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CHRONICLE.

VOL. VII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1857. The man of the control of the contro

No. 41.

the other hand, it would be simply impossible for

men to carry on works of mercy to any extent

WORKS OF CHARITY.

(From the Dublin Review.)

Among the many feelings roused by the stirring events of the present day, none are so deep or so diffused as those which have made men sensible that a reform of our public charitable institions is imperative, and that the machinery hitherto brought to bear on the amelioration of our poor population, is insufficient for its purpose .-Such an opinion is no new one to Catholics whose vivid remembrance of English history in bygone days, and whose acquaintance with the habits and customs of Catholic countries; in a word, whose knowledge of the remedy has made them fully aware of the enormity of the evil which even a casual visit to public institutions will present; but far beyond the Catholic Church has the feeling extended; among every body of professing Christians its expression has been heard, and it swells each day with a louder tone. The barrier of insular pride is broken down at last; the boast of Great Britain's perfection is fast dying away, and men are fain to confess that France and Belgium, and even Spain and Italy, have something to teach, have accomplished something she has left undone. It is not the Catholic only who, returning from his summer wandering on some foreign shore, and treading again the streets of busy England, misses the high white cap that shades the placid brow of the daughters of St. Vincent. It is not the Catholic only who, entering our Hospitals, painfully contrasts the rough nurses with those gentle Sours; and then the Englishman turning a longing remembrance to the many holy institutes he has seen in foreign lands, clustering close as flowers on one shrub, and bringing forth their fruit in rich abundance, true to his national instinct of imitation, immediately plans or resolves how, in Protestant soil too, the fair plant shall take root and flourish; and the Catholic looking on is rejoiced, but not surprised to find that effort and plan alike tell but one tale, and witness to the truth of his holy faith. A more remarkable evidence of this could scarcely be found than in the pages of the two works before us, which, while they have the same object in view, yet differ materially in their mode of treatment. In "Hospitals and Sisterhoods," we find a bare record of facts noted with a rigid impartiality rarely found in these carping days of documents; and facts and figures, dates and statistics, are left bare with no glowing colors to shade off the rough edges. The writer's sole purpose has evidently been to lay matters simply as they are before the world, and let each reader

draw his own conclusion. Communion of Labor pursues another track; for while the facts mentioned are similar to those recorded in "Hospitals and Sisterhoods," we are never suffered to forget that Mrs. Jameson saw them. Mrs. Jameson has passed judgment upon them, and has drawn conclusive evidence which must be true. Not that there is a word of unfairness in Mrs. Jameson's book. It is but the working of a vigorous mind with strong confidence in the truth of her own deductions, and with an entire misconception of the grounds upon which those deductions rest. However, Mrs. Jameson's strongly expressed opininions, and the unvarnished statements of " Hospitals and Sisterhoods" meet so closely, that the two voices

sound in perfect harmony.

Both bear witness to the universal success of Catholic religious communities, and the equally universal failure of Protestant ones; - both proclaim the evils to be met, and the necessity of a remedy; and both declare their ignorance where that remedy in Protestant countries is to be found. In " Hospitals and Sisterhoods," it is painful to peruse the repeated demands for the services of Christian women, working, from love of God, in our Hospitals and other public charities;-the tale of souls perishing because there are none beside them in their hour of affliction or punishment, to whom they can turn for succor. We find countless plans and suggestions from chaplains, physicians, and benevolent men; proposals for the commencement of the good work have been repeatedly drawn up and signed by numbers of respectable and influential names; and to all the same result, the same reply is sent. "We did not get one offer to do this service for the love of Christ, and of the souls whom He died to redeem, though Hundreds of my papers were circulated far and near."

Although in all these suggestions for the formation of Protestant Sisterhoods, a scanty measure of approval of the Catholic ones is of necessity forced out from its promoters, they are careful to inform us that a life of charity and self-denial, is no stranger to the Protestant religion; and they triumphantly point to the deaconesses in Paris and Germany, as proof of their assertion. Accordingly, a brief account of their alabors also, is found in "Hospitals and Sisterhoods." Begun twenty years ago, backed by every assistance royal and noble benefactors City of London.

could give, the deaconesses number considerably one, "and if you want to find a sure way to ruin fully tended by such of the penitents as had self-denying motives, require the calm judgment below 500; they are (with the exception of about twenty, from Kaiserworth) confined to their own provinces, where they first sprung, and where they are well fostered. Out of fifteen foundations, noticed in the pages before us, eight have been founded by rich patrons, and the scarcity of the number of deaconesses at once appears from the enormous disproportion between their numbers and their incomes.

We wonder what our communities of poor nuns, (too often obliged to refuse admission to others from want of funds) would say to a convent of six Sisters with £954 per annum; or another of eight, with £1700 per annum. All has not gone smoothly however, with Protestant Sisters; there have been dissensions in the camp." Among the Protestants in France, the flame broke out and the horrible accusation of Popery was levelled by Pasteur Coquerel at Pasteur Vermeil. Indignantly did Pasteur Vermeil repel the assault. He hastened to relieve the minds of the alarmed Protestants of France, by assuring them that Rome herself owed her Sisters of Charity to the evangelical spirit of the Reformation, and that they existed only in France. The Sœurs de Charite, whom Mrs. Jameson once called ubiquitous, and the long array of the Dames Hospitalieres, founded at the time of the crusades, and the ancient order of Berguines, are all myths in Pasteur Vermeil's imagination. Besides this, the rules and constitutions of his order, are so firmly set, that no Romish leaven can possibly creep in : he has no cloister, " the life of a Sister of Charity is passed out of doors."

We wonder where all the Catholic Sœurs pass their life; perhaps the "wards of the Hospitals, or the sick-rooms," or the tents near battle fields. are too much shelter for Pasteur Vermeil to countenance. In fact the whole of his rules for the conduct of the deaconesses border so nearly on the absurb, that we only wonder how the establishment holds together at all; that it will not do so long, save perhaps in name, it needs bardly a prophet to tell us. If the Gospel be true, said a French Protestant clergyman, not long since, Protestantism in France cannot flourish, for " a house divided against itself cannot stand." The thorouge expose n forcible words by Mrs. Jameson, of the disgraceful moral state of our pubtaken word for word from their own reports and from her the strongest remonstrance. She says, Never did I visit any dangeon, any abode of crime or misery in any country which left the same crushing sense of sorrow, indignation, and compassion, almost despair, as some of our English workhouses." There is certainly a peculiar disgrace attached to us as a nation for the government of these "abodes of wretchedness and mass of human agonies." In penitentiaries and prisons there is at least the sense that by their own act in the majority of cases the suffering has been incurred; but how widely different as regards a workhouse. No doubt the very worst of the poor are congregated there; no doubt it is chiefly the vicious and idle who fill its walls, because it has so become the property of the vicious and idle, that the deserving poor for whose relief it was intended, abandon it to them and endure the keenest misery, often death from slow starvation, rather than be exposed to such pollution, and be subjected to a horrible slavery in their old age. For what purpose a workhouse was originally intended, Mrs. Jameson shall tell us. "They were intended to be religious and charitable institutions, to supply the place of those conventual hospital and charities which, with their revenues, were suppressed by Henry the Eighth." The purpose of a workhouse is to be a refuge to the homeless, helpless poor, to night wanderers, to orphan children, to the lame and blind, to the aged who will lie down on their last bed to die." These purposes then were the intention of the charity of those bygone ages, of those useless monasteries, of those idle dissolute monks, of those miserable imbecile " cloistered" nuns, whom the glorious Reformation swept away from the face of England. In their stead, for those who would have craved a night's lodging at the abbey gate, we prepare the "casualty ward" of the workhouse, described by those who know it as an earthly hell,-the halt, the mained, the blind, who would then have been tended by the Sours Hospitalieres, we now commit to the tender mercies of some drunken virago; the orphan children and the young girls, once safely guarded within convent walls, in purity and peace, we train in the polluting atmosphere of the "union," for a life of sin; and when they have accomplished the end for which they were prepared, the virtuous men and women of England shrink from the contemplation of their own handy work as a subject, too dreadful to be dwelt on, and for which there is no remedy. " Send a girl to us, Ma'ara," said the relieving officer of St. house, to a lady who was seeking a refuge for

> * See the recent exposure elicited by an unexpecied night visit of the Lord Mayor and Recorder of the

her that will do it."

But is there not a chaplain, demands some one, shocked at these revelations? There is, but Mrs. Jameson assures us that he is but "a religious accident; often from the lowness of their stipends, and the rough treatment they have to encounter from the Board, the chaplains are the most inferior of their profession, who do not attempt to do more than "hurry over a few prayers;" but even when the office is filled by earnest and active men, they are forced to confess that their influence is nought, their labors almost useless; "in his presence," says Mrs. Jameson, "the oaths, the curses, the vile language, cease to recommence the moment his back is turned." Thus does Christian England, who is for ever shuddering at some awful immorality she has heard of in foreign countries, teach virtue and faith to her poor.

On Penitentiaries also Mrs. Jameson dwells at length; the ill success of their system is again her theme, caused in her opinion by the "incredible rashness and incredible mistakes" of those who conduct them. Can anything be conceived more likely to disgust the poor outcasts with a return to the path of virtue, than the prison-like buildings, the hard repulsive labor to which they are condemed? or anything surer to crush the faint aspirations for good which quivers in their hearts, than the government of the rough harsh matrons who perform their distasteful task for hire? Who has more need of sympathy and help in the bitter conflict with the powers of darkness than these poor wanderers, so dear to Him who "goeth after that which is lost?" For a contrast to London penitentiaries let us turn to an institution visited by Mrs. Jameson at Turin, and which justly elicited her warm commendation.

"This institution (called at Turin il Refugio, the Refuge,) was founded nearly thirty years ago by a good Christian, whose name was not given to me, but who still lives, a very old man. When his means were exhausted, he had recourse to the Marquese de Barol, who has from that time devoted her life, and the greater part of her possessions, to the objects of this institution .-Madame de Barol told me candidly in 1855, that in the commencement she had made mistakes; ours; the opinions of the writer do not even appear; the account of the different institutions is the state of our workhouses which has elicited state of our workhouses which has elicited she had been too severe. It had required twenty looked in the faces of these young women—the years of reflection, experience, and the most able eldest was not more than thirty—so sevene, so she had been too severe. It had required twenty looked in the faces of these young women-the assistance to work out her purposes. The institution began on a small scale, with few inmates: it now covers a large space of ground, and several ranges of buildings for various departments, all connected, and yet most carefully separated. 140, without reckoning the thirty-two sick chil-There are several distinct gardens, enclosed by these buildings, and the green trees and flowers give an appearance of cheerfulness to the whole, There is first a refuge for casual and extreme wretchedness; a certificate from a priest or a physician is required, but often dispensed with. I saw a child brought into this place by its ween penitents (or patients) whose robust phusique ing and despairing mother-a child about ten years old, and in a fearful state. There was no certificate in this case, but the wretched little creature was taken in at once. There is an infirmary, admirably managed by a good physician, and two medical sisters of a religious order .--There are also convalescent wards. These parts of the building are kept separate, and the inmates carefully classed, all the younger patients being in a separate ward. In the penitentiary and schools, forming the second department, the young girls and children are kept distinct from the elder ones, and those who have lately enter-executing the sympathetic and benevolent affected from the others. I saw about twenty girls tions." Madame de Barol is assisted considerunder the age of fifteen, but only a few together ably by funds from the government, in addition in one room. Only a few were tolerably hand- to her own large private means. She is theresome, many looked intelligent and kindly. In fore enabled to carry out her efforts on a scale one of these rooms I found a tame thrush hop- and with an organization to which we in Engping about, and I remember a girl with a soft land can bring no parallel; but she would be the face crumbling some bread for it, saved from her dinner. Reading, writing, and plain work and embroidery are taught, also cooking and other muscle to have full play, are the Sisters of Chadomestic work. A certain number assisted by rity; and these we also can show Mrs. Jameson. rotation in the large, lightsome kitchens, and the She need not go so far as Turin to see how the general service of the house, but not till they hely influence of persons devoted to a life of had been there some months, and had received hadges for good conduct. There are three gra- abandoned of human creatures. She has but to a band was hastily organized to meet the emerdations of these badges of merit, earned by various terms of probation. It was quite clear to mersmith, to witness the quiet, orderly appearme that these badges were worn with pleasure; ance of the hundred poor girls who have there whenever I fixed my eyes upon the little bits of red or blue ribbon attached to the dress, and creation, or the sweet singing in their chapel, to similed approbation, I was met by a responsive be assured that the hopelessness of success which smile, sometimes by a deep modest blush. The prevails in Protestant communities extends not third and highest order of merit, which was a certificate of good conduct and steady industry ments, many failures, the work nevertheless is during three years at least, conferred the privi- achieved, and many are won by the sight of the lege of entering an order destined to nurse the love and tenderness of the servants to cling to sick in the infirmary, or entrusted to keep order in the small classes; they had also a still higher of Mrs. Jameson's work, and from which it deprivilege. And now I come to a part of the rives its title, is the necessity of a thorough coinstitution which excited my strongest sympathy and admiration. Appended to it is an infant Hos- both of whom, she argues, have hitherto pursued pital for the children of the very lowest orders, the path alone, studiously avoiding contact with hearts the true spirit, that she was tempted ito

earned this privilege. On a ramy day I found and sound sense of men to guide them; while on these poor little things taking their daily exercise in a long airy corridor. Over the clear shining floor was spread temporarily a piece of without the aiding hand of woman. How th's coarse grey drugget, that their feet might not communion of labor is accomplished among Proslip, and so they were led along creeping, crawling, or trying to walk or run, with bandaged heads and limbs, carefully and tenderly helped and watched by the nurses, who were themselves under the supervision of one of the religious sisters already mentioned. There is a good dispensary, well supplied with common medicines, and served by a well-instructed Sister of Charity, with the help of one of the inmates whom she had trained. Any inmate is free to leave the Refuge whenever she pleases, and may be received a second time, but not a third time. I was told that when these girls leave the institution, after a probation of three or four years, there is no difficulty in finding them good places, as servants, cooks, washerwomen, and even nurses; but all do not leave it. Those who after a residence of six years preferred to remain, might do so; they were devoted to a religious and laborious life, and lived in a part of the building which had a sort of conventual sanctity and seclusion. They are styled 'les Madeleines' (Magdalenes.) I saw sixteen of such; and I had the opportunity of observing them. They were all superior in countenance and organization, and belonged apparently to a better class-They were averse to re-entering the world, had been disgusted and humiliated by their bitter experience of vice, and disliked or were unfitted for servile occupations. They had a manufactory of artificial flowers, were skilful embroiderers and needlewomen, and supported themselves by the produce of their work. They were no longer objects of pity or dependent on charity; they had become objects of respect-and more than

respect, of reverence. "One of them who had a talent for music, Madame de Barol had caused to be properly instructed; she was the organist of the chapel and the music mistress; she had taught several of her companions to sing. A piano stood in the centre of the room, and they executed a little concert for us; everything was done easily and quietly, without effort or display. When I healthful, and in some instances so dignified. I found it difficult to recall the depth of misery. degradation, and disease, out of which they had risen. The whole number of inmates was about dren. Madame de Barol said that this infant Hospital was a most efficient means of thorough reform; it called out what was best in the disposition of the penitents, and was indeed a test of the character and temper. If this institution had been more in the country, and it some of the seemed to require it, could have been provided with plenty of work in the open air, such as gardening, keeping cows or poultry, &c., I should have considered the arrangements for a Catholic country perfect. They are calculated to fulfil all the conditions of moral and physical convalescence. Early rising, regular active useful employment, thorough cleanliness, the strictest order, an even rather cool temperature, abundance of light and fresh air; and more than these. religious hope, wisely and kindly cultivated companionship, cheerfulness, and the opportunity of first gratefully to acknowledge that the life-blood of her community, which enable each sinew and self-sacrifice can soften and elevate the most visit the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Hamfound an asylum, to hear the joyous shouts at rehere; that though there are many disappointthe infinitely greater of the Master. The point operation of men and women in charitable works,

testants, Mrs. Jameson does not inform us .-Among Catholics the need is at once met by due submission to the priestly office; but without finding any fault with what she has witnessed of its working, Mrs. Jameson strongly hints that any such submission is quite inadmissible in a Protestant scheme; yet she confesses herself at a loss to suggest a remedy either for this or any of the other evils she has laid before the world. Her great aim is to call the minds of others to consider what she has so deeply weighed, and to assure them that the case is not hopeless; that though it might seem at the first glance success lay exclusively in the hands of the Catholic Church, it is not so in reality, the proof being her own strong faith that it is not. This strong opinion arises from that utter misconception of the real mainspring of the religious life which, with all her admiration, Mrs. Jameson has brought away with her from an inspection of Catholic works; and it is remarkable how her powerful intellect, which can so clearly discern every vein and artery in the material working, should yet fail in tracing them to their fountain. "Really," she exclaims, " I do not see that feminine energy and efficiency belong to any one section of the Christian community." Certainly not; and very little have these to do with the formation of religious orders. Individual efforts may be found scattered far and wide; but the spirit of charity-of that which grows and multiplies from generation to generation, is found only within the pale of the true Church. Let us turn to familiar instances to prove the truth of this. We have little doubt that were Mrs. Jameson to organize a refuge or an hospital, and devote to its furtherance her life and energies, she would succeed; it is probable she would see fruit to her labors; that others animated by her spirit would gather round her, and she might be led to believe that in time to come the work she had commenced would be continued. But are there no examples to show the fallacy of such a hope? There was one some thirty years ago, who although her creed was the coldest and most barren of the many sects of this land, yet rose up with the love of God burning so strongly in her heart, that it soon WOD back to Him the most abandoned of her sex; that it feared not to enter the "den of wild beasts," as Newgate was then called .--Who ever read the history of her deeds and was not moved to admiration? But Elibabeth Fry went the way of all living. Not twenty years have rolled by; and who amidst her countrywo men of the Protestant faith emulate her actions ! What body of women follow her footsteps and reverence her memory? In one house in London a few respectable hired nurses bear the name of "Mrs. Fry's Sisters;" but what she wonderfully achieved is almost forgotten. While Mrs. Fry was in the midst of her glorious work; while her Sovereign spoke words of approval; while her name was honored in Parliament, and noble ladies and noted statesmen acknowledged her friendship as a privilege—there lived in Dublin Katherine Macaulay; divine love dwelt in her heart, and the bloom of her youth and strength of her talents were offered on the Altar of her God. No earthly sovereigns bade her to their courts; no Acts of Parliament were passed by her influence. She died and the world missed her not. Some twelve years have passed since her burial day; and in Ireland, England, and many of our colonies, the works of Katherine Macaulay live and flourish. In crowded schools, in refuges for young innocent girls, in orphanages, in the wretched abodes of the sick and afflicted poor, and (whenever permitted) in hospitals, pr sons, and workhouses, her daughters bear witness that "she being dead yet liveth." When the cry of anguish from the battle-field and the hospitals of the East, rang through the land awaking an echo in every heart and calling with thrilling accents, where are your Sisters of Charity, gency. Application was made to the women called " Mrs. Fry's Sisters," to give their help; not one responded to the call. Foremost in that band were the Sisters of Mercy founded by Katherine Macaulay; no less than twenty-eight lahored in those scenes of horror, and two scaled with their deaths the devotion of their lives .---Who has not heard of, who does not honor the Sœurs de Charite of France, an order which in two hundred years, numbers more than twelve thousand members, and yet what was its origin? a touching sermon in an obscure French town. Where was its first foundation? in a small house in Paris by four young girls and their superior, Madame le Gras, who afterwards averred that so repeated were her failures in infusing into their children born diseased, or desormed, or maimed each other. From this she conceives many evils give it up in despair. Yet she loved to see the by accident—epileptic or crippled. In this Hos- have arisen; and here she is undoubtedly right. Hotel Dieu reformed by their means; the Enpital were thirty-two poor suffering infants, care- Women with the best intentions and the most fans Trouves founded; to send them into military re Frankling Delah di Februari selah di Jerlah Jerlah Kabupaten di dikerpatan berbaikan di belah di belah di b

hospitals and wherever any pestilence raged, and what it has already granted, and do justice to the into many foreign countries. This order, one of the most fruitful the Church ever saw, was begun by its founders with not an idea of what they were about to undertake; for they were but tools in His hand, " Who giveth the increase."

(To be continued.)

