven years. I'll see de old wheel roll yet, tank de Lord."

6. Little trembling sister. "Glory to Jesus.—

Glory, glory, glory! My tongue can't talk, but my heart can say glory to Jesus! Glory, glory, glory!

7. Middle aged man. "I remember bery well. when God for Christ sake forgib my sins. From dat

day Jesus been my portion, my treasure, my all." 8. Young man. I nothing to say bout reckon so, or may be so, I know dat my Redeemer lives. I know too he neber feed me on food dat made me sick. I'll be round Massa Jesus' table till I get fatted for heapen, all up bill, but Jesus at the top. I want see how it look up dare."

de road I come along, but Pm here—Im on de rock.
Is an old-fashioned noisy Methodist. I's going up to ravings of the "Revival," cannot be accounted um shout Glory, glory, glory to de Lamb."

say almost nothing—sometimes wait an hour like a Quaker, till de spirit set my tongue going. "I kept close to Massa Jesus two or three years—he reed me well, and I get to be a big stout boy in ligious things. Den he help me to pray down in de kitchen with de old folks, and when my own fider and moder turn-children and ask me learn dem to pray, den I no Quaker, but roar it out quick and loud. Children, Jesus can make you pray like de bishop."

11. Old man. "I very poor man; my paper good for nothing here,' cause I han't got myself—but my paper good in heaven,' cause Massa; Jesus' dorse it for me. He good curety—his purse neber fail, Bless de Lord Jesus Christ."

12. Woman of sixty. "I's a poor old slavewoman when God turned my darkness into light; but when de dungeon open, when de chain fell off, I felt like a little gal, and dis old cripple mighty spry on de

13. Man of forty. "When I left de debil's army I join Captain Jesus during de war. I'm on the march to-day. I neber surrenders. When de wind blow hard, I stick de closer to de old flag-staff. Keep de colors flying, bredren, keep de colors flying, ebery sojer hab a crown by-and-by. Glory, Hallelujah!"

Here is another—in the same style, and from the same source. The writer is describing a " Love Feast":--

"Next, a young sister arose. 'I come to dis lubfeast wid a bery heavy heart. I didn't mean to speak, but I can't set still any longer. I's afraid dat I's mightily backslid. I's had such a heap to do, dat I keep puttin off prayer, an' night would come, and I so tired, dat I thought no harm not to pray. I's afraid I's backslidin.' I does wish I had more time to pray, an' get to meetin's. O, bruddren, pray for me. I tink I feels a little better.' Here the sympathies of the whole audience seemed to embrace at once the penitent victim, and her soul was manifestly struggling into liberty. Shouts and words of encouragement reached her from all parts of the house, when the big tear began to roll out of enormous eyes, and the speaker proceeded. 'Yes, I's feelin' better. Glory to Jesus! Glory to Jesus! He forgives! I's feelin' better!' and at this point, she commenced jumping, and in the glorious confusion that followed, we could make out nothing, but now and then the shout, 'I's feelin' better! Glory to Jesus, he forgives!'

After a little lull and an attempt by Uncle Frank

to direct the speaking to that end of the room, a white brother crose. After stating in substance that

he was always happy to meet them with his colored friends, and that he hoped to meet them all in heaven, where the distinction of color would cease, he resumed his seat. A faint response of God bless you, Massa Jones, was all we heard in reply.— 'Massa Jones' was a small, sallow man, eyebrows very low, and eyes gray and small; between them there seemed to be a kind of a gnarl or a knot; his mouth was round and puckering. Order was now nearly restored, when another character, which will be readily recognized by all observers of the negro character, came under notice. She was a large woman, features not very irregular nor black, but looking sleek and shining brown; well formed; temperament of the highest class for the colored, full of spunk, and possessing a very finent use of the tongue. She was evidently a little vain of her qualifications; and others of her class about the neighborhood might have reason to be proud of her, if it were not that her love of talk perpetually impelled her to look up something to talk about. It became very convenient for her to deal in inventions. Among white people, it would have been said of her, she was somewhat given to tattling. She also was a speci-men of one of those moralists among our people of color who bring themselves to believe that there can be no crime in their petty thefts—that what the master has, they earned, and if he does not supply them, they have a right to supply themselves. She would go to meeting and shout, and if in the evening, take a poultry yard on her way home. In the place of that moonlight duliness in her eye, there was the of that mooning to duthess in her eye, there was the glassy brightness of cunning. The chains of slavery lay hard on such limbs. Our heroine, whom we have described, and who we hope does not practice upon the principles of ethics which we have introduced, now arose, with a nondescript bonnet full of yellow ribbous and flowers. She was a captain among them, and every eye and ear seemed intent on listening .-Brudders. I's here dis mornin' case I likes to be in list such places. I's not ob dem dat would neglect a feast. Many years ago God convart my poor, blind soul. It war way down in ole Virginny. I never rowdies to insult, and provoke to violence their forgets de time nor de place. I finds out I's a miserable sinner, and dat Jesus save by him grace all dat come unto him, wheder brack or white. I tinks to myself if dere be any chance for me, now am de time. I prayed mightily. I thought once I should go down to hell, I felt I war so berry bad; an' one night, when comin' in from de milkin,' I feel so bad dat I spill Great St. James Street. This naturally atbout half de milk. I gets down behind a big tree an' dere I ask my Jesus if he meant to save me if I would be saved. I axed him, crying' as if dis heart would bust. I kept a axin' him, when all at once a whilst by way of keening up the excitement, a voice say to me, 'Yes.' A voice came down dattree an'say to me, 'All my promises are yea, an' amen, to ebery one dat believe.' O dat lubly voice! Brudders I hears dat voice dis mornin.' It war de voice ob deliberance; it was sweet to me as de honey. I still hears dat voice ebery night. I knows my Re-deemer lives! Halleluiah!" Here the audience had been wrought up again to an intense point of feeling. been wrought up again to an intense point of feeling, and "glory!" "glory!" spread electrically all over the house. After jumping three or four times about a foot and a half from the floor, our speaker relapsed into a somewhat graver tone, and resumed: "I knows I ain't as good as I ort to be, and some ob you knows it too. I intends to do better. By de glory ob God an' de grace ob God, I intends to be better. I feel like 'ginning anew, Uncle Jake;" and here the old men of the corner throw up his face, with a pointry man of the corner threw up his face with a saintly smile. "I intends to meet you all in hebben."

Here again is the description of the conversion of a " deaf mute," whose faith came, not by "hearing," but by seeing; and whose "incoherent noises" the writer in the Christian Guardian blasphemously attributes to the Holy Spirit. The Italics are our own :--

"At the commencement of the meeting his levity was calculated to call forth rebuke; but as the meeting progressed and he saw penitents seeking the Lord"—that is, wildly gesticulating, leaping, and falling into violent convulsions—"he became deeply interested—presented himself for the prayers of Clod's people, and began to pray carnestly for himself. His sincerity was evinced by his gestures—the motion of his lips, and the deep solemnity of his countenance. engages in prayer, it is impossible to describe the deep emotions often produced. His incoherent noise loyal people, fighting for their religion and their produces an effect almost electrical. I never witnessed national independence, and defending their lawful so conclusive an evidence to my mind of the reality of

the Spirit's operations on the human heart." and "incoherent noises;" but if not the Spirit ligence that a "sermon appropriate to such an may well add that it is impossible to have more | in a building dedicated to the worship of Him, | every 813 inhabitants; in Ireland, one in 812.that voluntarily adduced by Methodists them- of the brothel, or low grog-shop. Yet, to the dis- sister country they had increased to one in every

10. Man about fifty-five 11 seek de Lord when a assemblies. The prophets of Baal, leaping mad tians, and professing to be Christian clergymen, go into de garret and pray little easy, I know nothing ly round and over their altars—the frantier con-were to be found in our midstless Similar to be compared to be found in our midstless Similar to be similar to be found in our midstless similar to be found in our midstless similar to be found in our midstless similar to be similar to be found in our midstless similar to be similar to b tortions of the Sibyl-the fearful shrieks of the deaf-mute demoniac mentioned by St. Markwere not in their times more convincing proofs of the reality, of Satanic possession, than are the wild gestures and "incoherent noises" of the deaf-mute convert in the Methodist conventicle, in the XIX century.

It is thus, as, impossible to assign a natural or celestial origin to the phenomena of Methodism, as to those of Spiritism: the well attested yells leapings, and incoherent noises, in the one case are as supernatural or diabolical in their origin, as are the table-turnings, and the communication through the mediums, in the other; and as neither set of phenomena can, without an insult to the Divine Majesty be attributed to God, we must necessarily conclude that both are the work of the Devil, operating on, and through, his servants upon earth.

Thus do we get rid of the argument based upon the assumed impossibility of supernatural manifestations, and of diabolical possession, in the present age. We believe that such things may be, because such things have been, and are; and with the facts of Methodism staring us in the face, we cannot reject as impossible the equally well attested; but not more marvellous phenomena of which the Spiritists are the witnesses. That amongst the latter there are, as there are among the Methodists, numbers of impostors, we have no doubt; but, with the evidence before us, we think that we have no reason to doubt of the reality of demoniacal possession amongst a still larger number of the adherents of both of these modern Protestant sects. With this answer our querist must for the present rest content; and if he is prudent, he will avoid exposing himself to the power of the Evil one, by frequenting, either the "Circles" of the Spiritists, or the Meetings of the Methodists. Arcades ambo.

