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VOL. VIII.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1857.

No. 9.

THE RIVALS. By Gerald Griffin. CHAPTER XIII.

A wild cry, sudden and hoarse, which burst at this moment from the lips of Francis, cut short the progress of the narrative. It was echoed, even before he could perceive the cause, by his attendant, who threw himself off his seat, and rushed in a paroxyism of terror towards the door. Stumbling, however, over some loose furniture, he fell on the straw pallet, and remained trembling, groaning and crouching downward, while he glanced with a fearful eye on the picture near the fire-place.

After the first cry of wonder and affright had burst from his lips, Francis remained rigid in the attitude into which the sudden terror had surprised him. With hands thrown back, as if in search of some support, with head put forward, with eyes full of a wild and joyous terror, he continued to stare upon the body, which began to alter fast beneath his gaze. One of the hands fell downward, and the other moved upon the bosom. One moment more, and with a heavy sigh, the lips and eyes of Esther Wilderming were

visibly in motion.

"She's risin'!" roured David, "that I mightn't die in sin, but 'tis risin' she is to us."

Francis raised his hand, as if to impose silence, and continued to watch the movements of the maiden. Sigh after sigh burst from her lips and bosom; and, at length, the fringed eye-lid rose, and the watery ball became revealed and fixed

upon his own. "She lives! She lives!" cried Francis, springing to his feet, and tossing his clenched hands above his head, while his hair stirred, his eyes shone, and his whole frame shook with an ecstacy of delight. O death, I thank thee! I thank thee for this gift! Do you know me, Esther?— Look on me! Do you know your own Fran-

While he spoke, he endeavored to awaken her to a state of perfect consciousness, but it was a long time before his efforts were in any degree successful. Some words escaped her lips, but they were either wholly unmeaning, or had reference to objects absent, and events long past; she murmured the names of her uncle, and of old "Be it as you will," said Esther, "I will

soon."

in a listless tone.

aroused to allow the entrance of so ungenerous affection yet." a sentiment as that of jealously amongst them.

he removed the heavy grave clothes from her neck.

Lenigan had now recovered his courage sufficiently to approach his master, bearing in his hand the cloak which the latter had laid by.

"Rowl this about her, masther Frank, asthore," he said, while his limbs trembled with affectionate anxiety, "rowl the cloak about her, the way she wouldn't be frightened at the grave cloths, afther she comin' to.

you," returned Francis, while he wrapped the brought back the horrible idea that she had in garment around her person, and concealed the funeral garb, as far as it was possible.

"Masther Francis," continued the honest attendant, "I'm thinkin' it will be betther, may be. if you lave her to myself awhile now, as she's comin' to, in dhread she'd be frightened when light, and bent on her with an expression of minshe'd see you that way of a sudden. Go into gled love and reproach. While she continued the little room, awhile, an' when she's herself to gaze upon him, gasping for breath to speak, or Harry's wife, an' bring 'em to tend her."

Francis complied in silence, and entered the appeared in the dark. little apartment, where he overheard the following conversation between the awakened Esther ther's wife, (the young mother whom the reader and his attendant:

about you. Here's the masther and the misthriss, an' Aaron, an' all of 'em. See, here they're comin' in the doore; look up, asthore, an' bid 'em welcome."

"O nurse, I am dying!" murmured the patient. "Where's the nurse?"

"Here, a' ragal, here, at your elbow. How

are you now, Miss?" "I am very well, nurse, better. Oh, my

fate!" "What ails it a-chree? What is it happened it?"

"Ah, I remember you! I know you well.— What place is this? Why am I here unattend-

"Make your mind asy, Miss, an' I'll be bail

sumed, himself, the place by the side of Esther which he had occupied before. The anxious girl, stretched out her hands before Davy when she saw him about to leave the cottage. "Why will you go? Stay with me," she

house is this ?"

exclaimed, " where are you going ? Do not leave me here alone, and in the power of a stranger." "Oh, then, Miss, if nobody ever injured you, until that sthranger would do it, I'd lay my life you'd be the happiest lady on the earth."

and looking fixedly in the face of the attendant.

"Your voice reminds me of old times, and old

friends. Why are you here? What dreary

Francis now approached, from the inner room, his face concealed by his hat, and by the deep

shade. He signified to David, that he should

hurry away for the female attendant, and as-

A deep sigh from the stranger seemed to corroborate this assurance.

"But wherefore do you leave me?" continued

"To get the ould woman over, to come to tend on you, Miss. Herself, an' myself, will be back here together in less than no time."

He departed, and Esther sunk back again, with a moun of weariness and pain.

"And who are you?" she said, after a silence of some minutes, "that are left to watch me?"

"A friend," replied Francis, in a low voice.

"But what friend? Let me see your face .-My brain is so confused that I can scarcely understand how or why am I here, or what is my condition. I know I have slumbered long, and some strange alteration has been effected in my sleep. I am not at home. I am not among my friends. Oh, speak, to me, in mercy! Let me hear some sound of comfort. Where are my friends? Where am I? Who are you?"

"One," said Francis, still in the same deep voice, " who was once accounted a friend, al

though years and sorrow have changed him." "And your name?" "Turn this way from the door. The wind

blows keenly in."

"I am very well. Pray, answer me." "Be more concerned, young lady, for your own health, at this moment. My name is almost

"Be it as you will," said Esther. "I will not press you. Nevertheless, I am anxious to hear "They are near, they are safe," said Francis, it, for there is something in your voice that moves soothingly, "dear Esther, you will see them all me like a recognition. You have called yourit, for there is something in your voice that moves self my friend, and truly say you are forgotten "Is Lacy gone yet?" murinured Esther, still now. And yet I never knew a friend whose name departed from my recollection. Others Poor Francis felt a little pang at this enquiry, have ceased to think of me, but Heaven can but his affections, at the instant, were too keenly witness that I was never forgetful of an early

Francis paused in deep silence, for some mo-"He is near you, Esther; you shall see him ments after the speech, and then said, with a soon again," murmured Francis, at her ear, while | deep inspiration and in his natural voice, "Ah! Esther! Esther!"

These words were the first that recalled the heart of Esther to the recollection of its living passions. Immediately her pulses beat freely, and all her senses acquired a vividness of perception that resembled the change from sleep to waking. And with the swift transition, came a new confusion of the intellect, and a new doubt of her position. The fire light seemed to burn with a brighter hue, the darkness deepened, and "My honest, thoughtful Lenigan, 1 thank the strange gloom that surrounded her once more reality changed the condition of her existence .-And this impression, in itself sufficiently startling, was rendered yet more fearful by the apparition (as she believed it) of her long perished love, whose face she now beheld pale on the fire again rightly, I'll step over to the ould mother, and leaning forward on her hands, the latch of the door was raised, on the sudden, and he dis-

Lenigan now entered, accompanied by his brolately met at the school), who lifted her hands "Stir yourself, a-chree! Stir yourself, Miss and eyes, and crossed her brow, her lips, and her Esther, asthore!" said David, in a tone of com- bosom, at every step she made. Without any fort and entreaty. "Open your eyes an' look conversation worth detailing, they prevailed on Esther to suffer herself to be conveyed to the dwelling of the schoolmaster, which could afford her means of accommodation somewhat superior to that in which she lay at present. To her inquiries respecting her late companion, they re turned little more than those general and evasive answers, for which people in their rank appear to have a peculiar talent. Their humane attentions during the night completely recovered her from the effect of that paroxysm of her neuralgic illness which had for so long a time left her in a trance resembling death, and had maintained the latent principle of existence for so many hours even in her coffin.

It is not necessary to detail all that took place on the return of Francis Riordan. The explayou won't be long so. Here they're all comin' nations which followed, were so far successful in to you in the doore. Stir up, now, a-chree." appearing the wounded affections of the latter, "I know you very well," said Esther, rising that the schoolmaster's brother, on his return

home, was astonished at the warmth of devotion with which the former compensated for his passing indignation. After much debating, it was arranged that Esther's resurrection should still be kept a secret from her friends, and another week beheld the exile and his bride (for such had Esther consented to become), occupying a small residence, on one of those lonely little lakes, which are found among the mountains in the interior of the country.

CHAPTER XIV.

Richard Lacy was disappointed in the information respecting Riordan which Tohin-led him to anticipate at the Police Station. The latter never made his appearance there, and Lacy returned home towards midnight, fatigued and irritated. He continued, however, to pursue his schemes with unexhausted vigor. But day after day as they proved less successful, his altercations with his creature became more frequent and more passionate: Tobin, however, usually succeeded in restoring himself to a show of fa-vor, by some mysterious allusion to a certain incident, in Lacy's magisterial life, the memory of which the latter did not seem willing to have revived. Frequently, their connexion seemed on the point of being suddenly dissolved, when this mysterious threat came in, like an all powerful mediator, to full the awakened storm, and to restrain, if it could not remove, the excited pas-

sions of the parties. But all Tobin's misdeeds were forgotten, upon the instant when he made his appearance in Lacy's office, upon one occasion, with an extraordinary piece of news. This was, that Francis Riordan had been seen the preceding evening, walking alone on one of the mountain roads in the interior of the country, and that there was little doubt that he might still be found within Lacy's commission, provided a little diligence were used in finding out precisely where.

This was a species of inquest upon which Lacy had no reluctance to enter. He set out, accompanied by two of his police, armed, and on horseback, and consumed that night and the succeeding day, in unavailing efforts to ascertain the correctness of Tobin's information.

Wholly unconscious of the active measures that were undertaken for the disturbance of their blissful solitude, Francis and Esther were enjoying, meanwhile, the happiness of a full domestic contentment. They had prolonged their residence at Lough B--- beyond the term which was originally proposed, and on the very evening when Lacy was returning from that excursion, which was projected for their confusion, they sat by their fire-side, talking of matters indifferent and interesting, according as they arose; of their past adventures, of the state of the weather, which seemed to portend a storm, and of the state of the country, which promised little

better. At the desire of Francis, Esther threw open her piano, and sung some verses of the following song, to which he entertained a liking that had its origin in past associations of place and circumstance:---

> Faded now, and slowly chilling, Summer leaves the weeping dell, While, forlorn and all unwilling, Here I come, to say, Farewell. Spring was green when first I met thee. Autumn sees our parting pain: Never, if my heart forget thee, Summer shine for me again!

> и. Fame invites! her summons only Is a magic spell to me; For when I was sad and lonely, Fame it was that gave me thee. False, she is, her slanders sing me, Wreathing flowers that soonest fade, But such gifts if fame can bring me, Who will call the nymph a shade.

Hearts that feel not, hearts half broken. Deem her reign no more divine : Vain in them are praises spoken, Vain the light that fills her shrine. But in mine, those joys Elysian Deeply sink and warmly breathe; Fame to me has been no vision, Friendship's smile embalms her wreath.

Sunny lakes and spired mountains, Where that friendship sweetly grow; Ruius hoar and gleaming fountains, Scenes of vanished joys, adieu! Oh, where'er my steps may wander, While my home-sick bosom heaves, On those scenes my heart will ponder, Silent, oft, in summer eves.

Still, when calm the sun, down-shining, Turns to gold that winding tide; Lonely, on that couch reclining, Bid those scenes before thee glide Fair Killarney's sunset splendor, Broken crag, and mountain grey, And Glengariff's moonlight tender, Bosomed on the heaving bay.

VI. Yet all pleasing rise the measure Memory soon shall hymn to thee,

Dull for me no coming pleasure, Lose no joy for thought of me. Oh, I would not leave thee weeping; But, when falls our parting day, See thee hush'd, on roses sleeping, Sigh unheard, and steal away!

This performance gave occasion to one of those delicious entertainments, which can only be. enjoyed, when sympathy of tastes, as well as of his wife an' children. One evening, after his affections, occurs, to give the highest finish to eldest boy's death, his brother's servant was the happiness of married life. They brought going for wather, an' he heerd some one singing down favorite authors, compared, repeated, cen- most beautiful in the wood. He looked in among sured, and defended, rallied each other into laughter, and argued without wilfulness, each drawing forth the other's store of talent, and talking affectionately, w'thout the admixture of a single dose of sentiment.

In this condition they were surprised by a visit from the schoolmaster's brother who had been a frequent guest at their cottage kitchen, since the day of their reconciliation. It had been induced to turn in, he said, as well by his anxiety to learn the condition of Mrs. Riordan's health, as by the apprehension of the approaching storm, the signs of which were every instant becoming more manifest.

Lenigan was taking a tumbler of punch by the kitchen fire-side, and expatiating on the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, with respect to the veneration of Saints, when he was summoned to the parlor, by the desire of Francis.

"David," said the latter, "do you remember having broken off your account of purgatory, in the middle, on that night, in the cottage, when we were watching together by the fire-side?-I have got a book here, written by an Italian gentleman of the name of Dante, and it has so curious a resemblance to your story, that I am anxious to hear the end of it."

"What religion, masther, was that Misther Dandy, if it be his name, the gentleman that wrote that book?"

"He was a Catholic, Davy, and not only a Catholic, but a great theologician."
"Oyeh! Then you may take his word for it

sooner than mine, a dale, I'm sure, sir. That is," Davy added with a nod, "providin' it be done right in the printin'."

" Well, for the sake of that doubt, David, let us hear the conclusion of your version."

David complied, and having, at the repeated instances of his patron, taken a chair at a respectful distance, he proceeded with his narra-

"Well, sir, afther lavin' the married people that were so happy together (may you an' the misthress have a place among them I pray in the latter end!) they came to another gate, an' passin' in, they found themselves in a fine shrubbery with herbs, an' furze, and underwood of all sorts in great exuberance. There was a tall rock in the middle o' the place, and on the very top o' it was a goat with golden horns, and a long beerd, and the hair sweeping down to his hoofs, an' he browzing for himself on the sweetest of herbage. 'What goat is that, father?' says the boy. 'Ask himself, child, if you wish to know.' So the boy med up to the goat, an' axed him. 'If I might make so bould,' says he, who are you that has them fine goolden horns upon your head?' 'Fermoorna-mown,' says the goat. 'Is it the common robber an' highwayman, that I seen prepared for death, myself, in our village,' says the boy, 'an' that the priest had so poor an opinion of it?' 'The very same,' says the goat, 'I'm here for ever with plenty of provisions, and a house to sleep in, says he. 'I never turned a poor man out of my house, while I was in the world, and the Almighty wouldn't turn me out of his house afther I left it.'

"Well, the next field they came to, there wasn't so much as a daisy or a blade o' grass upon the ground, and the place looking very lonesome, an' a fat elderly man tied in chains in the middle of it, cryin' an' bawlin', an' dressed in the dirtiest rags, except the cravat that was about his neck, an' that was as white as the snow. 'That's a methodist preacher, that's tied there,' says the father, 'an' that's all the clothin' he'll ever get for all eternity.' 'An' tell me, father,' says the son, "what is it makes the cravat so clean an' nice, an' the rest of his clothes not fit to be seen?' 'Of a day,' says the old man, 'when he was out preachin', his servant maid put that cravat upon her, as a handkitcher, goin' to mass, an' it got a sprinklin' o' the holy wather in the chapel, an' that's the only clane tack he has on him,' says he, ' for all eternity.

"Well, an' good, they passed out o' that field an' they came, all at once, into a lonesome wood, with a lake as black as a cloud in the middle, an' threes as high as castles hangin' over it, an' not avoiding the common roads on which he had been a sound in the place, except a poor man that was seen a few days before, by the man who had wandherin to an fro on the bordhers o' the lake, given the information to Tobin. His apprehenan' cryin', us if all belongin' to him were stretched. 'Oh, the day!' says be, 'that I sold my the man stared upon him, and he was not willing child! Oh, brother, give him back to me again! to renew the danger of such an encounter. Oh, who will spread my bed, or sing to me, or ever ?" 

"Do you see that man?" says the father. 'I do to be sure,' says the boy," what is it ails him, his cries would move the Danes?' 'That's Peter Duhig,' says the father, 'that lived a-near you formerly. He had a brother that was very rich, an' dhrove in his gig, while Peter hadn't so much as would buy kitchen for the piaties with the threes, an' there he saw Pether's child, that was bured the week before, rovin' about, singin' an' pullin' rushes. 'Erra, is that you, Johnny?' says the servant boy. 'To be sure it is,' says he. 'What are you doin', Johnny?' "Pullin' a bed for my father, the way he'll have it to lie upon in heaven, when he dies,' says the child. So the servant went home, an' told it to his masther .-O, then, what lucked had, says the masther, that didn't marry, like my poor brother, an' have childher to spread a bed for me in heaven? Well, he went himself to learn was it fact, an' when he did, he med off at once to the brother's cottage, an' offered him a farm, an' money, if he'd only sell him the child, an' never left him pace or quietness, until he took the offer. Well, the next time the servant went out, in place o' hearin' him singin', 'tis cryin' he heard the child. E' what ails you, Johnny?" says he. 'It's little admiration I should cry,' says John, 'an' my father to sell me to my uncle, so that I can't do anything now for him, but the bed that was lain for him must be given to my uncle.' An' sure 'twas thrue for him, for when the father came to hear of it, he got a stitch an' died, and there's the way with him now."

"'An' now, my good boy,' says the father, it is better for you to go no farther, for you'll see sights, an' hear sounds, beyond this place, that would make you a mournful man for ever. Return now to your house, do all the good you can while you live on earth, give alms to the poor, never turn away a beggar from your doore, never gridge a night's lodgin to a weary thraveller, be regular at mass every Sunday, and at your duty o' Christmas an' Esther, beware of dances and tents at the pattherns, an' jig-houses, an' benefits, say your prayers mornin' an' evenin', an' hearken to your parish priest; do your duty by your family an' those dependin' on you, take care how you lay out the mains the Almighty gave you, an' my hand to you, the finest bed of down that was ever spread in a king's palace upon the earth is a flinty rock in comparison of the bed that'll be spread for you by the angels in heaven.'

" He said the word, an' led the boy back by another way to the gate of the house, where he entered first. He opened a door in a high wall there, and what was the surprise o' the boy to find himself in his own garden, with the birds singin' an' the sheep bleatin', in the paddock.— He went into his house, sayin' nothin' to anybody, an' he led such a life afther, that the priest himself wasn't a patch upon him for piety.'

While the narrative proceeded, the wind had been gradually rising, and now mouned around the solitary dwelling, with fitful and uneasy violence. Gusts of light rain beat frequently against the window panes, and the deep purple clouds, that, during the afternoon, lay stored upon the horizon, heaved up their gloomy masses into the midst of heaven, and seemed to marshal their sullen forces, for the elemental war that was expected. The oppressive closeness which was in the air, began to diminish, and faint flashes of a reddish lightning, followed at long intervals by the muttering of distant thunder, were reflected on the bosom of the basined lake, which lay before the cottage windows. Davy Lenigan observed, that the storm would, doubtless, be a great one; for he had seen the earth worms creeping out upon the dusty roads, as he came along, and the smoke from the cottage chimnies ascended straight, and almost without a curl, into the rare and heated atmosphere.

The heavens made good his word. The color of the lightning shortly changed from red to a pale and vivid blue; the stashes became more frequent and irregular, and the voice of the thunder sounded nearer, louder, and clattered above the mountain tops, with short and sudden reverberations.

"There is yet enough of day light," said Francis, " to see the cascade, and the spectacle would be magnificent in such a storm as this .-I will leave you here, Esther, for one hour,

alone." Esther endeavored to dissuade him, but without success. He only took the precaution of sions had been excited by the manner in which

He entered a path, leading through a glen of keep me company, in this lonesome wood, for pine and birch wood, in which the waterfall was situate. A broken stream, half smitten into

foam by the long descent, rushed through a bed, of massive granite, along the pathway, and downward, toward the lakes. The hiss and roar of the cataract was heard louder and louder among the trees, as he approached, until, at length, emerging suddenly from the leafy screen, he stroke of the impetuous element, and went crashstood in the close area which formed the theatre | ing down the glen. A rock, time bedded in the of its fury. It was a dead and lonely scene.-Behind him was the dense wood from which he tion, and sent thundering from ledge to ledge, bad just escaped; on his left, a mountain, clad to the top, in rustling birch and pine; and on his hoary torrent, and settling at last, with a prodi- abolished the Salic Law, and put the Spanish right, uprising from the bed of the torrent already to, he beheld a crag, steep, stern and precipitous, and feathered along its brow and sides with branches of the low-waving larch, which, like the plumage on a warrior's helm, gave a abyss of distance. softening character of grace to what would other-

wise have inspired unmingled terror. Before him, in the centre of the lonely chasm, the mighty cataract came roaring and raging when the voice of David Lenigan, apparently indownward, over the lofty ledges of rock, now flinging itself in one impetuous mass over the brow of the precipice, now split into a multitude man hurrying towards him, and waving his hand of milky streams, now gathering its force again, and dashing its angry froth against the deepfounded masses of black rock, that seemed to shoulder its strength aside with imperturbable facility; now shooting to one side, now to the other; now, outspreading in a foamy sheet, upon a wide and sloping tablet of the everlasting granite, half screened by hanging trees; and, again, collecting its diffused volume, and falling heavily with an exhausted plash, over a low ledge of in the deep retreat, and the turf on which the beholder was standing, trembled with the fardriven concussion of the mass of waters, and the that gathered overhead, uttered at intervals a length." stunning chorus to the eternal thunder of the caing day-light.

