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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

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THE MURDERED PEDLER.

A TALE OF THE SOUTH OF IRELAND. "It grieves me," said an eminent poet once to me, "it grieves and humbles me to reflect how much our moral nature is in the power of

circumstances. Our best faculties would remain unknown even to ourselves did not the influences of external excitement call them forth like animalculæ, which lie torpid till awakened into life

by the transient sunbeam."

This is generally true. How many walk through the beaten paths of every-day life, who, but for the novelist's page, would never weep or wonder; and who would know nothing of the passions but as they are represented in some tragedy or stage piece? not that they are incapable of high resolve and energy; but because the finer qualities have never been called forth by imperious circumstances; for while the wheels of existence roll smoothly along, the soul will continue to slumber in her vehicle like a lazy traveller. But for the French revolution, how many hundreds—thousands—whose courage, fortitude and devotedness, have sanctified their names, would have frittered away a frivolous, useless, or vicious life in the salons of Paris! We have heard of death in its most revolting forms braved by delicate females who would have screamed at the sight of the most insignificant reptile or insect; and men cheerfully toiling at mechanic trades for bread, who had lounged away the best years of their lives at the toilets of their mistresses. We know not of what we are capable till the trial comes; -till it comes, perhaps, in a form which makes the strong man quail, and turns the gentler woman into a heroine.

The power of outward circumstances suddenly to awaken dormant faculties-the extraordinary influence which the mere instinct of self-preservation can exert over the mind, and the triumph of mind thus excited over physical weakness, were never more truly exemplified than in the story of "The Murdered Pedler."

The real circumstances of this singular case, dif-fering essentially from the garbled and incorrect account which appeared in the newspapers some years ago, came to my knowledge in the following simple manner. My cousin George C——, an Irish barrister of some standing, lately succeeded to his family estates by the death of a near relative; and no sooner did he find himself in possession of independence than, abjuring the bar, where, after twenty years of hard struggling he was just beginning to make a figure, he set of on a tour through Italy and Greece, to forget the wrangling of courts, the contumely of attorneys, and the impatience of clients. He left in my hands a mass of papers, to burn or not, as I might feel inclined; and truly the contents of his desk were no bad illustration of the character and pursuits of its owner. Here I found abstracts of cases, and on their backs copies of verses, sketches of scenery, and numerous caricatures of judges, jurymen, witnesses, and his brethren of the bar-a bundle of old briefs, and the beginnings of two tragedies; with a long list of Lord N.'s best jokes, to serve his purposes as occasion might best offer. Among these beterogeneous and confused articles were a number of scraps carefully pinned together, containing notes on a certain trial, the first in which he had been retained as counsel for the crown. The intense interest with which I perused these documents, suggested the plan of throwing the whole into a connected form, and here it is for the reader's

In a little village to the south of Clonmel lived a poor peasant named Michael, or as it was there pronounced, Mickle Reilly. He was a laborer, renting a cabin and a plot of potatoe ground; and, on the strength of these possessions, a robust frame which feared no fatigue, and a sanguine mind which dreaded no reverse, Reilly paid his addresses to Kathleen Bray, a young girl of his own parish, and they were married. Reilly was able, skilful, and industrious; nothing that in the slightest degree indicated Kathleen was the best spinner in the country, and had constant sale for her work at Clonmel; they wanted nothing; and for the first year, as Kathleen said, "There wasn't upon the blessed earth two happier souls than themselves, for Mick | were mild and dove-like, and her whole countewas the best boy in the world, and hadn't a fault | nance, though not absolutely deficient in intellito speak of—barring he took a drop now and then; an' why wouldn't he?" But as it happened, poor Reilly's love of "the drop" was the beginning of all her misfortunes. In an evil hour he went to the fair of Clonmel to sell a dozen hanks of yarn of his wife's spinning, and a fat pig, the produce of which was to pay half by the evening she had accomplished, with occaa year's rent, and add to their little comforts. | sional pauses of rest, nearly twenty-one miles.-Here he met with a jovial companion, who took She lodged at a little inn by the road side, and him into a booth and treated him to sundry po- the following day set forward again, but soon tations of whiskey, and while in his company his felt stiff with the travel of two previous days: pocket was picked of the money he had just re- the sun became hotter, the ways dustier; and ceived, and something more; in short, of all he she could not with all her endeavors get farther possessed in the world. At that luckless mo- than Rathcormack, eighteen miles from Cork. possessed in the world. At that luckless mo- than Rathcormack, eighteen miles from Cork. lawn at the top of his voice, "just," as he said, ment, while maddened by his loss and heated The next day, unfortunately for poor Kathleen, "to put the heart into her." with liquor, he fell into the company of a reproved hotter and more fatiguing than the precruiting sergeant. The many-colored and gayly
ceding one. The cross road lay over a wild to two crossways, diverging from the high road: "Ye didn't hear, then, how he got into trouble

fluttering cockade in the soldier's cap shone like a rainbow of hope and promise before the drunken eyes of Mickle Reilly, and ere morning he was enlisted into a regiment under order for embarkation, and instantly sent off to Cork.

Distracted by the ruin he had brought upon himself, and his wife, (whom he loved a thousand times better than himself) poor Reilly sent a friend to inform Kathleen of his mischance, and to assure her that on a certain day, in a week from that time, a letter would await her at the Clonmel post-office; the same friend was commissioned to deliver her his silver watch, and a guinea out of his bounty money. Poor Kathleen her husband's blood, and vowed that nothing on the work of no unearthly marauder. Bitterly earth should induce her to touch it. She was not a good calculator of time and distance, and was therefore rather surprised that so long a time must elapse before his letter arrived. On the appointed day she was too impatient to wait the arrival of the carrier, but set off to Clonmel herself, a distance of ten miles; there, at the postoffice, she duly found the promised letter; but it was not till she had it in her possesion that she remembered that she could not read; she had therefore to hasten back to consult her friend Nancy, the schoolmaster's daughter, and the best scholar in the village. Reilly's letter, on being deciphered with some difficulty even by the learned Nancy, was found to contain much of sorrow, much of repentance, and yet more of affection; he assured her that he was far better off than he had expected or deserved; that the embarkation of the regiment to which he belonged was delayed for three weeks, and entreated her, if she could forgive him, to follow him to Cork without delay, that they might "part in love and kindliness, and come what might, he would demane himself like a man, and die asy," which he as- and torpor seemed to be stealing like a dark

nature, she gave no other signs of emotion than a few large tears which trickled slowly down her cheeks. "And will I see him again." Kathleen listened to her husband's letter with cheeks. "And will I see him again?" she exclaimed; "poor fellow! poor fellow! I knew the heart of him was sore for me! and who not know his own age; he only remembered that knows, Nancy dear, but they'll let me go out with him to the foreign parts? Oh! sure they the was a "tall slip of a boy" when he was one of the was a "tall slip of a boy" when he was a "tall slip of a boy" when he was a "tall slip of a boy" when he was a "tall slip of a boy" when he was a "tall slip of a boy" when he was a "tall slip of a boy" when he was a "tall slip of a boy" when he was a "tall slip of wouldn't be so hard hearted as to part man and rica in 1778. His dress was strange, it consist- smoke or rottenness; the walls had been wainswife that way!"

After a hurried consultation with her neigh bors, who sympathized with her as only the poor sympathize with the poor, a letter was indited by Nancy and sent by the carrier that night, to inform her husband that she purposed setting off for Cork the next blessed morning, being Tuesday, and as the distance was about forty-eight English miles, she reckoned on reaching that city by Wednesday afternoon; for as she had walked to Clonmel and back (about twenty miles) that same day, without feeling fatigued at all, 'to signify," Kathleen thought there would be no doubt that she could walk to Cork in less than two days. In this sanguine calculation she was, however, overruled by her more experienced neighbors, and by their advice appointed Thursday as the day on which her husband was to expect her, "God willing."

Kathleen spent the rest of the day in making preparations for her journey; she set her cabin in order, and made a small bundle of a few articles of clothing belonging to herself and her husband. The watch and the guinea she wrapped up together, and crammed into the toe of an old shoe, which she deposited in the said bundle, and the next morning, at " sparrow chirp," she arose, locked her cabin door, carefully hid the key in the thatch, and with a light, expecting heart, she commenced her long journey.

It is worthy of remark, that this poor woman, who was called upon to play the heroine in such a strange tragedy, and under such appalling circumstances, had nothing heroic in her exterior: strength of nerve or superiority of intellect .-Kathleen was twenty-three years of age, of a low stature, and in her form rather delicate than robust; she was of ordinary appearance; her eyes gence, was more particularly expressive of sim-

plicity, good temper, and kindness of heart. It was summer, about the end of June: the days were long, the weather fine, and some gentle showers rendered travelling easy and pleasant. Kathleen walked on stoutly towards Cork, and

country, consisting of low bogs and bare hills .-About noon slie turned aside to a rivulet bordered by a few trees, and sitting down in the shade, she bathed her swollen feet in the stream; then, overcome by heat, weakness, and excessive weariness, she put her little bundle under her head for a pillow, and sank into a deep sleep.

On waking she perceived with dismay that the sun was declining; and on looking about her fears were increased by the discovery that her bundle was gone. Her first thought was that the good people (i. e., the fairies) had been farther she plainly perceived large foot prints turned from the gold with horror, as the price of in the soft bank, and was convinced it was reproaching herself for her carelessness, she again set forward; and still hoping to reach Cork that night, she toiled on and on with increasing difficulty and distress, till, as the evening closed, her spirits failed, she became faint, foot-sore and hungry, not having tasted anything since the morning but a cold potatoe and a draught of buttermilk. She then looked round her in hopes of discovering some habitation, but there was none in sight except a lofty castle on a distant hill, which, raising its proud turrets from amidst the plantations which surrounded it, glimmered faintly through the gathering gloom, and held out no temptation for the poor wanderer to turn in there and rest. In her despair she sat down on a bank by the road side, and wept as she thought of her husband.

