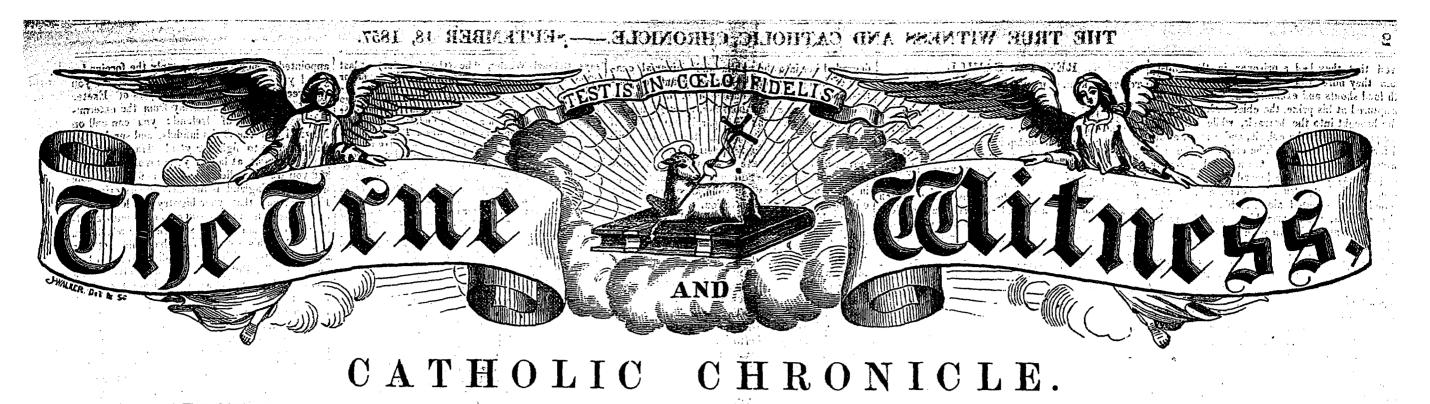
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VOL. VIII.

THE RIVALS.

By Gerald Griffin.

CHAPTER VII.

The school-house, at Glendalough, was situated near the romantic river which flows between the wild scenery of Drumgoff and the seven Churches. It was a low, stone building, indifferently thatched ; the whole interior consisting of one oblong room, floored with clay, and lighted by two or three windows, the panes of which by two or three windows, the panes of which were patched with old copy-books, or altogether supplanted by school-slates. The walls had once been plaistered and whitewashed, but now par-took of that appearance of dilapidation which characterized the whole building. In many places, which yet remained uninjured, the malign spirit of Satire (a demon for whom the court is not too high, nor the cottage too humble) had developed itself in sundry amusing and ingenious devices. Here, with the end of a burnt stick, was traced the hideous outline of a human profile, protessing to be a likeness of "Tom Guerin," and here might be seen the "woeful lamentation, and dying declaration, of Neddy Mulcahy," while that worthy dangled in effigy from a gallows overhead. In some instances, indeed, the village Hogarth, with peculiar hardihood, seemed to have sketched in a slight hit at " the Masther," the formidable Mr. Lenigan, himself. Along each wall were placed a row of large stones, the one intended to furnish seats for the boys, the other for the girls, the decorum of Mr. Lenigan's establishment requiring that they should be kept apart, on ordi-nary occasions, for Mr. Lenigan, it should be understood had not been favored with any Pestalozzian light. The only chair, in the whole establishment, was that which was usually occupied by Mr. Lenigan himself, and a table appeared to be a luxury of which they were either ignorant or wholly regardless.*

On the morning after the conversation detailed in the last chapter, Mr. Lenigan was rather later than his usual hour in taking possession of the chair above alluded to. The sun was mounting swiftly up the heavens. The rows of stones, before described, were already occupied, and the babble of a hundred voices, like the sound of a bee-hive, filled the house. Now and then, a bee-hive, filled the house. Now and then, a school-boy, in frieze coat and corduroy trowsers, good word; betther than yallow." with an ink-bottle dangling at his breast, a copy-book, slate, Voster, and "reading-book," under one arm, and a sod of turf under the other, dropped in, and took his place upon the next unoccupied stone. A great boy, with a huge slate in his arm, stood in the centre of the apartment, making a list of all those who were guilty of any indecorum in the absence of "the Masther."-Near the door, was a blazing turf fire, which the sharp autumnal wind already rendered agreeable. In a corner behind the door lay a heap of fuel, formed by the contributions of all the scholars, each being obliged to bring one sod of turf every day, and each having the privilege of sitting by the fire while his own sod was burning. Those who failed to pay their tribute of fuel sat cold and shivering the whole day long at the further end of the room, huddling together their bare and frost bitten toes, and casting a long, envious eye toward the peristyle of well-marbled shins that surrounded the fire. Full in the influence of a cherishing flame, was placed the hay-bottomed chair that supported the person of Mr. Henry Lenigan, when that great man presided in person in his rural seminary. On his right, lay a close bush of hazel, of astonishing size, the emblem of his authority and the instrument of castigation. Near this was a wooden "sthroker," that is to say, a large Ascanius, an' I'll back it again' the world for narule of smooth and polished deal, used for " sthroking" lines in copy-books, and also for "sthroking" the palms of the refractory pupils. On the other side, lay a lofty heap of copy-books, which were left there by the boys and girls for the pur-pose of having their copies "sot" by "the Mas-in' thundherther." About noon, a sudden hush was produced by the appearance, at the open door, of a young man dressed in rusty black, and with something clerical in his costume and demeanor. This was Mr. Lenigan's classical assistant; for to himself the sealed. Five or six strong young men, all of nin' the face of the counthry? Commista granwhom were intended for learned professions, were dinc nimbus! That I mightn't sin, but when I the only portion of Mr. Lenigan's scholars that aspired to those lofty sources of information .---At the sound of the word " Virgil !" from the lips of the assistant, the whole class started from their seats, and crowded round him, each bran-

thetic words of his own hero: -Sunt hic etiam sua prœmia laudi.

Sunt lachryma rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt.

"Who's head ?" was the first question proposed by the assistant, after he had thrown open the volume at that part marked as the day's les-

" Jim Naughten, sir." "Well, Naughten, begin. Consther, consther, now, an' be quick :

At puer Ascanius mediis in vallibus acri

Gaudet equo; jamque hos cursu, jam præterit illos; Spumantemque dari-

"Go on, sir, why don't you consther?" "At puer Ascanius," the person so addressed began, "but the Ascanius; mediis in vallibus, in the middle o' the valleys; gaudet, rejoices." "Exults, a"ra gal, exults is a betther word." "Gaudet, exults; acri equo, upon his bitther horse."

horse."

"Oh, murther alive, his bitther horse, inagh? Erra, what would make a horse be bitther, Jim ? Sure tis'nt of sour beer he's talkin'? Rejoicin' upon a bitther horse ! Dear knows, what a show he was, what raison he had for it! Acri equo, upon his mettlesome steed, that's the consthruction."

Jim proceeded.

" Acri equo, upon his mettlesome steed ; jamque, an now; præterit, he goes beyond": "Outsthrips, a-chree."

"Praterit, he outsthrips ; hos, these ; jamque illos, and now those ; cursu, in his course ; que, and; optat, he longs."

" Very good, Jim, longs is a very good word there, I thought you were goin' to say wishes.-Did any body tell you that ?"

"Dickins a one, sir."

" That's a good boy. Well ?"

"Optat, he longs; spumantem aprum, that a foaming boar; dari, shall be given; votis, to his desires; aut fulvum leonem, or that a tawney lion":

" Descendere, shall descend ; monte, from the mountain."

"Now, boys, observe the beauty o' the poet. There's great nature in the picture of the boy Ascanius. Just the same way as we see young Misther Kelley, of the Grove, at the fox chase the other day, batin' the whole of 'em, right an' left, jamque hos, jamque illos, and now, Mis-ther Cleary, an' now Captain Davis, he outsthripped in his coorse. A beautiful picture, boys, there is in them four lines of a fine highblooded youth. See; people are always the same ; times an' manners change, but the heart o' man is the same now as it was in the days of Augustus. But consther your task, Jim, an' then I'll give you an' the boys a little commentary upon its beauties."

dishing a smoky volume of the great Augustan quit the field. First the Tyrian comrades, an the dispensary, and who, by a strict attention to poet, who, could he have looked into this Irish academy, from that part of the infernal regions in which he has been placed by his pupil Dante, might have been tempted to exclaim in the pa-the time under it, and then the Throjan youth, lads that the divide of her physician, had since then be-come the loved and loving helpmate of Mr. Le-nigan. Casting, unperceived by her lord, an en-couraging smile towards the kneeling culprits, the time under it is a since the be-couraging smile towards the kneeling culprits, the time under it is a since the be-need to it, in the first book; and last of all the spirited boy Ascanius himself (Silence near

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1857.

the doore !) Speluncam Dido, dux et Trojanus eandem, Deveniunt:

Observe, boys, he no longer calls him, as of old, the pius Æneas, only dux Trojanus, the Throjans laidher, in condemnation of his crime .--There's where Virgil took the crust out of Homer's mouth, in the neatness of his language, that you'd rather gather a part o' the feelin' from the very shape o' the line an' turn o' the prosody. As, formerly, when Dido was asking Æneas concerning where he came from, an' where he was bound? he makes an answer:

Est locus, Hesperiam Graii, cognomine dicunt : Terra antiqua, potens armis, atque ubere gleboo, Huc cursus fuit :

And there the line stops short, as much as to say, just as I cut this line short in spakin' to you, just so our coorse was cut, in going to Italy. The same way, when Juno is vexed in talkin' o' the Throjans, he makes her spake bad Latin to show how mad she is: (silence !)

Mene incepto desistere victam, Nec posse Italia Teucrorum avertere regem ? Quippe vetor fatis! Pallasne exurere classem Argivum, atque ipsos potuit submergere ponto, So he laves you to guess what a passion she is in, when he makes her lave an infinitive mood without any thing to govern it. You can't attri-bute it to ignorance, for it would be a dhroll thing in airnest, if Juno, the queen of all the gods, didn't know a common rule in syntax, so that you have nothing for it but to say that she must be in the very moral of a fury. Such, boys, is the art o' poets, an' the janias o' languages.

"But I kept ye long enough. Go along to ye'r Greek, now, as fast as ye can, an' reharse. An' as for ye," continued the learned commentator, turning to a mass of English scholars, "I see one comin' over the river that 'll taich ye how to behave ye'rselves, as it is a thing ye wo'nt do for me. Put up ye'r Virgils, now, boys, an' out with the Greek, an' remember the beau-ties I pointed out to ye, for they're things that few can explain to ye, if ye have'nt the luck to tunk of 'em ver'selves.' The class separated, and a hundred anxious eyes were directed towards the open door. It afforded a glimpse of a sunny green and babbling river, over which Mr. Lenigan, followed by his brother David, was now observed in the act of picking his cautious way. At this apparition, a sudden change took place in the condition of the entire school. Stragglers flew to their places, the incipient burst of laughter was cut short, the growing fit of rage was quelled, the uplifted hand dropped harmless by the side of its owner, merry faces grew serious, and angry ones peaceable, the eyes of all seemed poring on their books, and the extravagant uproar of the last half hour was hushed, on a sudden, into a diligent murmur. Those who were most proficient in the study of "the Masther's" physiognomy, detected in the expression of his eyes, as vantage which the mighty monarch of the Ro- he entered, and greeted his assistant, something of a troubled and uneasy character. He took the list, with a severe countenance, from the hands of the boy above mentioned, sent all those whose names he found upon the fatal record, to kneel down in a corner until he should find leisure to " hoise" them, and then prepared to enter upon his daily functions. Before taking his seat, however, he conferred, for a few moments, apart with his brother David, who, with a dejected attitude and a countenance, full of sorrow, stood leaning against the open door. "Ah, 't isn't thinkin' of her I am at all, man alive," he said, in answer to some remonstratory observation from the school-master, " for, sure, what more could be expected, afther what she done ? or what betther luck could she hope for ? But its what kills me, Harry, is how I'll meet him or tell him of it at all. After what I seen of him the other night, what'll he do to me at all. when 'tis this news I bring him, afther he a' most killin' me before for sayin' less." "If he was to kill any one," replied Mr. Le-nigan, "it ought to be Doctor Jervas, for sure what had you to do with the business?" "Kill Doctor Jervas ?" said a sweet voice at the door of the school-house, while at the same time a female shadow fell upon the sunny floor. "Why then, that would be a pity and a loss.-What is it he done ?" "Ayeh, nothin', nothin', woman," said David, impatiently. The new comer was a handsome young woman, who carried a fat child in her arms and held another by the hand. The sensation of pleasure which ran among the young culprits, at her apnearance, showed her to be their "great captain's captain;" the same, in fact, whom our readers may remember to have already met at

she took an opportunity, while engaged in a wheedling conversation with her husband, to pur-loin his dead rule, and to blot the list of the proscribed from the slate, after which she stole out, calling David after her to dig the potatoes for dinner. That faithful adherent went out in deep dejection, and Mr. Lenigan, moving towards his official position near the fire, resumed

the exercise of his authority. Seated in his chair, and dropping the right leg over the left knee, he laid a copy-book upon his primitive desk, and began to set the boys and girls their head lines; displaying his own profi-ciency in penmanship, through all the several gradations of "sthrokes, pot-hooks-an'-hangers, large-hand, round-hand, small-hand, and running-hand." The terror, which his first appearance had excited, dying away by degrees, the former tumult began to be renewed, and a dm arose, in the midst of which, the voice of the Masther and his scholar were hardly distinguishable. Oc-casionally, cries of "One here, sir, scroodging !" " One here, sir, calling names !" " One here, sir, if you plase, runnin' out his tongue undher us," and similar complaints, were heard amidst the general babble. Mr. Lenigan never took notice of those solitary offences, but when they became too numerous, when the cup of ini-quity seemed filled to the brim, and the uproar was at its height, it was his wont suddenly to place the pen between his teeth, lay aside the copy-book, seize the great hazel-bush before described, and walk rapidly along the two lines of stones, lashing the bare legs and naked feet of the young miscreants, beedless of the yells, groans, and shrieks of terror and of anguish, by which he was surrounded, and exclaiming, as he proceeded, in a hoarse and angry tone, "Re-hearse! Rehearse! Rehearse! Now will ye heed me, now will ye rehearse?" Then, return-ing to his seat, amid the dying sounds of pain and suffering, which still broke faintly from various quarters, he resumed his occupations, enjoying, like a governor-general, a peace, pro-cured by the scourge ! by involving the guilty and the innocent in one common affliction. And this Lancasterian mode of castigation Mr. LeNo. 6.

Mr. Lenigan committed the charge of the school, for some minutes, to his assistant, appointed a lad to "keep the list," breathed vengeance against all who should make an unruly use of his absence, shook his hand at the kneeling culprits in the corner, buttoned up his coat, and hopped across the threshold, with the view of finding his brother, who had little doubt that the stranger was no other than Francis Riordan.

CHAPTER VIII.

In a little opening of the beech wood, strewed with dry leaves and withered branches, and chequered with dancing gleams of sun shine, the young patriot stood, awaiting the arrival of his humble friend, with extreme impatience. He would himself have made any sacrifice, have endured any privation, have braved any danger, rather than do violence to his own sense of what was honourable; and his attachments, as a natural consequence, were always doubly strong in proportion to the sacrifices which he made on their account. Without entertaining much doubt, as to the effect which his brief note might produce upon the mind of Esther, his anxiety to learn

her answer approached a degree of torture. And, here, it is fitting that the reader should be made aware of that early cause of quarrel which existed between Richard Lacy and our hero, and which was the immediate occasion of the long exile of the latter.

Several years since, it will be remembered, the south of Ireland was proclaimed to be in a state of disturbance, and a constabulary force was formed in all the baronies for the purpose of overawing the discontented peasantry. No great national good can ever be accomplished without drawing many individual afflictions in its train. So it proved on this occasion. The formation of such a body afforded to those persons (so numer-ous in Ireland) who turn every public work into what is vulgarly termed a *job*, a good opportunity for the exercise of their vocation.

Richard Lacy was one of those magistrates who, at the period of which we speak, sought preferment by an emulative display of zeal and activity in the discharge of their duties. He scrupled the exercise of no cruelty which might place him frequently before the eyes of the privy council in the light of a diligent and useful of-ficer, and he succeeded fully in his design. He became an object of terror to the peasantry, and of high favor at the Castle. He filled the gaols and transport ships with victims; he patrolled the country every night from sun-set to sun-rise. and earned the applause of his patrons, by rendering himself an object of detestation in his neighborhood. Amongst those persons of his own rank who viewed the proceedings of Lacy with feelings of strong disapproval, was his younger neighbor, Francis Riordan. Highly gifted, highly educated, patriotic even to a want of wisdom, and disinterested to a chivalrous degree, he stood forward in defence of the oppressed, and showed himself a determined and an able opponent of their appressor. But a circumstance which occurred, at a time when their mutual hostility had reached its highest point, and which showed indeed but little prudence on the part of Riordan, placed him entirely within the power of his magisterial enemy. A poor cottager in his neighborhood had stolen out before day-break, for the purpose of taking his oats to market, which was at a considerable distance from his home. He fell into the hands of Lacy's night patrol, was tried before the Special Sessions, and received the customary sentence passed on all who were found absent from their homes between sun-set and sun-rise; namely, seven years' transportation to one of the colonies. On his way to the Cove of Cork, the prisoner was confined for a few days at the police barrack of --, within a few miles of his own neighborhood. It was a fine summer morning; the police were loitering in the sunshine, while their arms were grounded inside the house. Their force was lifteen, including the sergeant and chief. The latter seated on a chair outside the door, with a silk handkerchief thrown over his head, to moderate the ferror of the sunshine, was employed in nursing his right foot in his lap, stroking the leg down gently from the knee to the ancle, and inhaling the tumes of a Havana cigar. On a sudden, a countryman presented himself before the door of the barrack, almost breathless from speed, and with a face that was flushed and glistening, as after violent exercise. He informed the chief that a number of the country people had detected a notorious disturber of the peace, for whose apprehension a large reward had been held out, and for whom the police had been for a long time on the watch. They were, he said, in the act of dragging him towards the bar-rack for the purpose of leaving him safe in the custody of the king's servants. At the same moment a crowd of persons were seen hastily descending a neighboring hill and hurrying along in the direction of the barrack. When they came sufficiently near, it was ob-

' A traveller in Ireland who is acquainted with the ancient Chronicles of the country, must be struck by the resemblance between the manners of the ancient and modern Irish in their mode of education. In that translation of Stanihurst, which Holingshed admits into his collection, we find the folowing passage: 'In their schools they grovel upon couches of straw, their books at their noses, themselves lie flat prostrate, and so they chaunt out with a loud voice their lessons by piccemeal, repeating two or three words thirty or forty times together." The system of mnemonics, described in the last senance, is still in vigorous use.

The boy obeyed, and read as far as prætexit nomine culpam, after which the assistant proceeded to pronounce his little commentary. Unwilling to deprive the literary world of any adman epopee may derive from his analysis, we subioin the speech without any abridgment :

"Now, boys, for what I told ye. Them seventeen lines, that Jim Naughten consthered this minute, contains as much as fifty in a modern book. I pointed out to ye before the picture of ture. Then there's the incipient storm-

Interea magno misceri murmure cœlum Incipit :

Erra, don't be talkin', but listen to that ! There's a rumblin' in the language like the sound of com-

-insequitur commista grandine nimbus, D'ye hear the change? D'ye hear all the S's? D'ye hear 'em whisin'? D'ye hear the black squall comin' up the hill side, brushin' up the dust an' dhry laves off the road, and hissin' through the threes and' brushes? an' d'ye hear the hail volumes of ancient literature were a fountain dhrivin' afther, an' spatterin' the laves, and whiteread them words, I gather my head down between my shouldhers, as if it was halin' a top o' me. An' then the sighth of all the huntin' party ! Dido, an' the Throjans, an' all the great coort ladies, and the Tyrian companions scatthered like cracked people about the place, lookin' for shelter, an' peltin' about right and left, hether and thether, in all directions for the bare life, an' the floods swellin' an' comin' thunderin' down in rivers from the mountains, an' all in three lines:

Et Tyrii comites passim, et Trojana juventus, Dardaniusque nepos Veneris, diversa per agros Tecta metu petiere: ruunt de montibus amnes.