It was a feat, which Francis had often performed, though not without some difficulty, and through the very bed of the cataract, to the exprecipitated into the woody glen. At times, when the river was swoollen by the mountain rains, this was an adventure wholly impracticable, and even now, though the stream was far from being flooded, there was more water than they hastened to his assistance, and conveyed there had been on any occasion when he made him slowly in the direction of Riordan's cotthe essay before. Nevertheless, it seemed by | tage. no means hopeless to attempt it, and the temptation was great, to sit upon the dark block of granite at the top, and hear the waters booming upward from the woody covert.

Descending a broken bank, he passed from rock to rock, into the bed of the torrent, and soon found himself at the base of the cataract. Without much labor, he succeeded in ascending the first and second ledge. A slight effort was requisite to enable him to reach the shelter of a massy rock, which divided the waters at a little distance above, and afforded a dry standing place at its foot, whence one might look up and down the fall, with all the thrilling sense of insecurity, and yet with real safety. The altered condition of the stream rendered this an undertaking of more difficulty than Francis had hitherto found it, and, when he reached the spot already described, his limbs were warm, his pulses quick, and his nerves excited to an unusual degree .-He selt the more doubtful of his strength, as he accomplished the victory of Waterloo, and his country and army, was hooted, insulted, kick- rope, makes a probable presumption that they knew that the upper ledge was incomparably more arduous of ascent than that on which he had but just made good his hold, and returning, of not only ruling France in their councils, but by the course he had ascended, was utterly impossible. Dismissing, however, from his mind the consideration of those difficulties, he leaned against the rock, while the spray was cast upon his brow, and over his dress, and contemplated, for some moments in silence, the awful splendor of the spectacle by which he was surrounded .-The day-light was fast departing, and the extreme vividness of the electric flashes, produced, at intervals, an artificial gloom which made the glen look dark as Erebus.

The rain had long since begun to fall in prodigious quantity. Between the pauses of the thunder, the practised ear of Francis was startled by a sound, low, deep, and distant, which came from above, and in which he fancied that he recognised a well known portent. He bent forward, to listen more attentively, but a crashing peal of thunder, which broke above him at the instant, engulphed within it every other sound, and prevented him, all anxious as he was, from ascertaining the justice of his fear. The thunder died away, and he could now distinctly hear the sound of menace, with a perceptible increase of loudness, and with a noise of rushing mingled with its booming. A sudden pang of unavoidable fear first wrung his heart, and deprived him almost of the power of motion; and in the next instant, so strange an accession of life and force was in his frame, that he sprang with a light vault over the rock, and ascended very near the summit of the next ledge, by efforts far surpass- in the French seminaries, and she actually aping any that he could have made under an ordipointed professors in "the French University." ing any that he could have made under an ordinary excitement. One farther bound was necessary, to enable him to secure his hold upon a born of the rock above, but his breath failed, and he paused for a moment's rest. Looking to and the fame of the Count Montalembert for his feet, he saw the yellow tinge growing on the rescuing French popular education from a scheme face of the torrent, and the waters seemed to swell. But the lessening light might have given ceived its principal encouragement and support the hue which he feared. He looked up to the from English influence and stratagem in that summit, a mist streamed upward through the overhanging trees, he sprung and clasped the rock, swung up his person to the crag and, in the throne of Louis Philippe, England abandoned the action, caught a glimpse of the terrific mass of yellow waters, bounding with a roar of fury over the summit and down-bursting on his head. Once more upon his feet, another spring, and he throned in the year 1847, and a republic declared, twined his arms close around the trunk of a England, as the protector of France, again years of abuse against the hangings, the flogyoung mountain ash, just as the tawny volume abandons Philippe, and joins and applauds the gings of Austria, the dungeons of Naples, the thundered down the steep, and dashed its colored in heart and brain.

them again, beheld the flood burying in its headlong depth; all traces of the path by which he had ascended, and suffering only a tew black points of rock to remain uncovered by the yellow foam. Several trees had been felled by the aged cliff, was uprooted from its strong foundashowing its dark bulk at intervals above the gious crash, in the centre of the basin. Outchorussed on the earth, the heavens themselves Ferdinand the usurper. In the cruel conflict seemed now to sink their voices, and their thun- which consequently ensued between the Carlists ders died away with a diminished echo in the

Turning away from this stupendous sight, he was about to follow the uneven path, which led from the brink of the cataract to the bill-top, fluenced by some deep emotion made him stop years, from 1815 to 1834, she produced in Spain short upon his track. Presently, he saw the with a cautionary action.

"Run! Run!" he exclaimed, "or you are taken! Down! down into the wood, or Lacy has you with his Peelers!"

" Lacy !" "He is on the bill; down, down, sir, for the

love of mercy !" Without returning any answer to the attendant, he hurried up the hill, and appeared upon the summit exactly in time to encounter his enemy, rock, into a deep and troubled basin. Here it alone and seeming nearly as exhausted, and at aspirant, and concluded the match with his spun round in a ceaseless whirl, and hurried on- the same time as excited, as himself. Each youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier. ward through the craggy torrent-bed that winded among the trees. The mountains that framed from his horse, and abandoned the reins in his eagerness to confront his enemy on even ground.

"We are met again!" cried Lacy, but not upon the same terms as when we encountered at his niece, daughter of Don Pedro, on the throne. foliage shivered in the breathless air. The clouds, Drumgoff. Villain, you are my prisoner, at In the revolution which, of course, followed be-

As he uttered these words he suddenly levelled taract, and the flashes of blue lightning gleamed a pistol at Riordan. The latter, aware of his the expenses of the civil war, on the condition vivid on the sheeted fall, and blinded the decay- intention, sprang upon him, struck down the weapon, which exploded in the struggle, and then lifting him quite off the earth, hurled him down the slope with great violence. He gazed even danger, to climb up from rock to rock, for a moment upon the fallen man as he lay true, colleges into barracks, convents into military stunned at the foot of an old pine, and then heartreme summit, from which its waters were first ing the tramp of borses, burried swiftly down- of both sexes were drawn from their cells and their

The persons who approached were Tobin and two policemen, who had accompanied Lacy .-Directed by his moans, as he began to revive,

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON EUROPEAN REVOLUTIONS.

ENGLISH ADVOCACY OF THE INSURRECTIONARY. PARTIES.

Within the last forty years there is scarcely a country in Europe which has not been distracted with civil strife, thrones remodelled, monarchies abrogated, ancient laws repealed, and the whole framework of society disjointed. The overthrow of Napoleon I. and the restoration of Louis XVIII., was the era which suggested the remodelling of the surrounding dynasties. The impartial historians of all nations (Great Britain excepted) assert with confidence that an English general and an English army having principally ral, who checked the insurgents and mutineers of and Biblical agents of England throughout Euaced a Bourbon on the throne of his ancestors, I also of governing all those nations which had heretofore yielded to the military dominion of Napoleon, and which now owed their liberation to the prowess and the power of England. Aus- | culcd: his life was threatened: a price was set tria, Naples, the Italian Duchies, Spain, Holland, and Portugal, which had suffered so severely by the English press, the organ of our English from the victorious career and conquests of Napoleon were mapped out, therefore, by British the office, and promised to fulfil the task of senddiplomacy as future dependencies of English rule; so that in fact they only changed their past condition from being the vassals of Napoleon to be the future servants of Great Britain. And so thoroughly impressed has been the English government with the conviction that they ought by right to rule those nations, that whenever the Parliament of these countries attempted to introduce laws at variance with English notions and wishes, these assemblies have been held up in the British senate as the most stupid, or the most unreasonable, or the most ungrateful representatives that ever directed the destinies of mankind. In fact, England planned the laws, the commerce, the liberties, and the succession to the throne of each of these nations: and she became sulky, abusive, and unmanageable whenever they had spirit or power to dare to resist her usurpations.

Hence England exercised a dictatorial power over France during the reigns of Louis XVIII., and Charles dix, from the year 1815 to the year 1830; she introduced English penal regulations French literature during these reigns was not only anti-Catholic but infidel; and the Catholic Church is indebted to the talents, and the piety, of profane and unchristian teaching, which recountry. On the expulsion of Charles dix, in July, 1830; and on the subsequent accession to her former protege, Charles, applauded the Re- possession. volution, and supported the usurper, Louis Philippe! When he, too, in his turn, was de-England, as the protector of France, again years of abuse against the hangings, the flog-abandons Philippe, and joins and applauds the gings of Austria, the dungeons of Naples, the Republic. And when this mode of government deportations without jury of France, the Castle in heart and brain.

Change, and takes young Bonaparte under dictanever tied their inutineers to their guns! and
lestly, when Louis is blew their mangled flesh into the air!—that they

the new Constitution, fawns on Napoleon III. and thus she enacted within the space of forty years an amount of inconsistency and perfidy which have for ever earned for her the character of being the most unprincipled nation in Europe.

On the same principle England has revolutionised Spain, has by stratagem removed Don Carlos, the rightful heir, and placed a usurper, his brother Ferdinand, on the throne. Again, on the death of Ferdinand in 1834, England crown on the head of the eldest daughter of and the supporters of the usurping Queen, England supplied all the expenses of the war, on condition of being indemnified by the confiscation of Church property. England also changed the election of the Spanish Parliament or Cortes; and thus, in the short space of nineteen a cruel war, altered the succession to the throne, sequestered the property of the Catholic Church, banished all the friars and nuns from their cloisters, seized their revenues, closed their convents, and expelled to the hospitals, to starvation, and to death, religious of both sexes, to the number of seventy-five thousand souls. Her last attempt on Spain was the effort to marry the Spanish Queen's sister to a Coburg; and thus to rule the country on purely English principles. This stratagem was defeated by Louis Philippe, who, on equally interested motives, ousted the English

The same scheme was pursued in Portugal on precisely similar principles. England formed a party in Portugal, who formed the plan of expelling Don Miguel, the rightful heir, and placing tween the partizans of Miguel and the advocates, of the young Queen, England defrayed all of being repayed by the confiscation of all the Church property in Portugal. Hence the revenues of bishops, priests, friars, and nuns, were protected, worn and hungry, have been subjectsequestered: churches were converted into thea- ed by an unbridled, savage soldiery. There is hospitals and stores, and thousands of religious as he reads these bewildering scenes of terror, homes, to beg and perish on the highways. Portugal is a perfect rehearsal of the history of Spain: and to make the picture a perfect copy of Spain, the young Queen was married to a Cobourg, the first cousin of our Prince Albert.

Nor did England forget her protectorate of if this mutiny has been caused by the deaf stuthe throne of Holland, which had been given by pidity or insolence of the East India Company Napoleon to his brother. She encouraged the revolution of the Belgians, supported their pretensions, and, in the year 1831, she placed Leopold, a Cobourg, the son-in-law of George the Fourth, on the recently erected throne of Bel-

During the last ten years every one is familiar with her barred attempts to revolutionise the thrones of Austria and Naples: together with the duchies of Northern Italy. The correspondents of the English press have labored incessautly to convince the English people that the tyranny of those States exceeded all credulity: that their press was fettered: their liberties crushed: their laws a mockery: their royal courts the seats of deceit and immorality. And when the Hungarian revolution broke out, the insurgents were applauded, their leader was officially feted in England: and the Austrian Geneed in the streets of London, and was even reon the King and Government of Naples. English Commissioners were appointed to report on the King's incompetency! his police were ridion his bead: the revolutionists were applauded Government; and our Prime Minister undertook ing an English flotilla to visit the coast of Naples as a guarantee of sympathy and protection to the most sanguinary rebels and assassins, who, during our present times, have outraged law, corrupted society, and stained our common Christianity.

Concurrently with these huge political schemes of England, she also attempted to change the religion of these various nations; and while her political emissaries on one hand revolutionized the State, her biblical bands, on the other, attempted to infidelize the Catholic Church. Her historians, her editors, her novelists, her tourists, have been all employed in this one engrossing stratagem: tens of thousands and tens of millions of pounds sterling have been expended in this malignant project: and when the chronicler of these facts will publish to posterity the results of this English confederacy, during upwards of forty years, he will be compelled in truth to forty years, he will be compelled in truth to of Meath, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. On state, that this long, expensive, and malignant Thursday, 10th inst., the sad event took place, and combination of England and her emissaries, has Catholic Europe: in the entire defeat of England abroad; and in her total failure and overthrow at home. France is now the mistress of England: Spain and Portugal are now avowedly under the protection of Napoleon: Austria has crushed her rebellions: Naples has recalled her revelutionists to their former allegiance: all these States are now relieved from the intrigues of England: while she herself is now the weakest of all the surrounding nations, her national nion that there should be no more preaching in the character lowered: her prestige lessened: her streets, and that Mr. Hamilton, of Castle Humilton, military name tarnished: her Biblicism mocked: gave a house as a more fitting place to hold forth and her Indian empire all but wrested from her

Is it any wonder, therefore, considering her former conduct, that she has no sympathy from the Catholic States of Europe? She has spent of deep felt gratitude; and, when he opened declared Emperor, England applauds to the skies never muzzled the whole press of a nation in one

day, or dictated to the editors what they should write—that they never slandered Protestant worship-forced Protestants to attend Catholic worship, or employed colonels of regiments to ridicule Protestantism in presence of men on their parade! England has had a long run of her bigotry; but she has come at last to a dead lock in her politics and religion, and she now stands by common consent a suitor for protection at the gates of the Tuileries, despised abroad, crippled at home, and unable singlebanded to defend her own foreign possessions.

Her long dominations filled her with pride; and her admitted prestige prevented men from looking narrowly into her internal arrangements; but the Crimean war has opened the eyes of the public to her incompetency; and now it is a proverb that in all her military, naval, and administrative arrangements, all is blunder and mismanagement. Her admirals are Biblemen, singing hymns for the sailors; her Colonels are Swaddlers, preaching to their regiments; while her Indian officers themselves, according to Captain Harvey, " Never go to church, spend the Sundays cursing, swearing, and drinking-quoting Scripture in contempt and irreverence-blaspheming the name of God, and ridiculing When one reads the accounts from India—the

cruelty of the Sepoys-the nameless treatment of European ladies-and when one considers the agony of the friends at home as each mail brings news of some additional atrocities, it is hard to say whether the fate of the dead abroad, or the affliction of the living at home is more heartrending. The savage phrenzy of these black soldiers over their innocent, powerless victims, are new facts in the history of human crime and revenge; it is a trial of strength to the stoutest nerves to finish with dry eyes the account of any one of the furious instances of sanguinary malice recorded of these demons. The heart almost faints, the blood, by turns, boils and freezes, and the intellect reels as one reads over the passages of shame, brutality, torture, and death, to which the ladies of our country, alone, defenceless, unno man of feeling of every class and creed, who, who would not wish to be there to defend them with his life; or now contribute, as far as in him hes, by his purse and his exertions, to swell our armies, to point their steel, and to nerve their arms, to take revenge for the deep wounds inflicted on innocence, justice, and morality. But -if it has originated in the same revolutionary policy which has made enemies for England all over Europe-if it can be traced to the fatal bigotry which issues from Exeter Hall, disturbs foreign courts, converts Ireland into a battlefield, and fills our poorhouses and emigrant ships with victims of religious persecution—if English Colonels, English Commander-in-Chief, have insulted the religion of the Sepoys, sent missionaries to force their convictions by bribery, and maddened the native troops into fury, mutiny, and revenge, then, beyond doubt, on the heads of the Indian authorities, and on the hearts and consciences of the Exeter Hall bigots, be the responsibility of the scenes of terror, agony, and blood, which fill India with refined cruelty, and spread lamentation and woe through every city, town, and village of Great Britain and Ireland. And, indeed, the past conduct of the political public reprobation will deservedly be discharged more abundantly on the culpable tyranny and inbreasts the stamp of man, by their inhuman lust and their savage ferocity.

D. W. C.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Amongst the tourists now visiting Cork, is the Right Rev. Dr. Carli, late Bishop of Almira and Vicar Apostolic of Agra and Thibet. The Right Rev. Dr. Carli is a native of Italy, but has spent sixteen years in administering the duties of his Indian dio-

of the Diocese of Dublin, has just arrived at home benefit of his health.

DEATH OF THE REV. R. O'REILLY, P.P.—We are sorry that we have to announce the death of the Rev. Robert O'Reilly, P.P., Dunshauglin, in the diocese on the following Saturday his remains were laid in ended in the defensive, compact union of all their last resting-place on earth. The deceased, who was noted for his picty and many virtues, amongst which hospitality was prominent, was a native of Kells. For many years he was Pastor at Balliver, and in the famine days he was transferred to the place in which his mission was ended; everywhere he was respected and esteemed, and now his name is never mentioned without an expression of regret .-May he rest in peace.—Meath People.

STREET-PREACHING IN KILLESHANDRA .- A COFFESpondent informs us that Mr. Hickson, the resident magistrate of the district, pronounced a strong opifrom. Since then the disturbances have ceased. We are very glad that it is so, and take leave to cougratulate Mr. Hickson on the firm attitude he assumed and Mr. Hamilton on his accommodating disposition. Henceforward Protestants and Catholics will, we hope, live on good terms in and about Killeshandra. -Meath People.

foam upon his feet, and on the bank to which he is again modified by the appointment of Louis of Saint Angelo of Rome, the Inquisition of propagatory to their being sent to India. The Hawk, clung, relieved in mind, exhausted and bewildered Napoleon as President, England joins the new Spain. These countries now exclaim that they 60 guns, stationed in Oork harbour, will proceed round the southern and western coast for the same purpose. A correspondent hopes the Conway will receive from our townsmen a right loyal reception. -Belfast News Letter.

COUNTY DONEGAL IN The Gweedore district of this county a party of 200 constabulary, accompanied by two stipendiary magistrates, a county inspector. and two sub-inspectors, have been scouring the country for cattle, and to find out the perpetrators of, the malicious damages done to the sheep, &c., of the English and Scotch tenants. They have impounded upwards of 1,000 head of cattle and sheep, which are to be sold by auction to pay the damages levied at last assizes, some £1,300, besides an item of some £600, for extra constabulary. As I hear the case, there appear to be some hardship as far as the rural tenantry are concerned.—Armagh Guardian.

A Heinous Offender.—At Abergavenny Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, David Thomas, a boy eight years old, was mulcted in costs 9s., and fined 1d., for picking four apples from a neighbor's tree, the branches of which projected over his father's garden.
The magistrates on the bench were one "honorable,"
and a trio of "reverends," whose decision deserves to be recorded as the latest specimen of "justice" in the rural districts .- Cork Examiner.

THE IRISH BANK RETURNS.—The returns of the Irish banks for the four weeks ending the 29th of August show a falling off in the circulation, as compared with the preceding return, of £208,000, which makes a total decrease, within four months, of very nearly £1,000,000. The diminution on the month extends to all the banks, with the exception of the Ulster, which has increased its issues by £3,000. In the coin held there is a decrease on the month of £20,000. The banks in which there has been a diminution of specie are the Provincial and Northern Banks and the Bank of Ireland. In the Belfast, Ulster, and National Banks there has been an increase.

THE MILITIA. - The Times told its readers the other day, that around the standards of the recruiting re-giments in Ireland thousands of young aspirants for military fame were rallying, and that immense numbers of sturdy young men seemed anxious to join in the battle against the Eastern mutineers. Now, the fact is, that rarely have the exertions of recruiting sergeants been so remarkably unsuccessful, nor until some higher inducements he held out to young men, is it likely that "thousands will accept the Queen's bounty. The recollection of the conduct of the Irish Militia, at the close of the Crimean campaign, and when John Bull thought the fiend of war had fallen asleep for a season, the stripping of many poor fellows, and sending them to their homes half naked, while the lazy legioners of Germany were petted like idle children, have not yet been forgotten in this country.—Banner of Ulster.

