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VOL. VIII.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1857.

No. 10.

THE RIVALS.

By Gerald Griffin. CHAPTER XV.

Esther was standing near the cottage window, and looking out upon the storm-lit lake, when her husband hurried into the apartment, exhausted from his late adventure, and from the speed with which he had burried downwards from the dition, Richard Lacy passed the night in an agoglen. He disguised the cause of his agitation from Esther, and was occupied in quiet converse with her, when they were surprised by the entrance of a servant, to say that there were three Peelers outside bearing a wounded gentleman in a cloak, who had come to request a lodging for the night.

"Not here! not here!" said Francis, in deep agitation.

"Not here, Francis?" echoed Esther, in surprise.

"He is ravin' mad, sir," said the servant; and the men say his head is touched some way."

"Masther Frank," said Lenigan, thrusting his head into the room, "he's abroad an' a' most dead. If it's a bleeder he wants, I have a lancet here in my pocket, an' I'll do the business in a minute."

Francis paused for a moment in deep thought, and then, suddenly turning to the servant, he bade the strange gentleman be carried into the little room which lay on the far end of the cottage, and desired that Davy should instantly attend with his lancet, while one of the horsemen | an old woman, sing, in a low voice, an Irish song, rode off for a more experienced medical attend-

"And now, Esther," said Francis, closing the door after the servants, "what's to be done?— This gentleman is an old friend of your's."

"Of mine, Frank!" " Aye, of yours. And not the least esteemed, nor the least successful amongst them, neither.

This man is Lacy." "Oh, Francis," exclaimed Esther, suddenly clasping his shoulder, and looking in his face with an expression of mingled pity and alarm, "I

hope he is not hurt to danger." "I hope so too-heavens knows, I hope so too," said her husband, with sincere emphasis. "He received the injury from me, in an effort which I made to save myself from an assault that was

made by him upon my life." Very soon after, Davy re-entered, to say the magistrate had received but a very slight injury, and that he would, had it not been for the urgency of his attendants, have got on horsehis own abode. Riordan then gave Esther a And the hope that stays with me gives peace to my

detailed account of the occurrence which had taken place at the fall. "He is beneath my roof!" he exclaimed, as he

"He is beneath my roof?" he exclaimed, as ne concluded, standing erect, and lifting his hand into the air—"He is beneath my roof, and therefore let him take his rest in peace! He is help-lase and a stranger, and therefore let his million will complain. crimes be covered, while he stays. For this, I speak not of his causeless hate-his unremitting lay indulging the reflections to which it gave ocwiles against my fame and life-his bloody prac- casion, a slight noise, on one side of his bed, tices upon my poor dependants-my own long | made him turn round and gaze in that direction. exile from my native soil-the agony of my remy life, must be forgiven for this night. To- fell on all the house. night he is your guest, Esther."

avoid the eyes of the strangers, and hurried off few moments in suspense, Lacy demanded to to a neighboring cottage, inhabited by the family know who was there, but received no reply.of one of his servants. Esther, in the mean | He waited for a little time and repeated the time, remained in the cottage in deep perplexity | question, still without effect. A third time, after of mind.

returned on some pretext or another, and Esther | mained unanswered. He turned away, rather thought that at each time there was something annoyed, and in the action thought he could dispaler and sterner in his aspect than before. She | cern the flitting of a white dress across the questioned him on many subjects, but his answers | threshold of the door. He turned again, and were vague and absent. He asked hastily some saw, indeed, a figure completely attired in white, questions concerning Lacy, paced gloomily up and with a head-dress which fell down so far and down the little apartment, and, at length, over the forehead as to conceal every feature turning hastily to Esther, said:

"Is it not hard that one should be forced to play the cony about one's own house to avoid ed. Even this single indication was sufficient this Lacy?"

"Well, but for one night, Francis." "How the wind howls yet! 'Tis a horrid

night !" " His attendants say that he will by no means

consent to remain longer than the night." "Indeed?"

" And it was with difficulty they prevented his sudden departure on the instant.

"I would that they had let him go," said Francis, in a deep tone, and if unconscious of being heard.

"And wherefore Francis?"

the window.

"Esther," said he, I have changed my mind.

I will not sleep out to-night."

From some undefinable cause, Esther felt a sudden alarm at this new resolution. She ima- light seemed to change its color, the objects in wanderings?" gined that her husband had formed the intention the room dilated and grew indistinct, the sounds,

of visiting Lacy, in his chamber, and she could form no idea of any desirable termination to such a meeting. After vainly endeavoring to sound her husband's purpose, she resolved to baffle it at all events, by a course of action which had something in it scarcely less hazardous than the recontre which she feared.

ATHOLIC

Returned fully to the consciousness of his conny of mental torture, in the comparison with which the physical suffering that he endured was trivial. Stretched upon the rack of passion, and stung by the assaults of the direst species of remorse, the sense of guilt intended and attempted, not enjoyed, his imagination magnified the misethe first thought of fear which he had entertained for many a day.

He believed that his hurt was likely to be productive of more serious effects than were anticipated by his attendants, and many hours were consumed in gloomy meditation on the nature of the change which death might bring to him .-He pictured to himself the spirit of Esther Wilderming reposing in that paradise, in the existence of which, the course of his early education and the movements of his reason taught him to ye not. I have not that security. The blood believe, and he referred, with a wild uneasiness, to the character of his own life, and its probable

While he thought of these things, sitting dressed in an arm-chair, he heard one of the servants, of which the following is a translation. It struck him forcibly, at the time, as it represented a kind of sorrow for which he had often given occasion -the grief of a mother for a perished son:

My darling, my darling, when silence is on the moor, And, lone in the sunsine, I sit by our cabin door; When evening falls quiet and calm over land and sea, My darling, my darling, I think of past times and

Here, while on this cold shore I wear out my lonely

hours,
My child in the heavens is spreading my bed with

All weary my bosom is grown of this friendless But I long not to leave it, for that were a shame and

They bear to the church-yard the young in their health away,

I know where a fruit hangs more ripe for the grave back once more with the view of returning to But I wish not for death, for my spirit is all resigned,

aged mind.

My darling, my darling, God gave you to my feeble

When the song was ended, and while Lacy His attendants were sleeping on pallets in the turn—the loss of the best years of my existence kitchen, after having been plentifully supplied -all these, and this last treacherous effort at with drink from the parlor, and a deep silence

Some person had pushed in the door, but He left the house, after cautioning Esther to seemed unwilling to enter. After waiting for a a long puuse, he renewed the query, with some Two or three times before midnight, Francis little anxiety of mind, and a third time it reexcept the chin from observation, and that was paler than the drapery through which it appearto freeze the blood of Lacy with a terrific recognition, and he sat up in the chair in an access of sudden horror. It needed not the approach of that slow-moving figure; it needed not the lifting of the rigid hand; it needed not the removal of that heavy veil; and the sight of the long pale features, and glassy eyes that were be-neath, to convince the frighted invalid that he meet you in a happier world. Tell me, and tho was, in the presence of the shade of Esther Wil-

derming. other feeling, and he could do nothing but pant wealth and honor; though you should make my and gape and stare upon the figure, while he He did not answer the question, but continued | leaned forward on both his hands, his eyes difor a long time to gaze in deep abstraction on lated, and his parted lips drawn down-ward at the corners with an expression of deep-seated penitent, wasting my noons and nights in prayer for there is danger in the place. Away! horror. His brow became in one minute white, and agony; and only living on the hope of meeting red, moist, and glistening; now cold as earth,

ternatural loudness, and the sense of feeling became so painfully acute, that the floating atoms in the air were felt distinctly as they settled on his brow.

"Esther," he hoarsely murmured, after several vain efforts to articulate the word, "what is it that troubles you?"

She raised her hand as if with a cautionary action.

"Speak to me!" said Lacy, still in deep agitation, "speak to me, though you loved me not in life. Oh, Esther, speak at once-if you are ries of his condition and awoke within his heart ill at ease, and there be anything in Lacy's power to give you peace, make him blessed by telling it."

As he raised his voice, in the vehemency of his adjuration, the figure slowly repeated the former action. Lacy started back, in sudden terror, at every movement of the spectre, and felt a difficuty in mustering his spirits again to address it.

"The innocent," he said at length, in a low and earnest voice, "the innocent, it is said, fear can be for my own." of many victims, the sufferings of youth, the and assumed for a moment the attitude of close tears of age, the groans of severed hearts, and attention. homes bereaved of joy, the memory of passions long indulged, and feasted upon crime and human woe, all these surround me in this fell extremity, and tear away my trust in days gone by. I have not the security of innocence, and yet behold, my Esther, I fear not you! All terrible as you are, wrapt in the pomp of death, and clothed in all the horrors of the grave, I fear you not! though my limbs tremble, and my nerves are dragged to agony, though my eyes wander, tho' my speech grows hoarse, and though the blood is these eyes that you have long bereft of light, I pray you Esther, speak to me! Come nearer, though it be to blast me—Come!—I will not believe that you would injure me, for you were ever gentle and forbearing, and where is the darkness, and in the next instant was alone. the hand that could inflict a pain upon the heart

most without a motion of the feature.

"Hear me!" said Esther.

shrink quickly down, like one who is startled by a sudden and terrific sound.

"I am your friend, and come to warn you," continued the figure. "Arise, and leave this house."

"Wherefore?"

"You are in danger. Wait not one other respectable connexions." hour. Depart in silence and with speed.

"Who is my enemy?" "That must not be revealed. But you have

many. I would not leave you in the danger of any one's revenge."

"I am guarded, Esther."
"Do not trust to that. Silence and the night thing."
"Tobin, come hither." are fearful accessaries against you. Revenge can use the noiseless pace of Murder. It grows

in secret, it walks in silence, it glides to its design as rapidly, it strikes as deadly and as deep." "And you are come then, kind and gentle shade, to save a life so worthless as my own?"

"I never wished you ill, and do not now .-

Richard, if ever you valued my entreaties, refuse not to comply with this. Arise with secreey and diligence, and leave this house at once."

"Behold, I obey you on the instant, Esther. Yet stay !--"

" Hark! some one stirs!" " The house is silent."

" Speak quickly, then, and low."

"Tell me if you are happy."

Esther sighed.

"Oh, hide not from me any thing of your condition, Esther. Tell me by what strange toils, you bid me to surrender all my earthly schemes of glory, though you should bid me shake Am-For a time, his terror swallowed up every bition off, and cease to dream of power and path in life a waste, teach me to curb my fiery impulses :- I will cast all away upon the second and be an lamble, passionless and self-tormenting you in peace and happiness. Where dwell you,

midnight scarcely served to make them audible, sion of mingled pity and severity, "Mistaken ing instantly. The servant who had received seemed now to have acquired a strange and pre- man, how passion has eaten up your understand- directions as to his conduct from some sufficient born, so self-interested, that you can ever hope rememembrance all thought of these intemperate passions, to which you have sacrificed so much the lake and against the opposite mountain. of your own and others' happiness, repair the wrong you have inflicted, redress the misery you have occasioned, dry up the tears that you have caused to flow, light up the hearths you have made dark and lonely, and do all this, not for the love of earth and earthly passions, but for the

HRONICLE.

sake of virtue and its Author.' "You speak, alas! to one," said Lacy, "insensible to such a motive, insensible to all except that one absorbing passion which has diffused itself throughout his whole existence, and become, indeed, himself. The time has long gone by when I could think so anxiously of death. Its terrors have grown stale upon my fancy, and now, my conscience seldom hurts me that way. If I cannot be virtuous for your sake, I never

Here the figure started slightly, as if in alarm,

"I must depart," were the next words of Esther; "Farewell, delay not long beneath this roof; and oh, remember my injunctions.

"Hold!" cried Lucy, aloud, and springing suddenly to his feet, " you have not answered yet my single question."

" I cannot now."

"Ah, Esther, leave me not unsatisfied. You shall not pass!" be added, with a rapid wildness of manner, as the figure glided toward the door. She raised her hands and laid one finger close thickening at my heart, I fear you not, I love upon her lips as if enjoining silence. Lacy you through my fears! Oh, by these trembling obeyed the signal, but would not abandon his limbs, this scared and terrified yet doating heart, place between her and the door. At that moment a sudden noise in the next room made him start and look around. When he again assumed his former attitude, the apparition had fled. He saw only the shimmer of a white dress through

that loves it? But whether you be come in ment to which his feelings had been just wound he might contemplate all the company, without anger or love, in mercy or in vengeance, yet welup, he sunk down, powerless, into a chair, his
come to my presence, Esther Wilderming. In life
arms hanging drearily to the ground, and his
The landlord was busy in his sho up once more from his seat, confronted the ininto rage.

"Ruffian!" he said, "how dare you break so rudely on my presence? Who are you? What's ship Bacchus in Montmellic Ale. your business ?"

" Ha!" said the intruder, "ruffian, Mr. Lacy!

"Ah, Tobin, I knew you not."

"What is the matter, sir?"

"This house!" said Lacy, abstractedly," what danger? from what hand? "Theard a noise in the room, and I thought

I'd just step in to see whether you wanted any-

"Here's Tom Tobin, ever ready at a call .-

What's your will?"

"Who is the owner of this house?"

"A Mr. Johnson, I think; some fellow of low English extraction, I suspect. A fellow of no family. And yet 'tis such fellows that live in such little elysiums as this, while the Blakes, the O'Donnells, the Fitzgeralds, the Butlers, the O'Shaughnessy's, the O'Tooles, the O'Lones, the O'Donoghues, the M'Carthy's, the M'Gillicuddys, and all the cream and top of the old Irish nobility are scattered over the country, hedging and ditching, and tilling, as hired laborers, the lands which their ancestors won in fight, and held from father to son at the point of the sword.-But so it is:

Since every Jack became a gentieman, There's many a gentle person made a Jack.

"Tobin, I did not know you when you entered."

" Enough said: gentle blood is quickly up

out gentle speech will soon allay it. sir." "I must leave this place to-night."

" To-night!"

" This very instant."

"And your hurt?"

Silencing the remonstrances of Tobin, Lacy pressed forward into the room where his attend-"Vain man!" said Esther, after contemplating his wishes rather by actions than by words, he then the truth will break out for all."

that were before so gentle that the silence of the enthusiast for some moments with an expres- made them comprehend his intention of departing. It is not by a motive such as this, so earth- quarter, appeared among them at the moment, and assisted in getting their horses ready, and with justice to influence your fate in the hands of making all preparations for their departure. A Him who is to judge you. Dismiss from your few minutes only elapsed before the echoing of their horses' hoofs had ceased to clatter along

In returning to the house, the servant encountered his master, standing on the kitchen floor, and apparently in stifled agitation.

"Where are the strangers?" he said, in a low and subdued voice, while his eye was fixed with an expression of sternness upon that of his servant.

"They are gone, sir," said the latter.

"Themselves, sir, to come an' call for their horses an' be off.

Francis paused for a considerable time.

"Where's your mistress?" he asked at length.
"She is within, sir, readin' in the parlor."

"What did that gentleman say at parting?" "Nothin' to me, sir."

Go, go to your bed."
The servant left the place.

" Who hade them go?"

"It is better as it is," Francis muttered to himself, after a long pause. "I wished to have some conversation with him in his mood of suffering, but I am glad that it has happened other-

### CHAPTER XVI.

About a fortnight after this event, Francis was returning late in the evening through the village of Roundwood, when a sudden and heavy descent of rain compelled him to take shelter at an inn on the right hand. There had been a fair in the neighborhood, and the house was full of guests. The light, from the windows and the open door, streamed across the street, making the rain drops sparkle as they fell into its beams. The sound of mirth was loud within the house, and the uproar was but slightly diminished when Francis made his appearance. Wrapped in a white great coat, and with his hat drawn low upon his brow, he passed unrecognised among the crowd, and gained a distant corner, shadowed Exhausted by the exquisite degree of excite- by the projecting porch of the fire-place, whence

The landlord was busy in his shop. A large or death, there still is rapture in your company." head depending on his shoulder. In this condi- fire sent light and heat through the room, and He paused suddenly, as the figure again, ele- tion he was once more startled by the entrance shone on many a merry countenance. On vated one hand and seemed about to speak .- of one of his men, who had occasioned the noise one side of the fire-place were a number of Still as a statue he remained, with his eyes rivet- already mentioned. In so feverish a state the young men and girls, laughing loudly, while on ted upon the parted lips of the appearance, while slightest appeal to an external sense, acted on the other sat a number of middle aged men, who the words came forth, distinct and low, and al- his frame with an electric violence. He leaped were carrying on a graver conversation in which, nevertheless, many appeared highly interested .-truder, who was no other than his creature To- The usual centre of attraction, in such scenes, 2 The first accents of her voice made Lacy bin, and, finding his terror vain, burst suddenly table and vessels for drink, was not forgotten here, though many preferred to sit apart, each with his own brown fount of inspiration, and wor-

"No Saint Patrick!" exclaimed one old man in a tone of surprise, while he gently moved the That's a strange word to apply to a person of liquor in his pewter drinking vessel, "that's a dhroll thing.

> it, for all. I heard Mr. Damer, over, prove it out of a book, that there wasn't such a man at all there, nor no talk of him, at the time."

"Why then it is," said another, "an' I heard

"What's that you're sayin', Phil?" asked a hoarse voice from the corner.

"That Saint Patrick was never there at all. he's sayin'," replied the old man, turning round with a smile, as if in hope of finding some successful counter-argument.

" Saint Pathrick, eroo?" " Iss, then."

" Erra howl."

"Faix, I'm in airnest."

"An' what's more, I believed him too," continued the retailer of the paradox, "until I was talking of it, afther, to Misther Lenigan, the Latin taicher, an' he made light of it, in a minute, for sure, says he, if there was no Saint Pathrick, what did they build the ould ruins for? an' if they were built by any body, might'nt it as well be Saint Pathrick as any body else ?-Eh, now, Jerry ?"

"It stands to raison, what you say."

"Erra, I wouldn't mind a word one o' them, convathers would be sayin' to me," said a young man, "they have arguments that would bother the Danes, an' you'd think the world couldn't gainsay what they'd tell you, an' when you'd be listenin' to the Priest, afther, before two minutes, he wouldn't lave 'em worth a button."

"Well, it's all one," said an old flax dresser, in a corner, "these converts-"

" Perverts, you should call 'em," interrupted "It is almost well. It need be no obstruc- a new voice, which was no other than that of tion. Let us begone silently and with secrecy, Lenigan, "its at converted, they are, but per-

"Perverts, then, if it be perverts. I say there isn't one o' them but what comes round and now burning with a sudden fever. The in what land, for there must be the limit of my ants were sleeping in the chairs around the fire, again in the latter end. When the world is face and waked them up with caution. Signifying slippin' away from under us, heaven save us, it is

2

"Its true for you," observed a smith, taking a | cure the pace o' the Empire, an' to remove the pipe from his mouth and knocking off the ashes with the tip of his little finger, "there's that Tobin, that turned to place Lacy, the magisthrate, he's for turnin again now, to place himself. He came to me a couple o' days ago down to the forge, to get a nail dhruv in a loose shoe, an' I never heerd but how he talked o' Lacy. Some argument they had about money, that Tobin said was owin' to him, an' Lacy wouldn't pay it."

" Shasthone!" said the first speaker, "it's a good sign for the country to have 'em breakin." "Indeed," ejaculated the smith, "that same Misther Lacy will be in a place yet where the doesn't change his behaviour.

" He couldn't do worse, himself, than to judge you, Tom," said Lenigan, whose eye had just began to twinkle in the corner, "not if he was a Turk."