And see the beauty o' the poet, followin' up the character of Ascanius, he makes him the last to

Construe, translate.

nigan was in the habit of repeating several times in the course of the day.

Frequently, while he contined his avocations, he looked with an absent and uneasy eye towards the river already mentioned, as if in the expectation of some visitor. Evening, however, approached, or (to use the school chronometer), the second lesson was over, and nobody appeared. This circumstance seemed to throw additional ill-humor into his physiognomy, and he seemed to long for some good opportunity of indulging it. The same absence of mind and depression of spirits was observed in his conversation with those neighbors who strolled in upon him in the course of the afternoon, and talked of the politics of the day, the prospects of Europe, and other trivial subjects, such as suit the understanding and information of politicians in a country village.

It was the custom at Lenigan's academy, as it is at most Irish seminaries of a similar description, that no one should be permitted to leave the precincts of the school-room without taking with them a huge bone, (the femur of a horse) which lay for that purpose in the centre of the floor, and which, on account of the privilege of furlough which it conferred, was designated by the name of "The Pass." There were many conveniences attending this regulation. It protected Mr. Lenigan from the annoyance of perpetual applications for leave of absence, and it prevented the abseuce of more than one at a time from the immediate sphere of the master's surveillance. There were, indeed, a few of the grown boys, who were already forward in their lasses, who understood book-keeping, compound interest, and enough of geometry to demonstrate the ass's bridge, and who, upon the strength of their acquirements, considered themselves privileged to contemn this boyish regulation, and to use their own discretion about studying in the open air and sunshine, stretched along the river's side, or under the shelter of the school-house.

An idle red-haired boy had been absent with the Pass for nearly a quarter of an hour, and Lenigan's countenance began to wax exceeding wroth at his delay. Suddenly he appeared at the door-day, through which the sinking sun now darted a more slanting beam, and tossed the bone into the centre of the floor, where it produced the same effect as if he had thrown it into a kennel of hounds. While they were wrangling for The Pass, the young delinquent pleaded his excuse with Mr. Lenigan, by informing him that a gentleman was waiting for his brother David in the beech wood, at the other side of the river.

Crushing.

served that they had a prisoner in the migst whom they bore along by the neck and theels with loud shouts and exclamations of trium Enraptured at his prize, the chief ordered them to be brought into the barrack, while bandcuits were propared for the culprit, and a room allot-ted for his confinement. The crisis of the ad-venture now approached. On a signal given by the prisoner, his captors loosed their hold, he sprung to his feet, struck the chief a blow that levelled him, shouted aloud to his companions, and exclaimed, "The arms in the arms! Down with the tyrants! Down with the Peelwith the tyrants! Down with the ----ers!"

2

All was confusion in an inslant. The arms were seized, the police were laid on their backs. and tied, neck and heels, the doors were dashed. in upon their hinges, the prisoners rushed out into the open air, and, before five minutes, the whole stratagem was successfully concluded. The police were left, bound head and foot in their own barrack, and the rebels were in the heart of the mountains.

The rage of Lacy at discovering this circumstance was extreme. The cleverness with which the feat-was performed made it the subject of general conversation, and much disloyal laughter was indulged at the expense of the simple chief .---After many exertions, and the lapse of some time, Lacy discovered that the fugitive prisoner was again lurking about his home, and, having tracked him with a party of police one night, arrested him in the hayloft of a stable adjoining Riordan's house, where the unfortunate man had taken refuge. Meeting Frank, who was then from home, next day, on the mountain road, he charged him openly with affording shelter to a condemned oriminal, and more than insinuated he was privy to the rescue. The accusation was answered by a blow, upon which Lacy drew a pistol from his breast, and, as Riordan was also armed; an exchange of shots took place. The result proved nearly fatal to the former : he was so dangerously wounded in the side, that it was thought requisite his depositions of the rescue, and of an attempt to murder him by Riordan, who, he said, was accessary to it, should be taken next day before a magistrate, and a warrant issued for the arrest of the accused.

All the circumstances of the transaction, unexplained as they were, told very unfavorably with the public for Francis Riordan; unfortunately there had been no witnesses to the con-Bict, and a report of Lacy's death, current for some days, magnified the danger. Our hero, under the circumstances, compelled to absent himself from the country, joined the body of patriots, who were then on the point of embarking for South America, and, more fortunate than his illstarred companions, returned home, after some years, with wealth and honor. For the present. bowever, he felt it prudent to use some caution in making himself known, until he could ascertain whether Lacy would still venture to persist in his accusation, and how he should repudiate it.

He now stood, awaiting the arrival of David Lenigan, forming a thousand conjectures as to the nature of Miss Wilderming's answer, and walking back and forward over the withered branches, with his cloak gathered close about his person, and his eyes bent on the ground. A rustling among the boughs made bim start, and he beheld David approaching, with a face which bad no omen of pleasing news in its expression.

"Well, Lenigan," he said, in a hasty tone, " what answer have you from Miss Wilderning ? Does she forget me altogether ? or have I anything to hope ?

David's first reply was a troubled look and a deep sigh. "Speak, speak, man ! If you have evil news,

REV. DR. CAHILL THE RIGHT HONORALE VISCOUNT PALM-

My LORD -Beyond all doubt I feel that in the present crisis of our Indian empire a letter from me to your lordship is a duty which I owe, as well to my own character as to the public expectations. It is now nearly six years since I warned the English cabinet, of which you were then a member, of the disastrous policy which you encouraged in several countries on the Continent of Europe. The English press in your interest laughed at the prophetic results which as I then published, would arise from the anti-Christian revolutionary course of your official diplomatic conduct. The present state of Europe the condition of England, and the crisis of India, are now my triumphant evidence before the public, that every word I wrote, every statement which I then made are fully and literally fulfilled at the present time. I regret much that in the communication which Lnow make to you, 1 am compelled to speak at all of so humble an individual as myself, but your lordship will see that this circumstance does not result frrom any silly personal presumption on my part in your distinguished presence, but from the natural necessity of the full clear statement of my case.

Firstly, then, through the encouragement to the French, the Italian, and Austrian Revolutionists, you were the principal instrument in collecting together in Switzerland, in the year 1847, as in one burning focus, no less at number than seventy five thousand of the most atrocious political miscreants and assassin infidels recorded in either ancient or modern history. Your instructions to Sir Robert Peel the younger, as your Envoy at Berne at that time, are now a matter of national history; and his intimacy with "the free corps" who threw down Catholic Colleges, sequestrated Catholic property, plundered Catholic convents, ridiculed, persecuted the Catholic faith, and reddened the soil of two Catholic Cantons, are facts which your hest apologies have never been able to explain in your defence. Beyond all dispute, the French, the Italian, the Neapolitan, the Austrian governments, hold you accountable as the principal conspirator in the Swiss disastrous Revolution of 1847.

Secondly-It is a fact, which your supporters in those days never attempted to deny or explain that Lord Minto, through your diplomatic commission, encouraged the Revolution in Rome, which threatened the very Chair of Peter, banished the Pope from the Vatican, and precipitated a state of things which promised a repetition of the ancient sack and ruin of the city under the insatiable fury of the General of the ferocious Huns. This incipient flame from Mount Aventine spread, under skilful management, to Florence on one part, and to Naples on the other : bands of English military men, under pretence of preaching the Gospel, were scattered through the entire pennsula; and adding fresh daily brands to the burning material, they encouraged the popular infidel fury to an almost resistless conflagration, threatening to consume, in one confused heap of ruin, order, morality, and religion.

Thirdly-Your English press, in its unceasing attack on Austrian tyranny, has been, on all hands, considered as the mainstay of the Hungarian rebellion; and it any doubt could remain on the mind of a European jury, in reference to your advocacy of the Revolutionary party there that doubt is removed when one recollects your reception of Kossuth on the English soil. You | indefatigable in his efforts to convert his own Sepoys patronized the head, the leader of the Hungarian Revolution : and as you performed this public office in your official character, you have, beyond all doubt, implicated the Queen of England and he British nation in this notorious support of the

moved by recent statute legislation : but, these penal enactments are still in many instances kept in full penal force by the vengeance, the bigotry of English local administration.

Sixthly-Although detected and deleated in every Court of Catholic Europe, you are still untaught by experience, unimproved by the increasing civilization of the times; and with a feeling not to be conceived, you re-commence under Lord Canning, your Souper chief in India, a scheme of proselytism amongst the Sepoys and the Catholic soldiers, which for silliness, ridicule, and fractic sectarianism, far surpasses any Gospel ribald theory hitherto invented in the English Cabinet. I have already called the public attention to the inilitary commandant at Madras, who attempted to compel ninety-two Catholic children to attend the Souper schools in his station : and when their fathers, the veteran Irish soldiers of the 1st Fusiliers and the Artillery, refused to comply with the order; the sum of two hundred and seventy-six pounds sterling yearly was withdrawn from the hard-earned pay of these poor faithful gallant Irish fellows. But the day, on the hour, this sum was withdrawn, you have made twenty thousand Irish Catholic soldiers in India revengeful and mutinous. The treatment of the priests in India, the neglect, the contempt of their Bishops, and the persecution of the poor soldier and his child, are recorded in the French journal as those unmistakeable signs and symptomy which are the sure forerunner of national disaster. Your lordship knows as well as I do the feeling of hatred which this conduct has excited amongst the peasantry of Ireland: and daily newspaper report confirms the fatal results which this irritation must produce in diminishing the efficiency and weakening the stability of our armies in the East.

Seventhly-In addition to these Souper extravagancies which 1 published from the Examiner in referenc to Catholic soldiers, hear, my Lord, an extract from a pamphlet written by a Mr. Malcolm Lewin (a high official in India,) in reference to the natives. This is a subject over which your Lordship should weep, since beyond doubt it is your scheme of proselytism, which has caused our disasters in the East. Mr. Lewin makes especial notice of a Colonel Wheeler, who has been in the constant habit of preaching to the native soldiers as well as to the Catholics. quote in this instance from the Evening Post of last Saturday :---

Rumors having reached Government that the Colonel had been in the habit of holding language to the men under his command, indicating his expectation that they would all be converted to Christianity, an inquiry respecting the truth of these reports was addressed to Major General Hearsey. The General, with the bluntness of a soldier, applied in the first instance to Col. Wheler himself for information. The result was two letters, in the first of which the Colonel admits that he has for years been active and indefatigable in his efforts to convert the natives. The first letter was so expressed that a cursory peru-sal might lead to the conclusion that the Colonel had abstained from his missionary endeavors in so far as the native soldiers immediately under his command were concerned. A closer inspection, however, shows that there is considerable ambiguity in the expressions calculated to convey this impression. In his second letter he admits that he has been as as other natives. As a specimen of his style, we quote the following

paragraph from the first letter of Colonel Wheler, of whom it is but justice to say that he appears to be thoroughly sincere in his fanaticism :--"With regard to my having addressed the Sepoy on religious subjects, I beg to state that during the last twenty years and upwards I have been in the habit of speaking to the natives of all classes, Sepoys and others, making no distinction, since there is no respect of persons with God, on the subject of our religion, in the highways, cities, bazaars and villages (not in the lines and regimental bazaars). I have done this from a conviction that every converted Christian is expected, or rather commanded, by the Scriptures to make known the glad tidings of salvation to his lost fellow-creatures, our Savior having offered himself up as a sacrifice for the sins of the whole world, by which salvation should be freely offered to all, without exception." In those official papers we have Minutes by the Governor General, Lord Canning, a Minute by Mr. Peacock, dated April 11, 1857, Correspondence be-tween the Secretary of the Indian Government and General Hearsey, and military reports. In a letter, dated "Barrackpore, April 15, 1857," addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel Wheler says :-"The justice of God demands an infinite punishment for sin, and there is but one way guilty men can stand just before God, who is infinite in holiness and purity, and that is by believing and embracing the sacrifice made for sin by Jesus Christ, the son of God ; in this way, and only this, can the sinner become reconciled to an offended God, and this salvation is freely offered to Hindoos, Hussulmans and every denomination of men in the whole world..... On matters connected with religion, I feel myself called upon to act in two capacities-"To render unto Cæsar (or the Government) the things that are Cæsars, and to render unto God the things that are God's." Temporal matters and spiritual matters are in this passage clearly placed under their respective heads. When speaking, therefore, to a native upon the subject of religion, I am then acting in the capacity of a Christian soldier under the authority of my Heavenly Superior ; whereas in temporal matters I act as a Government officer under the authority and orders of my earthly superior. In carrying out these duties towards my Heavenly Superior, I am reminded by the Saviour that I must count the cost and expect to meet persecution ; to be brought before kings and rulers for His sake; to be condemned by the world and all around me; but His favor and protection is promised, and grace and strength in every time of trouble and difficulty, and rich reward hereafter, I take shame to myself in baving manifested such coldness and lukewarmness in the service of Him who underwont the most agonising and ignominous death, in order that He might fully atone for our guilt and sin." Eighthly-My lord, read the following remarks of the Daily News, on the results of the souperism of this preaching Colonel :---Colonel Wheler's conduct on the occasion when Adjutant Baugh was cut down by a mutinous Sepoy, will be best described in his own words. When Colonel Wheler arrived on the ground he saw the assassin stalking about with a loaded musket. At first he merely ordered two or three men of the guard to load, and it was only upon the suggestion of an officer who accompanied him that he extended the order to the whole. He next ordered the Jemadar to apprehend the mutineer. The Jemadar murmured lowered the name of England, and that you have and heritated. The order was repeated ; whereupon,

degraded her into the public and universal cen-sure of being the most relentless tyrant in poli-tics, and the most insatiable bigot in religion, while at the same time boasting, through her li-terature, her arts, and her parchment laws, of her pre-eminence in human liberties, and in reli-terature i being the most insatiable bigot in religion, terature in the same time boasting, through her li-terature, her arts, and her parchment laws, of her pre-eminence in human liberties, and in reli-terature i beneficient in the Septy in front was a Brahmin and that no one would hurt him. I considered it quite won't refuse to fight for you! Ha. imy ford pean officer with the guard to seize him, as he would no doubt have picked off the European officer without receiving any assistance from the guard itself. I then left the guard and reported the matter to the Brigadier." A few minutes after the Colonel commanding the regiment had sneaked off, General Hearsey rode up, and at once compelled the guard to follow him. On their approach the mutineer shot himself, no person showing any desire to rescue him.

Here then we have the Colonel of a regiment devoting himself exclusively to missionary labors, and zealously exerting himself to convert the men under his command. Under any circumstances such con-duct on the part of a commanding officer would be calculated to inspire disaffection in a regiment in which more than one-balf of the men were high caste Hindoos. It would be impossible to persuade them that he did not rely upon his power to confer or withhold favors as a means of persuading those he addressed to profess Christianity. But in addition to this, Colonel Wheler, while busy preaching, en-tirely neglected the duty of preserving discipline in his regiment. He allowed a spirit of insolence and insubordination to spread through the ranks, and when his attention was drawn to the cases of individual offenders, he ordered them to be dismissed without punishment-assigning as his reason that if the conduct of these men were to be noticed, he would have to put half the regiment into confinement. We have the testimony of Colonel Aubert that this unsoldierlike conduct was persevered in by Golonel Wheler for at least a year. During a whole year was this insubordinate spirit allowed to pervade the regiment nuchecked, while the Colonel was intent solely upon the conversion of his men. And his disregard of duty reached its climax when, after having seen his adjutant carried bleeding from the field, he timidly and irresolutely desisted from obliging the guard to arrest the assassin-a task which was performed by General Hearsey with perfect case a few minutes after the gallant Colonel had skulked off the field. One other fact requires to be noticed : in his first letter, giving an account of his missionary labors, he equivocates; in his second, when obliged to tell the whole truth, he whines and affects to play the part of a martyr.

I take great credit to myself for having six years ago foretold that you would, by your bigotry, bring England sooner or later to national ruin. By the clearest argument from facts, I now claim the right of being your superior in political wisdom; and I equally demand the public attention while I continue to expose the pitiable weakness in which you have exposed this country. In the language of the immortal Grattan, "when one nation lives at the will of another nation, this condition is the very definition of slavery." From this fact, so well expressed by the Irish orator, I conclude that England is at this moment the slave of America and of France. If either of these Powers chose at this moment to make war upon your country, she could not command the resources necessary to repel the enemy, and thus in the short space of seven years you have reduced a first rate power, your own country, from the elevated preeminence of a dictator to the neighboring nations to be a base cringer at the gates of Washington, and crawling sycophant at the feet of the Emperor of the French. And now, forsooth, besides ten millions sterling which you want to repress the Indian revolt, your organ, the Times, calls again for the maintenance of a large standing army. So your souperism has at once degraded your country, has robbed your Exchequer, has humbled your throne, and has compelled you to demand an increase to your army from the ranks of the poor, whom your laws have expelled by an extermination not known in ancient history. Hear the extract on the lamentations of the from any new feeling of loyalty. In fact the heart Times on the new army :---But what is the state of the case? According to Lord Ellenborough the efforts absolutely necessary to recover India leave us almost defenceless at home. We have now 38,000 fewer armed men in this country than we had during the Crimean war, and that when, on all ordinary rules, we are much more exposed to European attack than we were then; for however much the Crimean alliance gave us to do in the east of Europe, that very alliance protected us completely in the west, whereas now we are thrown back upon ourselves again, and we have only our own army to depend on, and our ordinary relations with our neighbors on which to rely. It is true we have ten more battalions of the line or 8,000 more regulars at home now than we had then; but whereas then we had 55,000 militia, we have now only 9,000, and those only pledged to us for six months, for the grant of £200,000 will not keep them longer. But such a force, if inudequate for self-defence is still less sufficient as a basis of reinforcement to our troops in India. Lord Ellenborough calculates that the Queen's troops and the company's troops together in India will need reinforcement at the rate of 15,000 annually, taking all the casualties of the climate and war into account. But where is this reinforcement to come from? Why, one year, upon this calculation, will swallow up the greater part of the whole army at home, regular and militia too, which, united, only amount to some 25,000. Does not this sudden periodical call for soldiers, this costly and undignified hurry every four or five years to arm ourselves and prepare for some emergency, inculcate, at last the lesson that we want a better standing army than we have? Must we not sooner or later make up our minds to this? We think every fresh occasion for troops that arises will be the last, that we shall never want an army again, and that our neighbors will always be friendly, as now .- Between 1848 and 1854 war was more than once possible. Then the Russian war came, but that would certainly be the very last. Now an Indian mutiny has come, and that, we seem to fancy, will be, when it is quelled, the very last mutiny that will ever happen. But do not these facts, taking place one after another, amount to a law, and, if we somehow or other always find ourselves in a great self-protective hurry every four or five years, and getting together an army by hook or by crook, may we not as well assume these data as fixed ones, and act upon them by keeping a sufficient army by us? It may not be wanted at this very moment, but we know of a law of events according to which the country has a want of an army at certain intervals. Then, why not acquiese in this law and anticipated events? Why not recognise the fact that we have a great empire and must keep it? A great empire implies many causes of disturbances at work, and we must be prepared not only for a normal, but for an extraordinary state of things. We look around us now in vain for some remnants of our Crimean force. They are all gone. The Foreign Legion 13 just disbanded, part of which would have been very useful in India; 2,000 artillery are disbanded ; they would have been invaluable in India; 30,000 of the line are disbanded, and seamen in great numbers. The prossure is now for soldiers at any price, and not a seaman can be got. Ha! my Lord, there is the rub : you want now a large army: not a soldier, not a seaman | ber for Cork to the sympathy which his case has excan be got! But surely you cannot be dis- cited among all classes of his fellow-citizens.

you are caught at last in your favorite scheme ; and you are compelled to publish before the whole world that England is the slave of America and France : and that your bigotry has left you so powerless at home that you cannot procure a soldier or a seaman for the service over which you preside ! This same Times has said not long ago " that the Irish race had disappeared with a vengeance." But you would now give all the treasure of your Exchequer to bring them back from the emigrant ship, where persecution has banished them, or to recall them from the grave, where landlord cruelty has buried them, dead and alive. I now proudly triumph over you : I have long warned the country and the Queen of your disastrous career : and if I desired revenge towards English rule, which I do not, I would exult in the catastrophe which you have caused. As a remarkable instance of the incurable Souperism which you have awakened in this country, I have read in the papers of the very last week that Souper Missionaries are stationed at Gravesend, where the troops for the East are embarked: and that these creatures hand Protestant testament and slanderous tracts to the poor faithful Catholic soldiers as they put their feet on shore, to go fight for the Queen, to spill their blood, and to recover the empire which your conduct has lost. This surely is the incurable disease of the maniac, first being deprived of reason by heaven, and then hanging himself in his sanity.