Both in Meath and Cavan the staffs are beating up for "young heroes," for training for the militia, but they are acting most unhero like in both counties. keeping at a respectful distance from the sergeants, They were treated badly before, and they seem inclined not to subject themselves to the same treatment again.—Meath People.

An awful instance of sudden death occurred at Mr. Withrow's mountain, near Feeny, on Saturday last. A man named Joseph Mills, of the Glebe, Magherafolt, went on Friday to bring home a few heifers which he had grazing on that mountain, and staid at Mr. Withrow's that night. Next morning he started for home, and had not proceeded far when one of the heifers ran off the road in a contrary direction. He followed, running with all his might to overtake her, but in vain. After running about a quarter of a mile, and being unable to overtake the beast, he called to a herd boy who was near to assist him in turning her. The boy was just starting after the heifer when Mr. Mill's called to him again to come to him, saying he felt weak and must sit down. He attempted to sit down and staggered forward, or rather fell, and instantly expired. t appears that disease of the heart was the cause of his death, and running so far after the beast excited that dangerous affection. An inquest was held, and a verdict given in accordance with the above facts. Such an occurrence speaks loudly to all to be ready, "for in such an hour as we think not, the Son of man cometh."—Coleraine Chronicle.

INDIA, IRELAND, AND THE SCOTCH HIGHLANDS .-During the war with Russia, British pride was forced to the humiliation of begging, or borrowing all the outeasts of continental society who could be induced to rent out their carcases as targets for the bullets of the Cossacks. When recruiting agents visited the mountain glen's of Scotland, which, in former days, had poured forth their thousand of Celtic warriors at a single chieftain's bidding, the residuary people pointed to the red deer, wild fowl, and flocks of sheep, in whose favour the race of Adam has been pursue the same course in India; and hence, if driven out by territorial supremacy, and the resi-English statesmen at once conceived the design fused redress in the English Courts of Justice! future Commissions of Inquiry shall once estab- duary people scornfully requested the recruiting No abuse, contumely, and lies have been spared lish the guilt of the same parties in India, the agents to transport this gallant batch of tenant occupants to Sebastopol to shoot the Russians! The responses made in Ireland to similar invitations need curable bigotry of our officers and preachers in events, differ materially from the sarcasms attered not be repeated; but these responses did not, at all Asia than on the very mutineers, assassins, and by the indignant Gael, who are still permitted to savages, who have stained their swords in the blood of the innocent, and effaced from their In plain fact, men could not be had for her Majesty's service, and hence the humbling necessity of continental crippling, and the still more questionable system of smuggling carried on in the United States. When the immediate difficulty had been got over, and the Irish militin were about to be disbanded, the treatment of the unfortunate Tipperary men, as contrasted with the superabundant kindness lavished upon the "German Legion," cannot be readily for-gotten.—Londonderry Standard.

The Times reads Mr. Hanna, the Belfast Presby-terian firebrand the following lecture:—"But perhaps Mr. Hanna, so far from being a good disciplinarian, is not so quiet and orderly a person himself as years in administering the duties of his Indian diocese. In consequence of the state of his health he has been obliged to tender his resignation to the Holy See, which has been accepted, and the Cark in preachings, and says they are simply meant to Holy See, which has been accepted, and the Cork instruct careless and ignorant Protestants, and have Ezaminer says it his intention henceforward to reside no controversial design whatever in them. He is, if we are to trust his own account of himself, as inno-The Venerable Monsignor Hamilton, Archdeacon | cent as a child with regard to any wish to provoke of the Diocese of Dublin, has just arrived at home or annoy a single Romanist. But his address to from a visit in Germany, whither he had gone for the Protestants of Belfast' is anything but a calm benefit of his health and peaceful document. He disclaims, indeed, as he is obliged to do, all wish to do bodily injury to the Roman Catholics, and he enjoins on his followers abstinence from all attack. He tells them even when they are collected around him to take care and leave room for the public who are not of his audience to pass. But how does he describe the road which he thus clears for them?- Call that clearance the 'Pope's pad.' Is that a peaceful style of language? Is that like a man anxious to conciliate his opponents and bent simply on securing for himself an uncontroversial access to his own people for the sake of converting the careless Protestant to a religious life? He is very strong indeed on the subject of keeping the peace, but so the most violent demagogues often are, at the very time that they are deliberately and intentionally bringing masses of peopl into such a position that they will be certain to break the peace. Mr. Hanna is tenderness and charity itself, if we are to trust these verbal warnings of his; the mere sight of blood would unnerve him; he would faint if a man's shin were kicked. But what is the meaning of a leader deliberately bringing things to the very precipice of a convulsion and then saying 'Peace, order, charity!'—putting whole antagonistic masses into such an attitude towards each other, and then professing, on the very verge of collision, to hold them back? And what does Mr. Hanna mean, as a professed friend of ponce and order, by actually placing himself in declared conflict with the magistrates of Belfast, by designedly wording his public notice of a next Sunday open-air demonstration in such an ambiguous way as to forestall a magistrate's prohibition and cheat civil justice of her fair power? 'Your preachers will do their duty; you will manage to find them wherever they may appear. No one knows whether you are to have preaching; you may all guess. I cannot speak more plainly. If I did somebody might go and swear

that, as somebody was going to preach, he had reason to apprehend a riot, and our affrighted magistrates might be tempted in their infatuation to prevent it.', For a man not only to word a notice so ambiguously as to cheat the magistracy, but openly to state that his ambiguity is for that express object, is indeed an extraordinary act for a good subject and a Christian minister."

Belfast has been proclaimed under the Crime and Outrage, or Peace Preservation Act, the new name given to this remnant of the Whiteboy code on its renewal in 1856. It must be admitted that even this decided step was only too urgently called for, and we trust it will have the desired effect of putting a stop to the scenes of turbulence and outrage which had lasted uninterruptedly since the Orange anniversary on last July 12th. Much as has been said and written of these Belfast riots, we think the pub-lic will hardly have been prepared for the revelations elicited by the Commission of Inquiry, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, which has been holding its sittings during the week. The principal evidence as yet adduced is that of Mr. Tracy, now and for many years past resident magistrate of Belfast, and he gives, on cross-examination, a graphic account of the ruffinaly doings of the Belfast Orangemen, which, even on the showing of this Protestant magistrate, too evidently no favourer of the Catholics, exceeded anything we could have supposed. In fact, the old dream of Orange ascendancy has been revived, and the attempt to realise it carried out with characteristic audacity and ruffianism. The Protestants and Presbyterians are in a majority in the capital of Ulster, as well as in the rest of that province, and they believe themselves entitled to act in defiance of the feelings of the Catholic population. They have in their hands the municipal corporation of Belfast, which, it is important to remark, is the only corporation in Ireland, save that of Derry, another nest of Orangeism, which retains the control of the local police force. Now, it is strongly asserted, and Mr. Tracy's not over willing testimony fully supports the assertion that this municipal police, appointed and controlled by a Protestant corporation, is deeply tainted with Orangeism; and without openly joining in the outrages committed on the Catholics. that their well-known sympathies and ready connivance have greatly encouraged and facilitated the committal of these outrages. Some of the men have admitted in the magisterial court that they were, or had been, members of Orange lodges—that is, that they belonged to a secret and criminal confederacy Fancy any Catholic policeman in Limerick or Tipperary openly avowing in a court of justice that he was, or ever had been, a Ribbonman, and what a sensation would be created, not only in Ireland, but throughout the United Kingdom. Is there, then, to be one law for the Catholic and another for the Protestant? The Orange society is undoubtedly a secret and illegal confederacy, no matter what may be its professed or pretended objects, and a policeman acknowledging a connexion with it should be, in the eye of the law, in the same position as if he had admitted himself to belong to a gang of burglars or coiners. We trust the result of the inquiry will be to rid Belfast, and Derry also, of partisan policemen, and, as much as possible, of partisan magistrates, and we shall soon hear of the decline and fall of the vile and accursed Orange system .- Tablet.

The following "proclamation" has been issued :-"Whereas, of late, serious riots and disturbances have occurred in the town of Belfast, in consequence of large crowds collecting in the streets and public thoroughfares; and whereas placards of a most inflammatory character have been extensively circulated during the past weeks, and there is every reason to apprehend that, in case of any similar crowds being collected, similar scenes of violence and outrage may occur; now, I, as chief magistrate, acting upon the advice of the law officers of the crown, and with the unanimous concurrence of a large meeting of magistrates, earnestly call upon the well-disposed inhabitants to abstain in future from assembling in numbers in the public streets and thoroughfares. otherwise the police will be ordered to disperse them and prosecute them as the law directs."

'SAMUEL GIBSON GETTY, Mayor. "Dated at Belfast, this 11th day of Sept. 1857." This action of the authorities at once produced its effect, and the Rev. Mr. Hanna, who, within the last 24 hours issued an inflammatory address, stating positively he would assert, at all risks, the great principle of open-air-preaching, and calling on the Pro-

testants to rally round him, has struck his colours, and published a second address of a sanctified character, stating he deems it prudent, for the present, not to go on, but that after a few weeks he will resume. He consoles the fanatics by assuring them they did come ten thousand strong last Sunday to defend the right, and that they triumphed. A meeting was held to night at the Wellington Hall, of the lower class of Orangemen, chiefly from Sandy Row district, and the speakers indulged in the most violent tirades against

Pope and Popery.' They denounced the 'Papists' as a bloody-thirsty set of demons, who were seeking to destroy all Protestants, and called on the Protest-

ants to be united and ready.

SATURDAY .- On Saturday night the rival factions resumed their firing, but no damage was done. Shots were exchanged without doing any mischief, except disturbing the stillness of night and exciting angry feelings among those who were paying any attention to the proceedings. This prevailed not only in Sandy Row and Pound street, but, up till five o'clock on Sunday morning, in the vicinity of St. Malachy's .-On Sunday the proclamation of the mayor prevented the assemblage of large crowds of people, the more especially when it is recollected that the Rev. Hugh Hanna announced that he would give way to the popular feeling. However, between four and five o'clock yesterday evening Mr. Mateer preached in one of the sheds, and was listened to without molestation. The mayor and local magistracy generally requested that this individual should not preach, but he persisted, urging as an excuse for his conduct the example of our blessed Saviour. He was determined to die a martyr, if, happily, he should be interrupted. but his life has been preserved to the cause of good order and genuine godliness! This individual, who has no standing, it is stated, in any church, preached in spite of the remonstrance of the local magistracy; and his obstinacy caused three hundred constables to be under arms on the quay during the afternoon, who would otherwise have remained in their barracks. So large a body of police was sure of keeping order, and Kr. Matier was preserved from mischief. About fifty constables arrived in Belfast on Saturday night, and are engaged with the others in suppressing the riots. Nothing worthy of note has occurred, although there were frequent shots fired on both sides last night.

SUNDAY.—The earlier part of the day passed off quietly, owing to great military and constabulary displays. The Rev. Mr. Mateir persisted in carrying out his declared intention of preaching at every risk, and addressed very limited audiences during the day. The conduct of the Cattolics was admirable-all that could be desired by their true friends. The Orange party created a rot in Brown-street in the evening, and after having discharged several volleys of stones, were dispersed with fixed bayonets by Sub-Inspector Armstrong. The disorder and tumult, however, continued until large reinforcements arrived when the Resident Magistrate (Mr. Tracy) read the Riot Act, and told the mob that their conduct was disloyal and ruffianly, and that if they did not at once disperse he would order the men to fire. The lamps were all put out. More police have just arrived from Dublin.

OPENING OF A TUNULUS, OR SEPTLICHRAL MOUND AT DYSART.—A most interesting discovery of two kist vaens—each containing human renains, and one of them an urn of baked clay in addition—has been made by Mr. Richard Murray, of Mullingar, in a field close to the residence of his bother, Thomas Murray, Esq., of Dysart. The greater portion of

that part of the country is rich in raths or military forts, and tumuli or barrows, two of which, namely, the large one of Costletowngeoghegan, fully fifty feet high, and a smaller one a few fields off, on the estate of Sir F. Hopkins, are both visible from the site of the Dysart sepulchral mound. Caves of Cyclopean construction also abound, some of which are open, and the sites of others sufficiently indicated by tradition, and the appearance of those immense rough, primitive flags cropping up above the surface, which invariably cover the apices of those chambers; and one is supposed to exist immediately close to the garden wall of the mansion house, only a field's distance from the tumulus, the exploration of which is determined on by the spirited proprietor at no very distant period. For a length of time, what might be the contents of its interior occupied the waking thoughts and nightly dreams of our esteemed antiquarian friend, Mr. Murray, who long since would have dived into it, could be have been lucky enough to obtain any peasant sufficiently hardy to assist him in his search. On Tuesday, however, the experimentum crucis was accomplished, Arthur Nugent, Esq., of Clonlost, who accompanied him, turning the "first sod," after which the work sped bravely on, the helps working like Trojans. The earthen portion of the southern end of the cairn and some cart loads of small limestone boulders being removed, two rough, irregular, primitive, or "surface" flags came into view, one on the eastern, the other on the western side of the tumulus, that on the western side being of limestone, and that on the eastern of sandstone. They are exceedingly rough and irregular in their outlines; from three feet four inches to three feet seven inches in their greatest lengths, which are diagonals, about two feet six inches in their greatest breadths, and from two inches at their edges to five or six inches in depth at their centres. Removing the western or limestone flag, it was found to have covered some remains of calcined bone, evidently human, a portion of a shin bone being distinguishable, a few small pieces of charcoal, and some ashes and clay, resting on a table or flag of Sandstone, which showed signs of having been subjected to the action of fire. The second, or sandstone flag being removed, a kist vaen-the sides of which were composed of irregular sandstone flags, placed on their sides or edges, and some two or three long, upright stones, of the same material, was exposed It contained the remains of a human skeleton, evidently interred, or rather enkisted, in a sitting posture, with his face to the north-east, together with a beautifully shaped urn of baked clay, which must originally have been placed in the lap of the solitary inhabitant of the kist vaen. He was one of the long headed race, the form of whose skull and contour of whose features has been so graphically decided by Doctor Wilde, in his "Beauties of the Boyne and Blackwater." Examples of both races, particularly the former, may still be found among some of the modern Irish. The greater portion of the lower jaw, sharp at the chin and wide at the angles, is in a state of very great preservation indeed, and contains teeth beautifully white and regular, and perfectly free from decay, and evidently belonging to an individual of no more than thirty years old at the utmoet. The thigh and leg bones were lying in a north-easterly direction, and around and beneath them were the remains of hip bones, the shoulder blades, the vertebre of the back and some of the finger bones, and a portion of the tusk of a wild boar. The eastern sepulchre contained another skeleton apparently similarly enkisted, but with the face to the south cast, and strangely enough, too, belonged to quite a different family to that contained in the opposite chamber-namely, to the globular-headed race, and from the portions of the skull and bones of the face that remained, must have been the possessor of a most beautiful and symmetrical head indeed. Like all skulls of the globular race, the supracilliary arches are rather full, orbits small and rather shallow, so that the eyes must have been slightly prominent, the nasal bones, or so much of them as remain, perfectly vertical, but as they correspond to the sulcus beneath the brows, there is nothing to militate against the idea of the nose being high and acquiline, the chin beautifully formed square, and rather deep, but the mouth slightly projecting. The teeth of this skeleton shows it must have reached rather a mature age, nearly sixty most likely, if not more, as the crowns of the incissors are rather worn, and the tubercles of the molars absorbed, so that the molar crowns are rather concave, the enamel bevelled from within outwards and upwards, forming a raised margin around them. They are not so beautifully white as the teeth of the younger skeleton, and are coated down to their neck with tartar, but with that exception alone are all perfect and quite free from disease .- Westmeath Guardian.

The advantages of a direct communication between America and Ireland, and through Ireland with the rest of Europe, have long been proclaimed. But British mercantile interests stood in the way. The harbors of the western and south-western coast of Ireland, particularly Valencia, the most desirable of them all, have long been pointed out as the natural ports for the mail packet stations, as well as for the general shipping trade with America. It was in vain that reason and experience urged the numerous and heart-rending ship wrecks in the English channel, with loss of life and cargo, the long delays and consequent loss of time, loss of market and increased expense-the difficult navigation of a narrow channel, with the rough and dangerous coast of Wales to encounter, the chopping sea and strong tides, and adverse winds without sea room to tack. Even under the most favorable circumstances large steamers are delayed many hours for the tide in crossing the bar at Liverpool. Without such obstruction Valencia is one day nearcr, and in these fast times that is of great importance. But sailing vessels are often kept for three weeks beating about in St. George's Chanuel, neither able to get out if they are outward bound, nor in, if they are destined, to a British port. Whereas if they took their departure from Valencia they would be at sea immediately without any obstruction whatever, and in the same way if they were inward bound they could find at once a safe harbor there or on some other point of the western coast .-But British jealousy of Ireland, and the selfishness of Livernool merchants would not consent to any movement that would be likely to divert any portion of their trade to the Irish coast. The same "intolerance of Irish prosperity," which led first to the de-liberate and avowed destruction of the woollen trade of Ireland, and afterwards to the destruction of the Irish legislature, lest it should protect the rights and the trade of the country, has hitherto opposed every obstacle to direct communication between Irish and American ports. But nature will have its way at last. The merchants of Bristol; in England, were long successful by their influence in keeping the trade from Liverpool. But the natural tendency of commerce was westward, and modern Liverpool being westward of Bristol has gradually won its pre-eminence from the old famous mercantile port, renowned in British history. The same law of progress is destined to supersede Liverpool as the chief port of the American trade. Westward still the star of commerce takes its way. The private enterprise of Americans, and commercial necessity, will do for the western coast of Ireland what that country could not do for itself. The laying of the Atlantic cable is a grand step in the right direction; and we trust that no sinister influence will be able to purchase the projectors of the enterprise, or divert it to any other destination. We confess we do not like the idea of selling the cable to the British government for a te-legraph to India. But Mr. Field says there is nothing in that, as it is only on the condition of having another ready next summer that he agreed to negociate at all; and we are content to believe him for the present, though we are naturally suspicious on the subject, seeing that every project to establish steam communication between Ireland and America

tish gold. The late Duke of Wellington, and the highest naval authorities of England, long since recommended that Valencia be made a naval station, as the most convenient and advantageous for purposes of war, and for the embarkation of troops and stores for a western destination. But the voice of British merchants was sufficiently powerful to drown the voice of truth, even at the expense of the general interests of the empire. But truth like murder will out at last, and there is now a prospect of justice being done to the great barbors of the West of Ireland. The county of Kerry in particular, with its noble headlands and beautiful bays, its sublime and picturesque scenery, the Lakes of Killarney and the M'Gillicuddy Rocks, seems destined to attract equally the attention of the trader and the tourist-the man of pleasure and the man of business. The Island of Valencia, with its splendid land-locked harbor, lying opposite to, and only separated by a narrow strait from, Caherciveen, a place so identified with the name of O'Connell, is owned by Peter Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry, one of the few hereditary ancient Irish titles still preserved in Ireland. His venerable father, Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, is only dead seven or eight years, and he was as fine an old Irish gentleman as we ever saw-one of the old shool-of a generation now passed away. Protestant as he was he was always a most earnest advocate for Catholic emancipation, and was most liberal in his political opinions. As a landlord he was kind and indulgent, and beloved by all his tenantry. His hospitality was noble, and his manners those of the most polished gentleman. The present Knight has the reputation of being " a chip of the old block," and we think the entertainment he gave on the occasion of laying the Atlantic telegraph cable and the sentiments he uttered in relation thereto prove that he is worthy of his father. With the completion of the enterprise which led to this banquet, with Valencia established as the great transatlantic telegraph and packet station, with a network of railways spread over the south and west of Ireland including one projected to Valencia itself; with the kindly influences at work of so generous a landlord and so enlightened and liberal a gentleman as the Knight of Kerry, we may hope that that beautiful spot is to be the focus whence will radiate throughout the land the genial light of a new-born day of prosperity.—N. Y. Citizen.

# BARBARITIES OF THE ORANGE SEPOYS.

(From the Dublin Nation.)

The English journals in England and Ireland seem to abandon all attempt to justify British filibusterism in India, and fall back on appeals to us to be horrified at the barbarities of the Sepoys. But have not we, too, a right to call out " Avenge, oh, Lord! thy slaughtered," and demand vengeance upon the ruffians who perpetrated such crimes as these:

"The burgesses and inhabitants of the town o Newry, meeting the English army on their march to besiege the castle of the said tower, were received into protection; and, after quarter given to the garrison of the said castle, the said inhabitants, and the soldiers of the said garrison, to the number of 500 and upwards, men women, and children were brought on the bridge of Newry, and thrown into the river, and such of them as endeavored to escape by swimming were murdered.