"Why then, of all men, Davy, it doesn't become you to take his part that knows well the way he dealt with a gentleman that was good to you once, Masther Frank Riordan."

"Don't speak of it, don't speak of that, at

all, Tom, I beg o' you." "An' sure there's the poor Hares, that are lodged in the Bridewell this very day for nightwalkin', an' that'll never get out of his hands

again, until they are hung." "The Hares in Bridewell I" exclaimed Davy, in strong surprise.

And Francis started, too, and listened in awakened interest, for in this name he recognised that of two poor fellows whom he had formerly! rescued from the tyranny of Lacy. He felt a double interest in their fate, as he knew that it was his success in their cause which contributed to confirm the hatred that Lacy had conceived against him upon other grounds. That circumstance was now nearly five years past, and he lapse of many years.

"They were taken this morning," continued the smith, "makin' an attack upon Tobin in his house. The whole world wondhers, for there wasn't quieter people goin' than the Hares, an' to-morrow at the petty sessions before Mr. Damer an' Mr. Leonard, two gentlemen that'll show 'em fair play, for all bein' protestants."

"He's a terrible little man," said the flaxdresser, "They say he had a dale to do with this new Vesthry Bill act, that's come out lately." "Aye, an' the Sub lettin' Act," observed the

old man already alluded to as the first speaker. "Them two acts," said Davy, "are nothing less than, as I may say, the two jaws of a demon that are to grind away the good of Ireland into nothing, between 'em."

This vigorous sentiment set on foot a stormy debate upon those two famous pieces of legislation, which proceeded to an extreme degree of violence. Davy, as he had struck the spear into the dwelling of the tempests, so he used every exertion now to pacify the tumult he had raised. He stood up, waved his hands, looked round him with an imploring eye, but all his gestures were unheeded amid the zeal of political discussion .-At length, finding that nothing in a collequial way had the slightest chance of producing an impression, he threw himself on a sudden into an oratorical attitude, and shouted out an astounding—"Gentlemen!"—

A dead silence immediately fell upon the cirercise upon such people an influence as powerful as that which the great Patron of the art was accustomed to use on the shores of the ancient Erebus. All eyes were turned on the speaker. All tongues were hushed, all passions quelled upon the instant; the uplifted pewter hung suspended in mid air; the landlord hobbled, smiling, from behind his counter; the pot-boy forgot his vocation; the very dogs and cats relinquished their altercations; the expectation of that treat so precious to Irish ears, an oration, lulled every heart to silence, and mute attention sunk suddenly upon the scene.

"Gentlemen!" continued Davy, preserving the lofty oratorical key, "will ye hear a word from me upon those bloody and inhuman sta-

Continued silence, only interrupted by a murmur of something like assent, seemed to inform the speaker that the company were willing he

should be heard. "I am glad, gentlemen," resumed the orator, "to see by the zale ye show in your discourse that ye are roused at last from that sleepin' liturgy in which ye were lulled so long. Although it is nearly impossible for me to add any thing to what many other gentlemen have already said to-night, round the table, I, for all, cannot with silence pass over the late achievements of our countrymen, without making some remarks an' observations of my own [here there was a nurmur of something like approbation, in which all joined, except the smith and the other great man, the seneschal of the parish.] We surmounted the times, gentlemen, when the priest was hunted with more diligence than the ravenous wolf, an' as for the schoolmasther-[there was some tittering among the girls -an' as for the school-masther, he was searched for as a vigorous sportsman, on the banks of the Nore, would search for his game; an' they would be as happy, when those would have the misfortune to fall into their hands, as the dejected thraveller on the deserts of Africa when ready to expire with thirst, and would just meet a pool o' wather. [Some applause.] But, friends, for what purpose did they so diligently seek them? I will tell you! To wreak their vengeance on those necessary members of society. [Applause more decided. The time is now past when the poor bewildered Catholic, in his state of starvation, would not be allowed to keep a horse worth more | Banshee is my dwelling place, where I was bred an' than five pounds, and when he would not be allowed to keep one foot of the land of his fore-

father undher a lase, an' even spakin' the lan-

ship or humanity towards us, but merely to se-

disgrace they resaved in all the polished Coorts o' the known world they visited, as they looked upon them as base, savage, and unpolished people. [Energetic applause.] But, gentlemen, I have now a word or two to offer upon a subject in which every Irishman must feel an interest, I mane the state of our population. Our enemies lately enacted two statutes, just intended for our destruction, the one called the Vestry Bill Act, the other the Sub-letting Act, the former intended to impoverish us, the latter to stop our growing population. [Cheers.] But friends," continued the orator, warming with his success, " will you hear to my opinion of this statute?tip of his finger will light his pipe for him, if he I consave it to be worse than that enacted by Pharoah when he commanded that the male children of the Israelites would be desthroyed, for this act, of which I speak, destroys them both male and female, [tremendous cheers] by preventing the honest husbandman from sharing his spot of ground with his industrious children, and that it is well known that the more the ground is cultivated, the more fertile it becomes. But let them remember, the more they decrease our population, their own empire becomes more defenceless, for let it be enquired of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, whether the Irish fought as brave as any English or Scotch throops ever undher his command in all his expeditions?-Cheers. Tet them, on that footing then, continue the Sub-letting Act, if they like to become a prey to some Napoleon, or some other hero of his kind. [Cheers.] Then they will feel the fruits of their own doin's, when we will be too old to wield the swoord, an' they will have no youngsthers to enter the service. [Great cheering.] It is, then, that the sovereign of England will have to say, as His Majesty George the Second once said, when he expressed, 'Cursed be the laws,' says he, ' that prevents my own subjects from fighting in my own service, an' secures vicwondered at the inveteracy of spite which could tory to my enemies.' With this difference, seize an opportunity of vengeance after the that we will have no youngsthers to fight in any service whatever. [Immense cheering.] As for the Vesthry Bill Act, the people that made that statute did not consider that if the ministhers o' the Church would be so base as to put it in execution, their own rents would be unpaid, they tenants of Tobin an' wantin' an abatement an' they would in the end fall by their own of him this time back. They're to be examined | doin's. But, friends, I have said enough upon the subject, as I am thresspassin' too much upon your time, [No! no! tremendous cheering] for to recite our wrongs would cost an author, let alone me, a long life. Therefore I will conclude by telling you that the surest and most expeditious way to break all those chains, is to live peaceable with those savages that daily want to raise us to rebellion, to observe the laws in the sthrictest manner, to avoid night-walkin' as the root of all our misfortunes, and, of all the world, to beware of any secret societies, for I can assure you, with truth, that all who belong to any such community are of little consequence in any concerns, unless in violating the laws, an' going headlong to the gallows."

And with this pointed peroration, Lenigan sat down amid loud and long continued applause.

Soon after, as the company became more mirthful, Apollo was invoked to give additional grace to an evening which had been already brightened by Mercury and Bacchus. In humbler phrase, several songs were sung, the greater number of which owed their principal fascination to a political or controversial meaning hidden beneath the apparent sense.

Among other harmonies, the company were favored with "the lamentation and gaol groans who, under the name of the Gospel, have spread cle, for the voice and the sight of an orator ex- of Jeremiah Hayes, for the murder of Ann Mi- universal discord through the land; and who, Loughlin; "A new and much admired song on this present Parliament, and rising prosperity of | tianity, have blocked up the highways, stood at Ireland; "Shane Grien's meeting with Graunia;" and other melodies equally significant in their apprehension.

"Come Misther Davy," said the young foe to all 'convarthurs,' "give us somethin' sportin' now. 'Tis you that can sing a good song, you know, when you have a mind."

"Erra, howl."

"Faix you can." "Do, Misther Davy," said the smith, "if it s'nt makin' too bould to throuble you."

"No offence; oh, no offence in life, Tom; but I declare I'm smothered from a great cold in my throat this time back." "Ayeh, that's the way always with the fine

songsthers." "Faix, it isn't o' purpose I speak; but I'm

sure I'll do my best, an' what can I do more?" "'T would be hard to ax you."

"Were obleast to you, Misther Davy."

"I'll sing you a song, then," said Davy, suddealy throwing off his reluctance, "about a set o' people that's very desarvin' for industhry, an' that's the Peelers. For what would the counthry do at all, if it wasn't for 'em? 'Tis they that airn their money well. There isn't a mouse can squeak; there isn't a calf can blate; there isn't a hen can clock a-near 'em, but they must know what raison! I'll engage there's few pigs unring'd, or goats unspancelled, since they come in the counthry; an' I'm sure there's nobody that saw the state o' the high roads but will allow that there was no ho with the pigs until the Peelers come into the barony."

And with this encomiastic prelude, Lenigan launched out into his song:

A Banshee Peeler went out one day on duty an' pathrollin', O, An' met a Goat upon the road, who seem'd to be a

sthrollin', O, Bayonet fixed, he sallied forth, an' caught him by the weazand, O, An' thundered out an oath that he would send him New Zealand, O.

Mercy, sir, exclaimed the Goat, pray let me tell my story, O, I'm not a thief, a ribbon-man, a croppy, whig or tory, 0;

born, O. Descended from an honest race, its all the thrades l larned, O.

guage of his country was a crime. [Applause.]

Now, spakin in truth, they repealed these dissuch a bridle, 0,

such a bridle, 0, You're absent from your dwelling place, disordherly an' idle, O;

Your hoary locks will not prevail, nor your sublime; oration, O;
You'll be transported by Peel's Act, upon my information, O.

Let the consequence be what it will, a Peeler's power I'll let you know I'll handcuff you at all events, an' march you off to prison, O.

You villain, you cannot deny, before the judge or jury, O, On you I found two pointed spears a threat'nin' me with fury, O.

I'm certain, if you were not drunk from whiskey, rum, or brandy, O, You would not have such gallant spunk, to be so

bold an' manly, O. Ah, says the Goat, you'd let me pass, if I had got the brandy, 0; To thrate you to a sportin' glass, it's then I'd be the

Dandy, O. This satire, extravagant as it was, upon a hated race, was received by the hearers with a degree of enthusiasm which it is difficult to represent in language. Shouts of bitter laughter, and mutterings sent forth between the clenched teeth, showed plainly what a popular subject the satirist had chosen for his target, and how well the singer knew his audience.

Love-songs there were, the eternal burthen of which was inconstancy and woe. The gay and light-winged Cupid, who laughs, and waves his pinions with such a joyous levity around the lyre of the national lyrist, was here the very same in sentiment, but floating on a coarser plumage, and with the evil-spirit not so well concealed.

The rain, however, had now abated, and Francis had left the house, with the intention of adopting some mode of rescue for his ancient clients. though none as yet appeared consistent with his own safety. As he put his horse to a gentle trot, the bursts of wild applause came frequent after, and between, the voice of a young girl who had been prevailed upon, all bashful and unwilling as she was, to delight the ears of the company with the song of the Green Bushes: I'll buy you fine beavers, a fine silken gownd,
I'll buy you fine petticoats flounc'd to the ground,
If you will prove loyal and constant to me, An' forsake your own true-love an' marry with me.

I want none of your beavers, nor silken hose, For I ne'er was so poor as to marry for clothes, But if you'll prove loyal and constant to me I'll forsake my own true-love an' marry with thee. Come, let us be going, kind Sir, if you please,

Come, let us be going from undher these threes, For yonder he's coming, my true-love I see, Down by the Green bushes, where he thinks to meet

When her true-love come there, an' he seen she was Oh, he stood like some lambkin, that bleats all alone She is flown with another, and forsaken me! Oh, adieu the Green bushes for ever ! said he.

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL ON STREET PREACHING IN THE NORTH.

The Irish Souper missionaries are endeavoring

to produce, on a small scale, in the North, a civic collision on somewhat similar principles to the disastrous warfare which the same unholy class has excited in our empire in the East. The various past governments in Ireland have too long indulged a hostile faction to violate, by illegal societies, the laws of the country; and the wealth, the influence and the aristocratic connections of the Church Establishment have put in motion a swarm of Biblical emissaries, under pretext of preaching the truths of Christhe doors of the Catholics, entered their houses. insulted the memory of their fathers, slandering themselves, and maligning the ancient faith of their Church. The scenes at Belfast afford rather a correct illustration (so far as the preachers are concerned) of the melancholy results of their conduct in India; and prove beyond dispute that tyrannical social legislation, combined with religious intolerance, will, when the circumstances are favorable, drive into maddened resistance every people, from the Indian Ocean to

Surely when this scheme of bigotry has failed in Rome, has been scouted from Naples, has fled from Vienna, has been banished from Italy, has disappeared from Madrid and has reddened the Jumna with innocent blood in India-surely there can be no hope of renewing in faithful Ireland a system already expelled from all the neighboring nations and pursued by the execrations of Catholic Europe. When England beholds at this moment the disasters heaped on her armies in the East, her women murdered in helpless abandonment, her sucking infants cut in pieces, her garrisons slaughtered to a man, her creed officers flying naked before the savage, and perishing of hunger on the highways; and when senators in the Houses of Lords and Commons, and when generals and tourists all agree in charging these awful calamities on the biblical English missionaries of India—surely it is more than madness to snatch the brands of these fatal fanatics from the conflagration of Bengal, and will show that while millions and tens of millions throw them into the streets of Belfast. When England wants at this moment all the arms and the hearts of her entire people to unite in repairing the mischiefs caused by long mislegislation and unendurable fanaticism: when the militia of the Queen must be recruited: "her line" maintained; the gaps from cholera, fatigue and extract, a preacher, who calls Christ "an imposthe sword in her Eastern battalions, filled upsurely there is no time to inflame the Irish people by public ribald insult by the Queen's ninisters in the Queen's thoroughfare. When the Irish peasant recollects the past years of famine. extermination, and cruelty, which has killed or banished his kindred; when the wounds inflicted on his race and his creed are still bleeding and raw; and when he is convinced that the green recruits who may now leave Ireland for the die natural deaths in the ratio of seven in ten from the sickness of sea, and land, and sun;

their country, or their homes—surely this is not Queen, as well as the progress of industry, and the time for intolerance to excite hatred to the would it be if a millstone were tied round the this mock show of a sham Christianity. neck of (what they call) the Establishment, and | Sept. 17, 1857. that it were cast into the Red Sea, than to produce at this particular crisis a feeling hostile to the respect due to the law, or awaken a universal sentiment charging with impartiality or injus-

tice the constituted authorities of the public order. Of all other parts the North of Ireland is about the most unfavorable province in the kingdom where the Catholics can be insulted into Christian patience, kicked into mental prayer, and beaten with clubs into the divine virtue of charity. Catholic North sets an example of fidelity to the rest of Ireland: from the Catholic magistrate, the Catholic merchant, down to the well instructed, blunt, honest, true-hearted, invincible poor fellows, the daily laborers, all, all would bear poverty, starvation and death, sooner than give up one tittle of the creed of their Northern fashers. A pervert souper is not known in the North: the Northern knows the history of the province well: it is written on his tagonist, except in conflict.

And, indeed, again, the town of Belfast is the last town where, from a variety of circumstances, bigotry should disturb the peace of the people. Dr. Knox the Protestant Bishop, is an ecclesiastic of distinguished learning and acknowledged liberality; and bence it is quite certain that clergymen subject to his control would not be permitted to wage war on the people in the name of Bible, or to enforce the law of God by brickbats and rifles. Neither can it be conceived that the merchants of Belfast, so proverbial for their honor, wealth, and successful preeminence, would lend their unstained names to any movement having for its object the disruption of all the social and religious ties of the community. And when one turns to the Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, his character presents the very aggregate of all the causes which encourage public peace, foster public charity, and disarm sectarian animosity. One of our very first scientific men in Ireland, in the very foremost of mathematical eminence, with literary predilections and tastes far and away beyond even his vast practical knowlege, he has of course the admiration of refined education or profound learning, while his social and ecclesiastical, private and public intercourse with all classes of his diocese, have ever merited and have ever received from all his dissenting brethren, the just and willing tribute of their universal approval. Without losing an inch of his own ground he has never trespassed on the boundaries of his neighbors; and after a long, temperate, and wise jurisdiction of, I believe, thirty years (and in trying, troublesome times, too), he has surpassingly earned the respect and the veneration of both Presbyterians and Protestants, for the known toleration of his principles, and for the practical good will, which, like his own shadow, is inseparable from every movement of his official existence. Having once had the honor, and indeed the pleasure, of bearing his brilliant expositions, and, if I may so speak, looking into his heart at his lectures, the freedom of these remarks in his name (which in others might seem presumption, perhaps impertinence) is in my case a hereditary privilege; and it is in the present a duty due to of the unhappy disturbances of a town which from its ecclesiastical superiors, mercantile celebrity, and high educational standard, should rank under Messrs. Lindsay and Green. amongst the first communities in Ireland for religious toleration and public tranquillity. The origin, therefore, of these conflicts cannot be traced to the upper grades of society, either lay

flict pain only on the factious and turbulent. The Irish government in appointing a commission to inquire into the causes of these distressing riots, have arrested the progress of a conflict which threatened the very safety of the public buildings and the material property; a searching investigation will develope a system of social disorganization which must be met by a stern justice, and remedied by a prompt application of the laws. The Times, the London Examiner, and several other English journals, have already pronounced their verdict on the Belfast street preaching; and have appealed to the Irish authorities to put down this singularly offensive nuisance. This street degration of the law of God has brought the Gospel into contempt, and has reduced the preachers to the rank and character of low, unprincipled jugglers and mountebanks: the result is, that the London churches as a trick, a cheat; and the result of this feeling is the undisguised profession through all the towns of England of naked infidelity. The following extract from the Lambeth Police-office of pounds sterling have been expended in an attempt to uproot Catholicity, palpable blasphemy crowds and goes away unpunished. More row." strange still, as will appear from the forthcoming " an impostor," is ordered to find bail for his future good conduct :- The extract appeared in

or ecclesiastical; it is, therefore, to be found in

the lowest class of clerical and secular bigots

and combinators: and hence the suppression of

the evil will be received with joy by all the good

of all the sections of the community, and can in-

the third page of our last issue.] recruits who may now leave Ireland for the East, without training, seasoning, climatizing, made the signal of revenge to be the record of must, (independently of the casualities of war,) universal good will: to extricate the holy name of God from being shouted in a street brawl, to

the cause of morality, are deeply damaged by laws and revenge to the constitution. Better the fiendish exhibition of furious ferocity under D. W. C.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ORANGEISM.—A Commission has been sitting in

Belfast during the past fortnight, taking down a mass of evidence relative to the Orange riots of last July. Three or four days at the utmost are as many as the commission ought to have expended on the class of evidence now coming before them; the immediate causes of the late riots come out clearly in the evidence of every witness, and it is needless to repeat them a hundred times over. One half dozen witnesses on the part of the Catholics would state the facts. They are few, simple, and well known.-We would give the Orangemen twenty witnesses for the defence, and then leave that portion of the case to the decision of the commissioners, or to any two unprejudiced gentlemen in the land. But after we should have shown that the Orange riots of last July, and every preceding July, were provoked by the ostentatious displays, the party music, the insolence and the assaults of Orange bullies, and after we should have admitted, what we grant from the first, very heart: and like his own skies, his intellect that the Catholics strike when they are struck, and is too clear ever to forget it: his manner to the fire when they are fired at, the comparative fewness stranger too cold ever to be warmed by an an- of their shots being caused by their want of guns; having settled all this, we should set to work again, and probe the evil deeper, much deeper,—to the very root. We should trace the Orange virus on from the little boys and girls who play about the streets, but know how to form into a hostile faction in July-we should trace it beyond the mill workers and the ship carpenters, until we should arrive at the reverend gentlemen in whom it vitiates and poisons the principles of Christianity, and at the magistracy and police, in whom it frustrates the ends of justice. What boots it to learn the exact number of panes of glass broken in the town on any one of these occasions, or to discover the street or corner where the hostile parties first came into collision. The work of the commission should be to rake out the glowing embers of Orangeism from the places where they are kept hot the whole year round, ready to the hand of any in-cendiary, to be used at any moment. They should inquire into the proceedings of the Orange lodges, require the names of the members, with their ridiculous appellations; take specimens or exact descriptions of their gew gaws, sashes, ribbons, belts, breast-plates and so forth, and thus let the noonday light on the wicked system which is continually producing such disgraceful and demoralizing effects. It would then be for the legislature to consider whether the existence of such a system should be tolerated in any country. In no other part of the world is there to be found anything to compare with this plague of our island and of our race. The wild tribes of North America used to war on one another for some better reason than the Orange savages of Ulster can show for their periodical fury and ever-burning hate. It follows our countrymen like a curse to the ends of the earth-it glares before us in Canada-it startles us in Australia-everywhere its evil influence depresses and degrades us, and earns for Irishmen of all parties the contempt of the world .- Nation.