ORANGE RUFFIANISM.

That upon the whole the city of Montreal is, for a seaport—and during the summer months, the resort of strangers from all parts of the world-one of the most quiet and orderly cities on this Continent, no one can deny; it is therefore with the greater regret that we have to record the unfortunate occurrences of Sunday and Monday last, which have given rise to much excitement, but which we trust will not be allowed seriously to affect the good understanding that generally obtains betwixt all sections of our mixed community. New York has its "Plug-Uglies" and other gangs of ruffians; every large city contains some rowdies in its bosom and it is not therefore to be wondered at, however much it is to be regretted, that here in Montreal we have a set of low bred, ill-conditioned vagabonds, who, under the name of "Orangemen," periodically disturb the peace of our otherwise orderly city.

Sunday last the 12th inst., being the anniversary of the conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Dutch under the Prince of Orange, was desecrated by the efforts of some of the aforesaid Irish fellow-citizens. From an early hour, a flag bearing the image of the hero of Glencoe, and the windows of the "Odd Fellow's Hall." whilst by way of keeping up the excitement, a parcel of low-bred ruffians-chiefly blackguard little boys, the dregs of the back slums of the city-perambulated the streets with orange lilies. which they insolently and ostentatiously persevered in thrusting into the faces of the passers by; thus by the impertinence of their demeanor provoking the threshing which in one or two instances they received from those whom they had insulted. A row seemed imminent; but thanks to the exertions of the Acting Mayor, and the praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Rodden and other Protestant gentlemen to preserve order, the flag spoken of above was withdrawn; the crowd dispersed, and order was restored. The most disgraceful part of the day's proceedings remains yet to be noticed; and that is, the efforts of some persons, inflame the angry passions of the mob; and by means of "sermons appropriate to the occasion"-ostentatiously advertised in the public journals—to keep alive those unholy animosities which it was their duty, as citizens, to do their best to allay. When we remember that the occasion which gives to the 12th of July its historical notoriety, was the defeat of a brave and king, their native land, and the altars of their "Of a "Spirit's operations" no doubt; but of God, against the unprovoked attack of an alien what Spirit? of God or the Devil? Not the usurper, who, without the shadow of an excuse, Spirit of God assuredly; for His Blessed Spirit | had with a foreign army invaded their country, does not manifest itself in wild uncouth gestures it must, we think, be patent to the dullest intelof God, then of the Evil One; and the Catholic occasion" must have been altogether out of place very nearly equal; being for England one in conclusive evidence of the reality of the Evil Whose mission was a mission of peace and love In 1854, Irish convictions had decreased to one Spirit's operations on the human mind" than to all men; and was fitted only for the atmosphere in every 928 of the population; which in the selves, in their own narratives of their religious grace of our age, men, calling themselves Chris- 782. But deducting on each side the convic-

were to be found in our midst on Sunday last, thus stimulating the passions, and appealing to the prejudices, of their hearers!

Sunday night, passed off quietly, but we regret to say that on the following evening the disturbances were renewed.

A man of the name of Carson, who keeps a grog-shop at the corner of St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets, had made himself very conspicuous by threatening, and presenting pistols at, inoffensive passers by, for which he has been committed to take his trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench. On Monday night it would seem that a large body of ruffians were assembled in his drinking house, and several shots were fired from the windows into the streets below. This was followed by an attack upon the house, which was broken into; and of its occupants, some received a few severe blows in the scuffle. It is said—we know not with what truth -that Carson, the keeper of the grog-shop in question, had on the Sunday previous, presented a pistol at, and menaced, the life of a priest.-This however is denied: and though such things are but too common with Orangemen-who delight to display their courage against priests and women-we trust that in this instance it may turn out to be, as the Herald supposes, an exaggeration of the assault upon the man Henessay, for which Carson is now bound over to stand his

Whilst this row was going on in one part of the city, a fire unfortunately broke out in Mr. Douglas' saw-mills near the canal, and rapidly assumed menacing proportions. The several fire companies burried to the spot, and here again another disgraceful row occurred. How it originated, or to whom the chief discredit is attributable, we cannot say at present; but this is certain, that the men of the "Union" and "Queen" Companies-which we believe are made up of Orangemen, exclusively-got a severe drubbing, and one of their number, a plasterer named Saddler received a dangerous wound in the face. The police turned out in force, and after a short time order was restored, and the flames subdued, though not till the whole of the property connected with the mill had been destroyed. It is said that the fire was the work of an incendiary; but this also is as yet only a rumor, for which we trust there may be no foundation.

We cannot terminate our notice of these. melancholy and disgraceful proceedings, without, as Catholics, heartily expressing our condemnation of the violence of which we fear it is but too true, that several of the party opposed to the Orange firemen were guilty. To defend such violence is impossible: and any attempt to do so, would but bring disgrace on a good cause. The Church, though she authorises self-defence, is always and everywhere the enemy of violence; never can she approve of rioting and bloodshed; and the worst service that her children can render her, is to fight and brawl with their Protestant neighbors, in her name. These men should be given plainly to understand that, by calling themselves Catholics, they give scandal to religion-that if Irishmen, they are a disgrace to their country—and that, no matter what their creed or nation, they are a curse to society, and abhorred by all honest citizens. Alas! there are many who will fight for their religion, but there appropriate mottoes, was displayed from one of are few who will conform their lives to its holy

Neither can we let the present opportunity bass without doing justice to our Protestant fellow-citizens. Of these, the great majority are, we firmly believe, heart and soul, opposed to all "Orange" demonstrations; to their exertions is it in a great measure owing that the Twelfth passed over without anything more serious than a black eye, or a broken head; and it would be as unjust to hold them, as a body, responsible for the outrages of the Orangemen, as it would be to make the Catholics of Montreal generally, or the Irish in particular, responsible for the violence of which some Irish Catholics may have been guilty at the fire in Griffintown on Monday night. All true Catholics must reprobate the one; and all respectable Protestants will repudiate the other.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CRIME.

In a late number, we established from the criminal statistics of the British Empire for 1854the latest year of which the returns have as yet been published—the important facts that, in proportion to their respective populations, Protestcalling themselves Ministers of the Gospel, to ant England and Wales, furnish a far greater number of criminals, than does Catholic Ireland; and that the offences of the Protestant section of the Empire are not only more numerous, but of a far more serious character, than are those of its Popish neighbor. Another point of considerable importance, in a moral point of view, is brought to light by the Dublin Review-of whose able analysis of the criminal statistics of the British Empire, we avail ourselves-viz., that whilst in proportion to its population, crime has, during the last seventeen years, considerably diminished in Ireland, it has been steadily on the increase in England and Wales.

In 1837, the populations of England and Ireland being to one another as 7 to 4, the total number of convictions in the two countries was

tions for petty offences, the result gives for 1837: In England and Wales one heinous criminal in 2,220 inhabitants.

"In Ireland, one heinous criminal in 3,267.—Dubbin Review, p. 147.7 handen and and the

Of the purity of the women of Ireland, who is this respect are not surpassed, even if equalled, by any nation on the face of the earth, the Reviewer says little; contenting himself with citing the reports of two modern Protestant writers-Laing and Head-who show that the Protestant kingdom of Sweden is remarkable beyond any country in Europe for the number of its illegitimate births;" and that " the women of Catholic Ireland are distinguished for their peculiar morality." But upon another point—the comparative honesty of the working classes of Ireland on the one hand, and of England and Wales on the other-the Dublin Review has again resource to the printed Returns of 1854. From these it would appear that the number of convictions for larceny by "Servants"-was:-

England and Wales. Ircland.

A very striking commentary, as the Reviewer well observes, upon the formula " No Irish Need Apply," wherewith the advertisements of English housekeepers for servants, generally conclude; the fact being that, as a general rule, Irish Catholic servant girls, and domestics of all descriptions, are as remarkable for their honesty, as are English Protestant servants for their thieving propensities. This is well brought out by the servants in Protestant England and Wales, to 44 in Catholic Ireland. This of course requires no comment, though it speaks volumes in favor of the much abused confessional.

Upon the whole, the Reviewer sums up, that if, on the one hand, crimes of violence against the person, arising from motives of revenge or personal animosity, are in proportion to its population, more common in Ireland - on the other, hand, crimes of fraud and violence, arising from motives of lucre, greatly predominate in England and Wales. Of a certain class of crimes-to which, for decency's sake, we need make no further allusion—we find no traces in Popish must inevitably come to naught. Ireland; whilst in the Protestant portion of the Empire we regret to say that they form a very considerable item of the criminal statistics. On this point we will again quote the Reviewer:-

"There is one class of offences, those against chastity, in respect to which the contrast between the two countries appears rather remarkable. We have before noticed how very seldom the women of Ireland offend in this respect; and Irishmen appear to manifest a degree of respect for the other sex, far greater, unfortunately, than seems to prevail in England. In England and Wales the convictions in 1854 for crimes of personal violence on women and young girls were 141, in Ireland, 35. Nor is this peculiar to the year 1854; in the previous year 1853, the convictions for the same offence were 151 in England and Wales, and 33 in Ireland.

Bigamy also seems an offence very unusual in Ireland, there being in 1854 only 5 convictions for that offence in Ireland, and 72 in England.

"There is one offence which will be found in the list, which appears to be almost unknown in Ireland, as no conviction for it can be found in Ireland in either 1853 or 1854; whilst the returns disclose an average of 50 convictions for that offence in England and Wales, in each of these years."-p. 155.