Several horsemen rose by, and one carriage and four attended by servants, who took no farther notice of her than by a passing look; while they went on their way like the priest and the Levite in the parable. Poor Kathleen dropped her head despairingly on her bosom. A faintness sured her he could not do without embracing her cloud over her senses, when the fast approaching sound of footsteps roused her attention, and turning, she saw at her side a man whose figure,

Halloran had been known for thirty years past in all the towns and villages between Waterford and Kerry. He was very old, he himself did white hairs, and this was surmounted by an torn down for firing of wares which was slung at his back; and he mination of desolation." always carried a thick oak stick, or kippeen, in kled and weather-beaten, was still ruddy; his I'm thinking."

**Little! It's nothing, then—no, not so much

**Little! It's nothing, then—no, not so much position made him a welcome guest in every cot-Norbury's, were repeated and applauded through | gowna." the whole country. Halloran was returning from the fair of Kilkenny, where apparently his comwords her miserable situation.

"In troth, then, my heart is sorry for ye, poor woman," he replied, compassionately; "and what will ye do?"

"An' what can I do?" replied Kathleen, disconsolately; " and how will I ever find the ford and get across to Cork, when I don't know where resting his arms on his knees.

I am this blessed moment?"

"Times are sadly changed with ye, Biddy

"Musha, then, it's little ye'll get there this night," said the pedlar, shaking his head.
"Then I'll lie down here and die," said Kath-

leen, bursting into fresh tears.

"Die! ye wouldn't!" he exclaimed, approaching nearer; "is it to me, Peter Halloran, ye spake that word; and am I the man that would lave a faymale at this dark hour by the wayside, let alone one that has the face of a friend, tho' I cannot remember me of your name either, for

the soul of me. But what matter for that?"
"Sure, I'm Katty Reilly, of Castle Conn."

"Katty Reilly, sure enough! and so no more talk of dying! cheer up, and see, a mile farther on, isn't there Biddy Hogan's? Was, I mane, if the house and all isn't gone: and it's there we'll get a bite and a sup, and a bed, too, please God. So lean upon my arm, mavourveen, it's strong enough yet."

"So saying, the old man, with an air of gallantry, half rustic, half military, assisted her in rising; and supporting her on one arm, with the other he flourished his kippeen over his head, and they trudged on together, he singing Cruiskeen-

down one of these the pedler turned, and in a with my lord; and how-myself doesen't know few minutes they came in sight of a lonely house, situated at a little distance from the wayside Above the door was a long stick projecting from the wall, at the end of which dangled a truss of straw, signifying that within there was entertainment (good or bad) for man and beast. By this time it was nearly dark, and the pedler going up to the door, lifted the latch, expecting it to yield to his hand; but it was fastened within: he then knocked and called, but there was no answer .-The building, which was many times larger than there and stolen it away; but on examining an ordinary cabin, had once been a manufactory, and afterward a farmhouse. One end of it was deserted, and nearly in ruins; the other end bore signs of having been at least recently inhabited. But such a dull hollow echo rung through the edifice at every knock, that it seemed the whole place was deserted.

Kathleen began to be alarmed, and crossed herself, ejaculating, "O God preserve us!"— But the pedler, who appeared well acquainted with the premises, led her round to the back part of the house, where there was some ruined outbuildings, and another low entrance. Here, raising his stout stick, he let fall such a heavy thump on the door that it cracked again; and a shrill voice from the other side demanded who was there? After a satisfactory answer, the door was slowly and cautiously opened, and the figure of a wrinkled, balf-famished, and balfnaked beldam appeared, shading a rush candle with one hand. Halloran, who was of a fiery and hasty temper, began angrily :- "Why, in the name of the great devil himself, didn't you open to us?" But he stopped suddenly, as if struck with surprise at the miserable object befor him.

"Is it Biddy Hogan herself, I see?" he exclaimed, snatching the candle from her hand, and throwing the light full on her face. A moment's scrutiny seemed enough, and too much; for, giving it back hastily, he supported Kathleen into the kitchen, the old woman leading the way, and placed her on an old settle, the first seat which presented itself. When she was sufficiently recovered to look about her, Kathleen could not help feeling some alarm at finding herself in so country houses. The rafters were black with cation. ed of a woollen cap, beneath which strayed a coted with oak, but the greatest part had been A table with three legs, a old military cocked hat, adorned with a few large stool, a bench in the chimney propped up

"And what have ye in the house, Biddy, his hand. There was nothing of the infirmity of honey?" was the pedfer's first question, as the age in his appearance: his cheek, though wrin- old woman set down the light. "Little enough,

as a midge would cat have I in the house this tage, and his jokes, though not equal to my Lord | blessed night, and nobody to send down to Bal-

" No need of that, as our good luck would have it," said Halloran, and pulling a wallet from mercial speculations had been attended with suc- under his loose coat, he drew from it a bone of cess, as his pack was considerably diminished in cold meat, a piece of bacon, a lump of bread, size. Though he did not appear to recollect and some cold potatoes. The old woman, roused Kathleen, he addressed her in Irish, and asked by the sight of so much good cheer, began to in which a quantity of loose money was heard to her what she did there? She related in a few blow up the dying embers on the hearth; put down among them the few potatoes to warm, and busied herself in making some little preparations to entertain her guests. Meantime the old pedler, casting from time to time an anxious glance towards Kathleen, and now and then an encouraging word, sat down on the low stool,

> Hogan," said he at length, after a long silence. "Troth, ye may say so," she replied, with a sort of groan. "Bitter bad luck have we had

> in this world, any how.

" And where's the man of the house? And where's the lad, Barney?"

"Where are they, is it? Where should they be? May be gone down to Ahnamoe."

"But what's come to Barney? The boy was a stout workman, and a good son, though a devilmay-care fellow, too. I remember teaching him the soldiers exercise with this very blessed stick now in my hand; and by the same token, him doubling his fist at me when he wasn't bigger than the turf-kish yonder; ay, and as long as Barney Hogan could turn a sod of turf on my lord's land, I thought his father and mother would never have wanted the bit and sup while the life was in him."

At the mention of her son, the old woman looked up a moment, but immediately hung her head again.

"Barney doesn't work for my lord now," said

"And what for, then?"

The old woman seemed reluctant to answer-

the rights of it—but Barney had always a bit of wild blood about him; and since that day he's taken to bad ways, and the ould man's ruled by him quite entirely and the one is glum and herce like, and t'other's bothered: and, oh! bitter's the time I have 'twist 'em both !"

While the old woman was uttering these broken complaints, she placed the eatables of the table; and Kathleen, who was yet more taint from hunger than subdued by fatigue, was first helped by the good-natured pedlar to the hest of what was there: but, just as she was about to taste the food set before her, she chanced to see the eyes of the old woman fixed upon the morsel in her hand with such an envious and famished look, that from a sudden impulse of benevolent feeling, she instantly held it out to her. The woman started, drew back her extended hand,

and gazed at her wildly.
"What is it then ails ye?" said Kathleen, looking at her with wonder; then to herself, 'hunger's turned the wits of her, poor soul. Take it-take it, mother," added she aloud eat, good mother; sure there's plenty for us all, and to spare," and she pressed it upon her with all the kindness of her nature. The old woman eagerly seized it.

"God reward ye," said she, grasping Kath-leen's hand convulsively, and retiring to a corner, she devoured the food with almost wolfish vo-

While they were eating, the two Hogaus, father and son, came in. They had been setting snares for rabbits and game on the neighboring bills; and evidently were both startled and displeased to find the house occupied; which, since Barney Hogan's disgrace with "my lord," bad been entirely shunned by the people round about. The old man gave the pedler a sulky welcome. The son, with a muttered curse, went and took his seat in the chimney, where, turning his back, he set himself to chop a billet of wood. The father was a lean, stooping figure, "bony, and gaunt and grim:" he was either deaf, or affected deafness. The son was a short, brawny, thickset man, with features not naturally ugly, but renhelp feeling some alarm at unumg nersert in dered worse than ugly by an expression of stupid drunken leer, the effect of habitual intoxi-

Halloran stared at them awhile with visible astonishment and indignation, but pity and sorrow for a change so lamentable smothered the old man's wrath; and as the eatables were by fragments of tarnished gold lace; a frieze great with turf sods, and the seat Kathleen occupied, this time demolished, he took from a side pocket coat with the sleeves dangling behind, was fast-ened at his throat, and served to protect his box utter misery, filth, and famine—the very "abo-boil some water " screeching hot," that he might make what he termed "a jug of stiff punchstiff enough to make a cat spake." He offered to share it with his hosts, who did not decline drinking; and the noggin went around to all but Kathleen, who, feverish with travelling, and, besides, disliking spirits, would not taste it. The old pedler, reconciled to his old acquaintances by this show of good fellowship, began to grow merry under the influence of his whisky-punch: he boasted of his late success in trade, showed with exultation his almost empty pack, and taking out the only two handkerchiefs left in it, threw one to Kathleen, and the other to the old woman of the house: then slapping his pocket, jingle, he swore he would treat Kathleen to a good breakfast next morning; and he threw a shilling on the table, desiring that the old woman would provide "stirabout for a dozen," and have it ready by the first light."