I have no personal prejudice to your lordship: consider myself a more valuable supporter of the laws than you are: 1 am decidedly a better friend to the Queen : and my political advice, if allowed in your regard, would have saved England from the degradation, the disgrace, and the impending ruin which your reckless bigotry has brought on the entire state.

I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient ser vant,

August 20, 1857.

D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BALLYBAY, IN THE COCN-TY OF MONAGHAN .- We are gratified to learn that Mrs Leslie, the liberal and benevolent lady who is the owner of the Ballybay estate, has given, at Ballybay, for the erection of a Catholic Church, a most convenient and beautiful site, overlooking, at that town, the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway.

THE ASPECT OF IRELAND .- The deep, fervid, and Celtic feelings of Ireland are just now calm and quiet, and foreigners begin to imagine that the country has become in love with English rule. Nay, the English themselves are under the impression that Ireland of to-day is far in advance of what she was ten short years ago, and that we have come to our senses at last, and seeing the errors of our ways, have resolved to attend to our business, and leave them to manage all our political concerns as they think proper. Well all, we have to say on the views both of England and other countries is this, that they have fallen into a very great error. Ireland has been a rebel to Eng-land and English power for nearly 700 years; and she is as rebellious as ever to-day. She is as con-vinced now as she was hundreds of years ago, that English authority here is an usurpation, and she hopes, as she always did, that the day will come when that authority will be swept root and branch from the island. Let people say what they will, this is the uppermost feeling in the breast of every true Irishman from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear. The quietness visible in Ireland to-day springs not of the country is as hostile as ever to England, and if the prayer she utters on the subject could be heard it would be found that it is for England's discon and humiliation. The truth is, that the real voice of Ireland is not heard at this moment. The party whose voice is loudest now is the English party, for there is such a party in this country. It is this party which gathers round the Lord Lieutenant at cattle shows and other humbug gatherings, where so much nonsense is spoken, and so many misrepresentations of the state of Ireland placed before the empire. The English, or in other words, this Whig party, would fain make all men believe that the improvement of the country is due to English rule, and that the best thing that could be done would be to lie down quietly and let things take their natural course. They ridicule all improvements of a democratic kind ; talk of the follies of the people and the wisdom of the ariztocracy ; and by plausible words strive to cast dust in the eyes of the multitude. They laugh at the labors of the Tenant League, and ridicule the policy of Independent Opposition. Tenant Right they know only by name, and they declare that the best course is to let the land question, rents and everything of that nature right themselves. They contend that the hest acts a member of parliament could perform would be to provide places for his leading supporters, and not to trouble himself too much about other things. It is the voice of this class which is loudest now in Ircland, and persons who are not acquainted with them or with the country believe them to be declaring the national will .- Dundalk Democrat. GRAND JURY CESS IN DONEGAL-LETTERKENNY August 24.-This day all the constabulary of this town are gone to collect the sheep tax to be levied off the districts, on which the grand jury have assessed it. The constabulary from the neighbouring towns are called out to assist. Who would not think from the number of police passing through this town today, that they were going to attack some stronghold of a powerful enemy, and not to aid in the collection of this tax from the peasantry, who cling to their little all with great tenacity. Only the men of these unfortunate districts are gone to the Scotch and English harvests to earn a pittance for the support of their families, there would, I think, he bad work, as their patience of suffering might not longer remain in check. The visit of the police was not expected, as the people were under the impression that the cose would not be called upon till Christmas. The police did not say where they were going. God look to the poor peasants !- Ulsterman. It is with the deepest regret that we record the death of Mr. Paul M'Swiney, who died on Sunday morning, at his residence in Monkstown, of gastric fever. For many years Cork has not lost a more valuable citizen, or one who was more thoroughly identified with every useful or charitable undertaking, than Mr. Paul M'Swiney .- Cork Examiner. The estates of Mr. Vincent Scully, whose unfortunate connexion with the Tipperary Bank has involved him in a sea of litigation, are to be sold in the Incumbered Estates Court in November next. The property lies in the counties of Tipperary and Cork, and comprises in the gross 3,166 acres, yielding a net rent of 2,100 a year. Mr. Scully's position as regards his relations with the broken bank is one of peculiar hardship, and fully entitles the late mem-

David, I know how to bear it. I have been used to disappointments of the kind."

" Tell me, masther Frank, what road did you take in comin' here?"

"The road from Roundwood, to be sure."

" An' what sighths did you see on the way ?"

" I saw," said Francis, turning pale and speaking family, " a carriage and servants with white favors."

" Ah, but that was comin' from the house ?" "It was."

"She was not in it, sir. I didn't speak o' that. Did you see nothin' going the road to the lakes ?"

"Not I. There was no other carriage of any kind-there was, ha! I met a hearse !? "A hearse with white plumes ?"

" Aye !"

"Oh, masther Frank, I have no good news to tell you. Turn your face away from me, for I wouldn't like to look at you afther what I have to say."

Francis made several efforts to speak, but his voice failed him. At length, stooping down and grasping the arm of his attendant, he said in a low voice: Go on, my good fellow, tell me the whole at once."

" Why, then, I will, masther Frank. I told you before that she was very ill, an' so when I went to the house afther I partin' you, I gev the paper to Mrs. Keleher, an' I told her that an answer was expected direct. Well, she went, an' if she did, it wasn't long afther, when I hard a screech that pierced through my two ears. I asked what was the matther ? an' I'm sure it's too soon I got my answer. Ah, masther Frank, you never more will see that darlin', she's in a betther place than any this world could afford ber although bein' a methodish, an' all."

When he had heard this speech, Francis trembled exceedingly, and remained silent and dejected for many minutes. It seemed as if he were making an effort to man himself, and avoid hetraying any emotion that would show a want of fortitude. But it was impossible that such a struggle could be successful. He walked a few violence that he was obliged to look around for a seat. Before he could find one, the weakness increased, and he fell senseless to the earth.

(To be continued.)

On and after the first of October next, packages of printed matter not exceeding 4oz in weight, can be sent from Great Britain to the Colonies by payment of 6d sterling each package. The lowest charge at present, by the colonial book post, is Is: 6d.

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arch-rebel to the imperial throne of Austria.

Fourthly-I have not as yet, for sufficient reasons, published your despatch to Sir Stratford Canning, in Constantinople, in the year 1853; but when the appropriate time shall arrive for my doing so, it will be proved beyond all doubt that Lord Aberdeen and yourself have been amongst the most strenuous advisers for the course pursued by the late Emperor of Russia in his passage over the Pruth, and in his advance on Constantinople. So exceedingly furious (if I may use the expression) have you been in the furtherance of this universal scheme of Revolution, that the Queen was compelled, at the instant entreaty of Lord John Russell, to remove you, at one day's notice, from your office of Foreign Secretary, and to place you in the comparatively innocuous position of Secretary of the Home Department. It would have been well for the Queen and for the interests of this country, if you had never been raised from the obscurity of this office to the giddy height of your present elevation where your incurable bigotry, your revolutionary ambition, and your anti-Catholic sectarianism have all united in your most inexplicable character to inflict upon England, at the present time, the deepest wound which she has ever received since the loss of Calais, or the Declaration of

American Independence. Fifthly-In this your mad career during several years, you seemed to pursue a twofold object, viz., the destruction of Catholicity in all the surrounding Catholic nations : and again, the placing one of the Coburgs on each of the Catholic thrones. In order to carry out this insane project, which is at once at variance with honor, truth, and justice, you have stopped at no obstacle, or listened to no warning voice raised from every kingdom, city, and town of Catholic Europe, against these English encroachments on the customs, the rights, and the religion of foreign nations. You would liear no argument, no reason, but, backed by your bribed emissaries, urged on by your official Soupers, you have, by the slanders, the lies, and the infidelity of these hated paces, and his knees began to shake with so much characters maddened Catholic monarchs, into one combined position of defence against the bigoiry of England ; a happy consummation which has rid these countries of a hand of miscreants whom the French press has already designated " as the diseased scum of an atrocious implety." No doubt, I thank God, that Catholic Europe has detected your Souper scheme, and have forever defeated this extended English machination : but unfeignedly I regret that you have

THE TRUE WEEVERS AND CARSIN M CHEANIN STR EXTRESPECTOR COLOR

SEPTEMBER 18, 1857. 223MTIW JUAT **ЗНТ 3** THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A second and and 100 M 100 100

Lunlons ater mulia The first meeting of the British Association in. Dublin has been highly auspicious. It was attended by the Lord Lieutenant and suite, by many of the in most eminent savans in the country, and by a host of the fashionable ladies of the Irish metropolis, who appeared in full dress. Dr. Lloyd, the president on the subject matter, and the Lord Lieutenantafterwards announced the welcome which Ireland gave

RECEDITING IN KILKENNY. A troop of the 16th Lancers, a fine corps, left our city on Tuesday, and the remainder of the regiment, with the exception of the dismounted men; will leave this day (Wednesday). The head-quarters are removed to a mile or two outside Edipburgh. On the departure of the dismounted men of the regiment; which will be in a day or two, our fine barracks will be completely descried and with little hope of being soon occupied again.— The recruiting in our city, is going actively on, but with little success. Two men only have passed the medical examination, and joined the 2nd Queen's Own, and the same number the Cist Foot. A new recruiting party has arrived here, consisting of a serjeant and two men, belonging to the 87th Foot, and since their arrival, have succeeded in obtaining a solitary volunteer. Until the barvest is over, they will meet with small success; especially while labor is in such high demand, and wages so good. An order has been issued to all the recruiting parties in our city, sllowing them to enlist militiamen, if they obtain an order from their commanding officer, allowing them to join the line .- Kilkenny Journal.

A correspondent writing from Kilbeggan informs us of a most terrific thunder storm, which, on the night of Sunday, 23rd instant, passed over that neighborhood from south to north. It tore up trees and fences, and in an area of three square miles destroyed nineteen head of cattle. It lasted for more than two hours, causing consternation and dismay along its course.

On Tuesday, Patrick Carroll, a farmer residing at Coon, near Castlecomer, proceeded to turn his bull and some cows from the yard, where they had sought shade from the heat, and having no stick or weapon of any kind, the bull suddenly turned on him, knock-ed him down, and gored and bruised him in such a manner that he expired on Thursday in the greatest agony. This bull had been for some time the terror of the neighborhood, but unfortunate Carroll, being accustomed to attend the animal himself, apprehended no personal danger.

An inquest was held by Mr. Limrick, Coroner, at Dunmanway, on the 17th inst., on the body of Ellen It appeared from the ovidence that de-Douovan. ceased left her home at about six o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., to go to the fair of Enniskean, a distance of about ten miles, and that on returning in the evening through the town of Dunmanway she was taken ill in the street and almost immediately expired. Verdict-Died by the visitation of God.

An inquest was also held by Mr. Limrick at Glengarriffe, on the 21st inst., on the body of John Green who was found drowned at Tracashal strand on the 14th inst. It is supposed that deceased (whilst nicking shell fish on the rocks) fell into the sea, as when his body was found the clothes were on. Verdict-Found drowned.

One of O'Connell's odd stories was about a Miss Hussey, to whom her father bequeathed £150 per annum, in consideration of her having an ugly nose. "He had made a will,' said O'Connell, 'disposing of the bulk of his fortune to public charities. When he was upon his death bed, his housekeeper asked him how much he had left Miss Mary? He replied that he had left her £1,000, which would do for her very well if she made off any sort of a good husband. 'Heaven bless your honour!' cried the housekeeper, 'and what decent man would ever take her with the nose she's got?' ' Why, that is really very true,' replied the dying father ; 'I never thought of her nose ;' and he lost no time in adding a codicil that gave Miss Mary an addition of £150 a year as a set off against her ugliness.'

LIMERICE CORPORATION .- At a meeting of the Corporation T. C. Sheeby, Esq., proposed-"That the Mayor be requested to write to Lord Panmure stating the people of Limerick do not require that piece of old metal (called a cannon), without a carriage attached thereto, or if they require trophies to commemorate the fall of Sebustopol, they will ask them from General Pellisier, the Commander-in-

STREET PERACHING IN BELFAST .- Spurgeonism is spreading; it has already appeared in Belfast. Upon: last Sunday three ministers of the Established Church marching down the quays of that town, took up their position, at stated intervals from each other, and commenced preaching to the mob, which, attracted by the placards setting forth the intentions of those Di-vines, had collected on the spot. Each of those pious rowdies had, of course, a chapel of his own wherein to discourse to his proper congregation of admirers ; but this was not enough, and their vanity demanded a wider area for the exhibition of their magnificent talents and holy duties. The three heroes for thwith commenced to read the Protestant service; one on the Custom House steps; and the others amid the bales and barrels in the neighborhood .-They were attended by a phalanx of pious pretorians who distributed tracts to the mob: the design of these open-air meetings being, of course, to come at the Catholics; and a strong body of constabulary were also present, to prevent the exhortations being interfered with by such demonstrations of popular dissent as are usually accompanied with brickbats. Presently, and in the thick of their precautions, a row did take place; in consequence, it would scen, of some Catholic in the crowd having expressed his opinion on the subject of the tracts. Being wounded in the melee which ensued, he attempted to charge the aggressor, but the police refused to accept the charge. Attention cannot be too soon or too carnestly called to this state of things, which would not be for a moment endured in any other town in Ireland. Protestant ministers should be made to understand the limits of their avocations; and the Constabulary, their supporters, forced to perform their duties of preserving the public peace. Belfast is no longer the Orange fortress of the North; a third of its popula-tion being now Catholic; and if the citizens cannot prevent such crack-brained enthusiasts as those Street-Preachers of the Establishment from breaking the Sabbath by a personal exhibition of their united folly and rancour, they should as tax-payers, make

the Police perform the duties for which they are paid in the event of any disturbance taking place. If the Protestant ministers cannot be satisfied with the weekly exhibitions they make of themselves before their own congregations, and require a Police force to protect them, it would be well if Oatholics absented themselves from such mob-meetings as are an-nounced by placard, and left them to distribute their tracts and preach to the green-coated functionaries, who will, no doubt, constitute their most fitting audience. On Monday last, we observe that some citizens made the unwarrantable conduct of those Street-Preachers the subject of a deposition to the Tory Magistrates of Belfast, and that those functionaries refused to entertain the subject. Not only is bigotry allowed to run riot in the streets, aided and supported by the Police, but when a wanton assault is made upon a Catholic, the Magistrates so far forget their duty and position as to deny justice to the aggrieved party. In all its bearings this is one of the most outrageous and disgraceful circumstances which has occurred in the North for many years. We would, however, advise the Protestant bigots, whether in the street or on the bench, to recollect that Orangeism is no longer in the majority : the Catholics having, of late years, become a body rather dangerous from their numerical and monied power, and scarcely to be insulted by ramnant ignorance without returning the compliment in a manner which their opponets will be likely to remember for a considerable time .-- Nation.

ORANGEISM IN CAVAN.

At Arva Petty Sessions, on Wednesday week, an investigation was held before Captain Phillips, J.P., W. M. Hickson, R.M., and Thomas Denueby, Esq., R.M., with respect to an Orange procession, which took place in that town and neighbourhood, on Mon-

day, the 13th of July last. Mr. Geale, Crown Solicitor, appeared by order of the Attorney General, to have informations taken against the Orangemen for a violation of the Illegal Procession Act.

Messrs. Cochrane and Knipe appeared for the Orangemen. Mr. Stritch as counsel, with Mr. Charters, appear-

ed for the Catholics.

There were several cross-cases between the Orangemen and Catholics of one locality-the Orangemen accusing the Catholics of riot-and the Catholics complainant that the Orangemen had first assaulted

them, and then fired several times on them with pistols, loaded with ball. Tax PROCESSION .- Charles Hopwood, head con-

1994 I. KILLESHANDRA PETTY SPISIONS. On Thursday week, an investigation' was held in the courthouse of Killeshandra, before William R. Hickson, R.M., Perrott Thornton, Robert Clifford, and James Story, Esqrs, with reference to an Orange procession which marched through that town on the 13th July last.

Mr. Geale, Crown Solicitor, said he was directed by her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland to attend there on that day, for the purpose of taking informations against those of the Orangemen who had been summoned by the constabulary for a breach of the Illegal Processions Act.

Head Constable' William Gibson was sworn and examined Mr. Geale-I recollect the 13th July last; I was then in Killeshandra; I saw an assemblage of persons; they were marching in order; they displayed Orange emblems; they had flags; I saw a drum; they were not playing; they had Orange scarfs; I should suppose it was a celebration of the 12th July, which fell on Sunday ; the procession might contain about forty persons. The witness then identified Mr. Frederick Martin, who carried an Orango flag. [This promising young gentleman is a son of Archdeacon Martin, of Killeshandra] James Leech, who wore an Orange sash; William White, who carried a drum-it was not beaton, nor did be (witness) hear any music ; James Stewart, wore an Orange scarf; Robert Nicoll, upon whom the witness did not observe any emblem; all the abovenamed persons formed part of the procession ; I saw no outward appearance of animosity.

Sub-Constable James Anderson identified Frederick Martin, who carried a flag; Henry Ferguson, who had an Orange scarf; William James Ferguson, was not sure whether he carried an emblem : William White, who carried a drum ; all the parties vere present.

Sub-Constable Michael Duffy gave similar testinony.

Acting-Constable James Conaty identified Moreton Ennis, who wore an Orange sash, James Rose, wore an Orange sash; were marching in procession; David Miller was there; was not certain that he carried an emblem; Frederick Martin was in front, carrying a flag; I did not see James Leech; all were present.

Ross denied having been in Killeshandra from seven a.m. till half-past tweive p.m. on the day in question, but the constable swore positively that he was, as did also the next witness.

Acting-Constable M'Guinness identified Armstrong Ross's two sons; saw James Ross, who had a scarf ; was positive he saw him; saw the other Ross, did not know his Christian name, he was not summoned; saw Leech, wore a scarf; William White, who carried a drum ; the above named parties formed part of the procession on the day in question.

Alexander Sprole identified Mr. F. Martin and Thomas Nicoll ; he believed this latter wore an emblem but could not say what it was; only swore po sitively to Nicoll; did not see the procession come back ; most of their backs were turned towards him. Henry Bolton, one of the constabulary, identified Henry Ferguson, he wore a sash; William Ferguson, he was not present ; James Boyd, was not positive as to Boyd ; Joseph Leech, who was in the procession, and was present; Robert Nicoll, a man named Stewart-did not know his Christian name ; he (Nicoll) answered to James ; saw a colour in his hand ; he carried it out before him ; William Darcy, who was in the procession ; as also were all the parties named, parading the town.

Constable John Stewart, Killygorman-I recollect the 13th; the procession was in Leitrim when I saw

Thomas Wilson and Edward Bennet, two of the parties summoned, were in Leitrim when seen by the police, and on that account did not come within the jurisdiction of the court. James Boyd was struck out, as the constable could not positively identify him. A fourth party, William Darcy, a boy only twelve years old, on the suggestion of the court, was excluded by Mr. Geale.

With the exception of the above mentioned four, the parties identified were held to bail, themselves in £20 and two sureties of £10 each to stand their trial at the next Caran assizes. The court felt satisfied that Leech, who did not appear, would find bail also .- Midland Counties Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSIONS .- The Morning Star auguances that the Mr. John James Fleath Saint, B. A. barrister, of the Inner Temple, has joined the Catholic Church .-Mr. Saint, who was educated at Eton and Oxford, is a son of the rector of Speldhurst, Turnbridge Wells, and is a member of the midland circuit. The Rev. H. Bernard Bayley, B. A., Trinity Oolego Cambridge, and one of the Masters at St. Mary's College, Harlow, Essex, was received into the Catholie church, on the Feast of the Transfiguration, at Douglas, Isle of Man, by the Rev. James Oarr, rector.

North, Sir James Graham, in two speeches which he delivered, naturally made reference to that great country, and these speeches read like a call to arms to save the British empire from crumbling away. He of India would be the commencement of England's downfall. With such views, he exhorted his audience, and through his audience the whole country, to rise with courage and determination and uphold the renown of our flag and preserve our fame and honour.