The Reviewer then concludes his able article upon "English and Irish Crime" with the following impressive words; which we earnestly commend to the attention of our Irish friends, as a warning to them against the use of intoxicating liquors, which so often obscures the glories, and duns the brightness of the Irish national charac-

"We have nothing extenuated, or set down in malice; and we may plainly, but earnestly and fearlessly say that these returns effectually vindicate the character of poor and Catholic Ireland, when com-pared with rich and Protestant England; and we repeat that, notwithstanding the circumstances which might a priori lead us to expect a different conclusion, the convictions for crime, and especially for the more heinous crimes, are considerably less in proportion to population in Ireland than in England and Wales, the exact figures being given above. The greater poverty of Ireland would prepare us to expect a greater number of invasions upon property there; the contrary is the fact and we cannot he-situte to attribute this fact to the influence of our holy Religion. If we had found that property was less secure in Ireland than in England, we could have accounted for it by the more pressing poverty of the Irish people; but, finding that it is more secure, notwithstanding the pressure of that poverty, we are urged to the conclusion that there is a strongor moral feeling in the main body of the poor population of Ireland, which keeps them honest in spite of the keenest temptation to fraud and theft. And to what is the moral feeling thus practically manifesting itself in their lives and conduct under peculiar difficulties to be attributed but to their Catholic Religion, and to the good influence of their Catholic Priests? These facts deserve, and will repay a little quiet reflection.

The lesson which these returns teach to Ireland is, that her character, though bearing on the whole, an advantageous comparison with that of England and Wales, yet does not shine with that degree of superior brightness which would otherwise distinguish her, because so many of her sons are yet slaves to passion, and revenge, and drink, for to these causes, we presume, may be attributed the assaults and riots which form just one-sixth of all the crimes for which Irishmen are convicted.

"On the other hand, dishonesty and fraud, in all the forms in which they can develop themselves, seem peculiarly to preponderate in England and Wales."

" Hic liber est in quo quærit sua dogmata quisque, Invenit pariter, dogmata quisque sua.

PROTESTANTISM AND THE BIBLE.—The proposed revision of the present authorised version of the Bible, still continues to occupy the serious States; but as this revision implies of course a revision of the Protestant Rule of Faith, it implies that that Rule is defective; and that consequently the superstructure of Faith erect-

In the course of the discussion upon the quantity and quality of the proposed changes, many sent themselves. By whom shall the required the Bible; for no one is fitted to revise that Congregation de Notre Dame.

changes be made? on what authority shall they be made? and, when made, what positive assurance will the Protestant Bible reader have that he has before his eyes—the very "Words of God" Himself? These are questions of no slight importance; but to which it would puzzle a Protestant to return a satisfactory answer.-Upon one point only are all the diverse sects agreed-viz., that the existing authorised version of the Bible is full of errors, and needs revision. Upon all other points, they are, as is customary with Protestants, irreconcileably at variance.

And this proceeds, not only from the natural and inherent difficulties of the work proposed; but from the different ends which its originators have in view. The Calvinist is clamorous for a revision, because he desires to bring the Bible into harmony with Calvinism; the Baptist, because he wants to extract therefrom his peculiar notions concerning the necessity of immersion. Every sect has a particular reason of its own, for desiring a revision; and that revision which will satisfy any one of these, will of course offend all the rest. It is therefore plain, that neither by any one of the Protestant denominations, nor by all of them together, can the projected revision of the Bible be accomplished.

The Westminster Review, the organ and mouthpiece of the more advanced and enlightened section of British Protestantism, proposes that statistics given above : 2,140 cases of larceny by the desired work be accomplished under the sanction and guidance of the civil power. But as the revision of the Bible implies the right on the part of the revisor to declare the true intent and meaning of the written Word of God on all disputed points, this proposition of the Protestant Reviewer is tantamount to a proposal for making the civil power the judge of doctrine for the entire Protestant community. Against this proposition the "right of private judgment" will of course be arrayed; and like every other scheme for giving unity to the Protestant community

> There is indeed but one of two courses open to the unfortunate Protestant; both of which are beset with difficulties, and neither of which he can follow without becoming speedily entangled in a very forest of inconsistencies and absurdities. He may retain his present version, with all its admitted errors and imperfections; but if he does so he must admit that, at best, his " Rule of Faith" is imperfect and erroneous. And if he rejects the present authorised version because of its admitted errors and imperfections-and as he recognises no person or persons divinely authorised, and therefore alone duly qualified, to revise that version-he will find himself without any "Rule of Faith" at all.

It is of no use for Protestants to tell us that the errors whose existence they recognise are of no doctrinal importance; and that the revision which they propose would leave their Bible, in substance, unchanged. For were this so, whence the prolonged discussions, the controversies endless, the mutual recriminations innumerableamongst their various sects? "It is"-says a writer in the Christian Witness, a member of the American Bible Society-"really a very grave question, touching the religious interests of our whole country now and hereafter" -- a question, as he goes on to show, involving, not merely the meaning of a disputed passage, or its grammatical construction, but the Canon of Scripture itself, and the Inspiration of its writers. As we mentioned lately, when noticing the controversy now raging-one of the disputed points is, as to whether the explanatory "Headings" prefixed to the different chapters be allowed to remain; or whether they shall be expunged altogether .-Hereupon the authority above quoted, remarks upon the danger of adopting the first of the above proposals :--

"The Song of Solomon is the most obscure book of the whole Bible to the unassisted eye"—(what! there are then obscure books in the Bible.) "It is that point in the sacred fortress which is first assailed by unbelief, and most readily surrendered by the more timorous and doubting among the garrison.— Christian learning and piety have, I believe, in all ages, almost with one voice, given it a spiritual interpretation of 'Christ and his Church.' On any other supposition, the neologist who asks its right to be viewed as an inspired book, can hardly be answered; and if that little book be given up to him where will you pause?"

In other words—the only answer that can be given to the intelligent inquirer and carnest seeker after truth, asking-" what right" a particular book " has to be viewed as an inspired book?" -is, that it has always been so viewed by the learned and pious amongst Christians of all ages. Thus in fact, the only answer in support of the Protestant Canon of Scripture, is an appeal to tradition, which, according to Protestants, if admitted, renders the Word of God of none effect. The answer then is itself a practical refutation of Protestantism; and besides, unless it can be shown that "Christian learning and piety" have in all ages been infallible, it by no means follows that, because they have looked upon a certain book as Divinely inspired and a portion of Holy Writ, therefore it really is so. The answer therefore of the Protestant to the neologist proves nothing, except the absurdity and inconsistency of Protestantism. It is utterly inconclusive as to the right of the book in dispute to a place in the Canon of Scripture; and yet, as the orthodox Protestant himself asks-" if that little book is given up, where will you attention of the Protestant press in the United pause?" No where that we know of, on this side of down right infidelity, or ultra-Protest-

It is for this reason that the " Bible Revision Controversy" now raging is so important to Catholics. It establishes, by the avowal of Proed thereon, stands on a rotten foundation. For testants themselves, the necessity for, and the that which is sound and perfect needs no revision. authority of, tradition; and clearly shows that, upon Protestant principles, it is impossible to prove the Bible to be the "Word of God." It shews also the necessity for a duly authorised, difficult, but to Catholics, amusing questions pre- and therefore a Divinely authorised, revision of

book, who is not also able to declare with authority, and therefore infallibly, what is the meaning of its contents. He who undertakes to revise the existing translations of the Scriptures, sits in judgment upon them; and must, if competent for the task he has undertaken, be able to decide with infallible certainty where they are in error, and to be corrected, where correct, and to remain unaltered. But if the Scriptures be from God, and written at His Inspiration, who shall dare to sit in judgment upon them?-who shall presume to decide where they are in error, and where to be trusted?—save one who is himself divinely commissioned from on high, and supernaturally assisted for the task.

In the meantime, whilst the "authorised," or King James' version of the Bible, remains unrevised, or revised by mere human authority, the duty of our Catholic friends towards those of their Protestant neighbors who would thrust that version into their hands, as the "Word of God," is very clear: and that duty evidently is, to reject it with contempt. When Protestants shall have all agreed amongst themselves as to what is the pure unadulterated "Word of God," as contained in the Bible, then, but not before, will they have the right to expect us to treat their version of it with respect, or to examine seriously its claims upon us as a "Rule of Faith."

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

The annual exhibition and distribution of premiums of this extensive and superb institution, took place on Tuesday last in presence of a very numerous, respectable, and delighted auditory.

The exercises were conducted in the College yard, beneath a large canvass canopy fitted up for the occasion, and tastefully decorated with laurels, evergreens, and several large medallions, representing the principal cities of the Province.

The exercises of the present year were more than usually interesting; as was evident from the large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen that filled the area of the large tent, and the frequent and hearty applause that greeted the young orators at the conclusion of each speech.

Among the visitors present, we were pleased to notice the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of the Board of Education; Judge Mondelet, Hon. Mr. Bourret, Hon. Mr. Turcotte; Mr. J. Viger, Mr. M'Gee, of the New Era, Mr. Cherrier, Mr. Bibaud; Dr. Meilleur; the Rector of the College; Rev. Canon Pilon, Rev. Mr. Dowd, Rev. Mr. O'Farrel, Rev. Mr. Sache, Rev. Mr. Schneider; as well as a large number of other distinguished gentlemen, both of the Clergy and laity.