Kathleen listened to this rhodomontade in some alarm; she fancied she detected certain suspicious glances between the father and son, and began to feel an indescribable dread of her company. She arose from the table, urging the pedler good-humoredly to retire to rest, as they intended to be up and away so early next morning: then concealing her apprehensions under an affectation of extreme fatigue and drowsiness, she desired to be shown where she was to sleep .--The old woman, lighted a lantern, and led the way up some broken steps into a sort of loft, where she showed her two beds, with an old curtain, reaching half-way across the room, between them,-an arrangement quite common among the poorer classes in Treland, and which will possibly be objected to by a less virtuous people,—one of which she intimated was for the pedler, and the other for herself. Wishing her "a sweet sleep and sound, and lucky dreams," the old woman put the lantern on the floor, for there was neither chair nor table, and left her guest to repose.

Kathleen said her prayers, only partly undressed herself, and lifting up the wornout coverlet, lay down upon the bed. In a quarter of an hour afterward the pedler staggered into the room, and as he passed the foot of her hed, bid God bless her, in a low voice. He then threw himself down on his bed, and in a few minutes, as she judged by his hard and equal breathing, the old man was in a deep sleep.

(To be concluded in our next.)

REV. DR. CAHILL THE PRINCIPAL SCUPER OF KILKENNY TRIED FOR PERJURY.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) One of the most singular facts associated with the history of what is called the Reformation, is that its preachers and official agents have ever employed for its propagation means more opprobious, and indeed more iniquitous, than would be adopted in the most degraded scheme of political deceit or mercantile swindle. And the next most astonishing circumstance in the discipline of this State religion is that the Protestant laity, so remarkable for good breeding, for spotless, honor for pure, virtues lives, could lend their sanction to a system in which slander, injustice, persecution, and inappeasable malignity, are the instruments used for the furtherance of this incongruous Gospel. Yet it has been so from the beginning: and it is likely to continue in this strange career of practical crime and of counterfeit religion, till, like its predecessor, Arianism, its last remnant is expunged from Christian society. When one hears of an association formed amongst men for the publication of the Word of God, the first idea that strikes the mind is, that this undertaking shall be carried on with the arms of charity, of truth, of justice, of morality, of Heavenly zeal, and indeed, too, of good breeding, of gentlemanly behaviour, and of suitable learning. These qualities must necessarily be expected from any society of men joined together on the general ground of charity, for the advancement of their peculiar tenets of religion. Equally will the public hope that in due time palpable fruits of these first principles shall be gathered from the labours of the society; and that mankind will behold followers and companions of these teachers, who will exhibit in their lives the evidence of the charity, the truth, the morality, and the virtues, which were laid down as the foundation of the institution. The nature of God being truth, charity, sanctity, and perfection, it follows that all societies purporting to teach men in his name, must be distinguished above other men, for their similarity to the character of their master, and for fulfilling the duties, which they have undertaken to perform. Without going back on the crimsoned page of

Irish history, to learn if this picture has been the true original of the Reformation: without referring to the plunder, the confiscation, the banishment, the torture, the gibbet, the exclusion, with which this system (in the name of God,) has been formerly enforced, let us confine our inquiry within the last few years in Ireland, and ask what are the qualities by which modern souperism has sought to advance the Lutheran Gospel amongst the people. The plan has been so incongruous: and the working machinery so prodigiously unfitted to produce the desired results, that if we did not see the thing reduced to practice before our faces: and if we did not see the Agents performing their parts in the streets: and if we did not read their placards on the walls: and perfectly know the class of men working at this monstrous experiment, no man living or no departed soul could have ever believed that such a trial was ever made in the whole world to bring men to God, as the late diabolical Mission of the Irish Soupers!

In every town in Ireland where their Agents were employed, these wretched men were known as the irreclaimable outcasts of Catholic society: the scum of the purlieus of vice: the abandoned (in some cases) of the noted haunts of London; Birmingham, and Dublin infamy. Inese creatures, in several instances, acknowledged at their death, "that they sold themselves to the Devil for the means of support: that they joined the Soupers in perjury: that they lived in blasphemy: that their lives were spent in deceit: and that they considered themselves the emissaries of Satun on earth." These are not my words: they have been extracted from the dying declarations of the wretches whom the head Soupers bribed to join this confederation of Perdition. The Provincial Journals have recorded munberless instances of this language of despair and of retraction uttered by dying penitents when the crimes of the past apostacy, and when the coming terrors of God's judgments, wrenched from their agonies the true expression of their own guilt, and wrung from them the exact definition of the profaneness and the hypocrisy of their masters. The hes, the malignity, the infamies of these Agents, are familiar to all those localities where they resided; and the Courts of the Magistrates, where their daily contentions with the people were decided, record instances (as reported) of palpable perjury on the part of the Souper Agents. If there be any one libel greater than another on the character of God, it is to utter his name in slander: to appear in his service with the lips of perjury: and to call men to worship Him with a tongue searlet with admitted blasphemy. If the Devil came on carth to seduce mankind in a human shape, could he devise a more characteristic form than to practice all the vice of Souperism under the name and the profession of the true servant of God. This scheme of teaching the Gospel of Christ through the agency of the Devil, reminds me of the saying of Voltaire to Diderot, the French Infidel, namely, "If," said Voltaire, "twelve poor illiterate fishermen established Christianity throughout the whole earth, surely five learned men, such as D'Alembert, Frederick of Prussia, Baraille, you and myself ought to succeed in planting Deism in its place." If Souperism could succeed, it would be a practical proof of the saying of Voltaire.

I shall now introduce to the reader the trial of a Souper-Catholic called Cashen, before the Mayor of Kilkenny. Capt. Rogers, the re-cruiting officer of a large military district, is the prosecutor. Capt. Rogers is a rigid, conscientious Protestant; and without wishing to flatter him, public consent assigns to him the lighest character for transparent integrity and spotless honor amongst the fastidious even in military criticism. Such is the man who, in this case, has condescended to confront Cashen at the Mayor's court, and to prove against this wretch a palpable case of perjury. It must not be for-

Kilkenny to the Protestant Bishop, Dr. O'Brien, praying for the removal of the Souper mission from Kilkenny.

I shall also, in this article, present to the reader the name of Captain Helsham, of Kilkenny, in a letter which will appear accompany ing this communication. It will be remembered that Capt. Helsham is also a Protestant: that he was the person whose name headed the memorial to Dr. O'Brien; and that it was he who wrote the memorial letter to the Bishop on that occasion. But if the distant reader wish to know more particularly who is Capt. Helsham, I shall direct him to ask this question from any man in the county Kilkenny, and the answer which, I am sure, he will receive will be as follows-namely, "That Capt. Helsham is one of the oldest of one of the very best families of the county; and that the Captain scems to be made up from all the best of his family;" and, moreover, that whatever is wellbred at the dinner. table, graceful at the ball, accomplished in the drawing-room, finished in the field, and scholarly in the university halls, may be observed in the society of Capt. Helsham. And in future, whenever I find Soupers troublesome in any part of Ireland, I shall threaten to have Captain Rogers sent down there on a recruiting party; and I shall implore some men of influence there to invite Capt. Helsham to spend a few days in the vicinity of the Protestant Bishop of the district—verbum sat.

The following is the account of the trial referred to, taken from the old, unflinching Kilkenny Journal:-

CASHEN THE SOUPER.

PRITY SESSIONS COURT-MONDAY. Magistrates present-The Mayor, D. Cullen and T. Hunt, Esqrs. and Colonel Jones,

Captain Rogers v. Cashen. Clerk-Bring forward Cashen.

Captain Rogers-Let him out of the dock, and bring him on the table, till we shall have a full view of him (laughter.)

Cashen was accordingly brought out of his den, and ordered to stand on the witness table; and he certainly was one of the most repulsive specimens of humanity it was ever our lot to witness-a fit disciple of Souperism, and a living illustration of the "mission." Blind of an eye, with the head of a cen-taur, and hair standing out horizontally on all sides like porcupine quills, he was a perfect type of the awindler and the souper—the pervert and the per-

Captain Rogers—Come up, Cashen, I want to show the Bench that you are blind. This (addressing the Bench) is a gross case of fraud—of obtaining money under talse pretences, perpetrated by the prisoner now before you. On the 3rd of February he offered himself for enlistment in this city, when he was rejected for blindness of one eye. He then went over to Templemore, and enlisted there after his reject-ment in Kilkenny. The doctor, before passing him, asked him if he could see well, upon which Cushen asked for a pen and ink to show the doctor how small he could write; and thus passed himself off as a person possessing good sight. Templemore being in my district, he was sent to me as a recruit. I at once recognised him, and seeing that he had perjured himself, I asked him where he had received his religious education. At this time I did not know the prisoners antecedents. I did not know that he had belonged to the Mission house in Collier's lane. I was surprised at his atter indifference with regard to the perjury he had committed, and I accordingly asked him where he had received his religious education when he replied that he was "a Convert." This was my first clue to his evangelical career. Upon which I said-"My boy I'll make a convert of you. I'll convert you from being a swindler and a scoundrel by getting you three months in jail, the penalty of your re-enlistment under the provisions of the Mutiny Act."-The prisoner did not commence his swindling on the occasion. It is not long since, as I have been informed, that he got a £1 note to change from the Rev. Mr. Drapes, and never returned with the change of the note (laughter). A most precious convert he is (laughter), and I am sure his superiors ought to feel proud of him. I ask the court to inflict the full penalty at present, although it is for perjury, and not swindling that he should be tried (sensation). It is too bad that officers should be imposed upon by scoundrels of this class, but they may rest assured that they will not impose upon me, and if they attempt it they may expect detection and punishment.