The laying down of the Atlantic Cable is delayed until next year. The engineering and scientific world are offering in the meantime every imaginable suggestion to ensure success. The officers in command of the ships that formed the telegraph squadron have given their individual experience and repudiate the ides that any under or surface currents between Ireland and Newfoundland exist to interfere with the permanent safety of the cable. Professors Morse and Thompson declare that the cable in existence is the most perfect and the best adapted for the work which ingenuity can devise, which they have tested by experience. It is now understood that the Cable which was intended to connect England with America shall be used to bring Ragland into proximity with India. The communication, it is hoped, will be opened before the end of the year, at a cost, it is suid, of £700,000. If the scheme can be carried out so as to link Aloxandria with Aden, and Aden with Kurrachee on the Indus, the money will certainly not be lost, but it is much easier to speculate on the accomplishment of such a project than to realize it.

Among the many plans which have been suggested in relation to the Atlantic telegraph, two (observer the Times) seem to be recommended by their simplicity and apparent efficiency. First, it has been proposed that as the cable is payed out it should be connected with a series of buoys of the most uncostly kind, but which yet should be suficient to keep affoat that portion of the cable which had been last payed out. Thus, if an accident occurred, the end of the cable could be recovered, it could be again connected with the coil, and thus the work might proceed .--The second suggestion is even more simple than the first. It is recommended that a second vessel should attend, at a considerable distance astern, upon the ship which is absolutely engaged in laying down the cable ; that the cable should be made to pass through a ring in connection with the second ship, and that thus there would be an opportunity for recovering the broken cable before it had sunk beyond all recall in the depths of the ses. Practical engineers and men accustomed to this kind of work must, of course be left to judge of the feasibility of these schemes; but it certainly will seem to invmen a sad slur upon the mechanical ingeauity of the nation if no method can be devised for taking up a dropped stitch in the process of laying the electric cable.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL .- We have reason to believe that the citizens of London will before long be called upon to select a successor to Lord John Russell as one of their representatives in the House of Commons. We learn on unquestionable authority that her Majesty, at the suggestion of the noble viscount at the head of the government, is about to elevate Lord John Russell to the House of Lords by creating him a peer of the United Kingdom. Considering Lord J. Russell's political carrer in the House of Commons, extending over a period of 44 years, and the great public measures of reform which his same is identified with, we think no member of that popular branch of the legislature more deserving of the honour.-Daily News.

On Thursday week a Mrs. London arrived at Plymonth from Jersey, and while the vessel was lying in Oatwater, an ungallant excise officer caused her extended crinoline to be examined, and 21b of tobacco were found in her bustle. It was evident by its appearance that the bustle had done its fuir (7) owner some service. She was fined 25a.

James Freeland, an Irishman, has been picked up by a fishing-lugger in the Channel, nine miles off Hastings. He said be had leaped from an American ship (on to which he was kidnapped at New York), bound to London. To escape from an attack of the third mate he had jumped into the sea; a life-buoy was thrown to him; he called out that he would drown rather than return to the ship, when his master should to him, 'Draws, then I' and left him to his fate.

ADULTERT MADE EAST .- The peers have at last

At the laying of a foundation-stone down in the | polygamy might be compassed for sixty pounds sterling. Nobody was found to say that it could be done for less. When this was observed the cry of Indian question which occupies the attention of the relief for poor people was abandoned, for everybody saw that a man who laboriously carned ten or twelve shillings a week could never set the new court in said when a fire rages our only duty is to put it out; motion. These poor wretches were abandoned to and he declared himself to be of opinion that the loss their poverty, and, of course, to the practice of illegal polygamy, at which they will be the less scandalised when they see that poverty alone has been the occasion of it.

The defenders of the Bill have not lately ventured to say that a less sum than £300 sterling will enable man to get rid of his wife. Thus, the poorer tradesmen are now excluded from the benefits of Whig legislation. They must compass their wishes in some other way : the Whig court is shut against them. The law is really for the use of rich men and women, and for that of nobody else. It is extremely likely that the expenses of the new process will not be much less than those of the application to Parliament. A court presided over by a man paid five thousand pounds a year, assisted by the highest judges, under certain circumstances, is not likely to be a cheap court. Besides, the suitors will engage the best counsel, and these gentlemen do not talk for nothing. Whatever the new court and its process may be, oue thing is certain-no help can come from it for nothing. It is too closely allied with the Court of Chancery to be otherwise than expensive, and it is extremely questionable whether. Lord Cranworth and the Attorney-General would ever have countenanced the scheme had it involved any diminutioa of the value of justice. Then, it may be asked, what are the objects of the

Bill. They are apparently two only. The first is to destroy the supernatural principle, that is, to get rid, as men say, of all superstition. The Whig's are shocked at the hotion that there is anything sacred in human life; they have found that notion involved in the matter of marriage, so they determined to root it out. With them it is a mere contest with the established religion, which represents in their eyes the supernatural principle. They have attacked it once more, and, as usual, have had a victory. The other object is certainly of procedure. Men with or without Parliamentary connexions have become tired of the manner in which Bills are carried through both Houses. They, therefore, in the matter of pulygamy, prefer an independent court; they would rather deal with a judge whose business it shall be to administer the relief they want. It may cost them as much money as before; but it relieves them of the trouble of canvassing members of Parliament, and expressing their grievances by word of mouth. They will hand the whole affair over to their solicitors, who, for a given sum, will undertake to do for them all they desire. They will demand for the future as a right what they now petition for as a favor; and, the law being changed, they further hope that polygamy will be less observed upon than it is at present, when men can practice it only by favor of the High Court of Parliament. This is what we owe to Lord Palmerston. Hereafter, when the new morality has had its swing, we may, per-haps, find that one use of this Bill was to destroy the law of inheritance, to deprive a father of the power of making a will, and to render the children independent of their parents. Philosophic Whigs may ridicule the connexion between marriage and property if they are so minded ; but hitherto the experience of mankind shows that there is a connexion between them, and that they cannot be practically divorced .- Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. John Mitchel has arrived in this city for the purpose of purchasing materials for a new daily paper in the South, in connexion with Mr. W. G. Swan, to be devoted to Southern interests. The prospectus says, the conductors hold that " the institution of negro slavery is a sound, just, wholesome institution ; and therefore that the question of reopen. ing the African slave trade is a question of expediency alone," It promises to "uphold the Federal Union, provided the sovereignty of the Confederated States be respected ; if not, not."-N. Y. Cilizen.

THE GERAT AMBRICAN WANT .- The greatest want in America just now is, not a fresh importation of silks and cloths, but of honest men; men fearing God, and hating covetousness; men loving God, and doing righteousness; men that would part with life sooner than honor. A very little gravel or sand put into a fine running wheel will grate and wound everything it touches. And so the least drop of craft the smallest grain of guile and fraud will be enough to shake the confidence of the community in the proudest house, and loosen every stone from pinnacle to foundation. An American doing business in London for thirty years, said that he had not had the first attempt made upon him to cheat him. When shall we be able to say that of New York, Boston, and the rest ?- N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

Ohief of the French army, or from Ceneral M'Mahon who led the forlorn hope with success, both being of Irish descent, and are not likely to refuse the men or women of Limerick one."

THE MARVEST .- Since 1826 there has not been so favorable a season as the present, and a week or so more of the brilliant weather we have had during August is all that is now wanted to realise the prospect of an early and abundant harvest. The following report extracted from the Oork papers :--" This week has been for harvest purposes, all that could be desired. A little rain, indeed, fell in the early portion, hut for the most part we have had days hotter than we experienced since the summer began. The golden tinge which only showed upon some of the corn fields a short time ago has been now exchanged for the brown stubble. Not only have the grain fields ripened in an abundance and healthiness greater than has for a long time been remembered, but they are coming to maturity with a rapidity that took furmers almost by surprise. The consequence is that the harvest has been gathered in with extraordinary rapidity, and a tremendous amount of new corn has been added to our granaries within the past week .--We are happy to be able to say that Kerry has almost entirely escaped the blight which attacked the crop in the county of Cork, the only place there affected being the neighborhood of Dingle."

THE LABOR-MARKET .- The Carlow Sentinel has some sensible remarks upon the present state of the labor-market, and upon the necessity of the farmers making provision for a greater scarcity of hands than that which now prevails, the effects of which are sorely felt in those districts where the tide of emigration has all but drained off the labouring popula-tion :-- " Wages averaged last week 4s., per diem and 28. for binders, but the labour-market fell this week to 2s. 9d., many of the farmers having recourse to the scythe in cutting outs and bearded wheat, owing to the high rate of wages demanded, or to the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of hands. It is undeniable that the tide of emigration continues to flow on steadily, and that the farmers must provide some remedy to counteract the evil resulting from a scarcity of farm labourers. As it is not improbable that this scarcity may be felt hereafter, it becomes the duty of extensive landowners to be prepared for this contingency, as the gifts which Providence so bounteously bestows on the land cannot be neglected. What machinery did for the manufacturers it can do for the farmers, unless by steady, remunerative wages proportionate to the prices of agricultural produce they can prevail on the ablebodied peasant to remain at home; but we can scarcely expect this so long as the Irish now merged in the American or Canadian population are realizing funds to provide for the emigration of those they left behind in the old country. If labor become scarce at future harvests, what is to prevent the farmer from availing himself of the agency of the reaping machine? The time is at band when the farmer must provide a remedy to meet any sudden deficiency that may take place in the labor-market arising from emigration or 'a strike' for higher wages and, however adverse many of them may be to the adoption of the machines for gathering in the harvest, there is wisdom in being prepared for emergen-cies, with a knowledge of the fact that our able-bo-died population are decreasing annually-wages rising in proportion to the decrease-and, moreover, it is equally true that this decrease is every succeeding submit the application made to the Attorney Geneyear becoming more painfully visible."

stable, sworn, and examined by Mr. Geale-Is sta tioned at Arva ; remembers the 13th July last ; saw a procession on that day; when he first saw them they were at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from him; they numbered from 400 to 500; they walked in ranks, were very regular; they had scarfa orange scarfs and flags, orange flags; they had music, files and a drum; saw no arms with them; they turned off the high road into the field : he identifies John Rogers; saw him in the field, at the gap ; he had nothing in his hand, but wore an orange collar or scarf-William Weir inside the gap, he had

a scarf-Richard Veicht without a badge; they were cheering-the different bodies marched off in different directions. Mr. Cochrane here made an application to the

bench, that the proceedings should be stayed. His clients violated the law through ignorance. They assured him they were ignorant of the fact, that the Illegal Procession Act had been made perpetual. He would undertake for them that they would not again violate the law. Mr. Geale said he had no discretion in the matter,

he had been sent there by the government, and his duty was strictly limited to having informations taken against all those who could be identified as having participated in the procession.

Sub-Constable Moran sworn and examined by Mr. Geale-Accompanied the Head Constable on 13th of July-the witness deposed to the same facts as those stated by the Head Constable and identified as being taken part in the procession and as having worn Orange emblems, Wm. Jackson, John Moore, (play-ed a fife) James Wilson, James Nailor, Robert Nailor, James Huggins, Francis Toolay, John Hewitt, (fife) John Job, John Jackson, John Irwin, Thomas Kemp, Wm. Kemp, jun., John Wilson, Wm. M'Gee, John Tilson. Witness considered the proceedings were in commemoration of the 12th July, and that they were calculated to provoke animosity between her Majesty's subjects of different denominations.

The magistrates received informations against the parties, who were accordingly sent for trial.

The cross cases between the Orangemen and Catholics being called on, Mr. Cochrane renewed his application that the bench would permit the case to be withdrawn

Mr. Stritch, on the part of his clients, had no objection to the course recommended by Mr. Cochrane being adopted. He believed that it might conduce to the future peace of the county if the crown alone were to prosecute. The prosecution of the parties just sent for trial might sufficiently vindicate the law which had been admittedly outraged. He was willing to accept the assurance offered by Mr. Cochrane, that the offence would not be repeated. A successful prosecution of one party by the other would tend to perpetuate differences, which all good Irish-men desired should cease. Under these tircummen desired should cease. stances, and in the hope that the undertaking given by Mr. Cochrane would be fulfilled, he (Mr. Stritch) not only consented to the withdrawal of his clients' cases, but would join Mr. Cochrane on asking the bench to permit the withdrawal.

Mr. Hickson, R.M., could not consent. Informations disclosing a most serious violation of the law had been sworn. He could, therefore, be no party to a settlement of the case.

After some further discussion the cases were postpoped for one month; Mr. Geale undertaking to

The progress of Religion has this week been marked by the inauguration of another church in Liverpool: not a church only, but a commodious residence also, in a fitting style of architecture, for the requisite number of Clergy. Of those works, it

is not too much to say that they do honor to the genius of the architect, and that they add another ornament to the one of English cities perhaps nost remarkable for its noble public buildings. The offering in this case is not of the rich nor of a Religious Order. Of the money paid, six-eights are the con-

tribution of the poor; whilst of the residue £500 is given by an individual whose name is not, and never will be, known to any but to his Pastor .-- Weekly Register.

FURTHER INCREASE OF THE ARMY .-- A considerable increase in the army has been determined upon; and an additional grant for the militia. The Globe has the following statement on the subject :- " The desuatch of troops to India has lowered our home es tablishment of infantry of the line to fourteen battalions instead of forty, the proper proportion for the United Kingdom. The arrival of four regiments from the Mediterranean in the course of a few days will sugment the home strength to eighteen battalions, but on the other hand it is more than probable that a further reduction will take place in consequence of the despatch of more regiments to India. It is quite obvious that for some time it will be necessary to maintain a considerable European force in that country, and whatever force is there we must have a

reserve of corresponding strength at home to supply casualties. It has, therefore, been determined to make considerable addition to the army immediately, which will consist, at the least, of twenty new battalions of infantry. Even with this augmentation there will be no necessity to apply to parliament for a vote; for, owing to the extent of the Indian reinforcements already despatched, we are now maintaining two cavalry and twenty-four infantry regiments less than those which are provided for the estimates.

Rumours are again affoat of Foreign Legions for the service of England in the East, and it is said that, as was the case during the Russian war, the Isle of Heligoland will be used us a recruiting station .-Agents of the English Government, according to a letter from Hamburg, have already had several interriews on the subject with Schleswig-Holstein officers.

Many Catholic soldiers are on their way to India, or will shortly start for it. As yet they are unprovided with Chaplains; though Government is prepared to send out seven. We are desired to make this statement, in the hope that it may awaken the zeal and charity of some to sympathy with this new and grievous want. We are also authorised to state that every Bishop is aware of the circumstance, and will, no doubt, kindly receive, and if he think fit, forward, any application for the arduous but heroic office of Military Chaplain, from any of his Clergy; -Weckly Register.

so far as they are concerned-completed the new code of morals, the full issues of which none now living may see. The hottest night of the hottest season for many years was spent by the Upper House, under the controlling directions of Lords Cranworth and Granville, in elaborating a law, the turpitude of which can never be surpassed. What remains now is the practical application of it, and the meaning which the new court will affix upon it. Parliament has declared, for the first time, that the marriage bond is dissoluble before death, and that men and women may have as many husbands and wives as they please. Thus polygamy has come in, and the moral Anglo-Saxons take a deliberate leap into the abyss of Paganism. We have chosen to do this in the reign of a Queen whom all her subjects consider an exemplary wife and careful mother. Lord Palmerston is Prime Minister, and the Whigs are in nower.

The first thing that strikes us is the condition to which women are reduced. They are not treated with decent respect. Fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers have conspired together to render their lot as ignominous as possible. They deal with them as with goods and chattels. Their feelings are disregarded and their honor sold. Men luive legislated for themselves under the dictation of evil passions, and have made a way for themselves into all possible crime. While they hypocritically confess that adultery is wrong, they allow it, to themselves, as a venial sin. They are severe upon the wife, and very indulgent to themselves. One noble lord boldly declared that many peers supported the bill on the ground that the wife's position was rendered worse than that of the hughand, in that it refused to punish in the man what was irremissible in the woman. It is a law for the gratification of human passions at the smallest cost, and for the promotion of adultery. The Whigs have forgotten their conduct and professions when George IV, was King.

In the next place, it is evident that the new law will not satisfy the people who have brought it forward. We shall have to advance still further on this road, or to retrace our steps altogether. It is father. Officer Noyes, of Bradley & Co., accompani-admitted that Parliamentary divagest may still take ed Lambert, to secure for him his rich deserts at the place, not only in the case of Indian criminals, but even of those domicited in England. The Whigs have refused redress in certain cases, upon the understanding that Parliament shall deal with them is they arise. It is thought that a door sufficiently wide for immediate use has been opened, and with that the country must be, for the present, satisfied. By-and-bye, when the new law shall have desolated many houses, a greater extension of the principle is to be conceded, for nothing else can come of it, unusquisque at uxorem proximi sui hinniebat.

When the question of divorce was first thrust upon a listless public the relief of poor persons at a triffing expense was put forward as a reason for legislating. It was said that only eich people could have the blessing of polygamy in a lawful way, and that the lower classes could only indulge in that vice at the expense of their conscience, which was, of course, very tender. A new court was to be created for the express purpose of granting cheap relief to the devont beggar who wished to get rid of his wife. But when the new prophets were asked to "condescend" might be created, they evaded the question, and rewas to be had cheap. By degrees we learned that Rochester Union.

PROTESTANT MORALS .- " Among the bankrunteics of our day, the moral insolvencies of clergymen seem almost as frequent and quite as deplorable as any other. Making due allowance for the rapid growth of our country, and the more perfect diffusion of in-telligence, it is still evident that the number of clerical culprits is greater than ever before."-N. F. Tribunc.

A NEW YORK COMMERCIAL AGENT WITH TWO WIVES. -Robert P. Lambert, commercial agent of a New York house, must be what Mrs. Partington would call "a gay Lutheran." "He that getteth a wife getteth a good thing," is all true, but out of Utab there may be " too mach of a good thing." Richard Lambert left Mrs. Lambert No. 1 and Lambert junior in Gotham, and " took his journey into a far country." He went over the border. He sojourned in Ganada. At Chatham he fell in love with a fair young English woman, with whom he eloped, and they were married in Detroit. The father was in search of the daughter, there joined him in the quest Mrs. Lambert No. 1, and Lambert jr., ten months old, an unexpected and terrible blow to the fond parent, as to the deserted wife. This was two months since, and no tidings could be gleaned of the whereabouts of the runaways, the igamist and his victim, until the present week, when the father came to this city, and on Tuesday put Bradley & Co., the well known police detectives, on the track. In the space of two days, by aid of a little lightning judiciously circulated, Lambert was found, and on Thursday arrested, at Janesville, Wis. The party reached this city yesterday, the bride anguished beyond expression at her cruel wrong. She left for Detroit last evening, en route for home, with her hands of Cauadian justice. Mrs. Lambert No. I. a very worthy and excellent woman as we learn, will probably meet her perjured and worthless husband at Detroit-and such a meeting! The bigamiet will doubtless get full justice done him. The poor English girl is of highly respectable and wealthy conneotions, and we withhold her name, for obvious reasons. - Chicago Press, Aug. 29.

THE WORAN WIG JUMPED INTO LAKE ONTARIO .-It will be recollected that some time ago, we published an account of a woman jumping overboard from one of the American steamers, near Sacketts Hurbor, and drawning herself. It will also be recollected that a gentleman accompanied the lady, and it was suspected at the time that a criminal intimacy existed etween them. The Oswogo "Times" states that it has just received a letter from Mr. S. M'Gee, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, stating that his wife ran. away with a lifethodist minister on the 23rd of July hist, und he suspects this was the same person. The minister is described as a tall man, about six fast upon the sum of noney for which a legal polygamist, high, and Mrs. M Gee as a small sized female, " which a white silk bonnet, and a black silk mantilla, beaded. ferred us to the county courts, where sound justice at the edges." She was twenty-six years of age .---

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SEPTEMBER-18, -1857. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TRUE WITNESS THE

LID CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEINTED AND PUBLISHED SVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE E. CLERE, SDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes. (an so TBBMS: Town Subscribers......\$ 3 per aunum. Country do Payable Half-Yearly in Advance. Single Copies, 3d.



NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Persia brings dates to the 5th inst. From the Continent of Europe there is little of interest to report. All was quiet in the political world ; the long talked of interview betwixt the Emperors of France and Russia was expected to take place at Stuttgardt on the 27th inst.