At about half-past 12 o'clock, the six orators, with their chairman, Mr. Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, of Montreal, chosen to represent the respective cities of the Upper and Lower Provinces, took the places assigned them on the stage. The chairman then rose, and after a brief and appropriate address, announced to the audience that the question proposed for debate was the "Seat of Government."

The discussion was then opened; in which the united talents of the rhetorical and philosophy class was called into action.

The unusual ability displayed by the young orators, the highly interesting manner in which they treated the past, present, and future desting of their country, elicited from the audience frequent applause. Each speech, based upon theory and solid principles, was appropriately supported by historical allusions, statistical details, and typographical descriptions, which did not suffer for a moment the interest to languish.

Among those who took a part in this debate, were John Kelly, of Montreal, D. Murray, of Quebec, A. E. Jones, Brockville, B. O'Hara, L. Perrault, and H. Hudon, Montreal.

At the conclusion of the exercise, the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, after complimenting the young speakers, said that the exercise which he had the great pleasure of listening to, not only did honor to their industry and talent, but was calculated to increase the respect and esteem for an institution which had already done so much for the cause of education. This was followed by the distribution of the premiums; the report of which we are compelled to postpone till next week.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Ladies of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Montreal, took place on Thursday forenoon of last week; and was attended by most of the influential residents of this city. The proceedings of the day commenced by an overture brilliantly executed by the Demoiselles Harwood, Perrin, Sausse, (of Troy, U.S.), Globensky, Brauneiss, Orr, (Boston), Heter and Benjamin. A Drama, based upon the events recorded in the Spanish history of the XV. century, followed .-The leading parts were admirably sustained by Mesdemoiselles Perrin, Pacaud and De Bellcfeuille. The first named young lady attracted particular notice by the elegance of her elocution. To this succeeded several other musical exercises, in which the proficiency of the pupils reflected the highest credit apon their teachers; and the Scance was closed by the public distribution of rewards by His Lordship Mgr. Tache, Bishop of Red River, who delivered an appropriate address to the young ladies-as did also the Hon. P. O. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education for Canada East.

new lustre upon the admirable institution of the

On Thursday the 9th inst., was held the annual fians, as it would be absurd to attempt to deny exhibition of the pupils of the "Deaf and Dumb or palliate the disgusting facts which the Journal Institution," in the school-room of the Providence Convent, and in the presence of the Rev. P. Martin, the Hon. M. Chauveau, and other of our leading citizens. The pupils distinguished themselves on this occasion, and by their proficiency gave general satisfaction to their visitors. The accuracy of their answers excited universal

We regret to learn that the Rev. Mr. Bernier, Cure of St. Anselme, died on Saturday last, the 11th inst., in the General Hospital of Quebec. The Reverend gentleman was in his fifty-fifth year, at the time of his death.—R.I.P.

ST. PATRICK'S PIC-NIC .- This charitable, and at the same time festive reunion, came off on Wednesday last in the highest style at Guilbault's Gardens. Several thousands of persons must have been present, and the day was spent in unalloyed enjoyment, and perfect harmony. The St. Patrick's Society has good reason to be proud of its success, and of the orderly demeanor of the Irish of Montreal; who, whilst freely giving vent to their national love of fun, never transgress the limits of the strictest propriety. A large sum has, no doubt, been realized by the Society in aid of the charitable obiect for which the Pic-Nic was undertaken.

PIC-NIC OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE AT LAVALTRIE.—Of Tuesday last the Howard Division of the Sons of Temperance gave their annual pleasure excursion to Lavaltrie. Nothing could exceed the excellence of the arrangements; and all went well until after their arrival at the place of their destination. Here one of the party, a highly respected citizen of the name of M' Waters, went into the water to bathe, and from some unexplained cause was drowned. This deplorable accident threw a gloom over the amusements of the day, and was a most melancholy termination to a pleasure trip commenced under the happiest auspices.

In his evidence before the Coroner's Jury at Quebec, Jean Baptiste Dorval, Pilot of the illfated Montreal, deposed that, there were two pumps on board the steamer at the time of the fire; that one was not used at all, as "it could not be got at on account of the freight;" and that the moment the hose of the other was screwed on, by the witness himself-he turned round, and found that the persons who held the hose had abandoned it; " after I had finished I saw the mate abandoning the nozzle." Facts like these surely require no comment. The following is the account given by Thomas Gilchrist and his wife of the behavior of the captain of the boat, and was published by the Montreal Gazette of the 8th inst:-

How the Captain Escaped From the " Mon-TREAL."-Thomas Gilchrist and wife state that at the first alarm of fire they were standing near the bow of the boat; they forced their way through the crowd towards midship, gained a place by the paddle-box on the side near the shore. Here they saw the Capt. in the act of pulling off a side rail. They then went over the side of the paddle-wheel, and held on by a small moulding which projected some 2 inches, and stood on a similar projection which ran along the side of the boat. The Captain was in a like position on the opposite side of the boat. On the approach of a small boat, the Captain cried out "take me off, I am the Captain,' which they did. Gilchrist and his wife jumped into the same boat. They then discovered Miss McArthur hanging on to the paddle-wheel, and pulled her in. John Laugin at this time fell into the water from off the steamer; they pulled him in also. All this time the Captain did nothing to rescue those in the water or on the steamer. When they landed on shore, they saw the Captain unbutton his coat, under which was what they have been since told was a life-preserver. Having never seen the like before, they did not know what it was then. It was blown out like a bladder, and had a mouth-piece to it like a shot bag. As the small boat went towards the shore, Mrs. Gilchrist jumped out up to the arm-pits in water, and cried out "be quick: go back and save more." The Captain kept quiet till he was landed. When all had got on shore from this boat, it went back twice to the burning steamer, and each time returned full of rescued passengers. They could easily perceive more holding on to the side of the boat. During the whole of this time the Captain did, neither by word nor action, one thing to save a single life.—Montreal Gazette, 8th inst.

It appears also from the evidence of the pilot, that the Montreal had been repeatedly on fire before the 26 ult.: and always "near the same place, over the boiler on each side." This fact is, we think, conclusive as to the trustworthiness of the boat, and her fitness to carry passengers.

The following facts have also been deposed to by Michael Perrault, one of the waiters, and William Nicholson:-

"The first witness proved that no attempt was made to put out the fire except the throwing of two or three backets of water; and that all the exertion made by the Captain was to save his valise. The second witness proved that no further effort was made to put out the fire; that no attempt was made by the officers to restore order, or to secure the safety of the passengers; that after the fire had broken out with violence the boat kept on her course from ten to fifteen minutes; that the steamer was never headed towards the shore; that the engines were stopped and the wheel abandoned before she drifted on to the rock and grounded; and that she took the bottom sideways.

These facts-if the oaths of the above mentioned witnesses may be relied upon-are, we think, conclusive as to the exertions made by the Captain and officers of the steamboat to save the lives of the unfortunate passengers entrusted to their care. Comment indeed is unnecessary.

The Journal de Quebec of the 7th inst. fully confirms the hideous stories with which the On Monday afternoon the pupils of the insti- public has been horrified about the wholesale tution of Maria-Villa-late Monklands, also pillaging of dead bodies. At the same, we fully under the charge of the Ladies of the Congre- agree with our cotemporary that the shame of this gation held their annual colebration, and reflected disgraceful action should not be attributed to the aged 20 years. disgraceful action should not be attributed to the aged 20 years.

John Egan, Esq., M. P. P., one of the largest lumpeople of Quebec; whom it would be as unjust ber merchants in Canada, died at Quebec; on Satur-

de Quebec puts on record.

Capt. Rudolph was arrested on Tuesday last, and committed to jail to await the decision of Jury now sitting.

THE LIFE OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST-OR JESUS REVEALED TO CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH." Translated from the French of the Abbe F. Lagrange, by Mrs. J. Sadleir.— D. & J. Sadleir & Co., New York and Montreal.

This work, which has received the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of New York, is one which we have much pleasure in recommending to a Catholic public. Of the manner in which the talented translator has executed her task, it is impossible to speak too highly.

"THE THREE ELEANORS." By the Authoress of the "Hamiltons."

A pleasing Catholic tale for young persons. For sale at Messrs. Sadlier's book-store Mon-

The Quebec Chronicle contradicts the report which has been going the rounds of the Upper Canada journals, to the effect that the Orangemen "marched in procession dressed in full Orange regalia through the principal streets" of Quebec. "This statement" says the Chronicle" is simply untrue."

How PROTESTANTS "KEEP HOLY THE SABBATH DAY."—It appears from a report in the Toronto Globe, that the Orangemen of that city celebrated the 12th inst., by a public dinner in the Presbyterian Church, St. George's street, the pews being removed to make room for the necessary arrangements. The tables we are told groaned under the weight of good cheer; all kinds of intoxicating liquors were in abundance; numbers of women countenanced the foul debauch by their presence, and enlivened the filthy orgies of the Orangemen with their cheers and smiles; whilst-not pralms, but Bacchanalian songs with a roaring chorus—" We won't go home till morning"—testified to the respect which Protestants entertain for the Lord's Day, and what they profess to call their "kirk," or "house of God." What does the Montreal Witness say to this?

The Upper Canada papers mention some slight disturbances at Toronto on the 12th inst., provoked by some of the Police of that City, parading the streets with Orange rosettes-a fact highly discreditable to the Magistracy and authorities of that city. No person in any department of the public service should, under any circumstances, be permitted to join in any party demonstrations.