THE PROCLAIMED CITY .- The Rev. Mr. Hanna and his admiring disciples have had another field-day on Sunday 20th ult., but, without any thanks being due to them, the peace of the town was preserved, and a sufficient police force and a general disinclination on the part of the people for a Sunday brawl pre-vented a repetition of the disgraceful scene which necessitated the placing of Belfast under the supervision of some two 2,000 of Her Majesty's troops in addition to a large police force. The Belfast Mer-cury has the following sketch of Mr. Hanna's Sab-bath recreations:—"Yesterday we were very nearly having a renewal of the disturbances which have taken place in this town for some time past, and we congratulate the public on the narrow escape we have had. It was stated that the Rev. Hugh Hanna would again preach in the open air in the vicinity of the quays, and this having reached the ears of the magistrates the necessary arrangements were made by them. At half-past 1 o'clock all the available the public, in order to arrive at the fatal source police, constabulary and local, were marched to Donegall quay, where they took up their position. The constabulary were under the command of Mr. Williams, County Inspector: and the local force An immense number of people, men, women, and boys, were on the spot, and as the hour wore on, the number increased until it amounted to, probably, 3,000 or 4,000 scattered about in groups. At 3 o'clock the Rev. Mr. Hanna attempted to preach in the waste field near Prince's Dock. His congregation was large. The Mayor, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Tracy, and Mr. W. Verner, remonstrated with him, and warned him of the consequences that might arise if he persisted in preaching. He refused to comply with their request, and told them he would assert his constitutional right. He was encouraged by his congregation to go on, and while he was proceeding the magistrates directed the police to clear the ground. This the police effected without using any violence. Mr. Hanna then made his way to an enclosed yard, belonging to Mr. George Dunbar, and he was soon joined by another congregation, whom he at once commenced to address upon the rights of British subjects and the duties of the magistrates. He did not attempt to go on with any religious service, but chiefly directed his harangue to the subject of magisterial interference that day with his rights, and also to the propriety of the people around him separating and going quietly to their homes. While he was so proceeding the police were again ordered to disperse the people, who were at the time considerably excited, and they at once executed the order. There was no attempt on the part of the Roman Catholics to interrupt or at all interfere with Mr. Hanna; but if he had been allowed to go on without being stop-ped by the magistrates it is difficult to say what might not have happened, as the assemblage was at banks: the result is, that the London churches that time much larger than it has been there on any are empty, the working classes look on religion preceding occasion. The police marched in bodies along the quays for upwards of an hour after, preventing the people from collecting in numbers at any particular place, after which they proceeded to their barracks. There was no rioting at all during the evening. We understand that the magistrates, in directing the thoroughfares to be cleared, were acting under the orders which they had recently received from Dublin Castle. At 10 o'clock a.m. Mr. Matier preached at Donegall quay to a small numis preached publicly in London: with the cog- ber of persons who had assembled to hear him. In nizance of the law, it lifts its voice before street | the evening at 5 o'clock he again preached in Sandy-

Of the military preparations to preserve the peace in Belfast a local journal (the Whig) thus reports :extract, a preacher, who calls Christ "an impostor," is not even reprimanded by a London magistrate; while one of the crowd of listeners who dared to retaliate, and who called the preacher arrangements to lock the door are of the most unexceptionable character. Had all this vigor been displayed a fortnight ago there would have been no ne third page of our last issue.]

The Irish Government have it now in their tion has subjected Belfast. However, the Consolipower, from the evidence which will be laid be-fore them in Belfast, to confine clerical fanatics object to these superrerogatory but amusing precaufore them in Belfast, to confine clerical fanatics object to these superrorogatory out amusing precau-

Under the head of "Blunder in the Proclamation," be uttered in solemn reverence before a silent the Whig has the following statement:- "Governfrom the sickness of sea, and land, and sun; pe uttered in solemn reverence perore a silent when the dullest of these poor persecuted vic- adoring congregation: to disarm men thirsting ment was under the impression that it had 'pro- claimed' Belfast. This turns out to be a complete tims is aware that not even one man of these for blood while reading the Bible; and to conmistake. The proclamation mentions Shankhill and recruits may never again in all probability see vince all street preachers that allegiance to the Ballymacarrett. The Lord Lieutenant declares that the townland of Ballymacarrett, in the barony of Lower Castlereagh, in the county of Down! This is all; within those districts arms must be given up, &c. But the borough of Belfast, in its extended boundary includes another townland in Down, viz., Ballynafeigh. Thus, persons indisposed to give up arms have only to place their guns or other murderous weapons with friends in Ballynafeigh, to be safe from all penalties, and to hold the means of riot at their disposal. Well, is Ballynafeigh to become a magazine, or will the Lord Lieutenant amend his proclamation? It is easy to understand how the blunder arose. The Lord Lieutenant's lawyers looked to the old boundary, and forgot the new arrangements of 1853. Such an incident indicates the way business is done in that masterly institution."

The Belfast Commission has encited the most ample evidence of the persecution and insults which have been habitually, from time immemorial, inflicted on the Catholics of that town by their Orange neighbours and fellow-townsmen. The testimony of a crowd of unimpeachable witnesses establishes, beyond question, the fact of Orange violence and outrage. It is a remarkable circumstance, and one which has obtained for the Protestant rabble of Belfast the not inappropriate title of "Orange Sepoys." that these outrages have been, in most cases, inflicted on defenceless women, of whom several were poor widows, trying to earn a scanty subsistence for themselves and children by little huxteries. The evidence of these poor creatures cannot be read without a strong feeling of indignation. On the whole, the exposure of the ruffianism and tyranny of the Orange faction is far more signal and complete than could have been anticipated, and no doubt can remain that both the Executive and the Legislature must step in to put a stop to such infamous doings .- Tablet.

AMMUNITION FOR BELFAST .- A large supply of ball cartridges arrived on Friday from Charlemont, guarded by an unusually strong escort.

There are nearly two thousand constabulary and military now in Belfast. The heavy cost of the additional police force will fall on the inhabitants .-The salutary steps taken by Government to put down the shameful disturbances carried on will, it is hoped have the desired effect .- Limerick Chronicle.

PROTESTANT TOLERATION .- While Protestants profess toleration they invariably inflict persecution. It is puzzling to understand how the most tolerant of all religions can produce the most merciless of persecutors. But so it is; and so it was in revolutionary France. The Atheists of the first French revolution were even more benevolent than the Protestants of Ireland (on paper), and realised their amiable philanthropy through the instrumentality of the guillotine. The frightful decapitations of Robespierre originated as every one knows, in the purest benevolence. It was tenderness of heart-good nature-that made the revolutionists commit wholesale murder. As Protestantism is by no means so philanthropic as Atheism in its professions, it is by no means so atrocious in its practice. Tolération is the favourite virtue of Protestants. Protestants pride themselves on "liberty "of conscience" rather than philanthropy, and, therefore, nothing can surpass their rigid and jealous intolerance. It is very dangerous to be benevolent -as the Nuns and Priests discovered in revolutionary France, but " religious liberality" is as much to be feared, as we experience every day of our lives in Ireland. Protestantism being not only friendly to liberty of conscience, but based upon it, its professors would not suffer until lately the crection of a Catholic church in Ireland that was better than a pigetye. They forced us (from love of religious liberty) to worship God in squalid, narrow, obscure chapels, where we hid ourselves from the cudgels and firelocks of those very tolerant people. So it is all over the world. The Protestants are so tolerant in Sweden, for instance, that Catholicity in that country is a transportable offence. Switzerland exhibits the same strange contrast of paper theory and musket practice. In America, the most liberal of all lands, chapels were wrecked and numeries torn down. Everywhere Catholics implore and pray for liberty of conscience, and Protestantism everywhere answers by knocking them down. In England the Stockport riots clearly demonstrated that, though Protestants are very tolerant of those who agree with them, they lose their temper on the appearance of dissent. They wrecked our chapels to show their love of religious toleration, just as Robespierre showed his humanity by practising murder. See what Herculean labours, what a world of work was necessary in Ireland on the part of the Catholics to drag from reluctant Protestantism a stingy measure of Emancipation. So it is everywhere. In Holland Protestants form associations to exclude artizans and servants from employment, and hope to persuade their minds through the pangs of their stomach, and starve them into Protestantism. Protestants are loud in proclaiming their toleration, and secretly busy everywhere in organising persecution. So it is in Belfast. In that city Protestants, to prove themselves tolerant, shoot little boys playing marbles.— They punish the theological opinions of Mr. Watson by smashing his windows and demolishing his doors. We doubt if this will bring to his mind a conviction of his supposed errors. But this is Protestant logic in enlightened Belfast. A poor little girl is shot in the eye, a woman is shot in the face, by beings in human shape who profess "religious toleration." The effect of these house-breakings and homicidal attacks is not to convert the victims assailed into hereticsstupidity itself could not suppose it to have this effect; it only serves to irritate the Irish people-to make the Protestant hate the Catholic, and the Catholic the Protestant. For a Protestant who is once " blooded" by shooting a boy playing marbles will be a ferocious bigot for life. This is its effect. It is only in Ulster, however, that these riots could take place, as it is there only that Protestants are sufficiently numerous to show their boasted toleration by murdering children. In all other parts of Ireland, where Catholics are in the majority, a serene tranquillity prevails. If Catholics, who are not always proclaiming religious toleration or liberty of conscience, were as bigoted as Protestants, Limerick would be as disturbed as Belfast, and Protestants would be shot in Cork, precisely like Catholics in the Ultonian metropolis But, thank God, wherever Catholics are more numerous than Protestants public tranquillity is unbroken, because Catholicity is charity itself, not a spurious liberality, which embraces, its antagonist with a kiss, only to slay him with a dagger. It is only in Ulster that the Irish people can be made to hate and murder one another. In other provinces the murderous element is so weak that it refuses to act. It is only in Ulster that it can provoke resistance and embroil the country. Therefore, in Ulster it is set a-going .- Tablet.

COUNTY LIMERICK MILITIA-DESPERATE RIOT.-At five o'clock on Monday evening, the 21st ult, the peaceable inhabitants of this city were thrown into a state of unusual excitement at observing the constabulary from the various stations rushing simultaneously through the streets in the direction of Boherbuoy, followed by crowds anxious to ascertain the cause of so unusual an occurrence. I hurried at once to the locality, and was struck with surprise at observing a large body (at least 100 men) of the Royal County Limerick Militia engaged in an attempt to demolish the police station at Boherbuoy, at which a volley of stones were being hurled in a frightful manner, and the windows demolished. In self-defence, the small party of police, only nine in number, had to load with ball-cartridge and turn out with fixed bayonets, three of them having been previously struck with the missiles flung in by militia-men. Just at this moment Major Caldwell, county inspector, and Mr. M'Leod, sub-inspector, with about thirty of the city police, bearing arms, came up. Although the riotous militia men did not disperse they ceased operations, at the same time doubt that it is a specimen of the true locust of unfeeling indifference will, no doubt, bear its fruit." preaching, as he was requested to do.

in force in, and for the parish of Shankhill, in the "Barony of Upper Belfast," and county Antrim, and The county inspector warned all the rioters off, and Sergeant-Major Hewitt, of the county Limerick corps, being apprised of the melee, came up at the time with a very strong picquet. His presence and coun-sel had the effect of inducing the disorderly squad to desist, but not without pouring in another volley upon the constabulary ere they withdrew. Upon further inquiry I ascertained that about seven o'clock the same evening, a party of twenty men of the militia wantonly attacked two police-constables, who were on duty at the head of William-street, and hunted them into the barrack at Beherbuoy station, pelting stones at them as they ran along. This dis-graceful conduct by the militin was not confined to the constabulary, as they also assailed and maltreated soldiers of the line, whom they said they would use in the same wanner as they did the constabulary. At the City Magistrates' Court this day, Constable Doyle, of Boherbuoy Police-station, informed the bench of what had occurred, and, in conclusion, said he heard the party that attacked the barrack say they would never leave Limerick until they killed him. Two men of the 9th depot, who were passing at the time of the disturbance, were These are two military men, and by G-we'll pay them as well as the Peelers." After some conversa-tion, the magistrates directed their officer to communicate what had occurred to Colonel Stack, of the Provisional Battalion, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon, of the County Militia .- Correspondent of

THE IRISH AGRICULTURAL INTEREST .- The Banner of Ulster contains in its number of the 21st ult., an elaborate and, upon the whole, satisfactory report of the probable yield of the late harvest, together with some observations upon the condition and prospects of the Irish agricultural classes. The following is an extract:-"Since the introduction of the tariff under Sir Robert Peel's measure the masses have been consumers of the higher class of food to an extent which that far-seeing statesman never anticinated. If we take the experience of our own country as data it will be found that, while the bulk of food raised exceeds by many degrees the highest ever before known, the farmer is in the enjoyment of prices nearly 100 per cent. above the average rates current for the last four years of Protection, and this even while the population of the present day is about two and a half millions below that of 1846. The irea under potatoes this year is about 1,100,000 acres —say one-fourth above the average of the years from 1836 to 1846; and yet we find the value of good table varieties of the potato 3s 6d to 4s per cwt., or twice the current rates of the former period. If we turn to the grain-market, oats fresh from the flail or the thrashing machine sell at 9s to 9s 9d per cwt., and white wheat 13s to 13s 9d per cwt. Hay brings more than 100 per cent. above its former rates, and diary produce is at a premium. Butchers' meat ranges equally high, and, with the ports open for the free import of continental and other foreign cattle, the value of farm stock is 60 to 100 per cent. above what it was in 1842, when Protectionists ran about in a state of excitement, and the cry of ruin rang from the hall of the landed chief to the home of the tenant cottier. The quality of the food used by the masses of the people in this country at the present date differs very materially from that which formed the chief article of consumption 15 years ago. In a country town not 10 miles distant from Belfast there are now three grocers and four meal dealers for every one which existed there before the advent of free trade. The number of master bakers, too, has been largely increased, and the amount of business done exceeds by a high figure the most extensive turnover of former days. The wages of labour have been considerably increased within the last few years. Whether we refer to those who toil at the forge or work in the factory, the carpenter at the bench, or the common labourer in the field, all have been ascending in the scale of social advancement; and their power to purchase higher and more nutritious descriptions of food has, of course, been proportionately increased. Those who were observant of the condition of the working ranks under the regime of the sliding scale will be able to remember that Ireland's poor in those days not only subsisted almost solely on potatoes, but their food generally consisted of the coarsest qualities then raised. The difference in point of nutritive and ever marketable value between the better cultivated and the ine potato was considerable, and the poorer ranks of the people usually eked out life on the cheapest qualities. Not only, therefore, have the masses of the Irish totally revolutionized the scale of dietary as regards the exclusive use of any description of the once familiar root, but the consumption of tea and sugar, and of course of grain food has been increased in some districts fourfold. This change must create an extensive demand for corn of all descriptions. Besides the enlarged home consumption, the cross-Channel trade is at present very active. Many of our local merchants find it difficult to meet the orders from Liverpool and Glasgow. Irish oats sell at very high prices in each of these markets, and Irish wheat is no less anxiously sought after. All these facts tell us that there is still a wide field of agricultural enterprise only partially developed in Ireland. It is really melancholy to find that out of a total area exceeding 20,000,000 acres there should be only about 3,000,000 acres under cereal crops. The low range of prices for wheat from 1848 to 1853 caused many farmers to give up the cultivation of that grain; and the yield decreased from 3,641,198 barrels of 20 stones each, in 1849, to 1,904,302 barrels in 1853. High prices have since caused a great extension of wheat cultivation; but the total breadth is still far under what it might be. Millions of acres of the finest soil for the growth of grain have yet to be turned by the plough. Capital has of late years been increasing in the hands of farmers. It will therefore be for the owners of land to consider the question of better defined systems of tenure, so as to give such security for the return of outlay as will induce enterprising farmers to bring out in greater strength the natural capabilities of Ireland's fertile soil."

Government has sanctioned the immediate employment in Ireland of 160 pensioners, who have been discharged from the cavalry and artillery, in the grooming of the cavalry horses of the regiments which have been dismounted on embarkation for service in India.

Captain R. T. Stannus, of Portarlington, has been appointed a magistrate of the Queen's County.

GALWAY ELECTION INQUIRY .- The commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's warrant to inquire into the alleged existence of corrupt practices at the elections for the town of Galway will proceed to execute their functions on the 29th of the present month.

Private Kavanagh, the gallant fellow, so honorably mentioned by General Havelock, as setting a "brilliant example" when he was "cut to pieces," was, we learn from the Independent, a Wexford man.

Nearly all the Irish railways show by the latest returns an increase of traffic as compared with 1856: in England the movement is in the opposite direction. THE CATTLE DISEASE .- A letter from Miltown. in the county of Kerry, and published in the Trales Chronicle of the 20th ult., says:—"I am sorry to have to inform you that the cattle disease has made its appearance here for some time past, and is on the increase. Some farmers have lost as many as 12 or 14 head of cattle. Several others who purchased dry cattle in the early part of the year sold them all off at the late fairs, and at a considerable loss."