No important change in the posture of affairs in India is reported. The insurgents still hold position of Delhi, but have been repulsed at Agra and Cawnpore; and it is hoped that our troops will be able to maintain their position until the arrival of the great reinforcements now on their way to the East, will authorise them to resume the offensive. As these reinforcements cannot, however, be expected to arrive in any considerable numbers before the month of November, the British troops now in India will for a long time find themselves in a very critical situation, in many respects similar to that of the army before Sebastopol during the dreary winter of 1854. In Delhi itself there, are collected from 15,000 to 20,000 revolted Sepoys, well supplied with arms and amunition, and having in their possession guns of a calibre far superior to any that, as yet, we can oppose to them. Upon the whole, it is estimated that the insurgent force in Central India amounts to about 80,000 men, actually is arms against us.

To keep in check this formidable mass of opponents, flushed with temporary success, and stimulated to fury by the knowledge that for them there remain no hopes of pardon from the British Government, after the brutal outrages of which they have been guilty, we have scarce more than 10,000 men upon whom we can rely at the present moment; the armies of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, not being at present available for service in Bengal, and being fully occupied in maintaining order in their respective districts. When however the reinforcements now on their way shall have arrived, the European troops will muster about 70,000 men; a force amply sufficient to inflict summary vengeance on the rebellious Sepoys, and to restore that prestige which late events have greatly shaken. The great difficulty of course will be for the handful of men at present engaged with the enemy to hold their position until relieved; and this difficulty is enhanced by the nature of the climate, and its deleterious influences upon the European constitution. "Already," says a letter from an Engineer officer before Delhi, dated the 12th of July last, "cholera is in the camp;" and there are but too many reasons to fear that this awful disease may prove a more formidable enemy than the Sepoys, or the treacherous Nena Sahib. There is in short no disguising the fact, that India has to be reconquered, and the work of Clive to be done over again. Judging from the tone of the public press, the people of Great Britain seem fully equal to the emergency, and determined at all hazards, and at any price, to avenge their outraged countrywomen. Delbi, says the Times, should be razed to the ground ; not one stone should be left upon another, and its place must be made like unto that of Sodom and Gomorrah. So strong and so general is the feeling of indignation at the horrid barbarities inflicted upon delicate women and innocent children, that for the time the leaders of the "peace party" are mute, and dare not give utterance to their habitual maudlin cant; whilst on the Continent the sympathies of all classes are warmly expressed for the victims of Asiatic brutality. Powerful appeals, advocating a general subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian insurrection, have appeared in the French journals, and a confident hope is expressed that the list will be headed by the names of the most illustrious personages in the Empire.

the law of the land ignores the plain teachings of Christ upon this all important point, and asserts that man may put asunder those whom God hath joined together in holy matrimony. Thus the fundamental principle of the Bill is essentially anti-Christian, and thoroughly Protestant. It legalises adultery, holds out inducements to vice, and gives free scope to the indulgence of 'sexual impurity.

The machinery instituted by the Bill for securing these ends consists of a new Court, the " Court of Marriage and Divorce ;" with a judge to whom an annual salary of £5,000 is secured. This Court is empowered to grant divorce, a vinculo matrimonii, to the male applicant, upon proof of the infidelity of the female with whom he had previously cohabited; and to the female, upon proof being adduced before it of the infidelity of the male, accompanied with incest, certain abominable crimes, or desertion. The males and females thus put asunder are at liberty to contract fresh sexual unions; but the clergy of the Church of England-who, as gentlemen still retaining some shreds and patches of Catholic Christianity, feel a natural repugnance to celebrate such impure unions with a blasphemous mockery of God's holy name-are not compelled to read over them the marriage service appointed by Act of Parliament to be used on such occa-

sions. At the same time, any parochial clergyman who refuses to lend himself to the dirty work of celebrating concubinage with religious ceremonies, is bound to allow any other clergyman, with a tougher conscience and a stronger stomach, to do the job in his place, and to have the use of the parish church for that purpose. This clause was introduced as a concession to the demands of a large and influential body of the Anglican clergy-of whom, to their credit be it said, several thousands protested against being compelled to re-marry divorced persons, and thereby to give their sanction to polygamy and adultery. The Bishop of Oxford, one of the few Prelates of the Government church who has had the courage to stand up for the sanctity of Christian marriage, and the perpetual obligation of Christ's laws, is not satisfied with this concession to the conscientious scruples of his clerical brethren; and from his place in the House of Lords ex-

pressed himself as follows :---

"He had that very night received a letter from a clergyman holding an important position in this dio-cese, in which he said it had been asserted in the House of Commons that the clergy were satisfied with the so-called compromise of the Attorney-General, by which the control of the church and the service celebrated therein, were in effect taken out of the hands of the incumbent; and by which adulterers were to be enabled to hire any clergyman of the diocese to do that for them, which the incumbent of the parish refused to do; that he had the charge of a parish containing 50,000 souls, and that no earthly consideration would ever induce him to open his church to be desecrated by the celebration of the marriage service in such circumstances; that the clergymen of the two parishes adjoining his had made a similar declaration, and he added that no time had been given to enable the clergy to make their sentiments known on the subject. (Hear, hear.) He had an opportunity of making known their views upon this question. (Hear, hear.) He would rather that no immunity was given to the clergy than that these two clauses should stand as they now did. (Hear.) He implored their lordships to strike out the immu-nity to the clergy altogether, and leave them to act as their consciences would make them act, rather than give effect to a measure which would only introduce confusion and mischief. (Hear, hear.) asked them to leave the marriage of divorced parties to be performed merely as a civil contract, which they had declared was as honorable as marriage in church and strike out the whole of that clause which professed to confer a boon upon the clergy. (Hear, hear.) He begged their lordships to understand that it would not be the respectable clergy who would take advantage of this proposed amendment to go into the churches of their reluctant brethren. It was the wretched skulking man, the shame and reproach of the ministry, living away from his own parish and not daring to show his face where he was known, who would come into a brother's parish to sow dis cord among those who till then had lived in peace and harmony. (Hear, hear.) It was to give this license to any man whom the lowest sense of decency would not prevent from clutching the pairy fee which would fall to him, that they proposed to do away with all that was held sacred in reference to the solemnization of the marriage rite. (Hear, hear.) They would observe that the clause did not affect the bishop; and he avowed before their lordships that if he knew of one of these hired interlopers coming in the way he was here permitted to do, to enter a church, he would meet him at the door with an inhibition and suspend him from his office. (Cheers.) There was nothing in the clause to prevent him so doing. (Hear, hear.) Most earnestly did he beseech their lordships not to consent to this amendment; but if the votes of those who had heard the arguments were to be overborne by the contents of the proxybook, then Parliament would have created a new source of discord among the clergy of the established church." Little reliance can of course be placed upon these bold threats; nor is there any reason to doubt that, as they have done before, so will the of Colonel Wheeler. Who can wonder at his regi-great majority of the Bishons and clergy of the ment having been one of the first to mutiny?" great majority of the Bishops and clergy of the Church of England do now; and submit patiently to any indignity that the State may please to put upon them. Upon fifty previous occasions-as during the Gorham controversy for instancethey were just, about, going, to do some great thing, till the critical moment arrived ; and then. invariably, they found some convenient excuse for abandoning their principles, and retaining their preferments. So no doubt will it be in the case of their being called upon to pronounce God's blessing upon adultery and fornication. The consequences of the pernicious measure, whose details we have given will be most fatal; and, as in all other countries where polygamy, or divorce, is tolerated, will produce a general contempt for chastity and the obligations of marone man with one woman : now for the first time | riage. Under its operation, the men will swap

husbands, with as little difficulty, and as unconcernedly, as if they were horses, or horned cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, for instance, next door neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, would be glad to make a mutual exchange of partners .---All that, under these circumstances, would have to be done, would be for Mrs. Jones to commit adultery with Mr. Smith, and for Mr. Smith to be guilty of the same crime with Mrs. Jones.-Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith would then apply to the newly erected Divorce Court for relief a vinculo matrimonii; and for a few shillings an accommodating clergyman of the Church of England would undertake to pronounce the blessing of God upon the union of Mrs. Smith with Mr. Jones, and of Mr. Jones with Mrs. Smith. In fact, there is nothing improbable in the hypothesis, that under the operation of the new Law, swapping wives will become a regular business, furnishing steady and lucrative occupation

to a numerous body of marriage brokers, and

go-betweens of both sexes. It has been objected, that the machinery o the Bill is somewhat cumbrous; especially in that it requires the perpetration of one act of adultery, or incest, before it sanctions another. There is a good deal of force in the objection; and we see that the Toronto Colonist, in anticipation of the passing of a Canadian Divorce Bill, condemns the above mentioned proviso as a blemish upon a measure "good in its principle," though possibly defective in some of its details. Our cotemporary would seen to recommend that persons anxious for a change of partners, should be allowed to indulge such a natural propensity, without being compelled to go through the somewhat tedious formalities of a previous adultery, whether with, or without incest, &c. At present, the law insists upon a minimum of immorality on the part of either the male or female as the condition of relief from an unpleasant marriage-" which results," as the Colonist observes, "in making people immoral, in order" to qualify themselves for the relief which they demand; and this our cotemporary contends "is a very pernicious application of an Act of Parliament."

The Canadian Divorce Bill which already we see looming in the future, and to which-judging from their antecedents-very few, if any, of our Catholic legislators, or office-holders, will oppose any very serious obstacles-will, no doubt, be so drawn up as to avoid this defect of the English

CAUSES OF THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

That this mutiny has not been caused by any ill treatment of the mutineers, on the part of the Government, is certain, as the soldiers of the rerolted regiments were the petted and spoiled children of the service. That the insurrection is not, as yet, a national movement, is evident from the fact that it originated with the soldiers, and has been hitherto confined to them; the mass of the non-military population taking no part in it whatsoever. It would seem indeed that the Mahommedans, who are as much aliens in India | matters spiritual, and its right, and consequently as are the Christians, are the chief actors in the horrid atrocities perpetrated upon the latter ; and that the mutiny, if successful, would but have the effect of giving the Hindoos a change of masters. It is therefore, as yet, impossible to assign any satisfactory reason for the sudden revolt of the Bengal army. We have seen indeed many theories started ; but the only one which seems to have any probability about it, is that which attributes it to the ill-judged efforts of the evangelical missionaries, and the consequent apprehensions of the troops that the Government entertained the design of converting them forcibly to Christianity. That this was one cause of the mutiny is now generally admitted by all persons acquainted with the history of recent events in the Indian Peninsula. Thus a correspondent of the London Times, writing over the signature of " Punjabcc," says: "The real causes of the mutiny of the Bengal army are undoubtedly these :-- "1. The missionaries who have been allowed to run over the country, giving the higher caste natives an idea that we want to make them Christians, by tair means or foul. A low caste native will be a Christian for 5s with the greatest pleasure; a high caste man, of course, will not at any price So much for the good these people do; for the evil they have done, let the present state of things and the murders of hundreds of real Christians bear witness to. There are also, I am sorry to say, missionaries in red coats in India, as witness the exposure Very similar is the testimony given by a high Catholic authority-His Lordship the Bishop of Almira, Vicar Apostolic of Thibet and Hindostan. This illustrious Prelate, at a late public meeting, spoke as follows :---"You might ask me why this great revolution in those parts of India where I have been so long? It is a long story, and it would not be agreeable or pro-Stable in the telling. One thing I may mention--if our Government were Catholic, I would promise that, within twenty years, India would be wholly Christian (hear, hear). But it is impossible with Protest-antism. The preaching in the streets brings Chris-tianity into contempt. I have told this to the minis-ters themselves, and I warned them to dismiss such obnoxious practices. They have what are called 'catechists," who in the morning preach the law of our Saviour, and who in the evening get drunk in the same places (hear, hear.) I advised them to be more careful of the Word of God. They give away Bibles and Testaments. I was once at home, and there came to me somebody they called a Methodist, or something like that (laughter.) He came to ask my permission to distribute tracts. I asked him if

Ohurch, and he said, no. I then asked him to hand me the books, and there was nothing. Now, in that small village he distributed six or seven hundred books of different descriptions; only about fourteen or fifteen in the whole place could read. I asked a servant of mine, an intelligent man, to explain the matter. 'Ah,' said he, 'they take the books and sell them for waste paper, and they are very glad. At home here you read reports that so many books are given to the natives, and that the natives are very anxious. Certainly they are-to get some money. They tell you, too, that the books are read, and that conversions take place, but they deceive the people of England in telling them such stories.-They are all, as my servant said to me, ' great lies.'

And again, as if in confirmation of this theory proclamation issued by the rebel chiefs at Delhi, and addressed " to all Hindoos and Mussulmans," commences its enumeration of grievances by a declaration that it is a notorious fact that the "English have entertained the evil designs-first to destroy the religion of the whole Hindostani army-and then to make the people Christians by compulsion." Such testimony, coming from so many quarters, would seem to indicate that there is some modicum of truth in the statement that, to religious excitement may in some measure be attributed the mutinous spiri of the native army.

Yet, after making every possible allowance for the effects of proselytism upon the minds of the native troops, it is not easy to account for the fiendish rancor with which they seem animated against not only their officers, but every European. 'I'be atrocities recounted in the columns of the press have no parallel in modern history; and even the cruelties of the Orangemen of '98 have been surpassed by the deliberate wanton brutality of the Bengal Sepoys.

THAT there should not be the semblance even. of any connection between the Church and the State, is a principle which, however repugnant to Christianity, is embodied in our Canadian Statute Book, and openly proclaimed as a self-evident truth by our Canadian statesmen.

That the observance of the first day of the week in particular, as a day of total abstinence from servile work, is a purely ecclesiastical arrangement, is universally admitted by all Christians. No one pretends that it can be proved from Scripture that Christ Himself appointed the observance of that particular day as a day of rest; neither will any sane person venture to assert that reason teaches us to devote that particular day in an especial manner to the worship and service of God. There is in fact no authority, save that of the Church, that can be cited as a reason for Sunday observances, or the sauctification of the first day of the week.

But a State which has not "even the semblance of any connection with the Church,' cannot consistently take cognisance of the latter's authority, or impose civil penalties for the breach of ecclesiastical discipline. Such a State, if it legislate at all upon Sunday, or any other religious, observances, cannot appeal to the Church; but must assert its own autonomy in the religious order, its independent jurisdiction in its competency, to settle the faith and to prescribe the religious duties of all its subjects. As an appropriate commentary upon these self-evident propositions, we subjoin the following report of a case lately adjudicated in Upper Canada, and reported in the Galt Reformer of the 25th ult :--" The Sabbath desecration case to which we have previously alluded, was tried at New Hope on Wednesday last. The magistrates sitting upon the case were James Cowan, James Phinn, and George Cle-mens, Esquires, Waterloo; Morris C. Lutz, Esq., Galt; and Isaac Euchanan, Esq., Dumfries. The ment. information charged Jacob Hespeler, Esq., of Preston, with raking and drawing in his hay on the Sab-bath, having about twenty men engaged in the fields for that purpose. "Mr. Hespeler appeared, but did not pretend to deny the charge. He pleaded, in justification, that the law allowed the performance of labor on the Lord's Day when a work of necessity, and claimed that in hauling in his hay he was engaged in a work of that kind. This plea was not considered valid by the magistrates, who inflicted a fine of £10 and costs. Mr. Hespeler insisted that he had not broken the law, and intends, we learn, to appeal from the decision of the magistrates at the next County Court.' The facts of the case are these. Owing to the long continued heavy rains, Mr. Hespeler had been obliged to leave his crops out in the field, to their great injury. On Friday and Saturday, fine weather set in, which enabled him to dry his hay; but as on Sunday there was again appearance of rain, and as his crops would have been destroyed if again exposed to the weather, Mr. Hespeler availed himself of the favorable, but solitary opportunity that presented itself on Sunday, to draw in and save his hay. For so doing, he has been heavily fined ; but, as he has appealed against the decision of the New Hope Dogberrys, there is still reason to hope that the iniquitous judgment may be reversed. But by what right does the civil magistrate, in a State which has not even the semblance of any connection with the Christian Church, and which therefore cannot arrogate to itself the title of Christian, pretend to punish the infraction of a purely ecclesiastical law ?-what is the meaning of the words "civil and religious liberty" in a country where such tyranny is patiently put up with ?--- and where is the interference of the civil magistrate with the religious observances of the citizen to cease ?

of reason, might the civil magistrate pretend to prohibit all labor on Tuesdays-to compel attendance upon the ministrations of the conventicleor to enforce the profession of the "five points" of Calvinism-as thus, of his mere authority, proprio motu, impose fines and penalties for the neglect of Sunday observances. For instancethough we know not to what denomination Mr. Hespeler belongs-it is not impossible that he is a Seventh Day Baptist; a sect which observes Saturday, or the Sabbath day-Dies Sabbatiinstead of Sunday, or the Lord's Day, as the day of rest. Now, we contend that, as the moral or natural law is silent upon the subject, and as the State, unconnected with the Church, cannot be in any sense entitled to our respect as an expounder of revelation, every man has the right. as against the State, to choose for himself what day to observe as his Sabbath day; and that he is responsible to no man for the manner in which he exercises that choice, so long as he does so in such a manner as not to infringe upon the equal rights of his neighbors. We deny, in short, to the State, or civil magistrate, all spiritual jurisdiction whatsoever; and while we assert his duty to enforce the moral law, we will never acknowledge his right to legislate for us in the spiritual. or religious order.

THE BIELE WITHOUT NOTE OR COMMENT. -We clip the following paragraph from the Churchman (Protestant) :---

"Certain American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, we observe, have been presenting the King. with a beautiful Bible from the American Bible Society, in accepting which His Majesty is reported to have made an exceedingly appropriate and expres-sive reply. This would be a very gratifying circumstance, had we any assurance that there went along with it, or would accompany it in its use, any such note and comment as that Catholic and Apostolic Church has authorized, which is 'the witness and keeper of Holy Writ,' as well as 'the pillar and ground of the truth.' If, on the contrary, the King of the Sandwich Islands has been left to be his own teacher, or to receive his teaching from those heterogeneous, and it may be heretical as well as schisma-tical bodies at whose hands he has received the Holy Scriptures, it may turn out to be a very strange re-ligion indeed, which it may result in fixing on his mind, and leading him to propagate among his still semi-barbarous people."

If ever Lord Castlereagh's famous figure of speech, about a "man's turning his back upon himself" was appropriate, it surely is so in the case of our poor dear Protestant friends. If there be one boast which they are never weary of repeating in our Popish ears, it is, that " the Bible, the Bible alone, without note or comment, is the religion of Protestants;" and still the infallible receipt of the "Soupers" for making a Protestant, is to stick the Bible into the hands of a Romanist, and leave the latter to read and judge for hinself. After a few days or weeks' simmering, as the case may be, the result will be a Protestant of a very choice brand indeed.

The Churchman is however quite right in supposing that King Hoky Poky, or whatever his name may be, will most likely make a strange religious jumble if left to himself with his newly acquired Bible. We can fancy his dingy Majesty poring over the history of Jacob and Esau; and wondering, no doubt, how it came to pass that God loved the former, and hated the latter, till perhaps he arrives at the conclusion that falsehood is a meritorious act, and defrauding one's brother a signal title to God's favor .--Yes; more singular than the most marvellous moral phenomenon that the world has yet witnessnessed, would be the spectacle of a religion formed from the Bible alonc, without note or com-

THE PROTESTANT ADULTERY BILL.

THE " Divorce, or License-to-Commit-Adultery Bill," having now become the law of the land in England, and as it is most probable that, ere long, its provisions will be extended to all parts of the British dominions-Canada among the rest --- it is well that our readers should be acquainted with the leading features of this infamous measure, which is destined to effect an important social revolution in the Empire.

Marriage has hitherto been treated, in theory at least, in England as the indissoluble union of since the conversion of its people to Christianity, their wives with one another, and the wives their there was anything in them against the Catholic

With as much of right, and with as good show that Catholic and Apostolic Church has autho-

But where, and what is " that Catholic and Apostolic Church" which has authority to interpret the Bible, and is the "ground and pillar of truth ?" Such a body-if such a body there be -must hold its authority from God, and must by Him have been made competent to perform the task which He has imposed upon it. It must therefore be infallible and indefectible; for a fallible interpreter-a commentator upon Holy Writ not exempt from the possibility of errorand-a "pillar of truth," which itself was liable to fall-would be gifts which an all-wise and allpowerful God would scarce bestow upon His creatures, and for which indeed the latter would have but little reason to return thanks, or to feel grateful.

If therefore there be such a body as that to which the Churchman refers us-and if God has given to man all that is necessary for salvation, such a duly qualified interpreter there no doubt is-that body must be, and must always have been, infallible, and can never have fallen into the slightest doctrinal error. It cannot therefore be the body known in History as the Church of England; a body which certainly is not coeval with Christianity, seeing that it had no distinctive existence till the XVI. century; and which once formed an integral part of that body which all Protestants profess to look upon as the " Mother of all abominations."