"An atrocious attempt to murder a father, was made in Saugean, C.W., by two lads, one 17, the other 15 years of age. The Father was induced to go into the woods to look for a missing ox, when he was attacked by the youngest lad, with a gun. The eldest son then emerged from concealment with a club. A second shot was fired, which took effect in the man's side. The lads then dragged their wounded father to a tree, where they fastened him, and then threatened to blow his brains out, if he did not tell them where to find his money. He told them, when they went to the house, and took the money about \$300, and decamped. The whole affair is an awful proof of lack of proper education."-Montreal Wit-

It is not often that the TRUE WITNESS IS found of the same opinion as the other Witness upon any moral or religious question; but when they do agree, their agreement is truly wonder-

The "whole affair," detailed above is, no doubt, "an awful proof of the lack of proper education." But of what kind of education ?is the question that presents itself.

Not of "Secular education," or such education as alone can be imparted in our "common schools," certainly. On the contrary; from their keen appreciation of the dollars, we should suspect that the young gentlemen, who so roughly entreated their poor old father, were very promising pupils of Dr. Ryerson's academies, and had made good use of the lessons therein received. The "moper" education which these lads lacked, was precisely that which cannot be given in "common" schools. In their case it was religious, not secular education that was lacking; and their conduct towards their father is but an awful proof" of the utter worthlessness of that "common" school system, which a tyrant majority in the Upper Province has succeeded in imposing upon the helpless minority.

A BAD PRACTISE .- The Montreal Witness of Saturday last loudly condemns " all attempts to inflate corner lots in inland places." The practise is no doubt a very dirty one; and our cotemporary is quite right in denouncing it. We trust that any person hereafter detected in an attempt "to inflate corner lots" whether in 'inland" or other places, may meet with the punishment justly due to so vile a proceeding.

Births.

At Point Clair, on the 8th inst., the wife of Mr. P. Kearney, Merchant, of a daughter. At Quebec, On the 7th inst., Mrs. J. O'Farrell, of a daughter.
At Quebec, On the 7th inst., Mrs. J. H. Home, of a

Died.

daughter.

In this city, on the 10th instant, of disease of the heart, Catherine, daughter of the late James Kennedy,

to hold responsible for the conduct of a few ruf- day morning last, after a short illness.

PORTIONING ELLIO ENCENT be described by our suprementation and for and the Church has a standing was about bers from ten districts, of which the first, second, eighth, minth, and stenth, have returned Government candidates. In the fifth and sixth, the op-

the majority of votes given to Government can- religious objects, or to any conceivable caprice, menddidates was some 14,000, which shows that in Paris, at least, the empire has received less sup- may give a life interest in it to whom he will, port than in 1852. But over the rest of France and to any number of people in succession, his the Government candidates have been almost choice being entirely free among all people now universally returned; and if the scenes of their failures have been some of the largest and most that he cannot tie it up. The only restriction important towns of France, it was only what was on this liberty is that land cannot be left to any expected, and will serve the Emperor rather than | charity, unless, like the London University? The number of those who have ab- and some other institutions, it has been authostained from voting altogether is extremely large, rised to receive and hold it by a Charter from but we feel little doubt that among the abstentions a vast majority would, if it were necessary the power of leaving property by will, but as a to vote, support the empire rather than the re- penal law against the Catholic religion, that public. In a few days we shall be in a position money or lands given for Masses are confiscated to estimate more accurately the real results of to the Crown. No conceivable state of law this appeal to the French people; but that perfect freedom of election, vote by ballot, and universal suffrage, have not resulted in tumult or to all the stringent restrictions introduced by the disorder, or in the overthrow, or the endangering legislators of the French Republic and Empire, of the institutions of the country, that the Republic and the Democratic principle have once small part of his property, giving to his heirs-at-more been repudiated in favor of the absolute law the absolute and inclienable right to the rule of the Emperor, are facts which cannot be great bulk of it in equal partition; new and most denied. We cannot but regret that the district important restrictions have lately been imposed, of the Doubs has rejected M. de Montalembert not by law (if we may believe the Univers), and the Swiss Government, whereby his Lordin favor of the Duc de Cornegliano. No lover but by the arbitrary act of a "liberal" Adminis- ship is fully reinstated in his former relations with of Catholic France will rejoice to see M. de tration. Certain it is, that no ecclesiastical Montalembert excluded from the council of the nation.—Tablet.

Certainly the Imperial Government is conspicuous for the success of its policy and the splendor of its fortune. It has since the last election humbled Russia, attached to itself Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, and established no small influ- pose. What increases the hardship is, that railways, which are worked with profit to the to have misapplied the funds thus committed to shareholders and comfort to the public, trade has them; and it is even stated that they have used increased enormously, private life has become to defray fines imposed upon atheistical journals luxurious, and private ambition turned into a money left by Catholics to their own Clergy for channel which saves the State from all the dan- the relief of the poor. Whether this charge is gers which spring from unruly energies. In fact, true, we do not know. It is believed, and the the Emperor is powerful and fairly popular, his friends are able to boast his intellect and courage, and his worst enemies confess that his good fortune has been greater than that of any living ment measure proposed to give the King the man .- London Times.

The Nord of Brussels says that there is seriously question of a new visit to be paid by the Emperor and Empress of the French to the Queen of England, and that one of the objects the persons by whom it shall be administered. of the recent visit of the Minister of State to It left the restrictions upon the power of leaving England was to settle the details. The same property as they are, and was therefore a very journal says that an interview between the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of the French is considered probable in official circles.

The Advertiser's Paris Correspondent writes and Toulon for 15 transports to be prepared appealed to the streets; and which they have better off. Do you see that large field over-right uz, with all speed for the conveyance of men and defeated by actual violence. The lesson for us that way, that was a great place for the Robertstown material to China. It is said that the French is, that in all this they have had the entire and an' Shanugolden girls to come, blachen their coorse material to China. It is said that the French is, that in all this they have had the entire and thread, an' bekays they should lave it out all night, Government have contracted with a Marseilles House for the supply of 10,000 Africans to Guadaloupe and Martinique. Three Italians ITALY. arrested in Paris are to be tried for conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor.

There is not, perhaps, one fact emerging at this moment so important to the world as that in France there is an abundant harvest of all kinds; that the reaping of barley and rye is general; that the vines are in exuberant bearing; and that all roots are far beyond an average. France, therefore, is at rest; has breathing time for one year. Should there be a continuance of propitious seasons for a few years, as is often the case, Napoleon will firmly fix himself on a very prosperous nation. England affords every promise of equal abundance, and as France will spare us a surplus, instead of draining us, we almost trust we also are in for a run of prosperity. Mark! Barley and rye ripe in France on the 1st of June. In time to admit of a second crop of potatoes or turnips on the same land this year. What might not the French do with such a climate if their husbandmen knew how to farm.—Despatch.

The Univers of Tuesday gives a curious ex- the state of siege. tract from the Univers Israelite, the organ of the orthodox Jews of Paris, on the question of the admission of the Jews into the English Parare at least better Christians than many who are admitted; for, as the *Univers* says, "a sincere Jew does believe, at least, a Messiah to come, while they do not believe at all either Prophets, or Moses, or Messiah, the Mediator between goes on to complain of the injustice of the French prison administration, which compels the Jewish prisoners to labor on Saturdays under the plea and that those who have taken it require the performance of their bargain. The Univers admits the injustice. The Jewish paper says that "the Central Consistory of the Dews is loud in complaint whenever there is a festival, a banquet, a the visit of the Sovereign Pontiff. presentation of any kind at the Tuileries or the Hotel de Ville to which it is not invited. Then it loudly invokes our Rights, the Equality of all Religions before the Nation, the great Principles of 1789, &c., &c. But against the violence done to the unhappy Jews in the prisons of the State, it has nothing to say."

has appointed female searchers at all the bar- with that air of angelic mildness which distin-

laws regulating the right of testament in England, with those of Belgium upon the same subject:—"In England (with scarcely an exception) any man may do whatever he will with the venth the majority was with the Government, whole or any part of his property, either in his mand in the third with the opposition; but these life or at his death. If he has a wife and chilthree elections will have to be repeated, as no dren, he may leave his whole property away absolute majority was obtained. On the whole, from them to entire strangers, to charitable or to "endow a college or a cat." Nay, more, he living and one generation unborn-farther than the Sovereign. It is not as a restriction upon could contrast more strongly with this than that existing of late years in Belgium. In addition which leave at each man's disposal only a very body is allowed to receive any gifts either for charitable or religious purposes. That money for the benefit of the poor can be administered only by certain Government officials to whom the law transfers, against the will of the donor, all that any person may have left for that purence in Spain. France has been intersected by these Government officials are stated and believed

belief, even if unfounded, must make the existing regulation a grievous practical bardship both to the poor and the charitable. The late Governpower possessed and exercised by our own Sovereign, of authorising corporations to receive donations, and allowed those who leave money in charity to select, under considerable restrictions. slight and moderate assimilation of the law of Belgium, to that under which we live. Such cordial sympathy of the whole Protestant Press

We have an indirect and rather unreliable rumor that a soldier had fired on the King of Naples at Gaeta; that the King was slightly wounded; and the soldier destroyed himself immediately afterward. The Naples correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that the report is doubtless founded on the fact that the soldiers stationed at Gaeta surrounded the King on one of his visits to complain of grievances in regard to the withholding of their pay; that they retired on a promise that their complaint should be considered; and that immediate orders thin, says I, for he isn't here any way. He is, carried out without the interposition of a strong military force.