Captain Rogers then requested one of the police to test the prisoners blindness by covering his "bright eye," and leaving the blind eye to roam at large around the building. While the test was being aparound the ballding. While the test was being applied the whole court was in a rosr of laughter at the ludicrons scene. While the Souper was looking through the "blind peeper."

Capt. Rogers said—Well, Cashen, what can you

Cashen (gruffly)-Nothing. Capt. Rogers-Turn your eye to the Mayor and ine, we are the two largest men in the court, and tell me if you can see us. Casheu-I can't.

Capt. Rogers-Your Weeship, he has admitted the blindness. The Mayor-Was he blind at the time he was try-

ing to convert us all? Mr. Quin (solicitor)-Oh, as for that, Cashen

would give you Scripture for it (great laughter).

Cashen (To Mr. Quin)—Let you hold your tongue—rou have nothing at all to do with it.

Mr. Quin—Oh, Cashen, you villain, I knew this would be the end of you (great laughter).

Capt. Rogers-Your Worship, his epilstment in Templemore, I can also prove. Here is Mr. Mason's (the magistrate's) signature which I can swear to; and though the prisoner having made a false statement on oath, may be tried after for perjury, at present I seek only his conviction under the provisions of the Mutiny Act, as a rogue and a vagabond, the penalty of which is three months' imprisonment; and we shall see if a lesson of that sort will not make a convert of him (laughter).

Cashen-I did not know I was taking a false oath I thought it was all about loyalty, and sure, Sir, I'm

a loyal subject (great laughter).

Capt. Rogers-Your Worship, I need not tell you that one of the qustions which he answered on oath is-Have you ever enlisted before, and have you ever been rejected? to which he has replied, and I have proof of it in this document (producing the certificate of his culistment at Templemore, signed by Mr. Mason)-No; although he had been rejected only a few days previously in this city (sensation).

The Mayor-Prisoner, were you asked these questions before the magistrate?

Cashen-Yes, sir. Cant. Roger-PH make a convert of you before

I'm done with you (laughter). The Mayor-He can be prosecuted for perjury.

Cashen-I was goin to my mother-Mr. Quin-Oh, Cashen, the only place you'll ever

go to is Gallows-green (laughter).

The Mayor—The prisoner is sentenced to three month's imprisonment, with hard labor; after which I shall communicate with the law officers of the Crown, in order to have him prosecuted for perjury. Mr. Quin-Ah, Cashen, there's your Scripture and soup for you-that will be the end of more of you

(laughter).

ciates there to sympathise with him in the hour of adversity, and supply him with some of those tracts which he had so often distributed throughout this city. Even the Rev. Mr. Firebrand was absent on the solemn occasion, and there was not even a word of Episcopal sympathy for the perjured Souper.

CAPTAIN HELSHAM'S LETTER. TO THE PROTESTARTS OF KILKENRY WHO SIGNED THE

MEXORIAL TO THE BISHOP OF OSSORY AND FERNS. Gentlemen and Fellow Protestants,-Had we presented our Memorial to the Bishop of our Diocese without maturely weighing its purport—had we found our opinion on the ipse dixit of the day—had we not delayed the public expression of our dissent (unsupported by facts), against the manner of propagandism pursued by the Irish Church Mission Society, we might be charged with too hasty conclusions and by confounding hypothesis with facts lay ourselves open to censure and rebuke.

The columns of the Kilkenny Journal of Saturday last, recording the judgment of our Chief Magistrate against the "convert" Cashen, late member of the Missionary Society, fully corroborates how carefully the Protestants watched the progress of this mission How doeply we felt the unjustifiable insults hurled by such miscreants at the Roman Catholic religion disgraceful to Christianity, and debasing and degrading to the Protostant and his creed.

The Roman Catholic may well feel proud of his mild and unostentatious propagandism, while we Protestants blush at the scenes of levity and ribaldry enacted daily in the lanes and outlets of our city, by the quondam associates of the converted convict.

Is it to be wondered at then that our churches are so thinly attended, that so many of our Protestant fellow-citizens have deserted their places of worship and adopted another creed more in accordance with their feelings and opinions of the sanctity and respect for the use of the Gospel?

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic honor and respect those ordained clergymen who think it no disgrace to visit in their lowly cabins the poor and the afflicted-to read to them-to comfort them, and to instruct them-doing themselves the work of their Great Master, treading in His footpaths, and not banding over holy mission to the unordained street ranters of the Missionary Society.

Let bigots ponder well and consider how much further they may proceed. Mischief grave and deep has been done already. Mild argument and wholesome example may remove prejudice, and ultimately induce conviction, where premeditated insult rouses every evil passion in our natures, and clouds our reason with the dark curtains of bigotry .- Trusting to your kind indulgence, I romain, gentlemen, yours in very great truth GHORGZ P. HELSHAM, I.L.D., Pebruary 22, 1858.

Shame on Dr. O'Brien to have lent himself to a system which has been sustained by wretches such as Cashen: well will it be for his lordship to take a lesson from this failure of Souperism in Kilkenny, and to commence a new career of charitableness and Christian dignity towards his Catholic fellow-citizins. It is a pity that Dr. O'Brien has been seduced into this unholy alliance with the ferocious bigots of Exeter Hall: he deserves to hold a bigher position than Head Souper of Ireland. Dr. O'Brien is, without doubt, a man of protound learning, of extended literary attainments: and all admit that if he could unlearn what may be called in him an unnatural bigotry, he is otherwise universally acknowledged to be what in ordinary phrase is called "a fine and elegant fellow."

The exposure of this nefarious Souperism in every part of the country will be attended with the most beneficial results, in the restoration of good-will, and in the social confidence between the rich and the poor. Of course, no person competent to judge had ever entertained the idea that this infamous mission could have inflicted any injury on the Catholic Church of Ireland: no, one thousand times no. When we defied the axe of Elizabeth, the ripping knives of Went-worth, the roasting spits of Cromwell, and the perfidy of William, we surely can take no alarm from the Cashens of Ireland. No, no; what we dread, and what we do still fear, is the persecution of the poor; the threat to denrive them of employment; to unhouse them; to exterminate them; to banish them; to kill them, in order to force them into Souperism. These are the cause of our fears; but when the vile system is uprooted, its emissaries expelled, its patrons exposed its funds withdrawn, and the entire scheme abandoned, there is then no longer a pretext for torturing the poor; and national peace and confidence will be restored.

D. W. C. Feb. 25, 1858.

PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. DR. CULLEN, ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

We take the following extracts from the Pastoral of the Archbishop of Dublin which was read at the conventual and parochial mass in each chapel of the archdiocese on Sunday, 22nd February:—
After deploring the heathenism and degradation in

which a great part of the population of India is sunk, and alluding to the glorious efforts of Catholic missionaries in all parts of the world, the Pastoral

says:- We cannot, dearly beloved, be indifferent to the condition of our brothren in India, who during the past months have had to undergo the severest trials and sufferings. One of the venerable Bishops of that country, the Vicar-Apostolic of Agra, Dr. Ignatius Persico, in a letter lately addressed to us, describes the afflicted and desolate state to which the revolutionary movements of the Mahometan and Hindoo

population of Bengal have reduced his flock. In this general catastrophe, all that our brethren in the faith had done for the last century to build up the house of God had been brought to nought. By great exertions and great sacrifices several convents had been established in the Vicariate of Agra, in order to afford a good education to the children of that district, and to present to the Pagan population the edifying spectacle and the virtues of a religious life. Many French and Irish ladies, filled with a true spirit of charity and Christian courage, leaving their friends and their homes and everything that is dear in this life, had engaged in that arduous mission, and consecrated themselves to the meritorious task of promoting, in a Pagan country, the arts of civilized life and the blessings of Catholicity. All the convents have been destroyed, but providentially their religious inmates have been saved, and those pious ladies, though exposed to great sufferings and privations, are still pursuing their career of useful-ness in the midst of the din of arms and unceasing destruction. The various schools and colleges erected by the zeal of our missionaries have shared the same fate as the convents, and several Catholic Churches, one of which, erected by a converted Princess, Begum Sombre, was of great magnificence, have been completely destroyed. Some natives have suffered death for their attachment to the Catholic Church, confirming, like the martyrs of old, the truth of their faith by the effusion of their blood. Several European Mission Priests, one of whom studied in the College of All Hollows in this city, have been cruelly massacred. There are at presentabout twenty Catholic Bishops

them from France, Italy, Ireland, and other Catholic countries. There are several excellent schools for females conducted by religious ladies, and several convents of Nuns; there are also schools for boys managed by Christian Brothers, and some Catholic colleges destined to propare Levites for the servic of the altar; probably the Catholic inhabitants of the country exceed a million in number. It is to be observed that everything that has been done in British India to promote our Holy Religion is the work of charity; no Catholic schools or colleges, no episcopal sees have been endowed by the ruling powers; and if some few Olergymen are paid by the State for services rendered to the military, their salaries are miserably small, especially when compared with those of the Protestant Chaplains. Thus in the Sixth Parliamentary Report on Indian Territories." page-218, we find that at Fort St. George, at Madras, the Protestant and Presbyterian ministers receive three thousand six hundred and eighty rupees per month as Chaplains to the army, whilst only one hundred and fifty rupces are granted to the Catholic Clergy for discharging duties more onerous, and for attending probably one half, or at least one-third of the troops at that station. The entire amount granted to the Protestant Church exceeds £113,000 per annum, but the paltry sum granted by the East India Company to Catholic Chaplains scarcely amounts to £8,500, and whilst Protestant churches and chapels are built and repaired by the State, no provision whatever is made for creeting or repairing Catholic places of worship, though, as we have said, the Catholics exceed a million, and the protestants are only a more fraction of the population. This partial way of acting is, indeed, a grievance, but what renders it still worse is, that every obstacle has been thrown in the way of Catholicity; and, as it were to prevent its growth, the Hindoo and Mahometan have been regularly preferred to the Catholic where pa-