What then must the poor king of the Sandwich Islands do? The American Missionaries -Methodists most probably-give him a book, and tell him that its perusal will make him wise unto salvation. "Hold," cries the Churchman, "that book may be the death of you, unless along with it you use such note and comment as

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rised, which is the ' keeper of Holy Writ,' as wellias the pillar and ground of truth ? " Fancy poor King Hoky-Poky betwixt his two Protestant doctors !--- the Methodist and the Anglican ; and his Majesty's dismay. "Which-what"-we may concerve him. asking-" is that Church which is 'the keeper of Holy Writ,' and ' the pillar and ground of truth ?" We cannot even conceive, however much we may be accustomed to connect all that is ludicrous and grotesque with Protestant Episcopalianism-we cannot, we say, even conceive the Churchman venturing to reply to the perplexed monarch's interrogatory with an assertion of the claims of the Anglican lotte Town is ready for the reception of the sect as " By Law Established."

THE "NEW ERA" ON ORANGEISM .-- OUR Montreal cotemporary, in view of the approaching general election which cannot be far distant, has some remarks upon the growth and prospects of Orangeism which, as exceedingly appropriate to the present emergency, we transfer to our columns :----

"Orangeism in Canada is at this moment a primary political fact. It exists rampant in the western, and couchant in the eastern province. It burrows in Quebec, in St. Sylvester, in the Townships, in Montreal, while it exults in conscious power in most of the Ottawn counties, in the western cities, the Peninsula, and throughout the Huron tract. This is not an enemy to be underrated, and for us, we con-fess, all other issues become secondary and insignificant compared to this overwhelming question-is Orangeism to become in Canada, as it was in Ireland from 1798 to 1828, a political power overawing the highest judicial and executive authorities?

"Let our friends not imagine we exaggerate the evil... There are now, by the avowal of Mr. Ogle R. Gowan, 14 members of the House of Assembly who are also members of the Orange Society. There are three members of the Government reputed Orangemen. If the number of members be increased to 30 of the sworn Brethren, acting together under the fearful obligations they have taken, what have welto expect? If with 14 members they compelled the Governor General to receive them officially, what can they not do with double the number ? Through the magistracy, the militia, and the whole system of diffusive administration, they can and will harrass and oppress all liberals in detail, all Catholic liberals especially, without breaking a bone in any existing law. It was patronage which, in the days of Percival and Castlereagh, kept them alive in Ireland. It was the withdrawal of that patronage by the Melbourne and Peel Administrations which left them a comparatively powerless faction the last twenty or thirty years in that country. It is by patronage alone they can thrive in Canada, and that is precisely what no administration, whatever its other merits. must be permitted to furnish them unopposed or unpunished. The danger exists-who will devise the remedy ?

It will be seen that our cotemporary takes precisely the same view of Orangeism---its dan-gers, and the causes of its rapid growth in this country-as that, taken by the TRUE WITNESS. Orangeism thrives in Canada by patronage; and unfortunately, we have ourselves, and ourselves alone, to blame for the Ministerial patronage which has of late been extended to it. The remedy, therefore, after which the New Era inquires, is, to a considerable extent, in our own hands.

" It is by patronage alone that they-Orangemen-can thrive in Canada;" so says, and truly, the New Era.

It is by the present Ministry that they-the Orangemen-have been patronised; as witness

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND .- We are happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre, of Tiguish, who has been in Montreal during the past week has been eminently successful in his labors for the Catholics of Prince Edward's Island; and that he returns to the Diocess of Charlotte Town accompanied by four Ladies of the Congregational Nunnery, and several ecclesiastics. It is scarce possible to overestimate the moral and spiritual advantages which will accrue to our co-religionists from the happy result of the Rev. Mr. M'-Intyre's mission.

A handsome and commodious building at Char-Sisters upon their arrival at their destination ; and we have no doubt that the Catholics of the Diocess, duly appreciating the generous devotion of their visitors, will vie with one another in their efforts to give them a cordial reception. We understand that the ecclesiastics who accompany the Rev. Mr. McIntyre are destined to take charge of the College at Charlotte Town which His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocess has lately established.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO .- In an account of an imposing religious ceremony at Boulogne, at the end of last month, we read in the Weekly Register that " Canada was represented by the Bishop of Toronto," who, as we learn from the Univers, celebrated Mass in the new church of Notre Dame. His Lordship's attached flock in Upper Canada will be well pleased to hear of their pastor's health, and many a fervent prayer will be offered up for the success of his journey, and his safe return to his faithful Diocess.

DIOCESS OF LONDON .- The progress making n this newly erected Diocess in the cause of Catholic education, is most encouraging. Under the auspices of the zealous Prelate to whom the charge of the Church in that section of the Province has been confided, "the Ladies of the Sacred Heart" bave succeeded in establishing one of their admirable "Institutes" for the education of young ladies; which was opened on Monday last, the 7th instant, at Mount Hope .--See advertisement.

We learn from our esteemed cotemporary, the excellent Halifax Catholic, that the first Provincial Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Halifax was to have been opened on Tuesday the Sth inst., in the Metropolitan church of St. Mary's.

CONVERSIONS .- A correspondent from Eganville sends us the following :---

"Owing to the pious exertions of the Rev. Mr. Strain, Catholic Priest of this district, a large number of conversions from Protestantism, have taken place in the neighbourhood, within the last few years; especially in the Townships of Grattan and Wilber-force in the County of Renfrew. Great preise is due to the Rev. Mr. Strain for his untiring energy, and his success in rescuing so many souls from the abyss of Protestantism."

Our correspondent also sends the names of eleven persons who have lately been reconciled society is what it is when we remember to what a Catholic Church

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN .- An inquest upon the body of a little girl, Sarah Anne Leany, an inmate of the Toronto House of Industry, has brought to light some of the beauties of Protestant Charities. The Toronto Leader furnishes us with the following details :---

"The Coroner, in opening the case, said the state-ment of the father and mother was that the child had been partially starved in the House of Industry of Toronto. The mother came to him and asked him to hold an inquest. But he refused to do so unless she waited on a magistrate and made a deposi-tion of her belief that death resulted from the bad treatment of the child. She did so, and he (the Coroner) received a letter from the magistrate recommending an inquest. As the allegation is a very serious one, affecting a public institution, the Coroner thought it better to have a special jury and go into the matter thoroughly. Of course the whole management of the House would have to be gone into. Mrs. Mary Ann Collins sworn-About a year last June I put four of my children in the House of In-dustry. Two have been sent out of the institution to the country as apprentices, and one is a servant in town. On Saturday week, I removed the fourth, since dead, from the House of Industry. I have frequently asked Mr. and Mrs. Hancock to allow me to remove the child. I saw the shild there in filth and dirt, and from the child's own words I know she was fed on bread and water. Last fall I went to see the child in the House of Industry, and her head was covered with vermin. I saw black and blue marks as thick as my finger across her legs, which she said were caused by Mrs. Hancock beating her; she often told me she was hungry, and yet Mrs. Hancock would never allow me to give her bread. I reported this to Mr. ex-Mayor Robinson, Mr. Sherwood, and others, before and since last Christmas. Mr. Robinson gave me a letter to Mr. Hancock. On Saturday week last, they made no demur to my taking her away. As 1 was doing so, the gate-keeper said, 'For God sake take the child away; she'll die of the food she's get-ting here.' She did not make any complaints until her brothers and sister were removed. When I took her home I got Doctor Stanway, who came once and said, 'she could not survive.' He told me since that he considered she died from bad treatment and starvation. To a Juryman-She had not diarrhæa. 1 got the children in on order of Rev. Mr. Grassett .-I have complained to Mrs. Grassett of the ill treatment of the child. I done so in the winter."

After a lengthy investigation, the following verdict was returned :---

"The Jury having desired to be left alone, deliberated for a considerable time, and finally agreed on the following verdict :-- 'We find that the deceased, Sarah Ann Caroline Leany, on the 7th day of September, died from disease of the lungs. We also find that there was not sufficient attention paid to the condition of the child's health, and the kind of nourishment it required during the progress of the disease, by the Matron and Nurse, inasmuch as they failed to report to the medical attendant the state of the child's health. And we further find that the system of medical attendance at the Institution is radically defective and ought to be reformed, as it is evident that due attention to the health of the inmates cannot be secured under the voluntary system now pursued, more especially when, as is shown to have been the case, that include by deputy.—(Signed) "'THOS. D. HARRIS, Foreman.'" been the case, that medical duty has been discharged

THE SUPERIOR RACE .- The Toronto correspondent of the Montreal Witness draws the following picture of the state of morality in the Upper Province :---

"Truly, the iniquities of the land grow apace. Fraud and corruption in high places, -- riot, disorder and licentiousness amongst the humbler classes, seem to become more prevalent every year; and we might fear that the horrible vortex of iniquity which threatens to engulf all that is precious and virtuous in the neighbouring Republic, was about to draw us also within its influence. The root of evil, indeed, is the same here as there. They that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which draw men to destruc-

ACTION AGAINST THE GREAT WESTERN R.R.-The executors of the late a Ferrie, Jr., are bringing an action against the Railway Company for damage sustained by the death of Mr. Ferrie, at the Desjardins bridge accident. The damages are laid at £15,-000. The trial takes place at the next Toronto assizes.

POSTIAC ELECTION.—The writ for the election in this County was issued on the 8th inst. Mr. W. L. Gray, of Allumette Island, is the Returning Officer. The candidates are Mr. Bryson, a decided anti-ministerialist, and Mr. Burke, editor of the Ottawa Tribunc, as decided a ministerialist.

The investigation into the Bank robbery and embezzlement at Toronto drags wearily along, and seems probable to die at least of inanition. The object of all concerned in it appears to be to keep back the truth, or to suffer it only to leak out by small in-stalments at long intervals. Mr. M'Gaffey declines returning to Toronto for fear of his creditors, the first time he has shown any terror of them. Mr. Hutchinson, the Mayor of Toronto, acknowledges to have been one of those indebted to Mr. Cummings for loans of his employers money ; Mr. Cotton contractor, with his account occasionally overdrawn with the Bank of Upper Canada, to the extent of £4000 to £5000 also obtained a few thousand at need from the same accommodating gentleman. One of the magistrates investigating the charges against Cummings and his accomplices is or was a partner with Mr. Cotton; altogether it is a very mixed up affair, and we shall not be surprised if it is found necessary to let Kerby and Cummings escape to avoid criminating persons of more importance. We may probably learn yet why the Receiver General's Department offered to compound a felony, and help the escape of the felon.-Commercial Advertiser.

THE PENITENTIERY FRAUDS .- Last week, the Warden of the Penitentiary went up to Toronto, and delivered his special Report on the recent Frauds. As a matter of course it blamed nobody !!! The Council referred the Report to the Solicitor General, with precisee instructions to prosecute all and every person, who had anything to do with these shame-less gigantic Frauds .- Kingston Whig.

The Toronto Colonist says the investments in unproductive real estate in Upper Canada, during the last four years, have absorbed seven millions of pounds.

The Toronto authorities are hauling up, without mercy, the keepers of all the unlicensed groggeries in that city. Many have already been brought before the Police Magistrate, and dealt with according to law. If our authorities were to act in the same manner, they would merit the thanks of the community.

We understand that a man of the name of Tait jumped from the deck of the Champion as she approached the Port of Darlington Wharf on Tuesday ble location, and favored by the patronage of His evening last, and was drowned. His body has not Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on yet been found.

We understand that the engine on the Greenville and Carillon Railway, which has been out of repair for some few weeks past, is now in thorough repair and is daily performing regular trips. The connection is therefore complete on the Ottawa between this city and Montreal.—Ottawa Citizen.

ERESLIN THE OHIO TREASURY ROBBER IN CANADA .-The London Canada West correspondent of the Cleveland Herald says :- we Canadians have a man just now amongst us whose presence I understand would be very desirable in the State of "Old Ohio ;" I allude to Mr. Breslin, the defaulting State Treasure whose presence here is the theme of much conversation, particulary amongst our police fraternity, who appear very anxious that a reward should be offered for his capture. Mr. Breslin gives his name here as Wright. He purposes settling in Hamilton and erect-ing a mansion there as he believes Hamilton to be one of the finest cities in Canada. Breslin's hair is rapidly becoming gray-denoting care. He is regarded here by every well thinking man as a consumate scamp, and the public hope that the Extraditionary Treaty will be amended as to guarantee his return to the scene of his defalcations. Braslin is stopping at the "Robinson Hall" Hotel, in this city, where he fares Be sumptuously every day. He mingles in every local W enjoyment, and snaps his finger at the Columbians. U

AN ESCAPED CONVICT CAPTURED .- On Thursday evening, in Toronto, Constable Atcheson arrested a person whom he suspected to be William Wilson, a convict who escaped on the 2nd inst. from the Penitentiary, and for whose apprehension a reward of \$50 had been offered. The man gave his name as William Hardley, and stouly denied his being an DISBASES OF THE LIVER.

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When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently in-same excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies to the manifestations of discase, as is too often the case, physicians would pre-scribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., are a certain cure.

EPurchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'-LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS manufac-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

[4] FLEMING BROS. LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

CASH HOUSE.

McDUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co.,

185 Notre Dame Street, East End, near the French Parish Church, Montreal,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and carefully selected stock of Flowers, Ribbons, Velvets, Silks, Trimmings, Shawls, Dress Goods, Robes, DeLaines, Gloves, Hosiery and Underclothing, Cloths, Mantles, Flannels, Blankets, Gents' Shirts and Collars, Fancy Soap, and other Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Small Wares, &c. &c.

Terms Cash, and no second price.

MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, C. W.

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreea-In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it

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

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

TERMS PER ANNUM.

	TERMS PER ANNUM.			
	Board and Tuition, payable semi-annually			
	in advance,	\$100	00	
1	Day Scholars,	25	00	
	Book and Stationery	10	00	
	Washing, (for Boarders.).	20	00	
i	Use of Library	2	00	
1	Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at	_		
i	Apolbecarics' rates, }	3	00	
	Each Pupil will pay, on entrance for use			
	of Bed, &c.,	5	00	
	French, Italian, Spanish, and German		• •	
1	Languages, each,	20	00	
	Drawing and Painting,	40		
	Instrumental Music, (each instrument.)	40		
	Has of one Musical Leader		~ ~	

their official reception by the Governor General,	to the Catholic Courch.	For what induced men to break away from the	was. Atcheson is thus entitled to the reward.	Use of any Musical Instrument,
who of course would not have taken so impor-		homes and the prospects of the fatherland but the	MES. CUNNINGHAM AND LOLA MONTES The Toronto	Needle Work Taught Free of Churge.
tant a step, and one so unprecedented in the his-	In view of the extraordinary social complica-	desire to better their condition : and this desire, we all know, has a strong tendency to ripen, unless	Colonist says : "The Judge's decision was postpon-	GENERAL REGULATIONS.
tory of the British Empire, without the concur-	tions to which the new Marriage laws of Eng-	kept in check by Divine grace, into a determination	him there is little doubt but that Mrs. Cuppichem	The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the
cace of his Ministerial advisers.	land will give rise, an inquisitive correspondent	The must be about and the second second second in the	will be again allowed to liones it at the fashionable	first Monday of September.
The present Ministry are, and have been, sup-	wishes to be informed how, and under what	habit of unscrupulousness whose fruit is dishonesty.	saloons in Broadway. If she should take it in her head to join Lola Montez, they would push a tremen-	There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils remaining during the Vacation.
ported in office by the Catholic vote, and by the	name, a divorced woman should be addressed?	corruption, and all manner of evil."	dous busines. The only difficulty would be that the	Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black.
influence of a portion of the soi disant Catho-	Whether she should, for instance, bear the name		cost of keeping the peace between them might be a serious drawback upon the profits. We live in a	each Pupil should be provided with six regular
lic press; which for a share of Crown Land's	of her husband, or fall back upon her maiden		"fast age" certainly. Mrs. Cunningham makes a	changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of Blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane,
advertisements, and government situations for	name? Whether for instance Miss A. having	Laprairie, Rev. Mr. Gravel, 10s; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. Mr. Allaire, 10s; Kingston, R. Cunningham,	small fortune for a saloon keeper in New York, by	&c., one white and one black hobinet Veil, a Spoon
needy and unscrupulous relatives-dogs whose	been married to, but having procured a divorce	18s 9d; do., J. Quinn, 17s; Hawkesbury Mills, P.	day; and Lola Montez makes more money by reading	and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing Box, Combs, Brushes, &c.
stomachs are not too nice to relish dirty puddings	from, Mr. Bshould be addressed as Mrs. A.	Doyle, 68 3d; Berthier, P. Kerrigan, 155; Goderich, M. B. Seymour, £1; Vankleek Hill, J. A. M'Donald,	a lot of trash written for her by a man had enough to be her companion, than the ablest clergyman in	Parents residing at a distance will deposit suffi-
-has given its aid to retain in office the patrons of	or as Mrs. B.; or whether she would have any	10s; St. Monique, Rev. Z. Rousseau, 12s 6d; St. An-	Montreal could elicit from his congregation if he	cient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils will be received at any time of the year.
our worst enemies, the sworn foes of the Ca-	right to resume the designation of Miss A.?	drews, A. M'Queen, 11s 2d; Warsaw, T. Fitzpatrick, £1 10s; Beauharnois, J. M'Cully, 12s 6d; St. Johns,	preached charity sermons for a month of Sundays."	For further particulars, (if required.) apply to His
tholic Church throughout the world.	These are questions which we really cannot	C.E., J. Brennan, 12s 6d; Richmondhill, M. Teefy,	The only people, indeed, who seem to "draw now-a days in America, are "filibusters" and "filibuster-	Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Su- perior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.
Here then are three facts, patent to all men,		£1 55; Summerstown, A. Grant, 105; St. Hyacinthe,	csses." But in Canada the "filibustcresses" enjoy a	perior, mount riope, nondon, o. tr.
which fully account for the disease. The seat	merston. There is however no more absurdity	Rev. Mr. Desnoyers, 68 3d ; Pembroke, D. O'Meara, 10s ; Baileybrook, N.S., A. Chisholm, 48 2d ; Brant-	decided preference."	"DIORAMIC MUSICAL MELANGE,"
of this having thus been laid bare, it is an easy	in recognising the power of Parliament to con-	ford, W. M'Manamy, 12s 6d.	Died.	AT
matter to indicate the remedy for which the	vert a divorced mother into a maid, than there is	Per Mr. Sadlier, Montreal-St. Louis, Mr. Withnall, 155.	At Maskinonge, District of Three Rivers, on Thurs-	THE MECHANICS' HALL,
New Era inquires.	in admitting its power to dissolve the marriage	Per W. Lehane, Emily-Self, 11s 3d; Rev. Mr.	day, the 10th inst., Dame Julie Olivier, aged 77 years.	ON
The disease, i.e., the growth and political influ-	tie: at the same time we admit that there is	Burke, 13s 9d. Per J. G. Moylan, Guelph-St. Patrick's Society,	the beloved wife of Francgois Boucher, Esq. Re-	MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH INST.,
ence of Orangeism, being the direct result of	some difficulty in finding a proper title for a	10s.		And every Evening during the Week.
Ministerial patronage-and the official existence	woman who, having divorced her husband, is cer-	Per M. O'Leary, Quebec-D. Fitzpatrick, £1 10s; J. Phelan, 7s 6d; T. J. Taschereau, 15s; E. Quinn,	MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.	
of the patronising Ministry being the result of	tainly not a maid, and is legally neither a	155; E. G. Cannon, 155; Hon. J. Chabot, 155; Mur-	September 15, 1857.	MRS. GIBBS,
the support that it receives from a considerable	wife, nor a widow. The English language will	ray Bay, Rev. Mr. Beaudry, 12s 6d; Pointe aux Trembles, Rev. Mr. Parant, 12s 6d; St. Joseph de	E. d. s. d. Flour,	(THE EMINENT VOCALIST,) Will Give her Celebrated
portion of the Catholic vote, and the Catholic	we suspect have to be modified, in order to meet	Beauce, Rev. Mr. Nelligan, 12s 6d.	Oatmeal,	4
press-it is evident that a cure is hopeless until	the recent changes in English legislation.	Per T. M'Cabe, Peterboro-Rev. Mr. Mackay, 10s; J. Crawley, 10s; J. Dunne, 5s; Emily, L. Doran, 59.	Wheat,	PICTORIAL ENTERTAINMENT,
that support is entirely withdrawn. Every man		Per. W. Lalor, Hawkesbury Mills-Self, £1 53;	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	EMERALD ISLE AND THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
who at the bustings votes for a member of the		P. Rodgers, 65 3d. Per J. Ford, Prescott-P. Moran, 10s: D. Horan,	Buckwheat, 4 6 @ 5 0	INTERSPERSED WITH A CHOICE SELECTION OF
•	cuse us if we decline giving insertion to his	55.	Pezz,	SONGS, BALLADS, ANECDOTES, LEGENDS, &
	communication of the 10th inst. Faithful to its		Potatoes, per bag 3 6 @ 3 9	INTERESTING STORIES.
	programme, the TRUE WITNESS will never take	M-F fiee, 55.	Mutton,	Scenery Painted by Stanfield James, (of Her Majesty's Theatre.)
	any part whatsoever in local politics, except	The jury in the case of Thomas Wilson vs. Grand	Veal, 5 0 @ 12 0	Admission, 28 6d ; Children half price.
himself, a friend, a supporter, and a patron of	when the interests of Catholicity are therein in-	Trunk Railway Company, gave a verdict of £319 for	Lard. 0 9 60 0 101	Doors Open at half-past Seven; Commence at
Orangeism; inasmuch as he is a supporter of the	-	plintiff. The action was brought by the widow of Mr. Wilson killed naar Coteau du Lac, while going	Cheesa A G @ O 8	Eight o'clock.
administration which has given to Orangeism		over a railway crossing, the allegation being that the	Pork, 0 7 @ 0 8 Butter, Fresh 1 2 @ 1 3	A LUXURY FOR "HOME."
that patronage by which alone-as the New		engine bell was not rung according to law. Mr.	Buiter, Salt 0 10/00 0 11	IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the
Era says-it can thrive in Canada. No Minis-	known and talented vocalist continues her enter-	Justice Mondelet charged the jury to give damages for the horse, waggon and harness of the deceased,	Honey, 0 71@0 0 8 Eggs, per dozen 0 71@ 0 8	Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the " Persian Balm" fo
try, no government-we say it without fear of	tainments at the Mechanic's Institute to the end	to which the Jury demurred by returning £300 for	Fresh Pork, per 100 the. 50 0 @ 55 0	Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathir g; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freekles, Sun-marks, and
contradiction-either at home or in the Colonies,	of the week; and we trust that she will meet	the life also.	Ashes-Pots,	all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is un-
has ever patronised Orangeism, as has our ac-	with that encouragement which she well deserves.	We fancy, if the records of the Police Court are to be taken as evidence of the state of a Ward, St.		equalled. No Traveller should be without this beau tiful pre-
tual Canadian administration; and if the Ca-	The Dioramic view of the Killarney Lakes are	Ann's Ward will favorably compare, with some other	TO TEACHERS.	DATALION: BS IL SOOLDES The Burning Sensal and a solution
tholics of Canada do not vigorously apply the	very beautiful, and the stories with which the	wards of the city.—Argus.		Skin while 'l'ravelling, and renders it sof .
remedy which the approaching general election	lady illustrates the various spots represented, are	THE LATE MURDER IN THE OTTAWA DISTRICT A	TOWN OF TERMALE TRACHER, Well QUAIL-1	son can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet
will place within their reach, they will most	highly amusing.	Proclamation appears in an Extra of the Canada Gazette of Wednesday last, offering a reward of £100	fied to give instruction in English and Arithmetic. She will also be required to give instruction on, and	Try this great "Home Luxury."
richly deserve to be insulted, and trampled under		to any parties, not being the actual murderer or	play the Organ. Salary £50 per annum.	S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogd.ensburg, N.Y.
the hoofs of the Orangemen, for all succeeding		murderers, who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers	. Apply to	
generations.	rest burns and scalds like magic. Try it when un-	of the late Alexander Sampson, the elder.	JAMES STANLEY, Perth, C. W., 6th August, 1857. Secretery.	(Wholesale Agents), Mon' real.
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER 18, 1857 . 19.