Government suspicion against the Neapolitan troops was daily getting stronger, and sweeping changes were being made.

The Criminal Court of Parma had acquitted the political prisoners handed over to it for trial by the mixed military tribunal on the raising of

THE PROGRESS OF HIS HOLINESS THE POPE. -We translate from the Univers of Thursday, 18th June, the following communication from liament. It boasts of the liberalism of some Bologna of the 11th inst. :- "The Revolution-Jews towards Christians, and pleads that they ary party has always claimed Bologna as its accomplice, and as entertaining feelings of disrespect and disaffection towards the person of but my heart warmed to her after I fighten for her, the Holy Pontiff—the Vicas of Jesus Christ. and Moses and the prophets who declared Him; Bologna and the surrounding country have now given a solemn denial of the foul aspersion: the entire population have welcomed the Holy Fa-God and man." The Jewish organ, however, ther in the most affectionate and enthusiastic manner. The Holy Father arrived at Bologna on Tuesday evening; having left Imola on the same day, amidst the lively and ardent acclamathat the labor of the prisoners is all farmed out, tions of the people. His reception along the road, at Castel San Pietro and at San Lazzaro, was one continuous ovation—the Clergy and the "Yes, sir, for an 'ollogone,' or 'ullilu!' after a municipal authorities, together with the people, fugerall or at a wake-house. When Kitty had one was one continuous ovation—the Clergy and the

Genoa. "When the Sardinian envoy, the Chevalier Buoncompagni, was shown in to the Holy. Father, a Cardinal Archbishop and two other Prelates were present; they wished to retire, but his Holiness invited them to remain. M. Buoncompagni began by saying that he was sent PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT .- The Estaffete by his King and his Government, to present their informs us that the Prefect of the Seine homage to his Holiness. The Pope listened back rather then the fifteen pound forten, an' then I rieres of Paris to examine all females wearing guishes him, but M. Buoncompagni went on to Crinoline, as these voluminous petticoats are ex- say: - Most Holy Father, my Government tensively employed for smuggling. This might makes it its duty, its glory, to defend religion

flyings colors. The city of Paris returns ten memciously gave him his conge, and a minute of

divin found is oGERMANY between on y Psalm, we are gravely informed, simultaneously, off with plenty of praties, and milk new and agent in French, German, and English! We are also but that was too good a story to last, and the assured that. with regard to the subject of rein French, German, and English! We are also assured that: "yith regard to the subject of religious liberty the general feeling was that the principle should be discussed, but that any practical application of it should be reserved" with all cut our turf upon it, an not upon a bog belongen to remorse when he compared his own fanciful miseries "deference to the King of Prussia and his go-vernment!!!" The "Deputation" sent to Prus-our lase we didn't do it. He: didn't forget this forsia report that in Germany the Lutherans utterly uz (indeed I don't blame him either, considering)—detect the Evangelical Alliance Low Church but he couldn't get a vacancy at uz for a long time, Methodism. It is also lamented that infidelity for we took care always to have the difference of the prevails so widely in Germany, and the Rev. Mr. Steame grieved that Wurtemberg is the only State where rationalism and common sense are at a discount, and the sad stuff of the Alliance at a premium. We would advise these gentry to conduct their proceedings with closed doors, that "they may play the fool nowhere but in their own house." To continue the phraseology suited for the occurrence, the proceedings appear said, 'roguery,' within me own mind. 'Give me the suited for the occurrence, the proceedings appear to us to be so entirely cloudy and absurd as to be totally unfit for publication."

SWITZERLAND.

The Rivue de Geneve, a semi-official organ, states that an amicable arrangement has taken place between Mgr. Marilley, Bishop of Geneva, the Council of State.

CHINA.

The New York Journal of Commerce, on Tuesday, publishes a telegraphic despatch from Washington, to the effect that Russia consents to co-operate with Great Britain in all the objects of Lord Elgin's embassy to China, employing, however, only peaceful means. The despatch adds:—" Lord Elgin will open negotiations, and if refused will take possession of Canton, and offer again to negotiate. Russia has special objects in her embassy to Pekin; connected with frontier matters. Her ambassador, Admiral Poutialine, will endeavor to obtain for all Christian nations free commerce on the coast, and diplomatic residence at Pekin."

> THE HALF SIR. BY GERALD GRIFFIS. (Continued from our last.) CHAPTER VIII.

As for abelinence or fasting, it is to them a fumiliar kind of chastisement.—Campion's Ireland. "Was it always the same case wit me as it is now

is it, your honour is axen me? Ah, no, sir, that would be too bad; I had my pleasure in me day, as well as others, and indeed, I have no raison to complain, considering, thanks be to Heaven I and if I was the proposal against which the "liberals" of had only praties enough to keep above ground for a Belgium having in vain raised the cry of Priest- few years more just to make my soul (a thing I was craft in the Chambers and the journals, ultimately ever too negligent of). I think a prince couldn't be ever too negligent of). I think a prince couldn't be they used to stay themselves watchen it, (in dread it should be stolen off the wattles) in the summer nights tellen stories an' crusheeningt away till mornen. the first light then, the boy's o' the place would come with fiddles an' flutes, and there they'd be before 'em. Kitty O'Brieneen with her hundhert o' thread, an' Nelly Kilmarten with her hundhert o' thread, an' all the rest of 'em with their hundherts, blachen, an' then the keoght would begin-dancen, an' joken, an' laughen, an' singen, till it was broad day. Well, of all the girls there. Kitty O'Brien was the favorite with the boys, sech a sweet smilen crathur! though, indeed, myself didn't think very bads of her, till one mornen axen her to jine me in a slip jig; 'She's goen to dance wit a better man,' says Batt Minahan, that was very sweet upon her the same time, an' I know-'She'll go farther than the field, en nother of it. were given for their arrest, which could not be says Batt, 'standen out before you,' six he. 'Is it yourself you mane? siz I, looken down upon him.
"Tis, to be sure, siz he. "Twould take another along wit you to be able to say it, siz I. Well whin two foolish boys come together, an' a woman by, 'tis but a short step from words to blows. Batt an' I tackled to (I'm: sure: small blame to him, an' the sweetheart listenen), an' we cuffed, and we bate, an' we kicked, an' we pulled, an' we dragged one another, till there was hardly a skreed o' clothen left upon our backs, an' the boys med a ring for uz, and they hullooen, and the girls screechen, and the whole place in one pillilu! An' then we pult the wattles out o' Kitty's thread, an' we big'n wattlen one another over the head an' shoulders, till the sticks was broke in our hands. Well, it was the will of Heaven I got the upper hand o' Batt that same time, an' bet him, an' pummelled him, till I didn't lave him a leg to stand upon-an' then I danced the slip jig with Kitty. Well, I never thought much o' Kitty before, an' we wor married agen next Advent. Batt (an' sure small blame to him) never could bear the sighth o' me after. I lost a little by it, too, for I was thinken of another girl before that, a girl that had as good as fifteen pounds of her own-but she wasn't a patch upon Kitty for manners an' beauty. Little I thought I'd be one day taken yer honour to see that: same Kitty, stretched in a dyke, on the broad of her back, in the sickness-but Heaven is merciful, an' we'll get her out of it again I hope. 'Twould delight your honour to hear Kitty's cry-she had the best cry in the parish."

"The best cry?" everywhere hastened to testify their delight at gass o sperits, just to clear her vice, you'd wonder the visit of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Univers quotes from the Cattolico of the other girl hadn't air a back at all, nothen to

Hamond, who was himself a connoisseur in female proportions, entered with a readier sympathy into his companion's admiration of this latter quality than the preceding one, but was again benighted when the other went on with his encomium.

"Indeed, I had but a very poor back meself at the same time, an' I could hardly open my mouth or say a word any where in regard of it. So I tak Kitty's had as large an' as fine a back as air a boy in the county—then who daar cough at me, or tread on me

To attend to his religious duties. † Gossiping. ‡ Fun. § Very highly:

It seems you thought the larger Kitty's back was the Bra To be sure, sir ... asya ett engine end al

to be funnen. your honour?" firt si addict salt to

if we did we got a small bit of land, very snug, and had a lase of it, an' got on very well for a few years, of it. The owner of the estate that we rinted the cabin from had a fine bog within about three miles from us, and he wanted us, and all the tenants, to rent agen the gale day any way. Well, sir, at last what do you think happened to uz? ("The minister that lived in the same parish, was made agent to our landlord, an' so when we went to pay our gale, what does he do but take his own tithen out o' the rent I broughthim, an' hand me back the rest, sayen, "Here," me good man, siz he, you're onder a mistake—the rent, siz he, or I'll eject you. Let me go for it, siz I. 'How far have you to go?' siz he. 'Something farther,' siz I, 'than I'd trust you.' 'How far is that?' siz he. 'Just as far then,' siz I, as I could throw a bull by the tail.' Indeed, I did, sir, say it to him. Well, he never forgay me that word. "When I came back with the rent, he wouldn't