Under such circumstances, if Catholicity has grown, its progress cannot be explained by human favor or the protection of the hand of man; but it must be attributed to the benediction and graces of heaven, and to the efficacy of the Divine commission to teach all nations, which was given to the Church. But it is not to be omitted that praiseworthy efforts have been made by men not belonging to the true Church to preach the doctrines of the Gospel in Indis, and to teach Pagan and idolatrous nations the knowledge of God. Several missionary societies, not only of England but of other countries, have engaged in this work, and have carried it on for more than a century and a-half. In a temporal point of view, nothing was wanting to secure their success. Abundantly provided with money, they were able to promise great pecuniary advantages to converts, and to afford a good and gratuitous education to their children. According to the Sixth Parliamentary Report on India, p. 92, the Church Missionary Society alone expended £45,000 per annum. We learn from the same source that the following societies were engaged in the same work; namely, the American Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the American Board of Commissioners, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Free Church of Scotland, the Basic Missionary Society, the American Presbyterian Mission, the General Baptists' Mission, the American Baptists' Mission; but we are not informed what their expenditure amounted to. Undoubtedly they were well supplied with money as well as with Bibles and religious tracts of every description, and what was of more importance for them, they enjoyed the full protection of all the civil and military authorities of the State, who, being Protestants themselves, were ready to give every encouragement to the spread of their religious opinions.

tronage was to be exercised.

The Pastoral then quotes largely from 'Mc Furlane's History of British India," from parliament-ary papers and other sources in support of these re-

marks, and says :---

'Should we not expect that, under such favorable circumstances, Protestantism would have cast its roots deeply into the earth, and spread its branches widely over the land? But what do we find in reality? Have millions of Pagans and Mahommedans been converted by the bishops and missionaries who enjoyed the favour of the ruling powers? Have the schools and orphanages been fertile in producing new generations of Protestants? No; notwithstanding all the advantages to which we have alluded, Protestant preaching has completely failed, and it has in

Evidence is then quoted from parliamentary sources to show that the system of mixed education adopted in the government colleges in India, makes not Christians, but infidels of the pupils. The Pastoral then shows that Protestant missionaries cannot possibly succeed in their endeavors to convert pagan nations

for these reasons:—
"1st—The Christian religion professing to teach mortification, self-denial, and penance, and being most hostile to the corrupt tendencies of fallen nature, it is clear that those who undertake to preach it to the heathen, must resemble the apostles of the Redeemer, and with them be able to say, 'Behold we have left all things and followed thee.' 'Be ye imitators of us, as we are of Jesus Christ.' 'No man,' says St. Paul (II. Tim. ii., 4), 'being a soldier to God, entangleth himself with worldly business.'

Protestant missionaries are burdened with the cares of this world, and occupied, with the duty of providing for their support and future prospects of their wives and children, they are far from devoting themselves exclusively to the cause of Christ, or giving an example of that self-denial and voluntary poverty which enabled the apostles to say that they were dead to the world, and had no thought but that of

gaining souls to God.

"2ndly-Those who undertake to preach the Gospel must be sent by legitimate authority in order to secure success. 'How can they preach,' says St. Paul, (Rom. x. 15) 'unless they be sent?' This mission was given to the apostles by our divine Redeemer, when he said, 'All power has been given to Me in heaven and on earth; going, therefore, teach ye all nations;' and it was evidently to be perpotual in their successors, for He added, 'Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world'-Matt. xxviii. But it was through St. Peter that the ordinary power of sending preachers of the Gospel was to be exercised in after ages. If a Catholic be interrogated as to his right to preach the Gospel, he has only to point to his connection with the Holy See, and to trace back his mission through the successors of St. Peter to Christ Himself.

"But it is not so with the agents of Protestantism. If one of them be asked who he is, or by whom he has been sent, with what authority he is invested, he must admit that his commission is derived from some Rible society, or some relf-constituted association for promoting Christian knowledge, or from some Baptist or Anabaptist meeting, or some Methodist conventicle, or from some benevolent or enthusiastic, or perhaps fanatical layman, or at most from some Protestant ecclesiastical dignitary, who, although sending our missionaries, confesses that he has no jurisdiction outside his own district, and who in reality has no authority except what he derives from the state of which his church is the creature and the slave.

"3rdly-As there is but one God, one faith, one baptism, so also the teaching of the truth must be marked by unity. Contradictory doctrines cannot be all from the Author of truth; new fangled and transitory doctrines, which vary every hour, cannot be from God; for the heavens and earth will pass away, but one iota of His doctrine will not page away."

The Pastoral thus treats of the extraordinary doctrine with regard to marriage lately put forward by Dr. Colenso and Archbishop Whately :-

Besides the inconsistencies and contradictions of gotten, too, that this same Capt. Rogers has lately signed a memorial of the Protestants of were surprised not to see some of his former asso- about eight hundred Missionary Priests, many of own teaching, we observe them in readiness to ac-

commodate themselves to the errors and prejudices of those whom they undertake to instruct. "In the economy adopted by some Protestant missionaries in regard to polygamy, we find an illustration of this lax manner of proceeding. It appears that the Kaffirs and other natives of Africa, living in pagan ignorance, have adopted the custom, like the Mahommedans, of keeping several wives, at the same time .-The Protestant missionaries saw that if they required those natives to restrict themselves to one wife when about to be received into the Christian church their conversion would be rendered very difficult. How was this difficulty to be removed? We know how Catholic missionaries met it. They proclaimed to the heathens that if they wished to save their souls, they should observe the law of Christ; and as it was contrary to that law to have more wives than one, they required of them to conform their lives to its enactments, it mattered not how great the sacrifice which they might be obliged to make. In the words of the Gospel, they said—'If thy hand or thy foot scandalize thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee.'-Matt. xviii. 13-that is, if anything that appears most useful or dear to thee be the occasion of sin, or prevent thee from embracing the Gospel, remove it without hesitation-' for it is better for thee to go into life maimed or lame, than, having two hands or two feet, to be cast into everlasting fife.'-It is better for thee to restrain the desires of thy heart, and adhere to the strict rule of Christ, than, for having gratified thy passions in this life, to be cast into eternal torments, where the world dieth not, and the fire is not extinguished. Such was the teaching of the Blessed John de Britto, of the Society of Jesus, in Madure and other parts of India. Having converted a nobleman of distinction, he compelled him to act upon the teaching of the Gospel, by dismissing all his wives but one, and rather than allow a practice contrary to the universal discipline of the Christian Church to be introduced, he exposed himself to suffer a most cruel martyrdom. In the year 1693 the hands and feet of this holy man were cruelly cut off, and after undergoing many torments, he was beheaded, because he insisted that the converted nobleman could have only one wife, and firmly adhered to the teaching of Jesus Christ upon the important subject.

"But how far different is the mode of acting adopted by the Protestant missionary! Not inclined to expose himself to persecution for justice sake, and afraid to ask sacrifice from his neophytes, he has permitted them to remain after baptism in the degraded and anti-Christian state of polygamy. Such has been the practice attributed to Dr. Colenso, a Protestant Bishop of the Anglican persuasion, engaged in preaching the Gospel in Southern Africa. And oh! tell it not in Gath, that practice has been sanctioned by the authority of the Protestant dignitary who fills the See of Dublin, and enjoys its revenues. In letters lately published, that dignitary not only permits a convert from paganism to keep as many wives as he had before his conversion, but declares that it would be immoral to prevent him from keeping them. What a pity that this convenient doctrine is not preached to the Mahommedans and the Mormons! It would soften down the prejudice very much, and some Christian church might present the edifying spectacle of an oriental sultan or a latter day saint renouncing the errors of his sect, professing Christianity, and receiving for himself and the fifty inmates of his seraglio the permission of a Protestant Archbishop to persevere in their former pagan prac-

tice of polygamy. "Martin Luther, the Father of the Reformation, laid down that in some cases a man might have two wives; the learned Melancthon sanctioned the same doctrine; another great light of the Reformation, Henry VIII., illustrated this doctrine in his mode of living; but we believe that the toleration of polygamy was never carried to such an extent in Chrisuan times as it has been in our days and by the highest Protestant authority in our city. If, as all Christians teach, it is necessary for the welfare of families and society in general, that the marriage contract should be looked on as the most holy and inviolable, may we not fear the approach of great evils, when divorce is solemnly sanctioned by law, though Christ has said, what God bath put together let no man separate, and polygamy is declared to be lawful among persons calling themselves Christians? But these strange phenomenas are only a new illustration of the unsettled and ever varying character of Protestant-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Dublin Freeman announces :- "The Prelates