LOCUSTS IN CORK.—On Friday morning week a locust was taken near the Cork Steam Ship Company's works. The insect has been compared with drawings and preserved specimens, and there is no

whose devastations we have so often heard. It bears considerable resemblance to the ordinary grasshop-per, but is of a much larger size, the body being about two and a half inches long, and the extreme length to the tip of the wings, which he folded along the body, being over three inches. The color of the head and back of the body and thighs is grass green; the under portion of the body and wings being of a brownish tone. In its motion it also resembles a grasshopper, moving rather by vigorous leaps, in which it is assisted by the wings, than by actual flight. It belongs to the family of the Orthoptera, which, from this peculiarity is called by Cuvier Sultatoria. This species is called by naturalists 'Locusta,' or 'Gryllus Migratorious.' Of the wide-spread devastation of this insect we have accounts from the carliest ages. In the book of Exodus we find them as one of the greatest of the plagues. They are mentioned by many later writers, and St. Augustine states that they not only carried famine with them by destroying all vegetable life, but that prodigious numbers of them being carried off to sea, the stench arising from their decaying carcasses caused a pestilence which swept off 800,000 people of Numidia, besides great numbers in other countries along the coast. In 1487, 30,000 people of the Vealso assailed by the militia chaps, and had to take netian territory died from famine caused by their derefuge in the police barrack. The militia said—predations. A flight of them in India, within the present century, was 500 miles in length, and completely eclipsed the sun, the lofty buildings were invisible at a distance of 200 yards. In South Africa, Barrow relates that they have literally covered a space considerably exceeding a million acres in extent; and banks of their dead bodies have been found along the shore, three or four feet in height, and over 50 miles in length—the odor from which was perceptible at a distance of 150 miles. They are objects of food in many counties, and are said to resemble the pigeon in taste. We have not tried, but if any experimental philosopher wishes to test the flavor for himself, we will feel happy in accomodating him with a hind-quarter, as we happen to be in possession of a fine full-grown specimen of this interesting

Saltatorian.—Cork Examiner. THE IRISH SEPORS .- The Freeman's Journal, the eading Catholic organ in Ireland, administers the following creditable rebuke to that section of the Irish press which has volunteered the advocacy of the atrocities perpetrated by the Schoys. Commenting upon the petition adopted by the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta the Freeman says:—"Some vile enemy of the Irish people has attempted to get up a murder and rapine spirit in Ireland, and to stimulate a pro-Sepoy feeling by the issue of placards in the southern districts, for the purpose of inducing the belief that in the more Catholic districts of the country the brutalities of Sepoys are regarded with sympathy, and their treatment of the Irish and English ladies approved, because their husbands and fathers are assumed to be connected with the British army. This infamous attempt to identify the people of Ireland with Sepoyism has met a prompt and effective rebuke from the Catholic town of Carrickon-Suir, who indignantly repudiate the 'nefarious' attempt, and have opened a subscription list for the purpose of detecting the emissary of Sepoyism who brought the vile placards we allude to to their town. The Irish people condemn most heartily the system of oppression and misrule practised by the East India Company, but they have no sympathy with the butchers at Cawnpore, and the barbarities which form the characteristic of the war waged against women and children. Some of the best men in India-English, Scotch, and Irish merchants at Calcutta-have protested against the misrule practised in India; but while these men have the manliness to denounce the errors of the Government in the petition which we subjoin, and from the midst of the revolt to demand a free and constitutional Government for India under the sovereignty of our Queen, they have the wisdom to discriminate between rational liberty and rampant licentiousness; and, while fearlessly exposing the evils which led to this revolt, they as fearlessly take up arms against the system of indiscriminate murder which the Sepoys would inaugurate, and their Irish sympathisers would have their dupes, if they could get any, to follow."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

We (Weekly Register) are authorised to state that, n accordance with the decrees of the last Synod of Westminster, which have lately been returned from Rome with the approbation of the Holy See, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has entrusted the preparation of a corrected version in English of Holy Scripture to the care of Dr. Newman.

Few of our readers will have forgotten the brutal anti-Catholic riots at Kelso a few months ago, and the wrecking of the Catholic chapel at that place .-Out of evil frequently cometh good." Although it will be a difficult task, and one requiring much sympathy from the Faithful, still one result of that onslaught upon Catholics will be, that before long a stately and commodious church will take the place of the miserable building which previously existed there. The erection of such an edifice has already begun the works having been commenced on Monday last. The church will be of the early English style of architecture, from the designs of Mr. W. W. Wardell, of London. Mr. Andrew Black, builder, of Kelso, has undertaken the work. The smallest assistance rendered to the Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie, the resident Clergyman, to aid him in his laudable undertaking, will, we are sure, be gratefully accepted.

REINFORCEMENS FOR INDIA .- Looking at the genecal character of the news from India, the public will not be surprised to learn that 10,000 additional troops are to be despatched to the East with all possible speed. The Sunday Times says :- "It is stated that the government has decided upon despatching 10,000 troops to India, in addition to the reinforcements alrendy embarked, or under orders for foreign service. These reinforcements will consist of 1,000 Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners; 1,000 Royal Marines for Madras and Ceylon, to replace regiments that may have been withdrawn from those places for service in the disturbed districts of Bengal and the North-West provinces; two regiments of cavalry, of 750 sabres each; three regiments of infantry, from the Mediterranean; and three regiments from the United Kingdom, each numbering 1,000 effective men. Militia regiments will relieve those of the line who are to embark from garrisons in the Mediterranean. In order to despatch such a large force at once twelve additional regiments of militia will be embodied forthwith. Troopships for the conveyance of these reinforcements are required, each vessel not to be less than 1,000 tons; screw steam vessels will be prefer-

ed. The reinforcements will embark as soon as the vessels for their conveyances are ready for sea." is the intention of the authorities at the Horse Guards to keep a reserve at Chatham of at least 5,000 men, for the purpose of being draughted to the regiments of the line serving in the East Indies. The number of men of all ranks given by the depots at Chatham this season for augmenting the regiments in India has exceeded 5,000, and there are now unwards of 1,000 troops of the line at that garrison ready to embark for India whenever their services may be required. Recruiting goes on as actively as ever. It appears, however, that the agricultural districts have thus far contributed but a small proportion as compared with the manufacturing towns.

A correspondent writes to the Morning Star. saying that the subscription list for the Indian sufferers apparently embraces all classes of the community, with the exception of the Clergy. "Lawyers, politicians, mechanics, and artizans have come forward with their contributions, but the Right Rev. Bishops and their followers (with few exceptions) may be looked for in vain. Neglect in the hour of tribulation is the surest way to cause estrangement, and if our pastors are anxious to promote that end their a temporary indisposition he was prevented from

At home, the people seem to be fully alive to the necessity of alleviating the miseries occasioned by the calamities in India. The Sultan, too, has generously followed the noble example of the French Emperor, and has directed his Ambassador at the nation of £1,000 .- Weekly Register.

Two gentlemen of Sheffield, members of the town council, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Broadbent, have offered to raise 500 men in the town within a month to serve in the army, paying themselves the preliminary expenses, and handing the men over to the government without any condition whatever. Lord Panmure, thanking them on behalf of himself and colleagues for their zeal and public spirit, has accepted the offer. The government, however, will pay the expenses usual on such occasions—that is, 22 per man bounty and a free kit.—Spectator.

Many of the 184 passengers who had arrived at Southampton in the steamer from India escaped from Delhi, Lucknow, and other parts of Oude. Fortunately, they started from these places at the commencement of these mutinies. The language of their husbands was "Get out of the country with the children as soon as you can, and never mind us." Many of them have never heard anything of their husbands since. Some of the ladies escaped nearly naked, lived in the jungle for days with their infant children, starving, and rarely able to get a handful of rice to satisfy the cravings of hunger. LONDON GOSSIP .- LONDON, SEpt. 19 .- If the gyra-

tions of the grasshopper on the top of the Exchange were perplexing to the Cockney mind this day week they are twice as bewildering to-day. Nor head nor tail can mortal make of what submarinely comes into Corn-hill; and must be more than mortal who can make either of what overhead goes out. Here we are blown round the whole compass of conjecture by every other breath about India. One moment we are in ecstacy at the circumstantial slaughter of 800 Sepoys; then knocked down with the knowledge that the said slaughter was a hoax, and that, instead of 800 of the enemy being slain, it turns out to be 200 English. Next we are horrified at the retreat of Havelock, and presently we are told that it is no retreat at all, only a precautionary retrogressive move. Unfortunately the necessity for the precaution destroys the satisfaction of its being taken; for, instead of having only to relieve one large besieged Lucknow, it appears he has a hundred little Lucknows to besiege, all Oude being Todlebenized with Wasp batteries, and the whole country a hornet's nest. Then the tidings of the British being prepared to fly to their ships at Bombay, and at Calcutta the consternation being so great that the Governor-General's Body Guard had been disarmed, beget the direst tribulation; but it is dissipated by an assurance that all in the former presidency are in as good spirits as people walking in the dark among pitfalls, with preserves of cobros, puffadders, and rattlesnakes around them, can reasonably be expected; and as for the disarming in the City of Palaces, we are told the Guards rather like it, though, unluckily, we are not told the reason why, and are sure to be told the wrong one in the long run, or rather the short one, for the crisis by this time has come to a matter of minutes. The upshot of all this is, that the last rumor, whatever it may be, fills the public ear to the exclusion of everything that went before. Yet, no sooner is it in, than a note of interpogation as to 'What next,' just as was raised by the Unadorned, who is, doubtless, enjoying, with a forty-Yeh power of hilarity, the sublime pathos of Elgin's exit from the Bocca Tigris, without Bowring being an inch nearer to the peacock procession into Canton. All things considered, the news of this evening, provided one could believe it, which isn't easy in face of the earlier fabrications, is more encouraging, or at least discouraging, than what prevailed in the mor-ning; and what with that consolation, and such other as philosophy and the Sabbath may supply, we await what Monday may bring forth. Meanwhile, a marked change appears to be creeping over the general mind, as expressed in conversation, though not in print. A triad of circumstances just now oppress the most sanguine of those who, by the retrospective light of experience, can look an inch beyond their nose into the serborian abyss of the future. 1st, when mention is made of exertions of the executive, the names of Paumure and Ramsden, of Wood and Vernon Smith, fall upon the ear like the eight o'clock chimes of St. Sepulchre's Church on the tympanum of the doomed in Newgate of an execution morning; the heart tumbles into the stocking feet, and hope flies wailing at the sound. 2dly, the slowness of the enlistment abroad, cause the most uncomfortable cogitations among, rank and file of the Wellington time, and put thoughts of press-gangs, cat-o'-ninetales, and all sorts of physical auxilaries to patriotic sentiment, into the heads of these practical ruminators of the Field Marshal school. Lastly, elderly Anglo-Indians here look the colour and combustibility of their own mulligatawney as they interchange eloquently, silent glances on hearing that the two sheet anchors of Britannia in the East are, 1st, that amazingly old vagabond, Ghoulab Sing, now made a sort of special constable, in the northwest, and 2d, that still more astounding young scoundrel, Jung Bahadoor, in the southeast. aid from such is Rodolph calling in Caspar and Zumiel for the magic-bullet business in 'Der Freys-chutz;' the last ball plays Beelzebub. Jung is the real master of British India this minute. A clap of his hand would have us Cawnpored in a twinkling, from Chittagong to the Chenab; and he'd no more hesitate to give that clap than snap his fingers, if it suited his purpose. He was once in Calcutta before. Dalhousie knows why he left, and what he said about returning when cheated of the price of his departure; not a word has ever transpired about that here, any more than about the warnings Lord Melville gave that what is happening would happen if something clse that hasn't happened didn't take place. Jung's Ghoorkas, for all their present Ferenghee fra-ternizing, follow Brahminism, and are as thorough fanatics as any in India in their way, for they are to the Newars what the Mahommedans were to the Gentoos:-they fight, and make the others to hew wood and draw water, and new them if they don't. However, sufficient for the day are the Jungs and Gholabs thereof .- Cor. of the Liverpool Albion.

In a leader claiming the support of the Evangelical Clergy for Lord Palmerston in consequence of his recent Church appointments, the Record urges against Mc. Disraeli that it has been publicly stated of him that he never yet submitted to Christian bap-

We learn that the advance guard of the 740 Mormon missionaries extraordinary to Utah, with which England is to be inundated, has arrived. The Dreadnought, from New York, has brought twenty; the Columbia, also from New York, has brought three; and the Nonpareil, from Philadelphia, eight.

A Mormon 'Elder' has been preaching in the open ir at Exeter; but last Sunday evening he was mobbed, had to run for it, and, becoming alarmed, sought refuge in the station-house. On the following day, the police superintendent obtained permission to bring him before the magistrates if he should renew his preachings.

MORAL PROGRESS.-Infanticide has lamentably increased. A few nights ago a child was found on a door-step in Lamb's Conduit-street, and another in Great Mariborough-street. At the inquest in the latter case the coroner remarked upon the lamentable increase of infanticide. Poor infants, he said, were destroyed, and scarcely an instance occured where the offending party was brought to justice.—Weekly Register.
The Halifax Courier says:—"Edward Ball, Esq.,

M.P., for Cambridgeshire, officiated in the pulpit of the Rev. E. Mellor (Halifax) during the early part of the Service on Sunday night last. On account of

On the 26th of last July a discourse was delivered by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, at Salford, which naturally attracted much notice, and a considerable portion of which has been given in these columns. Just seven weeks afterwards Court of St. James' to pay into the Indian Fund the Times of September 14th devoted a leading arti-(now increased to above £40,000) the handsome do-cle to the task of insulting Cardinal Wiseman, and in his person the Catholics of the empire, by the charge that, "for the outrages, the horrors, the atrocities of the Indian mutinies, the Cardinal does not care one straw." The Times drew the inference that the Cardinal had no feeling for, and no sympathy with, his country or his countrymen. The further inference was left to be drawn (and if there had been a shadow of truth in the accusation of the Times it would have been a necessary inference) that the Cardinal was a monster who disgraced not only his country, but his kind. Every one who has read the discourse of the Cardinal Archbishop knows that the facts, whether assumed or stated, on which the Times founded the charge that the Cardinal cared not one straw for the outrages, the horrors, the atrocities of the Indian mutinies, "were mere untruths, or suggestion of untruths." The Cardinal, by a letter which the Times printed on Sept. 18th, called attention to the calumny; no reparation being offered, the Cardinal inquired, by a letter to the Times of 23rd, whether the editor withdrew or maintained his flagitious slander; and in the same number appears a leading article "maintaing the editoral criticism on the sermon of July the 20th." Of course the Times editor justifies his conduct, and his justification is one of the most remarkable pieces of clotted fraud and falsehood that the editor of the Times has ever yet put forth. The Cardinal, by a reference to the date of the sermon, which the Times had suppressed, showed that when he preached the sermon the full accounts of the atrocities at Delhi had not reached this country; but he showed by quotations from his discourse that he did refer to such accounts as had reached the country in a manner which disproved the charge that " he did not care one straw about them." Our readers will probably think such expressions as 'murdered in cold blood" and "butchered in the most brutal manner," are not exactly the terms which would have been employed by one who "did not care a straw" about the fact. Now, the Times gives this version of the Cardinal's letter—viz., that he contradiets himself, and says that he knew of the massacres and did deplore them, and that he did not know of the massacres and could not deplore them. Is it not wonderful that an absence of all shame, and an entire freedom from all restraints of truthfulness, should help a man so little?—Tublet.

The church of St. John, near Bristol, was broken into last week. The thieves, while in the church, had regaled themselves with two bottles and a half of the sacramental wine, and having, like Lady Macbeth, made themselves bold, they cut up the registers of marriages (happily, not so badly but that all will be able to be rejoined), and on the back of one of them wrote the following impudent epistle:-"This is two prigs that has broak in here; God forgive them, but where is your money gone too. Sined by two house-

### UNITED STATES.

The Iowa City Republican states that farmers are offering wheat in the city for forty cents a bushel and cannot find purchasers. The Republican adds, "the same state of facts is reported of the Muscatine and other river markets, and indeed we may say of the markets generally of the State."

STOPPAGE OF MILLS .- Nearly all the cotton and woollen mills of Philadelphia have stopped already, and the remainder are only working up the limited supply of material on hand. Some have ceased from a want of funds, while others, finding that goods could not be manufactured except at a loss, wisely resolved to let their mills stand idle until the times change and the products pay renumerative prices. With this latter class, comprising a third of the whole number of our mills, it is a question of time when they will resume. All kinds of material command very high prices, and many of the manufactured articles are almost entirely unsaleable. These stoppages have thrown out of employment over four thousand males and females, whose weekly wages amouted to \$25,000, or about \$110,000 a month. If the other mills stop, as many more operatives will lose their employment, and the public will have to sustain them. The picture is a sad and gloomy one, and if relief is not promptly extended, the distress and suffering of our city this winter will be far greater than has ever been known.—Philadelphia Press.

An Invented Puff.-The Oswego Palladium contains a notice, written by a correspondent, of a lecture lately delivered in that city by a lady medium. He says it was "composed of every possible combination of unmeaning and high sounding polysylla-bles, interspersed with circular gestures, and garnished with pulsations acmes, and elements, and throbbings, and essences, and outgrowings, and eliminations, and argute spiritualistic cognoscences. It was, if we can catch the rat, attenuated cancatenation of melifluous syllabic accentuation, projected tangentially from chaotic nonentity, and pulsating in a harmonious circumbendibus. It was in plain English, nonsense."

How they "Do" the "Helps" in New York .- It is found that among other moral duties for which New York is pre-eminent, that of swindling the female servants by "respectable" people has taken a decided place. The plan is to go to the intelligence office-engage a servant-get her to scrub and to do charing, and the heavy and coarse washing of the family—and then put her to do some fancy cooking -some gingrackery of the kitchen. The "help" not being skilled in the culinary art and mystery, fails; and being soundly rated for her pretentiousness, she is unceremoniously evicted, without receiving a cent for the labour she has gone through!

BLASPHEMY AND TREASON IN THE PULPIT.-Several of the most distinguished clergymen in New York and Brooklyn on Sunday last delivered sermons on the present financial troubles. Among those preachers was Dr. Cheever, of the Church of the Puritans, Union Square. His audience was Fifth Avenue, and his subject was two-fold-" God's hand in the shipwreck and in the financial panie" The drift of his discourse was to show that the wreck of the Central America and the wreck in Wall street were but parts of one whole-national chastisement from the hand of God, because the nation had not hearkened to his (Dr. Cheever's) advice last spring, when he counselled resistance to the decision in the Dred Scott case, even to the overthrow of the government. Such is the blasphemy and the treason promulgated from one of our most fashionable pulpits. If congregations paid any attention to what these clergymen say, we might expect disastrous consequences from such harangues; but the pulpit has almost ceased to exert any influence over the people for good or for ill; and no wonder, when instead of being the oracle of the Gospel it becomes a rostrum for politics and these of the most violent and revolutionary tendency. The main design of Dr. Cheever's sermon was to produce an effect on the State election. In New England thousands have become so disgusted with the political preaching of their ministers as to absent themselves from public worship, and their clergy are compelled to retire because left without pay. In the State of Massachusetts, as appears from recent statistics, there are 125 congregational churches, or nearly one quarter of the whole, whose pastors have either given up their profession, or there is no further call for their services. In Vermont two-thirds of the churches are without pastors. Such is the result of abolition preaching, and making religion subservient to political demagognes. The time will soon come when many more of these congregation will dispense with pastors, and infidelity and immorality will overspread the whole face of New England.—New York:

Citizen.

## THE TRUE WITNESS

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# The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE interview of the Emperors of France and Russia on the 26th of last month has given rise to speculations as to the continuation of the entente cordiale. It is remembered how a short interview betwixt another Napoleon and another Czar, after the bloody day of Friedland, was attended with unpleasant consequences to England; and it is feared by some, that an intimate alliance betwixt Louis Napoleon and the Russian Emperor bodes no good to Britain. In justice, however, to the former it should be borne in mind that hitherto he has faithfully redeemed all his pledges, and that he has given the world no reason for suspecting the honesty of his future policy, or for attributing to him any hidden design of avenging the disaster of Waterloo upon his uncle's most constant enemy, now almost exbausted by the fierce conflict raging in the East.

Recruiting goes but slowly on in England, and is almost a dead failure in Ireland. This must be attributed, not only to the improved material condition of the Irish cultivator of the soil, but to the unjust policy pursued by Great Britain towards its Catholic soldiers. This injustice it is which prevents Catholics from offering themselves in the hour of Britain's need, to maintain its dominion in the East; and until this injustice be redressed, by giving to the Catholic soldier the same advantages as are enjoyed by his Protestant comrades, the Catholics of Ireland will still turn a deaf ear to the voice of the recruiting sergeant, charm he never so wisely.