have it at all, right go wrong. 'Very well, then, siz I, 'if you don't like it lave it-you can't say but I offered it to you.' An' well the rogue knew the same time, that the offer wasn't good in law, inasmuch as there wasn't air a witness to it, an' I knowen nothen of it at all, till Johnny Doe coom down upon me, an' let me know it when it was too late. Well I nevur 'll forget the day, when poor Kitty, and the childer, an meself, wor turned out, with the choice of taken a bag on our back, or list-ing, whichever I liked. An' that's the way it was with uz sence, ramblen over an' hether about the country, ont'l this summer, when the womaneen tuk ill in the sickness, an' the crathurs along with her, an' there was an end of the whole biziness, when I got it meself-an' the four lyen ill together, without one to mind uz, ont'l the priest was so good as to have the little hut made over uz wit a foew sticks and some scraws, and straw onder uz, so that we wor quite comfortable-and thanks to the neighbours, wor in no want of potaties, an' male moreover, (that they say the English sent uz over)—a thing we didn't taste for many a long year before—signs on we're getten over it finely-an' I think if I had a pe'north o' tobaccy, I wouldn't ax to be better, moreover, when I see so many more worse off than meself in the

country. Here's the place, place your honour."
Hamond had heard much, during his residence in England, of the misery which was at this time prevailing in his native country—he had read many of the popular novels of the day, which had made Ireland and Irish suffering their scene and subject; but allowing a latitude for the ancient privilege of storytellers, he was totally unprepared to find their re-presentations actually surpassed by the reality. He beheld in the ditch before him a shed (if it could be called so) not high enough to admit him without creeping on all fours, and so small, that the person of poor "Kitty" occupied nearly the entire length. It was formed in the manner described by the wretched owner, in the hollow of a dry ditch, with a few sticks placed by way of roof against the top of the next hedge, and coverred with sods of the green turf. One end of this miserable edifice was suffered to remain open, and through this aperture Hamond was enabled to take cognizance of a woman half both now every other day, tell her." The woman clad, and two children lying on a heap of straw, and child departed. "I ask your honor's pardon," monning heavily, either from pain or debility. The hot splendour of a summer sun crisped and dried the

short grass upon the roof about their heads. "Is it possible," said he "that your nights are spent under no better shelter than this?"

"Ob, what better would we wan!, sir, this fine weather, praise be to heaven? Indeed, the first nights we wor worse off, for we slept in the open air, an' the heavy dews at night kilt us entirely, an' we haven nothen but boiled nottles to ait. So that we ought to be very thankful to heaven, an' after to the neighbours, that wor so good as to make this snug-little place for uz. Well, me darlen, how is it the pain with you, an' the wakeness? See here's a fine gentleman coom to see you an' the crathurs, darlen o' me heart."

"The Lord be good to him for so doen, Dunat; 'tis better with me."

"Well, heaven is good, Kitty, an' we'll be soon all

well an sprightly agen, place God."

A low eigh was the only answer to this consoling prediction. Hamond, touched no less by these indications of tenderness and affection in natures so unpolished, than by the misery which made them necessary, placed in the hands of his guide all that was wanted for present purposes, promising at the same time to take care for their future condition as soon as he should arrive at Castle Hamond. The poor people overwhelmed him with thanks and benelictions—and "Dunat" (as the old woman called her husband) insisted on conducting him farther over

"There's Bat Minahan's house over, sir," said he pointing out a neat white-washed cottage. "It was a lucky day for Bat, the mornen he come off second best wit me. He gev up fighten, and married the girl with the fifteen pounds, an' signs on there's the way he is, an' here's the way I am. An' there's the field I fusht met Kitty. I declare, sir, I never go by that field of an evenin, but my heart is as heavy as lead, and I feels as lonesome as anythen you uver

see, thinken of ould times an' things."
Woll, my good man, keep up your spirits, and it may be as well with you as with Bat Minahan yet. But I would advise you to make as little use of your

back as possible." "Oh, back or front, your honor, it's a long time since there was anythen o' that kind in the country, plase your honor. Quiet enough the fairs an' the wakes is now, sir. Their courage is down these

days." They parted—and Hamond, as he passed over the field, heard this strange, though by no means singular specimen of his country's wretched, improvident, and yet light-hearted peasantry, endeavoring, though with a faint and husky voice, to hum over "The

Humours of Glin."

As he walked along the more frequented part of the soil, Hamond had opportunities of appreciating the full extent of the misery which the misfortunes of the preceding season had occasioned, and which excited so lively an interest at the same period among the almost proverbially benevolent and generous inhabitants of the sister island-for even an Irishman cannot withhold this portion of their praise, whatever cause he may have for angry feeling on other subjects. Numbers of poor wretches, who seemed to have been worn down by the endurance of disease and famine to the very skeleton, were dispersed through the fields, some of them occupied in gathering nettles, the common food of the people for stand over you, you contrary crathr !";

cat in the priddle ? None—for Kitty's back stood of long period; and prished weed from the hedges, for y me always, at fair or market.

"Mysgood fellow, I hard y understand you. the purpose of boiling in lieu of a more putritious vegetable. The disual entreaties with the larger Kitty's back was the panying benediction that "the light in the light property of the sickness of the year, and were ministiplied upon his path as he proceeded. The red crosses which pray, you, and do, not, speak, of those, things, for I should be obliged; with regret, to contradict should be obliged; with regret, to contradict you. M. Buoncompagniall disconcerted turned pale and remained in confusion. The Holy Father, to give him, time to; recover, himself, addressed himself, to the Cardinal Archbishop, and dressed himself, to the Cardinal Archbishop, and the sounds of pain and sorrow which came on his hearing from the interior, afforded him a fearful what, am I to understand, from this, if you are not evidence of the extent for which their avages of the amusing yourself, at my expense? What do you mean disease had been carried—a disease attended by a peculiar malignity in its application to freland; for then turning towards, the Sardinian envoy, graunhappy countryman (whose sole hope of existence depended on his being left the use of his arms) for a few weeks, until the season for exertion bad gone by The Evangelical Alliance (says the Dispatch) if we did we got a small bit of land, very snug, and and then left him to gasp away, his life in the pange is to meet at Berlin, and sing the Old Hundredth and a couple of crathurs, with uzz and we wor finely they remissiness. The tillage, except where the indications of unusual wealth and comfort showed that it was the property of a considerable holder, bore marks of haste negligence, and altogether the general appearance of the county was affected in no light degree by the misery of its inhabitants.

Hamond could not avoid feeling a pang of deep

with the real and substantial wretchedness, which stared upon him here at every step he walked. He our lase; we didn't do it. He didn't forget this for felt his cheeks burn with shame when he recollected uz (indeed I don't blame him either, considering)— how many of these poor beings might have how many of these poor beings might have been made happy for life with the wealth which he had wasted in endeavoring to banish from his memory an adventure of comparatively very trivial importance, and he hurried to escape from the stings of self-reproach, which the real criminality of his conduct occasioned, by resolving that every moment of his future life would be occupied in retrieving the occasions of duty, which he had hitherto omitted. It was decreed, however, that he should before long have deeper cause to regret the time which he had mis-

We shall leave him, however, for the present, and follow Remmy O'Lone, who has ere now arrived at his mother's cottage. Thanks to some remittances made by himself, and to Hamond's patronage, it was a more comfortable establishment than many which he had encountered on his route, and he smiled with the pride of gratified affection, as every indication of rural comfort presented itself successively before his

"Why then, I declare, the old 'oman isn't getten on badly for all!-The bonuveen, and the little goslens! an' the ducks, I declare! an' the-no 'tisn't! -Iss, it is - tis a cow, I declare! Well, see that, why! Fie, for shame the old oman, why does she lave the doore open? I'll purtend it isn't meself that's there at all, till I have one little rise out of

With this design he adjusted his hat to an imposing cock, buttoned his brown coat up to his chin, thrust both hands under the skirts behind, and so strutted forward into the open door with what he intended for a royal swagger. On the floor of the kitchen sat a child about three years of age, playing with a pair of jack-stones, who did not appear at all pleased by the intrusion. Perceiving that no one else was in sight, Remmy judged that the speediest means of procuring attention was by awakening some alarm for the infant. He therefore squatted himself on the floor and made a hideous grin, as if he were about to swallow the little fellow up at one bit. The roar which the latter set up at this strange menace quickly brought two women from an interior room; but Remmy was on his legs again, and as demure as (to use a popular similitude) a dog at a funeral before them! The elder of the females dropped a low woman-of-the-house courtesy to Remmy, who acknowledged it by a condescending nod and smile

of patronage. "Your little lad, here, thought I was goen to air

him, I b'lieve, my good 'oman."
"Strange, he is, sir-O fie, Jemmy, darlen, to screech at the gintleman! Will your honor be sent-

ed?"

"Thank you, thank you, honest 'oman!" said
Remmy, with an affable wave of the hand, and then
laughing to himself as he passed to the chair (the hay bottom of which the good woman swept down for him with her check apron)—" My honor! Well, that's droll from the old mother!"

"I'll be wishen you a good evenen; Mrs. O'Lone," said the young woman who was with her. "Come along, Jemmy."

"Good mornen to you then, an' tell Miss O'Brien the old lady continued, turning to Remmy, who was endeavoring to keep his risible muscles in some order,—" may be you'd take somethen, sir, after the road?"

"No may be at all about it. Try me a little-it. a maxum o' mine never to refuse.'

"From foreign parts, I suppose, sir, you are?" said Mrs. O'Lone, after she had enabled Remmy to amuse himself in the manner indicated.

"Yes-I'm an Englishman born and bred," said Remmy, with admirable effrontery, trusting that his mother's ignorance of dialects would not enable her to detect the very lame assumption of the British accent which he used.