of the ecclesiastical province of Ulster met at the residence of the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon, in Drogheda, on the 23rd inst. The following prelates were in attendance :- His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dixon presiding; the Bishop of Kilmore, Dr. Browne the Bishop of Meath, Dr. Cantwell; the Bishop of Down and Connor. Dr. Denvir; the Bishop of Clogher Dr. M'Nally; the Coadjutor-Bishop of Derry, Dr. Kelly; the Coadjutor-Bishop of Dromore, Dr. Leahy; the Bishop of Ardugh, Dr. Kilduff, and the Condjutor-Bishop of Raphoc, Dr. M'Gettigan. The meeting having been private, a full statement of the proceedings is not likely to come before the public. We have reason, however, to believe that his lordship's attention was largely occupied with the consideration of the position of Catholics in the military and naval services, and that efficient steps will be taken to remedy the evils under which they now suffer from the deficient arrangements for providing religious instruction for them. We have reason also to know that similar provincial assemblies will be held in the other ecclesiastical provinces, and that these questions, together with the question involved in the present arrangement for religious teachings under the poor law system, will be carefully considered and proper remedies provided." We receive this announcement with unusual satisfaction, as a sign that the Irish Church will unite in using its great influence to prevent the collistment of Catholics in any branch of the service, naval or military, until the present iniquitous system shall have been effectually remedied by which the practical result of enlistment is, that the recruit gives up not his liberty merely, and his life, but his own, and, still more certainly, his children's souls. All our endeavours to procure justice in this matter, have hitherto been met by special pleading and pettifogging; by professions of perfect fairness, accompanied by the practice of the most extreme unfairness and injustice. The simple fact is, that the Government, and still more the military officers, and most emphatically those of the East Indian Service, desire to unite the effectual reality of prosely tising with the idle profession of religious equality. They do not desire the real remedy of the grievance, but only a specious profession of it. In one way only can we make them sincerely desirous of a thorough change, and that is by making them feel that it is a matter of necessity to themselves; that the British army and navy cannot get on at all without Catholic soldiers and sailors, and that Catholics will no longer enter either service unless their religion is put upon torms of perfect equality with that of their l'rotestant comrades. The power of effecting this great and happy change rests at this moment with the Prelates and Clergy of Ireland, and with them alone. We rejoice to believe that they have resolved to effect it. The necessity must be painful to them as loyal subjects. But their spology to their Queen, to their country, and to posterity, is plain. A Christian, in whatever dogree of life, owes a duty to his country; but he has another duty which stands even before that—the duty of a Chris-

ting towards his God .- Weekly Register. Mr. White, organ-builder, is at present creeting the grand new organ in the parish chapel of Ennis. Its cost, when erected, will be £600. A very handsome gothic gallery has been made, according to Mr. M'Carthy's design at a cost of £230. One half of

ship the Bishop of Meath, the following denunciation of Ribbonism, and "secret societies" generally .-Were the Protestant ministers possessed even in the slightest degree of the spirit of Him whose servants they call themselves, they also would denounce, instend of fostering, Orangeism, which, to say the least, is a bad as the worst form of Ribbonism. His Lordship says :- "We learn with the deepest sorrow that in a few districts symptoms have appeared of the revival of the abominable system of Ribbonism. which we had hoped to be extinct within the diocese We earnestly exhort the Clergy promptly to denounce the criminal folly of those who become members of that or any other secret society. The past sad history of Ireland furnishes a melancholy detail of the progress and termination of all such illegal combinations. They have never failed to produce disorder and crime-they have ever been destructive of domestic happiness and public tranquillity. They have always terminated in the ruin of the parties concerned, bringing sorrow and affliction to their neighbors and disgrace on their friends; their wicked deeds of darkness should excite the horror of every virtuous Christian, while they cannot fail to provoke the anger, and draw down on the guilty the vengeance of the Almighty."

Our spirited fellow-countryman, Mr. J. Donegan, the eminent jeweller, of Dame-st., Dublin, has presented the Rev. Mr. Conway with a gold watch, chain and seals, of his own manufacture, valued at forty-five guineas, in commemoration of his triumph over the government prosecutors. At the same time, the workmen in Mr. Donegan's establishment presented Father Conway with a congratulatory address, and the sum of £9 3s. their united contributions towards the fund now in progress of collection for the suffering poor of Gweedore and Cloughancely, who have been deprived of their homes, owing to the severity of heartless and persecuting landlords. The Rev. gentleman added one pound, his own subscription, to the amount, and handed it over to the Rt. Rev. Dr. McGettigan, coadjutor Bishop of Raphoe. The watch presented to Father Conway, which is one of the most superior quality, combining lightness of design with massiveness and weight, was made specially for this purpose. On the dial is executed an admirable etching of St. Peter's at Rome, and on the outside of the case is the Irish harp, encircled with a wreath of shamrocks, in green enamel. The inner case bears the following inscription:—" Presented by J. Donegan to his friend, the Rev. P. Conway, St. Mary's Ballinrobe, on the occusion of his triumph in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, after having undergone an unjust prosecution, at the instance of the British House of Commons, for defending the rights and liberties of his church and people during the Mayo election of 1857. February 20, 1858. Ave, Maria Immaculata: Ora pro Hibernia."- Tablet.

THE BISHOP AND THE SCRIPTURE READER. - We

(Dublin Telegraph,) crave the reader's attention to a letter in another column signed W. S. Caldbeck, and addressed to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, the Protestant Bishop of Ossory and Ferns. The writer states that he has been a Scripture Reader. We cannot pretend to say who shall decide when doctors disagree; but certain it is, that the Right Rev. Father in God is exhibited as a somewhat looose and incorrect of ascertion by the itinerant teacher of Scripture, orthography, and theology. There is, moreover, a singular vagueness in the instructions delivered to the peripatetic expounders of the Word. At one tune, for instance, they are allowed to preach to stocks and stones with "no visible audience within hearing, but be isving by faith that they are heard in the Romanist houses." Talk of miracles! Why we shall have the wind and sea obeying the Bible Readers next. In another place Mr. Caldbeck maintains that the practice of addressing assemblages continuously had been gradually discountenanced; but in lieu thercof, the "discourses should not exceed five minutes!" This independently of the expeditious method by which Papists were to be converted in the short space of time named, appears to us little short of another miracle. We are next favoured with some startling information as to the literary and theological acquirements of the travelling controversialists, from which we glean the astounding fact that these erudite scribes and Pharisees are so lamentably ignorant of the vernacular that they cannot spell the simplest words in it, although his Lordship alleges that their business is "to aid the Roman Catholics in understanding the Scriptures in order to show that the Protestant Church agrees with the Word of God." The ci-devant Scripture Reader asserts on this head that the professed object of the readers is " to expose and refute the errors of Popery," though not one of the "agents," as the prosclytisers are termed, has either studied the Thirty-Nine Articles, or believes them. We have been obliged to curtail Mr. Caldbeck's letter, and we are in like manner compelled to close our remarks on it somewhat abruptly. As to the rest, we cannot well see what his object was in favouring us with this singular communication; we have, however, inserted it: in the first place, as a specimen of the agreement between the agent and his bishop, and secondly, as an exposure of the dsperate shifts to which the perverters of our poor are reduced in their treacherous and unavailing missions.

The following is an extract from the letter alluded to by the Dublin Telegraph. It will be seen from the testimony of a Swaddler, how admirably adapted the "Scripture Readers" are to " pound the Word of God :-

Your Lordship here alludes to the reading of the Bible to the Roman Cutholic. You state that the agents 'aid the Roman Catholics in understanding the Scriptures, in order to see that our Church agrees with the Word of God.' Now, my Lord, the first clause here would, under other circumstances, occasion a smile, as in a staff of ten such agents in the Kilkenny and Carlow districts there is only one who knows anything of the grammatical construction of the English language much less of Biblical literature. and I must also say, for your Lordship's information, that I often spent an unpleasant, and perhaps unprofitable hour in spelling for them the simplest words in their daily report, and in unsuccessful attempts to teach them the principles of grammar and the simple rules of arithmetic. And this is true of men who actually receive twenty pounds annually from the society, including the several items which make up their salaries. And as to their 'explaining the Scriptures' (admitting their ability to do so), 'in order to see that our Church agrees with the Word of God,' this is a great mistake, as their professed object is to expose and refute the errors of Popery !' And I suppose there is not in the diocese of Ossory one of these agents who have studied the Thirty-Nine Articles, or, if so, would admit them to be of any authority in controversy, as I believe there is not one of them who is not tainted with dissenting principles of some kind or other, of which I can give numerous instances if called on .- I am, my Lord, yours respect-

W. S. CALDBECK (Formerly Visiting Agent under the Society for I. C. Miss. at New Ross.)

THE MILITIA. -Orders have been received by the officers commanding several regiments of the militia, intimating to hold themselves in readiness to embark at short notice for foreign service. Amongst the first on roster we observe the following Irish regiments, which volunteered, both officers and men, to serve their country in any part of the dominions, or in the East, if desirable. Below is attached the station each is destined for :- Roscommon Regiment, from Aldershot to Malta; Royal South Down Light Infantry, from Aldershot to the Pirmus and Athens; Limerick County Regiment, from Portsmouth to Gibraltar;

"We extract from the Lenten Pastoral of His Lords The following Scotch and English regiments have also got orders to hold, themselves in readiness to embark. —The Highland Borderers to the Piræus and Athens; Stirlingshire, to Malta; Leicestershire, to Halifax; 1st Staffordshire, to Gibraltar; East Kent Regiment, to Cape of Good Hope-to relieve regiments going to India and being withdrawn from the colonies.—Freeman Cor.