For this the people of Ireland cannot be blamed, or accused of sympathising with Sepoy outrages. Catholic soldiers have as good a right to the services of Catholic chaplains, paid by the State, as have Protestant soldiers to the services of Protestant chaplains; and the duty which they owe to their children, and to their God, imposes upon them the obligation of requiring from the British Government a guaranty that their little ones, if left orphans, shall be brought up in the Catholic faith of their fathers. If Exeter Hall continues inexorable, if it will persist in perpetuating wrong, and in branding the brave Catholic soldier may be sure—that Catholics will not enlist for a service, in which they will be, to a great measure, deprived of spiritual consolations in sickness and at the hour of death; and which, after death, will seize upon their orphaned children, and train them up to curse the religion of their fathers, and to despise the faith of the mother that bore them. We hope however that the military authorities will see, ere it be too late. the propriety of making no distinction betwixt its Catholic and its Protestant soldiers: that in proportion to their numbers, they will furnish to both an equal number of chaplains; and that they will take prompt and effectual measures to put a stop to the system of proselytism amongst the orphaned children of deceased soldiers. By adopting this honest, and equitable line of policy, recruits may perhaps be found once again to offer themselves from amongst the gallant sons of

in England and Scotland, the service is unpopular, and young men of the middle classes, who cannot afford to purchase a commission, and who do not feel inclined to enlist for the ranks, areunable to find a fitting field for the display of their military ardor. "Young Englishmen" are keeping up an incessant fire of correspondence upon the editor of the Times; and the opinion seems to be gaining ground, that if Great Britain desires to maintain its position as a military power of the first class, it must at once set about popularising its army, and so modifying its milizary system as to hold out inducements to young tuen of good character, but small pecuniary means, to enlist as soldiers. That some thing must be done, and that speedily, if it be intended to keep the military establishment of the Empire on it's present footing, is pretty clear. As it is, and in proportion to its population, Great Britain raises annually, and altogether by voluntary enlistment, a greater number of soldiers than any other nation in the world; but it has almost entirely failed hitherto in persuading the members sings:of the middle classes of society to take service in the army. How to effect this is the problem which the Government is now imperatively called upon to solve, as the sole means of maintaining a torce requisite for the present emergency .-

Parliament.

From India the tidings are gloomy, nor do there seem to be any reasons to expect a change for the better, before the end of October, when the reinforcements, now on their way, will have arrived. We have dates from Bombay to the 31st August, from which it would seem that the gallant corps under General Havelock, after many hard fights, had been compelled to abandon the advance upon Lucknow, and to fall back upon Camppore; where, with its numbers reduced to 900 men, it was menaced by bodies of insurgents from all quarters. The native population, hitherto indifferent, if not friendly to the British, begin to evince considerable uneasiness; more than wavering in their allegiance, and ever ready to side with the victorious party, there is too good cause to fear that, should any signal disaster attend the British arms, they will unequivocally range themselves under the banners of the Sepoys. Lucknow and Agra still hold out. Before Delhi, the prospects of the besiegers are brightening. Their numbers have been considerably increased, and an assault, for the 20th of August, was spoken of as probable. The magazine of the mutineers had exploded, causing a great loss to the garrison, who are also said to be running short of ammunition. The puppet king was, it was rumored, meditating a retreat upon Rhotuck, a place about 45 miles to the northeast of Delhi, and to which he had already sent his Zenanah. At Calcutta, much uneasiness is felt, and the city is being rapidly filled with fugitives from the disturbed districts.

The commercial panic in the United States still rages as fiercely as ever. On Wednesday, the New York and Boston Banks suspended specie payments; commerce is paralysed, and the unfortunate work people dependent for their daily bread upon the prosperity of their employers are cast upon the world to beg, steal, or die of hunger. Such are the fruits of wild speculation, reckless extravagance, and general disregard of common honesty amongst the "business" men of the United States.

THE "MONTREAL HERALD" AND THE AP-PARITION OF LA SALETTE.-The following particulars of this miracle, or reputed miracle, are, we doubt not, still fresh in the memories of most of our readers. How on the 19th of September 1846, Maximin Giraud and Melanie Matthieu, aged respectively eleven and fifteen, saw, or said that they saw, on the mountain of La Salette, a lady who, speaking in the character of the Blessed Virgin, addressed them on the prevalent vices of the district-swearing and the profanation of the Lord's Day; and warned them of God's judgments about to fall on the land for these iniquities; and how, having thus delivered herself, she slowly ascended towards the sky before their eyes, and gradually vanished even whilst fighting England's battles, as the infe- in the upper air, leaving behind her a brilliant rior of his Protestant brother in arms, of this we | light which lasted for some time and then faded away. These are the leading facts in this reported miracle; to which, without any variation, the two deponents above mentioned have adhered for now upwards of eleven years, though repeatedly subjected to rigorous cross examinations, by persons anxious to discredit their extratraordinary story, and to convict the Romish Church of encouraging imposture.

Upon these facts we do not intend to dogmatise. It is not for a simple layman to affirm positively where the Church is silent, or to condemn others for not believing that which is not an article of faith. Like every other reported miracle upon which the Church has pronounced no decision, so upon this of La Salette every one is at liberty to judge for himself. It must be tried by the ordinary tests wherewith we determine the truth or falsity of any other story propounded to us; and our controversy with the Herald amounts simply to this-Has the falsity of the story of the shepherds of La Salette been so clearly established, as to authorise any one whose Catholicity is "unimpeachable" to pronounce it an evident imposture, in the face of the sanction given to it by the Bishop of Grenoble; who, after a careful weighing of the evidence, mature deliberation, and with the approbation of his Chapter, has pronounced it to bear in itself all the marks of truth, and that the faithful may"-not must-" with justice believe it to be indubitable and certain?" We contend, the Edinburgh Reviewer notwithstanding, that its falsity has not been proved; and, without asserting the truth of the shepherd's marvellous tale, we maintain that until the Church has spoken, no "unimpeachable Catholic" will venture, even if he himself disbelieves it, to pronounce it to be an imposture.

Of course, if with Protestants, the Catholic assumed that miracles in the XIX. century were impossible, there would be an end of the matter. For, as the poet sweetly and philosophically

"The thing that is impossible can't be, And never, never, never, comes to pass.'

But if we admit that what has been, may beand concede that what is actual is also possiblewe cannot deal with it in such an off-hand manner. Catholics believe that their religion is a

measures of the next session of the Imperial dered historically credible, and propagated by means of miracles. They believe, in short, that Christianity is a fact in the supernatural order; and thus, living as it were in, and inhaling constantly a supernatural atmosphere, they have contracted a sort of predisposition to accept the miraculous as true, when presented to them upon competent testimony. And thus it is with the reported miracle of La Salette. If proved, we will accept it as true; and until proved, we shall hold ourselves open to receive evidence in its favor, without pronouncing it to be false, because its truth has not been fully established.

And this is the point to which we would call our cotemporary's attention. He somewhat hastily, and, as it seems to us, unphilosophically concludes that, not to believe a story is equivalent to pronouncing it to be an imposture; as if between the two mental acts-that by which we affirm the truth of a story propounded to us, and that by which we positively assert its falsehoodthere was no middle, or neutral ground possible. Thus he argues :---

"The mere fact that the Church does not acknowledge the revelation"—the tale of the shepherds-'must, to our simple understanding, be a proof that she considers it an imposture."

But this argument is defective, inasmuch as there is another hypothesis conceivable, without assuming that the Church considers the story " an imposture," and which is also reconcileable with her silence as to its truth. The Church may, with the evidence before her, feel that the story may be true, and therefore not necessarily 'an imposture;" whilst, at the same time, she feels that the evidence in her possession is not, as yet, sufficient to entitle her to pronounce authoritatively as to its truth. This appears to us to be the present position of the Church towards the reported miracle of La Salette; and if so. it would be, to say the least, presumptuous on the part of any layman, or indeed of any individual Catholic, to anticipate, by his dogmatic decision, the judgment of the Church upon the matter in dispute. Every one is at liberty, without sin, to believe or disbelieve the story, according as the weight of evidence for or against it may incline him; but no one has the right to pronounce it an imposture. For there is a wide difference betwixt not pronouncing a story to be true, and pronouncing it be not-true.

In a journal like this, it is of course impossible to take up one by one, and dissect thoroughly, all the arguments of the Edinburgh Reviewthe source from whence the Herald mainly derives his information upon the subject under discussion-against the truth of the story of the shepherds of La Salette. One or two inaccuracies we will however take this opportunity of

The Edinburgh Review, and the Montreal Herald after him, rely much on a verdict given in the Court of First Instance and subsequently confirmed by the Imperial Court of Grenoblewhither the case had been carried in appeal; and in which a Mlle. De La Merliere brought an action for damages against an Abbe Deleon, who had represented her in a pamphlet by him published, as having personated the Blessed Virgin on the 19th of September 1846. According to the not very trustworthy Edinburgh Review, whom the Herald no doubt in good faith follows, this verdict, because unfavorable to Mlle. De La Merhere, in so far as her claim for damages against M. Deleon was concerned, is conclusive as to the opinion of both Courts, as to the part said to have been played by that lady in the case of the Apparition of La Salette. The Reviewer says, that "the miracle and the miracle worker have therefore been twice judicially condemned;" and the Herald in the same way accepts the verdict refusing damages to Mile. De La Merliere as a conclusive proof, against the miracle of La Salette, and of its judicial condemnation by the legal tribunals as "an imposture." Both the Reviewer and the Herald are at fault here, for the verdict on which they rely carefully avoids any allusion to the said miracle; pronounces no opinion as to the truth or falsity of M. Deleon's accusations against the plaintiff; and refuses damages, or compensation to the latter, upon the express grounds that M. Deleon had no malicious intent, and that no injury had been done to the character of the lady by his imputations. The words of the verdict which we have before us, are these :-

"The tribunal of Grenoble rejects the demand"for damages-" declaring that M.M. Delcon and Cartillier have acted in good faith, and that the imputations of which Mile. De La Merliere complains have done her no harm." (Of course, because no sensible person believed them.)

Not a word, it will be seen, as to the truth of the story of her having personated the Blessed Virgin; and therefore no judgment whatsoever on the miracle itself. Its credibility is in no wise affected by the decision of the Grenoble Courts, and the positive evidence in its favor is of the same value as before the trial. That evi- the fold, we shall always have abundance of means dence we will briefly analyse.

The facts to which the two witnesses testify are of such a nature as to preclude the hypothesis of their having been themselves "deceived"

cally impossible that this feat should have been performed by any mere natural agent; and therefore it is impossible that the witnesses could have been themselves " deceived."

But that they are not " deceivers," the Edinurgh Review admits. In the first place he adopts throughout the hypothesis, started by M. Deleon that Mlle. de La Merliere personated the Blessed Virgin; and secondly he admits p. 8-" that the little cowherds did actually meet upon the hill in question a woman strangely accoutred, who perhaps addressed them in some such language as that they related to their respective masters on their return to the farms." And though the Reviewer adds that there may be "some doubts whether the boy Maximin was really imposed upon"he grants that "the girl Melanie probably believed she had beheld a celestial vision;" in confirmation of which view of the case he adduces the fact, p. 10-that "her mind appears to have given way under the excitement caused by the assurance that she had actually held communication with a supernatural being." Thus even the Edinburgh Reviewer admits, the objective reality of the apparition, and the perfect honesty of one at least, of the eye-witnesses-thus abandoning the hypothesis of their being "deceivers;" whilst the supernatural character of the facts by them attested to renders untenable the hypothesis of their having been themselves "deceived." Here then we have-if not positive evidence of the truth of the miracle of La Salette-sufficient reasons at least for inducing us to refrain from " pronouncing it to be an imposture."

Herald to pretend that "the vision of La Salette, and the Mormon revelation, rest on precisely the same kind of evidence;" because in the case of Joe Smith there are sufficient reasons to feel assured that he was a wilful " deceiver;" whilst in the case of the cowherds of La Salette, we have the important admissions of the disbelievers in the miracle to the honesty of one at least of the eye-witnesses; and in the particulars of their story strong reasons for believing that they could many of its details must appear, there is certainly nothing therein contrary to faith, or good morals; and difficult as it may be for the Montreal Herald to accept it, he will find it a still more difficult task to frame an hypothesis consistent with the admission of the Edinburgh Review as to the honesty and truthfulness of the witness Melanie, and the supernatural nature of the facts by her testified to-and at the same time compatible with the hypothesis that the miracle of La Salette rests on the same kind of evidence as does the pretended revelation of Joe Smith. Until such time as our cotemporary shall have framed such an hypothesis, and given it to the world, he should refrain from all disparaging allusions to the credulity of those who hesitate to "pronounce that to be an imposture" which has been testified to by eye-witnesses, who could not have been " deceived," and of whom, one at least, is admitted by an impugner of the truth of the miracle, not to be a " deceiver."

The Hamilton Banner evidently misunderstands the secret of our hostility to "State-Schoolism." It is not, as he would seem to fancy, because in a particular instance—Upper Canada to wit-" common schools" are anti-Catholic; but because we are opposed to the principle of State interference either in religion, or in education; and because, as freemen, we contend that education is not a legitimate function of the State. We hold the same position with regard to "State-Schoolism," that Protestant Dissenters in England hold towards "State-Churchism." We deny in toto the right of the State to tax any man for the support of either a church or a school, to which he is conscientiously opposed; and finally we insist that, if the Voluntary Principle be true in religion, and adequate for the support of the Church, the same principle must be true also in education, and adequate for the support of the School. It is then to "State-Schoolism," in every conceivable form, that we are opposed—as a tyrannical assumption of power to which the State can have no rightful claim under any conceivable circumstances; and as a monstrous invasion of the sacred, inalienable rights of the individual parent—to whom alone, and not to the State, does the education of the

non-interference. We ask not its assistance: for, if it will but refrain from theft, and from of doors. laying dishonest hands on the funds which Catholic zeal and Catholic piety will never fail to set apart for the education of the young lambs of at our command to support our own schools and colleges, without being under the disagreeable, and generally degrading necessity, of asking State aid in any form. But, so long as the State takes by a personation of the B. Virgin by Mile. De of the public money for educational purposes-La Merliere, or by any one else. They assert so long as it burdens us with a school tax-we

ground, and slowly ascending before their eyes; as a right, that of the monies so appropriated. gradually vanished from their sight. It is physi- and of the taxes so levied-we receive our fair share, in proportion to our numbers. If these terms seem harsh, then cease to tax us, cease to take of the funds to which we equally with Protestants, contribute, for school purposes, and we will ask no more. If you dislike the " Denominational" school system—then give us the " Voluntary" system, and let every man feed, clothe and educate his own children, and give them their aperient medicine in due season. These are the duties-the legitimate functions of the individual parent; but with them the State. no matter how organised, has no right whatsoever to

Our cotemporary will therefore understand that we are not so much defenders of "separate schools" as the opponents of "common schools," or of "State-Schoolism" in every form; and that, we are so not only as Catholics, but as freemen, asserting their rights against the encroachments of democratic absolutism and bureaucratic tyranny. It is in the same sense that we "come out strongly in favor of nunneries." We ask, as for our schools, only the non-interference of the State with these institutions. We assert our right, as against the State, to do what we will with our own, in the fullest extent of the words: our right to shut ourselves up for life, if we please, and to take all manner of vows-of celibacy, poverty-and of every sort in fact, which does not involve a violation of the natural law-without let or hindrance from the State. We assert our right, as freemen, to give of our own, to whom we please, as we please, and for whatsoever purpose we please-so long as that purpose It is therefore incorrect on the part of the is not a violation of the natural law-or contrary to religion and good morals. We claim for our sisters and daughters-whether clad in silk or in serge-whether they be married or single-whether attending to their duties as mothers, or, as Sisters of Charity, engaged in services of general benevolence-immunity from all insults, and intrusion. Neither into the bedrooms of our wives, nor into the dormitories of our Religious, will we ever permit any filthy sneaking Government official to thrust his unwelcome presence; and whilst admitting, to the fullest extent, the right and duty of the State to punish crime, and not have been deceived. Marvellous as is their to interfere actively for its prevention, we deny narrative, and improbable as to the Protestant to it the right to assume the presence of crime from a religious dress, or to treat as criminals those whose only offence it is, that they have left all things to follow Christ.

And as "freemen," as honest men, faithful to the spirit of treaties, and regarding the rights of others as fully as sacred as our own, we are, and ever shall be, the uncompromising opponent of 'representation by population"—when applied to two distinct communities like those of Upper and Lower Canada—as a measure impolitic, unjust, contrary to every sound principle of legisation, and in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Union betwixt the two Provinces. Impolitic and unjust, because it would be both impolitic and unjust to subject the people of Lower Canada to the control of " aliens in blood, in language, and in religion," as are the people of the Upper Province, with reference to the French Canadians; contrary to every sound principle of legislation, which teaches that "interests" should be represented, as well as brute masses; and a violation of the spirit of the Union, which, by giving to Upper Canada a representation equal to that of Lower Canada, in spite of the excess of population in the last named section of the Province, implicitly recognised and sanctioned the propriety of maintaining that equality of representation, when the relative positions of the two sections of the Province should be reversed. Of this arrangement, the Upper Canadians have had the advantage; upon no other conditions can the Legislative Union of the two Prorinces, be compatible with justice and sound policy; and it is therefore but fair that Upper Canada should adhere to the terms of a contract which hitherto have been altogether in its favor. If to this the people of that section of the Province will not consent, then is there but one course of policy open to us, and that is, a total Repeal of the unnatural Union.

The law, as laid down by the Montreal Wit ness, for dealing with intruders into a private dwelling house, and who upon timely notice being given them to quit the premises, refuse to comply, is the same as that laid down by the TRUE WITNESS. A father of a family has the legal right to turn a stranger out of his house; he has the legal right, if necessary, to employ force for this purpose, but should not have recourse to barsh, until gentle measures have failed. This is precisely the mode of treatment that we have recommended our Catholic friends to adopt towards all "Swaddlers," hawkers of immoral or irreligious books, and the agents of the French Canadian Missionary Society generally. Give them timely warning to quit the We ask from the State nothing but simple premises with their wares, and if they will not take the hint, kick them quietly but promptly out

Mr. Samivel Weller recommended a more vigorous mode of action to his estimable parent Tony, who was much pestered in his latter days by one of the Missionary tribe-a "red nosed man" with a seedy black coat, much given to strong potations, and extemporaneous utterings; and who, like our friends of the Pointe aux Trembles mission, looked upon all who refused to accept him as a preacher of salvation, as " vessels of wrath and doomed to perdition." In this positively that, at the close of the interview, the demand, not as a favor-for God forbid that we case, if we remember right, Samivel exhorted his "Army Reform" will therefore be one of the continuous miracle; that it was inaugurated, ren- person who addressed them, arose from the should ask, or accept, a favor from any one—but parent, the next time he was pestered by the visits

of the "red nosed man" to pop him quietly into the water butt and to put the lid on : and if the latter proved insensible to such a delicate mark of attention, to try another mode of "persuashion" by "pisining his rum and water."-This was the decision given by Mr. Weller, jun. but as in some respects it differs from that of "Russel on Crimes, Book III. Chap. I, Sec. I," quoted by the Montreal Witness, it would perhaps be prudent not to adopt it in Canada, without legal advice. We are, however, strongly in favor of the kirking of any "red nosed man" or other itinerant babe of grace, who having thrust himself without invitation into a respectable man's house, refuses to quit when requested to do so.

