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#### HRONICLE. CATHOLIC

VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1858.

No. 24.

THE TWO-FINGERED ASSASSIN. BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

I was on my way from Jackson to Greenboro, in the State of Mississippi. At Lexington I left the great stage road, and struck off to the right by a less frequented way. One evening—
a pleasant evening in summer—I arrived at quite
a village where I must pass the night. Upon
entering the Inn I found quite a number of guests there, and soon learned that court was in session in that place.

The next morning was dull and drizzly, and I resolved to stop over one stage and attend court, as I learned that one or two important cases were to be tried. I entered the court room, which was built for town purposes, with a lawyer whose acquaintance I had made; and through his influence I got a good seat. The place was literally crowded within ten minutes from the time the doors were opened; and I hence judged that an important case was to come off. And I was not disappointed.

The first case was one of murder. The prisoner was brought in, and placed in the rough box which had been fixed up; and when I examined his features I made up my mind that if he did do the deadly deed he must have done it in a moment of maddening passion; for really, had I been told to select the murderer from all that throng, the prisoner would have been the last one selected. He was four-and-twenty, small and delicately framed; with large, mild blue eyes; flaxen hair; with features perfect, regular, and marked by a spirit of good will and intelligence. He looked pale and haggard now; and seemed to shun the gaze of the assembled multitude.

The murder had only been committed two days before. But the coroner had found a verdiet at once; an indictment quickly followed; and as the court chanced to be in session at the time, the case, being so clear, was brought on.

From the opening of the prosecution I learn-

ed the following facts:

The man who had been murdered was a wealthy planter, forty-eight years of age, named Owen Payne. On the evening of the murder he had started from a lawyer's office an horseback, to return to his plantation, about five miles distant: and an hour afterwards he was found weltering in his own blood, upon the roadside, within a piece of woods two miles from the village.

The prisoner at the bar was named Thomas Watkins Roby; and he was a step-son of the planter. Payne had married his mother some four years before-had lived with her until two months of the present time, when he had turned to him and kept the other herself. The one she her out of his house, and forbidden her even to enter it again. She had returned to the village, where her son, the prisoner, had since support-

Thomas had never liked Payne, he knew him to be a hard drinker-a bad man and a libertine. and he had done all in his power to prevent his else to challenge him. mother from marrying him. He could not bear the thought that such a man should be the hus-band of his mother. But the marriage took place, and the result was as we have seen. The place, and the result was as we have seen. The poor wife pined away beneath her husband's brutality and neglect; and finally, because she would up until he reached the cypress wood. He had not give up her own couch to a creole slave just entered the cypress woods when he saw a girl, he beat her, and then he turned her out of man rush out towards him, and, at the distance

doors! It appeared in evidence that Owen Payne had come to town on business with his attorney.-When he married with Mrs. Roby he made a will in her favor. Since then he made one in Owen Payne. He saw that he had been murfavor of his favorite slave, whom he had set free. In an hour of passion he destroyed this second will, and made one in favor of a drunken companion of his. In three months this was destroyed, and another made in favor of a second creole. Lately, however, a nephew of his, a son of his led, for the thought of his position flashed upon brother, named Richard Payne had come to him with all its bearing circumstances. He revisit to him; and all former wills were revoked, membered his known hatred for the deceased, and a new one giving everything to his nephew. How long that would have stood had the planter had made not an hour before. He called upon lived is not clear; but probably not long, for God to witness that he would have withheld the Richard Payne was a loose, sporting character, assassin's hand had he seen it in season, for he and very ugly when drunk. And it afterwards could not even see an enemy suffer unjustly. appeared—but never mind! We shall come to that soon.

called upon the stand. He was an honest look- him, and knew how steady, upright, and indusing drover, of middle age, and seemed sorry that | trious he was. he was obliged to testify. But he did so, and as follows:

a horse came galloping past them with saddle and of deep dissipation. It required but a single in the doctor's testimony. The deceased must horse, but they thought that his rider had been a quadroon. thrown and hurt, so they hurried on to find him. | Richard Payne swore that his uncle had seve-Near the end of the wood they saw a man stoop- ral times told him that he was afraid of Thomas a deep wound in the breast of a man who lay be- once before waylaid him in that very wood, and me your opinion."

neath him. They at once took him into custody, and then hurried to get help.

The next witness was another drover named Henry Page. He had been with Grutt, and was the companion spoken of. His testimony was the same as the last. Only he was further questioned concerning the prisoner's behaviour upon the occasion. He said the young man was very frightened when they took him, and couldn't talk at all, only very incoherently and wildly.

These witnesses were not cross examined as the prisoner informed his counsel that they had spoken truly.

The next testimony elicited was important .-It was to the effect that just at the fall of sunset, while the shadows were longest, and the sun another?" hung redly upon the horizon, young Roby, returned from a fishing excursion. At the Inn he learned that Owen Payne was in town.

"No," said the hostler, who had just come in, "he has started for home. He was pretty drunk, so I guess he will reach home by morning."

Upon this Roby started up and declared that he would go and overtake him. His words on the occasion, as sworn to by no less than five persons, were:

"I'll find him, and I'll have satisfaction! He shall either make to my mother the fullest reparation, or I'll take reparation myself."

Something was further said about his taking

"No," he returned, "I know how he rides .-I can overtake him before he reaches the swamp. It will be a dearly reached swamp to him if I

Others were found ready to testify that they had frequently heard him make threats against

Owen Payne's life! Surely all this looks dark.

At this point a side door was opened, and a litter was borne into the room, and upon it the body of the murdered man! The two drovers were asked if that was the body over which they had seen the prisoner. They said it was. A knife was then shown them, and they identified it as the one taken from Roby. Others swore that it was Roby's knife.

Finally the prisoner was allowed to tell his story. He struggled awhile with his feelings, ut at length managed to control his emotions sufficiently for speech.

He said that the witnesses thus far had all told the truth with the exception of one point. The knife produced was not his. He had lost his bowie knife a month before. His mother had bought two knives some years ago, gave one kept for pruning vines, and cutting fruit, she had left at Mr. Payne's, and had not seen it since. On the evening in question he started after the planter as had been stated. His idea was either to induce him to make some provision for his mother who was his (the planter's) true wife, or

He had meant, on former occasions, when casion he started on an easy trot which he kept of some three roods, plunge into the woods. He kept on, and in a few moments more he came to where a man was lying upon the ground by the roadside. He stooped over, and found it to be dered, and also saw the knife handle projecting above the heart. He drew it out; and just then two men came along, both of whom he now recognized in the witnesses who had testified to seeing him there. He owned that he was starthis many seeming threats, and the remarks he

After this, much testimony was introduced to prove the prisoner's previous good character .-Presently a man named Christopher Grutt was | For all the Jury knew that, for they all knew

The prosecution introduced one more witness as a sort of rebut. This Richard Payne, the He and his companion were on their way afoot | nephew of Owen, and now supposed to be his to the town. Just at dark they came to the heir. He was a dark featured man, of about cypress wood, where the road is built over a thirty; tall and stout in frame, with black, crisp, small swamp, and just as they entered this wood | curly hair, and black eyes; and wearing a look bridle on. Their first impulse was to catch the look to prove that his mother was a mulatto or

ing over something with his back toward them. or Tom Roby. The witness upon being asked from the deep wound that the prisoner was seen They hurried up and found the prisoner at the why, had been told that the young fellow had to pull the knife. These marks are evidently bar just in the act of pulling a bowie knife from not only threatened to kill him [Owen] but had

that to assassinate him; but the fleetness of his horse saved him. This witness gave his testigeance in it. He stood erect carrying his hands, which wer gloved behind him.

"Mr. witness," said the prisoner's counsel, you are the heir of your uncle Owen's estate ?" "Yes, sir."

"He has made a will to that effect?" "Yes, sir."

"You are probably aware that he was rather erratic in this respect? I mean you knew that he made several wills before this one?"

"Yes, sir." "And didn't you ever fear that he might make

"No-sir" Rather confusedly.

"Suppose I were to tell you that he had made another will?" Abruptly.

"I-I know he didn't!" the witness stammered, turning pale as death, but recovering quickly.

"Do you know, sir, that I am the lawyer whom he came to see on the day of his murder?" "I know he came to see one, sir."

"Yes, sir-I am the one. Curious that I should be his attorney and administrator, and also counsel for the man accused for his murder, isn't it?"

" I-I-don't know, sir."

"Tell me didn't you get very drunk on the evening before your uncle came to this village?"
"Me, sir? No, sir!"

"Ah-beware. I have the proof. You wont make anything by lying. Now weren't you drunk ?"

"No-not drunk, sir. I had drunk some I will admit.

"Aye-and you had a quarrel with your uncle ?"

"No, sir. Not a quarrel. He blamed me some for what I did."

"And you struck him!" " Struck him ?"

" Aye-you struck him."

"Not a regular blow. We had a little brush." "Yes-I understand. You struck him, and

front of him for support, and his face turned a was quickly taken and the glove removed. The dark ashen hue. He trembled in every joint, two middle fingers of this glove were found to and it was some moments before he could speak. be made of some kind of pliable material, so At length he managed to gasp-

"It's false! He did not make a new will!" "Well-never mind now whether he did or not. I know, however, that you feared he would before, and had carried away from his left hand make a new one."

" I—I—" "Ah-no falsehood! I know of what I speak." After this, the counsel, whose name was Parkhill, and who was accounted second only to Prentiss on murder trials, turned to the court-

"May it please your honor, and you, gentlemen of the jury, I have urged the keeping of the body of the deceased here because there was something upon it which I wished examined in open court, and before the jury. I have two eminent surgeons here, and with your leave we will proceed with the examination."

"Shall we keep the witness on the stand?" "Yes, sir, I may wish to question him."

By this time every eye was turned upon Richard Payne; and I could easily perceive that the opinions of the people were rapidly changing .-Before all had looked upon the prisoner with that mysterious kind of sorrow which is partly made up of wonder and condemnation; but now, their suspicions were turned upon the dark nephew, and when they regarded Tom Roby, it was with pure sympathy.

The body of the murdered man had been covered with a black pall, and when that was removed the body was left bare to the waist .-The crowd pushed forward to gain a view of the wounds-there were four of them; but the officers soon succeeded in restoring order. Mr. Parkhill caused the body to be turned over, and then pointed out to the physicians two marksone upon the neck and one upon the right shoulsome kind of a grip. Now you can give them a careful scrutiny, and of course be governed room, was eagerly awaiting news of the result. somewhat by what you can clearly remember of their appearances before."

"I would say, gentlemen of the jury, that we noticed these remarks when the first examination was held, and you remember the result as given more given to her! have struggled hard, for there were evidently many blows aimed by the assassin ere he bit; and that the wounds upon the breast-bone were made first we know from the fact that it was

two doctors, "were made by the grip of a hand. hadn't seen a moment of real comfort since you mony very emphatically, and with a spice of ven-geance in it. He stood erect carrying his hands, and only separated from the flesh by the thin shirt, as Payne had his coat thrown across his saddle bow. The stricken man must have broken from his hold, for we find the shirt torn over that spot-"

"Here," said Parkhill, producing the bloody shirt, and showing the rent upon the shoulder.

"Before the assassin caught his man again he had got his hand bloody, for two of the wounds upon the sternum separated large veins. With that bloody hand the assassin caught him by the back of the neck-you can see the blood mark plainly as it has been very carefully shielded from contact with anything."

"But that don't look like the grip of a humar hand," said the doctor; "and here is the mark of the forefinger; and here is the mark of the

little, or fourth finger."
"Yes—it may be," returned the bothered jury; "but what are them marks?"

"Them," alluding to where broad blotches between the two finger marks, and some two inches below their ends. It was a curious looking mark for the impression of human hands, and no mistake.

"It must have been the left hand," resumed the doctor, "as you can see by the relative position of the thumb."

"If it is a hand," suggested the jury. "But I must say as how it don't look like a hand to

"Suppose," remarked Parkhill, calmly and distinctly, "I should tell you that the hand which fastened its grip there had lost its two middle fingers ?"

"O-oh-yes, yes. Now I see. O, yes.— That's it—that's it. Now it's plain. Let's have a look at the prisoner's fingers !"

"O- he has his fingers all safe; but here is a man, who I think has not."

Thus speaking the attorney turned to Richard Payne, and bade him remove the glove from the left hand. The witness did not do it; nor did he refuse to do it; but he sank back and leaned under that provocation your uncle came here and against the judges' bench for support. The had me make a new will! It was made, signed, sheriff was directed to do the work, and he prosealed, and witnessed and duly registered before ceeded at once to perform it, The witness gave

he left for home! What do you think of that?" a convulsive start as the officer placed his hand The witness grasped the little round railing in upon him, and drew his left hand away; but it that the motion of the adjoining fingers would move them. But the hand was sadly mutilated. A pistol had exploded in his grasp some years the two middle fingers! The glove was an ingenious contrivance to conceal his mishap in

> company. Upon this discovery, Mr. Richard Payne fainted entirely away, and was taken in charge by the two doctors, who soon revived him. The effect upon the spectators was electrical. They started up with one simultaneous shout, and for several minutes such howling, stamping, and cheering prevailed as I never heard before nor

> At the suggestion of Mr. Parkhill four officers were sent off to Payne's plantation to make search for future evidence. Having been thoroughly instructed by the counsel they hurried off and the court meanwhile took a recess, the people retaining their places for fear of loosing them if they left.

In just two hours the officers returned. They brought with them a pair of pantaloons, a shirt, and vest-all marked with the name, "Richard Payne," and dabbled with blood. They had been conducted to the nephew's chamber by an old negro woman, and these clothes they found in the bottom of his trunk.

The case was given to the jury, and in just three minutes they returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty"-the foreman stating that the murderer had been discovered!

The scene that followed can be easily imagined by any one who is acquainted with the manners of that section. Thomas Roby was der. The one upon the neck had the stains of taken up by stout men and borne out of the blood, but the other was only the mark made by house, and carried to his home, where his mother, who could not bear the scene of the court

But the return of her noble boy was not all. In a short time Mr. Parkhill arrived, and informed the widow that Mr. Payne had made a new will, by which all his property was once

"He came to me on that fatal day," said the lawyer, "and told me be must make one more will. He said that Richard was a villain and a gambler. He had struck him only the night before in a drunken fit. The planter said he had wronged you, and he would make you all the restitution in his power. His intention was to to live with him-to live with him only so long a-year.

"These marks," answered the elder of the as he should be kind and true. He told me he left him. And he also told me that he had reason to believe that Richard entertained the thought of killing him to prevent his making another will. The villain did the deed; but he sadly missed his mark."

Richard Payne was tried for the murder of his uncle, and and convicted; and on the day of his execution he made a full confession. He said he felt sure his uncle meant to make a new will, and he had killed him to prevent it. The reason he did not take more pains to hide the evidences of his guilt was that he was sure Roby would be convicted. He was near enough to see all that transpired between the youth and the two drovers over the dead body, and he was sure that this unlooked for circumstance would be the means of drawing all suspicion from him-

self. But he was sadly mistaken. And so all evil-doers are apt to be.

#### REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS AND CATHOLIC SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Being favored with a correspondence in which place implicit confidence: and resting on an authority which I cannot doubt, it is stated that an advice from the highest quarter has been sent to India, to remove all cause of complaint against the Indian government on the part of the Catholic bishops and the Catholic soldiers. And I am further informed that this decision is not to be delayed by any official forms of routine: but that the desired provisions of this necessary reform are to be sincerely and promptly carried into immediate practical effect. I gladly communicate this important news to the Irish people, and to the friends of Catholicity throughout the British empire. If the entire code of British rule in India must be revised and improved in all civil and military departments in that country, there can be no doubt that a similar searching inquiry, and improved toleration are essentially demanded in all the Catholic relations with the government of the entire Eastern empire, both in India and Australasia. And when this desired alteration shall have honestly taken place, the Catholies of this country and India will get all the past difficulties they may have encountered, will be grateful for the new favors about to be conferred, and shall by redoubled allegiance, and by unflinching fidelity pay back the boon extended to the ministers of the Catholie church, and to the Catholic soldiers, and the Catholic children belonging to the service of the East India Company. I shall, therefore, briefly place before my correspondent in a condensed form, the principal grievances complained of by the Catholic church in India. And in order that the fullest information may be acquired on this subject, I beg also to refer him to two pamphlets written expressly on the entire case-viz., one published by the Right Rev. Dr. Hartman. Bishop of Bombay, and printed in London, 1857, by Burns and Lambert, Portman-square: and the second, written also in 1857, by Very Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Vicar-General of Madras, and printed by Mr. James Duffy, Wellington-quay,

## PASSAGE TO INDIA.

In all cases where any officer in the civil or military service of the government is sent to India, his passage is paid, and he is provided with all the necessary support till be arrives at his destination as it may be in the most remote part of India: while the Catholic priest with his limited means is obliged to proceed unaided as best he can through the lengthened difficulties of sea and land.

## CLERICAL EDUCATION.

The clergy of the various denominations officiating in the service of the East India Company are educated in their various Universities free of expense without any personal cost: while the verdict was founded upon the fact that the true priests who leave Ireland or England to minister to the spiritual wants of the faithful Catholic soldiers of India, are generally educated at Ali Hallows in Ireland, or at other private Seminaries in England or Ireland, where their pensions and other collegiate expenses are hardly borne by their poor friends, and their distressed parents at home. Up to the present time, it was a pitiable case for the peasantry of Ireland to send their children to bleed and die in the service of England: and it was more than pitiable for the farmer class to educate their sons for the clerical ministry there, since the return made by the government to the first class was palpable persecution, while the second class were systematically treated with open injustice, and undisguised insult.

## PAYMENT OF CHAPLAINS.

In almost all cases the payment of the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains varies from £600 to £1,000 a-year: whilst the salary of . But I won't auticipate. Doctor give get rid of his nephew, and then coax you back the Catholic priest is almost uniformly £100 PAYMENT OF BISHOPS.

The salary of the Protestant Bishop at Madras exceeds £10,000 a-year; whilst the payment effered to four Catholic Bishops (out of sixteen) to act as mere clerks to the Government, is only £120 a-year each.

ON THE MARCH.

The Protestant Clergy on the March have their horses, and their servants, and their transport carriages paid for from the Government funds: whilst the Priest must beg from the poor Catholic soldiers for the means of transport for himself and his luggage.

FURLOUGH.

The Protestant Clergy have a right to furlough once a year, when they can amuse themselves on the Hymalaya Mountains, and at the Indian Lakes in summer, still receiving their stated pay: while the Priest is allowed no furlough, without having his miserable pension withdrawn.

SICK LEAVE.

The Protestant Clergy can obtain sick leave, and can return to Europe, or go elsewhere, for one, two, or three years, still drawing their salary: while the Priest is allowed no sick leave without ceasing to belong to the service.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The favored elergy are allowed the benefit of medical attendance as a right in every part of India: whilst the Priest is not entitled to this favor unless in some few stations: and even then, as a gratuitous not an official privilege.

BUILDING CHURCHES.

The Protestant churches are all built by the Government: while all aid is refused, in similar circumstances to the Catholics, unless the chapels so built, belong by right to the Indian Government. The mischief of this arrangement would be, that in the event of the army moving away from, and giving up the military station where such chapel might be built, the edifice would in such a case be seized by the Government for military stores, &c. Hence, if any natives happened to become converts in this place they would, on the removal of the military commandant have no place of worship.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

These schools are made so Protestant and so proselytising, that no Catholic can enter them with safety to his faith: as the Vicar-General of Madras has already stated "the books, the teachers, the instructions, are all Protestant."

CONVENT SCHOOLS-CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

At Madras, where the children, male and female, of the Catholic Fusiliers and Artillery Corps were sent to the Catholic schools in order to avoid the Souperism of the military schools, the commandant of the station, as a punishment on these soldiers, withdrew the allowance of five shillings a month from each of the Catholic children who refused to attend the Souper schools. This fact happened last March: ninety-three children were punished; and the sum of £276 a-year was thus withdrawn from the pay of the Catholic soldiers!!

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

These schools resemble the National Schools of Ireland: but so Protestant, so proselytising are they in their practical working, that the Vicar-General asserts "that they are most dangerous, being only a shade better than the military schools."