REV, DR. CAHILL

ON THE PARDON OF THE REMAINING IRISH EX-

iles of '48 now in america. Waterford, April 22, 1857. Few persons have followed the diplomatic career, or exposed the disasterous policy of Lord Palmerston on the European Continent, with more laborious and successful examination than the humble individual who writes the present article. It is not my intention here to charge

his lordship, or his relative, Lord Minto, on his various agents at the different Courts with encouraging the sanguinary revolutions of France, Rome, Hungary, or Switzerland. The history of the siege of Rome, of the Swiss merciless civil war, of the subjugation of the Hungarian patriots, and the final repression of the Lombardo-Venetian revolutionists, are all well known familiar topics of public discussion during the last ten years. The public European mind was moved to frenzy; thrones were menaced; old dynastics tottered, and a social tempest evoked from the Baltie to the Mediterranean, which shook the foundations of old monarchy to the very centre. There can be no doubt that Lord Palmerston held friendly intercourse with the principal conspirators in all these terrific confederacies. He wrote private letters to some, sent his accredited Envoys to others; he received and presented addresses in common with revolutionary leaders; and he seemed to lend his official sanction to the universal struggle on the Continent between monarchy and popular resistance. There can be no doubt at all that Lord Palmerston did advocate in several countries round us the very same political course for which the Irish exiles have been found guilty. Popular resistance to establish laws, in order to attain what they considered " popular liberty," was the crime of all the Continental revolutionists; and this is the indictment charged to Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates. If Lord Palmerston, therefore, was avowedly the friend of Kossuth and his class, he cannot consistently be the enemy of Thomas Francis Meagher and his companions: and if he advocated a confederacy on the Continent, which he once called "a progressive movement," he cannot, in his own internal sympathies, be hostile to the motives which originated the Irish organization. The cases are precisely the same. There is not one man in the British Empire, therefore, whose duty it would be to defend the Irish exiles more than Lord Palmerston; their defence by him, is the plausible justification of his own conduct in Hungary and Rome; their condemnation by hun, is the inevitable, the transparent verdict against the honesty and the faith of his own past policy. I have said thus much, in order to prove that the present Premier ought to be the last man in the councils of her British Majesty to advise the permanent punishment of our political convicts; on the contrary, in the defence of his own admitted diplomacy, he ought to be the first man to present a petition at the foot of the throne praying the royal elemency to efface their sentence and terminate their captivity. Besides every one knows the difference be-

tween the Irish bloodless attempt at revolution, and the profuse effusion of blood on the Continneat; from the assassination of Count Bethani by the Hungarians to the death of Rossi in Rome, it is one thriling scene of murders, trials, executions; while in Ireland, there is not one drop of blood to stain the brief of the advocate, who rises up in the strong, legitimate, anticipated hope, of having these young men restored to the bosoms of their families, and to the privileges and liberties of their country. Ireland is grateful for the favors already conferred upon some few of the exiles; the whole people of every class, station, and creed have expressed their deep sense of heartfelt acknowledgment for this boon of Queenly pardon; and the same public expression shall be doubled and trebled, when her Majesty shall have completed the full; the desired, the consistent measure of royal bounty, in the remission of the entire sentence of the remaining few beyond the Atlan-

As I shall take the liberty to enclose these my observations to the Premier himself. I would beg to remind him that at public dinners, in his place in Parliament, at scientific re-unions and at public lectures, he has continually charged Austria, Rome and Naples with cruelty in not granting a general Amnesty to their political offenders. I have, therefore, all these speeches and accusations as my indefensible evidence, while I call on Lord Palmerston to stand forth in the same cause, for the same Amnesty towards the individuals in whose defence I shelter myself under the advocacy of his lordship.

If he demand an Amnesty in one case, it is both inconsistent and illogical not to insist on it in the other. In this effort to procure in Ireland what he has required in Naples and Austria, he will be supported by his own telling orations: he will be defending his consistency, his honor, his faith, his past conduct: and he will have, in support of his views, the same public requisition which was presented to him in the case of Wm. Smith O'Brien, with the highest Naval, Military, official array of signatures, together with the most distinguished names of the various classes, of all creeds and politics in Ireland. If one class has been released it would be illogical and churlish to withhold Amnesty from the remainder : this would be admitting a principle, and rejecting a legitimate corollary; it would be defending the premises and opposing the conclusion. Lord Palmerston is now in the plenitude of a power which few Ministers of England has ever possessed : and as he is so anxious to gratify the feelings of the English people and the Scotch people, I feel quite assured that if these views of mine were put forward by the united Irish press-if. they were taken up by the Irish people, and adopted as the general Irish feeling, the Premier

sequence of a principle, which it has already admitted. With great timidity, therefore, but with strong hope, I would suggest to the Irish Press to take up this subject here mooted, and to aid, at this particular moment, our countrymen in recovering the full measure of their former liberty. There is one individual to whose heart this letter will speak with greater force and greater feeling than to any other-and he is the aged, honored father of Thomas Francis Meagher. I don't know whether I should venture to introduce his name without his permission; but at least I am at liberty to repeat the public sentiment in his regard-namely, that he retires from his Parliamentary career with a name distinguished for ardent enthusiasm in the interests of Ireland; with an official character collauded by universal consent for entire integrity; and if in his retirement and old age, his grey hairs were solaced by the presence of a beloved and absent son, it would be on the part of Lord Palmerston a large favor to the Irish people, and a grateful tender compliment to private worth.

And Lord Palmerston is perfectly well acquainted that the Emperor Joseph has granted a full, unconditional amnesty to thousands of Rerolutionists who appeared with arms in their hands, and who spilled the blood of the imperial troops: his Lordship also knows the hundreds who have been pardoned by the Emperor of the French: he must be aware too of the forgiveness extended by the Pope to the accomplices of the men who expelled him from his triple crown; and no one perhaps has a more accurate knowledge of the extended amnesty granted by the King of Naples to the very persons who set a price on his head, and published placards calling on their accomplices to assassinate the nobility and the clergy. We have, then, the precedent of Austria, of Rome, of France, and of Naples, for Lord Palmerston's guidance: and hence the English Press can never with truth charge the European Cabinets with cruelty towards their political offenders while hundreds and thousands of returned exiles attest the royal indulgence in each country; and, therefore, as a matter of course, if England holds the lash over about half a dozen bloodless offenders, while the Continental Potentates released thousands of avowed assassins, it must pass into a stereotyped fact of history, that England proclaims through her press the doctrine of liberty and toleration, while her convict-ships and penal settlements are constructed on the model of Siberian tyranny. I do feel convinced from various sources of information with which I happen to be supplied, that the views which I advocate are attainable by the least exertion on the part of the same class, who procured the remission of the sentence of Mr.

Smith O'Brien and his companions. Not the least ingredient in the success of this case is the happy event which has lately added new bliss to the family-circle of her Majesty the Queen: and in urging this auspicious fact in the present instance, I am but copying similar cases from the Courts of the two Emperors of France and Austria. The birth of a Princess at Vienna and of a Prince at the Tuileries was the prelude to an almost general amnesty in every part of these empires; and surely it cannot be imprudent or unconstitutional to follow on the part of the Queen of England, examples which do honor to the hearts and give stability to the thrones of the two Emperors of Austria and France.

D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

One of the Belfast papers announces that Dr. Denvir, Bishop of Down and Connor, has been summoned to Rome "on business of importance connected with his diocese," and that he is to take his departure in a few days for the Eternal City.

The sum of £460 has already been subscribed and placed in the bank towards the erection of a monument in Cork, to the memory of the late Father Mat-

CATEOLIC MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT .- The following is a correct list of the Catholic members of the new Parliament. England returns only one; Ircland the remainder. The number is 35 in all: Blake, J. A.; Waterford City.

Bowyer, George; Dundalk. Brady, John; Leitrim. Burke, Sir Thomas; Galway county. Castlerosse, Rt. Hon. Viscount; Kerry. Cogan, W. H. F.; Kildare. Corbaily, M. E.; Meath. Deasy, Richard, Q.C.: Cork County. De Vere, S. E.; Limerick County. Devereux, J. T.; Wexford Borough. Dunne, Michael; Queen's County. Ennis, John; Athlone. Esmonde, John; Waterford County. Fagan, William; Cork City. Fitzgerald, Rt. Hon. J. D.; Ennis. Grace, O. D. J.; Roscommon. Henchey, D. O'Connor : Kildare. Howard, Rt. Hon. Lord E. F.; Arundel. Maguire, J. F.; Dungarvan. M'Cann, James; Drogheda. M'Carthy, Alexander; Cork County. M'Evoy, Edward ; Meath. M'Mahon, Patrick; Wexford County. Monsell, Rt. Hon. Wm. ; Limerick County. Moore, G. H.: Mayo. O'Brien, Sir Timothy; Cashel. O'Brien, Patrick; King's County. O'Brien, James: Serjt.-at-law; Limerick City. O'Counell, Daniel: Tralce. O'Donoghue, The; Tipperary. O'Flaherty, Anthony; Galway Borough. Power, N. M.; Waterford County. Somers, J. P.; Sligo Borough. Sullivan, Michael; Kilkenny Borough.

Waldron, Laurence; Tipperary.

The Catholic Parliamentary Party has already been selected, enlisted, and marshalled, and is about once more to take the field respectable in numbers, f not formidable-strong in hope rather than elated' and resolute against coming dangers, though not flushed with past successes. We shall be entitled to rejoice more heartily over the fruits of their labors if we abstain now from indulging in any boastful vaticinations. There are many things which it will be glorious for them to achieve; there are some in which it will be disgraceful to them to fail. They may succoed in passing many good laws, and redressing many crying evils, but, at any rate, they are bound not to fail in preserving their own character and their country's honour. In their preservation of their own character, the honour of the country is involved. When a representative of the people makes shipwreck of his reputation, violates his pledges, and betrays his trust, we share in the adopted as the general Irish feeling, the Premier indignation felt by those whom he deceived; but the result of the unceasing rains for the whole of the and the Cabinet would concede a similar favor to even while sharing in their indignation, the doubt last month, come for all quarters of the kingdom.—

ariges, how came these people, after all, to put The Belfust Mercantile Register thing reports of the struction consist? In learning the Church Catechtheir trust in such a man? If ten such instances northern districts :- "Serious apprehensions are be ism, and reading the authorised version of the libble." of treachery occur-simultaneously, the doubt is mul-tiplied tenfold; but when twenty or thirty men, whom the people have delighted to honor, when onehalf or three-fourths of the whole number of those whom they selected as their worthiest, prove false. the theory is started, they would have known how to choose true men if they had themselves been true. But if, after a warning so striking, and a reason so enormous, as the history of the last Parliament records, the very people who had to vindicate their own character and right their own wrongs selected once more as their champions a crew of traftors, all complaint on their part would become ridiculous, and confirm suspicion instead of acousing sympathy. We have no anticipations of such a calamity, and we find | Since yesterday the weather has been fine, but with a an additional reason for confidenc in the expectation that the people themselves will watch closely and with jealous heed the votes and conduct of their represcutatives. But it will not be enough to watch them closely; the Catholic Parliamentary Party of Independent Opposition must have support and cooperation from the country as well as vigilance. They must be cheered in their arduous path by the knowledge that their labors are appreciated, that they are well backed, and that the pancity of their numbers in the House of Commons is more than compensated for in public opinion by the strength of the millions whom they represent .- Tablet.

REPRESENTATION OF ENNIS .- The Limerick Observer gives currency to a piece of Four Courts Gossip to the effect that the Irish Attorney-General will in a few days be promoted to a Chief Justiceship which, it is alleged, is about being vacated by its present possessor. The result of this shadowy rumour has been that a canvass of the constituency of Ennis has been actually set on foot, and it is added that Mr. John Ball, the ex-member for Carlow county, is a candidate for the representation.

A inceting of the Council of the Tenant League was held on Tuesday at Dablin, at which four mem-hers of Parliament were present, viz., Mr. Moere, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. P. O'Brien, and The O'Donoghue; four-teen Catholic Clergymen were also at the meeting, as well as the proprietors and editors of several journals and about fifteen other persons. The Chief subject of discussion was the advisability of rescinding a resolution adopted by the Committee of the League approving of Mr. Cantwell's conduct in reference to his opposition to Mr. Bowyer at the late Dundalk election. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Moore stated that it was believed that in the political conduct of the Freeman's Journal Mr. Cantwell was a sharer. Mr. Cantwell, "I believe that this, like other assertions with respect to me, is part of the cutthroat and assassin system which has been followed in this room." Mr. Cantwell continued to characterise the insinuation as "One of the cutthroat stabs that are constantly met with in the Council room;" and Dr. Grey also remarked, "This is part of an assassin system which has been carried on in this room." The discussion waxed warm, Mr. Dwyer being interrupted by Mr. Cantwell remarking, "Do have a little truth Mr. Dwyer. In the end you will find it useful."-Ultimately a resolution was carried rescinding that passed by the committe. The debate upon this topic occupies no less a space in the Freeman's Journal than thirteen columns. The subscription announced amounted to the sum of £14 Is., of which £5 had been forwarded by a gentleman residing in London. Before the Council adjourned, Dr. Gray said, "It was only necessary to look at the minutes of the proceedings for some time past to see that it was impossible for the husiness to be done with a council such as the council meeting in Dublin was. For six years his experience of the matter was, that it was utterly impossible that the business of the League could go on effectively or satisfactorily without the attendance at the council meeting of guiding minds, and men of position, character, and respectability to give weight to the proceedings." (Hear, hear.)

THE IRISH POLITICAL EXILES.—Under this heading we find the following observations in the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 25th of April :- "We are happy to learn that an active and united effort is about being made to press on the government the propriety of granting a general amnesty, which will allow the three gentlemen who were alone excluded from the recent pardon extended to their comrades to return to the home of their affections. We believe we may state that this generous movement has originated, if not with, at least in consequence of, the presence of Mr. Smith O'Brien amongst us. The cordial reception given to him by all classes of his fellow-country-men, and the manifest enjoyment which he feels in once again treading his own land, have suggested the idea that the three Irishmen who are still debarred from that enjoyment, who were his friends and companions in the cause that led to their exile, ought to be permitted to participate in the same privileges which he now so wisely and prudently avails himself of. None of these gentlemen were in any respect more committed than Mr. O'Brien, and we believe we speak the sentiments of that gentleman when we say that he feels but one drawback to the pleasure which the amnesty has afforded him, and that is that his companions are not included. It is strange that Lord Palmerston, who is now advocating the general principle of an amnesty in all continental states for all political offences-who even went the length of threatening Naples with an English fleet for hesitating to act on this principle-should not see that example as an influencing motive is far higher than precept; and he ought to feel grateful to the gentlemen who have originated the present movement for having pointed out to him so effectual a mode of enforcing his benevolent views on other European states as recommending to his own Sovereign to grant an unconditional amnesty to the three Irish exiles who are now enjoying the hospitality of the Great Repub-

Mr. Michael Barry, formerly of Cork, who has been appointed a puisne judge in Australia, is elected a member of the legislative council.

Mr. Cantwell has written a letter to the Freeman's Journal, threatening to bring an action for libel against the Proprietors of the Nation !

IMPROVEMENTS IN BELTURBET .- This line and flourishing town is now rapidly rising in importance, from the extensive improvements that are now carrying forward in it. The erection of a splendid Constabulary barrack and other various buildings are now in course of operation on the property of that excellent land-lord, John Cumley, Esq. When finished, it will be a great acquisition to the part of the town where it is erected .- Anglo Celt.

A numerously attended and highly-influential meeting of the poor law guardians, representing a large number of the unions in Ircland, was held on the 30th ult., at the Commercial Buildings, Dublin, for the purpose of adopting measures to obtain a boneficial revision and reform of the poor laws. It was agreed that a petition to Parliament should be prepared, calling for a select committee to inquire into the several points of revision and reform suggested at the meeting, and that copies of the petition be sent for signature to the various unions throughout Ireland. - Freeman's Journal.

The Lord Chancellor gave judgment on the 29th April in the appeal from the decision of the Master of the Rolls, by which Mr. Vincent Scully was held liable as one of the contributors to the Tipperary Bank, notwithstanding the transfer of his shares to a third party. The Chancellor, after stating his reasons for dissenting from the decision of the Master of the Rolls, said he did not consider that Mr. Scully's name should have been placed on the list of contributories, and he would therefore vary the order of the Court below, and order it to be struck off.

The weather continues unfavourable, and complaints of the unusual backwardness of the season,

northern districts :- "Serious apprehensions are beginning to be felt regarding the weather, which, with the exception of a few days during the week before last, has been unusually severe and wet. Our advices from various parts of the country lead to the conclusion that spring sowing, except in the southern parts of the united kingdom, is fully three weeks later than usual, and that, owing to this circumstance, much of the land intended for cereals will be turned into pasture. Potatoes will be very late in putting into the ground, which is a serious matter, as one chief cause of the arrest of the disease of late years has been their early planting. In some districts of the country sowing operations are later this senson than they have been for the last 10 or 12 years .-wintry temperature, and as yet there is little indication of any permanent improvement, Last night there was a sharp frost, with thick ice on the water in the morning, and there is every appearance of more to-night. Vegetation is in a forward state, but large districts of country are so situated that a week or two of fine weather is required to render the land fit for

The account from the south, although bad enough ire not, upon the whole, as cheerless as the preceding. A Clonmel paper says :- "This has been the wettest April remembered for many years, as out of the 28 days that have clapsed it has rained on 26 .-The agricultural operations throughout the country have been considerably retarded in consequence, and the sowing of oats and planting of potatoes are very backward. The young wheat crop looks healthy, although some parties think it has received too much moisture. Yesterday was a beautiful spring day, and was a busy one throughout the country; but this morning there was some rain, and the weather again looks unsettled."

A letter from Westmeath gives a most unsatisfactory report of the state of the crops in that county, and in the western province generally :-- " For many years a spring equally backward to the present in all the agricultural departments has not been known .-Having had occasion during the last fortnight to travel through a very large portion of the country, I might venture to state that fully 50 per cent. of the land prepared for oats remains at the present date (April 27) without having received a single grain of seed : and as to the potato crop, the land, although exhibiting all the appearance of preparation, remains unplanted, owing to the extreme softness of the soil, which precludes the possibility of carting out manure. Having just returned from visiting a considerable portion of the county of Roscommon and a small portion of Longford, I must add that in the former county things are still worse : in fact, to use the words of an intelligent farmer,- Such a state of things was never before known; every place is in floods; not the least thing doing; the chief portion of the onts is unsown, and as for any other crops, they are and must be, as long as the present weather continues, neglected.' My informant, in addition to the discouragements which he described, had just sustained the less of several head of horned cattle by distemper which, I am sorry to say, is at present causing serious injury to many farmers, both in Roscommon and Westmeath. The prospect of fine weather just now appearing is, under such circumstances, most cheerng, and no doubt farmers will avail themselves of it with all possible alacrity."

The laboring classes in Limerick were never in deeper distress than they are at this moment. The shipping interest, which in former years, at this season of the year, contributed to afford large numbers of them employment, just now gives them very little to occupy their time. Between milroad and steamships, the business heretofore done by the liners between the port and England, is sadly fallen off; and the Quays, which in other days, presented a busy and active scene at this time, are now well nigh deserted. Our shipping news counts but few arrivals and departures comparatively. Meantime the Emigration of the population is greater than we ever remember it. Crowds leave almost every morning, by train, on route to Liverpool, to take shipping for America, Canada or Australia. The scenes at parting are heartrending; and the people who fly off from a land, which even the gream of prosperity it enjoys, does not make them attached to, are only the forerunners of others, who are determined to follow them whenever they have the opportunity .- Limerick Reporter.

At the Limerick workhouse, on the 30th ult., the case of a pauper, whose conversation and learning denoted that he had seen better days, was brought before the board, and a lengthy discussion ensued upon it. It appeared from his statement that he was a teacher of music and singing, had been 43 years a master of a band, and director of music to King William IV., Queen Adelaide, and the King of the

The Galway Vindicator states that the practice of exporting potators had led to serious demonstrations there, as well as in other parts of the kingdom. The price, it seems, of this general article of the diet of the poor has doubled, and the rates are now 51d per stone—a high figure in a remote country town. On the 2nd inst. 200 Claddagh men marched towards the docks and actually broke into the store of a dealer, but they retired without doing material damage. They subsequently attacked other stores, but were dispersed by the police.

A case which vividly illustrates the absolute need of a reform in the Irish land code, in order to make some approach towards bringing it into harmony with the theory of the constitution, was reported in the Cork Examiner last week as having been tried before the assistant-barrister at Macroom. A Mr. Bence Jones brought an ejectment against a tenant of his named Bateman to recover possession of ten acres of land, let from year to year at a rent of £15 10s .-The tenancy commenced in 1847, and it appeared that Bateman had been a good and improving tenant and, it was stated, bad expended soveral hundreds of pounds in improvements, and nearly doubled the value of the holding during his tenancy. The Court, after hearing evidence of the facts, said, "This man appears to have been a very good tenant, but if Mr. lones did not like it he was not bound to keep him. Well, why did Mr. Jones not like this very good tenant? . The reason alleged, and not denied, is, that Bateman had exercised his constitutional right to vote in an election for guardians of the poor, and had given his support to a candidate who happened. for some cause or other, to be very obnoxious to Mr. Jones. It is only fair to say that the rebutting case as to the improvements was not gone into, the Court declaring that it was, in point of law, quite immaterial whether the tenant had or had not made improvements. Mr. Jones seems also to have had, or fancied he had, some special reasons for auger against his tenant, as his attorney spoke of "annoyance and insult" having been offered to him, not, however, by his tenant, but by the candidate for whom he voted .-Even if this were true, it could not justify so gross an infringement on the constitutional rights of a man who had so small and indirect a share in the offence. At all events, the punishment seems grievously disproportioned to the crime.- Tablet.

THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY .- In reference to a recent article in the Times commenting upon the annual report of the above named society, the Northern Whig has the following remarks :-" From the first the great object of the society has been to show on its rolls a large number of Roman Catholic pupils, and during the last year it claims to have had 16,000 children of that faith in attendance at its schools. Now, considering that the secular education given in the schools under the national system is far superior to that afforded in those under the Church Education Society's academics, we are led to inquire what is the attraction in the latter which induces Roman Catholies to prefer them to the former? Why, the religious instruction they roceive, answer the advocates of the society. And in what does that religious in-

ism, and reading the authorised version of the Bible-in other words, instruction in the doctrines of the established church. Then, will the society be good enough to explain to us why it is that these children are Roman Catholics, who ought to be such edifying and enthusiastic disciples of the teners of Protestantism? Do they profess true Evangelical faith during the six secular days of the week, and idolatry and superstition on the seventh day! Or is it that, not being quite certain as to whether Protestantism or Roman Catholicism is the right religion, they want to cheat the devil, and make sure of Heaven, by adhering to both creeds at the same time? If they are real Protestants, then the society is guilty of a decoption. If, however, they attend the schools, and still remain Roman Catholics, surely that is an awkward fact for a body whose cardinal doctrine is, that the free and unfettered use of the Scriptures' inevitably converts the Roman Catholic to Protestantism. We invite the friends of the society to consider whether they do not prove too much when they make a parade of mythical thousands of Roman Catholic scholars. We do not believe in the society's figures. We do not believe that in all Ireland it has, the whole year ound, 5,000 bona fide Roman Catholic scholars. We know that in several districts Roman Catholic parents send their children to its schools, because the land-lords of those parents correcthem so to do. We could point to at least one large property in the county of Armagh, every Roman Cutholic tenant on which had to make his children go to the Church school, under penalty of being refused turf-banks and other privileges; and it is only a short time since we saw n one of our contemporaries that a certain landholder in the county of Monaghan was endeavoring to compel his tenantry to have their children educated at the Church Education Society's school. Ry these and similar improper means it is that the society is enabled to beast of the attendance of Roman Cathelies. These remarks we should have thought it unnecessary to make on an exploded confederation, but that it may be useful to put the Times right on what our contemporary naturally regards as the only point in the report, and which is no point at all."

The Dublin Protestant Association have been in the habit of making themselves needlessly offensive, both to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Catholic body, by addressing His Lordship periodically upon various subjects in which denunciations of the Catholic Church were interlarded with lamentations over the apathy of the "Protestant" authorities. The last document of this nature has been more than usually offensive, and has drawn forth the following rebuke from his Excellency. The Times says—" It has been given by Lord Carlisle in such clear and intelligible terms, that henceforth all the parties concerned will understand the nature of the relationship which subsists between the Dublin Protestant Association and the Queen's Government in Ireland .-Here is the Viceregal reply:"Dublin Castle, April 17.

"Sir-I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and its enclosure, and I am directed by His Excellency to acquaint you, for the information of those gentlemen who framed the memorial which accompanied your communication, that heretofore, while His Excellency has never recognised their assumption of the title of the Dublin Protestant Association, still, out of deference to the personal respectability of the gentlemen who compose that self-coustituted body, he has always bestowed such attention upon their representations as they appeared to him to call for. So in the present instance His Excellency will not fail to keep under his fixed consideration the transactions which are the immediate subject of complaint.

"His Excellency now, however, feels further bound to state that as, for the first time within his recollection, he has in the office which he holds under Her Majesty, in common with his predecessors and official colleagues, been exposed to remarks of a highly disrespectful and disparaging character from an association of persons in no way authorised to address him in any collective capacity, he must henceforth decline to receive any further addresses or communications from the body styling itself the Dublin Protestant Association.

"'I am, Sir, your obedient servant, " THOMAS A. LARCOM.

" 'W. R. Furlong, Esq., 83, Middle Albany-street."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The last of the children of George III. has departed this life. Her Royal Highness Mary Duchess of Glocester, expired on the morning of the 30th ult., at the age of 81. She was born on the 25th of April, 1776, and consequently had long passed the ordinary limit of human life.

Parliament met on Thursday, only for the election of a Speaker, and as Mr. Evelyn Denison's election was unopposed, the proceedings were little more than formal. Mr. Disraeli did not attend, and Mr. Walpole, the expected Opposition candidate, gave his adhesion to Lord Palmerston's nominee. The Ministeral papers boast of the enthusiastic reception of Lord l'almerston, while the other side declare " that the effort at a cheer was so feeble that it became a failure." This, we suppose, will be a pretty tolerable synopsis of the doings of the Session, which is to commence on Thursday next by the delivery of the Queen's Speech and the first party contest, as well as of its first day. There is no serious expectation of public business. Notices of what is to be done in 1858 together with routine business and election committees, will pretty well occupy the new House of Com-mons till the season at which the attraction of the Moors becomes too strong for the claims of the Palace of Westminster .- Weekly Register.

Government have agreed to propose to Parliament vote for the North-West American Exploring Expedition, which, it is expected, will proceed in about a fortnight, under Mr. Palliser, to its starting point to the west of Lake Superior. The expedition will be accompanied by Dr. Hector, as naturalist and surgeon, and by a gentleman specially as a botanist, and Lieut Blakiston, R.A., will be appointed to take magnetical observations.

It is not improbable that Lord Palmerston may attempt a limited reform bill in order to disarm rivalry, embracing an extension of the suffrage to all learned professions; commissioned officers in the army and navy, school-masters, and others of a certain amount of educational training.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND THE PRO-TESTANT JURY .-- We believe that among men learned in the law there is but one opinion as to the badness of the verdict of the Gloucostersbire jury; and we know that among hundreds of public men, who had previously taken little interest in the petty persecutions of the Cardinal, the promulgation of the details of this trial has excited a sort of determination no longer to countenance the perpetration of such mean and contemptible annoyances. No Archbishop, Bishop, or other ecclesiastic of any denomination in England has done so much for the general advancement of popular education in England as Cardinal Wiseman. His lectures on the connection between 'Science and Revealed Religion" have done more to discountenance the fashionable infidelity which prevailed a few years ago among smatterers in science and philosophy, than any treatise with which we are acquainted: while the facility with which His Eminence has consented to lecture for sundry institutions has had the effect of imparting the prestige of exalted rank to that mode of public teaching .- Hull Adrerliser.

The congregation of the Rev. W. W. Stockdale, Rector of Wichling, in Kont, were somewhat startled a few weeks ago by his coming to a pause in the morning service, and tolling them he had now something to say of himself. He then proceeded to publish his own banns of marriage.

The John Bull imagines that among the alterations which will be proposed by certain of Lord Palmer-ston's school of Theology in the Common Prayer ston's school of Book, some extensine change will be deemed essential in the service for the consecration of a Bishop. Instead of the words "this well-learned man," it will be thought advisable to substitute "this ready and fluent speaker;" a Bishop now-n-days is not to be a teacher of his clergy, but may be a person who re-quires teaching himself, "as in the case of one of Lord Palmerston's Prelates, who is obliged to have recourse to a juvenile tutor to place him on an equal- ed during the current month 2,310 souls for Quebec. ity in point of learning with the clergy under his

The late Mr. John Macregor, M. P. for Glasgow, whose name reached so much unenviable notoriety as projector and director of the ill-fated British Bank, died on Thursday last at Boulogne, where he had been living in exile since the bank broke. He died from what is commonly known as a broken heart, brought about by the circumstances which drove him from England. Since quitting this country his posi-tion has been the reverse of affluent, being beholden to others for almost the means of existence. He was the author of several very clever statistical works.

Down in Edinburgh there has been an annual convention of Royal burghs, at which the question was discussed whether the forty shilling freehold should now be extended to Scotland. A motion in favor of that extension of rights was proposed by Mr. Duncan M'Laren, and it was resisted and beaten. The chief opponent was Professor Aytoun, and, says the Morning Star, we have read his speech carefully in order to understand by what process of reasoning a forty shilling freehold can be resisted. The Professor does not leave us long in the dark. He says that if it be given to Scotland, a claim will be put in for Ireland too, and, terrible to contemplate, an Irish forty shilling freehold would end in an extension of the power of the Papacy? The Professor most heartily opposes the Pope, and the borough conventionists of Scotland do the same.

Lady franklin has resolved to send out another and a final Expedition in search of whatever trace may exist of the lost crews of the Erebus and Terror. We have so often and so carnestly come forward to deprecate the renewal of these Expeditions in a pub-He sense, that we cannot now with any reasonable grace advocate the propriety or policy even of this limited attempt. The thing, however, is to be. Already a screw yacht, the Fox, now lying in Aberdeen, has been purchased, and the command is to be given to Captain M'Clintock, who has already distinguished himself, even among the adventurous band of Arctic Navigators. Thus much, however, we may venture to say, that it is impossible not to respect the noble pertinueity of Lady Franklin; and, since another of these desperate ventures is to be made, it would be a pity that the last relies of her little fortune should be sunk under the Polar ice. Others my look at this question from a different point of view, and may still entertain hopes that we have long since resigned. If any such there should be, we would call their attention to the fact that a subscription list has been opened for the purpose of assisting Lady Franklin in this her last effort. We can give no futher aid to the cause. We entirely approved the determination at which the Admiralty recently arrived, not to send out any more Arctic Expeditions at the public ex-Year after year they were despatched, and, bense. save the barren honor of having achieved the North-West Passage, we know not what we have gained by these hazardous struggles among the eternal ice. Others, however, -- we repeat it-may take a different view of the matter, and, certainly, as far as lady Franklin's cause is a sacred one, we very heartily wish that we could, in conscience, give it a more hearty support. Sir Roderick Murchison, however, Sir Francis Beaufort, Lord Wrottesley, General Sa-bine, and many other gentlemen of high scientific eminence, are strenuously exerting themselves to promote the objects of the Expedition, and it may be that the announcement of this fact may induce others to follow their example. For one thing, however, we stipulate. Let it be clearly understood by Captain M'Clintock and his officers and crew that, come weal, come woe, another series of voyages in search of them is not to be commenced. After an infinite series of hair-breadth escapes all the other searching Expeditions have safely returned; let us not incur the liability of having to send out half-a-dozen others in search of one from the success even of which very little is to be expected .- Times.

Discusting Mummery .- On Easter Monday, a reling took place in Bradfor church, James Tetley, a pauper, well on in years, was married to Betty Stockdale, whose previous husband was killed at Bowling Ironworks. The parties had lived some time as man and wife and the legalisation of the marriage was necessary to secure pauper relief. A procession left the neighborhood of Sticker Lane, where the couple resided, shortly after eight o'clock accompanied by thousands on its onward march, the multitude still increasing in density as it passed down Leed Road and up Vicar Lane to the Old Church. It was led by a man on horseback with white hair, 97 years of age, dressed in a scarlet cloak and this patriarch of the cavalende gave away the willing bride. Two other horsenen followed, one dressed in a soldier's coat and a sorry but, with his face painted as red as the coat; and the other in a bear skin jacket or cape, with hat to match, and his face painted like that of a savage New Zealand chief. Then followed, in a cart, the bride and bridegroom, with an object sitting low between them, resembling in his crouched position, the figure of "Old Nick," playing the bagpipes in "Tam O'Shanter." The bride sat calm and meek, seldom looking round her, but the excited bridegroom often gesticulated violently, showing the intended wedding ring on the little finger of his right hand. Thirty riders, on patient looking donkeys came next. Many of them were smoking had their faces coloured, and were dressed in all imaginary costumes. Behind these came several vehicles full of "weddingers" and others enjoying the singular scene; and to add excitement to all, a hand of musicians made the welkin ring with ther furious execution of " See the Conquering Hero Comes." By the time the procession had reached the top of the Church Bank no fewer than 20,000 persons, who had escaped chiefly from mills and warehouse, crowded the churchyard and many adjacent streets. When the knot was tied they were prevented from parading through the town by the police and went to a public house up Harrowgate Road, thousands still following. -Manchester Examiner.

The Enfield rifle, hitherto considered the most perfeet weapon of its kind, is stated to be far surpassed by a rifle recently devised by Mr. Whiteworth. In the course of some recent experiments at Hythe, the locality of the new "School of Musketry," the Whiteworth rifle sent its bullet into a target at a distance considerably exceeding a mile (1,880 yards), while the Enfield rifle made no hits at 1,400 yards. As regards accuracy, the Whiteworth was nearly as good at 1,100 as the Edfield at 500; and when both were fired at 500 yards the shooting of the former was three times as good as that of the latter. The ball from the Enfield weapon, charged with the regulation quantity of powder, penctrated twelve planks of elm, each half an inch thick, in succession-a respectable performance; the Whitworth rifle, under the same conditions, actually drove its bullet through threeand-thirty of these planks: and the missile was only then stopped by a solid block of oak behind.

THE BUTTER WE EAT .- A quantity of butter which was seized at the shop of a dealer in Liverpool a few days ago by the officers of the Health Committee of the town-council was found, on being analysed, to be thus constituted:—Butter, 47.5; salt (chlo. sod.), 23.4; nitre (nitrate potasse), 0.8; vegetable matter, derived from Irish moss or other seaweed, with water, 28.3; total, 99.9. The butter (save the mark !) is an importation from America, so that the manufacturer will escape that punishment to which, were he a Eritish subject, he would be liable.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA .- Plymouth, April 30 .-The last of the spring fleet belonging to this port, the Cap Rouge, Captain Symons, sailed for Quebec yesterday evening. She burdens about 1,500 tons, is 174 feet long, has a beam of 35 feet, and tween decks 9 feet high, and affords ample accommodation for her 400 passengers. They are composed chiefly of miners and agriculturists, one of whom is accompanied by his wife and entire family of 12 children. A large proportion are destined for Upper Canada. The nine ships taking passengers from this port have embark-

ORIGINAL HUSTINGS SPEECH,-At the nomination for Inverness Mr. Campbell, of Mouzie, in the course of his speech, made the following remarks :- " I say-Ladies and gentlemen'-for I will never see a woman before me and put a man first-I have had such a wonderful adherence on the female side in Inverness, that I cannot find any place to hold them all; I mean in the streets, for my heart can hold every woman who gives heart to me. I had a something in my heart-I did not know what it was-that told me that some Scotch constituency would ask me to represent them: but I never could offer myself unless I was asked. I never did so except once; I offered myself to my wife before she asked me (laugher and cheers.) I have been permitted to live to the age of forty-six years; my name is before the public; and I did not take the trouble to defend my name from contemptible accusations. Mr. Matheson, having watched the Maynooth question for a week, paired against the grant, and went home—'he went to bed' (laughter.) Would a public like you, loving Protestamtism-would you have gone to bed? Not one of you. The proof of it is that you are standing there in the rain all this time. You would have sat up all night for a fortnight to protest against the endowment of Popery. Such a thing as that to be said at the hustings? Why, I could have taken that man and shaken him, as a dog would, in my mouth—I could have roasted that man alive, if I had liked (cheers and uproar.) If you do not choose me, be it so; but I am sure, it will be otherwise. I never was more afraid before, when asking anything, except when asking my wife." The electors rejected Mr. Campbell.

A Somersetshire gentleman was returning from Cullompton during the exciting business of the North Devon election, and found hunself vis-a-vis in a railway carriage with a Devonshire farmer, who had given his vote that day for Mr. Buller. After a little familiar chat, the gentleman ventured to inquire of the farmer for whom he had voted-Sir Stafford Northcote he supposed? Farmer-" Noa, I didn't; I voted against be, for he's a Pusevite!" Gentleman-" Well really now, I have been trying for a long time, but could never find out what a Puseyite is." Farmer-Well, I da know Zur Ztafford is a Puseyite, vor certain, for he da read prayers ev'ry night an morning." Bristol Mirror.

An Education Bitte.-A correspondent has been good enough to forward to Household Words a copy of the following extraordinary publican's bill. It was sent to Sir Marcus S-, a candidate, by a publienn after an election :--

To eating 16 freeholders for Sir Marcus above stairs at 3s. 3d. a head...... 2 To eating eleven more below stairs and ther at 2 Guineas for every bed. 23 23 horses in the yard all night at 13d every one of them, and for a Man

n

of them and as many as they brought with them as near as I can guess.... for Beer and Porter and Punch for the first day and first night I am not sure but I think for 3 days and a half of the Election as little as I can call it and to

be very exact is in all or thereabouts as Shaving and dressing and cropping the heads off 24 freeholders for Sir Marcus at 13d, every one of them and cheap enough God Noes.....

in the name of Tinny Car. BRIAN GARRUTY. There is neither total nor date given to this deli-

cate memorandum of costs and charges.

SAINTS AND SINNERS.

the old days of diligences. On such a road there was no rest for the eye-no loophole for the imagination. A long straight line was produced for all practical purposes to infinity, and this line was of rough pavement-with, on each side of it, a ditch, and between the ditches and the pavements two long rows of poplars. The poplars near Chalons were like the poplars near Lyons. You would have sworn, again, that the poplars near Lyons had passed the diligence in the night, and had popped themselves down nearer Geneva, as you gazed with lack-lustre eye upon the tall vegetable productions which flanked your path on your approach to the sub-Alpine regions. Poplar-poplar-poplar-one knows what it is to be sick of perpetual arguers-of perpetual punsters—of the ticking of Dutch clocks—of feminine exhortations—of the monotony of a sea voyage; but there is no perpetuity worse than a perpetuity of poplars, as any lady or gentlemen who has ever been whirled over 500 miles of French chaussec, must be well aware. It was Cowper who wrote,-

"The poplars are felled, farewell to the shade And the musical sound of the cool colonnade!" And he actually got sentimental upon the subject. Had he ever travelled in the diligence from Marseilles to Paris he would have found other employment for is melancholy muse. Now, just as in travelling through France you meet with nothing but poplarpoplar-poplar, so in the investigation of the affairs the Royal British Bank 'tis nothing but roguerogue—rogue. According to the time-honoured Irish phrase, "One is so like both you cannot tell the other rom which." Each steps forward in turn and blandly offers his neck to Mr. Linklater's not very gentle Each gives his evidence with a degree of complacency which would be the most amazing thing in the world were it not that the acts of rascality which are narrated in the evidence are more amazing still. Is not that yonder smiling gentleman, who is giving his answers with a kind of benevolent reluctance, acknowledging unwillingly the struggles and triumphs of a well-spent life? Not a bit of it; he is testifying to his own share in a series of rescality almost unequalled in the chronicles of commercial He is telling the Court how he helped to rig the market, to steal the money of the shareholders, or to connive at the theft. He is explaining the mysteries of paying dividends, not out of the capital of the shareholders, but out of the deposits of the depositors. He and his accomplices were aware all the while that the till had been robbed to the last farthing available for purposes of theft-and still they went on. Every additional day the bank was open a fresh crime was perpetrated-still they went on. And in such a case can any substantial distinction be made between the persons who actually committed this series of atrocious robberies and the man who stood by-who saw it all-who knew it allwho, as far as in him lay, helped to impose upon the public—and who held his peace? If a man strike another with a deadly weapon the law will imply malice ;-what is the fair inference of intention from

of thieves and makes no sign? Before, then, touching at all upon the examination of Mr. Humphry Brown, whose statements were received by the Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday last, we would call attention to a document quoted in the examination of Craufurd last Monday. We beg ex-act attention to the date of the subjoined circular.

the conduct of the man who acts as the accomplice

ruin-when the Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman, and the Directors did not shrink from making this further application to their sharebolders :-Royal British Bank, Threadneedle-street,

London, August 11, 1856. "Sir,-In addressing you as a chareholder in this corporation, and therefore interested in its welfare, I am desirous, as far as I possibly can, to induce you

to co-operate in improving the business of the bank, and in raising it to the level of similar institutions. "The progress of the bank has been considerably retarded by the want of exertion on the part of the proprietors in not keeping their own accounts with the bank, and in failing to induce their friends and connexions still further to do so. On this principle the older joint-stock banks have based their great of an active canvass to bring fresh accounts, and to add to the bank's business and nopularity.

"The Directors have, by every means in their power, acted on this principle, but without the co-operation of each individual proprietor our efforts must

be only partially successful. "Let me, therefore, beg you at ource (if you have not already done so) to bring your own account and that of every friend you can influence to your own bank, where we fully believe the business facilities afforded are equal to any other joint-stock bank, and the benefits which will thus directly accrue to yourself as a share-

kolder must be most apparent.
"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"Thos Craurun, General Manager. We should like to know who among the members of the Board was a stranger to this most atrocious proceeding? It was, we presume, in consequence of this appeal that a poor woman, as was stated yesterday, deposited £300-her all-and within a day or two of the final closing of the Bank. A protracted enjoyment of all the benefits arising from sea air at Portland would be the appropriate recompense for

all persons engaged in so deliberate a swindle.
With regard to Mr. Humphry Brown, the history of his connexion with the Bank is briefly told. Ho became a Director on the 4th of February, 1853. In order to entitle himself to this honourable distinction it was necessary that the then M.P. for Tewkesbury should be a holder of ten shares of fifty pounds each. This little difficulty, however, which might have thrown a temporary obstacle in the way of any man of less seering genius, was nothing to Mr. H. Brown. He gave his note for the amount, and that note has not yet been paid. He commenced his dealings with the Bank by paying in to his credit the sum of £18 14s. This account, which began with £18 14s to his credit, ended in a debt of £77,000. The very same day that Mr. Brown paid in the large deposit above named with one hand, with the other he contrived to borrow from the concern £2,000 upon his note-of-hand. On the 12th of March he obtained an advance of £3,000, on the 2d of May of £4,000 more, on the 16th of June of £7,000. By the 4th of September he had become liable to the Bank for bills discounted to the amount of £22,000.