If the "swaddlers" do not approve of this mode of treatment, they need never subject themselves to it. All that they will have to do will be to abstain from forcing themselves into the private houses of Catholics; so long as they remain out of doors, and refrain from pestering the inmates, no one will have the right to meddle with them, and if they should be molested, they will receive satisfaction from the legal tribunals. But we contend that no man has the right, upon the plea that he is a missionary, to thrust himself or his wares upon those who hold both in contempt; who know what manner of men the "swaddlers" invariably are; and who consequently look upon their presence as an insult, and shrink from all communication with them as they would from contact with a leper. Like the great champion of Protestantism, Achilli with his Tracts headed "Come to Jesus," which he used to thrust into the hands of the wretched victims of his bestiality-these " Swaddlers" and tractpedlars go from house to house seeking whom they may corrupt. It is then we assert, not the right only, but the bounden duty of every honest man, of every father of a family who would preserve his household from pollution, to use every means in his power to secure himself and childrep against these impertinent intruders.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT LOYALTY .-When so many of our Protestant cotemporaries are boasting of their loyalty-nay arrogating to themselves the exclusive right to the appellation of "loyal subjects"-and taunting their Catholic fellow-citizens with their disloyalty and want of patriotism, we may be pardoned if we contrast the loyalty of the former, with that of the Papist; leaving it to the impartial reader to draw his own conclusions.

Our first extract is from a report of a Grand Orange Demonstration in Birkenhead, as given by the Liverpool Herald. Now Orangemen are to other Protestants, what Beelzebub, the Prince of the Devils, is to all other Devils; and of course their loyalty is the strongest and most exalted form of Protestant loyalty-loyalty raised to its highest power.

As the exponent of this Orange, and ultra-Protestant loyalty, we find the Rev. C. P. M'-Carthy, a Protestant clergyman assisting at the " Grand Orange Demonstration," thus delivering himself amidst the "tremendous cheering" of the assembled brethren:-

PROTESTANT LOYALTY .- "My friends, there is a greater necessity now for Orange Institutions than there ever has been. We are now ready to shed the last drop of our blood in defence of the throne—but only as long as it is Protestant (loud cheers); as soon as it ceases to be so, that moment we raise the standard of

This is Protestant loyalty; a conditional loyalty, and which Protestants avow themselves prepared to exchange for armed rebellion, should the sovereign become a Catholic. Of course, for a Catholic to "raise the standard of revolt" against a Protestant throne, or to make his allegiance conditional upon his sovereign's adherence to Catholicity, would be a monstrous disloyalty but m a Protestant and Orangeman, the atrocious sentiments expressed by the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy were accepted with "loud cheers," showing that they were the prevailing sentiments amongst Loyal Orangemen. Now, however, for a specimen of Catholic loyalty.

Our spokesman shall again be a clergyman; but, in this case, a Catholic clergyman-a priest of the persecuted and disloyal race-and from his name, we should suspect, a native of disloyal Ireland. The occasion was a great Annual Meeting of the "Young Men's Catholic Society" at Liverpool, on the 22nd ult.; when the Chairman, the Rev. Father O'Brien, in proposing the toast of "Health and Prosperity to Queen Victoria," expressed himself as follows, likewise amidst the "loud applause" of his Catholic, and of course disloyal audience. We copy from the Dublin Tablet :-

"They had frequently been taunted with disloyalty.

Disloyalty, indeed, had been set down, by those who professed to know the Catholic creed better than the Catholics themselves, to be one of the leading tenets of their faith. There was such a thing as loyalty of the tongue, loyalty which was displayed with the flowers of rhetoric; and there was such a thing as loyalty of the heart, which was upheld by such a thing as the flower of chivalry. (Applause.) Perhaps in the former—the loyalty of the tongue—the Catholic had not been as loud or as conspicuous as others; but when his loyalty had been submitted to the test—when a monarch had been expelled from his throne and from his metropolis-he had found a refuge and he had found support in the country of the Catholic, and of the Irishman. (Applanse.) And if such an untoward event occurred to-morrow, to-morrow there would be a similar demonstration of loyalty, and a similar exertion to restore the Soveroign to his position. (Applause.) The page of history told them that in the late Crimean struggle, deeds of the most awful and unparalleled daring were accomplished by men

field, in foreign climes, beneath a torrid sun, Catho-lic loyalty prevailed." (Loud applause.) Look on this picture and on that; and say which does the better present the image of true loyalty, and genuine patriotism.

who were Catholics and were Irishmen. (Loud ap-

plause.) And he was sure that when historians told of the issue of the tremendous struggle going on in

India, they would have to tell that on that dreadful

St. Patrick's Orphan Baazar.-We would remind our readers that this Bazaar in aid of the funds of an institution which has such strong claims upon Irishmen and Catholics, is now onen: and that it is their duty, as we are sure it will be their pleasure, to encourage the charitable Ladies who have taken so active a part in the business, and cheerfully devoted so much time and labor in the cause of the fatherless children.

The city press complains loudly and bitterly of the conduct of the bakers in not reducing the price of the loaf, though flour has considerably fallen in value. A rise of a farthing on the barrel of flour will at once add a penny to the price of the loaf, in so far as the consumer is concerned; why then-it is asked-should not a considerable fall in the price of flour give him the advantage of a cheap loaf? The Herald and other city papers, recommend house-wives to bake their own bread, for thus only will the bakers be made to listen to the voice of reason

Coroner's Inquest .- The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of John Thomas Sadler of the Union Fire Company, has resulted in a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from consumption, per Canada:accelerated by the beating and ill-treatment that he received at the hands of a mob on the morn- ences. Determined on making capital whenever they ing of the 14th of July last; and that among get an opportunity they overlook that discretion which is necessary to their position, and in the exthe persons composing that mob, there were present Thomas Murphy and Michael Hennessey. Murphy and Hennessey have since been arrested, and lodged in goal to await their trial; pending his Ministers better manners in future, but it appears which, we would insinuate to the Montreal Witness, that it would be in good taste on his part to abstain from all remarks calculated to create prejudice against the accused, or to arouse party the Exhibition lately held at Montreal, and the one snirit. That substantial justice will be done in the premises, by our Courts of Law, we have no former, which he left his audience to understand was doubt; and we trust that active steps will be attributable to the superior intelligence, industry and taken by the proper authorities to prevent on any to those of the 'inferior race.' The allusion, howfuture occasion, a repetition of those scenes of ever true, was quite out of place and uncalled for, violence and savage fury which disgraced our streets on the 12th and 13th of July last, and which good men of all parties, and of all religious denominations, must alike deplore and con-

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH .- The Court was opened on Wednesday morning, and we regret to say that the Calendar is very heavy. Sames Shannon, a Yankee, has been convicted, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary for stealing a silver plated crucifix from St. Anne's Church, Griffintown, on the 20th of June

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint Matthew Furlong, Esq., of Ormstown, and John O'Meara, Esq., of Jamestown, to be Justices of the Peace. in the District of Montreal.

something said or done by Alderman Homier, ancy, and that is only accidentally anti-British. gant spirit. Horace Greely seems to think that much gave the last named City Father, a great beating on the afternoon of Tuesday last, and has been bound over in consequence, to stand his trial, at the present term, for "an assault with intent to commit murder."

ESSAY ON THE INSECTS AND DISEASES IN-JURIOUS TO THE WHEAT CROPS. By H. Y. Hind, Esq., M.A., Professor of Chemistry at Trinity College, Toronto.

To the author of this little work was awarded the First Prize offered by the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics for the best Essay on the Origin, nature &c., &c., of the weevil, Hessian fly," and other enemies of the wheat crons in Canada, and on the best means of evading or guarding against their ravages. We may therefore safely recommend it to the attention of all our agricultural friends.

> To the Editor of the True Witness. St. Jean Chrysostome,

Co. Chateaugur. MR. EDITOR-Permit me to give you the details of fearful scene of violence, that took place on Wednesday of last week, the 7th instant.
On that day there was a fair held in the village, at

which a large crowd was assembled. Amongst them was one who amused himself by insulting his Catholic neighbors, with shouts of-"To hell with the Pope," and other party cries customary amongst Orange-men. Some Irish-Catholics naturally took offence at this wanton insult to their religion, and inflicted upon the offender the sound beating of which he was

in search, and which he richly deserved. Later in the day, and when the great body of the Irish Catholics had left the ground, the Orangemen assembled in large numbers, armed with bludgeons, axe-handles, and, in some cases, with " revolvers." Thus prepared, they surrounded a small body of Irish Catholics who had lingered behind their friendschiefly infirm old men—and commenced upon them a savage assault. The Catholics, though few in number, and quite unprepared, defended themselves manfully; but many of them were seriously injured, and all were at last obliged to retreat, being outnumbered

in the proportion of five to one. How long, Sir, is our once quiet country to be harassed by the violence and brutality of these Orange ruffians? I, as a French Canadian, cannot sufficiently express my disgust at these scenes which, I regret to say, are encouraged by the inflammatory harangues of men professing to be Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, but who, instead of seeking to calm, do their best to aggravate, the savage passions of their excited hearers. I must also, in justice, condemn the action of our Governor-General, in countenancing officially those infamous secret socioties, abhorred by the Church, and odious in the eyes of all good citizens, to whom the frequent quarrols betwirt Protestants and Catholics are entirely

CANADIENSIS. Oct. 14th, 1857.

attributable.

OUR BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

We have to congratulate the country that, notwithstanding the suspension of specie payments in the United States, our Chartered and Savings' Banks are fully prepared to continue to pay specie. This course will raise Canada in general estimation, and establish her credit for good faith on a lasting foundation. We hope the public will appreciate the soundness of this policy, and assist, by their confidence, our monetary institutions in carrying it out. We are informed that the Buffalo Banks receive in deposit and RE-Bills are at a discount, or are uncurrent. This speaks volumes for Brother Jonathan's confidence in our Banks, compared with his own. ISSUE Canada Bank Bills, while States Bank in our Banks, compared with his own.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.-His Lordship the Administrator of the diocese of Quebec, among other appointments in the Catholic Church, has recently made the following: Rev. Pierre Drolet, to be Vicar of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec; Rev. Mr. Leclere, to be Vicar at Notre Dame de Levi; Rev. Mr. Benjamin Paquet, to be Vicar of N. D. de Quebec.

Our ministers never miss the opportunity of currying favor with the "Clear Grits" and Orangemen of Upper Canada, at the expense of ter and brought here to find places, show an appalthe Catholics of the Lower Province—as witness the following which we clip from the Hamilton Banner an anti-Catholic organ of Up-

"The present Government are unfortunate in their 'allusions,' when addressing Upper Canadian audicitement of the moment, insults somebody. The un-generous attack in this city, upon the inferior race' by his Excellency the Gov.-Gen., excited a feeling in Lower Canada which should have taught him and to have produced no impression upon them. Mr. Vankoughnet, in his speech at the Brantford banquet, on Thursday, took a fling at the French Canadians, which was, to say the least of it, unwarranted on such an occasion. He drew a contrast between at Brantford, and tried to elicit rounds of cheers by boasting of the superiority of the latter over the enterprise, of the people of Upper Canada, compared and deserves censure."

SEPOY SYMPATHY .- We copy the following from a leading article in the Dublin Telegraph, an Irish Catholic paper. Speaking of the Sepoy outrages, it says :--

"The individual who, at this crisis, does not thril with pity for the victims of unmanly violence, and indignation against the authors of inhuman cruelty, is morally guilty of treason; he is the besotted syco-phant of faction, a moral leper, and the scorn of every right minded citizen should be directed against

By extracts from Catholic journals, which we have given in the columns devoted to India, it will be seen that the fury of the mutineers is directed as strongly against the establishments of Catholicity, as against the Protestant missions. This seems to confirm the view which we ventured to express a few weeks ago, to the effect, that the present uprising in India is essentially anti-Christian in character, having for its chief Councillor Ryan having taken umbrage at object the re-establishment of Moslem ascend-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Anicet, T. Quinn, 10s; Frampton, J. Duff, Gs 3d; St. Columban, S. Rourke, 12s 6d; Alexandria, M. Macdonald, 10s; St. Hyacinthe, Rt. Rev. Dr. Prince, 10s; do., Rev. Mr. La France, 10s; do., J. M'Goy, 12s 6d; Isle Verte, Rev. J. L. Marceau, 15s; Santiago, Chili, South America, Rev. G. Huberdault, 10s: Beauharnois, Rev. Mr. Charland, 12s 6d; St. George, N. B., H. M'Lachlin, £1 5s; Stanfoto, J. Murphy, 10s; Niguae, N. B., L. Robicheaux, 12s 6d; Ottawa City, J. M'Mahon, 10s; Kingston, M. Wafer, 10s; Madoc, W. Murphy, 5s; New Glasgow, E. Carry; 11s 3d; do., C. M'Kenna, 10s; Strattord, J. Scully, 15s; Coteau du Lac, J. Phelan, 5s; Castleton, E. Vassau, 10s; Toronto, J. Stock, 12s 6d; Brockville, H. Jones, 12s 6d; St. John's, C.E., P. M'Ginnis, 5s; Granby, J. Hacket, 12s 6d; St. Screen, Rep. A. Cherret 10s. rere, Rev. A. Charest, 10s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, 15s; The Right Rev. the Bishop of Tion, 15s; Very Rev. Mr. Cazeau, 15s; Rev. Mr. Langevin, 15s; Rev. Mr. Farland, 15s; G. Evoy, 7s 6d; W. M'Kay, 15s; M. Rigney, 15s; Miss Rourk, 15s; L. Madden, 15s; J. Jordan, 15s; J. Beaky, 15s; B. M'Glory, 7s 6d; K. Temple, 7s 6d; J. M'Kenzie, 15s; St. Catherine's, J. Caughlin, 6s 3d; St. Fidele, Rev. Mr. Morissette, 12s 6d; Memramcook, Rev. Mr. Lafrance, 12s 6d; Isle d'Orleans, Rev. Mr. Destrois-

maisons, 12s 6d.
Per Rev. A. M'Donald, Cornwall—Self, £1; L. M'-Donald, 10s.

Per J. M'Donald, Williamstown,—Seif, 12s Gd; D. M'Donald, £1 5s; A. M'Gillis, 12s Gd; J. M'Donald,

Per Rev. E. J. Dunphy, Carleton, N. B .- Rev. W. M'Manus, 12s 6d. Per A. Lamond, York, Grand River-Self, 12s 6d; T. Murray, 12s 6d; J. Browne, 12s 6d. Per. Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Moulinette-E. Warren,

10s; Cornwall, A. C. M'Donald, 12s 6d; J. Talbot, 125 6d; R. Gorman, 10s. Per A. Grant, St. Andrews—M. O'Neill, 15s; S. M'-Intosh, 68 3d; J. Walsh, 68 3d; J. M'Donald, 128 6d. Per J. Mechan, Smith Falls—R. Driscal, 158.

Fer J. Meenan, Smith Falls—R. Driscal, 15s. Per W. M. Harty, Lacolle—W. Colgan, 5s. Per J. Doran, Perth—A. M'Donald, 6s 3d; W. O'-Brien, 12s 6d; Lanark, J. Murphy, £1 12s 6d. Per A. E. Montmarquette, Carrillon—Self, £1 5s; St. Andrews, T. Fitzgerald, 12s 6d. Per J. Ford, Prescott—F. Slavin, 12s 6d.

It is a luxury-a positive luxury-a real luxurya glorious luxury !-this " Persian Balm." yet before the public can compare with it. Send us

another bottle.

A PIECE OF IMPUDENCE .- When some Londoners were returning from the Fair, they as well as others were accosted in the cars by a person who represented himself as the Conductor, and a considerable sum was paid him by persons who had not taken tickets. Just as he had got through a portion of the cars, after securing quite a little harvest, the real Conductor came on, and finding that some one had stepped along before him, proceeded down the train, and detected the scamp in the fraud. The delinquent, espied the Conductor, made a bolt for the end of the train, but was stopped before he had time to the wife of the German Peddler Hay, now in custody get off, and was secured after a smart scuffle .- Loz- for burglary. The charge was fully sustained by don, C.W., Free Press.

As a caution to intending emigrants, we publish the following from our exchanges; the Irish journals would be rendering a service to their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen, and promoting the interests of religion and morality, by giving them as wide a circulation as possible amongst the people of Ireland. The first extract is from the New York correspondence of the Toronto Colonist; the other is from an article in the Toronto Old Countryman, headed, "Avoid Yankee Ships":-

"The columns of the daily press will have furnished you with melancholy evidence of the prevalence rests by the force for the quarter just ended is 7,112. Greely says truly, 'what of the thousands of crimes for which there was no arrest?"

"Last winter the papers of Europe were filled with instances of flagrant cruelty constantly perpetrated on board of American ships. The Americans were justly held up to the scorn and loathing of mankind for their barbarity to their crews: some steps were taken to smother up the cases, and less has been heard of the sailors lately. But it seems the officers of American ships out-shame everything in the history of civilized life. Recent develop-ments made in this city concerning a number of Irish girls, who were selected for their good characling state of morals on the American emigrant packet ships. It has been sworn to, that captains and officers of some ships drag girls on board, during the passage violate them, and then throw them over-board during the night! A paper proposes that the captain and officers of every ship be detained in custody till every passenger is accounted for. The following article from the Weekly Desputch speaks for

itself:"It is high time that some energetic steps were taken to put an end to the disgraceful state of things existing on board our emigrant ships. The fact is patent to all whose business leads them in the direction of our wharves, that not an emigrant ship arrives at this port, which does not bring among her passengers one or more unfortunate creatures, who have been debauched and ruined, body and soul, during the passage. This, as we have remarked, is known, but who shall say what horrible atrocities are perpetrated on board these floating brothels which meet the common eye? It is on record that young and inexperienced girls-poor, to be sure, but not the less virtuous, entitled to fair treatment on that account-have taken leave of their relatives at home, and, full of hope in the future, have embarked for the New World, only to be landed upon our shores degraded and wretched outcasts. It is also on record that some-the victims of an unprincipled captain or mate's lust-have not been allowed to land at all. Their destroyers have paid the fine of fifty dollars in such cases inflicted, rather than meet exposure. And in cases of the latter kind who is to say what becomes of the unhappy victims? It is hardly probable that they will consent to be carried home to meet the frowns of friends from whom they had parted while innocent and pure-they could not stay on board the ship-and what, then, becomes of them? They may possibly be secretly landed, or they may seek to hide their shame and guilt beneath the bosom of the dark waters, or they may forcibly be sent un-annealed before their Maker. Inquests are held upon the bodies of unknown females found dead in our rivers, and if some of them could speak, they would, without doubt, tell a story, at the recital of which the sternest would weep, and the most guilty would shudder. The system of dealing with emigrant passengers calls loudly for reform, and those ship-masters who mean to do right, owe it to themselves no less than to the general good of humanity, to initiate the movement.

The "Hochwaghter," German paper, asks what is the cause of our proclivities to desperate crimes? We have Churches, Tract, Bible and Missionary Societies as numerous as in Europe; then how is it? In truth there is many a cause, but one especially is, that there is in this country an enormous mass of hidden poverty, which is a greater incentive to crime than any other, except the gambling, luxurious, and extravarests upo dation .- N. Y. Cor. of the Toronto Colonist.

Avoid YANKEE Ships of ALL Kinds .- They are floating hells, where innocence is assailed with too much success, and the grossest extortions practised. Let no one intending to settle in Canada come to any port in the United States. We have our own high road from "the old house at home" to the new one in the backwoods of Canada,-to her flourishing Cities and to her rising Villages and Towns !- To ronto Old Countryman.