ORPHANAGES FOR THE CHILDREN OF CATHO-

The Indian Government refuse to grant aid to these asylums for these poor orphans, unless they shall be placed under the inspection of a Government officer, who makes their condition so unendurable (unless they become Protestant) that the Catholic population prefer bearing the burden of these orphans sooner than leave their exposed to the persecution and proselytism of this Souper official

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Although the Catholic soldiers are always, at least, two-thirds of the Indian army, their promotion is calculated at the onc-fifth of the whole: in place of being two-thirds, it is only the onefifth! that is, in thirty cases of promotion, in place of having twenty of these cases amongst the Catholics, they have only six ! This flagrant injustice in the army has been published by the Catholic Telegraph on last Saturday: and the names, and the cases, and the corps are recorded in a public document by the Vicar-General of Madras: it remains to this hour without contradiction from the Government: it is admitted. As these cases of shameful military partiality will perhaps, very soon be brought before the notice of the House of Commons, the public will be amused to learn what preparation Lord Canning. the Governor of India, has made to meet the charges. Hear his preparation: he has sent a circular to all the Colonels and Military Commandants of stations, inquiring if they had acted with partiality or religious bigotry in the various cases of the promotion referred to: and what think you, gentle reader, of the rebutting case which he has made out? Hear it, and laugh, and cry, and stamp with rage, while I tell it to you. Here it is: all the Colonels and all the Commandants have returned the reply-namely. "We declare, on our honor, that we have never, even in one instance, made an appointment from religious partialities; being always, and in every case, guided by the character and the merit of the individual promoted !!" One word more on this mockery of reply, and on this gibe of a circular, cannot be uttered without oaths and imprecations from the united Catholic soldiery of India.

## PARCHMENT LAWS.

If any one likes the trouble to read the rules and regulations, in reference to Catholic soldiers, made in Council by the Directors of the East India Company, there never was written anything more just or more equitable: all appears the very essence of national right, of high military impartiality. But when one comes to examine the practice in the ranks, among the Sergeants, the Quarter-masters, in the School, in

the Chapel, on the march, in the field, in the very action, these rules are the most irritating sham that ever proceeded from the most shameless Souper hypocrites of Ireland.

less Souper hypocrites of Ireland.

I have in this letter merely glanced at the leading points of the persecution, and injustice, and military Souperism which are unceasingly pursued in India; but I could not, in the space of a letter, describe the thousands of minor annoyances which, at every turn, an intolerant colonel or captain can inflict on the poor Catholic soldier. At the mess, in the barrack-room, on parade, on the march, a Souper commander can actually break the heart of a Catholic soldier; and by cruelty of discipline, by slights on his religion, by partiality in promotion, such an officer, if the soldier utter one complaint, can make a very hell of the Indian service to the Catholic.

Even read the various English journals during the Crimean campaign, as well as during the late mutiny of the Sepoys; and you will find letters of various officers, all praising the English courage, the Scotch bayonet; but one word never escaped them, even by accident, of the brave Irish Catholic: be fights, and bleeds, and dies without thanks, without praise, without promotion, without notice. The whole case in reference to the feelings of these faithful creatures may be summed up in one sentence, which I have read in the letter of a son to his mother, after the storning of Delhi: the language is truly Irish, and the sentiment is the history of Ireland during the last seven hundred years:—

"Dear Mother of God, and she turned away all the Blessed Mother of God, and she turned away all the bullets from me; the round shot she lifted over my head; and on my account she even saved the fellows behind me because, I spoke to her and asked her to do it. But when we all entered the city, and when I listened to everyone shouting and cheering for our victory, my heart sunk within me, because I had no country to cheer for, and because I conquered the Sepoys, not for friends in Ireland, but for my deadly enemies at home and abroad."

What a pity I cannot let Ireland know the name of this poor soldier: I can only say that he belongs to the true-hearted North; and I have introduced the extract of his letter to his mother as an additional evidence to my noble correspondent, to prove the feelings of the Indian soldiery towards the Government in whose grinding and ungrateful service they spill their brave, their faithful blood.

D. W. C.

December 17.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE REV. MESSRE. CONWAY AND RYAN.-The case of these ill-used and much-maligned Divines, continues to excite an extraordinary interest among ali classes. South and North, week after week, the subject of their prosecution is treated of as a matter of national importance by the different orders of the community. Some time ago we copied from the UIsterman the suggestion of a working man, to the effect that every man, woman, and child in the kingdom should contribute each a pount to the indemnity fund, as a national protest against the government that descends to the exploded expedients of the bygone days of bigotry to gratify the miserable anti-Catholic spirit that still lingers among us. To day we publish a suggestion from another source, equally important, as an index of the depth to which the government insult has penetrated in the Catholic mind. A constable calls on his fellow-Catholics in the constabulary force to contribute each one day's pay to the indemnity fund. This is a telling proposition, which, if carried into effect, would go far to show the authorities how mistaken they are in the belief that their uniform extinguishes the real national feeling that should ever thrill the genuine Irish heart .мачо Текстора.

Those stolidities, the Poor Law Commissioners, lately reduced the salary of the Rev. Mr. Boylan, Catholic Chaplain of Enniskillen Union, from £40 to £30, whereupon Father Boylan resigned the Chap-laincy. His Curate, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, mindful of his mission, attended gratuitously to the sick and dying; to the infant coming into the world as to old age and infirmity leaving it; and he entered his attendances in the proper book. This excited the indignation of a Mr. Gamble, one of the guardians, and he had the assurance to accuse Mr. Hughes of impertinence. Nor did the matter end here: the Protestant Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Maude, writes to the guardians his willingness to attend to the spiritual wants of the Catholic paupers until such time as a Chaplain was appointed for them, and adds that he will do it gratuitously. Disinterested man; Clerice of the Establishment never look to the pence .-No notice was taken of his letter, but the master was ordered to prevent Mr. Hughes from making any entry in the book for the future. He is thus denied the right which every visitor has, because of his profession; and, thanks to the Poor Law Commissioners. the Catholic religion is insulted-certainly not endangered-by the offensive volunteering of ministratration by Missionary Maude .- Meath People.

THE CONVENT OF MERCY, TUAM .- Most of our readers are, by this time, aware that an application has been made to the Court of Queen's Bench by Mrs. Griffith of Dunmore, for an order to have a girl named Bridget Cooney, who applied some months ago for admission to the House of Mercy, placed under the care of the said Mrs. Griffith, on the grounds that the girl is being detained against her will in the Mrs. Griffith's affidavit is now before the court and the country, and, pending the legal pro-ocedings in Queen's Bench, we will offer neither note nor comment on the case, except to state what we have learned by inquiry from parties acquainted with the facts. It is a fact, appears, that Bridget Cooney was baptised in this town by a Catholic clergyman, nearly seventeen years ago; that both the parents were Catholics, and continued so until the time of the famine, when, like a few other starving creatures who had no alternative between starvation and proselytism, they yielded to the soductions of the tempter. After a few years thus spent, the father was seized with a serious illness and sent, as we are credibly informed, for one of the Catholic priests of Dunmore, by whom he was attended, received back into the Church, and had administered to him the last sacraments. We are also informed that he relapsed no more, but died a Catholic. These are matters not strictly bearing on the case; and if we misrepresent facts we are free to correct them. In some time after the mother died, and it is alleged she was anxious to be reconciled to the church, and would have taken steps to that effect but that she was suddealy cut off by death. We merely mention these matters as they have been told to us, and we state them to show the early life of Bridget Cooney and her parents. The next authentic incident in the case is a letter written from Liverpool by Bridget Cooney to her uncle and grandmother, stating that she had fled from the house in Dublin, where she was placed by Mrs. Griffith: that she was starving: and begging of her uncle to send her money to enable her to come home to him and her graudmother. He did so after some correspondence and with reluctance, as her re- leave Dublin in the course of this day and to-mor-

of their temporary apostacy. Bridgel Cooney reached her uncle's house in a reighboring parish in a fee-ble and destinate condition. In the course of some weeks, she made application to be admitted to the House of Mercy at the Convent in this town, and This occurred some time in Septemwas admitted. ber; she came there of her own free will; remained there of her own free will; and, in reply to the allegations in the affidavit of Mrs. Griffith, Bridget Cooney has made affidavit, or declaration, that she is anxious to continue in the House of Mercy. These are the broad, tangible facts of the case, as far as we are able to ascertain. Beyond this statement we do not deem it advisable to proceed, and we merely furnish them for the information of the public, who will be anxious to know something of the novel and extraordinary application to the Queen's Bench .-We reserve all comment on the proceedings until the case is legally concluded, which will be, we suppose, in a few days. We would, therefore, beg of our readers of all persuasions to suspend their judgment on the matter, until both sides of the case are laid before them in an authenticated form .- Tuam Herald.

Most of the parish priests in the Kenmare union hold small lots of land, on which their manses are built, under the Marquis of Lansdowne. This year, his lordship has, with great liberality, reduced the rent of those holdings to a nominal figure.—Correspondent of Tralee Chronicle.

Emigration and Immigration.—Going and coming—like the tide! This morning at the Limerick terminus the scene of friends parting was as painful as we have ever witnessed it—parting never, perhaps, to meet—some for America, some for Australia, all from their own country, which they would leave without sorrow were it not for those who remain after them. While this is the ease hundreds of others are returning home to Ireland from England and America. This day the Kangaroo arrived from New York in Liverpool with 300 passengers, the overwhelming number of whom are returned Irish emigrants.—Limerick Reporter.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON IN BELFAST.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the popular London preacher, has consented to open Berry-street Church (the Rev. H. Hanna's) now in progress of erection. The Rev. H. Hanna's) now in London, an interview with Mr. Spurgeon on this subject.—Banner of Ulster.

On Wednesday the 30th ult., Lord John Browne, prother to the Marquis of Sligo, was unanimously elected member for the county of Mayo, in the place of Mr. Moore. What sort of member he will make remains to be seen: we do not expect from him a great deal either of good or evil. Colonel Higgins, at least, showed some remnant of shame in not coming hot from the Election Committee-room to ask the votes of a Catholic constituency. We sincerely believe that even his warmest supporters in the former contest, and those who most blame and regret the unhappy coalition of Mr. Moore with the Orange candidate, would have telt it a personal dishonour to have voted for the man who, calling himself a Catholic, presented that disgraceful petition in which be reviled and stigmatised the Prelates and Clergy of the Church, and who, not content even with that, hired the most foul-mouthed anti-Catholic lawyer he could find to bespatter them with his venom .-Weekly Register.

ALARMING MILITARY EMBUTES IN DUBLIN .- During the past three nights (says the Freeman's Journal of the 28th ult.,) the entire of the western end of the city, at both sides of the river, has been kept in a state of excitement and terror by bands of soldiery belonging to the several regiments now in garrison, who seem to have thrown off all restraint, and to be totally indifferent to the laws of military discipline. Since Christmas night the public thoroughfares in the neighbourhood of the Royal Barracks have been the scene of the most desperate encounters between soldiers of the grenadier guards and of the 30th and 55th regiments. These disgraceful scenes commenced in a public house in Queen street, where the men had been drinking, and it seems that some offensive expressions were used by some of the guards towards the men of the 30th, when a general melee ensued, the combatants fighting with their cross-belts. After a long encounter, and after some terrible wounds had been inflicted on both sides, the guards, though superior in numbers, were beaten out into the street, amid shouts of victory from the 30th and 55th, who, after the expulsion of their grenadier opponents, went back and kept possession of the public house. guards, having meantime th by soldiers of their own regiment and of the Shronshire militia, went back to the house and renewed the combat. Another desperate fight with crossbelts, tables and chairs, pints and tumblers, took place, and the guards had again to retreat, closely followed by the 30th and 55th. The fight was then resumed on the quay, and ended in the guards retreating, some of them leaving their shakes behind, which were paraded by the successful party as trophies of victory. Stones were thrown in all directions, and the glass in several windows was broken. At this time a picket of the 30th regiment arrived. and for a time put an end to the quarrel. The riot-ers moved on, and while passing threw stones and smashed several windows in Silver Street and Flood Street. A strong detachment of grenadicr guards, and of the 30th regiment, under the command of General Cascoigne, were drawn up in West Liffey Street, who succeeded in getting all the refractory soldiers into barracks at about half-past nine o'clock. On Saturday evening, a picquet of the grenadier guards, followed by a number of other soldiers of the same regiment, issued out of the Royal Barracks, and proceeded down Pembroke Quay and Arran Quay, and as they went along, shouting and hallooing, they met six privates of the 30th, and gave them a very rough handling. The six contrived to make off, hotly pursued by the guards, and one of the 30th, being rather hard pressed, took shelter in the china ware shop of Mr. Clarke, Queen Street, into which place they followed him, smashing all before them, and having caught the fugitive they beat him most unmercifully. We understand that the bad feeling existing between the soldiers of the guards and the 30th and 55th regiments was made apparent yesterday in the Royal Barracks by several acts of riot and insubordination, and we could learn that to such a height was the violence of the soldiers carried, that the commander of the forces had to be sent for, and that he had to leave the Chapel Royal, where he was attending service, and proceeded to the barracks for the purpose of directing such measures to be taken as would restore order and discipline amongst the troops. Notwithstanding the precau-tions taken, some of the soldiers of the 30th and 55th regiments were even more riotous and disorderly last night than on the two previous nights. They rocceded along Arran Quay, at about seven o'clock, followed by a crowd of idlers. The soldiers kept houting out for the guards or the militia to come and meet them, and, as they moved along the line of quays, they threw stones and broke several windows. The soldiers went over to the south side of the water in search of guardsmen, and failing to come in contact with any, went in a body to Chancery Lane police station, with the avowed purpose of releasing any prisoners that might be confined there. Inspector Fitzpatrick, a policeman on reserve duty, and one prisoner who was sitting by the fire, were the only persons in the station. Inspector Fitzpatrick, when he saw them coming, armed himself with a sword. and gave one to the policeman and another to the prisoner, and by the threatening to cut the first man down who would attempt to force his way into the station house, he succeeded in keeping the soldiers at bay until a party of police came to his assistance. About eight o'clock the crowds dispersed, and the soldiers returned to their barracks. We learn that the 30th regiment is ordered to be in readiness to

Constitution amounces a case of mercantile embarrassment in that county, which appears to have caused
yery general regret there. The old and respected
firm of Pinkerton and Thompson have been compelled
to suspend payment. These gentleman became so farback as 1822 the successors of the wealthy house of
Smith and Patten, of Westport, and throughout a
long career maintained a high character as mercantile men. The amount of their liabilities is not stated.
In order to meet the demands of their creditors they
have offered for sale the residue of their private property, consisting of mills, dwelling-houses, farms, and
a salmon fishery.

THE REV. MR. PRESTON'S PROTESTANT COLONY.

To the Editor of the Catholic Telegraph.

December 15, 1857.

Dean Sir—Pray be so good as to insert the following important statement in an early number of The Telegraph and you will therefore confer a favour not alone on me but on the cause of justice and honesty, at a time when there is, alast to be found such an aggregate of cruel, heartless injustice, and callous insensibility to all that claims the sympathies of our nature.—Dear Sir, yours,

THE WRITER.

TO THE REV. MR. PRESTON.
Blackrock, 14th December, 1857.

Rev Sir-In a letter addressed by you to a Dublin ournal, dated the 10th inst., relative to certain charges imputed to you, and it would appear justly so, of interfering and tampering with the religion of the orphans of the late Sergeant Kirley. The Journal states :- " Mr. Prestou established some years ago a colony of perverts from the Church of Rome." In answer to this you say, "I deny your premises— I never here or elsewhere established a colony for converts from the Church of Rome." Rev. Sir, there are those who consider a strong robust memory a blessing-others deem it quite the reverse; but leaving the matter to be decided by more commetent anthority. I have to state that it did occur to me on seeing the above assertion made by you, your memory is at fault in regard to your proselytising propensities, for in a report of Pleadings in the Rolls Court (Dublin), more than sixteen years ago, I find the following statements made by Mr. Litton, Q.C., in the case of "Richardson'v Rev.—Preston and Ingle," tried in the Rolls Court on April 21, 1841:— PROTESTANT COLONIZATION-ROLLS' COURT-APRIL 21.

Richardson v. Rev. — Preston and Ingle. Mr. Litton, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, moved

for a receiver over certain lands, the plaintiff's property, included in a deed executed to the defendant in September, 1833. He stated that his client, Captain Richardson, was a gentleman possessed of considerable estate in the county of Kildare, situated in the parish of which the reverend defendant was the incumbent; that he had granted an annuity to a gentleman of the name of Morgan of £300 per annum, charged upon this estate; the reverend defendant, representing to him the great advantages that would result from having a colony of Protestant tenants upon the estate, induced him to purchase the interest of several of the occupying tenants for the purpose of giving their farms to Protestants; that the plaintiff, in his zeal for the good cause, followed the advice which he had got from the Rev. Mr. Preston, and the result was that, in a very short time, in consequence of the expense incurred in making those purchases, and the dimination of his income by his letting his lands to the Protestants at a lower rate, he found his affairs in a very embarrassed state; that the reverend defendant thereupon proposed to borrow from his father, the Very Rev. Dean Preston, the sum of £5,500 for the purpose of relieving Captain Richardson from his embarrassments, and it was agreed that Capt Richardson should bear the expenses that might be incurred in raising this sum by the sale or mortgage of Dean Preston's property, and that the reverend defendant thereupon advanced £800 of this sum, which was applied to pay certain debts due by Captain Richardson, and for which the reverend defendant got the security of a mortgage on his estate, bearing interest at six per cent. residue of the £5,500 never was raised, and the plaintiff's embarrassment still continuing, and there being a receiver over the property at the instance of the annuitant, the reverend defendant proposed to raise from the defendant lngle a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears of the annuity and costs, and that an assignment of the annuity should be made to the defendant Ingle, and a further annuity of £20 should be granted to him for his advances to on costs, &c. It was stated that the defendant Ingle was a gentleman residing in England, connected by marriage with the reverend defendant. Accordingly, the annuity was assigned to Ingle, and as part of the terms of his agreement, a deed, dated in December, 1836, was executed by which the plaintiff a estates were conveyed to the Rev. Mr. Preston, the defendant upon trust, to pay, in the first instance, the tithe rentcharge payable to himself, then to pay the annuities to Ingle, and all costs of munaging the estate, &c., and to pay the surplus to Captain Richardson. By this deed the plaintiff was bound not to remove the reverend defendant from the receipt of the rents without the consent of Ingle, so that in truth the rev. defendant acquired the absolute and uncontrolled dominion over plaintiff's property. Immediately after the execution of the deed the defendants entered into receipt of the rents of the estate, which then produced £600 per annum, and has over since continued to receive them. The learned counsel then stated that since the rev. defendant so got into a receipt of them he had not although frequently required by the plaintiff furnished him with any of the accounts of the rents, or made any payments to him; that with ample funds in his hands he had allowed Ingle's annuity to come into arrear, and that Ingle, in consequence had filed a bill, the costs of which the defendant sought to charge against the estate; and that in the place of paying the annuity, he had naid the interest upon his own mortgage of £800; and, further, that he had so mismanaged the estate, that on a rental of £600 there had been an arrear of £1,700 allowed to accrue during four years and a-half. Counsel further stated that it was difficult to collect the real state of the property from the schedules annexed to the defendants' answer, which were evidently framed with a view of giving as little information as possible, but the fact he stated appeared from a calculation made by the plaintiff's solicitor, founded upon the schedules. The counsel for the reverend defendant, having

The counsel for the reverend defendant, having feelly but vainly endeavoured to extenuate the serious charges preferred against the Rev. Mr. Preston and Ingle, Mr. Litton for the plaintiff, Captain Richardson, in reply, still insisted that the rev. defendant had induced the plaintiff to change his tenants (the Catholics) and substitute Protestants in their place; that he (the Rev. Mr. Preston) had always represented the Protestant tenants as well able to pay their rents; and he (Mr. Litton) read a passage from a letter of the defendant (the Rev. Mr. Preston) to the plaintiff, describing the substituted tenants as "very industrious," and above all, as "pious good Protestants."

I am induced to publish this letter solely in order to vindicate truth and fair play before the public. I give Mr. Litton's statement as it may be found in the public journals of the day. That there was a Protestant colony in Kildare, patronised, if not absolutely founded, by a Rev. Mr. Preston, appears to be undeniable. Who that Rev. Mr. Preston was I cannot determine. Perhaps you could?—I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant.

servant, John MacHuch, R.C. Priest.

A Monsten Cause.—The Dublin Freeman says that the long expected affidavits in the case of "Kingston and Sadleir" have been filed on both sides, and that they exceed in extent any that have ever been filed in Ireland in any one case. The affidavits, it is computed cover 7,000 folios.