About the same time Captain Fleming and other officers of Sir William Steward's Regiment, commanding a party, smothered to death 220 women and children, in two caves. And about the same time also, the said Captain Cunningham murdered about 63 women and children in the isles of Ross.

"In November, one Reading murdered the wife and three children of Shane O'Morghy, in a place called Ballykenny of Ramalton, and after her death cut of her breasts with his sword.

"It was commonly known to all sides now cruel the Governor of Manor-Hamilton was, in the county of Leitrim-how he usually invited gentlemen to dine with him, and hanged them after dinner and caused their thighs to be broken with hatchets before execu-

"About the beginning of November five poor men (whereof two were Protestants) coming from the market of Dublin, and lying that night at Santry, three miles from thence, were murdered in their beds by Captain Smith and a party of the garrison of Dublin, and their heads brought next day in triumph into the city.

'In the same week fifty six men, women, and chilof the village of Bulloge (being frightened at what was done at Clontarfs took boats and went to sea, te shun the fury of a party of soldiers come out of Dublin, under the command of Colonel Crafford; but insolence, and the love of liberty as treachery, and being pursued by the soldiers in other boats, overtaken and thrown overboard.

" About the same time a party of the garrison of Swords, having brought in thirty laborers, forced them to dig their own graves and then killed them. Much about that time one Bennet, sheriff of the county, killed sixteen men and women, coming from the market of Dublin. A party, under the command of C. Crafford, murdered one hundred and forty women and children, in Newcastle and Coolmain, being under protection. Many thousands more of the poor innocent people of that county, shunning the fury of the soldiers, fled into thickets of firs, which the soldiers did usually set on fire, killing as many as endeavored to escape, or forced them back again to be burned, and the rest of the inhabitants, for the most part, died of famine.

"Sir Richard Grenvill's troop killed forty two men women, and children, and eighteen infants at Dorams. town. A woman under protection was, by Captain Munroe's soldiers, put into the stocks of a tuckmill. and so tucked to death, in the town of Steedalte.

"Three women, whereof one gentlewoman big with child, and a boy, were hanged on the Bridge of Neuragh, by command of Sir Charles Coote, in his first march to the county Wicklow, and caused his guide to blow into his pistol, and so shot him dead. Mr. Den Conyam, of Glanely, (aged and unable to bear arms) was roasted to death by Captain Gee, of

Colonel Crafford's regiment. "The English soldiers of the garrison of Ballenakill burned an old woman of ninety years in her own house in Idough. The said soldiers massacred 180 men, women and children, who were cutting their corn near the said garrison.

"Forty families in protection were murdered by the soldiers of the garrison of Inchicronan. Several residing near Bunratty were murdered by the soldiers of that garrison under the command of Lieutenant

"In Conden's country above 200 laborers, women and children were murdered by some of the now Earl of Orrery's soldiers. In the said county, among others they gelded one Denis Downy, and pulled out one of his eyes, and sent him in that posture to his wife. Fifty-six persons, or thereabouts, were brought prisoners to Castle Lyons (most of them laborers, who did never bear arms) were put into a stable and the women in that garrison, at night, fired their beards and the hair of their heads, which so disfigured them that their nearest friends could not know them next day when they were hanging.

"Cloglegh, being garrisoned by the Irish, surrendered upon quarter of life, to Sir C. Vavasor, were all inhumanely murdered, and the hearts of some of them pulled out, and put into their mouths; and many other massacres were committed the same time there on women and children. At Lislee, twenty-four men in protection were murdered by Colonel Mynn's soldiers. At Bellauere, the same year, Teig O'Mungan and David Broge, blowing by command into pistols, were shot to death by some of Captain Bridge's men and eight poor laborers more killed by them, being in protection, and then employed in saving some har-

vest of Englishmen. At Cloghnakilty about 238 men, women, and children were murdered, of which number, seventeen children were taken by the legs by soldiers, who was done by Phorbis' men and the garrison of Ban-

nedy, who had protection for himself, and his tenants to save their barvest, were murdered by the said garrison of Ross as they were ditching about their corn.

"At Bandon Bridge, the garrison there tied eightyeight Irishmen of the said town back to back, and threw them of the bridge into the river, where they were all drowned.

"The English party in the county Cork burned O'Sullivan Beare's house in Bantry, and all the rest of that country, killing man, woman, and child; turning many into their houses, then on fire, to be burned therein. And, among others, Thomas De-Bucke, a cooper, about eighty years, and his wife being little less; and all this was done without provocation, the said O'Sullivan being a known reliever of the English in that country."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The following are the names of the Glergymen who have nobly volunteered their services as Chaplains to the Catholic soldiers proceeding to India:-The Rev. Messrs. Kyne, Lescher, Stone, Morgan, John F. Browne, Fairhurst, and Crowther. The Rev. Messrs. Kyne, Lescher, and Stone were to sail on Sunday, the 20th, from Southampton. - Weekly Register.

The saving to the East India Company by the mutiny and desertion of each Bengal regiment of 1,200 sepoys strong, will be about £3,000 per month. Some fifty regiments have disbanded themselves, and the Company will have therefore saved, at the end of August, nearly half a million of money in the pay of sepoys, non-commissioned officers, &c.

Eight hundred recruits have been gained to the rtillery during the last mouth.

The United Service Gazette does not credit the eport that a Foreign Legion for India is in contem-

A clergyman writes to the Daily News :- 'I have read in the Times that our possessions in India have been acquired in the order of God's providence. It this assertion means that all our possessions in India have been so acquired, I venture to say that a more pernicious fulsehood was never published. The swell mobsman who has just carried off some unfortunate lady's purse at Paddington Station may just as well ascribe his success to God's providence as England her success as regards Oude and some other British possessions in the East. They have been acquired in the order of Satan's providence, a rather powerful element just now in our foreign policy.'

The Dispatch takes a gloomy view of our present material prosperity. Wages are inordinately high, and a fair day's work is by no means supplied in the same proportion. Laborers are so "saucy" as far-mers say, from the extreme demand of their services, the employers are to a great extent at their mercy. At the slightest word they leave their employment, quite certain that they can at once obtain new engagement at not improbably higher wages. Let us go on, as we have begun to undertake to conquer and rule by the sword, daily increasing our territory and maintaining the armed attitude of conquerers, and feel assured that the enfranchised operatives and labors of such a country, strengthening materially their political power, will go on to that point which has invariably been arrived at by every nation which pursues a policy of aggression, conquest and, military domination : that every citizen will discover he is a gentleman, that labor is dis-graceful, and the life of a soldier, sailor, or colonist alone fitting the dignity of a freeman of an imperial state; that slaves alone ought to submit to servitude and the lower employments of life; and that Saxon blood is too precious for the drudgery of mechanical employment. At this moment our press is busily inculcating the doctrines that directly lead to this result. We are urged to swallow up China and annex it; we are told of the folly of leaving unabsorbed into our system a single rood or a single soul of the territory or population of the Indian peninsula; we are called upon to rule by the sword, what we have "won" by the sword; we are plainly told that, as the scimitar cut out the way for the Koran, the minie rifle and the park artillery are the only true propagandists of the cross; that the civilising maxims of Christianity are impracticable cant and speculative mysticism, totally unadapted to the real business of this world; that we must work out our 'destiny" by the means which former conquerors of the shame of the vanquished as ingratitude, and the devotion of others to their faith as ignorant superstition or priestly hypocrisy. Work out this-foster this spirit-accustom our people to the love of arms, and our nation to the lust of conquest; go on invading, intriguing, conquering, holding nations in subjection by large standing armies, and as there is a God in heaven to whom the oppressed are as precious as oppressors, who is the Father of the poorest parish as truly as of the proudest Englishman, and who has made the wretchedness of the ranquished as immortal as the mightiest victor, we shall share the fate which has in all ages overtaken that

Vaulting ambition which o'erleans itself. And falls on the other. In the interest of the masses we give this warning.

The Saturday Review pronounces against open-air reaching. Considered in the abstract, it is certainy a thing which we have no right to condemn. Unloubtedly it may be an instrument of much spiritual good. It belongs to no particular system. It is as old as Christianity, and older,—it is in favour with Roman Catholics, and with dissenters, and with churchmen of all sorts. In short, merely as a mode of communicating truth, or announcing opinions open-air preaching is not a speciality of religion at all. It belongs to politics as well as religion—so that, theoretically, there is not a word to say against But everybody of common sense feels that, when it comes to be used in religion, it is a very difficult tool to use. It looks as if it could not be misused, but it is very apt to play tricks in unskilful Not one preacher in ten thousand is fit to preach to a mob; and, in fact, as those who have paid any attention to the matter know, not one street preacher in ten ever gets fifty people-at least in London-to listen to him. For our own part. we believe that, wherever tried-at least of late days-it fails egregriously in its object of converting the irreligious. But in default of what is called 'reaching the masses," the experiment, it has been thought by good and worthy people, might safely be tried. And so it was tried in the parks, until the apostles of blasphemy and indecency got the largest audiences; and open-air preaching is now a mere question of police. Still the thing is, in a certain sense, popular in the religious world. A very mild form of the complaint appeared recently at Exeter. Hall, where a course of sermons was delivered to a genteel audience, who, however, happened to be anything but the working and irreligious men for whom the discourses were intended. And now and then we see paragraphs that, on "fine Sundays," wind and weather permitting, an open-air sermon will be delivered. Of course this epidemic has spread to Ireland; and there it has taken a very characteristic form.

held by the Proselytisers in Boston on Monday last -" According to placard, a meeting was convened in aid of the Church Missions to the poor Irish. It consisted of about thirty women, five parsons, three or four men, Protestants, and ten or twelve Catholics; together with the usual blasphemics against the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, the Most Blessed Sacrament, the Ever-Blessed Mother of God, the ribald abuse of has been hitherto baffled by British influence or Bri- don Bridge. At Garranne, near Ross, Connor Ken- The Rev. chairman and others of the Boston Pro-

A correspondent sends us an account of a meeting

testant Clergy will be able to inform the meeting, whether the Rev. Mr. Rigby is too ignorant to meet them.') The outspread hands that concealed the countenance of the chairman prevented the audience from reading the emotions that agitated him at this moment. It was boldly asserted that 45,000 Irish had recently embraced Protestantism, and that the Protestant schools and churches of Ireland were well frequented; that there were good reasons to hope that many more converts would soon enter the bosom of Protestantism. The means of conversion were not obscurely hinted at: the converts were all so happy, had such comfortable homes, were so well clothed and fed. So horribly appalling were the lies and blasphemics uttered, that two of the Catholics could endure no more, and left the room. Others, however, of stronger nerve, remained, and attempted a reply, when the chairman (a Boston parson) said this was not a place for discussion, he must send for the police. 'The old scheme over again,' exclaimed a Catholic; 'you want to tell lies all in your own way, and want the police to prevent them from being contradicted.' Even the chairman was astonished at this bold reply; his courage seemed to coze out at his finger's ends, he turned pale with rage or shame, and held his peace. A parson now arose who possessed rather more than usual of that Christian spirit which ordinarily prevails in such gatherings. He praised the Roman Catholics-had some friends and relatives Catholics, admired much of their doctrine and many of their prayers, and contradicted many of the assertions of the first speaker. He could not however, leave the Blessed Virgin alone; he read the prayer before the Litany, and closed his book. A voice read on, 'Lord have mercy on us!' (A voice, You see it is not 'O Mary, have mercy on us ! He closed the book, and was again commencing. (Another voice, 'Read further; you see it is Mary, pray for us!') This put an end to his remarks, and satisfactorily disposed of the blasphemous assertions of the first speaker, who declared that Catholics made the Blessed Virgin greater than God, greater than her Divine Son. This was too much for the chairman, who soon contrived to summon again on his legs an envenomed speaker, whose lips poured forth the gall of dragons and the venom of asps. The Catholics were aroused, they would be heard, and one with a loud voice demanded, In what did the essence of true religion consist? Was it not in the love of God above all things, and of our neighbors as ourselves? Did they wish to convert the Roman Catholics? Were lies, insults, calumnies, and blasphemies the proper weapons of conversion? were they any proofs of Christian charity? Had the speaker who boasted of the number of converts to Protestantism specified any places of such conversions, any persons so converted, or any one who was the immediate instrument of such conversion? Had he not given unmistakeable tokens that pounds, shillings, and pence were his only object?-A scene now ensued which balles description ;—one parson seeming ready to burst with laughter, another rushing out of the room; the women, with gaping mouths and staring eyes, looking unutterable astonishment: the chairman seeking to make his escape, and followed and tortured with the endless questions of the Untholics! He was heard to exclaim in most pitiful accents, 'Oh this has spoiled the collection!' He was asked by a convert if he would accept a correspondence! 'No, no; you will tell your Priest everything; I will have no correspondence, there will be no end to it; I have had enough of correspondence; I have read every book of Catholic controversy-I have a library full of them,' &c. The chairman's wife, too, delivered herself of an oracle, ' that the Catholic religion was only just two hundred years old, -bailled by the question as to the age of the church in which, as in stolen property, the parsons held their Sunday meetings. The parsons, however, thought it hest at last to turn to good humor; one of them cordinlly shook hands with some of the Catholics. The chairman said he wished to be on friendly terms with them, and, wishing them good night, made as much haste as possible to extricate himself from their company. If a few Catholics, resolved not to get vexed, were to attend such meetings, and were to ply the speakers well with some such questions as these-who? where? when? name the place, the parties, &c .- an end would soon be put to such scandalous gatherings; the simple-winded would see that there are two sides to a question, and that the truth may be elsewhere than where it is boasted to be. Many of the more enlightened Protestants see that these Church Missionary Meetings are mere humbng and a trick to get the world have alone found to be practicable; to money—that their reports of success are lies and detreat patriousm as rebellion and self-respect as proud ceit. I believe the Rev. Mr. Rigby would have attended the meeting, had it that a Protestant gentleman strongly urged him not to be present at such low scenes of bigotry, which he detested from his heart, and that some of the Catholics urged him to have more respect for his sacerdotal character than to appear there."—Weekly Register.

Henry Rogers, captain of the ship Martha Jane, was executed at Liverpool on Saturday, for the murder of the seaman Andrew Rose; the two mates have been reprieved. The decision of the Home Secretary was communicated to the prisoners as delicately as possible. The effect upon the mates was remarkable—they fairly wept from excitement and overloy. The captain manifested but little emotion. Subsequently all the prisoners passed some time in prayer together; after which they were finally separated. Outside the gool on the morning of the execution, about 50,000 people were assembled.

At the Worship-street Police Court on Tuesday, a wretched-looking woman, named Maria Clarke, was committed for trial for the murder of her child, eight years old, and also charged with attempting to destroy her own life. A hymn and two letters were found on the prisoner. One of the letters ran thus:

Dear Friend,-Me and my child have suffered much in the Hackney Union. The child, to save her from doing wrong, as I have done, I thought it would be better to go to Jesus while young. I myself have thrown her into the Regent's-canal. I committed perjury about six years ago. (These sentences were repeated.) I thought walking into the water would be easier for myself than hanging. Christ save me!

The second letter ran :-Dear Friend,-All is well, for Christ calls me home. I have broken all the commandments, and am without one plea, but that His blood was shed for me. I am coming, Jesus. I myself threw my child into the water, and watched her. I drowned my child in the canal.

The notes were endorsed, "Maria Clarke, an inmate of Hackney Union. I have known the Union eight years, and am thirty-four years of age."

At Lambeth Police-court, on Monday, a stonemason named Joseph Thew was brought up by a police constable, charged with creating a disturbance in Blackfriars-road. The prisoner's statement was: "Well, sir, I went to the Obelisk to hear the preachers, and in the course of the discourse the name of Christ came up, and a man that was there said he was an impostor. I told him that he was no impostor, and that he deserved to be kicked for saying so, and I don't know of anything else I did."-The blasphemer had made off, and the only man in the crowd who had a word to say for the honor of the Saviour was locked up all night in a police cell, and next day held to bail for his good behavior for one month. On the same occasion, strong representations were made by several of the inhabitants as to the nuisance of street-preaching with which that locality is infested. A deputation to Sir R. Moyne on the subject was suggested by the sitting magistrate.

On the 23d ult., a man named Francis Reed was apprehended in a house in Oak-street, Birkenhead, on a charge of having murdered William Morgan, an old man, at Crossgar, county Down, on the 1st of the Irish Catholic Clergy, who were too ignorant July last, during a faction fight between Orangemen to meet their antagonists in controversy? (A voice, and Roman Catholics. He has been removed to Ireland.—Liverpool Albion.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND

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# True Mitness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Niagara arrived at Halifax on Wednesday with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult. We give a summary of her news as transmitted by telegraph. There was nothing new from India. Gen. Havelock had recommenced his march upon Lucknow, having left his sick and disabled at Cawnpore. It was rumoured that Lord Elgin was about to be named Governor General in the room of Lord Canning who is to be removed to some other office. Before Delhi no change has taken place in the posture of affairs. The mutincers are constantly making sallies from the place, and are as constantly repulsed by the besiegers. "Their fighting," writes an officer from the camp and speaking of the mutineers, "in the open is contemptible. They hold walls, &c. well." At Cawnpore General Neill is giving the blood thirsty fiends who have fallen into his hands a salutary lesson which will have we hope a good effect on the Asiatic mind. The Bengal Hurkaru of the 5th of August thus describes

"The building in which the massacre took place is described as looking like a slaughter-house. According to the last accounts General Neill was compelling all the high-caste Brahmins whom he could capture among the Sepoys, to collect the bloody clothes of the victims, and wash up the blood from the floor, a European soldier standing over each men with a 'cat,' and administering it with vigour whenever he relaxed his exertions. The wretches baying been subjected to this degradation, which of course includes loss of caste, are then hanged, one after another. The punishment is said to be General Neill's own invention, and its infliction has gained him good credit."

In the Bombay Presidency another mutiny had broken out amongst the Sepoys at Dharwar; at Madras bowever everything was perfectly tranquil. Reinforcements are beginning to arrive; and if the handful of troops now encamped before the walls of Delhi can hold their own until the large force now on its way to India can reach the field, the mutiny will no doubt be speedily crushed, and British dominion established on a firmer basis than ever. Five hundred French had arrived at Calcutta with the object, it was supposed, of defending French interests at Chandernagore.

The European news is of little interest. The mediatorship of England in the quarrel betwixt Spain and Mexico has been accepted, and the Conferences will shortly be held in London .-Public attention in England has been strongly directed to the advantages of creating an army Brigade from the middle classes, and it was expected that the Government would take the matter up. At Belfast the disarmament process is going on, and if impartially applied will have the effect of restoring peace to that distracted city. The Government investigation into the late riots proceeds but slowly; but enough has already been elicited to prove the intention of the "Orangemen" to establish a "reign of terror" over their Catholic fellow-citizens. Thus the Belfast Mercury remarks that:-

"During the reign of terror in the south and west it was usual for parties of agrarian offenders to go out with their faces blackened and serve Rockite notices on those who had rendered themselves obnoxious to their policy. Under the Delhi code of the Sandy-row mutineers a more open system was carried out; and, as we have heard, 'notices to quit' were served by persons who used no disguise whatever. Several families of the Roman Catholic party were obliged to leave their houses on the edict of these self-constituted dictators; and where prompt obedience was not paid to the order, very summary proceedings followed. The antagonism thus called into existence set on foot the lawless attempt to get up 'gun clubs' by the other party; and, between these two factions, the town of Belfast has had a dark spot placed on its escutcheon, which it will require some exertion to sweep away."

On Sunday the 20th ult., the notorious Presbyterian mountebank Hanna again attempted to get up a row; but the reverend gentleman was quickly stopped by the Mayor, who prohibited his street preaching, and sent the mortified "swaddler" home again much discomfited. It is to be hoped that equally prompt measures will be taken elsewhere to put a stop to those disgusting exhibitions of mingled blasphemy and fanaticism, and has been content to merge his European wherein the "saints" delight to indulge-like the civilisation in that of the effeminate and de-Pharisees of old whom Our Lord denounced, as loving to pray and do their alms in public, in the streets and market places, in order that they might be seen of men.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

THAT the Catholic journalist should repudiate with horror the vindictive ravings of a portion of

Anglo-Saxon of the atrocities perpetrated upon the Oriental would express in the strongest man-Irishmen; and upon Irish maids and matrons, by Orangemen, and the upholders of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, is but natural; but, for the honor of the Irish and Catholic name, we should protest against any appearance even of sympathy with the ruthless fiends of the Bengal native army, and reject with indignation the charge too often urged against us by our enemies, that, to be a good Catholic, one must needs be a bad subject, and take delight in the defeat and sufferings of our fellow-countrymen.