BRITISH REGIMENTS EMBARKING FROM AMERICA FOR INDIA .- On the 1st instant, the 76th regiment embarked on board the Jura, at St. John, N.B., for Cork. The day previous, a portion of the 63rd regiment set sail in H. M. S. Basalisk. These troops are expected to proceed to India. The 76th regiment acquired celebrity in that part of the world, under Lord Lake. This general ascribed the glorious result of the battle of Delhi, on Sept. 11th, 1803, by which that ancient capital of Hindostan was captured, to the steady intrepidity of this regiment. The 76th was the only European infantry at the battle of Lawswaree, Nov. 1st, 1803. It headed the array, and was directed to move against the enemy's left flank. With undaunted step, the 76th, with General Lake and all his staff at his head, advanced against the terrible line of cannon which was planted along the enemy's front; so admirable was their steadiness, that a staff officer observed at the moment, as they approached the fire, that "an arrow discharged at one end of the line, would go through half the feathers of the regiment." It was a desperate action, and Lord Lake avowed that the victory was owing to the incomparable valor of the native British troops. The last officer of this regiment, that served in India under Lord Lake, left it but a few weeks since.-Montreal Pilot.

The reporter of the Hamilton Morning Banner, writing from Merritsville, says that the man now under confinement in that place on the charge of having murdered Constable Ritchie has been recognised by Captain Lewis, of the propeller "Victoria," as McHenry, a sailor under his command in the brig Powhattan," in 1850. This coincides with the account the prisoner has given of his mode of life in that year. The murder of Mr. Nelles was committed in October, 1852; and in his letter addressed to the Reporter of the Spectator, Townsend or McHenry fails to state where he then was, or how occupied. The testimony of Captain Lewis raises fresh doubts as to the identity of the prisoner; but still it is not conclusive that the murderer and leader of a gang had not an alias which he found it convenient to use when away from the scene of his principal exploits, and desirous of evading recognition, or apprehension. It is possible that the man's name is McHenry, that he is a Scotchman by birth, or even the Cincinnati murderer so-called; but there is nothing in this new evidence to show that that is actually the case. and that McHenry and Townsend are not names by which the same person has been known in different localities at different times.

A lawyer of Toronto, named Allen, is under exa-mination charged with obtaining by false pretences, a clock, bedstead, and other articles of furniture from the evidence.

Died.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Elizabeth Byrne, wife of W. P. Bartley, Esquire, aged 36 years.

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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.

MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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

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

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

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

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Needle Work Taught Free of Charge. GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September.

There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils remaining during the Vacation.

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black,

each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of Mankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, &c., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing

liox, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Parents residing at a distance will deposit sufficient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils will be received at any time of the year.

For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

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

THE Friends of Thomas D'Ancy 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 make this public announcement of the fact, have already placed in the hands of the Treasurer (JAMES SADLIER, Esq.,) the sum of NINE HUNDRED and FIFTY DOLLARS, contributed spontaneously by a few gentlemen of this city. The list of contributors, as completed, will be made public on the occasion of the Presentation, of which due notice will be given.

M. P. RYAN, Franklin House, Chairman. JAMES SADLIER, Cor. Noire Dame & St. Frs. Navier Sts., Treas. JAMES DONNELLY, McGill Street, Secretary. Montreal, Sept. 17, 1857.

INFORMATION WANTED. IF this meets the eye of MR. JOSEPH HARDY, formerly of Nenagh, County Tipperary, Iceland, and inte of Cornwall, Upper Canada, he will very much gratify his Sister, by sending his address to No. 115 West 17th Street, New York.

Upper Canada papers please copy. Montreal, Oct. 13.

## A LUXURY FOR "HOME."

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

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),

Montreal.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. Che voor Transact, Rilands

state of begin FRANCE. The French government has received de-

spatches by the East India mail, announcing that the governor of Pondicherry had written to the admiral commanding the French fleet in the Indian seas to send him some ships of war as a measure of precaution under existing circumstances. The merchants of Bordeaux have petitioned the government on the subject.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.—The Nord publishes the following letter from its cor-

respondent at Stuttgart:-

"The Emperor Napoleon is to arrive here on the 25th in the afternoon, the Emperor Alexander having preceded him a little. The Emperor Napoleon is to occupy apartments in the King's palaces, as are also Count Walewski and the other personages of His Majesty's suite. The Emperor Alexander is to lodge in the villa of the Princess Royal, at the gates of the city, on the road to Canstatt, and Prince Gortschakoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, in the old chateau near the palace. The Emperor Napoleon on the day of his arrival is to dine with the King. The Emperor Alexander, on the same day, is to dine at the villa of the Princess Royal. The Princess is afterwards to give a soirce to a very small-party, which the King and the Emperor Napoleon are to attend. It is there that the first interview of the two Emperors will take place. If I am well informed, this interview will have no other witnesses than the King and the Princess. At the same time Baron de Hugel, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Wurtemberg, will give a soiree, which will be attended by Count Walewski, Prince Gortschakoff, the principal personages of the Government of Wurtemberg, the members of the diplomatic body, and the suites of the two Emperors. On the 26th the King will give a grand dinner at the palace, at which the two Emperors, the members of the Royal family, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of France and Russia, the suites of their Majesties, the Ministers of Wurtemberg, and the dignitaries of the Court are to be present. Nothing is yet decided as to the departure of the Emperor Napoleon, but it is not thought that it will take place before the 28th. Notwithstanding all that has been said, there was never seriously any question of the Empress Eugenie coming here.'

### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 18.—Not long since mention was made in my correspondence of a prevalent report that a meeting was to take place between the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and positive information has now reached me that steps were taken for bringing about an interview between them. The person who mediated was a member of the Royal Family of Wurtemburg, and for a time it was believed that his endeavors to effect a reconciliation between the two potentates would be successful, but eventually it was found that the Court of Russia could not resolve to let bygones be bygones. The Emperor Napoleon is endeavoring to establish a good understanding between all the great Powers, in order that they may be able to reduce their enormous standing armies, but he will probably find Austria less docile than either Russia or Prussia. The reduction of the army would be a very great relief to Austria, but she is jealous of the continually increasing influence of the Emperor of the French, and unwilling to recognise his claim to be considered the director of the affairs of Europe. A reconciliation between Russia and Austria is more likely to be brought about by Prussia, or by some other German Power, than by France.

Above a hundred Austrian officers have offered to take service in the English army in India. The news from India is literally devoured by the Austrian officers, but the last tidings have produced a very disagreeable impression on them. They begin to fear that the little bands of heroes will be aufgerieben (destroyed) in detail before reinforcements can reach them.

AUSTRIAN CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS .- Slight mention has already been made (says the Times correspondent) of a quarrel between Count Hunyady, a major of hussars, and the Mayor of Hutteldorf, a small place near Vienna, and it is necessary to return to the subject, as the affair was far more serious than is generally supposed. The Mayor of Huttledorf received notice that he was to provide quarters for 300 hussars, and he did so. At the appointed hour the major arrived, but, as he brought with him 500 instead of 300 men, the accommodation provided was naturally insufficient. Instead of politely requesting the Mayor to find quarters for the additional 200 men, the major began to curse and swear at, and even to menace him. The latter, a man of spirit, told the military bully that he seemed to forget that he was bound to treat the civil authorities with respect. On hearing this, the officer declared that if the Mayor said another word he would" give him 25." The Mayor retorted, and the consequence was, that he was placed with his face downwards on a bench, and 25 blows were inflicted on that part of his body which begins where the spine ends. As soon as the punishment was inflicted the poor Mayor had himself transported to the house of the nearest judge in criminal matters, and demanded satisfaction. An attempt was made by an influential military personage to hush up the affair, but it came to the knowledge of the highest authorities, and Major Count Hunyady was charged with "abuse of official power" tried by a court-martial, cashiered, and condemned to four years imprisonment in a fortress.

## SWEDEN.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.-The cholera continues to make numerous victims at Stockholm. At Upsal it is so bad that desolation and panic prevail, and at Christiana 300 persons have been carried off. In Norway also it is also committing sad ravages. It has broken out with great violence at Konigsberg, attacking its victims without any premonitory symptoms. Most of the cases proved fatal.

## ITALY.

Rome.-A Reverend correspondent has received from a friend at Sienna, (a gentleman of high standing in the medical profession,) a letter in which the writer thus speak's of the Pope's reception by the whole population of that place :- "The Pope's reception here has been magnificent, and such as to insure all the character of perfect spontansity, and the lively expression of a Faith that has remained unaltered and unchanged in the heart of our nation. and proclaimed by the Kaunitz, the Gianni, the Tanucci, and the whole Freemasonry and Voltariandoned their cars and baggage in the middle of the ism leagued together to uproot and subvert Catholicism. But, thanks to Heaven! non prævaluerunt, nec prævalebunt.-Weekly Register.

According to the official Gazetta di Venezia, the Emperor gave orders that from the day on which his Emperor gave orders that from the day on which his Holiness quitted Bologna nothing more should be paid by the Papal government for the Austrian corps of occupation. In 1850 the Austrian and French troops in the Legations and in Rome cost the state 800,000 scudi (about £160,000), but the greater part of that sum was expended for the maintenance of the Austrian of the Austrian and French cations, threatened to make them and their pupils share the same fate, if they did not at once declare where their property was to be found. The unfortunate women protested that they had nothing in the the Austrians. Two or three years later a reduction was made in the Austrian corps, and the Papal go- road, and that they willingly gave up that property.

vernment then paid 250,000 scudi (£50,000); towards its support. In 1856 the subsidy paid by Rome was £47,000. In future all the expenses attending the occupation of Ancona and Bologna are to be defrayed by Austria, excepting those for barracks and quarters for the troops: France receives no payment from the Papal government for the forces which she has

The Pays, French semi-official journal, announces that the differences between Austria and Sardinia will be immediately arranged through the mediation

The Minister of War has prohibited for the future the dinners which the officers about to leave a garrison have hitherto been in the habit of giving to the officers of the corps sent to replace them, assigning as a reason the heaviness of the cost on such officers as have not ample means.

The number of prisoners about to be tried for the affair of June 29th at Genoa is thirty-nine, of whom about twenty are now in custody. Several of the prisoners have been implicated owing to the manner in which Mazzini spoke of the intended movement in his letters and in his journal.

### INDIA.

GENERAL SUMMARY.-Letters and papers by the Calcutta give a variety of interesting details which serve to explain the telegraphic despatches. We take the following from the Calcutta Englishman of

the 8th August :-"We fear that when this paper teaches our English readers they will throw it away in disgust, exclaiming, 'Out on you, owls, nothing but songs of death.' It is with the deepest sorrow that we say we have nothing else to record. One calamity follows another, and nothing cheering can be related save the indomitable spirit everywhere displayed by British soldiers, which carries them through difficulties otherwise overwhelming. One serious misfortune, and one alone, has occurred to them, which was in pursuing the mutineers from Dinapore. It is a month at least since a deputation of merchants interested in property in the neighbourhood of Dinapore waited on the Governor General to entreat that the three native regiments at that station might be disarmed. The reply was an expression of confidence in their fidelity. At last the symptoms of mutiny became unmistakeable even to the obtuse senses of the military authorities, and then the attempt to disarm was so clumsily made as to fail, and to cause the loss of about 200 lives, and probably from ten to twenty lacs worth of property. But after such tragedies as those of Jhansi and Cawnpore others sink into insignificance. We have not yet all the details of this last terrible massacre, but it is computed that nearly a thousand Christians lost their lives in it.

"The most painful reflection in this matter is, that all the valuable lives thus sacrified at Cawnpore and at Lucknow, all the loss of property throughout the adjoining provinces, and all the murders at Allahabad.might have been easily prevented. JungBahadoor, the ruler of Nepaul, has written to a friend here that at an early period of the mutiny he offered to send 10,000 men to the assistance of government, and, if desired, to take the command of them himself. Thinking, as every rational man did, the occasion urgent, he pushed on 3,000 at once into the British territories. He received a civil answer, declining his offer, and requesting that the 3,000 men might be withdrawn. Before they could reach the frontier another message came, requesting they might once more advance on Lucknow, which was complied with, but too late, it is to be feared, to be of much service. 'Now,' remarks this sagacious ruler in the letter above mentioned, 'if this is the way you treat your allies, you need not be surprised if they lose all confidence in you.'

"Those who have lost dear friends and relations those who from affluence are reduced to want, may be expected to express themselves bitterly, but we think the calmest reflection will justly fix a heavy load of censure upon Indian maladministration.

"It will be asked what are our present hopes and prospects? In the Punjab, mutiny has been quelled and punished with a strong hand, but from its fron-tier throughout the North-Western provinces law and government do not exist, and, except here and there an isolated garrison, the British power is for the time | reach the scene of revolt in about five days. At the extinct. Delhi has not fallen, nor is it believed that the little army which has dared to besiege the numbers collected there can take it without reinforcements.

"Descending the Ganges, we hold nothing but Campore, which is reoccupied and held by General Neill. General Havelock advanced from that point to the relief of Lucknow, but has been opposed by so large a force that it is understood that he will have to wait for reinforcements, of which, according to the latest accounts, a small detachment has reached him. It is supposed that on his reaching Lucknow the garrison will be withdrawn, and Oude abandonfor a time, and that a force will be concentrated at some convenient point, to advance so soon as the sea-son permits. Bengal and Behar would have been undisturbed had not the wretched blundering at Dinapore enabled the mutineers there to escape, and to do much mischief. The revolt, which, according to the

latest English papers, was declared by Mr. Vernon Smith in his place in parliament to be entirely subdued, now includes at least 100,000 men, and extends

through whole kingdoms."

FRENCH SISTERS OF CHARITY IN INDIA,-The Courrier de Lyons gives the following account of the dan-gers incurred by several French lay nuns in India during the late disturbances :- "The religious establishment of Jesus-et-Marie at Fourviere had several of its sisterhood imperilled at Meerut, Delhi, Sealcote, and Agra, by the Indian insurrection. It is only by the last mail that intelligence has been received respecting them in letters written to their superior, which show that a portion of them, at least, have escaped. All these holy women were at the head of schools for young girls, English and native. Those who were at Meerut succeeded in escaping through the conflict, murders, and conflagration with a part of their pupils, some English ladies, and about 50 males, officers and civilians, to a valley in the mountains of Thibet, where they are, it appears, in tolerable security, for the party being well armed is strong enough to defend against the insurgents the defile leading to their asylum. The flight from Sealcote was marked by most dramatic incidents. The evening before the rising, some of the natives, through gratitude for the attention and kindness which the sisters had always shown to their children, came secretly to inform them they would do well to leave the place as promptly as possible with their pupils, as the insurrection was to commence the next morning at break of day, and the insurgents had resolved to kill every European. The sisters at once procured cars, and loaded them with their property and with their youngest pupils, whose weakness would have retarded their precipitate flight. Then, profiting by the shades of night, they left the town for a fort some leagues distant, where they hoped to find refuge.— Unfortunately, whether it was that the warning given them was too late, or that the fugitives had not hur-ried on with sufficient rapidity, or that the natives had advanced the moment of the insurrection, the sisters were overtaken when about half way by a troop of the insurgents, who, on finding their convent road to be pillaged, and hurried away to take refuge in an isolated house which stood near. But their pursuers soon surrounded the building, and, bursting in, murdered in presence of the poor sisters and the children several English persons, women and men, who had also hurried to the house for safety. They

As, however, other pillagers had already carried off whatever was precious from the cars, the insurgents in the house were about to execute their threat of killing every human being in the building, when a voice cried out that the public treasure had been found. They then rushed from the house to obtain their share in the booty, and the sisters, without losing a moment, placed the youngest children on their shoulders, and, taking the others by the hand, proceeded as rapidly as they could towards the fort, which they at last reached, and obtained a shelter in the midst of other fugitives of every age and condition. It is impossible to praise too highly the devotedness of these poor women, who risked without hesitation their own lives to save those of the children confided to their care."

The Bombay Catholic Examiner of August 6th, contains the following announcement:-" Our readers will be sorry to hear that our churches and establishments at Agra have been destroyed by the rebel Sepoys of Calcutta. The beautiful Agra Convent is no more; our Nuns and their youthful charge escaped untouched, and are at present residing within Fort Agra. It is said that, except the bare walls, everything in and around it has fallen a prey to the fury of Mahomedan fanaticism, Our Cathedral has shared the same fate, but the Rev. Dr. Persico is safe. The Patna Mission has, it is said, suffered equal havoc; the Catholic Cathedral, the only Christian edifice, having been likewise destroyed. When the work of devastation has been so general, and the sufferers so many, it is not possible to feel for one more than another. Yet we cannot forbear from expressing our grief and indignation that such institutions as our convents and cathedrals at Agra and Patna, for the building of which our pious Missionaries have suffered toils and privations of no ordinary description, should be rased to the ground by a rebel army, to whom the peaceful inhabitants were wont to look as the guardians of their life and property. We hope and pray that the end of so much evil is come, and that the Government will soon have the means in their power to stifle the far-spreading rebellion in its very focus, and to bring those who have brought so much suffering and sorrow on the country to condign punishment."

SUBSCRIPTION FROM MADRAS SEPOYS .- A letter from Coimbatore mentions the remarkable fact of a detachment of the 21st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry having subscribed towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers from the mutinies of the Sepoys of the Bengal army.

The Times has the following summary of the latest news :--

"It appears that the disaster at Arrah had been retrieved by a successful and most extraordinary defence on the part of the band of twelve Europeans and forty-five Sikhs besieged in that place, who, after the failure of the expedition from Dinapore, were relieved on the eight day by Major Eyre, who with 200 men and three guns dispersed a force estimated at 3,000, and headed by a native Rajah with several pieces of artillery; that General Havelock is believed to have again started for Lucknow disencumber-ed of his sick, with 100 fresh troops and two 24pounders; that Lord Elgin had brought to Calcutta 1,700 troops and marines; and that a naval brigade had been organised from the crew of the Shannon and other vessels under Captain Peel to proceed forthwith up the Ganges; that Holkar and Sindiah remained true; and that all was quiet at Hyderabad and Nagpore. On the other hand, however, it is intimated to have been considered not impossible that General Wilson, owing to the smallness of his army before Delhi and the reductions to which it was incessantly exposed by repulsing the sorties of the mutineers, might find it necessary to retire from his position until sufficient reinforcements had reached him to warrant a final attack. It has also transpired that just before the departure of the mail news dated the 9th of August had been received from Bellary, an important station in the interior of the Madras Presidency, that a telegraphic notice had just been transmitted there of a mutiny of Bombay troops at Dharwar, about 150 or 200 miles west, and that the right wing of a Madras regiment, under Colonel Hughes. were to start that night to aid in its suppression, the expectation being that by forced marches they would same time it is stated that the Madras troops seem to be thoroughly stanch."