It is obvious that even Mr. Linklater, with all his pertinacity, has not succeeded in plumbing the depths of this black pool. Why, for example, were all these advances made to Brown? Who benefitted by the transaction besides himself? It is merely childish to suppose that Brown, a perfect stranger, knocked at the door of the British Bank, gave his note-of-hand for £500, became Director, and then obtained what advances he chose simply as a question of general philanthropy and good feeling. There is far more behind of which we have not yet any idea, and which never will be got at, we fear, by any process now known to the law. There has, we cannot help be-lieving, been a division of the spoil of which we have heard nothing .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

St. Louis .- Right Rev. Bishop Duggau, Coadjutor of the Most Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, was consecrated on Sunday last, in the Cathedral of St. Louis. The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Elder. Bishop of Natchez, took place on Sunday last .- Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

Rev. Philip Foley, formerly a priest of Cincinatui died in the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity at St. Louis, on 1st of May.—R. I. P.

" PERVERSION.—Bishop Grey, of Capetown, states the melancholy fact that one of Dr. Arnold's sons, having first become a skeptic, has lately entered the It may have happened to some among our readers Romish Church." We take the above from the travel along the weary high roads of France in American Presbyterian. It appears that one of Dr. Arnold's sons had first become a skeptic, a downright infidel from Protestantism; but this was no perversion at all! But this young man having passed through the hollowness and nothingness of both Protestantism and Infidelity, and having thus, by sad experience found out the entire emptiness of both, has now become a Catholic, and forsooth, this is perversion. Atheism, Deism, Mohammedanism, Mormonism, may be embraced; there is no perversion at all in any of these forms of Infidelity, a Protestant may run the whole circle of Infidelity, and still there is no perversion; but when, at last, wearied out with Protestantism and Infidelity in all its phases, he goes back to the parent Church, returns, like the prodigal son, to his father's house, rejoins the main army which he or his forefathers had deserted, this is perversion! To what perversion of intellect and common sense does not heresy lead its miserable dupes .- Pittsburgh Catholic.

The reports concerning the Wheat crop in Illinois are unfavorable.

There has been a serious insurrection in Sing Sing prison, which was quelled.

An American vessel sailed from Philadelphia a few days ago, with the necessary machinery to raise the sunken vessels at Schastopol.

THE BURDELL MURDER .- The Philadelphia Ledger has a special despatch dated New York, May 10th, of the following tenor :-- "It is reported that the authorities have obtained a clue that will bring to light the murderers of Dr. Burdell; that they are now engaged in affecting their arrest. The public are exceedingly anxious for the development, as thus far the ends of Justice have been completely baulked."

An extraordinary excitement was occasioned in Bond Street, New York, on Tuesday, by the gathering in front of Mrs. Cunningham's residence of a disorderly mob of women and boys. The women about thirty in number, held a sort of drum-head court martial, and unanimously agreed that Mrs. Cunningham was guilty of murder, and ought to be driven from the city. With the help of the boys they made an attack on the house, stoning the windows and doors, ringing the bell, making hideous faces, and shouting their opinions in no very delicate way. The attack was continued until the arrival of an officer, who took the most active of the Amazons to the lock-up.

Mr. Lorimer, an actor of some note, has made his debut in the Baptist pulpit at Frankfort, Kentucky, and produces a great sensation as a preacher.

During the third act of "The Apostate," at the Boston Theatre, on Thursday evening, a young man. who was personating the role of a monk, was suddenly seized with a violent fit and fell lifeless upon the stage. The actors carried him to the wing, and the performance proceeded. The thrill of horror felt by the audience was but momentary.

A man in Pulaski county, in the state of Kentucky, a few days since whipped his slave to such an extent that he died. He punished him six mornings in succession, and on the seventh the slave died. The negro desired to see his wife, who was owned by, and lived with another party. The master refused permission; the negro disobeyed and visited his wife in the evening, returning early next morn-

any information of the fate of Walker, by the last arrival from the 1sthmus, is easily accounted for. The Transit Route through Nicaragua has been closed since the month of February. San Juan del Sur is occupied by a detachment of the allied army. No California steamer stops at any port in Central America. The only means of regular communication with the coast north of Panapa, is by a monthly steamer, whose last arrival, previous to the advices which came to hand yesterday, was on the 12th of April. Her news from Rivas came down the 2nd of April when the filibusters were in extremis, having failed in several sallies from their adobe fortifications and being surrounded by the numerous and victorious forces of their enemies, who were well provided with success, by urging on each proprietor the importance | artillery. The strength of the filibusters was variously represented as from 120 to 360 men. Their food was reduced to mule meat, as the besiegers believed, and their ammunition was probably nearly exhausted .-They had been cut off from communication with San Juan del Sur since the 24th of March, when it was taken in possession of by Gen. Bosquet, and even for several weeks before that date, the passage of reinforcements and supplies had been prevented by the Costa Ricans, two several parties of filibusters having been cut to pieces on the road. Such was Walker's situation on the 2nd of April. What chance remained for him and his criminal and unfortunate associates, is as apparent to one as to another. Their fate can-not be known until the arrival of the next semimonthly steamer from Aspinwall, which will leave there on the 20th of May. The coasting steamer will bring to Panama intelligence from Costa Rica to the 10th of May. As the tragedy is obviously near its close, the next news will be of the highest interest .--We attach therefore little importance to the remour coming by telegraph to New Orleans of the flight of Walker and his escape under British protection, although, as we said yesterday morning, it may be possibly true .- N. 1. Courier and Enquirer,

> THE CHURCH AND SPIRITUALISM .- The new sect of so-called Spiritualists, sprung up within a few years, is said to have seventeen periodicals, devoted to the dissemination of its doctrines : and it counts its adherents by hundreds of thousands. These mostly consist of persons who have become dissatisfied with other sects, and of infidels converted, by what are termed spirit-manifestations, to a belief in immortality. Taken together, they are more intelligent than the members of most other sects; and they have among them many persons of distinguished abilities. such as Judge Edmonds, Ex-Governor Talmadge, Professor Hare, Dr. Gray, T. L. Harris, A. J. Davis, and others. Our attention has been called to articles in the two leading papers of this sect, if it may be so called, the New York Spiritual Telegraph and the New England Spiritualist, published at Boston, in which the recent conversions of well-known Spiritualists to the Catholic Church are commented upon in strong terms of significant interest. In the New York Spiritualist organ, said to have a circulation of about fifteen thousand copies, Andrew Jackson Davis is reported as saying, in a public discussion :-"I see but two forms of power in the world. One is the Catholicism of the Romish Church, and the other is Harmonial Liberty. All the sects between Catholicity and Harmonial Liberty are just what the streets are which intervene between the Battery and Union Park. They are but indications that a great fact is cut up into different sections." A correspondent of the same paper, writing of the conversion of Dr. and Mrs. Nichois, says:—"They are of the advanceguard of a large army that must go to Rome from the ranks of Spiritualism. They are Authoritarians. believers in your and duty, command and obedience, as the two pillars in the holy temple of humanity and all of this class belong to Rome just as closely and really as do her avowed adherents.'-Cincinatti Catholic Telegraph.

> THE SPIRIT RAPPERS .- The Spiritualist controversy here is going on with unabated vigor. Fresh fuel was added to the excitement on the subject by the appearance among us last week of Mr. Hume, the celebrated medium, whose performances at Paris, before the Emperor Napoleon, have been so much no-ticed in the newspapers. He arrived in the country a fortnight ago, having come to Boston to get his sister, with whom he embarks for Europe in to-day's steamer. He returns to Paris at the Emperor's request, he says. All the statements in the papers about his doings at the Tuileries he pronounces fabrications, based on conjecture. His experiments before the Imperial Court were performed in private, and e persons present pledged to secreey. He himself declined to give any particulars of what occurred .-On Monday evening last a Spiritualist session was held at a private house up town, with Hume and Willis, the Cambridge student, for mediums. Some of the editors of the Traveller and Journal, and other gentlemen of the press, were present by invitation .-The whole company numbered fourteen. The room in which the party assembled was lighted by gas, and every opportunity was afforded for investigation. The usual feats of moving tables and pianos were performed in the most successful manner in full gaslight, with a sharp-eved, skeptical centleman under the table, and half a dozen others closely watching the mediums, whose feet also were held. The table moved was a heavy extension table, about ten feet long, and on it, part of the time, was added the weight of an editor, whose plump condition does credit to the prosperity of the profession in Boston. One of the leaves of the table was taken out by an unseen agency and laid upon the others. A cloth being placed upon the table a hand, or what to the touch seemed a hand was repeatedly thrust up under it. This was grasped by some of the gentlemen present, in whose grasp it melted away. They state that the form and feel of human fingers was perfectly palpable. The hands of the mediums and of all present were at that time on the table in full sight. Mr. Hume held an accordeon in one hand, taking hold of the bottom of the instrument, while his other hand was stretched out away from it. Several tunes were played upon it by invisible agency. One of the editors present inspected it closely; he saw the bellows part and the keys moving exactly as if some person were playing upon it, while it hung suspended in the air at only a few inches from his eyes. The result, in short, of the session was that everybody present was satisfied that the feats performed were not done by the mediums, and that any theory of solution which ascribes them to jugglery, is simply ridiculous. I have not gone into the minute details of this session, because it was an impromptu affair, got up on the occasion of the visit of Hume. A regular and formal session is to be held soon, with Willis for a medium, and some known and scientific gentlemen of Boston and Cambridge for spectators—of which, doubtless, an authenticated record will be made, and of which I will send you a report .- Boston Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.

The following is printed in sober carnestness in the Spiritual Telegraph a Yankee Protestant paper:—A Meditative Domestic Wanled.—One of our patrons in Kalamazoo, Mich., wants a female domestic in the amily, who is meditative and would be willing to sit in the family circle for communion with spirits.

Donatices on Garrotting .- Doesticks showing up the stories about "garotting" which the New York papers have invented lately for the purpose of breaking down the police, and substituting a politi-cal board, says:—"Pigford my esteemed friend and fellow boarder at Mrs. Snagley's, has been garotted; and it really seems as if the robbers must have intimately known his private affairs, because the event occurred on the night of the very day that he received a remittance from England to pay Mrs. Snagley his five months board; he appeared at the breakdamaged, was so much cast down on her account, ing. For this the unfortunate man was whipped to three months longer credit until he could get au- were entirely confined to the object of getting a death. The brute who committed the inhuman act other remittance from England. Jenks, another of

The Situation of Walken .- The failure to receive has a bewildering effect upon Jenks-it makes him unsteady in the legs, and causes his breath to smell of rum punch; on the first occasion of the robbing and choking outrage, he rang the area bell of the house on the outside of the street, until a policeman interfered and brought him home; then Jenks inveigled the policeman into the house and delivered him over to me with many formalities, assuring me that he was a garrotter whom he had overpowered and captured by main strength, and he showed the star on the M. P.'s breast as the place where the invincible fist of Jenks had "smashed his jaw." Jenks was garrotted two days after, and brought home by a gentlemaniv-looking individual who picked his pockets at the door, took his overcoat, changed hats with him, and then rang the door belt for the girl to come and let Jenks into the house. The girl came, and found that individual trying to whittle off one of the iron pickets with his pen knife, and meanwhile making a furious attempt to sing the words of "Evening Hymn to the Virgin," to the classic air of "Root, Hog, or Die." The mania has extended to the kitchen, and the servants are now following the examples of their betters, and getting garrotted" on every favorable opportunity ;-if the boy goes to the butcher's, he is invariably, according to his own account, attacked by a band of ruffians and robbed of the money before he gets home—this had happened for successive days in broad daylight, and has cost Mrs. Snagley about four and sixpence each time. I sent Sally, the little errand girl, with a dime for some beer, and she returned in tears, with the news that she, too, had been "garrotted," and had lost the change. She had her fist full of lemon candy, and two big apples in her pocket, which I suppose the robbers had given her.

> MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS .- A hidy who had no idea of looking for a husband, but with large proclivities for mischief and for fun, put a matrimonial advertisement in the Herald, with directions for answers to be sent to a certain signature at the Broadway Post office. As the advertisement appealed to the practical appreciations, by assuming a neat little fortune, in addition to an agreeable person, the seed of such temptation could not well fail idly upon such a fertile bottom as is offered by the City of New York. On the first day that succeeded the advertisement, the lady received seventeen replies ; on the second day, thirty-two, and the third day seventy-two-an extent, an ardor of appreciation for her vaguely described personal attractions, which even she was not prepared to expect.

> Bewildered by the warm volume of adoration and entreaty which issued from this hymenial magazine, the lady called to her aid five ladies as mishievous as herself. One pair of hands and one mind were, of course, quite unequal to the task of answering all; so the batch of billet-doux was divided equally among them, and each was to make an appointment with the writers on the following Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, on the lower side of the up-stairs saloons of a certain popular restaurant in Brondway, Each of the ladies, moreover, who took the task in charge, choose a different colored paper for replies. Finally it was agreed that the whole six should be present at the interview, and that each should wear the exact costume prescribed for the inamorata whom the sighing swains would be there to see. On the other hand, the gentlemen were directed to appear in all the varieties of attire and position, which female ingenuity and mischief could devise. One was requested to wear a blue coat and bright brass buttons : another to have his hair parted in the middle ; one was to be eating a plate of pork and beans, which, said the ingenious writer who dictated it, 'You can scarcely expect will be called for by anybody else." Others were to be partaking of various dishes, or to place themselves in such attitudes and postures as were directed by the writer.

At four o'clock on the prescribed Saturday afternoon, every chair at every table on the lower side of the upstairs saloon was filled with slick-looking highly perfumed Leanders, all gazing into each other's faces, and each secretly cursing the luck which wedged him so closely out of the killing positions and display which he had been meditating ever since he got his note. And how the disless smoked, and the wondering waiters flew! Even the perplexed landlord, amazed at this miraculous flow of business, was obliged to drop his own mutton chop, and call out the entire force of his establish. ment, to meet the clamorous, if not threatening demands of gentlemen who feared they might not get their telegraphing plate of duck or mess of ork and beans in time.

At length the clash of sheen and kick of stiff skirts was beard coming up the stairs one minute after four, and an inamorata appeared, dressed in dark green, with deep fur cape, and abundant drooping lace. She was wafered on the back of the head with an infinitesmal bonnet, and carried in her hand the magic drif of cambrie, whose Shaksperian strawberries intimated that she was she. When she appeared, the sensation was universal; the gentleman with the buff vest threw open his coat to the ex-treme; the gentleman in the "blue" and the bright buttons, buttoned his coat entirely to the chin; the gentleman who was to lean backwards frequenty, commenced tilting like a Chinese mandarin; the gentleman with the pork and beans became vociferous for more beans; while those who had duck, &c., were equally clamorous in complaining of the undue fulfilment of their orders.

Never was there such a clamor heard in that usually well-regulated up-stairs saloon before-and by the by, never did it subside more suddenly than when a new brush of skirts was heard coming up the stairs. All the Lotharios were once more in position, when lo! another Cordelia, in all respects the reflex of the first, appeared, bearing the film of strawberries as a challenge in her hand, and sweeping with it, like a Juno, to a seat near the location of the first. It is needless to say that the sensation was now extreme. Some of the gentlemen who were to part their hair in the middle began, however, to look less furiously at other gentlemen who had their hair parted in the same way, as much as to say, "Well, there is one for each of us, anyhow."

But most of the party seemed more troubled than before. A pause of some minutes succeeded before any appearances" new took place, during which time the Lotharios were engaged in displaying their points to the best advantage; and some, more ardent than the rest, pulled out the various colored notes they had received, and either pretended to read them, or laid them conspicuous on the table. "There's one of my fellows with the blue note !" said Mystery No. 1 over her spoonful of soup, to Mystery No. 2, "There's one of mine," said Cordelia the second; "he's got a pink note." "What do you think of Augustus therewith the pork and beans before him, who is so pensively leaning his cheek upon his hand?" said Myth the first-before the answer could be given, Apparitions three and four appeared, hard upon their heels came five and six. There was now perfect consternation on the the lower side of the up-stairs saloon of the fashionable restaurant in Broadway. The man on the tilt fell backwards, and was shot under the table; there was a general feeling after hats and gathering up of loose bandkerchiefs and canes.

All at once, after one of those short, sudden panics which convey electric knowledge to the human mind, a general stampede took place, and the party, with more or less dignity-according to the natures, and shapes they had been put in-made for the stairs and descended out of sight. It was several minutes before they could hand in their checks and pay the score and during this time the mischievous bevy, with strawberry marked handkerchiefs, took full play for their trouble, in the hearty laugh they indulged in at fast table next morning with a countenance so much | the ludicrous tableau and exodus they had just beheld on the part of gentlemen who were so sharp that she could not find in her heart to refuse him after the "snug little fortune," and whose motives All was ruin around them—hopeless, irremediable made his escape, but is being pursued by the officers. For boarders, was garotted twice in one week—it settle down in life."—Porter's Spirit of the Times. "congenial partner with whom they could quietly

The True Mitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Queen's Speech on the opening of the new Parliament was read by the Lord Chancellor, and gives a very encouraging view of the affairs of the country. An amendment on the subject of Parliamentary Reform from Mr. Roebuck was looked forward to; and a majority against Ministers was considered as a by no means improbable contingency. From the Continent, there is nothing new to report, the Neufchatel Question being for the present disposed of. The latest papers from Australia announce the formation of a new Ministry, of which Mr. Duffy is a member, with the situation of Commissioner of Public Works.

THE CHURCH AND SPIRITUALISM .- What connection can there be betwixt the Church and modern Protestant necromancy? - betwixt the table of the Lord, and the table of devils !-None indeed; and yet we find them placed in strange juxtaposition in a letter published in the Boston Pilot, over the signatures of 'I'. and Mary Nichols; whose reception into the Catholic Church has lately caused no small stir in the United States, but of the reality of whose conversion, the contents of the letter alluded to, cause us to entertain some very painful doubts.

Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have long occupied a prominent place before the American public, as leaders in all the infidel and socialistic movements to regenerate humanity by means of the simple process of giving free play to the animal impulses of the individual; they were also professed believers in the "Spiritual Manifestations" inaugurated by the Misses Fox of Rochester, N.Y.; and Mrs. Nichols was herself a " medium" of great repute. In the early part of the present year, however, they astonished their former associates by a public profession of the Catholic Faith; and were received by baptism into the Church on the 29th of March last .-They have since addressed a letter, explanatory of the motives which induced them to take this unexpected step, to their former "Friends and Co.-Workers," which the Boston Pilot reproduces without one word of comment or disapprobation; but the general tenor of which, in our humble opinion, is far from giving satisfactory evidence of a real and thorough abandonment on their part, of their former pernicious and souldegrading superstitions. We look upon it, in fact, as, in many passages, furnishing our adversaries with a plausible argument against the sentence of unqualified condemnation pronounced by the Catholic Church upon the superstitious practices of the Protestant necromancers of the XIX. century; and it is for this reason then, and not from any ill will towards the newly baptised converts, that we would offer a few remarks upon the extraordinary account given by them of the process by which they were induced to embrace Catholicity.

They tell us that it was by the agency of the Spirits themselves that they were led to take culation as has the Boston Pilot-should allow this step; that the Spirits of St. Ignatius Loyola, of the blessed St. Francis Xavier, and of other distinguished members of the illustrious Order of Jesuits, appeared to them in a bodily form, and explained to them the Catholic system. That the teachings of these Spirits commended themselves so strongly to "their highest sense of right," to their "faith," and their "reason," that they could not but accept them; that in consequence they made profession of the Faith, and sought admission into the Church to which they had been thus miraculously directed by their " Spiritual Director," as they call him, St. Francis Kavier himself. This, in substance, is the account they themselves give; and though we will not accuse them of being intentionally deceivers, we cannot but look upon them as still the victims of a most dangerous hallucination, and as assigning a very inadequate and un-Catholic motive for their acquiescence in Catholic

That God has vouchsafed supernatural revelations of His will to man, and that He may therefore do so still, no believer in Christianity will deny; but that infidels can evoke these revelations by means of their "circles," or other diatrue, then are all its phenomena, either naturalknavish, or supernatural-devilish; and the spirits -if spirits there be-which respond to the invocations of the "circles" are, not angels of light but, goblins damned, not the souls of just men made perfect, but the devil and his imps. Now the devil was a liar from the beginning; and would not, if the Catholic Church be the Church of Christ, exhort his servants to seek shelter within her arms from his attacks. We cannot by the Nichols of their conversion, without adacting in concert, with the Catholic Churchwhich is absurd; or, that by means of their in- lowed to come up for discussion. For this is indeed. Ah! 'tis an old story-" Jack, have shop of Toronto; and thus any man, who can

vocations, the " Spirit-Rappers" are enabled to hold converse with the spirits of the dead in Christ-which, so long as the sentence pronounced by the Church on the practices of the have no right whatsoever to legislate upon mat-"Spiritualists," remains unreversed, is, to the Catholic impossible.