THE STATE OF DONESCAL. The Editor of the UIand bleak district of Donegat statuted from the wind and bleak district of Donegat states so much bad feeling ariststation present between the landlords and the tenanthy and where the latter, in a season of general suffering labour under heavy rents and taxalion universitied. ation unparalleled. I visited the district to satisfy myself of the truth or falsehood of the statements made regarding the condition of these poor Celtic peasants. But, strong as were the statements made, confess I was unprepared—utterly unprepared—for the evidence of extreme destitution and suffering which met my eyes. I have seen the worst horrors of the famine of 1847. I was witness to the historic sufferings of Skibbereen and Skull. But I did not believe that it was in human nature to endure so patiently such a condition of abject misery, oppression and suffering, as met my eyes in those bleak wilds of Donegal. Some ten days were devoted by me to the investigation of that unhappy western district, where our old race is purest in blood, most devoted in faith, most chaste in morals, most deeply steeped in suffering. I have filled my note book with facts which will, I trust, help to remove the veil from the eyes of thousands who have been grossly deluded as to the condition of Donegal. On Monday, I shall, please God, begin a series of papers on the condition of these wretched and destitute peasants of Donegal, which, I dare to hope, will awaken public attention to a great and painful grievance.

A Kenmare correspondent informs us the recruiting party stationed in this town during the past summer, left last week. Their mission being unsuccessful, beyond half a dozen 'stray birds' from all quarters; not one even of the fancy Kerry cows, sheep or ponies, with which Mr. French replaced the hardy Kerrymen, could be induced to accept the Saxon shilling. They prefer their native glens, except when required to ornament the demesue of some nobleman or gentleman in one of the inland counties provided they bring a fair price to their owner, who has shown more fostering care for them than for human beings.—Nation.

SEIZURE OF PROBIBITED PUBLICATIONS, &C.—A very extensive seizure of improper books and prints has been made by the city police during the present week. We are sorry to hear that this pernicious traffic has been going on for a considerable time, and, as we understand, on a very large scale. It is gratifying to be able to state that it is chiefly through the instrumentality of the clergy and the vigilance and advoitness of the police that a check has been put to this growing evil.—Dublin Telegraph.

A baker's porter in Cork, named George Jennings, carning 9s a week, has within the past week been declared heir to a property estimated at £3,000,000, together with an estate yielding £50,000 per snnum, as the rightful representative of the Jennings, whose property has been for years in the English Court of Chancery.

We find the following extraordinary announcement in the Leinster Express:—" Miss Buchanan, an officer's daughter, who had been residing for the last 35 years in England, as a governess, having lately become insane, was sent over to this country as chargeable on the Naas Union. She was born in the town of Blessington while her father's regiment was on the march through this country. With such an extreme and extraordinary case as this storing us in the face, the necessity of a change in the legislation with regard to the deportation of paupers from England is becoming solf-evident."

The Indian Naws.—For many years no intelligence has created in Dublin so profound a sense of relief and gratification as the happy deliverance by Sir Colin Campbell of the garrison of Lucknow. The news reached here about 2 o'clock p.m., and up to the last hour of the day continued to be the all-engrossing topic of public interest and congratulation. It was felt, however, that there must be inevitably a gloomy side of the picture, for which all must be prepared when the full details come to hand. Six days' sanguinary fighting cannot but have left desolate many a homestead in the three kingdoms.

The Establishment once more assumes the aggressive. "Political Protestantism" takes up nnew the arms of the flesh to make war against the spirit. Political Protestantism—the phrase is Archbishop Whately's—rears its proud front and prepares to take the offensive against Catholicity in Ireland. " Actuated" by the real Protestant spirit, or, to use the words of Dr. Whately, "by a spirit of rivalry or hostility to another Church, rather than by any real anxiety for the souls of their fellow-countrymen." the several proselytising societies pursue the sole object of their existence-to wit, the distribution of King James's Gospel light, and soup amongst the Papist poor. That the Establishment in Ireland now assumes its old offensive attitude, is manifest from the report of a meeting lately held at the Rotundo, and presided over by Archbishop Whately, in aid of an "Additional Curates' Fund." What said Dr. Whately of the mission of the Curates? "It is a mission, also, to those of our brethren who are members of what we consider an erroneous Church, because all those who come under the inspection or within the district of our Curates will receive from them, we trust, all such instruction as they are willing to receive; none of course, can be forced upon them against their will." So, then, it would appear that aggressive proselytism is no longer to be left to private enterprise. The privateer business of the sects, carried on against Rome by every description of craft, sailing under the national Protestant flag, is about to be taken up by the State Church itself. We are glad of this for two reasons-first, because we like to meet an open foe, and are glad to see the enemy numask his batteries; and, second, because it is an admission that the privateer-proselytising has not been successful, and that the Establishment itself is in danger from Papal aggression. Dr. Whately is a great gun of the Church Established. He and his are much too wise in their generation to risk violent collision with the popular mass in Ireland if they did not see danger ahead in any case, worse and more of it if they are to hold on, as under existing circumstances. For some years past the State Church has been "trim-ming," While sanctioning and conniving at every sort of insult and injury inflicted upon "uneducated Roman Catholics" by the Souper societies, it seemed in public to wash its hands of the dirty business. It appeared to act within view of the fact that the Catholic people of Ireland contribute perforce to the maintenance of the said State Church. It seemed to the State Church authorities more prudent to let Popery be smothered in soup, supplied wholesale by private enterprise, than to go openly to war with it. But, now that Protestantism itself in England is breaking up like the ice-now that the frigid heresy that iced Great Britain in from communion with Christendom cracks in pieces, splits up with violent explosion, or silently melts away-what wonder is it that the authorities of the Establishment, and all the rest who "live, and move, and have their being" in it, finding it going, should frantically turn to work to put out the light or to stop the sun in its course. The curse of darkness has covered the kingdoms; only in the grassy land of Eire, where dwell the poor oppressed, but faithful, people of the Lord, has the ight been. Now that the darkness is passing off, they who work wonders by power of the Prince of Darkness would fain turn the light itself into darkness, failing which, they would draw our poor little ones into the midst of their own still surrounding darkness, holding out the fleshpots as inducement,-They are wonderful adepts, indeep, in the black art. Around their great soup cauldron they cut cavers and objurgate after the style and fashion of Macbeth's witches, promising that, "till Birnam Wood shall come to Dunsinane," will the usurping Church hold its ground, and even then "that none of Woman born has it to fear!" If it toil so hard by its imposture to deceive the weak and ignorant-to make the starving poor sell their souls for a mess of the celebrated "Hell broth," its evidently because they

Bright." In the preface to this volume, written by

Mr. Bright, he refers complacently to the novelty of

re, conscious, something must be done to save the State Church. However desperate the endeavour, it must be made to uphold the usurpation by keeping up the stock number of the Establishment oreed in Ireland. It is remarkable that all the different sects and denominations which join under the flag of political Protestantism, whose tastes (for it is entirely a matter of taste between them) differ in all other respects, agree on this one point of the Protestant broth It is told of a certain Frenchman that on visiting England he expressed his wonder of what he witnessed in these words:—"One hundred religions and but one sauce! Now, in France, we have one hundred sauces and but one religion." Thus it is that national tastes differ. The latter-day Briton is an epicture in religious. Jumperism, Shakerism, Darbyism. Johanna Southcoteism, Fourierism, finishing off with Mormonism, which is a most flourishing sect in England just now. At the same time what a nice palate has he for appreciating the difference between Methodism, Primitive and Wesleyan, rejecting one and receiving the other as orthodox-" straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel !" Those nice distinctions are altogether beyond the poor Irishman.— Between the different kinds of lies he does not stay to discriminate. Enough for him that what is not God's truth-what is not Catholicity-is, and must be, a lie of one kind or another. He is positive upon the point he believes it with a firm, unfaltering faith, and does not merely "consider" Protestantism "erroneous."— For nigh three hundred years the Irish race have resisted and resented Protestantism, political and religious. Since the Devil was nicknamed "Old Harry." after King Henry the Eighth, never perhaps were his highness's emissaries more numerous or more active than at present. Never was the conspiracy against the truth more widespread, breaking out now in Patriotic Fund proselytism, now in Orange demonstrations, street-preaching, riots, &c., &c.; again in Tory attacks upon Catholic police for presuming to exercise liberty of conscience! The fact is, any one form of falsehood may tolerate any other form. But, however contradictory one to another, they all agree, at least in this, that the truth is intolerable. A week or two ago the English Churchman had a leader entitled, "Does the Church of England encourage or tolerate Romanism?" In truth, the one only Catholic feature marking all alike of the brood of heresy, infidelity, and heathenism, as well in America as in Europe, is a settled hatred against the Church .-When, then, liberty of conscience is promised or granted to sect and denomination—" Turk, Jew, and Infidel"—it is always with the reservation, expressed or implied, but not to Papists. " Non est servus major Domino suo : si Me persecuti sunt, et vos persequentur. The meaning, however, of this last advance, and unmasking the battery of the Establishment, is obvious enough. Its leaders know that their old post is now altogether untenable against such a superior force as the Catholics of Ireland may, if they will, bring against it. They are full well aware that the stronghold of ascendancy is in no fit state to sustain storm or siege. In order, therefore, to distract our attention from the weakness of their position, and put us upon the defensive, they assume the offensive, throwing out skirmishers, making sorties, &c. Perhaps they snuff the storm from afar. The hurricane which has risen in the East, it was greatly apprehended, would set the elements in disturbance in the West. Political Protestantism dreaded that the Catholics of the empire would assert their constitutional rights. And, especially, was it dreaded that Catholic Ireland would rise and cast down the dead weight of a foreign and hostile State Church Establishment which presses it to the earth. Hence, the unprovoked as-sault of the Times upon Cardinal Wiseman; and beuce, too, the virulent attack of the Government Morning Post on the Archbishop of Dublin. But not the thunders of the Times, nor the cackle of Lord Palmerston's organ; nor, again, any number of "Additional Curates," can prevent the catastrophe, when Catholic Ireland, once for all, braces itself to try a fall with the Establishment. Down it must come. In Heaven's name, then, down with it .-Dublin Tablet

JUVENILE REFORMATORIES IN IRELAND .- Ireland, it appears, has not been as forward as England in the establishment of reformatories those humane and hazardous institutions. There is a female reforma-tory in the neighborhood of Dublin, conducted by the sisters of mercy; but in other parts of the country, with the exception of the county of Cork, the subject is only now beginning to attract attention .-In Cork it has not only been ably advocated for several years by Serjeant Berwick, assistant-barrister of one riding of that great county, but chiefly through his strenuous exertions the question has at length reached the practical stage, and another reformatory experiment is on the point of being made under circumstances so peculiar as to invest it with more than ordinary interest. The immediate promoters of the work are the members of another Roman Catholic Society, that of St. Vincent de Paul, under the joint patronage of Dr. Delany, the Catholic Bishop, and the leading inhabitants of both county and city of all religious communions. This is one of the striking features of the plan. Another is, that is proposed to confine the institution to Roman Catholic children, not that there are no juvenile offenders of the Protestant persuasion, but because it would be hopeless to combine two systems of pious instruction in one establishment, while at the same time it was felt upon all hands to be equally chimerical to found a scheme of moral reformation upon any basis but a religious one. It will be seen, then, at once, how unique the present design is, and how highly creditable to the liberality and practical good sense of all parties concerned in starting it. The prospectus of the new reformatory gives the following statistical details, being the principal facts on which its promoters ground their appeal to the public :--

"From the 1st of September, 1856, to the 1st of September, 1857, no fewer than 178 children of both sexes, under the age of sixteen years, were committed to the gaol of the city of Cork. Their punishted to the gaol of the city of Cork. ment proved so ineffectual that ninety, or more than half the entire number were recommitted. Some were recommitted eight times, some nine, ten, thirteen, fourteen, twenty, and thirty times, and one not ill-looking lad forty-two times. The daily average number of children in this gaol, even under its present excellent management, is about fourteen. these, some are what the police, with a sad quaintness, call 'old offenders.' But the greater part of them belong to quite another class. Technically these are criminals—in reality they are not so, or can scarcely be so called. They are orphans, or children of drunken parents who neglected them, or of bad parents who taught them to beg and steal, as we are taught to pray and read: or of parents whose union was sin, and whose offspring are their curso and ignominy, victims of bad example or ill culture -not knowing right from wrong, or only half knowing it-committed for offences which, in them at least, were venial crimes, or for vagrancy or begging, which, however proper to repress, cannot be considered crimes at all-these children need not be punished, but simply to be taught. They are objects of pity, not of vengeance. They are victims to be rescued, patients to be cured. And of all conceivable places, a common gaol, however well conducted, is for them the most inappropriate and the most de-

"In the county prison, the juvenile calendar (as might be expected in the one great depot of crime for by them. In 1852, when he was over head and ears a territory larger than some Continental principali- in railway speculations, and more than ten thousand September, 1856, to the 1st of September, 1857, 184 of sermons contributed by Clergymen of the Church children were communitted; of these, fifty-six were of England in aid of the fund for liquidating the recommitted, seventy-six were committed for felony, debt on St. James's National Schools in this town .fifty-six for misdemennors, and not less than fifty-two These sections were preached at his own suggestion, for simple vagrancy or begging. The most remark- published by him by subscription, and dedicated able thing is that they are generally country chil- "To the Most Rev. Father in God, John Bird Sumdren, brought from a distance of sometimes eighty per, by Divine Providence Lord Archhishop of Can-pulsive genius; and their paper upon the highly reor even 100 miles. Some, when their period of im- terbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, prisonment is over, and their prison association conin humble acknowledgment of his many claims upon firmed, are let loose on our city streets, without a the affections of faithful members of the Church, by

friend save those they have made inside, or a shil- his Grace's obedient and grateful servant, Henry S. ling but what these 'friends' can teach them to get by theft, or earn by prostitution." Serjeant Berwick adduced some touching instances of this grievous hardship in his evidence before the

parliamentary committe of 1853 :-"A girl was sent to Cork gaol from a distance of nearly 100 miles for a month's imprisonment. Her offence was 'malicious injury to a turnip field,' which turned out to be, eating a turnip pulled in a work-house garden. On her discharge from the guol in Cork, she begged for food in the streets. Not get-ting it, she broke windows that she might not starve. She was again committed to jail. On her liberation she fell away utterly, and became a prostitute. I have frequently tried children for serious offences who were so small that the turnkeys in the dock were obliged to hold them up in order that I might see them; and in no case have I not found that the child was brought to that state of crime by committal for a month for begging in the society of experienced to have the child lifted up that I might see him. It laid for them. Spiritual-minded men themselves, turned out that he had been taken up in the far part of the West Riding for begging, sent for a month to gaol, and came out an experienced house-breaker."

The real offender in the case of the 'malicious injury to the turnip field,' was the magistrate who committed the child. With such justices on the bench, confounding all the distinctions of right and wrong, there will be no dearth of arguments for reformatories .- London Examiner.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE IN HAMILTON, SCOTLAND. -An affair has recently occurred, in which we are very much interested, and should in our opinion be widely circulated, so that the public may have an opportunity of knowing how some of the great pubic managers conduct the business entrusted to their care, in this, said to be, free and religious country; and when the whole cry in churches and public halls is, freedom of speech both political and religious. The following is the cause of the foregoing remarks: -On Wednesday, the 7th day of October last, an advertisement appeared in the Glasgow Herald, issued by Mr. Henderson, clerk, in the name of the Magistrates and Town Council of the burgh of Hamilton, for a person qualified to discharge the duties of Superintendent of Police for their burgh, under the recent act applicable to burghs in Scotland. Mr. John M'Kenna, a Lieutenant of Police in Glasgow, applied, and furnished credentials of character, ex-tending over a period of eighteen years, from the Superintendent of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Glasgow; the Superintendent of Police Dumbarton; the Procurator Fiscal, Dumbarton; the Sheriff's Clerk Dumbarton; the Sheriff's Substitute Dumbarton; the Clerk to the Dumbarton Police Committee; and from Mr. James Stuart of the Central Police Chambers, Glasgow-all of which were of the most satisfactory description. On the 19th of said month of October the committee met in their hall there, and of course examined the different testimonials lodged by the applicants, then said to be eighteen in number, and then and there unanimously elected the said Mr. John M'Kenna their Superintendent; but wonders will never cease. After the lapse of a night and portion of a day, they-the liberal authorities of Hamilton-discovered in the person of their choice a Papist, as they commonly term such in Hamilton; and, without any fault or reason assigned by these wiseacres, his appointment is cancelled, and another person appointed in his place, without the slightest apology or renumeration made to him, except a deputation waiting on him with a request that he should resign, for the cruel way in which they had treated him. Now, we leave the whole matter in the hands of a discerning public, to say whether he has been wrongly treated or not, in this great, free, and religious country, where toleration abounds. We are aware that the said Mr. John M'Kenna, served the public for the period of 18 years without having been found fault with: nor could there be discerned in him any neglect or partiality in the discharge of his duty; and we are certain it would have been the same in Hamilton, had these worthies only given him the charge. - Glasgow Free Press.

COMMERCIAL DISHONESTY. - The public are astounded at the commercial disclosures on every side, says the Times; our own readers have been better prepared than those of the leading journal, whose mercial editor says :- " Even those most conversant for years past with all the great operations of business had no idea of the degree of corruption that at each turn was defeating the efforts of the hones trader. The question is, have they yet any adequate conception of the extent to which the system has been carried?" No; each day brings some fresh announcement of breakdowns, and each day throws some new light upon previous cases. The commonest thing in the world at the present day is to see men like Mr. Stephens or Colonel Waugh, who have been managers or directors of banks, flying, or under accusation before courts of law. Some more cases have been explained this week, in which we see a capital say of £9,000 or £10,000, with trading to the extent of half a million or so, the trade consisting in great part of pure risk, which ends in loss much more for other people than for a man who trades. "A house n Glasgow is shown to have had seventy-five real or ictitious correspondents, all insolvent like itself, upon whom it had drawn to the amount of £380,000; the whole finally centering in the Western Bank."— Amongst the special cases before the public this week we have that of the Unadulterated Food Company, whose shareholders have been exerting themselves to procure a winding-up, in contrast with the promoters of the company. We have the case of Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg, a wide trade inverted upon an apex of capital. We have the question at the Stock Exchange Committee, whether the broker who assisted Smithers, the lunatic, suicide, and murderer, n his speculations, ought not to be expelled. And we have the case of Henry Smith Bright, the great Hull corn merchant and President of the Hull Flux Spinning Company, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for forging the transfer of certain shares to himself in order that he might raise the wind .- Lon-

don Leader. SADLERISM IN HULL .- Henry Smith Bright has been tried at York, found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to ten years of penal servitude. The mask of personal piety, of Church missionary zeal, of educational philanthropy, of Conservative patriotism, and of high commercial integrity, which triotism, and of high commercial integrity, which machinery. The senior partner, Mr. Collaps, is a triotism, and of high commercial integrity, which machinery. The senior partner, Mr. Collaps, is a triotism, and or high was worn so successfully merchant of the old school. There is a fund of for nearly twenty years, has been forcibly pulled off, and there now stands revealed before the world a convicted felon, of whose long career in a course of noon. Mr. Vortex affects an almost Quakerish seconcealed crime there remains not the shadow of a verity of attire; he attends to the discounting dedoubt. The history of H. S. Bright's personal and commercial career, if it were faithfully written, would reveal the extent to which religious hypocrisy is capable of insuring a certain success in business in the nineteenth century. Mr. Bright entered upon public life with vehement professions of faith in the salvationable efficacy of all Church missions and tract distribution sanctioned by the Evangelical Clergy of Hull. From those religious professions he has never swerved-nor has he yet ceased to profit ties,) is as heavy as in the city. From the 1st of pounds worse than nothing, he published a volume