It would almost seem however as it some of our cotemporaries were anxious to furnish arguments in support of this dishonoring imputation upon the loyalty of Catholics, subjects of the British Empire. In this suicidal policy the TRUE WITNESS cannot join. We have not so learned our religion, nor has our Church ever laid it down as an article of faith, that hostility to our legitimate civil rulers is an evidence of our attachment to our ecclesiastical superiors. To "honor the King," is a duty inculcated by our holy religion; and though of course the Catholic is at liberty to seek redress of wrongs and removal of grievances, whensoever he is oppressed, he is never permitted to seek these desirable ends, save by peaceable and constitutional means. This doctrine may be unpopular with some. It may be called slavish and unpatriotic; but whilst the Church teaches it, we as Catholics, are well content to hold it.

We repeat therefore that as a Catholic, we protest against the accusation which we have more than once met with in the columns of Jur Protestant cotemporaries-that, Catholics necessarily sympathise with the muticous Senoys, and would rejoice in the defeat of the brave men now gallantly struggling against fearful odds beneath the burning sun of India; and as we cannot but regret that any of our Catholic cotemporaries should seem even to give occasion for so vile a slander, we cannot refrain from entering our protest against certain passages which appeared in the last number of the Toronto Mirror. Not that we would accuse or even suspect our cotemporary of approving the unmentionable atrocities of the revolted Sepoys; but it does seem to us he has allowed his very natural feelings of indignation against British misrule, both at home and abroad, to betray him into some very ridiculous exaggerations. As for instance when he gravely tells us that :-

"The atrocious acts of the mutineers are not those of the inhabitants of India, but of a bost of mercenaries, a horde of Anglicised Legionaries, who for the last century have been fed upon the civilisation, the tracts, and the Bibles of Christian England."

And that :--

"Awfal indeed is the manner of the revenge of the Sepoys, but in British garrisons, and under British officers they have learned their civilisation."

A very slight acquaintance with the history of India, and of the customs of the various races which have inhabited that region since the earliest ages of which we possess any authentic records, would have prevented our respected, and generally accurate cotemporary from falling into the above ludicrous errors. In the first place-the "mutineers" or Sepoys-are "the inhabitants of India;" and, in so far as the Bengal Army is concerned, are, for the most part, of the very highest "caste"-Hindoos of the Hindoos. It is a fact well known to every Indian officer, and one which has operated very disadvantageously for the discipline of the native army of the Bengal Presidency, that its soldiers have been selected too exclusively from amongst the high "caste" Brahmins-that very class, or "caste" which is most tenacious of its ancestral customs and the least amenable to European influences. Indeed, though we are not in possession of all the facts connected with the present outbreak, there can be no doubt that one of its exciting causes was the strong attachment of the Bengal Sepoy to his peculiar "caste" privileges, and the jealousy with which he viewed all attempts on the part of the British government to "Anglicise" him, and to induce him to adopt

the customs of European society. The truth is that, so far from the Sepoy having become "Anglicised," or having shown the slightest tendency to exchange his civilisation for that of his British masters, the latter have been, perors of the Patan, as well as of the Mogul to a very considerable extent, "Hindooised"if our cotemporary will pardon us the word; and have shown too great a promptitude to throw off their national characteristics, and to adopt those of the subject races. In his anxiety to get rid of the reproach of being a "griffin," the newly is-not that they introduced, but that they conarrived Briton has, we regret to say it, too often forgotten that he was a Christian gentleman; bauched Asiatics by whom he was surrounded. To this may perhaps be partly attributed the slight estimation in which the British officer has of late been held by the native troops; who in the days of Clive, looked upon their European officers as almost a superior race of beings, with whom it was in vain to contend.

In the next place, the "atrocious acts" of the British press, is laudable, and no more than the mutineers, so far from having been learned what we have the right to expect from him; that from their British officers, or being the effects of the Irishman should profit by the events now European civilisation—are essentially and cha-

ner, his scorn, hatred and defiance of his foe, he Rohilla war, the wrongs of the Begums of Oude invariably seeks to accomplish his object by out- or the judicial iniquities of Elijah Impey. raging the latter's female relatives. Chivalry, to which we owe our respect for woman, is a plant of exclusively European growth; nor do we believe that under any system of training it would be easy to impress the Asiatic mind with those sentiments of compassion for the weak, and veneration for women and children, which, before their conversion to Christianity, were instanced by the historian as characteristic of the barbarians of the Western world. In the East, from the earliest ages, the women and children of the vanquished have always been deemed the lawful spoil of the victor, to minister to his lusts; whilst in Europe-thanks to our adherence to the peculiar traditions of our Indo-Germanic ancestors, and to the emobling influences of Christianity, which made the 1 nde warrior gentle, i.e., a gentleman - female chartity has been held in honor, and cruelty towards the weak, has been almost universally stigmatised as the act of the coward. Even the Roman heathen could appland the poet's maxim-" parcere subjectis, sed debellare superbos;" whilst we doubt if in the language of any Asiatic nation there is a word to express the European idea of "gentleman."

It is also, to say the least, an exaggeration to compare the prompt but righteous military executions inflicted 'oy Sir Henry Lawrence upon armed mutineers, with the long protracted tortures indicted by Nena Sahib and his gang upon "Inarmed women and children. According to the laws of all civilized nations-Catholic or Protestant-the crime of the soldier who takes up arms against his officer is punished with death; but to put non-combatants to death, and to tortures worse than death—and that with every refinement of cruelty that brutal ingenuity can devise-is an act for which no gentleman, no Catholic should attempt to offer any apology.

But it is more than an exaggeration on the part of our cotemporary to assert, as he does, that "both sides are massacreing all they can lay hands on." Of the mutineers this is true, but not of the British troops before Delhi; and it is a foul libel on these gallant men, of whom no inconsiderable portion are Irish Catholics, to insinuate that, because in fair fight with the foe they neither give nor take quarter, like the latter, they massacre "all they can lay hands on." As yet there is not a single well authenticated instance of the slightest violence offered by the British troops to the women or children of the mutineers, or indeed to any except the mutineers themselves, who have richly deserved the doom that has been awarded them. Our cotemporary's moral sense must indeed be dull if he cannot discriminate betwixt the righteous military execution of mutineers taken with arms in their hands, and the wanton massacres of women and children of which the Sepoys have been guilty; and we certainly cannot altogether acquit him of the suppressio veri when he coolly informs his readers that-"if Nena Sahib has murdered several hundreds of women and children at Cawnpore, Sir Henry Lawrence has blown hundreds from the guns at Lucknow-"Hundreds"-but of whom? we ask. Not of "women and children," but of mutinous soldiers, who hardly deserved the honour of dying a soldier's death, and whose lives by the law of every civilized community were justly forfeit.

Neither is it strictly true that-" if the Sepoys have mingled indecency with cruelty, the Parliamentary Blue Book informs us that they first learnt the practice from Warren Hastings and the European tax-gatherers." We are no apologists for the cruelties exercised by the, not "Europ ean" but-native "tax-gatherers" upon the unfortunate ryots; but we deny that the infamous practice so eloquently denounced by the immortal Burke is of British origin, or was "learnt from Warren Hastings." The use of torture for the collection of revenue has been from time immemorial an Indian and indeed Asiatic institution, which every successive dynasty has in its turn employed as a means of enforcing payment of its demands upon the cultivators of the soil. It flourished under the Emdynasty; it existed in full rigor when the imperial sceptre passed from the hands of the feeble descendants of Aurungzebe into the iron grasp of the British soldier; and the charge to which the present rulers of India are justly obnoxious nived at, and consented to profit by it; and that, in their alllances with the native Prmces, they did not expressly stipulate—as they should have done-for the total abolition of the infamous custom. The melancholy truth is that the East India Company have ever been more anxious about their dividends, than the moral or material welfare of their subjects; and thus willingly availed themselves of the pre-existing native machinery for squeezing the "lacs of runces" out of the unhappy ryots. For this it is impossible

any way connected with the atrocities of the

It is in no hostile spirit towards the Mirror that we pen the foregoing remarks, nor with any intention of palliating the many abuses of power of which the East India Company and their agents, have been guilty towards the native races of India. As lovers of truth, and not altogether ignorant of the history of that country, we admit the existence of those abuses, whilst as Christians we heartily denounce them. But at the same time, we would desire to record our detestation of that maudlin sympathy which in certain quarters has been, either openly expressed, or but faintly concealed, for the vile ruffians who have signalised their courage by the murder of women and children; and as Catholics, jealous of the honor of our holy religion, and we hope not altogether ignorant of its teachings, we would indignantly repudiate the accusation too often urged against us by our enemies-that the faithful Catholic cannot be a loyal subject; and that if he sincerely loves his Church, he must needs rejoice in the humiliation and misfortunes of that Government beneath whose flag he is voluntarily a resident, and from whose laws he demands protection for his life and property. This at least we may say with confidence; that of all men, our Catholic Bishops and Clergy, whether in Canada, or in Ireland, the least deserve to have any imputations cast upon their loyalty, or patriotism; and, that that layman who, by word or deed, encourages the notion that they inculcate disaffection towards the State, as a duty towards the Church, renders them but a very unwelcome service, and thereby exposes the name of Catholic to the undeserved reproaches of our Protestant slanderers.

"In closing the discussion," as to the comparative merits of the United States, and Canada, as fields of emigration for the European Cathohe, the New York Freeman contents himself with repeating that "State-schoolism" is a foreign importation, the product of European absolutism-and that " democratic institutions" are dead against it."

Our cotemporary may flatter himself that he has proved these two propositions; but still he has not told us from what European country the United States imported the "State-school system," now almost universally established throughout the Union; and how it has happened that the "democratic institutions" of his country have failed in preventing the introduction and general extension of a system to which they are opposed in deadly conflict.

Indeed, when dropping theories, and coming to facts, we find that the principle of " State-schoolism"-or in other words, the doctrine, that Education is the legitimate function of the State-is a principle unknown to, and abhorred by, all the old monarchical and aristocratic States of Europe -that it has crept in, since the great religious apostacy of the XVI. century-that it has been most loudly asserted and strictly carried into practice by the most ultra-democrats of the Old World-and that it has reached its highest point of development in the democratic States of North America, where, with the exception of the Catholic press, not a voice dare raise itself against it-we must say that "facts" do not seem to support the thesis of our esteemed cotemporary.

That 'State-Schoolism' is the "product of absolutism," we fully admit, and of "democratic absolutism" as well as of those other forms of "absolutism" which obtain in some parts of Europe. It is the corollary of the proposition that " as against the State"-whether that State be represented as in Russia by a Czar, or as in the United States by a brute majority—the "individual has no rights." Now this proposition is essentially democratic: it underlies and is the basis of, all the political and social systems of the democratic reformers of the day; it is the direct contradictory of the old European and aristocratic principle, which erred, by exaggerating the rights of the individual as against the State; and though it formed no part of the system of the great men who laid the foundations of the American Union, and who were Republicans, and not democrats, it is one of the axioms of the democracy of this Continent. The individual has no rights, except in so far as he is a member of a political organism-is the last word of democracy; and if he has no rights, he can have no right to educate his child as he will.

The proof of the pudding is however always in the eating; and the proof of the democratic origin of "State-Schoolism" on this Continent, is to be found in the fact, that it did not originate in any of the monarchical or aristocratic communities of North America, but amongst the democratic communities of New England, the inheritors of the traditions of the Pilgrim Fathers -to whom we do not suppose that, either their most ardent admirers, or most bitter enemics, will attribute any monarchical or aristocratic pre-

Schoolism" is but the synonym for the "Massachu setts', school system."

What prospects our Catholic friends on the other side of the lines may have of ridding themselves of this foul incubus, we know not; but judging from the tone of the Non-Catholic press, which certainly expresses the political opinions of the overwhelming majority of the population of the United States, we should say that there was no institution to which the great mass of the people were more firmly attached, as their surest bulwark against Popery, than that of "State-Schoolism." It is to the Yankee stump orator what that noble and much abused animal, the "British Lion," of whose noble qualities it is considered an act of treason to hint so much even as a suspicion—is to the pot-house brawler in England. Drawing our conclusions from these premises, we cannot avoid the opinion that, notwithstanding the noble efforts of the Catholic minority of the United States for "Freedom of Education," the present slavish and degrading system will continue to flourish for many a long generation. Such too will be our inevitable fate in this country, unless we can successfully check the progress of democratic ideas, democratic principles, and "democratic institutions" amongst our Canadian people. Every thing, in short, which tends to assimilate our social and political institutions to those of the United States. is inimical to our liberties; for liberty in Canada, which has nothing to fear from the feeble monarchical, or aristocratic elements in our form of Government, has everything to dread from the triumph of modern democracy. This is the secret of our opposition to "amexation," and of our attachment to what, the N. Y. Freeman most unjustly calls " the decrepit civilisation of the French Canadians." Such an expression from the mouth of a Ca-

tholic does indeed surprise us. "Civilisation." as understood by Catholics, is a fact in the moral and not in the material order; and if so, will always be there most vigorous, where the principles of true religion, the basis of all sound morality, are best understood and practised. Now, admitting to their fullest extent the many material advantages which the United States possess, in the shape of a better climate, an Atlantic sea board whose ports are never choked up with ice for five months of the year, &c., &c., the moral advantages it must be conceded are-if the Catholic be the true religion-altogether on the side of the French Canadians; as may be proved by the comparative scarcity amongst them of these hideous crimes which prevail in the United States to an extent unequalled in the most corrupt communities of the Old World. The Yankees are, no doubt, better speculators, more "cute" at a bargain, and far greater proficients in the art of "going-a-head," or over-reaching their neighbors; but the French Canadians, as a body, are, it cannot be denied, the better Christians, and therefore the more highly civilised of the two-even though their home-spun coats may be of coarser texture than, and their agricultural implements far inferior to, those of their Anglo-Saxon neighbors. The sneer of the New York Freeman's Journal about the "decrepit civilisation" of the French Canadians, is but the boast of the "superior race" of Protestant Upper Canada; and the fact that a Catholic should chime in with such an error, is but another melancholy proof of the injurious effects of the deleterious Protestant atmosphere of the United States upon the most robust of Catholic constitutions. We, however, who in Canada are not so much exposed to its deadly influences, still assert the infinite superiority of the "civilization of the French Canadians' to that of the great mass of the citizens of the United States; and we do so upon the same principle that we assert, and that the Freeman's Journal will, we suppose, admit, the infinite superiority of the civilisation of Catholic Ireland to that of Protestantised England and Scotland-in spite of the more perfect development of the material resources of the last named countries.

# THE IRISH BAZAAR.

It is hardly necessary, we presume, to remind our readers that the Annual Eazaar for St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will oren in the Mechanic's Hall, Great St. James St., on Monday next (the 12th inst.) The complete success which has hitherto crowned the exertions of the Ladies leaves us little room to apprehend a failure on this occasion; but for many reasons we do hope that even an unusual effort will be now made on behalf of the Orphans. If any one is disposed to murmur at the frequent applications of the Ladies, (though for our own part we can hardly suppose anything so discreditable to the gallantry of our citizens) let him only remember that nearly two hundred human beings are in a great measure depending on the Bazaar for their yearly support-certainly for their clothing; that a long and severe winter is approaching, and that from dilections. To the "Pilgrim Fathers," the de- the fearful commercial depression of the times, mocrats of the XVII. century, the sworn foes of the Asylum may contain a much larger number kings and nobles, do we owe the introduction of before the winter is over. These poor children to offer any excuse; but at the same time, it the "State-School" principle in America, which are left destitute in our midst-are we not bound argues a gross ignorance of Indian history to has spread from New England to the other States to provide for them? Another strong argument pretend that the use of torture was first intro- of which the Union is composed, and which we in favor of the Orphans is, that no one ever duced by the English; or that the present mu- in Canada have imported from the United States. misses what he gives to the poor who can say transpiring in India, to remind the self-satisfied racteristically Asiatic in all their features. When tiny of our pampered and petted Sepoys is in So completely is this the fact, that "State- he was ever the poorer for what he bestowed in

charity? No one, assuredly, for God'is a rich rewarder, and has long ago blessed the cheerful giver to the man in the state of the state of

In conclusion, we would beg to suggest to our ever-generous working-people-let them not be deprived of the merit of assisting in this good work because they have but little to spare.-There is an old saying that " every little helps," and it is true enough; great sums are made up of small sums, and they who can afford to spend but a quarter dollar in the room, will have as much merit in the sight of God by giving it freely, as the rich will have for their dollars and pounds. Our Lord blessed the poor widow who gave her mite cheerfully, and let that thought encourage those who like her have little to give. Let all assist according to their means, and God will bless our united efforts.

In our remarks last week upon a Police case, as reported in the Montreal Herald, we observed that "it is possible that the Montreal Herald in its report of the case has not done justice to the magistrates before whom it was tried." Such, we are happy to say, turns out to be the case; and the "sentence" of the Magistrates, which, judging it from the report of our cotemporary, seemed so iniquitous, now appears to us in a very different light. In justice to M. M. Laporte and Beaudry, of Pointe aux Trembles, we give the lacts of the case, as we have them from the very best authority.

From the Herald's version of the affair, it appeared as if the defendant had been condemned for assaulting with a pair of tongs an itinerant tract distributor, who had thrust himself, uninvited, into her house, and who "had refused to quit after timely notice had been given him to do so." Such was however by no means the case. The complainant, Cornu, had indeed offered his wares to the defendant, who snatched his tracts from him, and threw them into the fire; hereupon Cornu rushed forward to rescue his property from the flames, when the other party, snatching up the tongs, and without a word of notice, committed an assault upon the complainant, for which she was fined one shilling. This, it will be seen, is a very different story from that which appeared in the columns of the Herald, and entirely alters our opinion of the sentence pronounced by the Magistrates; who with the facts, such as we have related them, before them, could not but visit with punishment the illegal violence of which the defendant had been guilty; both in snatching the colporteur's books from his hands and throwing them into the fire, as also in striking him with the tongs, when he sought to recover possession of the property which, by her act, was menaced with destruction. Their sentence is a proof that in Lower Canada, and by Catholic magistrates, equal justice is dealt out to both Catholics and Protestants; and that no religious or national feelings are permitted to exhibit themselves in our Courts of Law.

And we trust that it will have the salutary effect of teaching our Catholic friends to abstain from all illegal and unnecessary violence even towards those whose mission it is to insult them, and to revile their religion. These gentry hanker after the honors of martyrdom, cheaply conferred in the form of a kicking from some hot headed Papist whom they have insulted, or the unsavory contents of the slop-pail poured over the head and shoulders of some saintly but foulsmelling man, by the indignant house-wife whose premises he has invaded. Persecutions such as these are welcomed, as affording abundant materials for next Quarter's Report, and grounds for demanding an increase of salary. The kicked, or bedaubed—as the case may be—Colporteur likens himself to Daniel in the lions' den; and, quoting with marvellous unction, and a villainous nasal twang, the pathetic words of St. Paul in his second epistle to Timothy—boasts of the good fight that he has fought, and how he looks forward with the strong assurance of faith, to a speedy exchange of his dirty linen for the "crown of righteousness" which is laid up for him in the heavens; and not for him only, but for all them also that abuse Papists, and d-n the Pope.

REVISION OF THE "WORD OF GOD."—A fact cited by a correspondent of the New York Churchman-the organ of the sect of Protesting Episcopalians in the United States-speaks volumes as to the estimation in which the present "authorised Word of God" is held by the Non-Episcopalian sects. In the Epistle to the Ephesians, says our informant, there are 155 verses; and out of these 155 verses, "only 15 are left untouched" in the revision that has just been made by the Baptists. From this we may judge what strange work the sects will make of their revision of "God's Word." It is, in fact, a simple question in proportion. If one sect alone finds upwards of nine-tentlis of "God's Word," as at present circulated amongst Protestants, to stand in need of alteration, how much of the original "Word" will be left untouched when all the sects shall have revised it?

A proclamation in the official Gazette of Saturday last prorogues our Provincial Parliament returned to Canada.

nada and her Destiny."