Neither are the reasons assigned by the new converts for embracing the dogmas of Catholicity such as to satisfy us. A Catholic accepts these dogmas-not because they commend themthemselves to his moral consciousness, and "his highest sense of right;" but because the Church proposes them to him; and because the Church is the divinely appointed medium through which the truths, by Christ revealed, are transmitted to all generations. True-to him who accepts them, and ponders them in his heart, these dogmas will always commend themselves, because of their intrinsic beauty; but this subjective commendation is not the proof of their objective truth. Now the Nichols tell us that they first accepted the dogmas, and then accepted the Church; and they did not even accept the dogmas, because of the Spirit propounding them, but because they commended themselves to their "highest sense of right"-in other words to their private judgment. But their "highest sense of right" in 1857, may, for anything we know, be far surpassed by their "sense of right" in 1858; what security have we then for the permanence of their conversion?

To many other things in their letter might we object. To its general tone; to the countenance it gives to the superstitions of necromancywhich they do not explicitly renounce, but which every Catholic abhors: to their allusions to their · Spiritual Director"-who, with them, still seems to supersede the priest on earth: to their boast that, "in becoming Roman Catholics, they neither abandon, nor lose any good of their former life or faith"-thus insinuating that in their former life, as Socialistic Reformers, there was "good," and in their former degrading superstitions, " faith." All these things seem to us as indicating a very imperfect apprehension on the part of the newly received converts, of the evils which they have renounced, and the solemn obligation which in Baptism they have contracted .-They still seem to look forward to the "redemption of humanity;" forgetting that the Church deals, not with an abstract humanity, but with men, women, and children; and that her mission is not so much to reorganise society, as to reform the individual. 'This may, however, proceed from their old habits, and the difficulty of getting rid of their former socialistic formulas. We trust that it may be so; that the Sacraments of which they have been the participators may work in them effectually to the putting off of the old man, and their becoming new creatures in the Lord. This we hope, and for this we are all bound to pray. But, at the same time, as Catholic journalists, it seems to us no infraction of Christian Charity to comment freely upon the extraordinary communication made by them to the public; of which the enemies of our faith may, if it be tacitly accepted by us, so easily take advantage to misrepresent the teachings of the Church; and which, therefore, no Catholic journal-especially one having so extended a cirto appear in its columns, without a word as to the dangerous character of its contents, and the countenance and encouragement which it certainly seems to give to a most pernicious and rapidly spreading superstition. It is because the letter from the Nichols is far more likely to promote "Spirit-Rapping," than to make converts to Catholicity, that we have felt ourselves called upon to speak somewhat harshly of it; for its authors, we content ourselves with offering our prayers that they may remain stedfast in the Faith which they now profess-no matter by what means they have been led to embrace it.

SABBATARIANISM .- That the State, or secular arm, has the right, and that it is its duty, to prohibit, and to punish, with civil penalties, all violations of those portions of the Decalogue which prescribe the duties of man towards man -few, if any, will, we think, presume to call in question. But with regard to those other precepts of the Divine Law, which prescribe man's duties towards God, a great difference of opinion obtains as to how far the State is allowed to enforce them, by the infliction of penalties for their violation; and indeed, as to whether the State has any right to interfere therein at all.

bolical rites, we do not, and, as Catholics, cannot is, that, in Canada, and in our Canadian Legisbelieve. If the judgment pronounced on "Spi- lature, a lively controversy is at this moment Sabbath observances by legal enactments. Now, Decalogue which enjoins man to keep " holy the Sabbath Day," belongs altogether to that class of Commandments which prescribe man's duties towards God. Is it then the duty of the State to enforce this purely religious obligation; or shall it be left entirely to the domain of con-

In a truly Catholic State, such a question therefore admit the reality of the account given could not arise. In a State whose Legislature has solemnly declared that it is desirable to do mitting-either that the devil is in league, and away with all semblance even of connection between Church and State, it should never be al- made up to them-very well made up to them the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, or the Protestant Bi-

certain, that a State, or body corporate of any, you watered the rum? Yes. Have you sanded induce two or three others to utter a particular kind, which has not even the semblance of connection with the Church or Christian State, can ters spiritual, or which refer only to man's relations and duties towards God. All Sabbath legislation, therefore, in our Canadian Legislature, is a monstrous inconsistency, and a practical refutation of the infidel preamble of the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill.

If therefore we seem to oppose Sabbatarian legislation in Canada, it is not because we contest the right, or forget the duty, of the State to enforce obedience to all the laws of God, as expounded by the Church; but because our Legislature is incompetent for the task it has, in its arrogance, assumed; and because, destitute of any distinctive religious character whatsoever, and without even the semblance of any connection with the Church, or Christian State, it should all. For, to concede to it any such right of lesubversive of all civil and religious liberty.

Murders, thefts, and false witness, even adulteries, every State may, and should punish; because these are injuries inflicted by man upon man. But false worship, idolatry, unchastity, impure desires, and other crimes equally offensive to God, and as much a violation of His divine law, fall not within the cognizance of the civil magistrate; because they involve no injury, by man upon man. For the same reason, our Canadian Legislature, which-whatever may be the case with its individual members-has, in its corporate capacity, solemnly repudiated all connection with the Church-and therefore with Christ. Who is the head of the Church-can have no right whatsoever to legislate upon matters which concern only man's relations towards God .-This may seem a very blasphemous and infidel conclusion; but it is an inevitable deduction from the principles by the Legislature laid down.

Besides, not only do all Jews-whose opinions on religious matters are entitled to as much respect as are those of Christians, from a State, or Legislature, which has no semblance even of connection with a Christian Church-but many Christians as well, contend that the obligation to keep "holy the Sabbath Day," refers to the seventh, and not to the first day of the week; and that its transfer from the former to the latter, is purely an ecclesiastical arrangement, destitute of sanction from the written Word of God, and defensible only upon the principle of receiving unwritten tradition, as co-authoritative with that Word-a principle which Protestants reject .-The State therefore, if it attempt Sabbatarian legislation at all, must determine, not only what things are lawful and what unlawful on the Sabbath; but it must undertake to decide, what day of the seven is to be observed as the Sabbath; and to impose the obligation of observing that particular day upon all its subjects-no matter what their religious belief, or the dictates of their respective " private judgments;" no matter, whether Jew or Christian, Catholic or Protestant, Anglican or "Seventh-Day Baptist."-We confess that we are by no means inclined to place such tremendous and irresponsible powers in the hands of any purely secular body.

Nor are these objections lessened by the perusal of the arguments wherewith, in the Legislature, and in the columns of the public press, it is attempted to defend the right of the State to enforce uniform Sabbatarian observances upon a mixed community like ours in Canada. From these it is plain that the object of the promoters of the movement is to impose their own particular notions, as to what is right and wrong, upon others; or in the words of the old proverbthey propose to " measure every man's corn in their own bushel." One man, who perhaps lives in a large city, with the Post Office within a hundred yards of his door, thinks that it is a sin | acts, by an unauthorised person; but as the Bill to get a letter on Sunday; forgetting altogether the case of the poor man who lives many long weary miles from his nearest Post Office, and to whom Sunday therefore, when he comes in to church or Meeting, is the only day on which he can get a letter at all. This poor man's wants and necessities must be all unheeded by our comfortable, well-to-do, puritanical legislators, be-The consequence of this diversity of opinion cause for sooth some well satisfied Pharisee-after licking his lips and returning God thanks, that he is not as other men are, Sabbath-breakers, ritualism" by the Church through her Pastors be being waged as to the propriety of enforcing extortioners, and Railroad speculators—gives it as his experience "after twenty years in busithere can be no doubt that the precept of the ness during which he had never taken a letter out of the Post Office on Sunday," that, he was not a penny the poorer for his exemplary virtue. Perhaps not good Pharisee. We have known some strict Sabbatarians too, in our time; fellows, who, like the Calvinist famous in song. would hang their cat on Monday for having killed a rat on Sunday and who would not so much as take a dose of medicine on Saturday for fear it should work on the Sabbath; but who were such sharp practitioners on the other six days of the week, that their Sabbath forbearance was well purposes as much a "Minister of Religion," as

the sugar, &c. ? Yes. Then come to prayers."

Another wise-acre was for imposing Sabbath restrictions upon us, because they would prevent people from reading the newspapers on Sundays; we believe it was the Hon. Mr. Boulton who thus delivered himself; whilst-richest of alla Mr. Patton argued that the House was remiss in its duty to provide for the true worship of God, if it did not provide for the due observance of the Lord's Day. Now, leaving out of sight the consideration that it cannot be the "duty of the House to provide for the true worship of God" unless it can decide with infallible certainty in what that "true worship of God" consists-we would call our readers' attention to the fact, that this same ultra-pious Mr. Patton, who manifests such zeal for the due observance of the Lord's Day, is the introducer and supporter of a vile Bill for authorising-in so far as not be allowed to legislate in religious matters at the State has the power to authorise it-the infamous sin of bigamy, on the part of a Mr. Stengislation, would be to recognise in the State, or net, who has applied to the Legislature for a secular authority, a supreme and independent ju- divorce from his present wife; and for permisrisdiction in things spiritual-which would be sion to contract, what the State indeed may call another marriage; but what in the eyes of the Christian can never be anything but a state of concubinage, as long as she to whom he was originally married is still living. It is indeed too monstrous-too much a mockery of religion-to hear a man, one day exclaiming about the duty of the House to provide for the true worship of God, and to enforce Sabbath observances-and the line of defence !- and if not, what better proof next morning calling on the same House to countenance a deliberate outrage upon the Divine Law of Matrimony, given by our Lord Jesus Christ Himself. We have yet to learn that Sabbath breaking, even when it assumes as in Montreal, the form of "playing at ball on Sundays," is a worse crime, or a more grievous infraction of God's Law, than is the crime of Bigamy, towards which Mr. Patton manifests himself so

The simplest way of dealing with these men is plainly to tell them-that they are not our "Spiritual Directors"-that, over our souls and consciences, they have, and shall have no control-that it is not their business to "provide for the true worship of God;" seeing that that is, exclusively, the duty of the Church, with which they have not, in their Legislative capacity even the "semblance of a connection;" and that they will best consult their own honor, the welfare of the country, and the highest interests of religion, by abstaining from all attempts to legislate on religious matters for a mixed community of Catholics and Protestants. We need no one to tell us how or when to keep the Sabbath. We have the Church; and to her we yield prompt obedience. Interference, or the slightest appearance of dictation upon religious matters, from any other quarter, we will resist as an insolent encroachment upon our rights as citizens.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CLERGYMAN, OR MINISTER OF A RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION? -Our attention has been drawn to this subject by a Bill introduced during the present Session, for amending the marriage laws of Upper Canada. According to this Bill, Ministers of any denomination " may legally solemnize marriage;" but "any person, not being a Clergyman, or Minister of a religious denomination existing in Upper Canada, who shall solemnize, or pretend to solemnize, matrimony," shall be liable, for every such offence, to two years' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary; or to suffer such other nunishment, by fine or imprisonment, as any Court of Record, having competent jurisdiction, shall see fit to impose. The burden of proving that he is a Minister of the religious denomination to which he professes to belong, is thrown

Here we have a highly penal law, imposing severe penalties for the performance of certain does not attempt even to define what constitutes a "Minister of a religious denomination," it seems to be utterly worthless for the object proposed. A Minister of a religious denomination, as generally understood amongst Protestants, means simply one who has been authorised by the members of his denomination, to do their praying and preaching for them, at stated intervals; and a religious denomination must mean any number of persons who profess a particular form of religion, distinct from that of their fellow-citizens. It is therefore in the power of any number of persons to make any one of their members a Minister of their particular denomination; and to invest him with legal authority to solemnize matrimony throughout the Upper Province. Messrs. Sykes, Sloggins & Co. may meet together, if they so please, for religious worship; and have therefore just as good a right, as before the law, to be recognised as a "religious denomination" as have the Baptists, Anglicans, or Methodists. Having so met, they may proceed to appoint any one of themselves, whom they please, as their Minister; who thereupon would be to all intents and

religious shibboleth, and, for the nonce, to accept him as their Minister, would be authorised to solemnize matrimony in Upper Canada. A Mormon elder, or a howling Methodist, a medium of the sect of "Spiritualists"—any one in fact, who can induce another to recognise him as his spiritual teacher, is, to all intents and purposes, as much a validly ordained Minister of Religion, as is the Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury.

It follows, therefore, that of two things, one. Either the State must undertake to place limits to the right of Protestants to erect themselves into particular "religious denominations," and to elect their own Ministers; or it must be prepared to acknowledge every one, who can persuade another to look upon him as his spiritual teacher and Minister, as legally qualified to solemnize Matrimony. If it attempt the first, it will be guilty of an infraction of the first principles of religious liberty; if it adopt the second, it will open the door to endless abuses and abominations, And yet one horn or the other of the dilemma it must take. Escape from both is impossible.

Bill Sykes, for instance, is indicted for that, not being a " Minister of a Religious Denomination," he has pretended to solemnize a marriage. In his defence, he calls up Joe Sloggins, and Jack Belcher, who attest that they, holding the same religious opinions as the accused, have appointed him-the said Bill Sykes-their Minister. Would the Court of Record allow this can any Protestant clergyman in Canada adduce, of his being a "Minister of Religion ?" We pause for a reply.

The Montreal Witness has start ed a new theory to account for the appalling disaster at the Designdins Canal on the 12th of March last. According to this hypothesis, the cause of the accident is to be found, not in the neglect of the engineer, or the deficient state of the bridge, but in the fact, that "all along there has been a large amount of Sabbath labor on the Great Western." It is this which-according to our cotemporary, who seems to be on very intimate terms with Providence and acquainted with all the designs of the Most High-" there is every reason to believe provoked such a tremendous retribution. It is easy," he continues, " to set this down as the raving of fanaticism, and to laugh at those who broach such an idea as silly, superstitious fools"-an opinion in which we fully coincide. It is very easy, and very natural to laugh at such a theory and its originators.

Indeed there is but one reason why we should not, and indeed cannot treat the enunciation of such an hypothesis with levity; and that is, that it involves such a fearful blasphemy against the justice and goodness of God, that the Christian cannot entertain it for one moment without horror. That God should punish, even in this world, the notorious and habitual transgressors of His Divine laws, is in accordance, not only with our reason, and our innate sentiments of justice. but is a fact attested by universal history, and our own daily experience. But that an All-Just God should punish the innocent for the guiltythat because A has violated His commandments, God should visit his sins upon the head of unoffending B, is what we do not and cannot believe; because such conduct would be the act, not of an All-Wise and All-Just God, but of a merciless and capricious tyrant. A disciple of Calvin may indeed entertain such an opinion of the Holy One; but the Christian, who by the light of Revelation knows that God is a loving and merciful Father to all his children-but the Deist, who by the light of reason knows that a God cannot be unjust or cruel-must reject it with horror and disgust.

Stated in all its naked deformity, here is the theory of the Montreal Witness respecting the cause of the Rail-Road disaster of the 12th of March last-here is his confession of faith respecting the Divine attributes :-

Because the Directors of the Great Western Railway habitually violated the commandment to " keep holy the Sabbath day"-therefore God in His wrath slew a multitude of women and children, who had not violated that commandment. and who neither directly, nor indirectly, were morally responsible for the conduct of the Directors aforesaid. Out upon such blasphemous fanati-

Another "Brand Snatched from the BURNING."-An itinerant Protestant preacher, calling himself, sometimes the Rev. G. S. Lord, and occasionally the Rev. Dr. Signeur, " formerly a Roman Catholic Jesuit deacon priest"-(all that and nothing less)-has, for some time, been enlightening the good people of the United States on the abominations of Romanism; and exhibiting himself as a converted Papist, and as a striking instance of the goodness of God, "Who had called him from darkness to light, and given him an inheritance in the kingdom," &c. It is needless to pursue the blasphemous rigmarole any farther; it is, in fact, only the formula which is invariably put into the mouth of every unclean Priest, when giving an account of his apostacy.

This Rev. Mr. Lord, however-alias the

Reverend Dr. Signeur, "formerly a Roman Catholic Jesuit deacon priest"-has been abusing the credulity of his hearers; and, in consequence, has been abandoned and exposed even by the Protestant ministers-who, generally, are ready to countenance any immoral blackguard, who will but aid them, in cursing the people whom they hate-even the Romanists. And unkindest of all-even the Methodists take up their parable against him; the Christian Advocate, the Christian Guardian of Toronto-the little dogs and all-yelp together in chorus, and denounce him as an impostor. Verily! the ex-" Roman-Catholic-Jesuit-deacon-priest," is in a sad plight; an outcast from the Church, and received with cold looks by his Protesting allies. We copy from the Toronto Christian Guardian the following details respecting this unhappy

"The last number of the Christian Advocate and Journal contains the following letter exposing the impositions of a person who is attempting to deceive the public. We may state for the information of all concerned, that he is not known by the Wesleyan Church in Canada, and therefore has no credentials from any of our Church authorities here:—
"A notice of an impostor styling himself Rev. G.

8. Lord, was published in the Christian Advocate and Journal, dated Tarrytown, March 7, 1856, and signed R. R. Keyes. The same man, disguised by the name of Rev. Dr. Signeur, formerly a Roman Catholic Jesuit deacon priest, turned up in this place on the 12th inst., with any amount of printed credentials, certifying that he is " now a Protestant minister, and the people's missionary colporteur." He has credentials from the Canada Wesleyan Conference, also from the Protestant Methodist Conference of this State.— He professes to be employed by the Christian Union, or a Canada branch of it, and to have charge of a mission at Point Levi, near Quebec. He exhibited to Rev. Dr. Doggett here a small paper of two quarto leaves, purporting to be published by the French Canadian Christian Union, having for editor Rev. John Daly, Quebec; issued also at Troy, and naming as its agents in the United States, G. S. Seigneur and G. S. Lord. Query-Has he got this printed, or has he duped the Canada people so grossly as to make them give two names to one man? This, as well as all his credentials, is undoubtedly a forgery.

"One of his tricks, which he would have tried here but for suspicion being awakened, to raise money professedly for his society, is to give evening lectures, dressing as a priest, showing images, relies, and 'Ital-

ian paintings, and charging admission fee.
"He is not quite medium height; firm built will weigh perhaps 140 pounds; about 35 years of age; dark complexion; dark hair; full dark eyes; of a Jesuitical look; has quite a habit of winking with the eye; is fond of talking about rich brothers, a rich wife, etc.; is probably a French Canadian by birth; speaks English very well, but reads badly, except some selected chapter in the Bible or well-connect

'As he claims to have officiated in Vermont, New-Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, and Canada, and will undoubtedly turn up again somewhere, we would suggest that the religious papers throughout the United States publish this article, and that clergymen cut it out and have it on hand for future use. If it should be found necessary, any reference to Rev. Dr. Beman, of Troy, would prove satisfactory.

J. T. Arnold.

Minister of M. E. Church.

Ganadiagua, April 20, 1857." This is, to say the least, scurvy treatment for a " Roman Catholic Jesuit deacon priest;" and, we must say, somewhat unjust towards the reverend gentleman. Why! it is evident from the account given of him by our Methodist cotemporary, that the fellow is but playing the game so successfully played here a few years ago by Gavazzi, amidst the loud applause of the whole evangelical community. "One of Gavazzi's of terror, we always rise from his books with an tricks" was " to give evening lectures, dressing as a priest, shewing images, relies, &c. &c., and charging an admission fee." Why then should that be condemned in this Rev. G. S. Lord, which was applauded in Gavazzi?

Can it be that Protestants are beginning to get ashamed of their apostate allies? of those weeds which, when he cleans his garden, the Pope throws over the Protestant wall? It looks like it, and we hope, for the credit of our human nature, that it may be so. But are not our Protestant friends unreasonable, in that they complain of the wretched recruits whom they pick up out of the Catholic ranks? A vile looking set of scarecrows they are: but what better can be expected from men, who by their own showing have broken the most solemn vows, and whose present Protestantism is an incontestible proof of their deliberate perjury? A "converted priest" is, and in the immutable order of things must be, thoroughly corrupt, before he abandons the Church, from which he received his Orders; and it is not likely that a subsequent course of Protestantism will improve his morals. If Protestants therefore will insist upon a good character with their converts, they must make up their minds to reject all who come over to them from our ranks.

. Most likely a convert of the French Canadian Hissionary Society.