such an undertaking on the part of a layman-acknowledges himself indebted for counsel and assist-ance to many Clerical friends—especially singles out for particular commendation a local Incumbent, and also "that venerable and distinguished champion of Protestant truth," the late Rev. George Stanley Faber, Master of Sherburn Hospital. The preface concludes with the expression of Mr. Bright's earnest "prayer that the great head of the Church may bloss these sermous to the spiritual benefit of those who read them, that so, beyond the mere temporal advantage of relieving schools from debt, they may prove an eternal blessing to many souls." By this really clever dodge, which so flattered the vanity of the Parsons, Mr. Bright made all the Clergy his friends. They unconsciously became tools in his hands for extolling far and near the same of his Church and educational zeal, thereby consolidating juvenile offenders. I tried one child last October for his influence on the Stock Exchange. We by no difficulty to the governor and company of the Bank two distinct cases of house-breaking. I was obliged means blame the Clergy for falling into the trap thus of England causes a representation to be made to they must have regarded with admiration the spectacle of a British merchant who, in the midst of the railway turmoil of 1852, could abstract his mind from the things of this world, and immortalise them, by embalming their eloquent words for the edification, instruction, and consolation of posterity. The first sermon, on "Converse with God," is contributed by the Rev. Incumbent of St. James's parish; and the concluding one, entitled "A Needed Exhortation in the Present Day," was preached by the Incumbent of St. Stephen's. The "Needed Exhortation" did not contain one word of advice calculated to save the railway speculators of 1852 from falling down the precipice over which so many of them were suspended. There was nothing in the "Needed Exhortation" about the danger and the immorality of share gambling—nothing about the importance to young men of cultivating habits of industry—of living within their means, and avoiding getting into debt-nothing about speculating in bubble investments instead of toiling for a competence by such means as insure tranquillity of mind and domestic contentment. Instead of teaching people sound morality, and making them familiar with the obligations imposed upon them by their daily avocations, the Incumbent of St. Stephen's would addle their brains with the sixteenth-century rubbish of controversial, sectorian theology. Now, at that time Mr. Bright had a great deal more to fear from a Protestant sheriff of Hull, and a Protestant judge and jury of York, than the Pope of Rome and the whole college of Cardinals. We have ascertained recently that the local Clergy then suspected certain things about Mr. Bright which, if properly made use of earlier, might have had the effect of arresting him downward course. There were whispers among themselves as to the misappropriation of the St. James's School fund. There were Olerical conversations about money which was intended to be devoted to the conversion of the Jews, but which it was said Mr. Bright converted to some other not yet ascertained purpose. The Clerical defence is, that Mr. Bright was so respectable, and it is so very improper to breathe upon anything so delicate as a commercial reputation! Well bred people never do t-never wound the feelings of others; and the Clergy are expected to act the part of well-bred peo-We hope it will be permitted us to believe that, ple. to save a soul from sinking, the whole of the Twelve Apostles would have dealt more openly with a disciple whose deceptive mask they had penetrated .-But while we recognise the justice and equity of the sentence pronounced upon Mr. Bright, we are not satisfied with the general result of the trial at York. The exposure was not sufficiently complete to be commercially profitable. It stops short of reading all classes in Hull—but more especially bankers and bill-discounters—a great lesson. Mr. Bright did not act alone. He had accomplices in many of his ini-quitous commercial proceedings whom the law will not reach at present, and whose good fortune it may now be to escape legal detection altogether. There were persons in York on Tuesday last who will never forget the agony which preceded, and the intense happiness which followed, the judicial intimation that it was not intended to prosecute the bankers' bills forgeries. In the free respiration of that moment was revealed the priceless value of innocence. We believe that, on the part of some of the promoters of the prosecution, every nerve was strained to keep the banking transactions out of view. There was a purposed screening of names and persons without whose knowledge Henry Smith Bright could not have been guilty of some of the worst of the crimes haid to his charge. However-though we are not quite satisfied—enough may have been done for the pure purposes of public justice. It certainly did not look well that the depositions in the bank forgery cases were so written that the judge could not read them; and that the order of prosecuting on the whole of the charges was so inverted as to allow an investigation into the banking transaction to be The mass of the people will be of opinion that had the names implicated been those of poor men the fullest exposure would have taken place .-And here we agree with them .- Hull Advertiser.

> THE CITY OF UNLIMITED PAPER .- Within a certain circle, of which the Royal Exchange is the centre, lie the ruins of a great paper city. Its rulerssolid and substantial as they appear to the eye-are made of paper. They ride in paper carriages, they marry paper wives, and unto them are born paper children; their food is paper; their thoughts are paper, and all they touch is transformed to paper .-They buy and they sell paper; they borrow paper, and they lend paper—a paper that shrinks, and withers in the grass like the leaves of the sensitive plant; and the stately-looking palaces in which they ive and trade are built of paper-small oblong pieces of paper, which, like the cardboard houses of our children, fall with a single breath. That breath has overtaken them, and they lie in the dust. Let me collect the scattered pieces, and build them up into such another variety of trembling structures as they formed before, as they formed now, or as, in a few years, they will undoubtedly form again. Our first paper house is the firm of Collaps, Vortex, and Company, general merchants. It is quiet and unobtrusive in appearance, being in Tobacco-lane, Fenchurch street; and its small office has not had its windows cleaned for thirty years, which gives it a favorable appearance of solidity. The leading peculiarity of this firm is ramification; and it is remarkable for the harmony and beauty of its complex credit in his shoe buckles, and in the heavy yellow family coach that comes to fetch him of an afterpartment, and the chairmanship and directorships of those important and choice public companies which he finds so useful in consolidating the credit of the house. Mr. Docket is a copy of Mr. Vortex, some fifteen years younger; he attends to the working part of the business, whatever they may be; superintends the clerks, answers troublesome inquiries, and is supposed to buy and sell all the merchandise. The ramifications of the house extends to most cities of importance in England, abroad, and the colonies. In Glasgow there is a branch and firm of M'Vortex and Company, who have established friendly relations with all the leading banks, and whose paper, drawn upon the substantial firm of O'Docket and Company, of Dublin, is 'done' without a whisper at the minimum rate. The substantial firm of O'Docket and Company, of Dublin, enjoys the highest credit that can be obtained by a long course of regular trading in the land of generous sympathies and imspectable firm of M'Vortex and Company, of Glas-

Company, of Paris; the great house of Collags Bro- too much of negative theology -it is a time we prothers, of Calcutta; Vortex, Collaps,, and Docket of cach other as their necessities require; and the parent firm of Collaps, Vortex, and Docket, and Co., stop payment during every great commercial panic -their credit preventing the necessity of their doing so at any other time. Now they have grown too wise and important to do that. It is not that their trade has become in any degree sounder or more legitimate, but the accumulated liabilities of many years have swelled their transactions into such gigantic proportions that the mere whisper of any our paternal government, whose mission it is to foster, protect, and accommodate trade; and it is agreed that such a public calamity as the suspension of Messra. Collaps, Vortex, Docket and Company must be prevented at any cost. It is prevented by the bank charter act instead; an extra issue of Bank of England notes is authorised, with a government guarantee in case there should not be gold to exchange for them; and commerce-ill-used commerce -breathes again.-Household Words.

PROTESTANT CHARITY .- But the worst of it is that by such niggardly allowances the pauper lunatics are subjected to the most terrible and loathsome treatment. We had hoped that the old method of treating madness, which was as horrible in its details as the most cruel system of penal discipline which has yet been invented, had, at least in this country, been almost wholly abolished. All disease is more or less penal, and in many cases the remedy also comes to us with the penal touch,—it is a sharp knife, or a bitter draught, or a forced imprisonment. But the pains of disease and the unpleasantness of the remedy are in most cases mitigated by the soothing of friends and all the comforts which it is in their power to supply. To the lunatic alone under the exploded system was this mitigation of suffering denied; he was subjected to a physical restraint and to a lowering diet, that only served to develope his malady, and when he had worn out the resources of those who loved him best he was consigned to a gloomy madhouse, which was literally a hell upon earth, while it was the severest trial to those who cared for him to know that in committing him to this frightful abode they gave him up to indescribable torments which was to end only with his life. The report of the Scottish Lunacy Commissioners proved to the world that this inhuman system still retains its validity in the northern part of the island. By day oppressed with fetters and manacles, by night lying naked three or four in a bed of straw without covering of any kind, rolling in filth and starved to desperation, the poor wretches, who, in their helplessness, had passed into the hands of men whose only object was to keep them as cheaply and as long as possible, led a life in comparison with which that of a well-fed pig in a sty seems a sort of paradisaical existence. Such ignominious treatment is but the natural result of penurious payment and imperfect supervision. It is surely evident, on every ground of expediency and humanity, that the system should be reversed and the allowances largely increased; and it may help to show the immense importance of regarding this class of the community with no niggardly wisdom if we state a fact which may not be generally known. The total number of lunatics in Scotland is 7,403, and of this number 3,904 are paupers. What does this mean? It means that the pauper population of Scotland supply more than half the total number of lunatics in the kingdom. There is a direct connexion between pauperism and unacy. Poverty and mania act and re-act on each other, and it is at once a cruel system and a false economy which could lead the Poor Law Board to reduce to a minimum the amount of relief afforded to a pauper lunatic. It has been one of the theories of the Poor Law Board-understood, if not holdly expressed-that pauper relief should be rendered as disagrecable as possible, in order that no one may apply for it, except in cases of extreme need; and, if we may judge from the return before us, it is pretty evident that a similar system has been extendd to lunatics, without the officials perceiving the distinction between poverty and disease. - London

LAUNCHING OF THE LEVIATHAN .- We find the following telegram, from London, in the Liverpool Northern Times, of the 30th ult. :- Preparations are being made to launch the ship early next week. There will be eighteen rams, including an immense one used in raising the Britannia tube. All the buttresses are being strengthened, as well as the moorings. Mr. Stephenson was at the yard nearly the whole of yesterday. No doubt is entertained of success, now that the necessary power is employed.

It is stated that two more volumes of Lord Macaulay's History, bringing it down to the end of the reign of Queen Anne, are approaching completion, and that it will be shortly published.

From a return moved for by Mr. William Williams. in continuation of former returns, it appears that, in 1856, the total number of punishments in the navy amounted to 1,397; total number of lashes inflicted, 44,492; highest number of lashes 50; lowest number of lashes, 1. The prevailing offences were descrition, drunkenness, theft, insubordination. A similar return for the army, states the number of persons flogged at 64, and the number of lashes inflicted at 2,751. The offences were insubordination, theft, disgraceful conduct, violence to superiors. The highest punishment was 50 lashes.

A number of young thieves have been found occupying a portion of a main sewer in Benjamin-street, London into which they always vanished when pursued; the entrance was an aperture sufficiently large to admit a boy. They had cooking utensils and a quantity of straw and lany to lie on. They were ordered up to the number of twenty, from twelve to fifteen years of age, all known to the police. It appears that a toll of a halfpenny was demanded of each boy on his entrance.

SABBATH SCHOOLING .- A sensible friend told me he was called in to hear the children, when, disgusted with the parrot-order of the thing, he said to one of the children, when quite another question should have been asked, " Come, my good little boy, tell me what's your duty to your father and mother? "It's all sin and misery," squeaked out the urchin. Perhaps, in the modern system of separation, the answer may become appropriate. - Essays contributed to Blackwood's Magazine. By the Rev. John Engles, M.A.

POPULAR PREJUDICE ABOUT AN AUTHOR.-A Yorkshireman, on a railway platform, had Baron Macaulay pointed out to his notice; and, upon its being explained to him that the Baron is an Author, who was formerly known as Mr. Macaulay, he thus gives vent to his astonishment:-"That's Measter Macowley, the Owther, is it not? We'el I awia's thows they took'd pael and seedy loike, and ow't a't elbow, ye noa; but that chap's gout a hat, and he's so we'el dress'd too-Dang it, I shud ne'er a ta'en him for a Owther?" [Stares at him quite bewildered, until the train goes out of sight.]

finished his five hours' cration on Kars, Lord Palmerston replied that the honorable gentleman's speech was mighty creditable to his physical powers. A si-

tested against the positive theology of such men as San Francisco; Docket Brothers and Collaps, of Mr. Spurgeon. There are doubts or difficulties in New York; Collaps, Collaps, and Co., of the Cape of Good Hope; Vortex, Docket, and Vortex, of Melburne, Australia; and Vortex Brothers and Docket, son God allowed wicked men was, that as he knew of Montreal, Canada. These all draw and feed upon | they were to be damued, he thought they might have a little pleasure first. Mr. Spurgeon is one of the elect. His flock are in the same happy condition .of Tobacco-lane, London, watches over its obedient God chooses them out of the rains of the fall, and children with a more than fatherly interest, and makes them heirs of everlasting life, while he suffers trades upon their acceptances to the extent of mil-lions. Formerly the great London house used to mate their guilt by well-deserved punishment. If be sins, it matters little, "for that vengeance incurred by me has already fallen upon Christ by substitute, and only the chastisement shall remain for me."-Mr. Spurgeon has heard people represent "God as the Father of the whole universe. It surprises me that any readers of the Bible should so talk." To the higher regions of thought Mr. Spurgeon seems an utter stranger-all his ideas are physical; when he speaks of the Master, it is not of his holy life or divine teaching, but his death. "Ohristians," he exclaims, "you have here your Saviour. Bee his Father's vengeful sword sheathed in his heart-behold his death agonies-see the clammy sweat upon his hrow-mark his tongue cleaving to the roof of his mouth-hear his sighs and groans upon the cross." Again he says, "Make light of thes, sweet Jesus.— Oh, when I see thee wrestling with thy shirt of gore in Gethsemans—when I behold him with a river of blood rolling down his shoulders," &c. All his ser-mons abound with similar instances of exaggerated misconception. Mr. Spurgeon steps on the very threshold of great and glorious thoughts, and stops there. Of God, he speaks as irreverently as of Christ. "Oh," cries the sinner, "I will not have thee for a God." "Wilt thou not?" says he, and he gives him over to the hand of Moses :- Moses takes him a little and applies the club of the law, draws him to Sinal where the mountain totters over his head, the lightnings flash and thunders bellow, and then the sinner cries, "O God, save me!" "Ah! I thought thou wouldst not have me for a God." "O Lord, thou shalt be my God," says the poor trembling sinner; "I have put away my ornaments from me!"—
"Ay," says the Lord, "I knew it; I said that I will be their God: and I have made thee willing in the day of my power. I will be their God, and they shall be my people." Here is another passage. Preaching at Shipley, near Leeds, our young divine alluded to Dr. Dick's wish, that he might spend an eternity in wandering from star to star. " For me," exclaims Mr. Spurgeon, " let it be my lot to pursue a more glorious study. My choice shall be this: I shall spend 6000 years in looking into the wound in the left foot of Christ, and 5,000 years in looking into the wound in the right foot of Christ, and 10,000 in looking into the wound in the right hand of Christ, and 10,000 years more in looking into the wound in the left hand of Christ, and 20,000 years in looking into the wound in his side." Is this religion? Are such representations, in an intellectual age, fitted to claim the homage of reflective men? Will not Spuzgeon's very converts, as they become older-as they understand Christianity better-as the excitement produced by dramatic dialogues in the midst of verish audiences dies away, feel this themselves ?--And yet this man actually got nearly 24,000 to hear him on the Day of Humiliation. Buch a thing scene marvellous. If popularity means anything, which, however, it does not, Mr. Spurgeon is one of our greatest orators .- The London Pulpit-By J. Ewing Ritchie.

> THE JESUITS .- A meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Supply Association was held lately, at which Doctor Livingston, the celebrated traveller and naturalist, delivered a speech in which he demonstrated the copabilities of the central regions of the African continent for the raising of cotton, sugar, and coffee. In the course of his remarks, he referred in the following terms to the labors of the Jesuit Fathers among the uncivilized tribes inhabiting those regions, which, before his time, had never been trodden by the foot of a white man, save those zealous missionaries :-The coffee was introduced by the Jesuits two hundred and fifty years ago, and it propagated itself all over the country at different periods. At the time I was at Angola, several new plantations of self sown coffee were found, and all the Portuguese had to do was to cut out a smaller brushwood and leave a number of the trees as a shade to the coffee, and thus they had fine coffee plantations-coffee not sown by any one, but self-sown, or probably scatterthe Jesuits did in that great country (hear, hear.)-When going down to the sea-coast, I found large numbers of the people able to read and write, and I found they had been taught by the Jesuits, who had been expelled the country by the Marquis Pombal .-They keep up the practice of reading and writing to this day; and if they had the opportunity of reading other books, I have no doubt they would, generally, peruse them At present they have nothing but the 'Lives of the Saints' and a few other unimportant books (laughter.) But all speak with the greatest respect of their teachers - the Jesuits; and believe these Jesuits must have been really good men when I see the fruits of their labors to this day-(hear, hear.) What a contrast is presented between the enlightened Doctor Livingstone (who, though differing from the Jesuits in religious belief, does not hesitate to bear witness to the good they have achieved, even in the savage wilderness), and those who, in this free land, would violate the constitution in order to proscribe a large portion of their fellowcitizens, because they hold stendfastly by the faith which they inherited from their fathers and which they brought with them in their exile as the dearest treasure of their existence. So it is, however; invariably we find on the side of bigoiry and intolorance the ignorant and narrow-minded, whose limited views and the strong bias of their prejudices will not allow them to look beyond the circle in which they themselves move; while, on the other hand, we see that men of the most exalted intellect, whose understanding has been strengthened and expanded by the study of mankind's past history and present condition, are ever readiest to concede to others the merits they believe them to possess and the rights which they claim for themselves .- Irish .dmerican.

Besides being compelled to pay their full quota towards the support of the proselytizing, infidel-making common school system, the Catholics of Philadelphia alone, not to mention the entire diocese, have within the last few years, crected nearly a dozen Parochial School Houses, costing, on an average, at least ten thousand dollars each; and over twelve thousand scholars, of both sexes, are daily receiving instruction from well-informed and competent teachers. To keep this vast machinery in motion, requires at least an annual expenditure of twenty-five thouand dollars, and this large sum, be it remembered, comes from the pockets of those of our fellow-citizens who are least able to pay so large an amount of money. Must not that system be atrocious-and in a free country, too, - which compels the day-laborer to pay twice for the education of his offspring? Were he in Prussia, the German Protestant States, or even in England, his religious rights would be respected, as our author shows, and he would have his children educated in the religion of their parents, but only here, in "the land of the free and the home of the brave," are his parental and religious rights con-temned and ignored! Why, it was only a few months ago, that the Legislature of the State in which we live-the Keys stone State-refused, and refused THE REV. MR. SPURGEON .- When Mr. Whiteside with indignity and insult, an application for an act of incorporation of a Catholic College while, with monstrous effrontery, and no shadow of either right or justice, the same State supports, by endowments milar reply would be suitable of Mr. Spurgeon. You of money, Protestant Colleges! Are we in a free come away, having gained nothing except it may be country, or are we not? Catholics, as far as their a deeper disgust for the class of preachers to which | religion is concerned, must, unfortunately, answer in

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 22. 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

If would seem, from the news brought by the steamer of the 1st inst., that Sir Colin Campbell is not yet in possession of Lucknow, which is still held by a considerable body of the muti-The Commander-in-Chief was waiting to be reinforced, and as troops were daily arriving, it was expected that he would soon be in sufficient force to commence active operations against the enemy. Ample details will be found on our sixth page.

The commercial intelligence is more favorable than any that has been received for some time, and it was hoped that the storm had blown over-There is little of importance from the Continent of Europe; only the Liberals of Sardinia, irritated at the result of the late elections, and the great accession of force to the Catholic party, are, it is said, about to introduce some new liberal law for checking the moral influence of the clergy, to whom, of course, as is the case with most liberals, they are strongly opposed. France it is said, has determined upon hostilities with the Chinese; and it was expected that the forces of Great Britain and France would conjointly attack the City of Canton.

Our elections being now concluded, there can be no doubt that there will, upon the whole, be a large majority in favor of the " Ins." In the Upper Province, the "Outs" have a majority; but this is more than counterbalanced by the number of members holding decidedly "In" principles, who have been returned for Lower Canada. The organs on both sides are therefore warmly discussing the "double majority" system, and whether the present "In" party will be able to govern Upper Canada with only a Lower Canada majority. The " Ins" contend that the "double majority" system is a sham, unknown to, and repugnant to the spirit of the Union; but so low is the general opinion of the honesty of Canadian statesmen generally, whether they belong to the great party of the " Ins," or to the other great party, that of the "Outs." that very little importance can be attached to any declaration of principles by either. In the mean time, the really important questions of the day-those in which the most sacred interests of Catholicity, and the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty are involved-are prudently ignored by both " Ins" and " Outs," as of no consequence whatever; and the only thing that can be predicated with any certainty from the constitution of our present legislature is, that it will prove itself more unwilling to do justice 10 Catholics than did the last; and that all hopes of shaking off the degrading shackles of State-Schoolism are at an end.

THEIR DETRACTORS.

" The Irish Catholics of Montreal," says the Canadien of the 13th inst., "have committed the strange fault of voting for the friends of Mr. Geo. Brown, whilst the Irish Catholics of Toronto supported the Ministerial candidates."