A NOVEL INVESTMENT.—The New York Freeman's Journal "improves the occasion" of the present commercial crisis in the U. States. by reading his fellow-citizens a lesson of which they stand in great need; and of which also our " superior race" of the Upper Province, would not be a bit the worse. The N. Y. Freeman recommends to the attention of his sharp and enterprising friends, the propriety of the following investment, in a stock which never has been a

"Cunning speculators who have funds to spare, will consider the present week a favorable time to invest in stocks, because they have reached their lowest point. There is one stock which we venture to commend to public attention. It is one in which for a series of years the 'bears' have had it all their own way. It has been run off the list. It is taken for granted in stock companies, that any one holding it would dispose of it as cheaply as he would of Potosi, or of Parker Vein. The quotation of it at any price, would raise an incredulous smile, and yet we venture to recommend it as the very most profitable investment that offers. The 'bulls' had better take hold of it—we do not mean to buy to sell again, but take it for permanent investment. We mean, of course, honesty.

Sydney Smith, if we remember right, gave some very similar advice a few years ago; but, as coming from a foreigner, and an unenlightened Britisher, it was any thing but favorably received on this side of the Atlantic. The Freeman however, being himself a fellow-citizen of those whom he addresses, will, we hope, obtain a more favorable hearing.

Not that we in Canada—in the Upper Province at least—have any right to boast ourselves of our greater love of honesty, or to turn up our noses at the swindling practices on the other side of the lines. Orangeism and fraudulent bankruptcies, are "institutions" in Upper Canada; new Lodges are constantly springing up, and scarce a day passes but what we hear that a "Teller," or a "Director," or a "Manager," or a "Cashier" of a Bank, has "absquatulated" with the contents of the chest. "Masters," and Grand Masters," swindlers, commercial defaulters, et hoc genus omne, are increasing at a most alarming rate, and testify at once to the rapidly spreading demoralisation, and the staunch Protestantism of Upper Canada. In fact, there can be no more conclusive sign of the decay of all honorable and honest sentiment amongst a people, and of its proneness to lying, cheating, and all manner of evangelical knavery, than the growth of Orangeism, and the multiplication of Orange Lodges.

The N. Y. Tablet lays bare a horrid system of persecution of the Catholic poor in the prisons and Alms-houses of the United States. From evidence laid before the Common Council of Jersey City, it would appear that the master of the Alms-house of that city compels all the Catholic inmates of the establishment to attend Protestant worship, enforcing obedience to his command by the infliction of cruel corporal punishment. One witness, an old man near eighty, deposed that he had been made to go half-naked ast winter, for the crime of having refused to take part in Anti-Catholic worship. The same system of making converts is pursued in the jails; and yet it seems that the victims of this iniquit-ous treatment clamor in vam for redress. Such is the treatment, such the justice that Catholics in the treatment, such the justice that Catholics in the treatment, such the justice that Catholics in the treatment is the treatment, such the justice that Catholics in the treatment is the treatment of the morning instructions and evening sermons, which were alternately delivered by Father Chevalier, the Superior of the Mission, and Father Naughton. Oh! with what feeling sermons of faith and piety do the exercises of such may look for, if they are silly enough to trust to the liberal promises of Yankee Democracy.

The office-bearers of the Worshipping Department of the British Government manifest a great unwillingness to take any part in the Berlin Evanglical Conferences, and evidently dread compromising themselves by assisting at any of the re-unions of the Continental "Swaddlers." Dr. Sumner, it was expected, would do them the honor of his august presence, and assist them with his ghostly counsels; but even Dr. Sumner declined, on the ground of official duties, which is the polite formula for refusing a disagreeable invitation. Hereupon the worthy official is roundly taken to task by the irreverent correspondent of the Times in the following terms:-

"The Rev. Mr. Jenkinson, of Battersea, read a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, declining on the ground of official duties the invitation to attend these conferences, and the offer made him by the local committee of a furnished house to be placed at his service for the term of his stay here. It may be mentioned that the writing of letters, declining to take any active part in anything, seems to be the pe-culiar form of participation which the dignitaries of our Episcopal established church seem to have reserved for themselves; for, although an English Archbishop can convene a meeting of friends of the Evangelical Alliance at an Archiepiscopal Palace and call upon Dissenters to put up prayer in his presence, and an Irish Bishop can invite a member of the alliance to come over to Ireland and enlighten his clergy on the subject of the alliance at his pastoral visitation, and even give that member of the alliance a seat within the altar rails for the better execution of his errand, still when they are invited to do something in furtherance of the great aim and object "they all with one accord begin to make excuse; and write beautiful letters to show how entirely they give their hearts while they refuse to lend a hand."

DEATH OF MR. SADLER .- Mr. John Sadler of the Union Fire Company, and who was shamefully beaten at the fire at Douglas' Saw Mills on the night of the 13th of last July, died on Sunto the 7th of next month; by which time it is day morning last. His remains were followed to expected that the Governor General will have the grave on Tuesday afternoon by the Fire Companies of this city and a large concourse of respectable citizens. An investigation into the causes Mr. D'Arcy M'Gee will deliver this evening of his death, is now proceeding before Coroner the Introductory lecture before the St. Patrick's Jones, and a Jury. Pending the investigation, we Association of Ottawa City. Subject—" Ca- will abstain from all remarks upon the circumstances connected with this sad affair.

Mr. James Simpson has, we are informed, received the appointment of Deputy Postmaster for Montreal. Mr. Simpson has served a long apprenticeship in the department, and is fully entitled to the promotion he has received. We wish Mr. Simpson all success in his new office.

The long winter evenings are now approachfire for that amusement which during summer and autumn they find abroad. We would beg to refer our readers to Mr. Flynn's advertisement great favorite with speculators in the United and to his printed catalogue for a choice collection of the most valuable and entertaining books on all sorts of subjects. Surely no one will be without a book to read when it can be had on such easy terms as Mr. Flynn's Circulating Library affords.

> fend the doctrines of that sect as embodied in its Liturgy and Thirty-Nine Articles. Our cotemporary has a difficult task before him, seeing that the doctrines of the Liturgy which is but a compilation from that of the Catholic Church, are

> Navy, the gallant commander of the Central America, when that ill-fated vessel was lost, had been rescued with sixteen others of the crew.and stupid hoax.

The Toronto Colonist quotes an extract from letter by a Mormon elder, giving an amusing description of one James Gamell, a Scoth Protestant, and formerly a prominent Upper Canadian patriot and companion of W. L. Mackenzie.

"We must now introduce James Gamell, by birth Herald, he seems to have possessed a strong predilection to put the world right; he was a prominent character among the Canadian patriots, was sentenced to be hung with Col. James Monroe, as a traitor, but was reprieved and had his sentence commuted to banishment, among other patriot rebels; labored cheek-by-jowl with Frost, Williams, and Jones, the celebrated Chartists. He made his escape from Van Dieman's Land-arrived in Connecticut-startmon; but as he was wintered and summered seven years, he calls himself now a regular out-and-out Mormon. He is a pretty decent, thorough-going fellow; goes it strongly for equal rights; complains bit-terly of M'Graw taking his horses, and seems to think more of them than of being shot at by him and his russia Independence.

THE MISSIONARY FATHERS OF THE SOCIETY OF MARY IMMAGULATE AT BRANTFORD. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Brantford, Oct. 2, 1857.

Mr. Entron-I feel it a pleasing duty to make known, through the columns of your respected journal, the happiness enjoyed by the Catholics of Brant-

The Missionary Fathers Oblats having, with the approbation of the Right Rev. Dr. Farrell, and by the invitation of the Rev. J. Ryan, local pastor of this place, opened their divine Mission on Saturday, the 20th ult., I think I can confidently say that the grace of God has seldom effected greater things than have been plainly seen here every day from the opening to the closing of the Mission. The people came in crowds to all the pious exercises of each day, but more particularly to the morning instructions and missions recal to the mind of a sincere Christian of the XIX. century, that which the holy scriptures say of the Apostles—going two and two to preach the Gospel of their Divine Master to all nations, and to prepare the faithful of their time for the worthy reception of the Sacraments of the New Law. The success of those Apostolic Fathers amongst us, and the blessings which the Almighty was pleased to pour down upon their labors, can be best known from the simple fact, that 595 souls prepared themselves by the Sacrament of Penance to receive worthily the holy Communion from their hands, during the days of their mission in this town. Oh! happy days of the mission, and still more happy effects which give a well grounded hope of happiness, both for time and eternity.

Of all the exercises of the mission, there was none

better calculated to make a more lasting impression than the one of the renewal of the baptismal vows. This took place on Saturday evening, after a pathetic and eloquent discourse of more than three and a-half a lighted candle, and having answered to the interrogation—"Do you renounce Satan?"—"Yes"—received with becoming devotion and attention the baptismal obligations.

Early on Sunday morning, the children prepared for the first communion, appeared in the church; their modest comportment and exterior neatness, giving ample proof of the virtues which adorned their tender hearts for the worthy reception of their loving Redeemer in the holy Sacrament of His love. In the afternoon of Sunday, there was a procession of the Cross, to be planted in memory of the mission. The cross is very large, and was carried on the shoulders of 24 men. A vast crowd formed the procession, amongst whom we noticed many of our dissenting brethren, whose behaviour on this occasion, as well as during the whole time of the mission, was, to say the least, in perfect accordance with the spirit of re-ligion. The children of the first communion headed the procession, the female portion dressed all in white, and singing alternately with the choir very appropriate hymns. Having arrived at the place destined for the cross, it was erected amidst the joyful singing of the children, the choir, and many present, in commemoration of the victory gained over sin and hell by the Son of God on the Cross. The following is the inscription—"A Memorial of the Mission given by R. R. F. F., Oblats, and closed on the 28th day of September, 1857—the Rev. J. Ryan being pastor at that time." A vast number attended the Sunday evening sermon—the subject being on the "True Church of Christ."

Here I must say that I am very inchesses to give

Here I must say that I am very inadequate to give dissenting sects. each taken separately, or all col-

lectively, want the marks of the "True Church of

Long indeed will the congregation of Brantford remember those few happy days of the Mission, being the first of the kind seen in this part of the Province of Canada. Most fervently will we pray that the Almighty God may, in His goodness, continue to bless the labors, and prolong the days of those indefatigable Missionary Fathers, and enable them to carry the same blessings to our numerous brethren in ng, and people will begin to gather round the this Province, and thereby promote more and more the greater glory of God, and the eternal salvation of souls; such being, as I am informed, the sole end of their holy Society.

A MEMBER OF THE CONGREGATION.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Broughton, Megantic, Oct. 1, 1857.

Mr. EDITOR-Last Sunday, our usually quiet village was disturbed by the arrival amongst us of a couple of hired swaddlers, engaged to travel about the country, and for a "consideration" to slander the The Toronto Times throws out a hint that it | Catholic faith. One of these gents ekes out an igis destined to become ere long the weekly organ noble livelihood by doing business in the peddling of the Anglican church in Upper Canada, to deline, and hawking corrupt versions of God's Holy Word, and namby-pamby Tracts, containing vera-rious and well authenticated records of God's dealings with hardened Romanists, and the wonderful conversions of Romish bricklayers, suddenly moved to repentance by the preaching of an inspired scapilation from that of the Catholic Church, are irreconcileably at variance with the doctrines of well as a more locative to the forty save one? the "forty save one," which are of Calvinistic ket, and exposing himself to the chances of a hosorigin. No man can serve two masters; and if the Times sticks to the Liturgy, it must abandon the Articles.

Well as a more intentive trade than carrying a most ket, and exposing himself to the chances of a hostitle bullet. This fellow, of whom the ranks of the British army are well rid, sets himself up as a kind of Gavazzi on a small scale. He has got the gift of the chances of a hostitle bullet. This fellow, of whom the ranks of the British army are well rid, sets himself up as a kind of Gavazzi on a small scale. He has got the gift of the chances of a hostitle bullet. This fellow, of whom the ranks of the British army are well rid, sets himself up as a kind of Gavazzi on a small scale. the gab very galloping, and favored us with a long tirade, highly seasoned with the ordinary evangeli-The Commercial Advertiser gives currency to a report that Lieut. Hendoon, of the U. States Navy the callent commander of the Central Man of Sin," more than compensated for this mistake; whilst the allusions to idolatrous Romanists. whose portion is fire and brimstone in a lake that This has subsequently turned out to be a cruel burneth for ever, and to the approaching dissolution of the Papal system, as clearly foretold by the prophet Daniel—afforded a most novel and delicious treat to all who had the happiness of being admitted to the swaddlers' spiritual banquet. You can easily imagine, Sir, what effect the scur-

rilous invectives in which these gentry indulge, had upon the low, ignorant, and morally degraded class of Protestants, of whom their auditory was mainly composed, and whose hearts are already filled with hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness towards Scotchman, who came very young to New York; he their Irish Catholic neighbors especially, who form has been in the Church about seven years, previous to but a very small portion of the population of this which time, like his fellow-countrymen, the notorious place. Our people however will, I hope, neither al-Mackenzie, of Canada, and Bennett, of the New York low themselves to be intimidated, nor provoked into acts of violence unbecoming good Catholics.

At the same time, as the object of the "swaddlers" is, by their inflammatory harangues, and their circulation of lying and slanderous tracts, abusive of the Catholic Church and its Ministry, to provoke a row, and thus to get hold of an excuse for proceeding to acts of violence against Irish Papists where we are in the minority, I do most carnestly beg of the Catholic press of Canada, and of both languages, ed to California after gold—joined the Mormons at to expose the impertment and malicious designs of Salt Lake—was there what is termed a Winter Mor- our Broughton firebrands. For the faith of our our Broughton firebrands. For the faith of our countrymen, I entertain no apprehensions; they may be goaded on to some rash acts by the insolence of their detractors, but their faith and morals stand in little danger of being corrupted. The Catholics of Ireland have been long accustomed to persecution, but neither rack, nor faggot, imprisonment, nor confiscation of goods, have ever overcome their constant adherence to the truth. Our people are used to, and can therefore resist the arts of the proselytisers; but how is it with the simple French Canadian?—whose natural courtesy and habitual suavity of manners are such that he finds it difficult to turn out of his house the fellow who has intruded himself with the object of corrupting the faith and morals of his innocent and unsuspecting host. It would be well if our French Canadian neighbors were effectually warned against admitting, upon any pretence whatsoever, one of these colporteurs, or "swaddlers," as we call them in Ireland, within their doors. The name of one of our Broughton gentry is, I

believe, Bligh, or Blithe; of the other, the discharged soldier, I could not learn the name, but I warn all your readers to be on their guard against them .-Quebec is, I believe, their head-quarters. Yours truly,

AN IRIEH PAPIST.

On Dir.-That the Sent of Government locality is

TROPHES OF THE CHIMEAN WAR.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen has presented the Corporation of Montreal with twenty guns, varying in size from 24 to 68 pounders, which were captured by the English from the Russians at Sebastopol. The Royal Engineers have commenced to place these guns along the terrace fronting the Champ de Mars, where they will be mounted, and kept as a memorial of one of the most obstinate struggles on record.

A young woman named Mary Leslie, was found on Sunday in a field near Adam's brick yard, Quebec Suburbs, in a dying condition. She was brought to the Bonsecours Market Station, and afterwards sent to the General Hospital, where she died the same evening .- Montreal Herald.

POLITICAL LEADERS.—The Government organ in Toronto believes in the truth of the report, that Sir and eloquent discourse of more thouse, explanatory of the obligations of those vows; hours, explanatory of the obligations of those vows; at the end of which the Rev. preacher appealed to the Pastor to say if his flock were worthy. After a few brief remarks of what the holy Fathers say of the great accounting day, and its circumstances, and great accounting day, and its circumstances, and the great accounting day, and its circumstances, and the fatality which attends his aspirations is that he finds nobody to follow. The Leader also says, that were George Brown out of the House the present were George Brown out of the House the present were George Brown out of the House the present Government could not sustain its position for a week As an element of perpetual division among the opposition, the member for Lambton may be considered as a very valuable support of the existing state of things," Some of those who act with the hon, gentleman from this part of the province, say there is more truth than poetry in this statement of the Leader .- Transcript.

> POMONOLOGICAL. - The taking of the prize for apoles by the Hon. John Young at Brantford, has shown that the "inferior race," notwithstanding the alleged inferiority of their climate, have succeeded in bringing to the highest perfection, one very important article of the fruits of the earth. It was something for Lower Canadian to attempt a competition in fruit with all Upper Canada, and carry away the first prize.-Montreal Herald.

> FAILURE OF JUSTICE.—We understand that the Grand Jury have returned no Bill in the case of the Queen against Kenys, for burning the Richmond Catholic Church. We shall next week give our views in full on this painful subject. In the meantime as there is no Catholic Church in Canada safe for a day from incendraries we recommend that insurance be effected in all cases, and a label be fixed on each Church, "Insured in ---- Office." - Otlawa Tribunc.

EMIGRATION .- The Toronto Times says : Eight hundred Emigrants reached Quebec this week, and two hundred more are advised. Not many more are expected this season. The total numbers which have reached Quebec exceeds 32,000, of whom nearly fourfifths remain in Canada. Upwards of 29,000 have an idea of the manner in which it was proved how reached Hamilton, and of those 7536 remain in Canada:

THE ROBBERY AT MR. HOFFHUNG'S .- James Carroll, trader, of his city, who was concerned in the robbery at Mr. Hoffnung's store, on the night of the 22nd Sept., and who had made his escape to Quebec, was arrested in that city and brought up on Saturday by Constable O'Leary, of the City Police, before C. J. Coursel, Esq., who committed him for examination. On Monday evening Detective O'Leary got information that a young woman named Annie Johnston had in her possession some of the rings which had been stolen from Mr. Hoffnung's, on the night of the 22nd ult. Yesterday the girl gave herself up, and delivered four of the rings to O'Leary. She states that the rings were given to her by one of the accused parties now in custody named Welch. The evidence of the girl was taken, and she was bound over to appear at the ensuing Court of Queen's Bench.

MOTHERS AND NURSES .- You cannot do your children so great a kindness as to wash and bathe them with the "Persian Balm." It heals all eruptions incident to childhood. Don't fail to try it.

THE PILL TRADE.—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morsel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his Cathar-tic Pills through all the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,296-000 a month! Physicians, think of that! 43,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow-man.—Painsville Courier.

Birth.

At Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday, 4th instant, Mrs. J. C. Robillard, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on Saturday, 3rd instant, Mary Kate, youngest daughter of B. Devlin, Esq., Advocate, aged two years and three months.

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BAZAAR.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR, under the Direction of the LADIES of CHARITY of the St. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION, will be HELD on MONDAY next, the 12th inst., and on the following days in the MECHANICS' HALL, Great St. James Street.

The proceeds will be applied to the support of the ORPHANS of the ST. PATRICK'S ASYLUM.

TESTIMONIAL TO THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, ESQ.

THE Friends of Thomas D'ARCY M'GEE, Esq., propose to present him at an early day,—before the close of October,—with a substantial Testimonial of their confidence and regard; and with that intention the Committee, which has authorized the undersigned to dready decided, and that one of the Ministry admits | make this public announcement of the fact, have alhaving the Governor General's letter to that effect in his desk, but withholds all indication of the favored place for the present. Why such strict secresy?

— New Era.

Trophies of the Crimean War.—Her Most Gra-

the Presentation, of which due notice will be given.

M. P. RYAN,

Franklin House, Chairman.

JAMES SADLIER,

Cor. Notre Dame & St. Frs. Xavier Sts., Treas. JAMES DONNELLY,
McGill Street, Secretary.
Montreal, Sept. 17, 1857.

# ENGLISH EDUCATION.

MR. KEEGAN begs to inform the citizens of Montreal that he has OPENED an EVENING SCHOOL (under the Patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Emes) in the Male School-house at ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFIN-TOWN, for young men and Mechanics; where they will receive Instruction in any of the various branches of English Education, for five nights each week. Hours of attendance—from 7 to 91 o'clock, P.M. Terms very moderate. Apply to

ANDREW KEEGAN, Teacher.. St. Anne's Male School, Griffintown.

# D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

WOULD inform the Catholics of QUEBEC that they will OPEN, on MONDAY, 28th instant, the STORE in ST. JOHN STREET, next door to Mr. Andrew's, Hardware Merchant, with a large and well assorted Collection of

CATHOLIC BOOKS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.

As the place will only be kept Open for a rew WEEKS, persons desirous of purchasing Books, either by Wholesale or Retail, would do well to give an early call.