"If it wasn't maken to free wit your honor," said Mrs. O'Lone, after hesitating for a considerable time, while Remmy busied himself with a dish of crubes, "since 'tis from foreign parts you are, sir, may be you'd meet a boy o' the O'Lone's there."

"There! Where, my good woman?" "Abroad, plase your honor."

"Many's the place that's abroad, houest woman.

If you hadn't a better direction than that goen looken for a man, ye might be both abroad together for a century and nevur coom within a hundhret miles o' one another—ay, two hundhret, may be:"
"Shastone! wisha! It's a large place, sir."

"But talken o' the O'Lone's, I remember meeten one o' them in me travels-Jeremish O'Lone, think—" "Iss, sir-or Remmy, as we used to call him,

short--' "Short or long, I met such a fellow-and being

countrymen-" "Countrymen, sir! I thought your honor said you

wor an Englishman." "Eh, what? an' so I am, honest 'oman, what of that? It's true I was born in Ireland, but what hurt? 'No raison if a man is born in a stable that

he should be a horse." "Sure enough, sir. But about Remmy, sir, you wor sayon that you knew him."
"I did, an' I'll tell you a secret. If I did, I knew

as big a vagabone as there is from this to himself."

"O dear gentleman, sir, you don't say so?" "What should hinder me? 'm sure 'tis I that ought to know him well. He was the worst innemy I uver had.

"May be he had raison?" said Mrs. O'Lone, her tone of respect gradually subsiding into one of greater familiarity, as her choler rose and her fingers wandered in search of the tongs.

"The bla'gaard, what raison would be have to me?' An idle, thieven, scamen rogue, that'll coom to the gallows one time or other." "Your honor is maken fun o' me, bekays you know

that 'tis his mother that's there." "Are you his mother, poor oman? I'm sorry for

"May be if I wanted your pity, you wouldn't be

so ready wit it."
"Well," said Rommy, "I heard a dale of Irish manners, but if I'm to take that for a speciment "You'll get the worth o' what you bring. I see

what you are now, you unnait'rel cratur!"—said his mother, rising from her seat—"I asked you to a sate by the widow's fire, an' a share o'the widow's male, an' there's my thanks, abusen and poll-talken o the poor lad that's far away, and that if he were here, would pummel you while uver he was able to

a man is a market problem of the

"He wouldn't? said Remmy coolly not a sign of the "He wouldn't " replied Mrs. O'Lone, lifting, the page. If the page. If the page. If the page. If the page is the page. If the page is the page. If the page is the page is the page. If the page is the page is the page is the page is the page. If the page is "He wouldn't said Remmy, coolly and a proper to the wouldn't said Remmy, coolly and a proper to the wouldn't said Remmy, coolly and a proper to the wouldn't said Remmy, coolly and the wouldn't said Remmy, cooll

Remmy, as the blow was about to descend over his eye served the name, for the cure of Liver and Billous The old woman seemed to hesitate, between her desire of vindicating Remmy's good name, and the obligations of hospitality which held ther hand. "At complaints, not with standing the great prevalence of these diseases in the United States. In the South obligations of hospitality which held her hand. "At length flinging the utensil into the chimney corner, and throwing herself, with a wild burst of grief, into clan, some remedy was required, at once safe and the chair, "Fill layer you. the wind burst of grief, into clan, some remedy was required, at once safe and the chair, "Fill layer you. the wind have your that you wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This wouldn't be so free, wit your tongue. Twash't a gentleman ever done or said what you did. Tis like prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittshurgh as her your frightenen the child a while again wouldn't have been a said what you did. The like prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittshurgh as her your frightenen the child a while again to the constitution. your frightenen the child a while ago, you crule man you!" And here, unable to continue her invective any farther Mrs. O'Lone lifted her apron to her eyes, and indulged herself in an unrestrained fit of sob-

bing and crying.

"Ah, now, see what this is!" said Remmy, touched by the too great success of his ruse. "I never saw you for a woman, that there can't be any fun wit you, you're so soft. Come here," relapsing into his natural tone—" throw your hands about me and kiss me, you old fool, and sure you ought to know Remmy before now."

With a shrick of delight and astonishment, his mother flung herself about his neck, and over-

whelmed him with caresses. "Easy now—that'll do, mother: take your hands o' meil tell you, an' sit down there an' be quiet, an'

let me finish my dinner. One would think you wor

goen to make a male o' me."

By a great effort, Mrs. O'Lone commanded herself, and taking a seat opposite to Remmy, remained gazing at him, as if there were anything at all fascinating in his ill-favored countenance, while he gave her an account of his master's intentions with respect to his future residence in the country, and his desire that his nurse, Minny O'Lone, should come to live at Castle Hamond.

Minny seemed to be made rather thoughtful by this proposition. She mused a moment, and then taking her blue rug cloak from an old panelled chest behind her, and pinning a clean white kerchief over ber head, she bade Remmy to wait half an hour for her, while she stepped over the fields to Mr. Fala-hee's to speak one word with a lady that was lodging there, after which she would be ready to accom-

ng there, after which she would be ready to accom-pany her son to the Castle.

"Twill be a hard thing to bring about," she said with herself, as she crossed the fields alone; "and still, poor dear, if it was a Turk that was there, they couldn't but do all in their power for her. Indeed, to say the truth, it's little admiration she should be

efecred to go near him."

For several weeks after his return Hamond persevered in the strenuous practice of the resolution which he hand formed on his return to his native land. The dawn of the morn beheld him in the fields, on his way to the bed-side of some suffering tenant, where he was accustomed to spend whole hours, when the number of his afflicted dependants was not so great as to claim a briefer division of his time. Like all enthusiasts, his fervor, in the new course which his smitten conscience had suggested to him, was pushed to a degree of indiscretion which might have made its endurance questionable, but for its connexion with another feeling which time did not seem likely to remedy. The more Ha-mond saw of the misery and of the dispositions of the impoverished classes of his countrymen, the more that dislike of the wealthy and high-born, which had constituted the disease of his mind for many years, was irritated and increased; and (withont seeking maliciously to detract from the merit of his benevolence) we might say, that the poor bene-fitted nearly as much by his resentment to their superiors as by his compassion for themselves. They, however, were unable to estimate his motives, and their blessings and there gratitude were unreserved-ly poured forth, at his feet. The family who were fortunate; enough to attract his attention on the morning of his arrival in an especial manner found occasion to rejoice in his bounty; and, tainted as bis motives were by a lue of self-gratification and want of the unlimitted charity which comprises friends and foes with indifference, and totally overlooks, if it does not sometimes contravene, the impulses of mere personal feeling, Hamond soon dis-covered that even the bounded and selfish generosity which he exercised was a surer means of acquiring habits of contentment and quiet feeling than any furnitue effort to distract his attention from the sorrows of ESTATE. his own soul by amusement addressed to the senses. The peculiar habits of the people, nevertheless, occasionally gave him a great deal of annoyance. One scene, which took place during a visit which he made to a sister-in-law of Dunat (who was now become a snug steady cottager), may furnish the reader with

a general idea of what those annoyances were.
"Well, Dunat," said Hamond, as he entered the girl's sick room, and perceived the patient considerably worse than he had left her on the preceding evening, "was the doctor with her to day?"

"He was, please your honor, an' indeed he didn't

seem over and above plased."

"Upon her head, sir, he wanted to put it—a blister that is—an' he toult the women to have the hair cut off, for it was the head-ache entirely that was killen

" And has it been done?" "No, plase your honor, the women say 'twould

spoil her for a corpse!"
"How do you mean?" "To have the curls tuk off; and besides, he was very angry in regard o' the linen. To have it changed

he wanted, sir, but they haven't only the other pair clane, and they want to keep them agen the wake." "What wake?" "Her own wake, sir, if it pleased Heaven she went,"

"Inhuman wreiches!" Hamond exclaimed aloud. "Is it possible that you were calculating the circumstances of her funeral, while she was yet in the balance, and ready to sacrifice the chance of her life to your own abominable vanity? Let the directions of the physicians be complied with this instant." "O sure if your honor likes it, 'twouldn't be wishing to us for a deal to refuse you, sir," said Kitty,

"but it was the girl's own wish as much as the rest." To his unutterable astonishment, Hamond found that this was the fact. He remained, however, to see that his wishes were complied with in effect, and departed in a humor more meditative than usual. He regretted, nevertheless, the violence with which he had spoken to the poor people; for it was evident that the feeling was general, and his common sense told him that the means which he used would not be

the most successful in removing it.
On the third day after this, Hamond had a better opportunity than ever of estimating the misery of his poor countrymen; for he lay himself locked fast in the leaden chains of the heavy and wasting pestilence which rioted in the land.

(To be continued.)

GRUMBLING. - Grumbling appears to be the order of the day just now. Merchants grumble at the banks for refusing discounts; and the banks complain of the merchants for "drawing down their deposits."-There is a mutual murmur, "not loud but deep," among all classes of business men, borrowers and lenders; bankers and brokers; rich men and poor men; all men look blue and talk blue; and give vent to their general dissatisfaction by complaining of the "duliness of the times." If we inquire of the doctors of political and financial economy, who profess to understand and regulate the social and commercial systems, respecting the causes of these derangements-why this distressed condition of businesswe get a variety of vague answers; but the gist of all seems to be this: domestic extravagance and foreign indebtedness. In other words, one half of the community are living beyond their means and investing money in stocks and lands that will never create a dividend .- Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

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The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of

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TERMS:

Jayable Half- Yearly in Advance.