In so far as the Irish Catholics of Montreal are concerned, this statement of our Quebec cotemporary is directly contrary to truth. "The Irish Catholics of Montreal" voted for Mr. M'-Gee; and, politically speaking, Mr. M'Gee is no friend or supporter, but an opponent of Mr. George Brown. They voted also, many of them at least, for M. Dorion; and we have no reason to believe that that gentleman is, any more than is Mr. M'Gee, a friend or supporter of Mr. George Brown, or the Clear Grits of Upper Canada; although both are no doubt, on many points, opposed to the policy of the present Ministry. It is by no means however a logical consequence of that opposition, that either are supporters of Clear-Grit-ism.

So far from voting for the friends of Mr. Geo. Brown, the Irish Catholics of Montreal voted directly against them; and it was because they did so, that they opposed the candidature of M. Cartier, and the Ministerialists. Who are, in a political sense, the friends of Mr. Geo. Brown? The men, of course, who voted with him in Parliament on those great politico-religious questions, wherein the rights and interests of Catholics are most directly concerned. Now, turning to the division list upon the great test question nada be placed, with reference to their separate of Mr. George Brown. Andschools, in the same position as are the Protestant minority of Lower Canada?"-we find that, the last time this question was brought before the House, MM. Cartier, Alleyn, and the Ministerialists generally, voted with Mr. George Brown, and must therefore be included amongst the latter's political friends and supporters;whilst M. Dorion voted against MM. Cartier, Brown, and Alleyn, for which he received the public thanks of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto; and this vote therefore, fully justifies us in classing him not amongst the friends, but-upon politico-religious questions-amongst the opponents of Mr. George Brown; whose real friends | Canada—that policy which, with great personal

to oppress and insult the Catholic minority of U. Canada are such persons as MM. Cartier, Alleyn, and the other Ministerialists, who voted with him, and against according to the Catholics of the Upper Province, the same privileges in the matter of education as have been accorded to the Protestants of the Lower.

This simple fact then should exonerate the Irish Catholics of Montreal from the odious imputation of having voted for the friends of Mr. George Brown; whilst another fact, that our policy has been strictly in accordance with the views and wishes of the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada, as expressed in the "Resolutions" of their Catholic Institutes, and in the columns of their public journals, suffices to acquit us of having been guilty of any fault as against our coreligionists in Upper Canada. What we have done, we did at their own urgent and reiterated tice of their views on the Separate School question; request; and for the policy which we have followed, and its consequences, not we, but they are responsible; because they solemnly pledged themselves, and before God, to adopt it for themselves, and urged its adoption upon the Catholics of Lower Canada. It is then the height of ingratitude to reproach us for having, at great personal sacrifices, honestly and faithfully endeavored to carry out the identical policy adopted, and urged upon us, by the Irish Catholics of Upper

That policy was, as we have repeatedly shewn, opposition, "by all constitutional means, to the re-election of the present Ministry, and of any of their supporters;" and having once adopted that policy, how could we, we ask-without making ourselves the scorn of all honest men, without making ourselves a very bye word for inconsistency, and without proclaiming ourselves, as either blustering fools, or canting hypocriteshow could we, we ask, give our support to the very men whom we had solemnly, and publicly pledged ourselves to "oppose by all constitutional means?" If the Canadien tells us that that policy is unsound, or impracticable, we reply that the Catholics of Upper Canada should have thought of that before earnestly urging it upon us; but, having once done this, it ever remember to have witnessed it in a more strik is impossible for them to assign any reason whatever for our deliberate violation of a solemn pledge-which we have reasons for believing was not taken, in the first instance, without the knowledge and sanction of the highest ecclesiastical authorities-and which has not, that we know of, been repealed or rescinded by any subsequent "Resolutions."

Our only fault then, if fault we have been guilty of, is-that we have too faithfully adhered them urged upon us. This fact, the Canadien, and others, who like curs yelp in concert against us, keep carefully, but most dishonestly, out of sight. And yet in those "Resolutions" of the found the entire explanation, and the full justification, of the part acted by the Irish Catholic of Montreal at the late election. Even-and it is with shame as Catholics that we write iteven the very journals of Upper Canada, which once laid before their readers those high sounding "Resolutions," and solemnly pledged themselves to adhere to them, have not so much as alluded to them during the late electoral struggle; whilst we-we, who regardless of all personal consequences, having no private interests to serve, and actuated solely by an ardent desire to respond to the piteous appeal of our coreligionists of the Upper Province-are reproached for our fidelity; and our constancy to principle. and our regard for a pledge not lightly made, are urged against us as a "fault!" The fertile brain of the novelist never devised a story more improbable than this; and yet this story is strictly true. The bitterest satirist of human nature never charged even his Yahoos with such an excess of meanness, impudence, and rank ingrati-

Thus then we have shown:-

1. That it is false that the Irish Catholics of Montreal voted for the friends of Mr. George

2. That the men who supported MM. Cartier, Alleyn, and those Ministerialists who voted with Mr. Brown, against the motion to place the Catholics of Upper Canada in the same position with regard to their separate schools as are the to the division list upon the great test question | Protestants of Lower Canada, are justly liable | him, signed as it is by Six Archbishops, Twentyis Should the Catholic minority of Upper Cato the imputation of having voted for the friends | United States?

> 3. That for the policy pursued by the Irish Catholics of Montreal in "opposing by all constitutional means" the re-election of the present Ministry, and of any of their supporters, the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada generally, and of Toronto in particular, are responsible; be cause they not only solemnly, and before God, pledged themselves to adopt it for themselves, but earnestly, and with many invocations of our aid and sympathy, urged its adoption upon the Catholics of the Lower Province.

> It remains for us only to shew that the policy urged upon us by the Catholic Institutes of U.

and with which we are now reproached as with a "strange fault"-was the nolicy onenly advocated by the Catholic press of Toronto, and in language, to say the least, as strong as any ever used by the TRUE WITNESS of Montreal, We copy from different numbers of the Toronto Mirror for June and July 1856, which we strongly recommend to the attention of the Toronto Mirror for January 1858:-

WHAT THE "MIRROR" THINKS OF THE ROUGES AND

THE MINISTRY. "POLITICAL PHENOMENA .- We behold, on the left side of the House, at the present moment, a young, and destined to be a powerful party, whom their opponents have stigmatised with the opprobrious name of the Rouges-composed (say these model Ministerial Conservatives) of socialists and infidels whose only desire is to persecute religion and its ministers here they are voting consistently for the principle of equal rights to Catholics as well as Protestants, and using their utmost endeavors to convince their allies while on the other hand, we have their opponents about the Treasury benches claiming all the credit for sincerity or sound political views to be found on the banks of the St. Lawrence, absolutely setting their faces against the prayer of the Bishop of Toronto and his people for relief from the odious penul law of '55! One for a paltry Queen's Counselship, and another for a Seignorial Tenure Commissionership, and another for some "good thing" in prospective, lend their aid to rivet the fetters upon the Catholic parents of Upper Canada, telling by every word and action that they must be compelled to look on in utter helplessness, while their children float down the stream of infide education, to be carried away into the abyss of an unhappy eternity! And yet these latter will stand up and declare that they are the best friends of Cutholics and their religion! These men, whose only aim since they rejected Mr. Felton's motion, has been to hold firm to the principle of "mutual accommodation" out of the public chest-these men, we say, are they who brand the undefiled of office or public plunder, as socialists and infidels, and endeavor to hoodwink the people of Lower Canada into the belief that they are the only disinterested conservators of the public liberties.

"They have eaten of the unclean thing; but theirs is not yet the case of callous iniquity; they have a conscience (such as it is) which stings with remorseless virulence; they must seek to satisfy it with excuses.

"It is truly remarkable indeed, what excuses men will seek out to justify their conduct when they first begin to wander from the right path. A man who commits an error from sheer disregard for the rules of justice, is prone to act and speak boldly; but a man who takes the first dishonorable step under the influence of cowardice or avarice, looks around him, and selecting a number of petty quibbles, arranges them together, fondly hoping to present those whom he has betrayed with a solid reason. We have often observed this amongst politicians, but we scarcely ing manner than is now exhibited on the ministerial benches, by some of the soi-disant Liberals in the present Assembly.

If these gentlemen had been sent to Parliament with no other object in view than the accomplishment of their own petty ends, or the sustentation of a road in one place or a railway in another, or if they had not been pledged individually and collectively to do us justice on the question of Separate Schools, we should be prepared for the course they are at present pursuing. If Mr. O'Farrell, at the hustings in Lotbiniere, had informed our compatriots that he only solicited their votes that he might advance his own private interests by supporting a government against his conscience on some absurd plea of expeto a line of policy, traced out for us by the Irish diency: if Mr. Cauchon had declared within the Catholic Institutes of Upper Canada, and by water clouds of the glorious falls of Montmorenci that the first time £1,250 per annum [the salary of a minister of the Crown. I became endangered, he would vote against a motion for equal rights: or i Mr. Cartier had made similar statements before the hardy islanders of Vercheres, how, we ask, would Mr. O'Farrell, Mr. Cauchon, or Mr. Cartier have fared? Would one single man of them occupy a Catholic Institutes of Upper Canada " are to be seat in the Legislature at this moment? Would one of the many insults heaped upon Prelates of the Catholic Church within the last few weeks have been

"But thus rolls the retrograde wheel of a once honest and powerful party. Thus whines and whispers, the powerful voices that once roused the French Canadian race to deeds of heroism and glory!"

Again :---

"The charge of ultraism, violence, imprudence exaggeration and vain-glorious boasting, (for all these are implied) never was made against any men with less reason than against the three Bishops of the Western section of Upper Canada. Bishop de Charbonnel's sympathics are well known to be with the poor, suffering, and humble people; the liberality of his theological views are matter of notariety everywhere; and it is well known that even before the Council of Quebec, he was censured for having assisted at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Normal School. Besides, the Hon. F. Hincks highly approved of his moderation in '53, while in 1855 the zealous and holy Bishop of Kingston wrote himself to the Government that Dr. Ryerson's voice ought not to be regarded in preference to his; and that if equal rights are not conceded 'surely the Ministry cannot blame us for being displeased with them, and consequently for being determined to use every constitutional means in our power to prevent their future return to Parliament!! [Just what the Irish Cutholics of Montreal have done.]

"But why seek to rebut such a senseless charge? Does not any man at all conversant with the doctrine or discipline of that Church of which these prelates are rulers, know and feel that they dare not act otherwise? Can we not see that canon after canon, decree after decree, Council after Council oblige them not to lose a day or an hour in exposing the villainy of men whom even Protestants at a distance, much less Catholics at the capital, perceive to have betrayed and violated their oft-repeated pledges, and to be intent only upon holding on to the public plunder for a few years longer, despite of their protestations to the contrary? How, we ask, dare any Catholic Bishop falter in his duty, or temporize for the sake of keeping any set of men in office in this semi-Catholic and Celtic country, with the sentence of the National Council of Baltimore before

"For the especial benefit of the Crown Lands Commissioner and his new organ, we beg to submit that a dignitary of Quebec (who, he will comprehend,) has written to Bishop de Charbonnel, speaking

" I cannot believe that Mr. Cauchon is opposing the Bill of Mr. Bowes. It would be too crying an iniquity! If hon. members think or say, to exculpate themselves, that you go too far, they must belong to, or hold it from, those false brethren who are

found everywhere!!! "' And yet these men, with this same Cauchon at their head, having mounted into power with the Separate School question as a stalking horse, not only destroyed the Bill of last session, but refuse to remedy their own misdeeds even now after Mr. Brown's defeat; and prompt too, their mouth-piece to fabricate for them this vile and flimsy excuse, while they laugh to scorn in their gilded saloons and upon their Brussels carpets the "Irish Paddies" that are fools enough to believe them!

""Once for all, countrymen, mark them well! Is

ful) pelf and place have utterly changed them. They care no more about Separate Schools than they do about the feelings or sentiments of their advocates. The question was a convenient rallying cry for a time, but they are prepared to throw it aside, having once served their purpose. They will promise any thing, nay they will swear anything to secure their election for the moment; but depend upon it, fellow liberals, all they want or all they require is four years more to suck the life-blood of the nation, and by trebling taxes and imposing upon us an armed police, to drive the country as another heartless faction did in 1837, to the verge of revolution. Away with the tyrants' then ! And may Heaven send us s few honest men.

Again, speaking upon the responsibility of the members of the present Ministry for the public sanction given to Orangeism by Sir Edmund Head, we find the following remarks:-

"Since the ministry, and not the Governor, are reponsible for this misdeed, they must answer for it in Parliament and at the hustings.

"By the way, it incidentally occurs to us to as how Mr. O'Farrell will justify before the men of Lotbiniere, his continuing any longer to support a Go

vernment guilty of an offence thus beinous? "Not only for this, but for the rejection of Mr Felton's motion, and for other iniquities and robberies which we shall shortly bring to light, the present compact are doomed, let who may succeed them."

It is indeed amusing to contrast the Toronto Mirror of '56 with the Toronto Mirror of '58; but we have not space to-day for further extracts. Only we would ask of our cotemporary, what steps he has taken to redeem his pledge to "make the Ministry answer at the hustings" for their conduct on the 12th of July, 1856?whilst to our readers we would nut this question -" To what is it owing that the True WITNESS and the Toronto Mirror, which, some eighteen months ago, were at one upon all the politicoreligious questions of the day, and which advocated the same policy of opposition at the hustings, towards the Ministry and their supporters -are now upon these same questions diametrically opposed to one another? Either one or the other has changed its policy; is it then the TRUE WITNESS or the Toronto Mirror that is

With one word to the Canadien we will conclude this, the last explanation that we intend to offer of our action during the late election. We were taught—it was one of our earliest lessons -to be very careful how we made a promise or a threat; but, that having once made one, we were bound either to carry it out, or die in the attempt. To this simple rule we have still adhered; and our "strange fault"-we believe that it is a very "strange" one in Canada—consists in this, that we have been faithful to principle. and have never, from first to last, swerved one hair's breadth from the the path which we had pledged ourselves to follow. One request we have to make to our cotemporary; it is the first that we ever made him, and will probably be the last. It is this-That in justice to us, and for the information of his readers, he will publish the "Resolutions of the Catholic Institutes of Upper Canada," which he will find in the TRUE WITNESS of the 1st inst., as the explanation of the opposition offered to the present Ministry, and their supporters, by the Irish Catholic voters of

The Journal de Quebec still contends, in spite of the evidence given in the "Report of the Legislative Assembly" which we published some few weeks ago, that we have been guilty of maligning the French Canadian emigrants to the United States, in representing them as, for the most part, casting aside their religion and their distinctive nationality the moment they get beyond the reach of the sound of the bells of their parish church. "Nothing"-says our Quebec cotemporary-" that the True Witness can extract from this Report can excuse him for having so grossly insulted the Canadians as he has done, and for having pretended that, in general, they abandon their religion as soon as they lose sight of their Canadian steeples." We contend on the contrary, that the said Report fully bears out our statements, and confirms every one of our assertions as to the degraded condition-both moral and physical - of the "Yankeefied" French Canadian. Where for instance-and we challenge our Quebec cotemporary to reply -where is the substantial difference betwixt the statements of the TRUE WITNESS, and the evidence before the Legislative Assembly of the Rev. M. Marquis? We place the two passages side by side.

True Wilness, of Dec. 18th
1857.

Such is too often the Evidence of Rev. M. Marquis, before the Legislative Assembly.

case with the majority of "In a moral point of those who emigrate from view we cannot draw too Lower Canada to the U. dark a picture of the deplorable condition of most of the Canadian emi-States...... who, having lost the sound of their grants in the U. States.
When they have oncepassed parish bells with their constant summons to the Lines, they consider prayer, lose also all sense their obligations as themselves to be freed Catholics, all memory of from the restraint of all laws, human and divine: religious duties, and conform themselves moraland most readily fall into ly and physically to the the vices of the people habits and customs of the among whom they live." semi-heathen population of the neighboring repub-

Now unless we have done that which the Rev. M. Marquis affirms cannot be done, we have not drawn "too dark a picture" of the moral and physical condition of most of the French Canadian emigrants to the United States; and unless the Journal de Quebec can point out some sub- High School will hasten to put an end to the im--those to whom he is indebted for all his power sacrifices, we, in Montreal, have carried out, they were ever honest men (which many think doubt- stantial difference betwixt our assertion and that proper practices complained of.

of the above named reverend gentleman respecting his fellow-countrymen when they have once passed the Lines" and got beyond the reach of their church bells with their daily summons to prayer, it has no valid grounds for accusing us of having "grossly insulted" the French

There are also we are happy to know many French Canadians, warm patriots and devout Catholics, who fully endorse every word that we have uttered upon the subject, and with us mourn over the evils which Yankee emigration yearly inflicts on this noble country. We received, for instance, a day or two ago a letter upon this subject from a French Canadian gentleman, who has had personal experience of the moral effects of that emigration upon his fellow-countrymen'; and who does us the honor of writing to us in the following terms :-

"DEAR SIR—It is strange to see that a man in whose veins no French blood flows, better understands our interests, and our national honor, than do those who have incessantly an their lips, and in their columns, the pompous words 'our beautiful countryour holy religion.' When in your paper of the 6th of November last, you drew so faithful a picture, even if humiliating for us, of the deplorable state of degradation, physically, and above all morally, of our unhappy French Canadian emigrants in the United States, I was far from believing that some persons, and journals, who set themselves up, after a sort, as the defenders of our nationality and our religion, would dare to take you to task-oservient vous jeter la pierre. Assuredly, every one who is truly attached to his country and religion, will be on your side.— They who have had opportunities of watching the Yankeefied French Canadians closely, and who are willing to act honestly, will certainly not accuse you of exaggeration. Besides, were the conclusive proofs which you have laid before the Journal de Quebec not sufficient for him, he has but to inquire of the country clergy, whether their best parishioners-whether the young men most remarkable for their purity and edifying conduct-are those who return to their native hearths, after having passed, I do not say five or six but one or two years in the United States.

"There are amongst these unfortunate young men residing amongst the Yankees, some who renounce not only their religion and their nationality, but who Yan-keefy their very names. Thus, for instance: one of our young lads leaves his parish with the name of Michel Roi. Well, a few years afterwards he returns, and he is no longer Michol Roi, but Michael Kingand thus with other names. I speak of what I have

seen with my own eyes, and heard with my own ears. "I add of course that there are, as has before been stated, honorable exceptions-but these I believe to be rare. I am no prophet; but before fifteen years are over, it will be seen that they who have best understood the interests of Canadians, have not been amongst those who are ever loudly ringing the changes on the words-' our dear and lovely country-our holy religion.'

"I have the honor to be, Sir, "Your obedient servant, " HIPPOCRATES.

"St. Urbain, 7th Jan., 1858." With these remarks, we intend to drop the controversy with the Journal de Quebec. No

one who knows us, no one who has done us the honor of reading the TRUE WITNESS, will suspect us of any intention to insult our French Canadian fellow-citizens, or to outrage their national sentiments. No; in calling attention to, and dwelling upon the undoubted evils of emigration to the United States we had but one object in view-an object in which every true patriot and Catholic, should warmly sympathise. It, we say, should be the object of every man to exert himself to prevent that deplorable emigration. For this purpose, the Legislature should be pressingly urged-to remove all obstacles to the settlement of new districts-to facilitate to the intending farmer, the acquisition of a good homestead, with a good title—and to open up good roads through the bush, in order to enable the settler to bring his produce to market. For this purpose too, every man who has to any extent the ear of the public, should incessantly and urgently press upon our French Canadian youth the almost inevitable ruin, moral and physical, that awaits them in the United States. He should, in so far as God has given him the means, strive to dissipate the illusion under which too many of our good habitans still labor, to the effect that the United States is an El Dorado, a land of promise flowing with milk and honey, and in which a certain fortune awaits the enterprising adventurer. In an especial manner is it the duty of the French Canadian Catholic journalist to put his fellow-countrymen and coreligionists on their guard against the dangers of Yankee emigration; and to exert all his influence to check the further spread of a monstrous delusion which is daily inflicting evil incalculable upon the material interests of Lower Canada, and which yearly robs the Church of thousands of the little ones whom she has reared on her maternal bosom, and nourished with her life-giving sacraments. If through a paltry jealousy, or spite against the TRUE WITNESS, the Journal de Quebec is unfaithful to his high mission as a Canadian and Catholic journalist, he need not expect that we will consent to hold our peace, or will refrain from expressing our contempt and loathing for the apostate, or " Yankeefied French Canadian"-one; we repeat it, of the most pitiable disgusting objects that crawls upon the face of this fair earth.