#### -----A LUXURY FOR "HOME."

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

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

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N. Y., LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents),

#### PORELGN INTELLIGENCE

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It is said that the Emperor will come to Paris before going to Stuttgard, where the Emperor of Russia is expected to arrive on the 24th Septemben; the same day as the Emperor. Napoleon. M. Rayneval and M. Kisseleff, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg, and the Russian ambassador at Paris, will be at Stuttgard during the interview. In the Emperor's absence King Jerome will preside in the Council of Ministers. It is strongly reported here that the diminution of standing armies will be a principal subject brought on the tapis between the Emperors in their approaching interview. A Russian organ says it will be impossible for the Emperor of Russia to come to Paris this year, as he must be at Knew at the beginning of October.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived in Paris yesterday, and leaves to-day for the Camp of Chalons. Prince Buonaparte, the officer of Spahis, has also proceeded thither. Reports are in circulation that engineers will set to work entrenching the camp as soon as the troops leave. As yet not much credit has been attached in Paris

to this rumor. But the wife to the well-week It is quite certain that the Empress of the French will not accompany her husband on his trip to Germany. The nature of the preparations now making for his journey proves that he goes alone. He is to leave Chalons on the 24th Sept., from Strasburg direct. The talkedof interview with the King of Prussia is entirely bels at Agra and at Azimghur. discredited. The fabricators of reports have now got up one of a meeting between the Em-Baron Bourquency at Vienna, and M. Hubner at Paris, have been for some time working to bring about a rapprochement between the two

Courts.—Paris Cor. Times. The London papers copy from the Debats an attack on l'Univers, in which that Catholic journal is represented as proposing to offer the assistance of France for the re-conquest of India on condition of the cession of Gibraltar, the on condition of the cession of Gibraltar, the ferent parts of the presidency. We know that mu-Ionian Islands, and Malta, to France, as the tiny has broken out in the 27th Bombay Native Inprice of her assistance. On referring to l'Univers itself, we find its sentiments misrepresented. It had not proposed to offer us help, but simply do, what should be the price of French Auxiliaries, if demanded in the case of India, as recently in that of Sebastopol. The Univers asks its assailants, if you object to the terms we have mentioned, be so obliging as to name the price you would put on a French army? Our Catholic contemporary denies that it exults at the fearful events now being enacted in Bengal .-"We equally deplore," it says, "the massacre and tortures inflicted by the Sepoys, and such butchery inflicted by the English when they slaughter 800 men in cold blood!! We know well that the Anglo-Indian empire is not to be cternal, nor even of very long duration, and we look on while God's justice is working. The lesson is a good one for the world. We have formed an opinion, and we believe it well-grounded. Be the issue what it may, England can scarcely come out of this contest without a serious loss of power—a result, in our opinion, devoutly to be wished."

It is said that the institution of the Waterloo medal in England has suggested to the Emperor the idea of striking medals commemorative of the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram, and of conferring them on the survivors of the old army who were present at those battles. It is added that the German potentates have forbidden any of their subjects to accept the medal of St. Helena

Drunkenness in the town in the south of France is rarely seen, street brawling cannot exist, and all public immoralities so oftensive to decency are rigidly suppressed. The absurd scandals retailed against private conduct in French society are, we believe, grossly exaggerated; nothing can be more libellous and devoid of truth than the wholesale assertions of many writers, who have taken their tone from a dissipated capital, and applied their deductions to a whole nation .- Sketches in the South of

# ITALY.

The Courriere Mercantile gives some details of the damage done by the late fire in the dockyard of Ses-ri Ponente, near Genoa. Two small vessels were completely burnt, and had the wind blown in the direction of the fort, upwards of 20 vessels would have shared the same fate. The loss is stated to be 200,000f. A rumor is current that the fire was by no means accidental.

A correspondent of the Tablet, writing from Rome, says :- "If it be asked, what is the view taken here of the journey which the Holy Father has just terminated, it must be answered that it is considered to have produced immense advantages. All the reports that have been spread abroad as to the disaffection of the provinces, and especially of Romagna, are held to be solemnly disproved by the demonstrations made by the people in honor of the Pope."

A letter from Rome states that, in consequence of the reduction of the Austrian troops in the Roman States, the reconstitution of the Papal army is being rapidly proceeded with. To this end, a committee of five has been appointed, presided over by Cardinal Antonelli. From Turin we learn that the Duke de Gramont was not to leave until the 25th Sept. GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times writes as follows :-

"The Evangelical Conferences continue to take place every day without interruption. As your space can hardly be devoted to a critical resume of the discourses delivered there, I will confine myself to stating what subjects were treated, and, for the be-nefit of those who take a special interest in these questions, will mention that an ample report of the proceedings will be published in English in a religious periodical, called Evangelical Christendom, the organ of the Evangelical Alliance. The forenoon of Monday was devoted to the consideration of the following question :- "To what is the observer impelled on perceiving, that in spite of the return of theology to the standard of church profession, so to "the state of ecclesiastical and religious matters of the avengers of his victims. in Switzerland," and also in the United States of North America. In the morning sitting of yesterday the question was treated as to "What course Evangelical Christians have to take with respect to the aggressive tactics of the Catholic Church?" And in the evening several reports were read of the progress and workings of missionary labor among the

Jews, and also among the heathen. Cholera is at present prevailing at Stockholm, Malmo, and Upsala; in the latter town more than of the poor victims strewn over the blood-stained 200 persons have died. We also learn from Hamburg that the cholera has broken out there, and that from the 29th ult., to the 6th Sept., 239 persons have been attacked, and 136 have died. - Galignani.

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The last accounts received from China, by way of Kjachta present a deplorable picture of the state of the capital, and of the southern provinces of the empire. Trade is almost completely annihilated, and the distress among the population is increasing in an alarming manner. The government has issued iron money to pay the public servants, and for the purchase of corn, but it requires the taxes to be paid in silver.

The Chinese are a queer people to go to market. A friend at Canton writes that a neighbor of his had just laid in his winter provisions—a hind-quarter of a horse and two barrels of bulldog, the latter salted to keep.

INDIA.

A report is mentioned to the effect that General Reed is dead, and that the ravages caused by cholera had compelled the British force to retire from Delhi to Agra. This report is from Ceylon alone, and seems unauthenticated.

General Havelock had advanced 25 miles from Campore towards Lucknow; but, after defeating the mutineers [in] three engagements, with loss of 21 guns, he was obliged to retrace his steps to Cawnpore for the purpose of leaving his sick-considerably increased from cholera, and was waiting for reinforcements. At Agra the Krok contingent and other rebels had been entirely dispersed.

The 12th Irregular Cavairy had mutinied at Segowlic, and had massacred their officers. A plot has been discovered and thwarted to massacre the Europeans at Benares. The 63rd Native Infantry and 11th Irregular Cavalry had been disarmed at Berhampore. The 14th Bengal Infantry had resisted the order to disarm at Jhelum, and been cut to pieces by a detachment of Europeans. The Governor-General's Body-Guard at Calcutta had been disarmed. There had been severe actions with the re-

A detachment composed of 350 men of Her Majesty's 10th and 37th and 56th Regiments had gone in pursuit of the Dinapore mutineers. They attackperors of France and Austria. This is at least ed the enemy at Arrah, but were overwhelmed by premature, but I believe there is no doubt that numbers, and obliged to retreat, with the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

BOMBAY.—Mutiny is no longer confined to the Bengal army. The infection has reached our own presidency—our own troops. In consequence of the more scrupulous withholding of intelligence on the part of government, the community is kept in a constant state of painful suspense and of liability to alarm and panic. It would tend greatly to the peace and quiet of the timid, if government would allow the press to receive and publish the intelligence from diffantry stationed at Kolapore. The only particulars that have reached us regarding it are that a portion of the regiment mutinied on the Buckree Eed-the 1st instant. When the officers were assembled in discussed, as a French journal has the right to billiard-room after mess, a Jemadar rushed in and gave them warning that the men were coming to fire on them. They immediately repaired to the place of rendezvous previously appointed; but three young officers, ignorant of the place or bewildered in the darkness, went astray, and were taken and murdered by the mutineers. The mother of the Jemadar, an old woman, went to the house of Major Rolland, the commanding officer of the regiment, at the same time that the Jemadar went to the mess-room to warn the ladies of their danger, and afford them an opportunity of making their escape. No sooner had the ladies effected their escape than the house was surrounded by the mutineers. Disappointed of their prey, they revenged themselves on the old womenher fidelity cost her her life. A number of the rebels were seized, the rest made their way to other parts of the country. They have since returned, and there has been obstinate fighting there; but we have not learned the result. Belgaum, Dharwar, Rutnagherry, Sattara, and other places were thus thrown into great excitement. Our reports from those places are, however, so conflicting that we do not feel justified in attempting any statement regarding them. The Collector of Sattara, Mr. Rose, man in every respect equal to the occasion, has thought it advisable to send the ex-Ranees and the adopted son of the late deposed Rajah to Bombay, and they are now in confinement on Butcher's Island -a depot of the Indian navy. A plot was discovered at Poonah, concerted between the Moulvies of Poonah and Belgaum, for the massacre of the Europeans and Christians of those stations. Letter ere intercepted at the Poonah post off contained full details of the conspiracy, and which enabled the authorities, timely advised, to shun the coming evil. The Moulvie of Poonah, with several accomplices from that station, are now prisoners on board the hon. Company's frigate Akhbar, awaiting their trial at the next criminal sessions for high treason. Arrests have also been made at Belgaum and Ahmednugger of parties implicated in this Mussulman conspiracy. Matters had proceeded so far in Poonah that arrangements had been made and materials prepared for blowing up the arsenal. The community of that station have suffered great anxiety for many days. The authorities have disarmed the natives of the Cantonment Bazaar; hut left those of the city (the most to be suspected) in possession of their arms. From the principal out stations the women and children are being sent to Poonah and Bombay, under military escort. There was considerable alarm, occasioned by reports of the worst character, at the time of the Buckree Eed; but those who experienced it have been fully, re-as-

sured. At Madras all is tranquil, and, although the inhabitants are not without apprehensions of danger, yet we are glad to learn they are all prepared to meet it. The troops are loyal to a man, and great

Ganges. QUEEN'S TROOPS IN INDIA .- When all the reinforcements now on their way or under orders for India have reached their destination, the total force of Queen's troops at the disposal of the Indian government will be as follows :- Eleven regiments of cavalry, fifty-five regiments of infantry, four troops of horse artillery, eleven companies of foot artillery, seven field batteries, four companies of engineers. making, together with the company's European regiments, a total in round numbers of 87,000 Europeans. - Overland Mail.

THE CAWNFORE MASSACRE. On the entry of our troops into Cawnpore the tragedy in which the fiendish ruffian, Nena Sahib, played his hellish part was revealed in all it horrors. Eighty-eight officers, 190 men of her Majesty's 84th Foot, seventy ladies, 120 women and children of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, and the whole European and Christian nopulation, to the number of 400 persons, had been massacred in cold blood. The women and children were murdered on the 16th, after the loss of the battle, stripped, beheaded, and flung into a well. The fate of the monster himself seems as yet unascertained. His stronghold was found evacuated. and there is a report that he had destroyed himself little spiritual life evidences itself in the popula-and hisfamily. It is to be hoped that he yet lives to tion?" In the afternoon there were reports read as undergo the punishment of his crimes at the hands

The following description of the scene that presented itself to our soldiers at Camppore is from a letter in the Bombay Telegraph :-

"Accustomed as they had been to scenes of slaughter, the spectacle that met their eyes nearly petrified them with horror. They marched straight to a place where they were told 175 women and children were confined, but on their arrival they found that they had come too late! They only found the clothes ground. The scene of this horrible catastrophe was a paved court-yard, and one of the Highlanders in writing to a contemporary says, There were two

evening previous, the Sepoys and Sowars entered the place where the unhappy victims were, killed all ladies, and threw the children alive; as well as the ladies dead bodies, into a well in the compound: 12 saw it, and it was an awful sight. It appears from the bodies we saw that the women were stripped of their clothes before they were murdered.' A feeling more terrible than vengeance arises in the heart at reading this, and even the most reverent shudder when they ithink that Omnipotence could have deemed such a terrible ordenl necessary. The history of the world affords no parallel to the terrible massacres which during the last few months have desolated the land. Neither age, sex, nor condition has been spared. Children have been compelled to eat the quivering flesh of their murdered parents, after which they were literally torn asunder by the laughing fiends who surrounded them. Men in many instances have been mutilated, and, before being absolutely killed, have had to gaze upon the last dishonor of their wives and daughters previous to being put to death. But really we cannot describe the brutalities that have been committed; they pass the boundaries of human belief, and to dwell upon them sunkes reason upon his throne."

The galiant Sepoys-with whom some called Caw tholics profess to sympathise, make little distinction betwixt Papist and Protestant; as witness the following letter from a Cork lady, an inmate of a convent in India :—

"Mussoorie Convent, 11th July, 1857. "My dear Cousin—At the request of your sister, dear St. Patrick, I send home these few lines to inform you all that she, Madame St. Anthony, Madame St. Edward, and myself are safe and well, thank God, and that up to the present none of our dear Sisters in Religion have fallen a victim to the Mahometan persecution or rebellion. Kindly inform Mesdames St. Anthony and Edward's family of the above. Mary St. Patrick continues to reside in the Sealkote Convent. You must have received her letter of last April. Mdm. St. Edward is here with me, and Mdm. St. Anthony is with the Sirdhana Convent community now in Meerut, a military station eighteen miles from their convent. You must have learned from the newspapers that nearly the whole of India is up in rebellion against the government. After satiating their vengeance at Meerut, the rebels (Mahometans and Hindoos) marched to Delhi, were there joined by their brother Sepoys, and massacred all the Europeans except a few who fied. The poor Catholic Missionary was among the slain. Our poor Sisters of Sirdhans were attacked they went with the boarders and Chaplain to the coof of the house, on which they had to stay three days witnessing scenes of horror all around. Having the Blessed Sacrament with them, and expecting every hour to be their last, they remained in perpetual adoration, midst the carrage, calling on the immaculate Virgin to shield them from the monsters ready for any outrage—death was not what our dear Sisters feared most.

"The daks or posts have been stopped in almost all directions. We have not had a letter from Agra and vice versa, since the 3rd of June, but it appears Agra is well fortified by the European residents and soldiers, and prepared for any attack. Scalkote, though garrisoned only by natives, is quiet. The dak there is free. God only knows what may be the issue of this war. The atrocities committed by the natives on Europeans, especially women and children, are, I think, unparalleled in the annals of history. Fancy infants being tossed by them into the air and received on the points of the bayonets; others cut open, the hearts placed on spears; some sliced like a loaf of bread, and all in the presence of the tortured mothers, subjected to every species of outrage, and then roasted alive. May our good God have mercy upon us, and put an end to this carnage. will write, if alive, next month. We are preparing for death, which may come sooner than we anticipate. God's will be done: Love to aunt and all dear to us.—Your affectionate cousin,

" MARY ST. JOSEPH SWITH "P.S.-12th July-We had a letter from one of the Catholic Missionaries in camp, 6th inst. He states our soldiers are gaining ground.'

It is reported in a private letter that Miss Wheeler, one of the sad victims of Cawnpore, the daughter of Sir H. Wheeler, killed five of the rebels with a revolver before they could get near her.

Several arrests have been made at Calcutta. "We believe," says the Times, "that it now turns out that the task of raising the country and organising forces against Government in the different parts of it was shared by two grand parties of conspirators. Calcutta was, it is said, something like the headquarters of one of those parties, to which the organzation of revolt in the country between the metropolis and Lucknow was intrusted. To the other party, that of Delhi, fell the management of revolt in all other parts of the country.

The Grand Jury of Calcutta having sent in a presentment to the Governor-General in regard to disarming the town of Calcutta, the following is his Lordship's reply.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive and lay be-for the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council your letter of the 22nd inst., transmitting, by direction of the Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court, a presentment made by the Grand Jury, recommending that the native population of Calcutta and the Suburbs should be disarmed, and that the unrestricted sale of arms and ammunition should be prohibited. The measure is proposed with a view to allay apprehension of danger on the part of the public, to preserve the peace, and to prevent crime, with reference especially to the approaching Mahomedan holydays, which are usually a period of excitement.

"2. To this subject, which has been pressed on his numbers of them are taking their departure for Cal-cutta to cross bayonets with the mutineers of the in Council has given his most careful consideration, and he is of opinion that the important object the Grand Jury have in view can be more securely pro-

vided for by other means. "3. The places in Calcutta where arms are to be had and the quantity in store are known to the Go-vernment, and the Grand Jury may be assured that effectual measures will be taken to prevent any of them being used by evil disposed persons for purposes of mischief.

"4. Strong parties of European soldiers from one of the regiments now arriving in Calcutta will be posted in the town, and every other precaution that the occasion requires will be taken to prevent the possibility of an outbreak in Calcutta or its vicinity during the approaching Mahomedan festivals.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient,

"CECIL BEADON,
"Secretary to the Government of India. "Council-chamber, July 25."

A memorial very similar in its purport to that of the Grand Jury, but signed by about 300 Europeans residents of Calcutta, was forwarded to the Gover-

nor-General on Saturday, the 25th of July.
India, having absorbed the body of the Chinese expedition, has now drawn in the head, and Lord Elgin has followed his followers to Calcutta, bringing all his staff and a welcome body of Marines and other soldiers. His lordship may possibly consider that, as in the absence of his forces he can do nothing, he had better go where there is work to be done, or at least something to be seen; and no doubt, at this iuncture of unsurpassed difficulty and importance his timely aid and friendly counsel may be found of real

The London Times has the following amusing notice of the great meeting of "Swaddlers" at Berlin: De guslibus non est disputandum: this, we suppose applies to all tastes, religious as well as other, the sublime and the mysterious, as well as the epicurean class of tastes. We must not dispute about enthusi-

report that, we got from the residents of the place it enthusiastic about the "Evangelical Alliance;" there appears a that, infter we had beaten the enemy, the is a meeting at Berlin; "long and heavily, laden" evening previous, the Sepoys and Sowars entered the trains full of enthusiastic gentlemen arrive, English," Americans, French, Germans, Protestant; ministers of all denominations-Church of England, Lutheran Independent, Reformed Calvinist, Wesleyan Methodist. The most ample accomodation is provided for these visitors. Our stern Puritan forefathers met in wild and savage scenes, under the overhanging brows of mountain ridges and by the side of remote tarns and cataracts; they preached to each other in the face of stormy skies, the arch of Heaven was their roof overhead, and the heather was their bed. Their descendants meet under happier auspices at Berlin; the office opened in the bureaux of the House of Deputies supplies every information as to hotel or lodging accomodation," and by a judicious combination the very ticket of admission to the religious conferences contains much useful information of this kind. This ingenious, sensible, and comprehensive ticket acknowledges frankly and with a good grace the twofold nature of the Berlin pilgrims, corporeal and spiritual, and gives intelligence suited to their wants in both capacities; it is a folded map of Berlin, containing on the back "all the necessary information as to the subject-matter of every day's conference, the names of the speakers, preachers, and reigious institutions of the city, and an indication where the members can best meet for refreshment and mutual intercourse." Well, these gentlemen meet in the "Garnison Kirche," which is "provided with an ample carpeted platform" for the occasion, the 100th Psalm is sung, Pastor Kuntzel opens the proceedings with an "eloquent prayer, which elicits the exclamation from some of the audience. He prays like Spurgeon!" There is then a great deal of talk about "brothely love" and "Christian union." There is "a series of greetings" and religious salutations, as one minister is introduced to another minister, as a Wesleyan Methodist shakes hands with an Episcopalian Methodist, and an English Calvinist with a French Calvinist. Lastly, a special train conveys 900 members of the Alliance to Potsdam, where they find abundant refreshment and ample attendance awaiting them in the rococo saloons." There is a shout of "Hoch!" and "Hurrah!" as His Prussian Majesty enters. The enthusiasm reaches its height. and when Sir Culing Eardley and the English deputation, with the whole crowd of English visitors, enclosed the group of King, Chamberlains, and Adjutants in one dense hot mass, like a cluster of bees, the Queen, from whose recollection the events of 1848 were not yet effaced, gave evident signs of apprehension." But though the effect of confinement within "a dense mass like a cluster of bees" is sometimes serious, it is needless to say that this pressure was not for any hostile purpose, but only for a de-monstration of the warmest affection. Even death itself could have been hardly otherwise than blissful under such circumstances, for, though people generally object to being killed with kindness, as much as to any other way of being killed, still the embrace of the Evangelical Alliance must be allowed to have something transcendental, heavenly, and Elysian about it. Sidney Smith was, indeed, ungallant enough to describe the reward which he received for a most welcome piece of news and a most kind act of patronage as "being enveloped in the embraces of two fat women." But suffocation by the Evangelical Alliance would have been in itself an apotheosis. The soul of Tom Bowling could hardly have gone aloft under happier circumstances than under the affectionate, downy, and fragrant pressure of so many dozen spiritual pillows comfortably and softly squeezing the luckiest of martyrs into eternity We have no fault, we say, to find with all this enthusiasm. We do not wish to speak lightly of the gift of "praying like Spurgeon," and we are far too much awed by the solemn and august array of "900 black coats and white cravats marshalled according to nationalities" to give vent to any levity on the occasion, even supposing we were inclined to do so. But we cannot help at the same time asking the question-What is all this about? What is the