The Pays says it has received the following letter from London, dated 20th, the accuracy of which it says may be relied on:

"Nena Sahib was marching upon Lucknow, at

the head of 14,000 or 15,000 insurgents. He was four days ahead of General Havelock, who proposed to advance in the same direction on the 28th or 29th July. It was therefore certain that he would have effected a junction with the Oude rebels before the English general could arrive. Lucknow is in the power of the insurgents, but the little army which lefended it has managed to retire to the citadel, built in 1775, and repaired by the English in 1851. This fortress is considered to be impregnable. General Lawrence took the precaution to lay in six months' store of provisions there, and, as it is situated at the banks of the Goutmy, the besieged will not want for water. They are in a position to resist, and wait for reinforcements. Major-General Banks. who assumed the command on the death of General Lawrence, has been killed by a shell. His death was keenly felt by the army. JUBBULPORE.—The following is from an officer:—
"Jubbulpore, August 5.

what anxious about us. I am happy to say we are all quite well, and I trust we have now little or no danger to apprehehend. I mentioned that a force had left Kamptee for this place. It arrived two days ago—six guns, with 75 European artillerymen, a squadron of the 4th Native Cavalry, and the 33d Regiment of Madras Native Infantry; but, to the dismay of those who remain here, the commissioner has decided, in the meantime, to take the whole of this force out into the district to quell some refractory petty chiefs. I say in the meantime, for I am in hopes the commissioner will yet think better of it, and not venture to leave this most important post to the tender mercies of the 52d Regiment. If he persist in taking the whole force with him, I conceive our position here will be more precarious than it was before the column arrived. If two guns were left with us I think we could hold our own, even if the 52d did go. The movement of the whole force has been strongly protested against, and Erskine has been requested to halt the column pending the deci-sion of the Governor-General. We were fondly hoping that all mutinies were at an end, but the last four days has brought us intelligence of the mutiny of six regiments. At Segowlee the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied. They shot their commanding

"My last, I fear, would have made you all some-

Major Robertson has also shot his wife and children and himself, under similar circumstances. The following is a copy of a letter from a private

officer, his wife, and child, and burnt alive their doctor, with his wife and child, in their own bunga-

low. At Futtyghur the wife and child of Mr. Tucker,

being about to fall into the hands of another rebel-

lious set, she called to her husband to shoot her at

once. He did so, his child also and then himself. A

of the 10th Foot:-"Dinapore, July 13. "My dear Grandfather, -It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have to tell you that the entire of India is one theatre of open and undisguised rebellion, bloodshed, violation, rapine, and murder, and a rebellion of such an unnatural character that it stands out in bold relief in the history of the world, unequalled for its ingratitude, and unparalleled for the ferocity, brutality, and cruelty of its acts; it is the rebellion of the Sepoys (native soldiers) against the Government, against Christianity, and against the life and property of every white man in India; and, not content with attacking soldiers world but what they had left in the cars on the high and using their firearms against armed men these monsters in human shape have waged war with de-

fenceless women and innocent children, sacrificing in their blind and brutal rage the old man and the maiden, the pregnant woman and the unweaned babe, and that with such a refinement of cruelty that one would suppose the devil himself reigned paramout and alone—that there was no Christ, no mercy, and no hope, save of the revenge which most justly will be taken on these fiends.

"In every station wherever Europeans have fallen into their hands they have been murdered in cold blood, their dead bodies mutilated, the raven and the ackal praying on the remains of as brave men and as fair women as ever left our shores... However, we are getting out troops as fast as we can, and against this day three months the name of Sepoy will be erased from the dictionary of the world, and the homes of these devils will be but discernable by the burning embers and smouldering ashes of villages, which, like the Cities of the Plain in Scripture, will at once serve for the scene of their crimes and their

sepulchres.
4 At Delhi, my dear grandfather, the diabolical cruelty of the Sepoys is horrible to relate; they parade all the European heads up and down the city in a cart, and at Allahabad the 6th Native Infantry, who had received praise in the morning for their loyalty to Government, fell on their officers in the evening while they were at mess, and killed 17 of them. The Adjutant of the regiment they nailed to an arm-rack and made a target of his body; another officer was pinioned to the grounds with bayonets, and a fire lit on his body. At another station there was one officer and his wife-he killed seven of the miscreants with his own hand, and when he saw there was no chance for himself or his wife, he shot her and then himself, before he would let her fall into the hands of the Sepoys, because he was well aware what her fate would be—rape and then murder. At a station called Fyzabad two native regiments of foot and one of horse, with a battery of guns, mutinied and killed some of their officers; one colonel's lady saw her husband shot in front of her eyes, she then went raving mad through the jungle with her two infants. I had this from a survivor, one that escaped in a boat with about 20 more Europeans, principally women and children; he saw the lady with her children on the bank and called her to him, but she looked at them for a moment and then ran screaming away, dragging her children after her. They could not land to pursue, because the Sepoys were coming down on them at the time to murder them. I have since heard that the lady has been rescued, but is still a maniac. At another station they have murdered 54 Europeansthe place is called Jhansi; one officer killed no less than 26 of the ruffians before he was killed himself. A sergeant and his wife and two children barricaded themselves in their house; the woman said she would shoot the first man that entered, and she was as good as her word. She did so, and then was shot herself. The husband escaped, and the two children in attempting to follow him were caught and thrown into the flames, as they had set fire to the house. I told you in my last letter that the rebels made off to Delhi. They have fortified it in every direction and one Mauder Khan has styled himself Commander-in-Chief of all the Mussulmans in India. I believe there are about 30,000 Sepoys in Delhi at present. We have a rumor here that it has been retaken by the British with great loss, but I believe the place is still in the hands of the mutineers. We sent two of our companies from this to Benares; they were ordered with three guns to go and disarm the 37th Native Infantry, which is stationed there. They fired on our fel-

of their wounds. "But the most fearful of all the tragedies I have to tell you about. At Cawapore all the Europeans have been massacred to a man. They had intrenched themselves in the European hospital, commanded by Major-General Sir H. Wheeler. He was mortally wounded, and then the Europeans came to terms with the Rajah Nena Sahib that they were to depart peaceably in boats with what money they had, which amounted to 3! lacs of rupees, which this miscreant, Rajah Nena Sahib, got them into the boats and launched out into the river, brought cannon to bear on them, and murdered every one of them,—nearly 300 people in all,—viz., 90 men of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, 17 men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and the whole of the women and children of Her Majesty's 32d Regiment, 60 women and about 150 children, all murdered in cold blood, and about a dozen officers of note, and also a battery of guns, comprising about 60 Europeans.

lows and killed two and wounded eight more, and one captain of the Irregular Cavalry killed and two

more wounded. Two of our men have since died

"We never get any news here except by chance, as all communication is with the Upper Provinces. They have cut the telegraph wire, and no letters can pass up or down the country for them. The Commander-in-Chief died at Kurnaul last month. There are many more stations that have mutinied and killed their officers, but we have not heard any account of them yet. I will give you another instance of their horible cruelty,—one European officer, a com-missoner at Delhi, with his wife (who was pregnant), and four children; they tied the husband in a chair, and then cut the heads off his four children, and ripped open his wife, and took the unborn babe from her, and struck the husband across the face with it, and then shot him. My dear grandfather, you would scarcely credit all these awful things; but I can assare you it is all too true. There was also a conspiracy discovered at Calcutta to massacre all the Europeans there and take possession of Fort William. It was fortunately found out, and the King of ()ude taken prisoner, who, it was said, is at the bottom of all this rebellion. I don't think there is any likelihood of us going home this year, or the next, perhaps, if this doesn't cease; but we must only live in hope. There is only one regiment here and only one company of Artillery to watch three mutinous regiments alongside of us, and murderers on all sides of us. Nothing but fear prevents them rising here and enacting all the horrors, all the brutalities, and all the atrocious murders of their brother miscreants in the Upper Provinces; but we have abandoned sleep and watch them night and day; nothing but continuous patrols all the night long, sentries challenging, armed parties passing each other, so that a bird can scarcely rattle a branch without attracting the notice of the everwatchful, sleepless sentinel.

"I remain, my dear Grandfather. "Your affectionate grandson,
"Richard Douglas."

"There were about 132 Europeans, principally females, coming from Furrackabad in boats. They enticed them to the bank and brought them on to the Sepoy parade ground, where they cruelly butchered them all. I couldn't tell all the horrors that have been enacted in this country. Some of the horrible murders will never be known. I think, grandfather, that there have been more European officers killed here than there were altogether in the Crimea. The following letter, dated Calcutta, August 7th, gives us rather an unfavourable account of matters there :-

"Since I wrote you last our affairs are getting in a bad state indeed; the rebellion is extending, and coming by inches near Calcutta, where I cannot any longer say we are secure. The imbecility of our Government has so emboldened the natives that openly, and without attempt at concealment, all sorts of things are plotting. An immense concourse of blackguards of all sorts has assembled in the town. The police magistrates coolly say there is no law which empowers them to deal with such people, and the Legislative Council declare the law to be quite sufficient for all our wants. Clever, sharp natives who are caught planning and sketching the fort. counting and measuring the guns, even taking their bearings from various points, if brought before a magistrate cannot be punished, but must be admonished and let go. In Fort William all sorts of vagabonds are allowed to wander about, endeavouring to open communication with the King of Oude.

"Lord Canning does not like severity, nor does he

like to do anything he should do, unless driven to it: thus he has been implored to proclaim martial law, because all Calcutta and the country around has been for some time openly disaffected, and of course he refuses. Man after man is brought to him, discovered in some treasonable correspondence; he is only to be reprimended; his own private Moonshee was to have stabbed him after breakfast one fine morning and gets a severe reproof, but neither flogging nor hanging. Two men were caught in the act of hauling down the colours in Fort William and hoisting the green flag of the holy Prophet; this was to have been the signal for 13,000 nice young men to make dash at the fort. Nothing but fears of a mutiny among the European troops wrung from Lord Canning the order for their execution, which was done this morning. We have (D. G.) escaped one very dangerous period, the Mahomedan festival of the Bucker Eed; but the Mohurrum is approaching—it lasts ten entire days, and such unusual masses of people are flocking here, I feel certain we must have not simply a row, but a fight for our very lives; and God alone knows how we shall get, out of it. Already there is a talk of sending every woman and child aboard ship. But as for any useful measures of preparation our authorities do not dream of them. At Calcutta every one is now alarmed at the aw-

ful position which we are placed in, and in which we must remain until we have an army large enough to sweep every rebel from the country. A great many Madras Sepoys arrived in the Hooghly yesterday, but the experiment of using them for our defence is considered very generally a dangerous one. The Governor's body-guard, numbering 200 or 300, and consisting of picked fighting Sepoys, delivered up their arms yesterday of their own accord; but they knew that guns would be pointed at them if they did

The following is from a leading mercantile firm in Calcutta :--

" Calcutta, August 8. "At this moment we are afraid to say that even the capital of British India is quite safe from assault. though we trust there is force enough in Cacutta to resist its capture. The mutineers are, however, in possession of Hazareebagh, and of the Great Trunk Road, along its whole line from Benares down to within 150 miles of Calcutta.

"The telegraph wires are cut down, and the extent of property destroyed in the shape of railway material, indigo, silk, and saltpetre factories, is incalculable. In many places the crops of indigo must be left to rot on the ground, and numbers of European planters must be ruined. Trade with the interior is virtually at a stand, and were it not for the local demand, importers might shut up their offices. "But the most deplorable feature of the present crisis-in a commercial point of view-is the destruction among the wealthy native bankers and merchants of all confidence in the permanence of our rule. They will lend money up to 4 or 5 per cent. on the security of jewelry and the precious metals, but no rate of interest will tempt them to

"Such is the existing condition of Bengal; and it remains with those who have the power to provide a speedy and efficient remedy."

lend on the deposit of Government securities.

Wherever national or religious distinctions may introduce hatred and injustice they ought not to be allowed to interfere with this great crisis. Scotch, English, and Irish have braved the same dangers, have suffered the same tortures, and are now gaged in deadly conflict with the same fees. Scotch, English, and Irish are now upon the way to rescue their countrymen who survive, and to exact unsparing retribution for those who have fallen. It seems, however, that there is nothing so mad and miserable, nothing so brutal and stupid, as that men will not be found in these days of unlimited license both to speak and write it. At Carrick-on-Suir, and in some other places, it appears that some unknown ruffians, to the disgust and indignation of the inhabitants, have published some atrocious placards professing sympathy and admiration for the mur-derers of his countrymen, and for the fiends who have inflicted outrage, torture, and death upon his countrywomen. Meetings have been held with commendable, though perhaps superfluous zeal to repudiate such devilish sentiments, and to offer a reward for the discovery of the writer. Nothing will be done to him that will, in our mind, exceed his deserts.

Referring to the "Protestant Council" at Berlin, the Court Circular says:—"The Evangelical Alliance has had a grand field-day in Berlin, whereat eloquence was aired, egotism ventilated, and all the virtues reviewed in full parade. This endeavour, after the fashion of the 'Happy Family' in Leicestersquare, to make the various sects dwell together in harmony, presents the same characteristics as its prototype, and will probably be equally inefficacious in changing the real nature. The sects, like the animals, look exquisitely miserable whem compelled to concur; and every one can see that, once out of the cage, the cat would torture the mouse with the greatest alacrity."

THE FIRST (NEW-YORK) STATES PRISONER.

[A SCRAP FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF LAWRIE TODD.] The first State's Prison was built in New York in 1794. It stood where now stands the foot of Canalstreet, on the banks of the Hudson River. One day in the month of October of that year I went up to the Park to see a man hung. There stood ten thousand fools, some younger and some older than my-self. We stood two hours looking on the gallows, the rope, and the iron-hook, swinging in the breeze. The sheriff stood up and read a reprieve. I was vexed, I was disappointed, I had lost two hours' wages. I came out to see a hanging, and behold it was not there. The man to be hung was named He kept a large shoe establishment in Maiden-lane. His crime was forgery-at that time death by law in the United States. Some of the rooms in the State's Prison were just finished, so a committee from the Society of Friends waited on the Governor and obtained a mitigation, by changing the punishment of death to imprisonment in the State's Prison for life.

Here, then, was the first State's prisoner. Being a shoemaker, they brought him a stool, last, and awl. On the rising of the first criminal court three convicts were sent to be his companions, and before seven years there sat three hundred cobblers all in a row; Noah was captain over this host, and ordered all things well. The Friends again applied to the Governor, obtaining for him a full pardon, and he went on his way rejoicing. The Friends procured him a large store in Pearl-street, near Peck-slip, lent him money, gave him their custom, indorsed his notes, and he was soon in the full tide of successful industry. He joined the Society of Friends, and said thee and thou to the best of them. One day he gave one of his journeymen a pair of boots to finish.

"Friend," said he, "thee must bring these boots on 4th day evening; I have promised them to a customer."

"You shall have them," said the man. The boots did not appear till 5th day evening. Noah was wroth. He spoke long and loud on the evils of disappointment, etc. Says the offender-"I'm a poor man, having a wife and three children, the youngest only two day old. I had to nurse my wife and cook for the children. I was not able

o finish them sooner." Noah would not receive any excuse, but continued the lecture on disappointment. The journeyman could stand it no longer; he struck the counter with his fist.

"I knew," says he, "it's a terrible thing to be disappointed; you can't enlighten me about disappointments. I remember going up to the Park to see you hung, and I never was so much disappointed in my

life as when the sheriff read the reprieve. Now this was a case in point, as the lawyers would would say. Noah. was dumb; he opened not his mouth. He paid the man for the boots, gave him another pair to make, and ever afterwards treated him with marked kindness on all occasions.

One day Noah borrowed some five thousand dollars from various Friends, and got indorsements for much more. The inotes he got shaved in Wall-street, and exchanged the checks for gold. That night he start-

ed.
It's over fifty years since this occurrence, but neither Friends nor foes ever learned whither he went or what became of him. From hence you may infer that the first specimen of State's Prison reform was a complete failure.

GRANT THORBURN, Sen., Aged 84 years 7 months.

Newhaven, 26th Sept., 1857. \_New York Scottish American Journal, October 3rd.

## A SHORT SERMON.

"Owe no man anything." Keep out of debt. Avoid it as you would war, pestilence and famine. Hate it with a perfect hatred.— Abhor it with an entire abhorrence. Dig potatoes, break stones, peddle tinware; do anything that is honest and useful, rather than run into debt. As you value good digestion, a healthy appetite, a placid temper, a smooth pillow, pleasant dreams, and happy wakenings, keep out of debt. Debt is the hardest of all taskmasters, the most cruel of all oppressors. It is a milstone about the neck. It is an incubus on the heart. It spreads a cloud over the firmament of man's being. It furrows the forehead with premature wrin-kles; it plucks from the eye its light; it drags all nobleness and kindness out of the port and bearing of man. It takes all the soul out of his laugh, and all stateliness and freedom from his walk. Come not under its accursed dominion, nor ever be its slave.

"Owe no man anything." \_ North British Worleman.

THE LADY WHO FAINTS .- Certainly the English will never have, in that line, such nice inventions as the French. The following may be taken as superlative of the kind; One day, in a law-suit before the Tribunal Correctionel, a handsome young lady, smartly dressed, was called as a witness. The Judge smarry dressed, was canted as a winters. In stage asked her name, and then put the question concerning her profession; "I am fainting." answered Madame in her weakest tone. The gallant disciple of Themis told an officer of the Court to bring her a chair, and allowed sufficient time for recovering. Then "Be not afraid, Madame," said he, "and please tell me, before you are sworn, what is your profession?" "I am fainting," again whispered the pretty witness, in a scarcely audible voice. This time the Vice-President then, bowing gracefully to the judge, looked at him, seemingly awaiting further questions. And again she was asked her profession; wondering and amazed sheanswered; "But Monsieur le President, I had already twice the honor to tell you that my profession is to faint." "To faint?" exclaimed the bench; "can that ever be a profession?" Madame answered in the affirmative and explained that she had gained a livelihood by going every evening, in fashionable dress, to a stall at the Theatre de la Porte Saint Martin," and fainting at the most tragical moment in the play. She added that her services were very valuable, and that the manager had never to complain of the manner in which she performed her part. Unhapply, by exposing thus publicly the pot aux roses her occupation was lost.—Paris Letter.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TELEGRAPH.—The portion of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company's cable completed, consisting of 5821 miles, was successfully tested on Saturday, at Birkenhead. The new line will connect Cagliari with Malta and Corfu, and the entire length to be manufactured will consist of nearly 1000 miles. It is expected that the whole line will be submerged by the end of October.

## ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Mr. KEEGAN begs to inform the citizens of Montrea that he has OPENED an EVENING SCHOOL (under the Patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'BRIEN) 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.

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

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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 respect-ing him, directed to the office of this paper, will be gratefully received by his nephew,

JAMES LENIHAM.

## FOREIGN BOOKS.

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

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and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishmen 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 He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes,

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PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, show 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.

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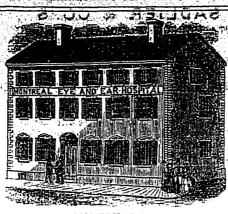
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OF JULIA ANNE WHITE, a native of Ireland, who lately resided with the Rev. Mr. Brethour, a Protestant clergyman in Godmanchester, and suddenly disappeared about the middle of last July, and has not since been heard of. Her children are anxious to find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

INFORMATION WANTED

15. All Christian persons, having the manage- who desires to study the spirit of the Middle Ages, ment of public journals, are respectfully requested read this book."—Catholic Telegraph. to copy this notice, as an act of charity. September 22nd, 1857.



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From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) 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

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Directions for Use:—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; chil-dren from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direc tion 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 Scrofula.

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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 Ointment freely, and you willsee the imp-For Salt 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 com-

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For Scabs: these commence by a thin, aerid fluid cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a shorttime are full of yellow matter; some are on in a shorttime are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

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

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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 scromost valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scro-fula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class o neglected before enter-ing the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. you, it has been attended by the most nappy enects, a 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.

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229 Notre Dame Street. BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his humerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years. hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a con-

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Teeth in Whole Sets or partial ones, or single teeth of every variety of color, properly manufactured to order. Every style of DENTISTRY performed at the

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Colds, Coughs, and Honrseness.

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DR. J. C. Aver. I do not hostate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughe, Hoarseness, Influence, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherist Protoral. 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.

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

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza. SPRINGPING COURS ARMICELEA.

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

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Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. WEST MANGEBETES, PA., Eeb. 4, 1856.
Sin: Your Cherest Pzotoral 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.

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

Consumption. Probably no one 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 re

lief and comfort. lief and comfort.

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DOCTOR AYER, 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 aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, or Shelfsyntles.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Aven's Cherer 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 Pills 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 every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. Whils 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-costed, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of human scans 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 followmen.

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:—

Coctiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Hearthurn, Headscha arising from a full Stower.

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