MR. JOHN REYNOLDS .- In the course of a trial lately before one of our law courts, the following piece of interesting information was elicited from Mr. Patrick Reynolds, son of Mr. John Reynolds, the would-be representative of the city of Dublin, or of any other place or thing whatever that would enable him to take a seat in the House of Commons, and so keep the business of the "general office" in a four-ishing condition. Mr. Pat is evidently a soft-headed gorsoon. The lawyers pumped him. We should not like to be the recipients of the knock under the car he got when he went home :-

"Mr. Patrick Reynolds was produced, and deposed in contradiction to the plaintiff, that he had engaged him to act for his father in relation to the petition at his office in Fleet-street.

"The Chief Justice-What sort of office does your father keep? "Mr. Reynolds—It is a general office; people come

there looking for situations" (laughter).

It was no laughing matter to poor Pat. We warrant he will be kept at a distance from the "general office for some time to come .- Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Waring, the Catholic Bishop of Northampton, has resigned his see, and intends spending the remainder of his days in a monastery.

Mr. Deasy has given notice of the following motion in the House of Commons :-"Roman Catholic Soldiers .- To call the attention of the house to the expediency and justice of making more adequate provision for the spiritual wants of her Majesty's Roman Catholic Soldiers, and for the education of their children in Regimental and Government Schools and Orphanages in the United Kingdom and in India. without danger to their religious tenets'- (After

CATHOLIC RECRUITS .- It is said that Government is beginning to feel the effects of its illiberal and short-sighted policy towards Catholic soldiers. No fewer than 80,000 recruits are said to be required, and they are not forthcoming. Irish Catholics have hitherto been the great resource for supplying this want: but the mass of Irish Catholics are too faithful to their religion to be induced to go into distant countries, where they are denied the benefits and consolations of their religion, and, in the case of sacriticing their lives, have to leave their widows and orphans to the tender mercies of the agents of the Patriotic Fund. How can it be expected that, under such circumstances, the Catholic will enlist? The alternative is forced upon him, whether he will serve God or man; and however loyally disposed, however willing to serve his country and to shed his blood in its defence, who can wonder that he shrinks from a service in which he is so treated? We lately noticed the case of India. According to the statistics given by the Times, the ministers of the Protestant religion receive an aggregate sum of £113,742, while to the Catholic bishops and priests is doled out the miserable pittance of £8,452. And yet the priests of the Catholic church are about six times as numerous as the Protestant ministers. Hence while, on the average, about £700 per annum is allotted to each Protestant minister, about £14 per annum is allotted to each Catholic Priest. The disproportion seems almost incredible; and yet, an examination of the statistics given in the Times bring out this astounding result .- Weekly Register.

OUR CATHOLIC ARMY IN INDIA .- Every letter from India speaks of the continued injustice of the Government towards the Catholic religion. The question is not whether an Apostolic Missionary will be content with one-fifth of that given to the Protestant Chaplain. No doubt he may. Our Priests were content with their lot when they ministered in constant peril of imprisonment and death. The question is, not what they are prepared to submit to, but what Government ought to do. The distinction was defended. as we all remember, in the House of Commons, on the ground that the Catholic Priest had been educated in a lower sphere than the Protestant Clergyman, and that his wants were, in consequence, less. This is in itself insulting, and it must do harm, that Mr. Cross (M.P. for Preston) defended the prisoner. the natives, who watch such things very closely, and Ann Pipe, wife of a hairdresser in the town of Preswho know that the social position of every n man is in proportion to the scale of his pay and at the prisoner's direction. He told her to write it allowances, should see the Catholic Priest rated at in a bold hand, like a man's. Other persons proved one-fifth of the Protestant Chaplain. Our Clergy will ever be ready to spend and be spent, and to take what they can get, so that they have only that which they value above all else-liberty to do their Master's work without hindrance. But their contentment is no measure of our rights, or of the bounden duty of our Government. It will be to our lasting disgrace if we rest content until the two religions are treated by Government with absolute and perfect equality and impartiality, until we have Chaplains as numerons in proportion to the number of Catholics as the Protestant Chaplains, and with the same rank, the same pay, the same retiring allowance-in a word, with perfect equality in all respects. This is a simple right, and we can ask or be contented with nothing less. The excuse that the Protestant Clergyman requires a larger salary as being a married man, is set aside by the simple fact that, even if unmarried, he has the same pay and allowance. He receives, in a word, the pay of an official of higher and more honourable position, whether he is married or single, not the pay of a married man. We regret to say that the last accounts from India continue to show that the Government is still as moan as ever in this matter. It has fixed the Catholic Chaplain's salary at a uniform scale of 150 rupees a month. This they were already entitled to wherever there was more than one regiment, and to prevent the change from making any real difference, it is expressly laid down that it is not to take effect until they actually arrived at Calcutta, leaving them at 100 rupees a month for the weeks which they spend on the journey. The same meanness shows tself in refusing the necessary expense of the Holy Sacrifice, which make Catholic worship of necessity considerably more costly than that of Protestants .-Nothing can be a greater mistake than to imagine that the common soldiers do not feel these grievances. A poor Irish Catholic feels an insult or a wrong to his Priest more keenly than if it had been done to himself. What, then, must be the impression upon the private soldier, who knows that the Cathoic Chaplain stands on a wholly different footing from the Protestant Chaplain, and that everything is done against the Catholic and in favour of the Pro-

tostant religion .- Weekly Register. LECTURES ON INDIA .- Mr. Burke (Editor of the Lamp) has lately been delivering lectures on India, n connection with Catholic Societies at St. Helen's Lancasbire, and at Bolton, Blackburn, and Wigan, in the same county; and we observe With pleasure that on each occasion the reverend chairman and the audience expressed their cordial approbation of the ecture. We Weekly Register take from a report in the Bolton Chronicle, Mr. Burkes observations on the future of India. "The future of India," said the lecturer, "was the greatest problem that any nation ever set itself to unravel. What should be done? He believed the game of annexation was pretty nigh played out, for they talked of giving up Oude. At all events, he believed there would be no more annexation of territory. Well, should we leave the country altogether? That would not be a good plan. We had gone rather too far for that. If India were altogether abandoned now by English power, the consequence would be that a fiery and determined Mahomedan spirit would crush the Hindoo power

there never was any race so determined against Ohristianity as the Mamomedan race, and it was consequently very rarely that a convert was made from Mahomedanism. The grand problem was therefore to try and strike upon the novelty of governing India upon a completely Christian spirit. It was well known that many Sepoys had been punished for becoming Christians. That was a vile bowing down before the prejudices of the Hindoos. They saw that the government was afraid to spread Christianity; Above all things, he would say, give full, free, and unlimited action to the Catholic missionaries in the East. He did not say this simply as a Catholic; but he knew from conversation with those who had lived long there, that whatever chance there was of bringing the Hindoos into Christianity, it must be into Catholic Christianity; they would not become Protestants. At the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Societies it was admitted that in the spread of Christianity in India, and in other countries bordering on it, whatever had been done was due principally to the exertions of Catholic missionary labor. It had been suggested that they should send out more Protestant bishops. For his own part he had no objection to all the Protestant bishops being sent out, provided their bishoprics were not to be filled up (hear, hear, and laughter.) There were more Christians a hundred years ago than there are now, notwithstanding that since that time there had been constructed immense associations of Protestant missionary labor. They had sent a million of Bibles, but what become of them he did not know the probability was, they never reached the heart of the Hindoo, however they might have been paraded before his eyes. Wherever Catholic missionary labor had been allowed full and free scope, it had succeeded. Dr. Livingston said no preacher could make any impression, or much impression amongst the Akicans, except the Jesuits. Therefore, he (the lecturer) said, give in India free scope to the efforts of the Catholic missionaries, and they would always face the danger that others might, from personal reasons, abstain from encountering. He did not want to say there might not be individual Protestant missionaries zealous and intent upon their work, but then they had family ties-a great many of themand therefore they would avoid the danger .-This had been proved in the East; but Catholic Priests would always face the battle. It was that which gave the Clergymen of the Catholic church such a deep hold of the people. Some people called it superstition; but it was that affectionate love, that intense regard which must make a man cling with devoted ardour to him whom he knew would go through fire and water for him. These were the men that ought to be sent to India. They could not object to Protestant missionaries; but they should have no particular advantage. Let there be free scope to Catholic missionaries, and those who lived a hundred years hence might see a great improvement in India. Christianity should be spread by example, and thus all brought within Christian truth; then, perhaps, the bitter present might be but the herald to a brighter future, when the dusky queen of the East, herself Christianised, regenerate, and redeemed, might take her natural place among the nations of the earth. TRIAL OF ALDERMAN MONK FOR THE WILL FOR-

GERY AT PRESTON .- At the Lancashire Assizes, which was opened on Thursday se'nnight, Thomas Monk was tried before Baron Martin for forgery. The case has been before the public, and the main facts will be remembered. The prisoner was a surgeon, who had risen higher and higher, being made a councillor, an alderman, mayor, magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant of the county. An old man named Turner was attended professionally by the prisoner; and the day after Turner died the prisoner went to the Lan-caster Bank, and produced a document which purported to be the will of the deceased. On this authority he asked for some of the money lodged in Turner's account. It was refused, and subsequent circumstances led to his arrest. The prisoner was placed at the bar amidst a profound silence in every part of the court. He looked exceedingly dejected and careworn. On being arraigned by the Clerk of the Crown, he pleaded "Not Guilty," in a calm but distinct voice. He asked for a chair on the ground that he was suffering from indisposition, and the request was at once complied with. He appeared much affected during the whole of the trial, and frequently buried his face in his bands. Mr. Segar and the Hon. Mr. Liddell conducted the prosecution, and ton, deposed to having written the body of the wil that the signatures purporting to be those of the testator and witnesses were forgeries. Mr. Cross addressed the jury for the defence, in an elequent speech, during the delivery of which the prisoner wept bitterly. The judge then summed up, and the jury, after a few moments consideration, returned a verdict of guilty. His lordship, in passing sentence, said—Thomas Monk, you have been convicted upon the most clear and satisfactory evidence, of about as vile an offence as any man could commit and it is aggravated and rendered still more disgraceful by your subsequent conduct-for, not content with forging this poor man's will, you having been Mayor and holding the high office of magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant of the county, absolutely put into your pocket half a dozen silver spoons. which the niece of the dead man desired to have as relative. Your meanness and avarice were such that you would not let this poor girl have those spoons, which were intended for her by her nucle. Some years ago, so sure as you stand there, your life would have been forfeited for this offence. In conclusion the learned judge sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for life.