object of it at all? Some people see a great object in all this. Mr. Wright, the American Minister at Berlin, who calls the Evangelical Alliance "Our Christ, our Lord, our Bible," of course sees a great work done at these Conferences, and we suppose that all who attend at them also see a great work done at them. They appear to be satisfied, and more than satisfied. They come to Berlin with sanguine expectations, and they go away with those expectations completely fulfilled. They are set up spiritually for the next year, and feel that a great victory has been won over the Powers of Darkness. Something, then, has been done on the occasion. What is it? A number of gentlemen speak about brotherly love and charity, "greet" each other, shake hands, and meet "for mutual intercourse and refreshment." All this is perfectly unobjectionable, and very proper. Our only difficulty is, why people should go to Berlin to do it. Cannot they preach love and charity at their own homes? Do we need the Conferences at Berlin to tell us that brotherly love and charity and Obristian union are very good things? We know that well enough; the difficulty is in the matter of practice. The Christian world is unhappily rather defective in the practice of these virtues. Will the Conferences at Berlin help to this practical result? Will one single venomous Christian in Germany, France, England, or America bite or sting any the less because the Evangelical Alli-ance praises brotherly love? Will he dip his pen a bit the less in gall when he attacks an adversary because "900 men in black coats and white cravats have been marshalled at Berlin according to their nationalities?" This Evangelical Alliance has no definite or tangible object, that we see. If it wanted to break up all existing boundaries and lines of demarcation that separate one Protestant from another—if it aimed at the annihilation of the English Church, and the Scotch Church, and all Dissenting denominations, and the final absorption of all these separate bodies of Protestants in itself, as one grand centre—this would be an extravagantly chimerical object, but still it would be a tangible one. The whole professed object, however, of the Evangelical alliance as now constituted, is that Protestants, retaining their present distinctions, and going on exactly as they do now, as so many separate and independent bodies, should be annually exhorted to love one another. What is the particular use of this? This is done one year at Edinburgh, another at Paris, another at Berlin. What is the difference between something said at Edinburgh and exactly the same thing said at Berlin? The lesson is the same, the people who preach it are the same, everything is the same except the place, which is Edinburgh one year, and Berlin another. What need is there of an Association to preach this sermon, and still more of a nomad Association? Why all this expense in steamers and railway tickets? We cannot see the use of all this trouble and outlay, the fabric of a formal Association and the pomp of Conferences, in order to teach men a very plain lesson which they know well enough already, and are not a bit the more likely to practice.

# UNITED STATES.

The N. Y. Tribunc says :- We learn that from all quarters of the country mechanics are thronging to New York in search of employment. This is folly for which they are likely to suffer. Business of every sort is stagnant here, as it is everywhere else. Manufactories and workshops are either closed or more than supplied with hands already. There is not a job to be done which has not at hand twice the number of workmen required to complete it. Keep away from the city, then; Stay where you are known, and where you can struggle through the impending want of winter with at least some friends and acquaintances to help you, or give you an occasional cheering word. Don't come here to swell the vast array of asms. Everybody must be allowed to have his own idleness and suffering which, three months hence, inches of blood upon the pavement, and from the enthusiasm. Here are many excellent people very will appeal to the citizens of New York for charity. —her legislator have just swellen the triumph of

A SABBATARIAN.—Thirty, Thousand Dollars, Worth f. Silk. Goods Stolen.—Messrs, H. E. Dibblee & Co., pholesale silk merchants, No. 25 Murray-street, New York, have far two years past missed from their store, large quantities of valuable silks, satins, and other costly goods. The value of goods missing were estimated at \$30,000. Every exertion to ascertain how and by whom the goods were taken proved for a long time, ansuccessful. A vigilant watch was set upon the various clerks and other employees connected with the establishment, and was continued with unrelaxed energy and perseverance. but no clue could be obtained, until recently, when suspicions were directed to Geo. E. Parmlee wholesale dealer in straw goods, doing business in the upper part of the same building. This suspicion was at once communicated to the Superintendent of Police, and Officer Van Tassel, one of the Superintendent's Aids, was deputed to take the case in charge, see if the suspicion was well founded, and, if possible recover the goods. The officer soon learned that Parmice had within a short time shipped to Philadelphia a quantity of goods to be disposed of at auction. He proceeded accordingly to Philadelphia, and ascertaining where the goods were stored, and being satisfied that they were part of the stolen goods, he forthwith stopped their sale. In this single batch there was about \$10,000 worth. Upon returning to the City, on search it was brought to light that a large amount of the missing goods had been sold here at auction. Parmlee was arrested at his store, where were found \$700 worth of the missing property boxed up in readiness for shipment to Philadelphia. Seeing how plainly the case was against him, Parmlee at once confessed. He commenced his operations about two years ago, and kept up until last Sabbath, when he stole the \$700 worth found in his store. He did his work on Sabbath and on no other day. He worked his way into the store of Dibblee & Co. by means of a rope ladder let down from his own store through the hatchways, by which light was admitted from the skylight above.-After collecting such pieces as be wanted, he fastened a bundle to the bottom of hisladder, and ascending to his apartments drew it up, and thus kept ascending and descending till he had drawn up the whole quantity selected. He always made it a point to pack up all thus obtained, before Dibblee & Co. opened their store on Monday morning. As soon as possible he had them shipped, some to Philadelphia and some to Baltimore, to be sold at auction. Altogether he had taken \$30,000 worth of goods, of which there only remained unsold the \$10,000 worth found in Philadelphia, and the \$700 worth discovered in his store.

GENERAL WALKER-THE CAUSE OF HIS BECOMING

FILIBUSTER.—The Athenaum quotes the following account of Gen. Walker, the Nicaraguan filibuster, from Mr. Stirling's new book, "Letters from the Slave States," C. Parker and Son :—"I came down the Mississippi with a gentleman from Nashville, who had been at school with Gen. Walker, and who confirmed, in the strongest manner, the accounts of his reserve at school. Indeed, he said Walker was the puniest, quietest milksop of a boy he had ever known; so much so, as to be an object of derision to his school-fellows, who called him 'honey,' 'missy,' and other similar contemptuous names. Walker never joined the other boys in any athletic games; the only thing by which he distinguished himself was that he always knew his lesson better than any boy in the school; and the moment school was over he ran home to his mother. In his leisure moments his favorite pastime was reading the Bible. Indeed, there is little doubt that Walker possesses one of those peculiarly organised, imaginative minds which seize all objects in a strong and original manner, and to which, at one time or another, theology sure to be a source of irresistible attraction. Walker first of all studied divinity, and it was probably only in consequence of the doubts and perplexities that so often disturb the studies of our young theologians, that he abandoned that study for medicine. This, too, for some reason, he gave up after a time, and took to law, which, as you know, is in this country often synonymous with taking to politics. In New Orleans he connected himself with the press; but here, in addition to law and physic, he also had an episode of love, which, though not mentioned in the public accounts of his career, had, I believe, a great effect on his fortunes and character, and the story of which I had from a source in which I can put every confidence. At New Orleans he became acquainted with a young girl, very beautiful and intellectual, but deaf and dumb. Walker es at first attracts thy for her melancholy privation, but tenderer feelings soon arose, and on her part the young lady became passionately attached to Walker. Indeed, not being aware of the usual restraints which the conventionalities of society impose on females under such circumstances, she even displayed her affection in a more open manner than was pleasing to her friends. This led to some restraint, and misunderstanding, and estrangement; and the poor beautiful. but speechless girl thinking herself deserted, sickened and died. From that moment Walker was a changed man. He went to California, fought a duel, and then joined a band of desperadoes. Thenceforth the sickly, studious milksop was the stern and daring adventurer. The story sounds romantic, I confess; but it is the only intelligible clue I have yet received to the strange revolution which is admitted to have taken place in this man's character. It must have required some great mental shock to transform the sickly, 'yellow-haired laddie' of Nashville into the stern Nicaraguan filibuster. Why should it not be blasted love, and the vision of his broken-hearted deaf-mute, dead for love of him? To an imagination such as his must be, a vision like this may well become a permanent and powerful reality, casting its dark hue over his whole career and character. One thing in Walker I do admire: I mean his silence. For I agree with Carlyle, that 'silence is great.' In an age of babblers, it is much to find a man that can hold his tongue."

YANKEE MORALITY-SELLING A HUBBAND. - Husbands are frequently sold, but not always after the following style :- "Charles Schroder was arrested in Lancaster, Pa., recently, on the complaint of his first wife, for having married a second. He was lodged in jail, and in the meantime, Louise, his first wife, saw Mina, the second, and agreed upon receiving from her six dollars current money, to let her have the husband and not appear as a witness. The six dollar' husband was accordingly discharged."

MASSACHUSETTS ITEMS .- There are some reported facts which indicate that the glory is fast departing from that proud old Commonwealth. Among these current items, may be mentioned:

1. That eight of the Boston churches are without pastors.

2. That in sixty-eight towns in Massachusetts the population has decreased since 1850.

3. That the Supreme Court of that State sitting recently in Salem granted five divorces for a breach of the seventh (6th) commandment.

4. That in the little town of Dedham at the late session of the Court, there were eight divorces for the same cause.

5. That forty-two bills for divorce and four murder cases were to have come before the Court for Worcester county. 6. That not long since in the city of Lowell, there

were seen, on one single day, floating upon the bosom of the Merimac three murdered infants. These will suffice-without any increase of the dark catalogue of crime which the papers on our table supply-to indicate that there is something wrong in the state of Society. The Utica Gospel

belonging to the same category, adds :-"And what more shall we say for the high moral tone of Massachusetts? Her ministers are deserting their sacred office and becoming trucking politicians

Messenger commenting upon these and other facts

infidelity, by voting, by an overwhelming majority, in favor of allowing infidels, to testify in Courts of law which they have hitherto been prohibited from doing; and her people, in multitudes, have determined to have a new Bible, an anti-slavery Bible, or no Bible at all; and an anti-slavery God, or no God

Perhaps there never was a greater scoundrel in England than George the Fourth. To his other evil qualities he added a perfect disregard of truth During his connexion with Mrs. Fitzherbert, Charles James Fox dined with him one day in that lady's company. After dinner, Mrs. Fitzherbert said, "Hythe bye, Mr. Fox; I had almost forgotten to ask you, what you did say about me in the House of Commons the other night? The newspapers misrepresent so very strangely, that one cannot depend upon them. You were made to say, that the Prince authorized you to deny his marriage with me!" The Prince made certain grimaces at Fox, and immediately said, "Upon my honour, my dear, I never authorized him to deny it." "Upon my honour sir, you did," said Fox, rising from the table; "I had always thought your father was the greatest liar in England, but now I see that you are." Fox would not associate with the prince for some years, until one day that he walked in, unannounced, and found Fox at dinner. Fox rose as the Prince entered, and said that he had but one course consistent with his hospitable duty as an English gentleman, and that was to admit him.

#### DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

PERPARED BY FLEMING DROS. OF PITTSRURGH.

During a practice of more than twenty years. Dr. MLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessity with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

13 Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M-LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufac-tured by FLEMING BROS. of Plattsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lanes genuiné Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of [7] FLEMING BROS.

LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

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



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

# 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. the second section is a second case that they great to be a second section is

# TO TEACHERS.

WANTED-By the Catholic School Trustees of the Town of Perth-A FEMALE TEACHER, well qualified to give instruction in English and Arithmetic. She will also be required to give instruction on, and play the Organ. Salary £50 per annum. Apply to

JAMES STANLEY, Perth, C. W., 6th August, 1857. Secretery.

# WANTED,

IN School District No 3, in the Parish of St. Alphonse, County of Joliette, a FEMALE TEACHER (having a Diploma) competent to teach French and English.

Applications addressed to the undersigned, will be punctually attended to.

LUKE CORCORAN, Sec. Tre.

of School Commissioners. St. Alphouse, 15th August, 1857.

# INFORMATION WANTED

OF JULIA ANNE WHITE, a native of Ireland, who lately resided with the Rev. Mr. Brethour, a Protest-ant clergyman in Godmanchester, and suddenly disappeared about the middle of last July, and has not since been heard of. Her children are anxious to find out her place of residence, if she bo still in the land of the living, and should this advertisement meet her eye, she is earnestly requested to communi-

All Christian persons, having the management of public journals, are respectfully requested to copy this notice, as an act of charity. September 22nd, 1857.

# INFORMATION WANTED

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

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A FARM of 130 ACRES, in superficies, adjoining the Village of VARENNES. Apply to the undersigned on the premises.

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# WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

person prefers them.
A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE

P. J. FOGARTY GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

21 St. Sacrament, and 28 St. Nicholas Streets.

A FRESH SUPPLY of LIQUORS and GENERAL GROCERIES just received in Store, and will be disposed of on most REASONABLE TERMS, wholesale

> MONTREAL HOSPITAL, FOR

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, CONDUCTED BY

OCULIST AND AURIST

TO ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, AND TO THE MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION. THIS HOSPITAL is now open for the reception of Dr. Howard's PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has

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

The Hospital being situated in the same building with Dr. Howard's Office, and the Montreal Eye and Ear institution, secures the patients the advantages of

For terms apply to

DR. HOWARD, Juror Street, between George and Bleury Streets. Montreal, April 1, 1856.

# DANIEL M'ENTYRE'S **CLOTHING & OUTFITTING**

THE SUBSCRIBER has just OPENED the above Establishment with a varied and extensive assort-

# READY-MADE CLOTHING

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

which he is now prepared to dispose of on MODERATE TERMS to Cash Purchasers. He has also to OFFER for SALE (and to which he

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

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

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

feels confident of being able to give undoubted satis-faction to such persons as may favor him with their patronage. Having engaged the services of one of the Foremost CUTTERS in the Province,

MR. P. O'BRIEN,

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

QUALITY OF MATERIAL,

CHEAPNESS AND WORKMANSHIP. He has also made such arrangements, that Garments of all descriptions can be MADE to MEASURE on the SHORTEST NOTICE; while, as to FIT, STYLE, and WORKMANSHIP, no effort shall be

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

# MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,

inform his customers that he has made extensive improve-

inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

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

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

Montreal, June 21, 1853.

DENNIS & BOULTON, Surveyors & Agents. Toronto, August 6, 1856.

PATRICK DOYLE,

AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance.

FALL 1856:

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY RECEIVE

NEWSGOODS BY EVERY CANADIAN STEAMER; ALSO, PER MAIL STEAMERS, VIA BOSTON.

OUR ASSORTMENT IS AT ALL TIMES

COMPLETE. OUR GOODS ENTIRELY NEW,

> AND OUR PRICES REASONABLE.

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE One Price System.

Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

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

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

DRESSES, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND EVERY VARIETY OF NEW FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

FROM THE MARKETS OF BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY; an inspection of which is respectfully solicited by our numerous Customers. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY,

Montreal, September 26, 1856. FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, REGISTRY OFFICE, AND FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME,

288 Notre Dame Street.

No. 40 Alexander Street. NEAR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH."

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

# Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

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

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

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COM-PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &C.

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

Fleming Brog

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

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

# FLEMING BRO'S.

60 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA. Sole Proprietors. THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVER DESCRIPTION OF THE PAGE. MOUTED BRY OF THE AGENTA

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cure EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and nevel failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now inhis possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pim

ples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst

case of erysipelas One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and

running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst

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

desperate case of rheumatism Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scro-

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

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT. TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVÉRY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Continent freely, and you willsee the important part of the part of the scale of the scale

part, apply the Continent freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Scalt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scales: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid onzing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a shorttime are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface. some are not: will apoly the Cint-

an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Oint an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered withscales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Comment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-ren Street. Roxbury, Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and

British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

Lady Superior the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:

St. Vincent's Asylum,
Boston. May 26, 1856.

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,
Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.

Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum.



229 Notre Dame Street. BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal pa-tronage he has received for the last three years; and attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

HT R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

# DR. YOUNG,

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

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

Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the shortest notice, in an approved and scientific manner, even to the Plugging, Setting, and Extracting of Teeth without pain, and performs Dental Operations on the lowest possible terms.

Setting Teeth from 7s 6s to 15s; Plugging do. from 2s 6d to 7s 6d; Extracting do. 1s 3d. Montreal, May 28, 1857.

#### WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.]

The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improve-BELLS. ments, warrantec, diameter of Bells, space BELLS. occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, BELLS. &c., send for a circular. Address

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y

#### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all THIS INSTITUTION is Catnonic; the officients are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is si trusted in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position,

the desired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class. The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Wash-

ing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is For Students not learning Greek or Latin,

Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra vacation, will be charged extra,
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing,
each, per annum,
Music, per annum,
Use of Piano, per annum,
Rocks Stationers, Clother of colors

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

REV. P. REILLY, President.

# CHERRY

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and

Hoarseness. BRINFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Indiuenta, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

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

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

BRITISH ATER: I will cheerfully certify your PRETORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Chugh, Cross, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and command your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D. AMOS LEE, Esq., Monterey, I.a., writes, 8d Jan., 1858: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Protogram, by the solvice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well." Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. West Manchester, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

Sire: Your Cherry Petroral is performing marvellous curse in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Albion, Monroz Co., lows, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Gerray Proposal for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

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

#### Consumption.

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

lief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

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

ORLANDO SHELBY, or SHELBYVILLE.

Omsumptives, do not despair till you have tried Aven's Chenny PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — Philadelphia Ledger.

# Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

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

Costiveness, Bliious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropey, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indires-

cates of their cures of the following complaints:—
Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Natusea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure muny complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Ridneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other nill

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chem'st, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR \$1. SOLD BY All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE,

COTEAU SAINT LOUIS, MONTREAL.

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

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

outside of the Institution. Editors of French and English papers are requested to insert this advertisement for one month, with editorial notice, in behalf of the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb.

F. A. JACQUES DU HAUT, Ptr., Director.

# CHURCH ARTICLES.

SACRED VASES, CHALICES, VESTMENTS. MONTREAL No. 78, NOTRE DAME STREET,

(BRANCH DEPOT FROM NEW YORK.)

THE Subscriber begs leave to offer his respectful thanks to the Rev. Clergy of the United States and Canada for the liberal patronage extended to his Establishment of New York and Montreal. Having two assortments to offer to his Patrons, the Subscriber can, at any time, supply their orders either from Montreal, or

from New York, at the most reduced prices. THE ASSORTMENT AT MONTREAL is composed of many splendid articles not to be found

is composed of many splendid articles not to be found in any other Establishment—riz.:

VERY RICH ALTAR CANDLESTICKS,

(ALL GILT!! OF VARIOUS PATTERNS.)

Splendid Parochial "Chapelles" in Morocco boxes containing each a Chalice, a Sett of Cruets, and a Ciborium, all fire-gill, with lock and key.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT of Holy Water Vases, Sanctuary Lamps, Chalices, Ciboriums, &c., &c.

Of various colors, always on hand.

MATERIALS FOR VESTMENTS,

MATERIALS FOR VESTMENTS,

MATERIALS FOR VESTMENTS,

Crosses, Gold Cloth, Damasks, Laces, Fringes, &c.

MASS WINES; WAX CANDLES, PATENT SPERM

OANDLES, &c., &c.

J. C. ROBILLARD,

Montreal: No. 78, Notre Dame Street;

New York: No. 79, Fulton Street.

that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any

just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

DR. HOWARD,

been separed to make it in every way suited to accom-

have been introduced.

a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy at the same time the comforts of a private residence—an arrange-ment which can only be effected in a Private Hospi-

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 44, M'GILL STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. ANN'S MARKET, MONTREAL.

Styles, Suitable for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS,

would respectfully invite attention) a large and superior assortment of

Of Various Patterns.

D. ME, in inviting the Patronage of the Public.

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

spared to have them made up in a manner that cannot be surpassed elsewhere.

JOHN M'CLOSKY,

38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street, BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to

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

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

Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans.

Address,

"THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO,

P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.