The Minerve of Saturday last complains of the repeated insults to which Catholic clergymen are exposed from the pupils of the High School, Beaver Hall. This is not the first time that complaints of a similar nature have been made; but we trust, now that the attention of the authorities of the institution has been called to the subject, that the gentlemen connected with the

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.—We believe that excit is now pretty certain that the Reverend Mr. Horan, Principal of the Laval Normal School, or is to be Bishop of Kingston. We congratulate our brethren of that city upon this good news, A and in having for their chief pastor one who has rendered such important services to religion .-The Rev. Mr. Horan is, we believe, of Irish vi-descent, but is a native of Quebec, and for many years was a highly esteemed member of the Seminary of that City.

The following is a rejoinder from the Very Reverend M. Cazeau, of Quebec, to an insulting article in the National, falsely accusing the Quebec Clergy of having taken an improper part in the late election for that City:-

Messrs Editors,-Inj your first editorial article of the 12th inst., I find the two following paragraphs:
"Is it not a notorious fact that here in Quebec, for instance, attempts were made to influence the citizens indirectly against the liberal candidates, by means of pastoral letter and other official docu-

"Who is not aware that the Very Rev. Vicar-General Cazeau was at the bottom, one might say, of the whole affair, and that Mr. Alleyn's partizans have been known to boast that they went for their inspiration to the Archiepiscopal palace?"

The pastorels of our bishops are public documents, which every one has heard or read. Every one is, therefore, in a position to see that you calumniate your ecclesiastical superiors, by stating that they, in their pastorals, have tried, even indirectly, to prejudice the citizens against the candidates whom you

As far as I am concerned, those who know me will judge what importance they are to attach to your assertions regarding me; but as many of your readers do not know me, and may, therefore, consider that there is some truth in those assertions, I now call upon you to state one single step taken by me on behalf of the three ministerial candidates, or to name a single person who came to me for inspiration, in your sense of the word. What I say of myself, I say with the same confidence of the other clergymen belonging to the Archiepiscopal palace.

I flatter myself, gentlemen, that you will not re-fuse insertion to this denial, in your next issue.

I remain, gentlemen, Your very obdt. servant, C. F. CAZEAU, ptre. Quebec, Jan. 14, 1857.

THE TORONTO "COLONIST" (MINISTERIALIST) ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION .- "We must maintain the system as we have it now, compromise and all; or we must abrogate the principle of national education, and leave the voluntary efforts of the people to fill the vacuum thus created. Between these points

there is no stable halting place." This we may accept as the Ministerial ultimatum; no concession shall be made to our just demands for "Freedom of Education." We thank the Colonist for its plain speaking on bebalf of its masters.

Since then we have no choice save betwixt the actual system, which annually consigns thousands of souls to hell, or the " Voluntary Prinsiple" in education, we say unbesitatingly, give us the latter. If it is safe to leave the support of religion-which is of infinitely more importance to the well being of the community than secular education—to the voluntary efforts of the people-why may not the latter be entrusted to the workings of the same system? We defv the Colonist, we defy any one who defends Voluntaryism in religion, to give an answer to this

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks a donation of Twelve nounds five shillings from No. 1 Hose Company of this City, through their Treasurer. Mr. Nolan.

The members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society are notified that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held next Sunday in St. Patrick's House, immediately after Vespers. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be trans-

HENRY Rose's CALENDAR FOR 1858 .-This is a very neatly executed Commercial Calendar, which we can honestly recommend to our business friends.

THE LATE RIBING OF THE RIVER-INUNDATIONS IN GRIFFINTOWN .- For the last three days of the past week the waters of the St. Lawrence opposite the city, rose to a height seldom approached in former years. The ice, in many instances, was projected beyond the footway leading along the wharf, and the river was almost on a level with the highway. On Sunday a great many houses in Griffintown were Cr. flooded, and the cellars of many of the dwellings in the vicinity of the river, and in McGill and Craig streets, were inundated. In McCord street, William street, Catherine, Colborne, Murray and Gabriel streets, Griffintown, the greater part of the residents were confined to their dwellings all day owing to the depth of the water before their doors; and many times during the day it was found necessary to employ cances as means of communication, and ladders as means of ingress into the houses. The water in some cases burst open doors, and flooding kitchens and cellars, did considerable damage to the effects of the poor, many of whom, during Sunday, were reduced to great inconvenience and suffering on account of being unable to procure their daily necessaries. The gas pipes in various parts of the city were choked up, and in one or two churches, during the evening, religious services were performed by candle-light.—Montreal Herald.

THE MAYOHALTY .- We (Herald) are informed that a numerous and influential deputation waited on Alderman Masson, requesting him to allow his name to be put in nomination for the office of Mayor of our city, at the coming election, and that Mr. Masson has accepted the invitation.

Ingratitude .- On Saturday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, a beggar entered the chambers of the Hon. Judges of the Superior Court, New Court House, and requested Judge Mondelet to bestow charity. The Hon. Judge gave him some money, and, as a requital had his cloak (which was hanging in the ante-cham-

ber) stolen by the subject of his charity. We learn that four valuable coats were stolen from the Synagogue on Saturday.-Pilot.

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns from the Quebec Chronicle the follow-Catholic Institute of Quebec. Long may the Society continue to flourish is the prayer of every true Catholic:-

SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

The Annual General meeting of the members was held at the Hall of the Institute, on Tuesday evening last, 12th instant.-

William Quinn, Esq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the last general meeting having been read and confirmed, the President submitted the Annual Report of the Council, as follows :-

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC IN-STITUTE QUEBEC :

Their term of office being now brought to a close, the Council of the Saint Patrick's Catholic Institute beg to submit to the members

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ending Friday, 12th Jan., 1858, and in doing so regret to be obliged to reiterate the complaint of their predecessors, as to the relatively small number of the supporters of the Institute in comparison with the congregation generally.

They refer to the accompanying statement from the Treasurer's books, for details respecting the fin-

Your Council have great pleasure in acknowledging the following donations, from ;—G. H. Simard, Esquire, M. P. P., Indox to Statutes of Canada Thos. Devine, Esq., Map of Canada; Mr. Brousseau, 3 vols. London Tablet, 1849-50, neatly bound, and from Hon. Chas. Alleyn, M. P. P., Journals of the House of Assembly, as also several Parliamentary

documents, Reports, &c.
The number of volumes circulated by the Librarian amounts to 1165, and your Council have been en-

abled to add to the Library, by purchase, 56 vols.

They also, happily, have had in their power to procure the various necessary repairs to the rooms.

painting, &c.

The following newspapers and periodicals are regularly received and to be found on the table of the Reading Room, viz:-(European) Dublin Nation; Tablet; London Weekly Register; Illustrated News; Rambler. (American,) N. Y. Tablet; Freeman's Journal; Boston Pilot; Ballou's Pictorial; Brownson's Review; Newburgh (N. Y.) Catholic Library Magazine; Metropolitan. (Canadian) Montreal True Witness; New Era; Toronto Mirror; Catholic Citizen; Quebec Chronicle; Gazette; Journal de Quebec, and the London Times has been ordered.

During the past year lectures were delivered, at the request of the Council, by the following gentlemen,-the attendance at all being large and respectable:—Rev. J. P. Campbell, 1; Mr. T. D. McGee, M. P. P 4; Mr. John O'Farrell, M. P. P. 1; Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Jun., 1.

The annual celebration of St. Patrick's Day, was held last year at the Music Hall, experience having shewn that the rooms of the Institute, although sufficient for ordinary occasions, were too limited to accommodate the vast assemblage of those desirous of celebrating in a pleasing and becoming manner, the anniversary of our glorious Apostle.

In conclusion, your Council would respectfully, yet firmly impress on their successors in office, as well as on every member of the Institute, the necessity that exists of adding strength to its numbers. This can only be done by each individual exerting

himself, and the result will, collectively, be great. The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed on behalf of the council.) WILLIAM QUINN, President.

Countersigned, N. F. WALSH, Recording Secretary, St. Patrick's Catholic Institute.

Quebec, 12th January, 1858. The accounts of the Treasurer, of which the following is an abstract, were also submitted by the President :--

Moved by Mr. J. C. Nolan, seconded by Mr. Daniel Carey, and Resolved,-That the Reports of the Council and Treasurer, just read, be received, adopted and

Messrs. Stafford and E. Canon having been appointed Scrutineers, the meeting proceeded to ballot

Mesars. John Lane, Chas. T. Colfer, Thos. I. Murphy, Thos. M'Greevy, Wm. M'Kay, Maurice O'Leary, Jeremiah C. Nolan, Michael J. O'Doherty, John O'Leary Matthew F. Walsh, Geo. W. Colfer, John Lilly, L. Stafford, M. Connolly, Owen M'Nally, Wm. Quinn, Jas. M. O'Leary, Daniel Carey, 18.

Mr. Quinn then left the chair, and Mr. Stafford being called thereto, it was moved by Mr. D. Carey, seconded by Mr. J. C. Nolan, and Resolved:—That the thanks of the members are due and hereby tendered to the retiring Council for their management of the affairs of the Institute during the past year.

A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Quinn for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting adjourned.

Recording Secretary.

Treasurer.

The Council will meet to elect officers on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, P.M. THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

To balance from last year..... \$ 57,82 "Subscriptions &c....
"Proceeds of Lecture and Soiree..... "Sale of Newspapers..... " Fines ..... \$1240,95

Ur.		i
By Rent	\$ 200	,00
" Fuel	34	,80
"Guardians Salary	130	,37
"Subscriptions to Newspapers	79	,23
" Printing		,20
" Postage	15	,69
"Gas Compa d's Account	46	,68
" Books Purchased	40	,05
"Printing	50	,00
" Lecturer	150	,00
" Band at Lectures &c	97	,23
"Music Hall, for Soiree	48	,00
"Mr. Sabatier, Services at do	60	,00
"Sundries	73	,95
	\$1094	.20
Balance	\$ 146	
(Clause) Tanu Lum	Tn	
(Signed) John Lane	, JK.,	•

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION .-The Galt Reformer states that at a recent meeting held in New Aberdeen, Mr. Jacob Hespeler, an intimate acquaintance of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, stated publicly that the Premier the propriety of not deciding upon a permanent

British North American Colonies."

Quebec, 12th Jan., 1858.

We copy from the London Times the following thrilling account of the burning of the ing very interesting report of the St. Patrick's Transport Steamer Sarah Sands and the gallant conduct of her officers, crew, and passengers:-

The Sarah Sands was an iron ship or about 2,000 tons burden, which left Portsmouth for Calcutta in the middle of last August. She had on board a portion of the 54th Regiment, upwards of 300 rank and file, and her voyage appears to have been prosperous until she had reached a point about 400 miles from the Mauritius. At this point, on the 11th of November, about 3 o'clock p.m., it was discovered that the ship was on fire, or, more properly speaking, the cargo in the after bold, consisting mainly of Government stores. Bale after bale was hauled up, but in vain. Nothing but black smoke issued forth all efforts to get at the seat of the fire were useless. All sail was taken in, and the ship was brought before the wind; lengths of hose were fitted on to the fire engine, and, in fact, every precaution was taken which seemed likely to be productive of any effect. When the first apprehension arising from the fact of the conflagration had subsided another and a still more pressing fear fell upon the minds of all. How about the amunition,-how about the powder in the magazines! In a short while the soldiers, under Colonel Moffat's directions, succeeded in clearing out the starboard magazine. That store of powder, however, which lay in the port magazine could not. seemingly, be reached. The cry was for volunteers, and volunteers instantly came forward, who, despite of the smoke and the flames, succeeded in clearing out the contents of the magazine, save two barrels There was no help for it, the brunt of the explosion was a thing to be sustained. Most of the men who had been let down were drawn up senseless, so clearly nothing more was to be done in that direc-

Now, there was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and the flames were playing about the deck. It became necessary to lower the boats, and, strange to say, for once in the case of a conflagration at sea the hoats were lowered in safety. The women and children were securely stowed away, and then the boats were pulled beyond the reach of danger, to await the event. Besides this, rafts were made of spare spars; two were constructed and set affoat, which would have sufficed to save the best portion of the crew and passengers. A third was left across the deck, to be lowered at a moments notice. It was remarked that "the boats were lowered without the least accident; the troops were mustered on deck there was no rush to the boats, and the men obeyed the word of command with as much order as on parade." About 9 o'clock the flames burst through the upper deck and set fire to the mizen rigging : had the ship not been brought to the wind its instant destruction would have been inevitable. At this moment, when the attention of every one on board was directed to the ship's position, which was such, that had she payed off the fire must have instantly enveloped her, a fearful explosion was heard. This was, of course, due to the ignition of the one or two barrels of powder which had been left in the port magazine. The port quarter was blown out, and the ship was soon a mass of flames from the main rigging to the stern. The soldiers and crew were at this time collected on the forward part of the ship, and the one thing that saved them from destruction was that the after bulkhead withstood the action of the flames. All efforts were directed to keeping this cool, and to checking the action of the flames upon the rigging. The soldiers volunteered, party by party, for the work, and their efforts were attended with a certain success. Throughout the early night this state of things continued, and until 2 the next morning. At that time, when the fire had been raging for well-nigh 24 hours, it began to show the first symptoms of abatement. The flames were gradually mastered, and by daylight next morning the fire were extinguished; but what a wrock was there! So high had the names mounted that some of the yards had been destroyed. The after-part of the ship was gutted and burned out—nothing but a shell remained. The first point was to get the women and children in the boats on board again, and next the boats themselves. This could not then be done, although

Another danger remained equally appalling, but upon which they had not counted while the flames were in progress. The gale still prevailed. The vessel was rolling and pitching, and shipping seas heavily at the place where the port quarter had been She had fifteen feet of water in the blown out. hold. The fear was lest the stern should fall out altogether, and so the ship founder. To prevent this catastrophe two hawsers were got in under the ship's bottom and made taut. Spare sails and blankets were got over the opening at the quarter, and the leak was partially stopped. We are now speaking of the period between 2 a.m. and 2 p.m. on the 12th of November last—that is to say, of the 12 hours' battle with water, as there had been a 12 hours' battle with fire for the 12 preceding hours. To add to the difficulties of their situation, the watertanks in the hold had got loose, and as they were dashed about threatened fresh danger to the ship. About 2 in the afternoon of the 12th the boats, with the women, children, &c., were picked up. No casualty had happened. The gig only had been swamped, but all the hands were rescued. From 2 p.m. on the 12th of November until the evening of the 13th, although the sharpest stress of the fight had subsided. the people on board the Sarah Sands were still struggling for life. Then it was for the first time that the fury of the waves somewhat abated; steerage way was got upon the ship, and the stern was secured. Sail was set, and in eight days the Sarah Sands reached the Mauritius, without the loss of any one on board throughout all these trying circumstances. The salvation of the ship was undoubtedly due to the professional skill and capacity of the commander, Captain Castle, and his company, and then to the high discipline and courage of the troops on board. The story is a counterpart, although a far happier one, to that of the Birkenhead.

the danger of the fire was over.

Business at Toronto seems to be in a very rotten condition, if there be any truth in the following paragraph from the Globe:-

"The Toronto Winter Assizes too abundantly confirm the evidences that daily present themselves of the distress prevailing just now among the commer-cial men of Upper Canada. The Assizes opened at at noon on Thursday, the 14th inst., and up to the same hour on Saturday, the 16th, as many as 200 undefended actions brought upon promissory notes and bills of exchange had been disposed of.— Mr. Justice Burns, before whom these issues had been tried, announced on Saturday that the total amount of the claims represented the startling sum of £50,000, but where the money was to come from his Lordship confessed that he was quite at a loss to conceive. Mr. Campbell, the Clerk of the Court, said he should have guessed the verdicts already given at not more than £10,000. He expressed a fear that not a tenth part of the money would be realized. The Sheriff, a pretty good authority in matters of this kind, said be be very sorry to give ten shillings on the pound for all the verdicts recovered. We must expect to hear of more failures."

THE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP .- The Quebec Gesette of the 18th says:-"We have been informed that had told him, Mr. Hespeler, "that the Seat of the Canadian is lying in her original position in a Government question will be referred back to state of the most perfect preservation; being com-Canada, the Imperial Parliament recommending pletely surrounded by a barrier of ice, which, it is the preprint of not deciding upon a permanent anticipated, will withstand all the violence of our wintry storms, and keep her from injury until the capital until there is a federal union of all the spring weather affords opportunities for floating her

The Sherbrooke Gazette, upon the authority of a correspondent, writing under the signature of B., charges the School Inspector of that locality, Mr. Childs, with having presented a Protestant pupil, of one of the schools, with a Roman Catholic book, entitled-" The Lives of the Early Martyrs," as a prize for efficiency in study, &c.; and having first berated the Inspector, the editor turns savagely upon the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Chauveau, and roundly charges him with a disposition to "spend the funds in promulgating Popish books, to convert Protestant children to Romanism." We are not in a position to say how far the attack on Mr. Childs is correct, but from what we know of the gentleman, who, by the way, is a Protestant himself, we have no doubt that he is prepared, tully, to vindicate his conduct. The charge against Mr. Chaveau we are competent to reply to promptly and effectually. "Circular, No. 25," issued from the Education Office in Montreal, and signed by Mr. Chauveau, distinctly points out the books to be given to "Protestants only," and to "Catholics only," and paragraph four of this circular says :-

"In the distribution of these books you will be particularly careful in ascertaining the religious de-nomination to which the pupils belong, so as not to give to them, other books than those especially in tended for the scholars of that particular creed."

If the Editor of the Sherbrooke Gazette knew of the existence of these instructions, his attack on the Superintendent of Education for Canada East must be regarded as proceeding from malice aforethought. If he was not so informed, he was then too grossly ignorant of the true state of the case to attempt to write about it .- Pilot.

THE REASON WHY THE MEETING OF PAR-LIAMENT IS POSTPONED .- The Colonist, in an article made conspicuous by doubly leaded type, informs the world that the reason for the postponement of the meeting of Parliament is the damage done to the Parliament buildings, about the first of last November, by a beautiful specimen of that conservative spirit, which animated the government. It will be remembered that the Board of Works managing the new roofing of the Parliament Houses in its usual style, the rain came through in torrents, and drowned alike the house and furniture. Why it has required so long to repair the damage we cannot tell. In shows what must have been the recklessness of the manner in which the public property was exnosed when it could have been thus ruined by sheer carelessness .- Montreal Herald.

FIRE .- On Sunday evening the 10th inst. the Parish Church of St. Raymond was discovered to be on fire; and when the people entered the building it was found that the fismes had made such progress that nothing could be saved excepting some articles of very trifling value. The Church and sacristy were completely destroyed. Insurance to the amount of £300 had been effected on the building. The fire originated in the roof, from stove pipes placed over the ceiling.

Omnous .- Not one of our Upper Canada daily exchanges, which we have yet seen, has called on the of William Miller, the murderer of John Farrell, at

THE MINISTRY .- The Hamilton Spectator alleges that all the three beaten ministers will have to give up their places. Nevertheless, it says, that Mr. John A. McDonald will still rule as Premier of Canada.-Some new combinations is thus foreshadowed; but the success of it, so far as Upper Canada is concerned is very problematic.

LINCOLN .- The election of Mr. Merritt is conte upon the ground of no qualification, Mr Merritt being absent from the country, and not expecting the election, had not prepared the qualification required by law. The Sheriff made a special return of the fact .-Mr. Morse has the next greatest number of votes.

THE COUNTY OF DRUMMOND ELECTION.-We have received a copy of a Protest, served upon the Returning Officer for this County, against the return of Mr. Dunkin at the late election, signed by eleven of the Electors-the grounds of the protest being that, the majority of voters was only made to appear on the Poll Books, in favor of Mr. Dunkin, by illegal means, such as "bribery, corruption, fraud, intimidation, and violence."—Montreal Herald.

It is useless to deny that we and other friends of the Ministry are much disappointed at the result of the Upper Canada elections. While little reliance is to be placed on the loud boasting and vaporing declamation of such papers as the Toronto Globe, it is not the less true that the Government has come out of the contest in a far different plight from what they bad anticipated when the campaign was opened.-Montreal Pilot.

GOOD EFFECT OF HARD TIMES.—The Toronto Globe states that in consequence of the hard times, the fines at the Police Court have wonderfully fallen off. Last week they were only \$52. People cant afford to get drunk. Why will they not refrain from principle as well as from poverty.

Died.