PORBIGN, INTELLIGENCE. Shin The public are constantly assured that "the nego-

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Soveral foreign journals have sangunced as, posi-tive a meeting at the camp of Chalons-sur-Saone between the Emperors of France and Russin. Nothing is yot decided on the subject

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yet decided on the subject. The day approaches when the anspended Assemblee Mationale will be allowed to re-appear, but under a new name. What that name is to be, has, been the new name. What that name is to be into in the subject of an amount, of talk quite disproportioned to the importance of the topic. Many have been proposed, but even now it is hardly certain if one has been chosen. Some did not suit the Assembles—others were unmusical in the cars of the authorities. Ladies will tell us that changing a name is no light matter, and, naturally, as the day approaches the agitation increases. It is confidently affirmed that the Spectateur will be the new title, and that, for the first six months of its appearance, it will be permitted to add to that name the words, " Journal fonde en 1848, sous le titre de l'Assembles Nationale."- Times Correspondent.

By the Emperor's special command, the Minister of Marine has issued an order to all captains of shins of war to give every aid to' English vessels conveying troops to India, and to take them in tow when becalmed.

The Debals, in a long and interesting article, seeks to prove that the origin of the mutiny in India is to be sought neither in foreign intrigues nor in the incapacity or neglect of the officers of that army .--The writer believes that Russian agency and manœnvres can be traced in Central Asia only, and do not extend to our Indian possessions; he thinks it would be impossible for European agents to dwell and work in India without discovery; and, as for native agents, he believes they would long ago have sold the secret of their proceedings to the English authorities. He remarks, with some truth, that it must be most difficult to conceal the presence of Buropean agents in India; where, with the exception of Government servants and their families, Europeans are extremely few. With respect to the officers of the Indian army, he expresses himself as follows :---

"It is unjust to attribute the responsibility of the present evils to the officers of the Indian army : the responsibility must be placed at a far higher door .-These officers, who are now suffering the terrible consequences of's situation they had not created, merit some sympathy. They are paying with their lives, with the lives of their wives and children, for faults not committed by them. A considerable number have been assassinated, have seen their wives slaughtered, after enduring the vilest treatment, and have seen their children perish smidst the most horrible tortures. Even had these officers furnished matter for criticism, the present moment would be' a cruci one to condemn them ; and we must the more abstain from so doing since, in our conviction, there exist no grounds of complaint. Never, we believe, has the staff of the Anglo-Indian army, which has produced so many men of rare merit-we may say, without exaggeration, so many heroes-been better composed than at the present moment. In the two or three columns of letters from India, published daily by the English journals-in these letters, written in the midst of the most appalling scenes on the very spot where the most abominable barbarities are being committed, not a movement of weakness, not a boustful expression, is betrayed. Many of these officers have been put to death under circumstances where the victims required a far different courage from that of the soldier intoxicated by the hope of glory. And has a single man died otherwise than as a hero, striving to perform his duty up to his last gasp. Perhaps we fail to take into account, here in Europe, the extraordinary energy developed in these men by the sentiment of their moral superiority over the debased population which surrounds them. In India, amidst those barbarians, the motto 'Noblesse oblige is stamped in the hearts of Europeans. The successors of Clive and Malcolm are worthy of those who preceded them, a fact which is proved by the number of distinguished men who have issued from their ranks within late years. Who were the two Pottingers, Colonel Burns, and Brigadier Mayne ?--Who are Major Edwards, the two Laurences, Brigadier Chamberlayne, Colonel Jacob, and General Outram, who so skilfully conducted the Persian war? Are not all these eminent men, and many othera whose names we cannot be expected to know, of-

ficers or former officers of the East India Company's Bervic A handsome and a well-deserved tribate. I must say that all the Frenchmen I have heard speak on tration. the subject of the contest now waging in Bengal have expressed themselves in terms of warm, and some of them almost enthusiastic, admiration of the valor and constancy of the handful of brave men who are so valiantly struggling against the rebel forces, immeasurably superior to them in numbers. I subjoin that part of the article of the Debats relating to the supposed Russian intrigues in India :-"The opinion is widely spread in India that the long train of powder which has exploded under the feet of the British at Teheran, Delhi, and Canton proceeds from a concerted plan prepared by Russia during the late war, and not abandoned by her after the conclusion of peace. In India sincere belief reigns with respect to the power of intrigue and the diplomatic skill of Russin, notwithstanding the events of the last few years ought to have proved to the most prejudiced that this skill has been vastly exaggerated, and that the power of intrigue chiefly exists in the credulity of the public. Did we not, in fact, witness during the late war the utter impotency of Russia to produce an explosion in countries undermined by her influence, such as Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro? But, if we in Europe are aware of the reality, people in India are not so far ad-vanced. That Russia possesses agents in Central Asia is a matter of certainty, and doubtless their mission is to raise enemics to England. Some of these agents, and especially the unhappy Vicowitch, who disuppeared so suddenly, with his papers, at St Petersburg, have created too much noise in the world to permit any doubt with regard to their exdon : istence; but it is not so certain that these agents penetrate into British India. The presence there of a European is difficult to conceal, and it would be almost impossible for a stranger to mix among populations speaking an infinity of languages and dialects without being detected and denounced by the police. It may be retorted that, if Russian policy does not possess direct agents in India, it employs a host of emissaries, recruited among the traders, tra-velling fakirs, caravan-drivers, &c, of Asia. Now, the -1 ghtest knowledge of the East teaches that nothing serious could be obtained from such instruments, even if they were employed, for Asiatics placed between two Ubristian Powers would betray loyal. both. Now England pays better and more willingly than Russia; consequently, any intrigues of the latter would speedily be disclosed to the British authorities. In reality, the theatre of the struggie between the two countries is still confined to Central Asia, and we should be very much surprised to learn that the intrignes of Russin in India extend beyond the more or less authentic communications she may receive with regard to the finances, the army, the condition of the country, &c., from Greek or Armeman merchants established at Calcutta or Bombay. nor in the faults of the officer of the Bengal army that must be sought the causes of the Sepoy revolt." -Times Cor.

cistions concerning "the "Scclesiastical question" are in a fair way of being settled with his Holiness ; but nothing positive on this subject is published in the official journal, and Senor Mon, charged with these negociations, is expected to resume his seat as deputy in the next meeting of the Cortes.

and do al aITALY. See that of the DISPUTS BETWEEN NAPLES AND SARDINIA The King of Sardinia is disposed to carry matters with a high hand, and he is said to be determined, if Naples refases his request, not only to withdraw his ambassador, but also to declare war. One has difficulty in believing that he would so promptly adopt so strong a measure. I need hardly point out that, if he did, the affair would be most serious, and might, very probably, be fatal to the peace of Europe.-Austria would at once side with Naples. Austria, however, is by no means desirous of seeing things come to such a pass, and is doing her utmost to make up the guarrel.'

The Corriere Mercantile of Genoa says :

"The seizure of a quantity of arms at Naples on board two Neapolitan steamers is confirmed. The police had previously received secret information on the subject from the Austrian police. It is also stated that a small band of about fifteen men, the survivors of the Sapri expedition, are still wandering about the mountains of Calabria."

The Cattolico of Genoa, states that the deputation of Priests, who were to proceed to Florence to present their homage to the Pope, will not go, for rea-sons beyond the control of the Priesthood. The paragraph is so worded as to intimate that the government has interfered to prevent the departure of the deputation.

The Bilancia of Milan states that intelligence from Genoa gives reason to believe that the Mazzini or democratic party still hold their sacred meetings in that city, and that the Ministry are well aware of the fact, but that they do not think proper to hinder them.

TURKEY.

Despatches from Constantinople aunounce the receipt, by the British and Austrian ambassadors, of the fresh instructions from their respective governments by which they are ordered to demand of the Porte, conjointly with the representatives of the other four powers, that the Moldavian elections should be annulled. It is added, that before obeying these orders the two ambassadors thought it their duty to make a fresh representation to their courts. There appears not the least doubt of the satisfactory arrangement of the affair, the Sultan having declared his willingness to conform to the decision of the six powers as soon as that should be unanimous. It seems pretty certain that Kaprisli Pasha will be Vizier. This bias is decidedly French. It is stated that the French Government's latest instructions to M. Thouvenel are to be as satisfactory as possible in his manner of transacting business, and carefully to spare the susceptibilities of Lord Stratford and Ba-

ron Prokesch. The Times publishes the following telegraphic despatch from its Paris correspondent :---

"PARIS, AUG. 25TH.-The Porte has consented to annul the Moldavian elections on the ropresentation of the four powers, without waiting for the adhesion of the ambassadors of England and Austria."

RUSSIA.

The following letter from St. Petersburg in the Constitutionnel refers to a singular rumour current for some time past in the German press, relative to an intention of Austria to question the right of the Emperor of Russis to the title of King of Poland :-"The relations between the Courts of St. Petersourg and Vienna are very unsatisfactory, and may be judged of by the petty quibbles now indulged in by the Austrian Cabinet. Everybody is aware that that the Emperor of Russia is also King of Poland. and it is very natural that he should adopt that title in official documents. This can only be objected to by those who seek a pretext for satisfying their bad feeling. Such appears to be the intention of the Vienna Cabinet, which, through its Charge d'Af-faires at our Court, objects that Alexander II. should assume the title of Emperor and King, which belongs exclusively, according to that cabinet, to the Emperor of Austria. It might be argued that the title of the latter is open to objection, since the unity of the Austrian Empire has been proclaimed, and the loss by the isolated kingdoms of Hungary Bohemia, &c., Poland, on the other hand, has a distinct adminis-Under these circumstances, which power is in the right? Our cabinet has simply refused to enter into any discussion on the subject.

scale of the calculations made in the not very differ- ed Short work, assours diagains good scal ent case of Sebastopol, this would not necessarily imply a less aggregate than 7,000 Europeans in the camp, the last estimate reported. The death of Sir H. Barnard took place on the 5th, so that his successor, General Reid, had been nine days in com mand at the last date. The garrison of Lucknow, in the words of the despatch, was "still holding out," after the loss of its lamented commandant on the 4th: The report of General Havelock's successes is confirmed: With his flying brigade of 2,000 Europeans he had achieved three brilliant victories over the rebels, and driven them away from the extensive positions they were lately occupying round Sir. Hugh: Wheeler at Cawnpore, capturing from them 26 guns." They are the very men who, under the miscreant Nena Sahib, perpetrated that horrible massacre of European women and children caught in their passage down the Ganges, and it is a good omen for our cause that they are the first victims of a just retribution. These successes have been obtained with little loss on our side. On the other hand, the report from Agra looks ill, though not very explicable. The garrison is said to have fought the Neemuch mutineers on the 5th of July, with the loss of 49 killed and 92 wounded, out of a total force of 500. "Several massacres have taken place in the North-Western provinces." This may or may not mean more detailed accounts of the calamities already reported.

"The Bombay and Madras presidencies were perfectly tranquil, and their armies "remained loyal." This is now our chief hope, for so long as the mutiny is confined to its present range every day will place it more under command. The Punjab was quiet, excepting that some cavalry and infantry of the Bengal army stationed at Sealcote, on the Chenab, about sixty miles north-east of Lahore, followed the example of their comrades, and marched off towards Delhi, thinking that probably a safer course than to remain among the Sikhs. They were, however, at-tacked on the 12th of July by Brigadier Nicholson, and driven back with 200 killed and wounded, leaving their baggage and plunder in our hands.

As the mutineers were driven back with the loss of their baggage, and as the attempted march to Delhi is near 400 miles over a sandy desort, and other obstructions, besides that the Punjab is not exactly the place for an outcast and destitute Hindoo to find himself at home in, we may expect some further accout of these gentlemen. A rising took place at Hydrabad on the 18th, probably under similar circumstances, but was quickly suppressed.

Here again, then, we have to repeat, what was observable on the face of the last despatch, that the only two pieces of bad news are the deaths of the two generals. The loss of Sir H. Lawrence is, indeed, a misfortune which is hardly possible to over-estimate.

(From the Daily News.)

The anticipatory telegraph of the Bombay mail confirms the disastrous intelligence received some lays ago via Cagliari. If anything, it deepens the shade. It alludes to fresh massacres in the North-West provinces; it speaks explicitly of a rising at Hydrabad, and of a mutiny at Sealcote; and it mentions an action between the garrison of Agra and the mutineers from Neemuch. It is true that the insurgents everywhere give way before the English soldiers; but even victories will be wearing out the few who are struggling against such terrible odds.

The brilliant operations of General Havelock at Cawnpore contrast with these evil tidings as the brightness of the rainbow is enhanced by the darkness of the cloud in which it appears. Still it is strange that no mention is made of Sir Hugb Wheeler and his comrades. We cannot but think that had they fallen before Cawnpore was retaken, their fate would not have been passed over in silence. We will draw a good omen from the absence of their names. In doing so, however, we confess that we are "hoping against hope," as our correspondent "Caubulee" expresses it, for mention is made of the fall of Cawnpore in the last letters of the lamented Lawrence.

The question suggested to every man by the de-The question suggested to every man by the de-pressing tidings from India is—How soon can rein-forcements reach our gallant countrymen? By the forcements reach our gallant countrymen? By the Cape route the first instalments may begin to drop | fully tired in my life. A man named Shebbeare, who dribbling in about November; when the whole of is doing the second in command's work in poor the force now scattered over the ocean may reach Battyo's place, a great, big, and very powerful-built the theatre of war none but an inspired prophet giant, was also so fearfully knocked up that he was could tell. Will our ministers, even at this, the obliged to be carried up that he was eleventh hour, awaken to the necessity of making at least an effort to forward a detachment through Egypt? Will they for once disregard their own petty reputations so far as to risk reproach or ridicule for a failure, to obtain a chance of sending speedier relief to the few thousands who are contending against myriads of incarnate fiends? Is there no member of the House of Commons who will avail himself of the few minutes he can snatch on Friday to tell ministers in the plainest terms what the country thinks of their callous dilatoriness and frivolous excuses? We continue our extracts from letters from the listurbed districts :- The following is an extract from a letter from an Artillery officer, dated Peshawur, June 26 :---

as, owing, to the extent of our own positions to be, in a few minutes after the outlines of the plot were protected, no more than 2,000 Europeans could be before Lawrence. Telegraph attend, "Hang them spared for an effective attack on the city." On the all three." In fifteen minutes more they were hang

is engaged, and that, in fact, it is rather besieged in its camp than acting on the offensive "JUNE 24TH .--- Still before the walls of this horri-

ble city. We have had no reinforcements yet beyond a few Sikhs belonging to the 4th Sikh Regiment; consequently, we have been able to do nothing erget round into the rear of our camp. A large force of ours consequently went out to meet these gentlemen, and a tremendous fight was the consequence. Our arrangements were very bad in this fight-the cavalry, infantry, and Artillery all mixed up together in sad confusion ; many of our men, I fear, killed by our side. The mutineers held a capital position, and their big guns did terrible execution, loaded as they were with grapeshot; unfortunately, too, evening closed in on the fight, and, instand, of quiet-ly retiring, so as to protect our camp, we were ordered to fight on, and the confusion became terrible ; safely brought back into camp next day. I fear our loss was nearly equal to the enemy's that day; se-veral officers were killed and wounded-among the latter our commandant (Daly) shot through the shoulder. He is doing well, however. Kennedy, of our cavalry, too, has since been shot through the leg and stomach; he is doing well, but he had a narrow escape. On the morning after the last fight the mutineers again came out to try the same plan as the evening before; but the lesson we had had made us wiser, and we marched out in capital order. The enemy, seeing this, immediately began to retire, and tried to draw us on to some broken ground. This, however, they did not succeed in ; and, as they kept retiring from place to place, our Horse Artillery punished them a good deal. Finding they could do no good that day, they wisely retired, and we re-turned to camp. No loss on our side. Since then (the 20th), beyond a few skirmishes, nothing was attempted on either side, except our blowing up two bridges, which prevents the enemy's artillery from coming out except by a long route of some three miles to the left and right; but yesterday, the 23rd, we heard that every man in the city capable of bearing arms was coming out to make an end of us or die in the attempt. Our information was correct; at sunrise yesterday morning the whole city apparently turned out and attacked us on all sides. 1 was with the Guides on the right, and from sunrise to past sunset we fought altogether fifteen hours without anything to eat and only water to drink. We managed to hold our own well, nevertheless, till about one o'clock an immense reinforcement came to the assistance of the opposite party, and we had enough to do to hold our own. I twice fired away every shot we had, nearly a 100 rounds per man, and had sent back for more ammunition. The men I sent came back with the fearful news there was no more; to leave the position was contrary to all orders, so we had to do our best by pretending to fire and keeping the post with the bayonet. All this time we were under a perfect hailstorm of bullets, round shot, and shell, for the enemy had brought some of their light field guns round, and were playing with great effect on our reduced numbers. certainly thought we should be done for, when by the greatest good luck, a part of the regiment of Sikhs that had that very morning marched into camp came up with a yell to our assistance; they were fresh men, and had lots of ammunition, so we rushed on and drove the enemy back. At the same time we were ordered to advance as far as we could ; this we did, and drove the enemy into the city, after which, as they did not seem inclined to come out again, we retired, it being past sunset. Just at this time my legs, stout as they are, fairly, and for the first time, refuse to carry me; after a little coaring

bing their guns they mished on the myrised blacks At the moment the stisck was made by my coup de main, I stepped out from my hiding place behind the ed. Short work is soons vision and soil and soil in a goor, and snot the intumest with an agent with the struct from the letter of a pistol; and then, with all the fary; of ten thousand british officer in the army before Delhi? It shows devils, I went to work with my sword, wounding the ardyous nature of the service in which that army here, killing there and shooting those that stabbod is engaged, and that, in fact, it is rather besieged in the forced by me and cained the struct. I follower they forced by me and gained the streat. I, follow-ing close behind them, shut the door violently thereby shatting, them out. I went back and found that all three of my assistants were so mortally wounded that I despaired of their lives ; and my fears were cept hold our own. On the 19th they came out quickly dispelled by two of them dying shortly after again, having received reinforcements, which they in the most frightful agony; the other-my dear immediately sent out to fight us. At the same time friend Hancock-dying shortly after. After our killer our killer our single force went out a long way and tried to ling so many of their men, I knew; that the house would be attacked, and no mercy shown : so I discolored my face and assumed the garb of one of the dead blacks, and as licould speak their language 1 thought I should pass for a black. I got out by a back way, and began hallooing and booting, and running and going about where the other blacks were, and so by these means avoided suspicion, incurring the greatest danger of being recognized. I met two or three times with a single black in a lonely place, and such was my hatred of them that I could not refrain myself from killing them. One time, after I had killed a black and was looking over him, a at last, however, the order came to retire; many of body of blacks came up, and would have strick me our guns were left on the ground till morning, as to the earth had I not called out forcely in their lanalso our killed and wounded, but were luckily all guage that I would avenge him, and suddenly starting from my standing post called out to an imaginary fellow to stop, swearing he was the murderer. bounded away, the others with me, but failed to catch the fellow. When the blacks made a sortie, I smug-gled myself in with them, and came over to my triends, where I was warmly received. I got wounded in the engagement, but revenged myself upon them for I fought with all the desperation of madness."