Hog Cholera .- The Cormercial Advertiser of Tuesday states that a disease, resembling the Hog Cholera which has proved so fatal in the West, has declared itself amongst the swine of this city; and recommends that, on the first symptoms of the distemper, the diseased pig be killed and converted into sausages. Should this infamous advice be followed, it is to be feared that the eaters of the unclean beast may, in their turn, fall victims to the pestilence now raging amongst the swine; and the attention of our Civic authorities should be at once directed to the subject, in order, by timely precautions, to avert the calamity which would most probably result from carrying out the knavish counsels of the Commercial Advertiser, to convert diseased meat into an article of food.

next week the acknowledgment of the monies.

NEW CHURCH AT ST. LAMBERT .-- On Monday next, the 25th inst., at about three o'clock of the United States .- The following exin the afternoon, the first stone of this building tract from a lecture lately delivered by the Rt. will be laid, with the usual ceremonies. It is Rev. Bishop Bayley in the United States, fully expected that IIis Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, will assist and give his benediction to the to the eligibility of that country as a home for

The services of a steamboat, the Eagle, have been engaged for the occasion, to carry over those who may wish to assist at the ceremony. A band of music (Lecompte's) will be in attendance; and we understand that Captain Devlin's and Captain Bartley's Companies of Rillemen will also be present. It is hoped that His Honor the Mayor, and the Superintendent of Education will likewise be present, and address the

Monday next being a public holiday, on account of the Queen's Birth-day, our citizens will have a favorable opportunity for testifying their zeal for a work, which so deeply concerns the progress of our holy religion; and we trust that the excellent arrangements that have been made for the accommodation of the public, may have the effect of procuring a numerous attendance upon this interesting occasion.

AN ORANGEMAN AGAIN .- On Friday last a blackguard Orangeman commenced amusing himself by smashing the windows of the Catholic church at Rawdon. The priest, disturbed by the noise, rushed out with a big stick in his hand, with which he belabored the Orange rustian in fine style; until the latter deeming it useless to prolong the struggle, took to his heels shouting lustily, the priest at his heels pitching into him like a good one. It is to be hoped that this will be a warning to the scoundrel, and his comrades, to be more cautious for the future in their attacks upon Catholic property.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GERALD GRIF-FIN." Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. D. & J. Sadlier, New York and Montreal.

In these numbers the series of Griffin's "Tales of the Munster Festivals" are continued. The "Collegians," "Card Drawing," "Swil Dhuev," and "The Half Sir," are, so far, concluded .-In the two last mentioned tales, the extraordinary dramatic power of the author, is most fully displayed. "Suil Dhuv" ("the dark eye") is a perfect, terrific tragedy. There are some scenes in it, which it is impossible to conceive of being surpassed. Indeed, Griffin-like Henrick Conscience, whom in other respects also he closely resembles-would seem to have been intended by nature for a great Dramatist. Finding the novel the more popular form of exhibiting human nature, he fell back upon it as a necessity. But it is plain his preference was for the Theatre .-Every chapter closes a scene, every volume, an act. The whole is wrought up to a climax of retribution, which leaves a lasting and salutary impression on the reader's mind. However much we may laugh at his wit, or shudder at his scenes enhanced respect for their author. The future Christian Brother, in no particular, sacrifices be commended as one of the very few safe novelists in the language.

We have given, on our sixth page, the commencement of one of the writer's Tales-" The Half Sir;" and will continue it in our next.

"FLAP-DOODLE," OR THE STUFF THEY FEED FOOLS ON .- Our learned cotemporary, the Ottawa Railway Times, publishes, for the use of an intelligent Protestant public, a "Tariff of some extracts, which will, no doubt, astonish our

"Permission to Commit, and Absolution from :--

Usury,.... Concubinage,.... Rape Incest, Perjury, "For a husband who has beaten his wife, and thereby brought about premature labor, For Burglary, 14
For drawing a soul from the lowest pit of hell, 1—

The charge for absolving the editor of a news paper, guilty of making such an ass of himself as to publish, as true, such a tissue of absurdities as is given above, is not stated; but judging from the price asked for "drawing a soul from the lowest put of hell," it must be very high, and altogether beyond the reach, we fear, of our poor friend of the Ottawa Railway Times. To "draw a soul from the lowest pit of hell," would be but a light job, compared with the task of drawing such a one from the slough of malignant stupidity in which he is stuck fast, and from which nothing but a miracle will ever extricate him .-With all our kind dispositions towards him, we must leave the poor creature to his fate; for he seems to take a strange delight in plunging and wallowing in the mire from which animals of a

RAILROADS AND POLITICS .- The Toronto Colonist of the 12th inst. is, after mature deliberation, strongly of opinion—" That there is great we are again obliged to hold over till will be constructed by the present House of Aswe have again obliged to hold over till will be constructed by the present House of Assamply." We fear not.

| Community. For it is indeed an outrage upon the national honor that such a villainous concoction should ever have been perpetrated in our midst.

The parties who were engaged in this infamous

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE CATHOLICS confirms the opinion we have often expressed as the intending Irish Catholic emigrant. Thank God, in Canada, though Protestants may have the will, they have not as yet the power, to inflict upon us that cruel social persecution which always, and everywhere, in the United States is the lot of the Catholic who is faithful to his religion. We copy from the Newark Mercury of the 6th March:-

"Rt. Rev. Bishop Bayley delivered an address on this subject, last evening, on the occasion of the opening of the Hall of the Young Men's Catholic Asociation, in the Gymnasium Building, corner of New and South Essex streets. There was a very large attendance, the Hall being crowded in every part and the avenues leading to it thronged by a considerable multitude. The Bishop commenced by remarking that his subject was eminently practical, and one on which every good Catholic should reflect. He should, at this time, consider it but briefly, as he could not pretend in one lecture to go over all the points involved. In using the terms, "social condition" as applied to the Catholics, he employed them as commonly understood, as comprehending their character, conduct, standing, and the influence exerted by them on those among whom they live It cannot be denied that at first sight, and regarded in a merely human sense, the positions of Catholics in this country is comparatively a low one. This arises from a variety of causes-some of which spring up from ourselves, and others from without One of the first of these causes is that a large proportion of the Catholic population of this country is made up of emigrants, and as a necessary consequence, are mainly poor. In a country where wealth is so largely worshipped, this is a great drawback. Another consequence of this state of things is that as Catholics, in emigrating, break away from the associations and influences of home, they become liable to temptation, and sometimes yield thereto, bringing disgrace upon themselves, their country and their religion. These are the hindrances to the elevation of Catholics, which proceed from Catholics themselves. The main reason for their low position, however, does not come from within. The chief and most important cause is the ignorance and consequent prejudice which exists in this country against them. It is hard to weigh the full force of this pre-We know it in its effects-we know that here where everything is free, this prejudice, nevertheless, everywhere prevails, and has the effect of isolating Catholics in the community. It builds up great wall around them-hindering them from exerting their due influence on those who are around them. They are taboord quite as effectually as any one was ever tabooed in the South Sea Islands, when this phrase was originally used to designate a person whom it was not permissible to approach. It is impossible for Catholics to blind themselves to these facts. It is well enough to talk about their abstract rights-to say that they have just as good right to be here as any body else, &c. It is undoubtedly true that a lawyer, pleading in their behalf, could make a good case-might say that this country was discovered by a Catholic, that it took its name from another—that it was by the assistance of a Catholic nation, and the money of a Catholic people that our ndependence was achieved. In fact, the Catholic Chapter on the history of the United States might be developed into a volume; and this, as far as it goes is all very well. But after all, talk of this sort has very little practical value, and excites very little in-fluence on those around us. It is true that before the Constitution, Catholics have the same rights as others; but as we know, the dominant power in this country is the Puritan influence, and it, with the prejudice which it fosters, forms a higher law than the Constitution, which annuls all its declarations in favor of the Catholic religion. This is shown in the indifference of the public to outrages committed upon the persons and property of Catholics. Ingood a Bishop. We are also well aware how much
stances in support of this point were cited by the your Lordship, in union with our own beloved Bi-Bishop. We have it manifested, too, in the manner shop, and all the other Prelates of the Province, have in which insults against Catholics are printed, cir- exerted yourself in endeavoring to procure for the culated and believed by the people of adverse sentiment. We have in it the feeling displayed in the decisions of our Courts, declaring that Priests must be compelled to make known in Courts of justice truth or modesty to effect, and therefore he may what they hear in confession. Indeed Catholics are made to feel the existence of this prejudice in every day's experience-in the social and domestic relation-everywhere. The Bishop said he did not refer to these things

for the purpose of complaining. In this, as in a good many other things, complaint could do no possible good. He was the less disposed to complain because he believed the existence of this great prejudice had operated beneficially upon the Catholics, keeping

them together, as it were, by outside pressure. The Bishop continued in this strain for some time, and concluded by arguing that a great conservative influence is needed to preserve our institutions, and that this conservatism must come, eventually from the Catholic Church. The New World would be Transgressions at Rome"-from which we make something better than it is if it had something more of this religion. The Bishop, in his final remarks, alluded to the formation of Catholic associations as an evidence of unity and harmony in the Church; and particularly complimented the Young Men's Ca-tholic Association for their zeal and energy displayed in the erection of their new edifice.

The lecture was listened to throughout with marked attention, and was frequently interrupted by applause. At its conclusion the Bishop was pre-sented with a fine gold cross by the President of the Association, in behalf of his associates. The remarks of both donor and recipient were highly appropriate.

The Toronto Mirror of the 15th inst., gives us a satisfactory account of the failure of the evangelical conspiracy lately concocted against Dean Kirwan in Port Sarnia. It is to be regretted that its originators have escaped from justice in Canada, by fleeing to the United States, where no doubt they will be received with open arms by the saints, and honored with the chief seats in the conventicle. We have much pleasure in copying the following from our

Toronto cotemporary :--"We are exceedingly rejoiced to learn that the infamous conspiracy organised against Dean Kirwan some time ago in Port Sarnia, has, by the Providence of God, been laid bare in all its ramifications. Mr. O'Connor the Crown Counsel, when about to submit, in accordance with the requirements of the law. the bill of indictment to the Grand Jury, was unable to do so; the parties having secretly absconded, moved by the dread of the exposure which they knew to be hanging over them. Search was made in every direction, but all exertions to bring them into Court, were vain. The foul and obscene carrion had taken wings, and fled to the United States, to more delicate organisation would shrink with Mormon-land, or some other equally unfortunate country, where they might carry on their infamous practices without dread of the exposure, which would inevitably have consigned them to the Provincial Penitentiary, had they remained in the Canadas. It is much to be regretted that their sudden decampment has prevented the due operation of the

conspiracy against the Patriarch of the Immigration movement, have been a curse to society for many years back. In the United States, an innocent man, a priest, was confined in prison on a foul charge made by this same woman, and upon being brought to trial, was punished on her evidence. Shortly afterwards, moved by fear or repentance, she made known her wickedness, and the suffering elergyman was restored to his functions. Several gentlemen, heads of families, were subjected to attempts of a similar kind in these Provinces. Being fearful of the notoricty and danger which would ensue from an accusation being lodged, however false, they allowed the thing to pass, and gave the required hush-money. By their weakness, these people became emboldened, until, fixing their designs upon the one who, of all others, was best fitted to withstand their threats and attempts at extortion, their whole villany was brought to light. Then, as before related, they fled from the consequences of their crimes. We hope their fate will be a warning to such characters here-

In the meantime, we cannot but congratulate the Dean of Port Sarnia on the very brilliant and glorious manner in which he has gone through this dread ordeal. Falsely accused, unjustly charged, he did not even enter the witness-box to give testimony. But like his Divine Master, opposed to the buffets of his enemies, but silence and patience. By the mere force of his reliance upon truth and innocence, his enemies have been put to flight. He may say, truly, in the language of the Liturgy, "Let them be turned backward and blush for shame, who say unto me, 'tis well!' 'tis well!' The service which he has rendered to the community is also incalculable. By his sacerdotal firmness, in refusing to submit to extortion, he has broken up a band of low characters, who are a curse to any country in which they live. Canada is well rid of them. And although in this instance they have enhanced the glory of our priesthood, we hope never to see their like again.

We (Toronto Mirror) insert with pleasure the folowing document handed to us by Thos. Collison, of London. It will be received as a just tribute to a venerable Bishop who is much beloved by the Catholics of Upper Canada; and who, by the death of the venerable Bishop Gaulin, succeeds to the Episcopal Diocese of Kingston:-

To the Editor of the Toronto Mirror,

Sir,-The Venerable Bishop of Kingston paid the Catholics of this place a visit, in company with his Lordship the Bishop of London, on his return from Toronto. Their Lordships arrived some time in the middle of the week, and the news soon circulated that Bishop Phelan of Kingston was in London, and would preach on Sunday; consequently a rich treat was expected, which, I assure you, was fully realised. At the hour of service, the Church became crowded to excess, including some members of other denomina-After Divine Service was over, his Lordship ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most cloquent and edifying lecture. The day being celebrated to the honor of the Holy Family, he consequently took the subject for his text. He exhorted parents to imitate the pious resignation and heavenly example of Mary and Joseph, in their parental quiet and anxious solicitude in the protection of the child Jesus; and he encouraged children to imitate the child Jesus in his filial obedience and meek submission to his earthly parents, though He Himself being their creator and the author of their existence. After the lecture he was presented with the following Address;-

TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. PHELAN.

My Loro .- We would not be doing justice to the feelings of the Catholics of this community, were we to suffer the auspicious occasion of your Lordship's first visit to our City to pass over unnoticed. It would, indeed, be ingratitude to allow your Lord-ship to depart from London, without our giving vent to the heart-felt feelings of love and veneration which we always entertain towards the person of your Lordship. The far away from the principal scene of your Lordship's labors, we have not the less admired your apostolic zeal and untiring energy, the promoting and propagating of our holy religion, which have always characterised your Lordship; and in union with the Catholics of the entire Province, we could not but acknowledge our heart-felt thanks to God. for having blessed the Church of Canada with so education; and in the name of the Catholics of this Diocese, in the name of their and our children. we thank your Lordship for it. It is in their name as well as ours, we hail with joy the auspicious arrival of your Lordship among us; and we like to look upon it as a favorable augury of the future, for we know full well the abundant blessings which have always attended your Lordship's visits eyerywhere, and the result that follows your Lordship's

Hoping that God has yet many years of temporal happiness in store for one who has so long been a father to the orphan and a friend to the poor, as well as an ornament to the episcopate of Canada, is (at the same time that we crave your Lorships blessings) the fervent prayers of the Catholics of London.

(Signed, on behalf of the Catholics of London)
Patrick Smyth, J. P., Patrick Tierney, W. T. Riely, Denis O'Brien, Edward Hilland, Chas. Colovin, Wm. Darby,

and others. His Lordship replied in words which went nearly ns follows:

My dear Friends,-Your kindness and benevolence has been exhibited to me so unexpectedly on this occasion, that I am really at a loss wherewith to express my thanks. In accepting the kind invitation of your worthy Bishop to come here. I have availed myself of seeing the rapid progress which our holy religion is making in this our adopted country. always felt a lively interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of my countrymen, and shall not fail to sympathize with them in their efforts to encourage the advancement of our holy religion and the education of our Catholic youth. It is easier to conceive than to express the satisfaction I experience in beholding this numerous congregation of warm hearted and faithful Irish Catholics, coming to proffer me the kind sentiments of their grateful bearts. This is so much the more pleasing, as I am witness to the devotedness you so cheerfully exhibited towards your own worthy and pious bishop. Continue to co-operate hand and heart with him; be always ready to second his views in everything, and thus you will assist in promoting the interests of the Catholic Church of Canada, and you will also be working for the sal-

vation of your own souls.
London, C. W., May 11th, 1857.

While the 39th Regiment were out on Logan's Farm on Thursday the 14th inst., having a field day, a private soldier named James Woodworth, while out skirmishing, attempted to jump across a ditch and fell, the cock of the gun running into his side, bursting his heart. He ran about twenty paces when he fell and immediately expired. The surgeon of the Regiment was at once on the spot, and all done that was possible to restore life, but in vain, the vital spark had fled. The deceased had been 17 years in the regiment, and was much respected.

On the same day, a party of soldiers belonging to the 39th Regt., went to the bush, at Logan's Farm to arrest one of their men named William Jones; they succeeded in doing so, and brought him to the bar-racks handcuffed. While getting out of the cab at the barrack gate, he seized hold of the rifle of one of the sentries and stabbed Corporal Reynolds, who had command of the party, in the abdomen. The wound is a large one. Corporal Reynolds was conveyed to the Military Hospital, where he died on Saturday night.

An Evangelical "Shaven."—It is bad enough for the laity to take to swindling as a business; it is worse when the delegates of the people, the Members of the Legislature are the leaders in it, and the profits of the vile trade by the pressure of accumulated corruption ascend, and taint the Government itself; but it is worst of all when the Clergy are involved in it, when ministers of the Gospel, who should stand in conscious purity between God and Man, become the children of this Mammon of unrighteousness, and prostitute their calling to become the paid agents and tools of men without either religion or conscience, lending themselves to the office of deceiving by falsehood the people who put confidence in them because they believe that they who serve before God in the the temple, cannot be allied with those who plunder on the highways beyond it. Among the Agents employed by the Directors of the Woodstock and Eric railroad, to induce the Municipalities to subscribe to the undertaking, by disseminating the false statements furnished to him, was the Rev. Mr. Landon, a Baptist Minister: and to his exertions, and to the influence which false and fraudulent statements had upon the people who respected him, when attered by the mouth from which they were accustomed to hear God's word, his employers were chiefly indebted for success. On his examination before the Committee Mr. Landon acknowledge that he had received £125 of which he recollected for his services in inducing the Municipalities to contribute £145,000; but his memory is sadly confused and treacherous. He acknowledges in fact to have received the whole amount actually paid up by the stockholders; and it is more than probable he obtained more. In return for this, he represented to the Municipalities that the Company had £60,000 paid in, and that every dollar would be spent upon the road before their contributions were touched! Whether the pious Shepherd knew these statements to be false or not, merely effects the degree of his crime. Whatever excuse there might be for a mere heathen engaging in a business so utterly foreign to religion, without satisfying himself beyond chance of error of the correctness of the tale he was to tell; there can be no palliation of the conduct of a clergyman being in any manner connected with it as a paid advocate, or of his suffering himself to be deceived into becoming an instrument of deception in the hands of others. It was not only his individual services which he sold, but the influence of a Christian Minister, the scantity of Religion; the God he professed to worship. There is no excuse but the money, none but that of Judas.—Commercial Ad-

The Governor General having refused to grant the prayer of the memorials in behalf of Dr. Dorion, upon the ground that there was no satisfactory evidence to show that his removal to the Penitentiary would directly endanger his life, the convict was on Saturday removed to Kingston. The advent of a brother in crime, worth £50,000, is likely to create quite an excitement among the immates of the Penitentiary.—

THE DELEGATES TO ENGLAND .-- We are informed that on Saturday evening, the Mayor and U. J. Tessier, Advocate, were nominated delegates to England, to represent the claims of Quebec to be the permanent Seat of Government,-Quebec Chronicle,

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA HAS COME TO .-Among the alarming disclosures made before the Railway Corruption Committee yesterday, was the one, that the Receiver General had actually taken the public money, and deposited it in the Zimmermar Bank, to prevent it from breaking; for that is the plain English of it. Mr. Morrison, after first refusing to answer the question, and subsequently endeavoring to evade it, was at last compelled to say that " that the Receiver General's Department had deposited large sums of money in the Zimmerman Bank during the run upon it."

DESERTIONS PROM KINGSTON .-- The Kingston Whig tates that on the night of the 10th inst., (Sunday), the Guard of the 9th Regiment, at the Ordnance Yard, consisting of a Sergeant, Corporal and six Privates, with the exception of the Corporal, all deserted. They stole a boat belonging to an Ordnance laborer, and got away in the dark.

The Kingston News relates a melancholy occurrence which took place in Waterloo, near Kingston, a few days ago. "Two little boys, cons of Mr. Richd. Petifor, aged about 8 or 9, found in the field, whether they had been sent for the cows, a quantity of wild parsnip or hemlock, and thinking they were carrots, the tons of which latter somewhat resemble those of that poisonous vegetable, they are freely of them and started for home. They had not proceeded far, how ever, when the eldest one was seized with convulsions and fell down upon the road; the other one then tried to bring his brother home, but beginning to feel un-well himself, he left him and ran home to inform his parents, who immediately sought and brought home their already insensible child and sent for medical aid. When the Doctor arrived, however, he found that the boy fret affected was dying, but after much exertion he succeeded in relieving the other one, who was by this time laboring under all the fearful symptoms caused by this most active poison, and who is likely to recover.

A woman named Goldman, from Cambridgeshire, England, aged seventy-five, who was on her way to join her daughter—who, it is stated, lives near this city-died in the cars, near Thorold, on Monday last week. The hardships of crossing the Atlantic and travelling hither from New York were too much for her enfeebled frame, and she died, as stated, almost at her journey's end.—Toronto Colonist.