On the 10th inst., Emma Mary Hutchinson, aged 34 years and 7 months, the beloved and affectionate wife of D. Malone, Professor St. Anne's College, and daughter of the late Robert Hutchinson, Newport, Shropshire, England;—not only a devout convert to the Catholic Church, but a true ornament as a wife and mother. She left to mourn her irreparable loss an affectionate husband and young family .- Requies-

> MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. Jan. 13, 1858.

						8.	a.		8,	d.	
Flour,			. per	quin	tal	13	4	@	15	0	
Oatmeal.	, ,					8	4	<b>@</b>	10	0	
Wheat,			per	min	ot	5	6	æ	6	0	
Oats,			•	. `		1	10	æ	2	0	
Barley,						2	9	0	3	0	
Buckwhe	et,					2		1		3	
Peas,	•					3	6	·Ø	3	9	
Beans,						8	0	æ	10	0	
Potatoes	, .		. per	bag		3	6	æ	3	9	
Mutton,			. per	qr.		5	0	æ	7	6	
Lamb,			•		٠.	2	6	RD)	4	0	
Veal,						5	0	<b>@</b>	10	Q	
Beef,			. per	њ		0	4	æ	0	9	
Lard,						0	9	æ	0	10	
Pork,						0	6	0	0	7	
Butter, I	Presh		. :			. 1	3	Ø	1	6	
Butter, S	ait				• .	0	9	Ø	0	10	
Eggs,			. per	doze	n a	0	10	æ	0	11	
Fresh P		. •	. per	100	lba.	30	0	<b>@</b>	35	0	
Ashes-						29	0	0	30	0	
	Pearls	,			•	28	0	0	29	. 0	:

the second of th

Hamilton.—The mortality of the City of Hamilton for the past year was 670, of which 334 were under ten years old, and only 86 exceeded fifty years. Rather a poor climate that,

Pain Killer .- The "Persian Balm" will soothe the pain from the severest burns and scalds, instantly.-There is probably no remedy more efficacious than this. Apply to the parts clear. As a Liniment for Sprains, Rheumatism, &c., it will be found of great

A Sure Cure for a Felon.—Hold the part affected in Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer for half an hour, and the pain and soreness will entirely be removed. But don't take our word for it, when 124 cts. will buy a bottle of it.

#### MILITARY BALL.

No. 4 (MAJOR DEVLIN'S COMPANY.) WILL GIVE THEIR

SECOND ANNUAL BALL,

Monday Evening, the 1st of February Next. AT THE

#### CITY CONCERT HALL;

FOR which occasion the Company beg to say that they have made every arrangement necessary for the comfort and pleasure of the friends who will honor them by their presence.

MUSIC and REFRESHMENTS have been carefully selected, and will be found to give entire satisfaction

TICKETS of ADMISSION-Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 3s 9d.

#### ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

THE PAIN KILLER.-Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmab, Jan. 5th, 1857, says: within the past four years I have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles, but nm now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two hundred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I aways take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayate, I was awoke by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a Centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour

was again asleep.
Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says: I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark, if need be.

For sale by all the druggists in Montreal. Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR BILLS AND TIME. MR. SAVAGE, MD., July 7, 1856.

DEAR SIR:-In consequence of taking cold after a bad attack of the messels, some cleven years since, I have from that time suffered greatly with a disordered liver and stomach. I have been at times so bad that my life was despaired of. I was induced some time ago, through the persuasion of a friend, some time ago, through the persuasion of a friend, Mr. Henry Shafer, to try a bottle of Hoofind's German Bitters, thinking if it done no good it could do me no harn, and knowing mr. Shaket to be a gentleman who would not recommend anything to me, that he did not have confidence in. Before I had taken one-thind it the bottle, my bowels became regular and I had a fine appetite. When I had used two-thirds of it I considered my health as good as ever it was, and could eat anything without its disconsidered my and could eat anything, without its disagreeing with me in the least. I now keep a bottle of the Bitters in the house continually, and in case I take cold, or I feel unwell, I take one or two doses, and it makes a change in my bowels which is all I need, wherefore, for the past eleven years, my doctor hill has been from \$10 to \$20 per year, bosides loss time and severe illness.

Yours, truly, P. J. THRASHER.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson, is on the wrapper of each bottle. They can be had of druggists and storckeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. Principal Office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. For Sale by all the Druggists in Montreal.

INFLUENZA, AND COMMON COLD,

Like thieves in the silence of the night, have carried many to the silent grave. They are caused by a sudden check of perspiration, by which the stomach is rendered inactive, and the lungs become loaded with corrupted matter, which enters the blood, and disease is the result. For all colds, coughs, and chills, succeeded by heat, and for all fevers of every form, hoarseness and rawness of the throat, lungs and stomach, and for all weakness and sickness of every kind, from three to five of these pills on going to bed, for a few days, will be all that you require to restore you to perfect health. It has been admitted and claimed all over Europe, that there never "was a medicine that will extirpate all manner of disease from the system equal to Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills," that the more you take them the stronger you grow. They are founded upon the principle that the human body is subject to but one disease, namely; corrupt humors. These pills not only cleanse the bowels, but also allow the blood through every vein and artery, and so purify it from all morbid and corrupt humors that disease of every name is driven from the body.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Females who value health should never be without these Pills. It has been admitted by a number of physicians, that females cannot too highly value them. They have given health and spirits to hundreds of fcmales who without them would have been in their graves. They purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and interesting appearance. A hox of these pills is a great medical companion at certain periods. From one to three should be taken every day until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally, when well, will keep the system in a healthy condition.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

## A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the " Persian Balm" for Gleansing 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 & OAMPBELL,
(Wholesale Agents),
Ventual

Montreal.

take Allie of the "Bering Balm" will souther the extraordinary funds the workmen who will be wholly or partially thrown out of work by the constrained situation of the exterior market, produced by the financial erisis in America and Europe, and by the momentary elevation of the -conditions which the state of foreign banks has salary. To meet the want of the necessaries of also in providing means of supplying food at reduced prices, to meet the reduced sums earned by the workmen. Monsieur le Ministre also asks leave to apply a part of this money to the alleviation of the sufferers from the late inundations. You will perceive by the sum required, that France does not allow the misery of her people to get ahead, but applies remedies in time, 27th October. When crossing the Ganges, they aror a million of francs would not suffice (£40,000 sterling) to relieve effectually the necessities of this immense country.

The Minister of War has addressed a report to the Emperor concerning the creation of a special bureau of beneficence for Algiers, for the distribution of succor to indigent Mussulmans. The Emperor has granted the decree which will authorise the establishment of this means of assistance.

Primary teaching of the children of the people at Paris is given in 157 schools and asylums for boys, and in 120 others for girls. The number of children who frequent these schools is 50,542. The evening schools for adults receive a number of scholars nearly equalling that of the children.—Correspondent of Weekly Register.

The bells of the old picturesque Church of St. Remi at Dieppe, which were famous for the melody of their chime, were melted down in 1792 to form cannon for the defence of France against the coalition of hostile kings. By a directly opposite process, a lot of bronze guns from Sebastopol have now been molten, and will roarious" in that old Gothic belfry.

#### ITALY.

A letter from Rome, of the 24th inst., informs us that the perpetrators of the late highway robbery committed on British subjects travelling in a post carriage between Civita Vecchia and Rome have been discovered. They are Neapolitans of the province of Aquila, and worked on the railway. They are nine in number. Police stations have since been established on the line of railway, of which half the expense is to be defraved by the railway company and half by the Covernment. There have been several nouse nations committed at Ancona.

NAPLES, Dec. 22 .- The reports which have been received of the damages occasioned by the earthquake since I wrote are of the most alarming and disastrons character. I shall for the present confine The private information-under the circumstances. the pight in the on en nir. At Ricigliano, a commune of Campagna, ten houses had fallen, five or six persons had been dig out of the ruins, and two persons had been killed. In Caposelle and Senerchia a man and a child had their legs broken in attempting to escape. In many other communes houses and churches had been split, and the cupola of the church of St. Gregory had fallen in. On Saturday morning two shocks had been felt at 6 and 10 o'clock a.m., and staircases had fellen, while many of the houses had fissures in them. Potenza, the capital of Basilicata, however, and the neighbourhood seem to have suffered more than any other part. The shocks there were continuous, and not a single house remains which is habitable. Now Potenza possesses a population of upwards of 12,000 souls. The Palace of the Prefecture, the military and civil hospital, the barracks of Gendarmes and of the Reserve, the College of Jesuits, the churches, and especially the cathedral, are all rendered useless no one can without danger cross his own door-They were continuing to disinter the numerous victims, the number of whom was unknown. The whole population, who had been in the open air, were beginning to take shelter in wooden barracks erected for the purpose. From other parts of the province very afflicting news had arrived. Tito (a. township of near 10,000 souls, near Potenza) Marsico Nuovo, Laurenzana, and Brienza were almost entirely destroyed. Two-thirds of Vignola had perished. Immense are the disasters in Viggiano, Calvello, Anzi, and Abriola; and more than immense is the terror and desolation of the inhabitants. The pen falls horror-struck from one's hand, so says the Government reporter. With regard to Naples, several lighter shocks had occurred after the severe ones of Wednesday night; but on Saturday, at 5 and halfpast 6 o'clock p.m , others were felt, which in some parts raised the fearful cry of "Earthquake! Earthquake l" and again a great number of persons rushed into the streets. The movement appeared to be almost vertical, as the ground swelled beneath my feet, and the table rose and fell. The same scenes might have been witnessed as those I described in my last, and again, for the fourth night, many people spent the night in their carriages in the open squares. On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, another shock was felt, slight indeed, but sufficient to alarm and to lead to the idea almost that the earth was in a continual state of vibration. The Government has sent assistance in beds, medicine, lint, food, nurses, and wood for barracks to the site of the disasters, as also engineers to see what can be done to repair and restore.

The ruinous violence of the recent earthquake appears to have been limited to the two provinces of the Principato Suteriore and Basilicata. Up to the 18th, 19 bodies had been dag up in Potenza, and more were being sought for; 300 had been dug out of Artillery, a portion of the Rifle Brigade, Royal selves, or rising to the occasion. The first manifestaof Polla. Montefusco, the corporal of gendarmerie, was taken out alive; so also was the Judge of Saponara, but his wife and two children perished beneath the rains, from which he was dragged, smashed and crippled. Lagonegro, on the same night, experienced three shocks in seven hours. None of the inhabitants perished, but almost all the buildings, as well public as private, we're cracked, and three are and the electric station. The shocks continued up to yesterday at this point, though they were slight. The entire population were living in barracks hustily erected in the middle of a great plain. In the com-

all parties the mind the Character of the Interior, based and from which have suffered damage in the houses generally, and particularly in the chouches and from which no returns of the dead have been dressed a report to the Emperor; setting forth wade, are Maratas, Lauria, Castelloccio, Rotonda, the expected necessity there will be to assist with Castro Nuovo and Sanisa. Castro Nuovo; and Senise. From the remaining communes of the district no intelligence had as yet been received. It is impossible, therefore, to calculate the number of the dead. The popular voice makes it amount to many thousands. I have heard as many as 15,000, even 22,000, stated. It is very clear that, according to official information, several thousands must have perished. Commissions have imposed on French credit. The Minister says been formed in all the suffering localities for the rethat many trades have been obliged either to lief of the suffering. Government has sent down suspend work, or to-diminish the hours of the fresh supplies of beds, linen, and wood for the construction of barracks. Telegraphic communication had been re-established as far as was possible. life among these classes, M. Billault asks of the Nurses, Sisters of Charity, and priests had also been Emperor, who, as he says, always compassion- sent down, and everything was being done for the ates the suffering of the people, a credit of a comfort of the many thousands who, not only from million to be employed in creating work, and fear, but from necessity, are now encamped in the million to be employed in creating work, and open air. Persons who have fied from the awful scenes and have arrived in the capital give yet more lyartrending details, but the official journal evidenthe fears the effect of them upon the public mind .-Cor. of Times.

#### INDIA.

RELIEP OF LUCKNOW .- In our last we mentioned the arrival of Grant's column at Cawnpore, on the rived at Allumbagh on the 1st November. It had now become known that Outram and Havelock were not only holding their own, but were suffering comparatively little injury from the almost unceasing fire kept upon them by the enemy. They were provisioned for weeks, and as there were understood to be above 100,000 rebels in arms around, Sir Colin Campbell wisely resolved to delay the final attack until the force at his disposal should have assembled in sufficient strength to be irresistible. His Excellency and Staff reached Cawnpore on the 3rd, having, as formerly stated, narrowly escaped being captured by the enemy on the road. Although it was known in August that 30,000 men were on the way from England, the arrangements for pushing them, on appear to have been deferred till close upon their arrival .-To this source of detention, the teasing delays that followed are mainly to be ascribed. Troops were now mustering in strength at Cawnpore. On the 9th, the 5th, 53rd, 84th, and 93rd, with portions of other regiments, crossed the Ganges, and were speedily followed by the Naval Brigade, who dragged their 24 guns along with them, as if they had been toys.— Large supplies of provisions had by this time been sent into Allumbagh, and arrangements of all sorts were made with the caution required, and delibera-tion permitted by the occasion. Sir C. Czmpbell left Campore on the 11th, and rode 40 miles at a stretch in the direction of Lucknow. The sick and wounded left by Havelock at Allumbagh were sent shortly become "cymbals glorious, swinging up- into his camp, with the view of returning to Cawnpore, under a guard of Sikh horsomen, an arrangement that nearly proved fatal. As they approached the British camp, they were mistaken by the scamen of Poel's Naval Brigade for the advanced guard of the enemy, when the guns, loaded with grape, were level-led, and about to be fired. Luckily, the face of the Kuropean surgeon was recognised in time to prevent mischief. The Commander-in-Chief had with him a European Horse Battery, two troops of Horse Artillery, 60 Royal Artillerymen, with two 18-pounders and two 8-inch mortars; 320 of the 9th Lancers; detachments of Her Majesty's 5th, 8th, 53rd, 75th, and 93rd, and 300 of the Naval Brigade, or, including the 900 joining him from Allambugh, above 3,000 Europeans in all; besides a squadron of Sikhs and of Hudson's Horse, 1,000 Sikh Infantry, Sanners and Miners, &c., or an additional 2,000 natives. On the 13th he acvanced to the banks of the canal, dispersing the rebels who approached him, and capturing all their guns. On the 15th, the revels, after a running fight of a couple of hours, were driven from the Dilkosha and La Martiniere. They shortly after rallied, howmyself to the details given by the official journal. over, and made an attack on the British position. when a severe repulse was sustained by them. Darperhaps, approaching nearer the truth—reports the disasters to be far greater. At Barithe two awful shocks on the night of the 16th had crushed the barracks of Gendarmes and filled the people with ter- wisely avoiding the needless exposure of our infantry to desperate men. On the 16th, the canal was crosse which separates Allumbagh from Lucknow, the chief advancing on Secunderbagh, which was carried after a severe struggle, the enemy suffering terribly, Having garrisoned each position as we advanced, the Samuch was attacked about three o'clock in the afternoon, and, after a cannonade, was carried about dusk. Sir Collin Campbell describes it as one of the most severe fights he had ever witnessed, and few men have seen more of hard fighting than he. Early on the morning of the 17th, communications were opened to the left rear of the barracks towards the canal. A heavy cannonade having been kept up all the morning on the Mess-house, that very strong position was carried by assault at 3 p. m., when the troops, pushing on rapidly, were able to seize the Motee Mahal before dark. Sir Collin Campbell now approached the brave garrison, who had been closely watched since the 25th of September, when Generals Outram and Havelock came out to meet him. Although the enemy was not yet completely subdued, communications with the rear were all reopened, and the sick and wounded, the ladies and children were despatched under escort to Camppore. Our loss, though considerable, was less than might have been looked for. Captain Herdly, Royal Artillery; Captain Dalzell, 93rd Highlanders; Captain Lumsden of the late 30th Bengal N.I., attached to the 93rd; Licutenant Frankland, 2nd Punjaub Infantry, and Midshipman Damien, Naval Brigade were killed.— Thirty-two officers were wounded-two dangerously.

and eighteen severely. Our latest tidings extend only to the 21st, and have been supplied by telegraph alone, so as to be in the last degree meagre and incomplete. On that date two telegraph assistants were murdered at Allumbagh, and we must now wait for further intelligence. The routes from Cawnpore westward are still so interrupted, that the mails are in the last degree irregular, or we should before now have had full particulars by letter. It is more than probable that tidings, considerably later than any we can at present give, will be forwarded for our London contemporaries by the steamer this evening. There is much yet to be done in Oude, but the Commanderin-Chief has now a numerous force at his disposal: and Lucknow being relieved, can consult his own convenience in matter of time. We have no longer any occasion for those headlong and dendly assaults which, heroic and irresistible as they are, are accompanied with frightful sacrifice of life, which greater caution, and the full use of our artillery, may avoid. The force in all now in Oude amounts to close on 12,000 men, consisting of the 9th Lancers the Naval Brigade, the 1st Madras Fasiliers, H. M.'s 5th 8th, 23rd, 32nd, 53rd, 64th, 75th, 78th, 82nd, 84th, and 90th Regiments, with a magnificent park and Madras Sappers and Miners, the Sikh Infantry and Cavalry ably commanded, and in the highest | Delhi, and the princes who were shot were so only to

from a very interesting private letter, dated Delhi a guard and retinue assigned to him, and insults the

Palace, Nov. 16 :-

"We are here to accompany a column about to lad of eighteen, has, on the ground of his youth, march down country to convey tents and carriage been declared innocent, and traverses Delhi on an "We are here to accompany a column about to falling, among which are the church of the Capuchins | to Cawapore for the Commander-in-Chief and troops from England, now reaching Cawapure in numbers. his train. A military commission has, meanwhile, No date is yet fixed for the column leaving this; in been sitting to obtain formal legal evidence against the meanwhile a grand sale is taking place of the men caught in the fact. Twenty-four of the junior captured booty of Delhi, and a wonderful and care members of the royal family having been convicted mune of Carboni 21, have perished and 19 have been sight it is to see all the collected things—the spails on evidence that might have satisfied a Chancellor wounded, not to speak of the damage done to the of a sacked Palace and city! We left • • at Eldon, were on the 21st hanged altogether. - Rombay buildings. In Castelsano, which is nearly level with 9 o'clock at night, and it was strange to find our- Times

distinguished himself), and shortly came in sight of shattered Delhi. What a memorable sight! Every wall or bastion that faced our camp is in almost shapeless ruin, while the white marble pavillions, of the Palace rise unharmed along the Jumna's bank.

scribing the beauty and quaintness of their rooms.-

I long for photographs to send home. They are all of inlaid marble, with semianahs pitched in the zen-

"In one of these live the-

. There is no de-

anah courts between; but all around speaks of awful war-the rows on rows of captured guns-the groups of English soldiers at every post; and not English only, for our brave defenders the Ghoorkas, Sikhs, and Cabulees mingle among them. A strange army indeed, with not a trace of pipeclay! It is a frightful drive from the Palace to the Cashmere-gateevery house rent, riven, and tottering; the church battered, and piles of rubbish on every side. Alas! the burnt European houses and deserted shops!-Desolate Delhi I and yet we are told it is clear-ing and much improved since the storming of the place. It has only as yet a handful of inhabitants in its great street, the Chandee Choke, who are all Hindoos, I believe. Many miserable wretches prowl through the camps outside the city begging for admission at the various gates, but none are admitted whose respectability cannot be vouched for. Cartloads of ball are being daily dug out from the Moirie Bastion, now a shapeless battered mass. The mutineers are collected in Oude in formidable masses. Most of them are represented as hopeless, and aware that they are only assembling there to die. After Oude there will ensue a Rohllcund campaign. There will be ample work for every man whom mother England has sent out; but it is a triumph of the great Anglo-Saxon race that so much has been accomplished before the reinforcements came by India's Army of Heroes, "few but undis-The finger of God is indeed traceable in the taking of Delhi. Let no man at home dare to underrate the work, or talk of the delay of its accomplishment. It was a daring, fearful undertaking for our small army, against such a city of endless fortification and so numerous an enemy. Had not God been on our side, that vast army of mutineers could never have been driven from such a stronghold. How heedless, how purposeless our enemies have been; though at times they have fought desperately. Great perils may attend the passage of the column we are to accompany. It may possibly meet bodies of mutineers on the road in sufficient numbers to attack us, and we may find ourselves in the midst of a battle; but, as ladies are to be permitted to go under its escort, it is hoped that the road will not be impeded. Many unusual precautions will have to be taken, no tents or servants can be sent on over night (as in peaceful times) to await our arrival in the morning; but we must carry one small tent only, which cannot be struck till we are about to march with it ourselves. All must keep close together; there would else be certain harm from armed thieves. I fear we may lose some of our baggage, but we shall arrange and hope for the best. Some artillery go with us and some Carabineers, and a party of the gallant Sikh Guides, and a Punjabee Resselah is expected in time to move with us. Most of the neighboring Nawabs have been brought in captive, to give an account of their conduct during the last few months. Some are criminated beyond doubt, others have only been very discreditably neutral. We have seen the captive King and Royal family; they are in ruinous little rooms in one of the gates of the Palace. The old King looks very frail, and has a blank, fixed eye, as of one on whom life is fast closing. He, certainly, is too old to be responsible for anything that has been done. With his sons much more guilt may lie; some have been shot, as you must have read, some are yet untaken. The youngest son we saw looking the 15, they say 18, bold and coarse to look at. He is the only child of the Queen. With her some of our ladies have had a long interview; they found her seated on a common chapoy (bedstead), dressed in white cotton clothes, with few and very trifling ornaments,—all her grand things having been taken from her. She is described as short and stout, above 30 years of age, with a relatives and menials, surrounded her. She professes est horror of the 3d Cavalry, traces all her misfortunes. She says the King was helpless to control them, and that when their arrival had placed Delhi in rebellion against us they were as ready to rob her as unyone else. She says the mutineers did rob the Palace, and that all her jewels were only saved by being buried. She does not seem to blame us for their captivity; she understands the necessity for inquiring into guilty or innocent parties : but she did not seem to assert the King's innocence as much as her own. She said he had been in the hands of bad people. There appeared to be frightful rivalries among the women; it is said she criminated the sons of the former wives, she being the last. Her sister is represented as much better looking than berself, she has a daughter of 13 married to the King's youngest son, already mentioned, and reputed very beautiful. Our ladies describe her as having superb large eyes, and a most beautiful little mouth but her face otherwise too flat and full. Some of the women told them they had had English women and children in the Palace after the massacre, in hope of preserving them, but that the mutineers demanded them and could not be resisted. They say the Sepoys complained that the King was feeding Englishwomen daintily, while he only gave them gram for food. Heaven knows if the Royal family be clean in heart and hand or not. I say nothing sentimental about them, but I pity them. Their religion is quite enough to excite our pity, and if they have been abettors of murder they ought to be pitied for their sins. If they are, as they say, innocent of any share in the rebellion they are victims indeed.