and the second second

The following letter is from a clergyman

" BANGALORE, JULY 4 .--- I began writing you an ac. count by the last mail of this terrible outbreak in the Bengal Presidency, and I have determined to give you a brief outline of what further has been perpetrated, as Englishmen ought to be in possession of facts, lest there should be any squeamishness about the punishment in store for the brutal and disbolical mutineers.

"We have had an awful time of it, I can assure you, though we ourselves have been mercifully kept from: alarm or danger. No words can express the feeling of horror which pervades society in India. we hear so many private accounts of the tragedy, which are too sickening to repeat. "The crueities committed by the wretches exceed

all belief. They took 48 females, most of them girls of from 10 to 14, many delicately nurtured ladies,violated them, and kept them for the base purposes of the heads of the insurrection for a whole week. At the end of that time they made them strip themselves, and gave them up to the lowest of the people, to abuse in broad daylight in the streets of Delhi. They then commenced the work of torturing them to death, cutting off their breasts, fingers, and noses, and leaving them to die. One lady was three days dying. They flayed the face of another lady and made her walk naked through the street. Poer Mrs. ----, the wife of an officer of the -- Regiment. at Meerni, was soon expecting her confinement. They violated her, then ripped her up, and, taking from her the unborn child, cast it and her into the flames. No Buropean man, woman, or child has had the slightest mercy shown them. I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more hellish torments than have been inflicted on our poor fellow-countrywomen. At Allahabad they have rivalled the strocities of Delbi. I really cannot tell you the fearful crueltles these demons have been guilty of-cutting off the fingers and toes of little children, joint by joint, in sight of their parents, who were reserved for similar treatment afterwards."

(FROM A CIVIL SERVANT.)

ALLAHARAD, JUNE 28 .- Here I am well and safe, thanks be to God, who has mercifally preserved me and others from a cruel fate which has overtaken many of our dear friends.

We have had a trying time of it, but, as far as Allahabad is concerned, all is well, for we have a large force of European soldiers, who would fight and beat off all creation if necessary, and which is being daily increased by reinforcements coming up from Calcutta. We have been so bewildered lately that I have lost all recollection of dates and of when I last wrote to you. We were incarcerated in that portid fort from the 6th to the 18th of this me were so fatigued that they died from exhaustion. and a fearful time we had of it. God grant that I Luckily on arrival at picket we found something to may never pass such a time again ! Better to die by the sword fighting than to see such sights of horror and pass such a time of anxiety. I do not think that I told you in my last letter of the treachery of the 6th Native Infantry, or of the fearful night of the 6th of June. I can hardly write it, so sad and miserable is the story. God, in His infinite mercy, preserved me from a dreadful death at the hands of the blood thirsty Sepoys. I told you in my last letter that we were apprehensive of an ontbreak on the part of the city people, and that I had taken up a position at the gaol ready to make a stand ; that the officers of the 6th Native Infantry had all confidence in their men, though we had not, for now no one can trust those wretched natives. Well, matters went on quietly enough till Friday, the 5th, when news of the disturbance at Benares came up, with a report that a number of the insurgents were on their way to attack this station. On the same day an order came from the Brigadier at Cawapore to "man the fort with every available European, and make a good stand." We non-military men were instantly ordered into the fort, being formed into a militia under the orders of the officer commanding the garrison. We alept in the fort on that Friday, the 5th, doing duty upon the ramparts, and returned to the station the following morning, but only for the morning, going into the fort again in the afternoon. At this time we had in the fort about 30 invalid artillery soldiers, some few commisarint and magazine sergeants, and we volunteers mustering above 100 men. There were also 400 Sikhs, and 80 of the wretched 6th guarding the main gate1 A great number of the European merchants and hulf-castes remained out-side, helieving the report to be only a cry of "Wolf," and supposing it to be a false alarm. The report of the approach of the insurgents was false; but, alas ! would that the poor creatures had inken advice and joined us in the fort! Among those outside were poor Captain Birch, the Fort Adjutant, a married man, poor fellow, with a family; Innes, the executive engineer, who had the previous day resigned his appointment in the fort from ill-health, and had gone up to his bangatow. My poor dear friend, Alexander, of the lecegalars, was in a garden near the fort with 150 of his troopers. Two guns under Harward, of the Artillery, had been sent down to the river to guard the beidge of hoats over the Ganges towards Benares Hicks, of the 6th Native Infantry, and two little griffs were also stationed there in charge of two companies of that regiment. Well all these poor fellows were out and we were inside the fort, through the mercy of the Almighty. Wo were told off on our guard and had laid ourselves down on our beds (those who were not on watch), when, about half-past 9, we heard firing in the station, and on the alarm hughe being sounded we ran up to the camparts in breathless silence. The firing grew heavier, and we all thought that the insurgents had entered the station, and were being beaten off the other (these were the arms of poor Harry), I are beating off the rebels,"for the firing grew fainter walked boldly down to the door and let them in.— in the distance, as if they were driving of the firing grew fainter As I opened the door I retreated helind it. The lof the station. But before long the sad truth was known. Harward code in, bringing the tidings that and had marched them up to the station. He had

SPAIN.

It is believed that the Cortes will meet in October. in order to be in session at the period of her Majesty's accouchement.

It is a melancholy fact that two crimes, formerly unknown in this country, are now of frequent recurrence-suicide, and the sacrilegious robbery of the churches.

PERSIA.

Despatches received in Paris from Teheran to the 5th July state that when the Indian mutiny became known in Persia, several ulemas preached in favour of the Indians, and the propaganda would have assumed a serious character had it not been for the energy displayed by the government to arrest its progress. At the latest date the country was tranquil, and the new Minister of War was reorganising the army. The court had quitted Teberan for Elbrouz, where it encamps every year during the bot weather. The Shah was determined to honourably execute the treaty of peace, and the best understanding existed between him and Mr. Murray, the British minister, whose health would force him shortly to quit the country. Herat was to be evacuated by the ersian troops. This would have been done sooner had it not been for a civil war that was raging among the principal tribes of Affghanistan, of which each one pretends to the possession of that important fortress. It was known at Teheran that the British troops were about to quit the Persian Gulf.

INDIA.

The following telegraphic despatch, received through the British Vice-Consul at Trieste, August 26, at 7 30p.m., is forwarded to the Editor of the Evening Mail by direction of the Earl of Claren-

" Alexandria, Aug. 20.

"The Bombay arrived at Suez yesterday morning bringing dates from Bombay to the 30th of July The latest date from Delhi is the 14th of July, at which time that city was still held by the rebels. Though we have parts of five regiments before Delhi only 2,000 Europeans can be mustered for any effective attack, in consequence of detachments to protect other places. Sir Henry Bernard died of cho-lera on the 5th of July, and was succeeded by General Reid. The Bombay and Madras Presidencies were perfectly tranquil, and their armies continued loyal. General Sir II. Lawrence died on the 4th of July. The garrison of Lucknow is holding out. General Havelock at the head of 2,000 Europeans has defeated the rebels in three engagements, reoccupying Cawapure and capturing 26 guns. These actions were very brilliant, and with very little loss on our side. The garrison of Agra fought the Ncemuch matineers on the 5th of July. Our loss was 49 killed and 92 wounded out of a total force of

"Several massacres have taken place in the North West Provinces. The Punjab continues quiet, with the exception of a mutiny at Sealkote of the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry, who took the route to Delhi. They were attacked on the 12th of July by Brigadier Nicholson and were driven back, with 200 killed and wounded, leaving their baggage and plunder in our bands. Our loss was six killed and 25 wounded. A rising took place at Hyderabad on the 18th of July, but was quickly suppressed."

(From the Times.)

The Bombay mail arrived at Suczeix days after the arrival of that from Calcutta, and brings us news from Delhi down to the 14th of July. At that date, it appears, we were still waiting for reinforcements,

"We have formed here a beautiful six-pounder horse battery, with 160 Europeans attached, the only battery in India in which the drivers are not natives; seventy-four ride and the rest sit on the guns and waggons; in three weeks we procured colunteers, taught them to ride, and trained 130 horses; we want twenty more horses.

"I will not now weary you with more details, but change the subject. I am always picturing to myself the horror of people at home when they hear of the succession of atrocities perpetrated by the scoundrel Sepoys, and of the narrow escape we had of losing India. We disarmed the 10th Irregular Cavalry here, and then disbanded them for not charg-ing the 55th Native Infantry, who were in open mutiny, when ordered to do so. We managed to get these doves, as they are called, dismounted vithin 100 yards of the guns, senta party to seize their horses at their pickets, then commanded them to lay down their arms, then sent searchers to relieve them of their paraphernalia, made them take off their coats, then ordered them to take off their boots. Fancy a cavalry regiment hard at work taking off each others' boots under the influence of artillery l Each man was then given eight annas (12d), the whole secured, marched off to the river side, where they are to be embarked in boats and sent down the Indus, where I expect every mother's son will have a chance of being drowned in the rapids. To-night we pick out horses to complete the battery from the disbanded cavalry. We had a light alarm a short time since; you know we (the artillery) all sleep at the guns. I awoke and heard boom, boom.' Hearing guns fired (for so it seemed) at regular intervals from the fort, we thought the city had risen, and a night alarm all through the cantonments was the consequence : we were all at our rendezvous in no time. This was caused by the

explosion of little mines in the city in honor of a wedding. Well, next morning the persons concerned and those who worked at the mines were tied up and received such a flogging as they will not easily forget. In these times of danger and treachery we do not bother ourselves about the quirks of law, but hang, shoot, or flog as circumstances arise. We stand no nonsense here. The General swears he will maintain discipline.

What a wonderful mercy the telegraph communication has been kept up in the Punjanb; here is a use it was put to :- A letter was intercepted at Pindee, which said, "Three natives of high rank (giving names) sit in council to-morrow, to decide what to do against the English." The telegraph said, 'Let a spy attend, and report." This was done, and (ily, which brought three of them down ; then club- escaped, and had ran up to poor Alexander's camp,

obliged to be carried up ; two of our poor men also eat and drink. After a few mouthfuls I fell back on my bed fast asleep. Luckily, too, there was no alarm or attack in the night, for I feel perfectly certain that had my commission depended on it I could not have got up. A good night's sleep has set me up wonderfully, and I feel quite jolly. The mutincers have been quiet to-day also; they lost fear-fully yesterday. No more for to-day, or I shall be too late for the mail."

A Clergyman at Benares writes that the gibbet is a standing institution there :--

"There it stands immediately in front of the flagstaff, with three ropes always attached to it, so that three may be executed at one time. Two additional gibbets were erected, with three ropes to each, bat they have been takon down. Scarcely a day passes without some poor wretches being hurled into eternity. It is horrible, very horrible! To think of it is enough to make one's blood run cold; but such is the state of things here that even fine delicate ladies may be heard expressing their joy at the vigor with which the miscreants are dealt with. The swiftness with which crime is followed by the severest punishment strikes the people with astonishment, it is so utterly foreign to all our modes of procedure, as known to them. Hitherto the process has been very slow, encambered with forms, and such cases have have always been carried to the Supreme Court for final decision. Now, the Commissioner of Bennres may give commissions to whom he chooses (the city being under martial law) to try, decide, and execute on the spot, without any delay. The other day a party were sent out to Gopigang, some thirty miles distant, to seize a landowner who had proclaimed himself Rajah, and two men said to be his ministers. The three men were surprised and taken. They were tried on the spot by a commission composed of five military and civil officers. After a short trial, the three were condemned to be executed then and there. The Rajah and the others protested they were innocent, and appealed to the Sudder (the Supreme Court). They were told there was no appeal to the Sudder in these days. To their atter amazement and horror, preparations were made for their execution before their own door, and before the sun went down they were executed. Whatever may be thought of such doings, one thing is certain, that these execations have s'ruck terror into the hearts of the marauders in this district, and have done much to awe them into better conduct. Roads near us, in which people were hourly robbed a fortnight ago, are now quite safe."

The writer of the letter from which we have extracted the following was in Delhi at the time of the outbreak. The sight of an outrage on a woman roused his ire, and, having shot one of the ruffians, they attacked his house :--"About a dozen ruffians now made an attack on

my house, and began battering at the door. I called by the regiment. So stendy was the musketry, remy friend who had given me the news, and giving galar file firing; on, on it continued, volley after him a revolving pistol in one hand and a sword in volley. "Oh," we all said, "those gallant Sepoys blacks came rashing in pell-mell, and were rushing up the passage, when my friend and two servants the wretched Sepoys had risen, had seized his gone, came from their concealment and fired at them stead-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND GATHOLIG GHRONIGLE. SEPTEMBER-18,-1857.

who jumped on his horse and rode up towards the ines, with as many of his men as could be got ready; he had been, caught in an empty tank, and had been shoys lying in wait in an empty tank, and had been tilled by a musket being placed to his side, blowing out his heart: will poor body was brought in later is the instituted instituted in the showard of the in the night, and I gave his hand a last shake, a ched tears over his last bed. HO GMAR MARKS

ed the alarm bugle to bring them to the parade, and shot them down right and left ! Wretched murderers may they roosive their reward () Nine poor little endigns doing duty with the regiment were bayoneted to death in the mess-room, and three of the officers who escaped heard their cries as they passed I Poor who escaped heard their cries as they passed I Poor boys, who had never given offence to any native, nor enused dissatisfaction to the Sepays. Five officers were shot belonging to the regiment, besides the nine poor boys. Birch and Innes, with the sergeant-major, is all 17 military men, many merchants, and others So all 14 minutery men, many merchants, and others: were most cruelly butchered, —in all 50 Europeans fell that night by the hands of the murderous Sepoys. The Treasury was plundered, the prisoners released from gaol, and the work of destruction commenced. The whole station was destroyed, house after house The whole station was descroyed, house after house plundered and fired. What a night | Each moment we expected the Sikhs would turn on us, and then ! But the Almighty mercifully decreed other-wise. We disarmed the 6th guard, at the main gate,

and found the villains with loaded and capped muskels, ready to turn out! What an escape we had ! Five officers came in, all

baving escaped in a wonderful manner-three uaked baving had to swim the Ganges. We were all night under arms, and in the morning lay down on our cots and meary, each moment expecting to be called op. The streets of the city are about half a mile from the fort, and during the four or five following days troops of the rioters were to be seen rushing from place to place plundering and burning. Day and night we manned the ramparts in the hot blazing sun, and day and night the guns and mortars belched forth, throwing shell and grapeshot, tearing fown houses, and scattering the demons wherever they were seen. When we could once got out of the fort we were

all over the place, catting down all natives who showed any signs of opposition; we enjoyed these trips very much, so pleasant it was to get out of that horrid fort for a few hours. One trip I enjoyed amazingly, we got on board a steamer with a gun, while the Sikin and Fusileers marched up to the sity ; we steamed up, throwing shot right and left; till we got up to the bad places; when we went on shore and peppered away with our guns, my old double-barrel that I brought out bringing down sources and the second treacherons villians.

The wicked 6th had marched out on the 7th, leaving two guns, and a Mussulman had set himself up in the city calling himself the agent of the King of Belbi, and calling on all natives, Hindoos, and true believers to massacre all Kuropeans, and many poor fellows who had been in biding fell into his hands and were murdered.

At last, when reinforcements came up, we all marched out, drove the insurgents out of the city, took possession of it and the station, where we have remained ever since in the Collector's house-about 20 of us; others are in the pucks (brick-built) houses that were not burnt; and the Fusileers and 89th (Queen's) in the church.

Every day we have had expeditions to burn and destroy disaffected villages, and we have taken our revenge.

I have been appointed chief of a commission for the trial of all natives charged with offences against Government and persons; day by day we have strung up eight and ten men. We have the power of life and death in our hands, and I assure you we spare not. A very summary trial is all that takes place; the condomned culprit is placed under a tree with a rope round his neek on the top of a carriage, and when it is pulled away off he swings.

Punch says that every family ought to keep a kitten to amuse the children. They should also keep children to amuse the kitten.



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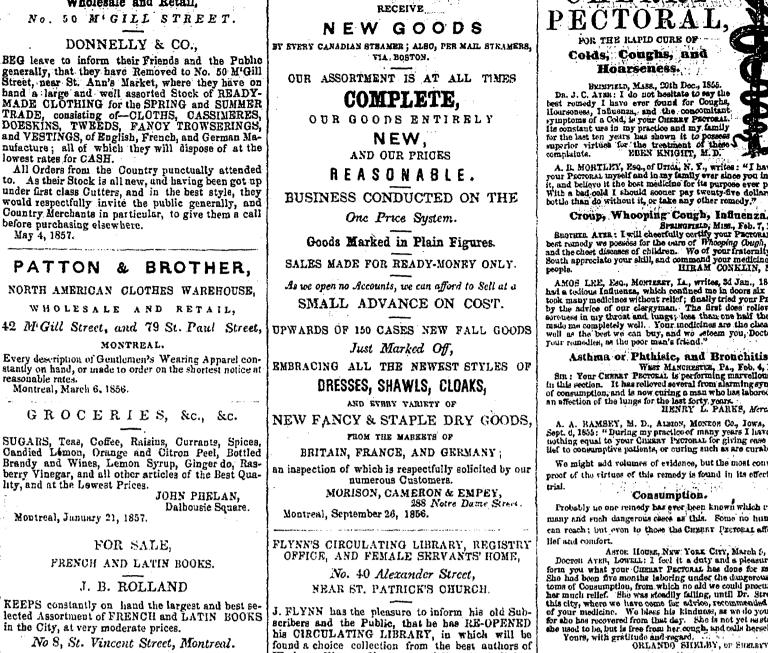
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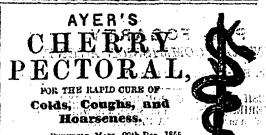
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