Another resignation talked of is that of Sir Allan M'Nah, who has so long been the member for Hamilton. It is said that the gallant knight is about to leave for England in a short time, and is very likely to reside there instead of returning again to Canada, and that he is, therefore, about to retire from Parliamentary life .- Teronto Cor. Herald,

Birth.

In Rawdon, on the 10th instant, Mrs. R. E. Corcoran, of a daughter.

Married.

At the Church of Notre Dame, Montreal, on Monday the 18th instant, by the Rev. J. J. Connolly, Mr. P. J. Fogarty, to Miss Bridget Coyle, third daughter of Edward Goyle, Esq., all of Montreal.

On Monday, 18th inst., in the French Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Conucily, Mr. John McCready, to Miss Catherine Darraugh, second eldest daughter of Hugh Darraugh, Esq., all of this City.

Died.

In this city, on the 19th instant, Mr. Patrick Drom-goole, aged 60 years, a native of the County Armagh,

At Quebec, on the 18th inst., Anastasia Byrne, widow of the late John Lawler, and mother of Patrick and Edward Lawler of Quebec, aged 89 years, native of the County of Kilkenny, Ireland. On Saturday the 16th inst., at Cape Cove, Quebec, Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. James Lawler, aged 21

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the ST. PA-TRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will be held, in ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE, SUNDAY AF-TERNOON next, immediately after Vespers. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Society at this

By Order,
RDWARD MURPHY, Secretary, St. P. T. S.

THE NEW ERA, No. I., will appear on the morning of MONDAY, MAY 25th.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French Government has decided, it is said in the best quarters, on taking a more active part in the Chinese war than was till very lately intended. Orders have been given to get ready for immediate embarkation a small expeditionary force of 100 men, with everything requisite for field or garrison service. Hitherto France had sia and the first instructions given to Dr. Kern." confined herself to increasing her naval strength in that quarter, but the new orders are considered as evidence of an intention to show the Chinese that France is ready to co-operate with England both by land and sea.

La Presse contains a remarkable article on the English alliance. Its appearance was known beforehand, and, that it would be, if not written, at all events, inspired by a personage of exalted rank, whose dislike of all that is Russian is very strong. The papers began to be sold at the very moment the Grand Duke was passing. The article glorifies the political privileges of the English people. It says, we find among the liberties we have lost, the press and the tribune, humbled almost everywhere else, remain there undiminished. England is an asylum for ideas as well as for men who are proscribed by political vicissitudes. Democratic France is the ally of free England. We hail this alliance as the pledge and the security of the future. Altogether the article is remarkable considering the present state of the press in France.

L'Ami de la Religion says-" It would appear that His Lordship of Moulins, not wishing to act personally in his own case against the two disobedient Curates, has referred the case to the Holy See: and the Holy Father has named His Lordship the Bishop of Blois to judge the case, in his character of Pontifical Commissioner. The parties will, however, have the privilege of referring to the Metropolitan of Moulins. His Grace the Archbishop of Sens, and a still further appeal will lie open to them-to the Supreme Tribunal of the Holy See.

Journals and letters from the South are bringing constantly fresh accounts of conversions .-They are particularly numerous in the departments of the Isere and la Drome, where the reformed religion, at the end of the religious strife of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, had acquired an influence, which has always increased or decreased among us, according to the progress or decline of revolutionary ideas.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain speaks of the scandalous calumny which has lately been uttered against the Catholic Clergy, on the occasion of a recent outbreak, of itself of the slightest importance, but which the revolutionary press seeks to render important by calling it "a grand Carlist demonstration." The utmost inculpation of the Clergy would be an assertion, yet to be proved, that some unknown and obscure Priest had been mixed up in the matter. The worst of this style of writing is, that it is eagerly adopted by foreign journals, who magnify an insignificant matter into a general accusation against the Clergy, who are accused of joining in a conspiracy to assassinate the Queen Isabella on Easter Sunday, even at table gentleman's name is a tower of strength; the foot of the altar. It is really painful to have and it is calculated that the grand Russian railto notice, and to deny in the most indignant terms such a flagrant and infamous accusation, which indeed is worthy only of contempt.

The Queen of Spain's speech will announce the re-establishment of friendly relations with gyman been found unconsciously doing the work Rome, and express hopes that Mexico will apo- of "bonnets" for the keepers of the continental logize, pay an indemnity, and guarantee the in- hazard tables. For this bout we are happy to terests of Spaniards in future.

It is doubtful whether the misunderstanding between Spain and Mexico will admit of adjustment through diplomatic negotiations. So long as the Mexican Government holds back from punishing the assassins of Cuernaraca, Spain keeps herself in reserve .- Cor. Weekly Regis-

ter.

ITALY.

ROME.—The Univers announces the fact of the spontaneous submission to the decree of the Holy Office, on the part of those eminent Germans who had followed the doctrines of Gunther, which had incurred the condemnation of the Congregation of the Inquisition. Their names are Balzer, Knordt, Zuckrigl, atd the Rev. Father Gangauf, of the Order of St. Benedict.

SARDINIA .- The Univers says :- "Several journals have lately accepted with their usual facility fresh rumors from Turin concerning the dispositions of the Sardinian Government to enter into serious negotiations with Rome.

Now, for nine years there has been seen in Piedmont what is taken place there at present. War with Austria being impossible under existing circumstances, the war against the Church is recommenced with fresh ardour at the very moment that the report is spread of a serious wish to resume negotiations with the Holy See. 'Thus, they announce on one hand that they wish to treat, while, on the other hand, they do precisely what is necessary to make any new treaty impossible. They put in execution laws passed in contempt of existing Concordats, which of their own authority they have declared to be no longer obligatory. They have even established as a general principle that Concordats are not binding. Being thus doubly freed from all engagements to Rome, whether by virtue of laws passed constitutionally, or by virtue of a new jurisprudence, they resume the persecution of the Religious, and expel them from their convents with at least as much ardour as they would display against other enemies. The Sardinian Government, no doubt, imagines that others may take arms in the name of justice and humanity, and wage war with the Chinese at the other end of the world, but that upon the frontiers of France and Austria rights, justice and humanity may be trampled on in regard of Religious · Orders quite as safely in Picdmont as in Switzerland over since 1840. Let us hope the new . zeal exhibited for upholding all rights will soon well as among the barbarians.

SWITZERLAND AND PRUSSIA.

29th of April, states that on that day the Swiss were not required.

Federal Council authorised the signing of the treaty for the settlement of the Neufchatel question on the conditions drawn up by the Conference at Paris.

Another telegraphic despatch, from Berne, dated 30th April, adds: - The Federal Council has decreed the immediate publication of the Treaty, as also of an annexed protocol, adding to it the tenor of the primitive demands of Prus-

A FEMALE RELIGIOUS DUEL .- A Swiss paper by last mail contains the following account of a female religious duel :- "The Swiss Protestants are absorbed by a serio-comic topic. It is a feminine duel which has just taken place, apropos to the unsolved questions between the disciples of Luther and Calvin. Two young women, teachers of Berne, made fanatical by their reading, and the individual interpretation was the most obscure part of a neighboring wood, the hour fixed was two o'clock, seconds had procured the steel weapons, for the duel was to be fought with swords. After several lively thrusts, one of the fair combatants received a severe wound in the knee, and fell upon the grass. The combat ceased, but our two casuists in petticoats have already rallied a good number of adherents. It is a new element of discord with the Bernese. It has almost eclipsed the Neufchatel question."

GREECE.

The King of Bavaria's visit to Italy is said to be connected with an endeavour to secure the throne of Greece in his family on terms less shameful than those accepted by the present King in 1832. Times are changed, and the promise given by King Otho, that his children should be educated as aliens from the Church, is indignantly rejected by the two brothers of the King, to whom the succession falls, as he has happily never had any. He is expected to visit Paris upon the same business.

The great Russian railway scheme, develops itself daily, and the character of the colossal swindle becomes hourly more distinct. Every conceivable dodge and ruse is resorted to by its concocters to entrap subscribers, and the clever Russo-French sharpers and speculators who manage the gaming-tables stick at nothing in their engerness to lure victims to their ruin. With different peoples and nations they use different means of seduction, and they take advantage of peculiar weaknesses and prejudices with consumate knowledge of human dealing. The "religious dodge" is the one they are trying upon us, and "unso-phisticated clergymen" are the decoy ducks they are using in their attempt to rig the British market and to diddle John Bull out of his money. The mode of operation is, like everything great, simple in the extreme. An influential continental capitalist-alias gigantic black-leg-induces an unsuspected Protestant clergyman to apply for an allotment of shares-say to the amount of £20,000, which is the favorite sum—the respecway scheme must come out, at a glorious premium under such divine auspices. And so it probably would had not the "pious fraud" been discovered in good time, and clergyman after clersay that John is not to be "done." the clerical dodge has failed. But your Russian is a thorough gamester. He wants the money sadly, and if it is to be got by knavery he will be sure to clutch it .- Civil Service Gazette.

AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide papers to the 24th January contain some news from their Melbourne correspondent. The second reading of a bill to repeal the poll tax on Chinese had been carried in the Victoria Legislative Assembly by a majority of four. Mr. Gavan Duffy had carried through a bill for abolishing the property qualification for members of the assembly. A great system of intercolonial telegraphic communication was being arranged.

CHINA.

The Pays publishes a private communication from St. Petersburg, dated the 24th ult., which announces that the Russian frigate Aurora had anchored on the 11th of March at Hongkong. Some of the crew, who had landed to procure fresh water, had been ill-treated by the population. The captain had landed a company of marines, and had taken satisfaction for the injustice done to his men, but the accounts received in London from Hongkong, dated March 15th, does not mention this occurrence.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND THE RUSSIANS .- The Peking Gazette of the 22nd November last contains a notice of collision between the Russians of Omsk and the people of Tarbagati, or Tashvata, the most distant part of the Chinese empire, in contact with the Siberian frontier.

From Shangbai it is stated that a band of rebels had burned Hoofoo in the Province of Kangree, and a quantity of tea destroyed.

The Mandarin Government of Whampoo had sentenced three Chinese merchants to death for dealing with the English.

Le Nord says the French authorities will formally demand a permanent Ambassador at Pekin, and in case of refusal will endeavor, in concert with the English forces, to penetrate to the capital by water, and thus dictate terms to the Chinese government.

The Chinese in Sarawak (Borneo) had risen on the 17th February and massacred several Europeans. Sir James B. Brooke saved his life by swimming across a creek. One of the Borneo Company's steamers subsequently armake them respected among civilised nations as rived at Sarawak, and, with the aid of Sir James, at the head of a body of Malays and Dyaks, avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2,000 Chinese. A war steamer was sent A telegraphic despatch from Berne, dated the over by the Dutch authorities, but her services

THE HALF SIR. BY GERALD GRIFFIN.

CHAPTER 1.

A gentleman that loves no noise.—The Silent Woman. The Wren-boys of Shanagolden, a small village in the south-west of Ireland, were all assembled pur-suant to custom on the green before the chapel-door, on a fine frosty morning, being the twenty-sixth of December, or Saint Stephen's day—a festival yet held in much reverence in Munster, although the Catholic church has for many years ceased to look upon it as a holiday of "obligation." Seven or eight handsome young fellows, tricked out in rib-bons of the gayest colors, white waistcoats and stockings, and furnished with musical instruments of various kinds—a fife, a pipolo, an old drum, a cracked fiddle, and a set of bagpipes-assumed their place in the rere of the procession, and startled the yet slumbering inhabitants of the neighboring houses, by a fearfully discordant prelude. Behind those came the Wren-boy, par excellence, a lad who here in which it suggested, could not agree upon a point his hands a holly-bush, the leaves of which were of doctrine, and finally agreed to resort to force interwoven with long streamers of red, yellow, blue, to settle the question. The place of meeting and white ribbon; all which finery, nevertheless, in no way contributed to reconcile the little mottled tenant of the bower (a wren which was tied by the leg to one of the boughs) to his state of durance. After the Wren-boy came, a promiscuous crowd of youngsters, of all ages under fifteen, composing just such a little ragged rabble as one observes attending the band of a marching regiment on its entrance into a country town, shouting, hallooing, laughing, and joining in apt chorus with the droning, shrilling, squeaking, and rattling of the musicians of the

After proceeding along the road for about half a mile, the little rustic procession turned aside into a decent avenue, which led, in the antique fashion (that is to say, by a line so direct, that if you rested musket on the lock of the gate, you could put a bullet in the very centre panel of the hall-door), to a house no less quaint in its form than its approach—a square-built pile, standing bolt upright on the top of a hillock, with a plain rough-cast front, in which were two rows of small square windows, and a halldoor with two steps leading up to it-presenting, in short, such a facade as children are accustomed to cut out of paper-so flat, so regular, and quakerly. A line of soldier-like looking clms ran along the avenue wall on either side, and filed off with the most unexceptionable precision to the rere of the building, taking the kitchen-garden in flank, and falling into a hollow square about the paddock and haggart.

Before the ball-door was a semi-circular gravel plot, in which the avenue lost itself, as a canal terminates in its basin. Around this space the procession formed, and the Wren-boy, elevating his bush, gave out the opening stave of the festive chant, in which the whole rout presently joined :

The Wran! the Wran! the king of all birds, St. Stephen's day was caught in the furze; Although he's little, his family's great, Get up, fair ladies! and give us a trate! And if your trate be of the best,

In heaven we hope your soul will rest! As the din of the chorus died away, one of the lower windows was thrown up, and two of the "fair ladies" appealed to, presented themselves to the praises and blessings of the admiring rustics. One of them could scarcely have justified the epithetshe was of a dark-brown complexion, and a slight shadowing across the forehead would have led a person not disposed to argue favorably of the indication, to suppose that she had already declined, and yet not much, into the vale of years. Thirty or twoand-thirty might have brought the change. There was, moreover, a proud fiery lustre in her oye which would account perhaps for many of the invidious lines! The smile, nevertheless, which she instantly accorded to the villagers, showed that her pride was not the defect of her heart or disposition, but the accident of a conscious superiority either of rank or of mind. Her companion was a pretty lively girl, with health on her cheeks, and mirth and laughter

in her eye-and nothing more.
"Which o' the two is Miss O'Brien?" asked one of the mummers, in a whisper, to his companion. "Can't you know the real lady?" was the reply. "Don't you see it in her eye, and in her smile. There

she is-the dark one." "Come, plase your honor, ladies, order somethen out to the Wran. He come a long way to see ye'r honors this morning. Long life to you, Mister Fulnhee! The Wran thanks you, sir," as a half-crown, ffung by an elderly gentleman who made his appearance at the window, jingled on the gravel-walk. "And somuler to you, Miss Mary, and that before the frost is off the ground; we are goen to call on Misther Charles himself next."

The younger of the ladies blushed deep crimson. Stay until Davy gives you a drink, lads," said

Mr. Falabee. A new uproar of thanks, and "long lives," and sandry other benedictions, followed this invitation, in the midst of which old Davy made his appearance at the hall-door with a in-can full of eider of his own brewage, and a smile on his wrinkled face, that showed with how much good will he fell into the hospitable humor of his master. The lads swarmed about him as flies do about a lump of sugar.

"Have you been at Mr. Hammond's jet lads?" inquired Mr. Falabce. 'Aw! not we, sir. It's always the way with the Wran to pay his compliments to the real gentleman

"Why-" said the worthy but flattered host, with an ill-suppressed smile, "is not Mr. Hammond a real

"No, place your honor, not a real undoubted gen-

tleman that way, all out."
"I'm sure Castle Hammond is as fine a property as there is in the barony." "O we don't mean to dispute that, sir. But himself, you see, he's nothing. What is he but a bit of

"A what?" exclaimed the elder lady.

"A half sir, ma'am," turning toward her with great respect, and giving his forelock a drag which seemed to signify that had he got such a thing as a hat on, he would have taken it off to her honor.

"What do you call a half sir?" "A man that has not got any blood in him ma'am." "A man that has got no blood in him!"

"Noen; any more than meself. A sort of a small gentleman, that way: the singlings of a gentleman,t as it were. A made man-not a born gentleman Not great, all out, nor poor, that way entirely Beturt and betune, as you may say. Neither good pot-ale, nor yet strong whiskey. Neither beef nor vale. Castle Hamond! What's Castle Hamond to me, as long as the master wouldn't conduct himself proper! A man that wouldn't go to a hunt, nor a race-course, nor a cock-fight, nor a hurlen-match, nor a dance, nor a fencen-bout, nor any one born thing. Sure that's no gentleman! A man that gives no parties, nor was never known yet to be drunk in his own house. O poh !-A man that was never seen to put his hand in his pocket on a frosty mornen and say to a poor man, 'Hoy, hoy! my good fellow, here's a tinpenny for you, and get a drop o' somethin warm and comfortable agen the day! A man that was never be any mains overtaken in liquor himself, nor the cause of anybody clse being so, either. Sure such a man as that has no heart?

"Tell me, my good lad," said the lady with much seriousness, "is this Mr. Hammond a miser?" "O dear, no, ma'am," exclaimed his accuser, "no-

• A holiday rendering it obligatory on all the members of the Church to hear mass and refrain from servile work.

† Good spouse. 1 The singlings are the first running of spirits in the process of distillation.

body has anything to charge agen him on that score, "Does he ever assist the poor in his neighbor-

hood ?" "Indeed that he does; there's no gainsaying that any way."

"Is he ever found in the cottages of the sick and

the distressed."
"Thore's no doubt o' that. He is indeed. The

time the faver was ragen there last summer, he was like a priest or a doctor, goen about from bedside to bedside, ordering wine here, and blankets there, and paying for everything out of his own purso. I declare malam," the speaker continued, warming with his subject so us totally to forget his late invective, twould be an admiration to you to know the sighth o' money he laid out in that way."

"And tell me, did the racing, and cock-lighting and hunting gentlemen do a great deal more? The

real gentlemen, I mean."
"Is it they? no-nor half as much, the whole put together."

"But Mr. Hammond has no heart for all that?" "O-ch?-heart-" the man repeated in a puzzled tone. "He has relligion, ma'nm-relligion and charity-that's what he has."

"Then what you mean by 'heart,' is, I suppose, drunkenness, prodigality, gambling—all in short, that is opposed to religion and charity?" "Why then-" after a pause, "heaven forgive uz.

I b'lieve that's the manen we put upon it." "And Mr. Hammond has none of that?"

" No, indeed, ma'am." "I'm satisfied," said the lady, retiring from the window and leaving the young man a-gape to com-

prehend her meaning. In a few minutes the whole procession was again in motion, drumming, squeaking, shouting, and laughing down the avenue. After they had fairly seen them off, Mr. Falahee and his daughter returned to the breakfast table.

"Ho! ho! where is Miss O'Brien gone?" said the

old gentleman. "I declare, I don't know," said an old graumama, who sat on an arm-chair by the fire-side; "she only took one cup of coffee, and there is her spoon in her saucer-so she wasn't done."

"Has anybody done anything to offend her to-day?" said Mr. Falshee, laying an emphasis on the word, as if the taking offence were a matter of not unfrequent occurrence.

"I-Pm sure not I, at any rate," said Miss Falahee; 'I don't know what to make of her. Alay be 'twas something the wren-boy said?"

"Best send to her," said the old gentleman "Nelly, go and see what keeps your mistress."

In a few minutes Nelly returned. Her mistress had done breakfast, and was preparing to ride out. She wished to know whether Mr. Falahee would accompany her in the direction of which they had been speaking the day before.

"Oh, certainly," was Mr. Falahec's reply; "unless she is afraid of meeting the Bloody-man' of the hills, for our road lies by Castle Hammond. He'd eat us up in one bit for being of real gentlemanly race, I suppose; or having blood in our veins, as Terry Lanigan says. They say he hates anybody that has got a decent coat on his back, and detests any finery -especially in the fair sex," he added, glancing satiracally at the gold chain and cross which euclided the neck of his daughter, "as much as sin itself."

"More, may be, papa," minced out Miss Falabee; "he's a great, rude, good-for nothing fellow, I'll

engage."
"You'd engage what would be very wrong, my dear," said her father. "Mr. Lynch, who is his clergyman as well as ours, assures me that a more charitable, meek-tempered, religious, excellent man does not exist within the precincts of his parish; and that his single infirmity which appears to have been occasioned by some dreadful misfortune in early life, is solely the defect of his brain; and that moreover, it is the constant object of all his exertions to acquire a conquest over himself in this respect. You heard what Terry Lenigan himself said about his conduct to the poor in his neighborhood, during the fever that raged last summer."

Miss Falahee's reply was cut short by the appearance of a dashing young horseman before the windows. He curbed in the animal gracefully, as he came on the gravel-plot-made a flourishing salute with his hazel switch, as he passed the window at a pretty, mincing trot, and finally dismounted at the hall door.

"There goes another gentleman," said Mr. Fala-hee; "the Wren-boys were mistaken in supposing anthem. they should find Mr. Charles at home. Come, prepare your smiles and your graces now, Mary." "For shame, papa—you make one blush so! I wish you'd speak to him, gran'ma."