"I trust all examinations may be judiciously and fairly conducted. Mr. - is an excellent manmost upright and indefatigable in discovering the truth, and withal most tender-hearted. He will not spare the guilty, nor inflict suffering on the innocent. But I must pause.'

A NEW KING OF OUDE. - The capture of Lucknow will not, it is needless to say, produce the submission of Oude. The rebels have placed a boy on the throne, and keep him in state at Fyzahad -a city of 1,000, 000 inhabitants, defended by a large fort with a wall, a ditch, and round towers, lately repaired, and new entreanchments. Here the last great stand may be expected, and the royalty of Oade must finally

DELHI.-The doomed city, though no longer the scene of our anxieties, continues the centre of our activity in the North-West. It is said that the unwise orders of Mr. Colvin, issued when his oncepowerful mind was failing him, had never been cancelled, and that a timid dread of responsibility had disabled the local authorities from thinking for themtion of this was in sparing the life of the King of State of efficiency.—Bombay Times.

The State of Decil.—The following are extracts

The hoary royal traitor now occupies the palace, has British officers who visit him. His youngest son, a elephant of state, with a couple of English officers in been sitting to obtain formal legal evidence against

getic, under thorough discipline, and every man having an air of firm determination. The natives gaze at the Highlanders with astonishment and droad,, and style them (with reference to their garb) the ghosts of the murdered Englishwomen risen to avengel The Delhi column looked as if they had had hard fighting and great exposure, but the men were in capital spirits. The 8th and 75th were in mouse-coloured dresses, which looked odd at first, but unquestionably was a good colour to fight in, as it is so difficult to perceive it at a distance. The Sikhs were dressed in the same way. Two of our guns were drawn by elephants, which somewhat astonished the Royals, and would create a sensation at Woolwich.—Letter from Bombay.

BRAND FOR THE SEPOY MUTINEERS .- It will be seen by our Legislative Council report of Saturday that a Bill was introduced into the Council by Mr. Peacock, and read a first and a second time, for the purpose of enabling Government to order Senoys to be marked with the letter "M" for mutiny, and the letter "D" for desertion, in the same manner as European soldiers are liable to be marked with the letter "D" for desertion.—Bengal Hurkaru.

The Weekly Despatch says :- "Those persons in the City who know most about India are the least satisfied with the recent news, which is represented as showing that everything goes well. They remember that Plassy was won by 4,000 troops against thirty times their number, and that the enemy took to ab solute flight. With 12,000 men Campbell has had 'six days' of a constant series of severe and bloody struggles.' Even with 22,000 he does not expect to pacificate Oude for 'many months.' The suspicion gains ground that there are many Russian and other officers directing the enemy, and that the Sepoys are commanded with some skill. It shows great skill to threaten Lucknow. Stragetically, the relief of that place is great waste of time and power to us. But the enemy to whom it is equally worthless, keep up a threat of forcing an entrance to draw us off places of more importance to defend our women and children. It enables the enemy to choose their ground and to meet us to the best advantage. Accordingly the struggle is severe.

REINFORCEMENTS WANTED .- Once master of Lucknow, Sir Colin Campbell will, it is said, pause for reinforcements; and as 3,500 men were reviewed at Calcutta on the 23rd, those reinforcements cannot be long wanting. Cavalry alone will be the arm in which our weakness will be shown. The 1st Dragoons, unable to obtain horses at Calcutta, were sent away on that account to Madras; and it is painful to think that after months of warning of English cavalry arrivals, no arrangements should have been made for remounts.

#### MADAME PEFFIER ON PROTESTANT MIS

SIONARIES IN PERSIA, INDIA, & CHINA. The house of the Missionary Society in Oromia is splendidly situated. It overlooks the vast valley, the town, the low hills, and the mountains. The house itself is large, and provided and arranged with every possible comfort, so that I might have thought myself in the country-house of some rich private gentleman, instead of under the roof of simple disciples and followers of Christ. There were four wives here, and a troop of children, small and large. I passed some very agreeable hours among them, and heartily regretted that I had to leave at

nine in the evening.

They presented to me some native girls, taught by the wives of the missionaries, who spoke and wrote a little English, and were very well versed in geography. Here I cannot avoid making some remarks on the missionuries, whose way of acting and living I had often an opportunity of seeing in the course of my journey. I met missionaries in Persia, China and India, and saw that they everywhere live quite different from what I had imagined. I had pictured to myself the missionaries as half, if not complete martyrs, and so inspired with the zealous wish to convert the heathens, that, like the disciples of Christ, they quite forgot their comforts and wants, living among the people under any roof, and cating from the same dish, &c. Ah I these were pictures and ideas I had drawn from books; the matter was quite different in reality. They live exactly like the opulent, have fine dwellings provided with all comforts and luxurious furniture. The missionaries repose on easy divans, their wives preside at the teatable, then their children crave sturdily for cakes and pastry; nay, their position is more agreeable and free from care than that of most classes. They do not work too hard, and their salaries arrive regu larly, let state and politics go as they will.

In places where the missionaries live, meetings are held three or four times a week. These meetings are said to be business sittings, but are nothing bet ter than parties, at which the wives and children appear in full dress. At one of the missionaries the meeting is at breakfast, at another, at dinner, and at a third at tea time, and several equipages may then be seen in the court.

Business is certainly spoken of. The gentlemen separate generally for about half an hour, but the

greater part of the time is spent in the party. I do not think that the missionaries will in this way easily and quickly gain the confidence of the people. The foreign dress, the elegant style of living, make the poor feel their distance too much, and rather inspire them with dread and preserve them with love and confidence. They do not venture so much as to look up to the wealthy, the great man, and the missionary has thus long to struggle ere he overcomes this prestige to create an impression and respect; but I think respect might be inspired by noble conduct, and that men should rather be at tracted by virtue than by outward show.

Many of the missionaries believe that they do miracles, in preaching in the towns and villages and giving out religious writings. They publish the most overwhelming accounts of the number of people that pour in to hear their preaching and receive their religious tracts, and according to the descriptions, one might suppose that at least half the congregation would at once be converted into Christians. But indeed the hearing and the talking are no proof. Would not Chinese, Indian, Persian priests have large, and even as large congregations, if they were to preach in French in France, and in English in England, wearing their national dress all the while? Would not men gather round them in droves? would not they accept the books and tracts given out free, even if they could not read them?

I narrowly inquired in old places about the success of the missionaries, and everywhere heard that t baptism was a great rarity. The few Christians in India who here and there form hamlets of twenty or thirty families, have been orphans taken in and educated by the missionaries; but even they have to be provided with work and constantly watched over, that they do not fall back into their erroneous helief.

Sermons and pamphlets do not suffice to make religious precepts intelligible, to destroy errors sucked in with the mother's milk. The missionaries must live like fathers and friends among and with the people, must work with them-in short, must share their joys and troubles, attract them by an exemplary, modest life, and gradually impart intelligible instruction. The missionary ought, also, not to marry a European, for the following reasons. The European girl educated to be a missionary's wife, frequently chooses this station to be as soon provided for as possible. If she has children or become weak and ill, she can no longer follow her calling, and requires a change of air, and perhaps a journey to Europe .-The children also are delicate, and at the latest must be taken thither when seven years old. The father, tons of correction in the police courts and the penaccompanies them, and makes use of this pretext to tentiary. Society has a right to defend itself, and get for some little time to Europe. If the voyage to the best defence is not punishment, but prevention.

Process of Managram. We believe that the ground, 400 persons have personed. The same selves driving by starlight along the Delhi wood, wolfn's Avenders. Delhi Aven pla wite and children with the on a valt to some fa-lighting Mela. It must be remarked about the short journeys, are not such simple, affairs, as much; the missionary is encompassed with comforts. He has palatiquing and bearing, pack-horses for cambies with pataugums and deaters, pace-norses of seamer, realizable service serving men and women in sufficient numbers; and who pays for all this ? "Frequently poor believing souls in Europe and North America, who frequently deprive themselves of necessaries in order that their mite may be dispensed in distant regions. " 200 y

If the missionaries were wedded to nativest; the greater part of these expenses and cares would be spared. There would be few sick women, and the children be healthy and strong, and not require taking to Europe. To instruct their country people, schools could be erected not quite so luxurious as those in Calcutta.

I hope my views will not be misunderstood. I have great respect for the missionaries, and all I knew were excellent men and I am firmly convinced that there are learned men amongst them who yield valoable contributions in history, geography, and eth-nogrophy. Whether they thus fulfil their real ob-ject is another question. A missionary has, I believe, other duties than those of a scholar.

For my part, I owe the gentlemen of the missions my thanks; they everywhere received me kindly and hospitably. Their way of living certainly struck me the more as the name of missionary made me involuntarily think of those who first, and without assistance, left their fatherland to spread abroad the doctrines of Christ, and who, heyond the pilgrim's staff, took nought with them.

Before I quit Oromia I must mention that this district passes for the birth place of Zoroaster, who is said to have lived 5,500 years n.o., and from whom the Gebers or fire-worshippers are descended.

\* The Indian religious festivals, at which thousands assembled. The missionaries often travel husdreds of miles to preach to the people.

f Or have they not won and educated so many souls that they can select themselves spouses?

#### UNITED STATES.

FEMALE REPORTERS .- There are now two female eporters employed in the Congress at Washington, Miss Fanning and Miss White.

We (Baltimore Catholic Mirror) copy with pleasure the following article from the Baltimore Sun, because t strikes at the root of an alarming evil, which it is the duty of every Patriot, and Christian, and wellwisher of society to eradicate if possible. The evil is imminent and the remedy must needs come speedily. Neglect of the judicious exercise of parental authority, is undoubtedly the primary cause of the present degraded condition of our youth. That authority consistent with the Law of God, as well as that of nature, must be resumed, if society is to be saved from dissolution. The article is well and forcibly written, and we commend it to the attentive consideration of all, particularly our Catholic parents:--

DECAY OF PARENTAL DISCIPLINE .- One of the sad-

dest things we see in our age and country is the alarming developments of juvenile depravity every-where witnessed and everywhere complained of. Our cities are infested by gungs of young desperadoes lost to all sense of shame and controllable by no restraint but by physical force. You cannot pass them without hearing ribaldry the most coarse and blasphemy the most impious. They prowl over the purlieus of all large places, a cigar in their mouths and a pistol in their puckets, ready for any deed of violence and infamy. Is there a riot got up in any quarter, they are the first to be there to participate in the disorder and learn new lessons of lawlessness and hardened depravity. Nothing that they can lay their hands on is safe from their pillage. Hence we so frequently see our cities lighted with the incendiary's torch, and millions of property are annually given to the flames. Draw near to these lawless groups, and you will see many of them already exhibiting the marks of the most reckless and despotic intemperance. Half-grown boys are seen staggering about the streets with bloated faces and bloodshot eyes, fast sinking to an early grave. It is perfectly horrible to see such loathsome exhibitions of early desperation. In the mean time our criminal juris-prudence is becoming enormously burdensome. The expense of detecting, convicting and punishing such a countless multitude of offenders becomes appalling. Our jails and penitentiaries must be enlarged to accommodate the crowds which must be sent to them to punish and repress crime. The evil is on the increase, and the time is not distant when something must be done. And the question comes up, what can be done? What is the remedy? Shall we make the laws more stringent? Shall we multiply capital offenses, and put such desperate cases of depravity out of existence? The humanity of this age will not allow it. Shall we have a penal colony like England, and send away convicted felons to some lonely shore to found a nation by themselves? Tho cost of such an arrangement would be insupportable. Shall we labor to spread the blessings of education among all classes, and raise the lowest above the contamination of such degrading vices? Something must be done in that way. But education without moral principle only puts greater power of mischief in the hands of the dangerous classes. It must be confessed, too, that all such influence will still be lame and ineffectual, so long as so bad an example is set by those who enjoy the blessings of the best education. Juvenile depravity is not confined to the meanly attired or the badly provided. We have never seen so many well-dressed drunken men recling through our streets as on the last two holidays. What are we coming to? And what is the cause of this rapid and alarming deterioration? We besitate not to say that one of the main causes of the decline of morality is the decay of parental discipline. The family circle, the domestic hearth, is the true fountain of purity or corruption to public morals. Most people become what they are made at home. They go forth into the world, to act out the character they liave formed in the first fourteen years of their lives. Is it alleged, in excuse, that children have secome more numanageable than they used to be? We reply, that buman nature and human relations are unchanged. Children are just as amenable to authority as they ever were. This is the main purpose for which Providence has made them helpless and dependent, that they may be trained to obedience, to order, to industry, to virtue. It is not true that parents have not as absolute control over their children as they ever had. When their is dependence obedience may be enforced. The real fact is, that parents are too indolent, too negligent, too indifferent to take the pains to train up their children in the way they should go. It requires self-control to exercise a proper authority over others. Self conquest is the greatest victory of all. There can be no just parental discipline when there is no character to back it. How can a man effectually warn his son against had company, who spends his time and his money in the sinks of intemperance? In short, how can there be any force in precept when the example is bad? One thing is plain, that something must be done to break up these gangs of young desperadoes which congregate in the thoroughfares and prowl over the city. This much may be effected by a vigilant and energetic police. Those marauding parties are the most prolific schools of vice. They attract all juvenile idlers into their circles, and a few months are long enough to ruin a child for life. there ought to be more stringent laws against vagrancy. Vagrancy is the apprenticeship of crime. An ounce of prevention here is more valuable than

In the United States, as at home it is admitted that at least one third of the army and sary are Catholics. Tet the whole of the Military and Naval Chaplains have always been Protestant; and the English articles of war having been adopted without, alteration on this subject this Catholics have been and still are competed to jend Protestant service. The only departure from the system; was that in the Rexican war of 1845, the Catholic soldiers having been flogged for refusing Dataph the Protestant service. President Polk actual the interest two Jesuits as Catholic chaplains to the army of General Taylor.

A bill to put in professional gambiers by whipping, has passed findle wer house of the South Carolina legis lature. It provides that in addition to the punishment provided by is the interest and it in the punishment provided by is the same the gambiers are included in the beneficient provisions of this bill.

The Orwero Palladium contains a notice, written at least one third of the army and navy are Catholics

THE CASE OF

The Orwego Palladium contains a notice, written by a correspondent, of a lecture delivered in that city by a famale medium. He says it was composed of every possible combination, of unmeaning and high sounding polysyllables, interpersed with circular gestures; and garnished with pulsations, and acmes and elements, and throbbings; and essences, and outgrowings, eliminations, and argute spiritualistic cogposcences. It was an attonuated concatenation of mellifinous syllabic accentuation, projected tangentially from chaotic nonentity, and pulsating in a harmonious circumbendibus. It was, in plain English

A FIRST-RATE NOTICE OF A BRIDEGROOK .-- A Western exchange paper publishes the following, mar-riage notice:—" Married, in Seymour, on Sunday, the 4th inst., by Esquire Carter, Mr. Geo. Walfrom. (better known as old Walfrom the tanner,) to Mrs. Frederick Miller, a charming widow of twenty-two. Old Walfrom is the ugliest and filthiest man in the United States, without any exception, and how, with all his ugliness, he got the widows consent to have him. a mystery to us. We can assure the bride that she need not be afraid of any woman running away with Walfrom, for she is the only woman that has been within ten feet of bim for twenty years."

MRS. PARTINGTON ON WEDDING .- 'I like to 'tend weddings, said Mrs. Partington, as she came back from one in church, and hung her shawl up, and replaced her bonnet in the long preserved handbox.—
I like to see the young people come together with a promise to love cherish, and nourish each other.— But it is a solemn thing, is matrimony—a very solemn thing,—where the minister comes into the chancery, with his surplus on, and goes throuh the coremony of making them man and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I never shall forget when Paul put the nup-tual ring on my finger, and said, 'with all my goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry good store then, and I thought he was going to give me all there was in it. I was young and simple then, and did not know till afterwards, that it meant only one calico dress a year.

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## INFORMATION WANTED

OF PATRICK, THOMAS, and MARGARET KIN-NAN, formerly of the Parish of Killidesey, County Clare, Ireland; but now supposed to be residing in New York. Any communication respecting them, addressed to their sister, MARY KINNAN, care of the TRUE WITNESS Office, Montreal, C. E., will be thankfully received.

IF MR. THOMAS DUGGAN, of Mapletown, near St. Thomas, in the London district, Canada West, will put himself in communication with this office, be will hear of something to his advantage. Upper Canada papers are respectfully requested to copy.

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 oye, she is cornestly requested to communi-

All Ohristian persons, having the management of public journals, are respectfully requested to copy this notice, as an act of charity.

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

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When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the porce of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption withn. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclose the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diurctic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way .--The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and

conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels. From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure

and clear. The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intes-tines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one er two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate case and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy

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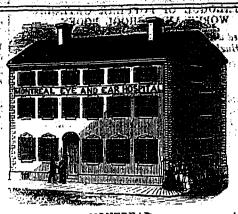
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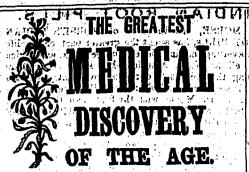
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The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of

play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June. TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is For Students not learning Greek or Latin, Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra,
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum,

Music, per annum, 40
Use of Piano, per annum, 8
Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with then three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

REV. P. REILLY, President.

RECTORAL

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

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

in the United States, as at home it is admitted that

t the whole of the Military and Wavel Chaplains we always See Frotestant; Se Ro-Jaylah articles

CHER RY

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Hoarseness.

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Brandfill, Miss., Feb. 7, 1866.
BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your Personal is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooping Cough, Cross, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq. Monterey, Ia., writes, 3d Jan., 1856; "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Pecroeau by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we seteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis. WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1866.
Sin: Your Cherry Peccoal is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

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

Consumption. Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human sic

lief and comfort. ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1356. ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 6, 1358.

Doctor Aver, 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 mouths 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, of Shelmyville.

ORLANDO SHELBY, of SHELBYVILLE.

Onsumptives, do not despair till you have tried Aven's Cherar 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.

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This sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purpritive 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 exteen 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 organis, purify the blood, and expel disease. They pure out the ford humors which broed 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 care the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffied the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Beling sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of larm. Cures have been made which surpuss 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 remodies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

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Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neurnajas and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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