The door was opened before the old dowager could have complied, and in walked a tall, sharp-faced long-nosed, foolish, handsome young man, looking like a preserved London street-dandy, of the third or fourth year preceding, and carrying the similitude into his manner and accent; which last was a strange compound of the coarsest Munster brogue, and the most oriental cockney dialect—the latter being superudded during a residence of a few years at the house of a friend who possessed a wharf somewhere between the Minories and Wapping. All this, however, passed for the purest Attic among many of his home friends, and was very instrumental in gaining him the heart of the simple young maiden who rose with all the pretty, panting, palpitating engerness of unbounded admiration, to receive him.

"Haw! how aw ye, Mistaw Falshee? How d' do maum? Haw, Mary," he added, extending his hand to his timid, shrinking, and smiling love, with an air of patronage and encouragement, and twice shaking the tips of her fingers, "how d' do, my garl? Be sated, pray." Then throwing himself into an easy chair, extending his legs to their furthest limit on the carpet, pulling up his peaked and polished shirtcollar, to the imminent danger of the tip of his nose, smoothing down his lofty black silk stock, and whisking some dust from the lappel of his green quaker cut cost with the fingers of his glove-" A foine, smawt mawnen, Mistaw Falahce," he proceeded, "I just called in to ask if you we all aloive here."

"Going to course, I suppose?" "Whoy, yes—oy b'lieve—though the ground is rawther hawd. No mattaw!" switching his boots, and in the action drawing the rod within an inch of and in the action drawing the rod within an inch of Mary's blue eyes. "Oy'll go aisy enough—I'm cockall night. There's nother for ye."

"D'ye hear what he says, as if it was to a beggar-

"Cock'd or no, Charles, I wish you would stay with us to-day. I have a great deal to do, and Miss

O'Brien wants some person to squire her about."

The long countenance of Mr. Charles Lane became still longer at this request; for, by some unaccountable means, this worthy lady had acquired a strange and disagreeable influence over him-the influence which all persons of real rank and olegance at all times possess over the vulgar pretender to fashion .-The young dandy Munsterman found that a spell was cast upon him the moment he entered Miss O'Brien's presence. His "aws" and his assurance invariably failed him. He spoke little-kept his legs in-buttoned up his side pockots-stole the flaming yellow silk handerchief out of sight-and, in a word, kept the dandy as much in the background as possible-In vain did he make many strenuous efforts to shake off this secret yoke which the good lady had, quite unconsciously, cast upon him; his struggles (like those of his country) served only to make him feel the weight of his fetters the more severely. In vain did he loll in his chair, pass his fingers about his long and curling hair, and cudeavor to swagger himself into a degree of case and confidence; a single glance sufficed to call him to a still more confused sense of inferiority and mental servitude. In vain did he, when alone, pish! and pooh! at the wrinkled old maid, as in the malice of his heart he rather unjustly termed her. In vain did the lady herself (whenever, indeed, she thought of the gen-

Analogous to Green-sleeves in England.

ticman at all) endeavor by the most winning sweetness and kindness of manner to place him on good terms with himself—nothing could overcome his awe. and his dislike. What puzzled and surprised him a great deal, moreover, was, that Mary, who stood quite as much in awe of him as he did of Miss O'-Brien, was always perfectly easy and self-possessed in the presence of that formidable lady; so much so, as frequently to fail in the respect which was certainly due from the one to the other.

Notwithstanding all this consciousness, however, and although Mr. Lane felt himself never so uncomfortable as when he was in the presence of Miss O'-Brien, an odd kind of infatuation made him constantly seek opportunities to throw himself in her way, always promising himself (what every day's experience told him was not to be fulfilled), that he would find some means or other of impressing her with the conviction that he was her "equal." attention, in consequence, which she condescended to show him (utterly ignorant in the simple singleness of her good heart, of the queer kind of civil war she occasioned in his breast), while it confused and abashed him, did not fail to fatter his vamty; and now, although the tremendous proposition of riding out actually alone with the great personage at first startled and alarmed him, it was not difficult to prevail on him to sacrifice the day's hunting to this opportunity of displaying himself under so many advantages (for he was the best horseman in the country) to the eyes of a person, whose appro-bation appeared to be of more consequence to him than that of the whole world besides.

He assented, therefore, to Mr. Palahee's arrangement; and thrusting his gloves and the handle of his whip into his hat took his cent in a more permanent form by the blazing fire, and commenced playing at hot-hands with Mary, until Miss O'Brien should be ready to set out.

We will leave the happy pair in the enjoyment of their intellectual pastime, and follow the Wren-boys, who, having by this time been somewhat merry by the good treatment they had received at the houses of several other gentlemen, are likely to furnish us with a greater fund of adventure,

They had by this time arrived at an avenue gate, which, from the wildness and singularity of its situation, appeared to constitute the approach of one of the older and more secluded seats which were used by the gentry of the country. The entrance consisted of two massive cut stone piers, surmounted by a pair of battered engles, and supporting a heavy wooden gate, which was simply fastened in the centre by a loop of hav rope tied to one jamb and thrown over the other. The avenue, which was so overgrown with grass, brambles, and dog-fennel, as to leave little more than the footpath visible in the centre, seemed to intimate either that the mansion to which it led was the property of an absentee, or that it was the residence of some person who was not anxious to enter into the strife of emulative hospitality with the gentry in his neighborhood.

"Castle Hammond! Here it is !- Will we go up,

boys?" asked one of the party. "I say, no!" exclaimed the Buhal Droileen-whose aristocratic spirit had been rendered still more overtopping than ever by the inspiration of the many sparkling glasses he had tasted since he had first broached his sentiments while Davy broached his cider. "The wran won't show himself to any but a raal gintleman to day."

"Pohl what is it after all-Isn't he as good as old Falance if you go to that of it, and he keeps—Remmy O'Lone tells—that's his own man—the best of every thing, and has a full purse moreover. And

he's a Cromwaylian, any way? "Is he a Cromwaylian?" inquired the refractory wren-boy, trying to steady himself, and moved to a hesitation rather by the prospect of Mr. Hamond's good cheer than by the new point of genealogy that was made out for him. "Can you make it out that he's a Cromwaylian?"

"Sure the world knows it, and many says he's one o' the Bag-and-Bunt men, too.'

"Ob-then the Wran will pay him his compliments. Come along, boys." And staggering toward the gate, which he opened after making several efforts to ascertain the precise geography of its fastning, he led the way, shouting and singing by turns, along the mossy and rarely trodden avenue.

In a few minutes they had marshalled themselves before the house (a ruined building, the greater number of the windows of which were broken, stuffed with newspapers, pieces of blackened board, and old clothes,) and set up a new stave of their traditional

"Last Christmas-day I turn'd the spit, I burn'd my finger-(I feel it yet)-A cock sparrow flew over the table, The dish began to fight with the ladle-The spit got up like a naked man, And swore he'd fight with the dripping-pan The pan got up and cock'd his tail, And swore he'd send them all to jail!"

The merry makers, however, did not receive so ready a welcome at Castle Hamond as they had done at most other houses. The chorus died away in perfect silence, and the expectant eyes of the singers glanced from casement to casement for several minutes, but no one appeared. Again they raised their voices and were commencing-

" The Wran!---the-

when a bundle of newspapers was withdrawn from a broken pane, and in there place a head and arm made their appearance. It was a hatchet-face, with a pair of peeping pig's eyes set close (like a fish's) on either side—the mouth half open, an expression of mingled wonder and curiosity depicted on the features-and a brown strait-haired wig, which time had reduced to a baldness almost as great as that of the head which it covered, shooting down on each side, like a bunch of rushes, towards the shoulders. "Good morrow, Mr. Remmy," said the young man

who had advocated the title of the proprietor of Castle Hamond to the homage of the Wren-" we're come to pay our compliments to the master." "Whist! whist! dear boys!" exclaimed the head,

while the arm and hand were waved toward them in a cautionary manner. "Poh, what whisht? Let him give us something like a gentleman, and we'll whisht as much as he

pleases." "Are ye tired o' ye'r lives? He's like a madman

man he'd be talken? Go along in-take your head out o' that, Remmy, if you love it. Nothen for us! -Take your head out o' that again! if you haven't a mind to lave it after you-and no great prize twould be to the man that would get it in lose afther

you, either."
"It may be a very bad one," said Remmy O'Lone, "and an ill-looking one enough may be, but I'd look a dale droller widout it for all that."

"Well, an' are we to get nothen for the Wran? Is that the way of it? Come, boys, one groun for the old miser—"

"Whisht! agin! O boys, for shame! Well aisy a while and I'll see what's to be done. But don't make a noise for your lives, for he didn't lave his

Remmy withdrew his head from the window, replaced the newspapers, and walked in a meditative way along a dark flagged hall leading to many of the principal sleeping chambers of the old mansion. He paused near one of the doors, and after many gestures of agitation and distress, he tapped softly with the knuckle of his forefinger upon the centre panel, bending his car toward the key-hole to ascer-

. The descendants of those who came over with

Cromwell. † The descendants of those who landed at Bag-and-Bun with Richard Fitzstephons, the first British invader of Ireland. Thus the adage-

"At the creek of Bagganbun, Ireland was ylost and wonne." tain as much as possible of the effect which his intrusion produced. "Who's there?" was asked in a tone of some vex-

"Are you awake, sir?" said Remmy, in a soft and conciliating accent, such as a man might use in making acquaintance with a fierce mastiff. "If I were asleep, do you think I'd ask the ques-

tion, Remmy?"

"Wisha then, no, surely, sir," said the man, "I
dun know what came over me to ask my question."

(To be continued.)

DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER,

Is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable of diseases known to American physicians. It had for years attracted the closest attention of the medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and medical faculty in all parts of the United States, and It is to be called "The New Eda," as an indica-yet up to the time of the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's tion of the time of its birth. This magnificent Progreat Specific, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., it was almost beyond the reach of medical skill. Thousands had perished without even a hope of relief, and although thousands may yet be destined to feel the direful effects of this most complicated disease, it is now, thanks to the search of Dr. M'Lane, most completely brought within the Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., of the Liver Pills feel confi-the labors and duties it imposes. dent that they offer a remedy which has been fully tested by time, and which has never failed of success when fairly tried.

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be perpetually preserved.

For the Politics of "The New Era," we can only
say, in general, that we mean to make them such as

INFORMATION WANTED,

MARY, aged 11; who emigrated from Limerick, Ireland, about the latter end of July 1854, with their measures, because of the personality of their authors, whether in or out of office. To be governed by a genuine liberality, and to cultivate the same feeling in the hearts of our readers, will be our chief aim in dealing in Quebec, in Sept. 1854, they were at Timothy Ryan's, in Diamond Harbour. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Montreal, May 19, 1857.

J. FLYNN

HAS REMOVED HIS SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,

> No. 40, ALEXANDER STREET, (NEAR ST. PATRICE'S CHURCH.)

FAMILIES requiring SERVANTS may rest asgured that none will be sent from this Office whose character will not bear the strictest investigation. Servants, too, are assured that their interest shall be daly attended to.

Hours of attendance from ONE to FIVE P.M.

SERVANTS WANTED at the above Office, who can give good References as to character and capahility. No other (except Emigrants) need apply. May 12, 1847.

P J. FOGARTY,

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PROSPECTUS

NEW TRI-WEEKLY MONTREAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO

News, Literature, and General Politics. TO BE CALLED

"THE NEW ERA."

EDITED BY THOMAS D'AROY MeGEE.

MANY friends of the gentleman who is to be the principal Editor of "The New Ena" having strongly encouraged him to enter the field of Journalism, in Canada, it devolves on him briefly to explain on what principles the new Paper is to come before the public.

vince has evidently arrived at such an era; -- steam by land and sea; the sub-Atlantic Telegraph the probable annexation to Canada of a habitable region, larger than France and Austria combined; are facts which must give their own character to the times in which they occur. In the onerous future, which is to see the fair promises of the present fulfilled or marred, Journalism will play an important part; the labors and duties it imposes.

Public interests are, commonly, either of a religious or of a political nature, and we shall briefly state our views of both :-

Questions strictly, or mainly, religious—unless forced upon the Press, under political or partizan tured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. which now so happily characterizes Canada, shall

> may best harmonize with the interests of United Canada. Independence of dictation is essential to

claration we desire to be judged hereafter.

Although the salutary custom of the Canadian Press preserves the anonymity of its writers, it may not be unbecoming for us to say that our readers may expect regular, or occasional, contributions from Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, now of New York; Mr. EDW. WINTTY, of the London Press, author of "Political Portraits"; Mr. Edward Hayes, Editor of the "Irish Ballads," now in Australia; and some other friends and correspondents, whose names are not so much public property as those of the gentlemen just

"The New Ega" will be printed upon a fine paper, and will contain 28 columns, of which at least ten columns will be reading matter. It will appear on the morning of each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and will be conducted solely on the Cash principle. No subscription can be taken for less than six markles and a monthly notice being given of the months, and, a month's notice being given of the close of the term, no paper can be sent after the subscription expires.

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AN APPRENTICE to the PRINTING BUSINESS. He must have a good English Education.
Apply at this Office.

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As we open no Accounts, we can afford to Sell at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

UPWARDS OF 150 CASES NEW FALL GOODS Just Marked Off, EMBRACING ALL THE NEWEST STYLES OF

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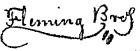
Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

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Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermisuge and LIVER PILLS, prepared by



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

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

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is composed of many splendid articles not to be found in any other Establishment—viz. : VERY RICH ALTAR CANDLESTICKS,

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The PROPERTY is COMMUTED, and an unexceptionable Title will be given.

Terms of Payment will be easy.

Purchasers of Lots, will be required to Build a Dwelling House or Store upon them within one year from date of purchase.

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FRANCIS MULLINS.

Montreal, March 12, 1857.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

Colds, Coughs, and Moarseness. DEINFIELD, MASE., 20th Dec., 1855.
DR. J. C. AYER: I do not liesitate to say the test remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hearseness, Indiuenza, and the concenitiant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

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

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza. SPRINGFILD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1830.

BROTHER ATER: I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the test remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Chugh, Croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, F.Sq., MONTERET, I.A., writes, Sd Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Pretonat by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we reteem you, Doctor, and your remedice, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. WEST MANCHESTER, PA. Feb. 4, 1856.
Six: Your Cherry Pictoral is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Athon, Monroz Co., Iowa, writer, Sept. 6, 1886: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cherry Prevent for giving case and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption. Probably no one remody has ever been known which cared to many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PROTORAL affords relief and comfort.

lief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, New YORE CITY, March 5, 1856.

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

Yours, with gratitude and regard.

ORLANDO SHELEY, OF SHELEYULE.

Consumptions, do not despair till you have tried Avan's Cherry Provogal. It is made by one of the best medical chemistain the world, and its cures all round as bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtuee which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remore the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which broed and grow distamper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impact healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the bost of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the eafest and beet physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clorgymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public fluore liability of my remedies, while others have eent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute humonesely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

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

Cestiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Hearthurn, Headache ariging from a foul Stomach. Nausea, Indicas-

cates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Hearthurn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausca, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Serofula or Kings Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafuess, Partial Blundness, Neuralgla and Nervous Irritability, Derangaments of the Liver and Kidneys. Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be out off by unprincipled dealers with some other will

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Aren's Pries, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or corative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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SUGARS, Tess, Coffee, Raisins, Currents, Spices, Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Bottled Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Ginger do, Rasberry Vinegar, and all other articles of the Best Quality, and at the Lowest Prices.

JOHN PHELAN, Montreal, January 21, 1857.

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JUST PUBLISHED, in Pamphlet Form, a Report of the SERMON Prenched by the Rev. M. O'BRIEN, in St. Patrick's Church, on the 17th of March, 1857. To be had at Sadlier's, and at Flynn's Registry Office, Bleury Street. Price 71d.

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SURGEONS AND DENTISTS, WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, that they have made a New and Wonderful Discovery for RESTORING OLD AND-DECAYED TEETH, and filling them, so as to render

them perfect for life. Teeth in Whole Setts or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured to order.

Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Extracting of Teeth without pain. DRS. D. & Co. perform Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

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DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. CONDUCTED BY

DR. HOWARD,

OCULIST AND AURIST TO ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, AND TO

MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION. THIS HOSPITAL is now open for the reception of Dr. Howard's PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been separed to make it in every way suited to accom-

Careful and experienced nurses and servants have been engaged; new and appropriate furniture and hospital comforts have been procured, and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishment

have been introduced.

The Hospital being situated in the same building with Dr. Howard's Office, and the Montreal Eye and Ear institution, secures the patients the advantages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy at the same time the comforts of a private residence—an arrangement which can only be effected in a Private Hospi-

For terms apply to.

Montreal, March 6, 1856.

DR. HOWARD, No 68, St. François Xavier Street Montreal, April 1, 1856.

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NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 42 M. Gill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street.

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

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

(OPPOSITE SAINT ANMS MARKET) MONTREAL,

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

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

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

Mrs. M'R. is also prepared to CLEAN AND TURN.

To the latest Style,

Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats. also received a ment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and FINAFORES

of every style and price.

Mrs. Macl. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is managed with the greatest account.

naged with the greatest economy.

Mrs. McEntyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years.

DONNELLY & CO., GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE

> (WHOLESALR AND RETAIL.) No. 48. M'Gill Street, Montreal. DONNELLY & CO.,

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS Ready-Made Clothing Line.

in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No.

48, M'Gill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on band a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROW-SERINGS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which the will be and German Manufacture; all of which the will be seen as the second of the control of the c man Manufacture; all of which they will make to Or-der, under the direction of FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS.

All Orders punctually attended to. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856.

at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any other Establishment in this City.

An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respect-

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

fully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

JOHN MICLOSKY. Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scorer (FROM BELFAST,)

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

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

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

13-N. B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

MONTRRAL MARKET PRICES. May 19, 1857. 6 @ 8 0 per minot Wheat 0 @ 3 3 Oats. 0 @ 5 6 Barley. 4 0 @ Buckwhent 0 @ 4 Peas. 0 0 0 @ 10 0 @ 7 6 Mutton 5 0 @ Lamb. 0 @ 10 Veal. 0 6 @ 0 , per th Beef. 0 10 @ 1 0 Lard. 8 10 0 10 Cheese. 7 60 0 8 Pork, 3 @ 1 6 Butter, Fresh 0 @ 1 13 Butter, Suit 7100 0 8 Honey. 8 100 0 , per dozen Eggs. 18 0 @ 1S , per quintal 15 0 @ 16 Oatmeal. per 100 hs. 47 3 @ 48 Fresh Pork. 40 0 @ 40 6 Ashes-Pots, . . - 39 **0** @ 39 3 Pearls.

DANIEL M'ENTYRE'S CLOTHING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 44. M'GILL STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just OPENED the above Establishment with a varied and extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

Suitable for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS, which he is now prepared to dispose of on MODERATE TERMS to Cash Purchasers.

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

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

BLACK, BLUE, AND BROWN BROAD CLOTHS.

DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, WEST of ENG-LAND, SCOTCH, AND YORKSHIRE TWEEDS; BEAVER & PILOT OVER COATINGS, & FANCY VESTINGS. Of Various Patterns. -________

A Complete and well-selected Assortment of GLOVES, NEUK TIES, MUFFLERS, HANDKER-CHIEFS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

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

MR. P. O'BRIEN,

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

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

QUALITY OF MATERIAL,

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

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

FOR SALE,

PARK LOT No. 2, adjoining the flourishing TOWN of PERTH, the Capital of the County of Lanark,

Upper Canada. This Property, the residence of Anthony Leslie, Esquire, consists of TWENTY-FIVE AGRES of rich LAND, in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and planted with Ornamental Trees. The COTTAGE and OUT-BUILDINGS are in good order, and it is in every respect such a situation as would please a gentleman in want of a genteel and bandsome property.

The owner has spared no expense, during the last twenty-six years, to bring it to its present high state of comfart and beauty, and will be ready to treat with persons in want of such a place, on the most liberal terms. For further particulars enquire by letter, post paid, of the proprietor at Perth.

The above mentioned property is bounded on the East by the continuation of Wilson Street, the principal entrance to the Town; on the South by Leslie Street; on the West by the River Tay, (a very handsome piece of water); and on the North by the property of the Hon. R. Mathrson.

The Buildings and Fences cost £1,000. There are above 5,000 Trees, and of these 150 are great beauties, and may be well rated at Ten Dollars each. It has taken twenty-six years' care to bring them to their present perfection-many of them no person with the smallest taste would remove if offered Sixty Dollars each. Great pains have been taken in laying out

Had I complied, as frequently arged, to dispose of Building Lots, I might have sold them at the rate of £500 per acre. Judge Malloch, on the opposite side of the Street,

has sold five Building Lots, one-fifth of an zere each. at £100 the Lot.

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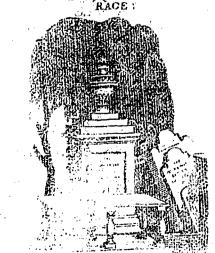
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