THE LEVIATEAN.-It is a long time since the public have heard anything of their old friend the Leviathan, which lately occupied so large a share of their attention, and the bulleting about which chronicled almost hourly how many or how few inches she had progressed towards her final destination-the water. The fact, however, is that very little has been done in the way of actual progress since the vessel was floated off her cradles, and she still remains moored stem and stern in the centre of the river, a little below the old building yard, from which for so many months she kept out the light and air, and in which for so many weeks grave fears were entertained that she would remain, a permanent adorument of the river's bank. But though, as we have said, nothing worth speaking of in the way of work, has been done about the Leviathan herself, a very great leal has been perfected, and we believe the arrangements are being made for her final completion and litting for sea. With regard to this point a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist with the public as to the total outlay necessary to fit her out and the time it will require to get her ready in all respects for sca-going service. As far as the first-named subject is concerned we believe we shall be found correct in stating that the total cost of completing her fittings, putting on board stores, &c., and making her in all respects ready for sea will not exceed £120,000, and that the time required to do this will certainly not extend beyond the month of July. Four months is estimated as being the utmost time necessary to fit her, but circumstances have arisen, such as the company being obliged to give up possession of the yard at Millwall, which may occasion hin-drances that will probably delay her completion till the time we have stated. In order, however, to insure the work being done in the shortest space of time, and at the lowest rate consistent with good workmanship, it has been decided to subdivide what remains to be done about the vessel among several contractors. Thus the building of the cabins and saloons will be given to one person, while another contracts for the decks, bulwarks, &c , a third for the Queen's Royal Antrim Rifles, from Dover to Corfu. | before it, and then whatever chance there was of rigging, a fourth for the boats, a fifth for the internal

having our-missionaries protected; would depart; for f-fittings, and so on .-- By-this-arrangement of course every part will progress simultanequally, and each be effected at the lowest cost and in the best style. No less than 10 auchors are now required to hold the monater vessel at her present moorings—five at the stem and five at the stern, and each with lengths of cable attached varying from 40 to 160 fathoms .-When first anchored in the river eight sufficed to hold her, but during half a gale which blew shortly after her launch she dragged at the stern in such a manner as to swing more into the tide way, and require two of Trotman's largest patent anchors in addition to the others, since which she has been brought up effectually, and now apparently nothing short of a hurricane would be sufficient to move her. As the fittings of the ship progress a pair of powerful shears will be fitted on deck for the purpose of holating in the iron work of the maste, the intermediate shaft, heavy boats, standing rigging, and other portions of her equipment which are too ponderous to raise by ordinary means. The masts are at present being made at Millwall in pieces, and a good deal of the mainmosts has already been completed, though of course they will not be put together until they are actually on board. There are to be six masts in all, three square-rigged and three rigged with fore and aft sails. All these masts will be composed of plates of wrought iron one inch in thickness, and rivetted together in the same manner as the sides of the ship, or a steam-boiler of the strongest description. They will vary in height from 130 to 170 feet from the keel to the truck, each will be three feet four inches dinmeter at the deck, and each will weigh from 30 to 40 tons, exclusive of yards or rigging. Each must rests in a square column of plate iron which reaches direct from the keel to the upper deck, and is rivetted and built into all of the successive decks through which it passes. In case of it ever becoming necessary to cut away the wasts, at the base of them all, at about three feet above the deck, will be fixed a peculiar apparatus, which, working by means of a powerful screw, it made to compress two sides of the mast together in such a manner as to completely crush them in, and let the mast fall over the side immediately. As, however, all the masts will be stayed by the usual standing rigging, which in the case of the Levisthan will be all of wire rope and of the To effect this, then, all the shrouds and stays are fastened at the ends through iron rings in such a manner that as for as any exertion of strength or to cast loose all the fastenings of each mast in five minutes, though until the rings are opened the sides might be torn from the ship before they would yield an inch. All the main and topmast yards of the square-rigged masts will be also of iron plates. The main yard will be 130 feet long, or about 40 feet longer than the mainyard of our largest line-of-battle ships, about four times the strength of any mainyard yet constructed, and several tons lighter than if it were made of wood, as is usually the case

Notwithstanding the well-merited castigation which Mr. Spurgeon has received in these as well as other columns, he has become such an object of importance, that his acquaintance is anxiously sought for by the most illustrious luminaries of the haul ton. We are even told (though surely the information must be erroneous) that, as a feir authoress has represented a distinguished leader of Lundon festivities making sacrifices both of money and principle, in order to rival in the race of vanity a fair competitor, and to produce first at her table on aloe in full blossom, so two noble purveyors of attractive novelties are at this moment straining every nerve, and ex-hausting all the arts of female blandishment, each trying to outbid the other, and to persuade the hero of the Sarrey Gardens to grace the soiree of the favoured one with his presence.-Court Circular.

A STRANGE CASE .- The Manchester Examiner says: -" The other evening an apprehension was made in the chief town in a neighbouring county, on a charge which, when it is judicially investigated, promises to be one of the most singular among the Scottish causes celebres. For obvious reasons we omit names and dates, but the facts are substantially as follow : -Some years ago, the assistant of an advertising doctor married a somewhat elegant and fascinating person, and commenced practice under a feigned name-passing off his wife as his sister. By and by locality, where he formed a professional acquaintance with the family of a wealthy tradesman, whose After a short time he gained the good graces of both nother and daughter, proposed for the daughter's hand, was accepted brought his wife and introduced her as his sister to the family of his intended, whose brother, a partner with his father, was forthwith fascinated with the genteel address of the 'sister,' and after a short wooling was accepted. A double marriage in due time ensued, the doctor carrying the young wife to the scene of his practice, while the sister' removed in the domicile of her second husband. Things went on prosperously and happily with both couples till a few months ago, when the doctor, finding his patients failing off, made a move with his wife to a town not many hours' journey from the Scottish metropolis, where he commenced a public house. Here, however, the doctor was found out by some of his former acquaintances, who discovered that the present Mrs --- was not the original Mrs ---. The news was not long in reaching the swain who now rejoiced in the possession of that lady, and by whom she was forthwith turned out of doors. She lost no time in demanding the shelter of her first husband's roof. He, however, refused to receive her; when, smarting under a sense of injury, she lodged an information with the public prosecutor, the result of which has been that the doctor and his second wife were taken into custody on Saturday ovening. Mrs --- No. 1 was also apprehended, and

the whole party now await a judicial investigation." EFFECTS OF FORTUNE TELLING .- A man named John Hodgson was charged at the Halifax police-court on Tuesday with having unlawfully pretended to use subtle craft,—to wit, palmistry,—to deceive and impose on certain of Her Majesty's subjects. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the informant, Elizabeth Bonny, a young woman about 20 years of age, and a companion named Ellen Ambler, went to the lodgings of the prisoner to have their fortunes told. He took them into a room and told them to sit down, saying he supposed they understood his terms. They replied they did not, on which he informed them what his charge was, and the young woman having consented to pay the sum, Hodgson examined their hands, muttered some gibberish, and then took out a pack of cards, which the girls by his direction cut five times. He told Bonny she would have two offers of marriage within the year, and Ambler that her cards were very bad, two young men being anxious to marry her, and one of them continually frustrating the other's counubial designs. To defeat this opposition the wigard directed her to read the first chapter of Ruth when she got home, and to wish three times. The girls then paid their money and left the fortune-teller, on the understanding that they were to return in a fortnight. On their way home Ambler said she felt alarmed and was afraid to read the first chapter of Ruth lest the devil should take her. Afterwards she appeared nervous, and became gradually worse until Thursday last, when she was quite deranged. She raved and screamed in great fright constantly, and was almost unmanageable. On one occasion she could not be kept in bed, and left the house almost naked. She was a teacher in a Sabbath school at Halifax. The superintendent of police produced a belt found upon the prisoner, under his outer clothing, after he had been taken into custody. It was composed of a coarse material, and on the side worn next to the body was a magnet, and three crosses and four medals carefully sewn up, together with

with hieroglyphics. The Bench committed the prisoner to the House of Correction for three months, with hard labour, and expressed their regret that the law did not allow them to award a severer punishment. -London Times.

UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN ROMANISM .- The population of our counry, says the " Religious Herold" (Baptist) of March 4th 1858, is but four times as great as it was fifty years ago; but Roman Catholic laymen are twentyfive, and Roman Catholic Priests twenty-seven times as numerous.

Divonca.-There is no subject more worthy the attention of the legislators of the present day, than that of divorce. The facilities afforded, by the laws of the country, to married persons of dissolving the marriage tie upon the most frivolous pretext has well nigh divested it of its sacredness and importance, and the result is that young people enter that sacred state with the same indifference as they would enter a ball room or theatre from which they may retire when it suits their convenience for places offering greater inducements. Such a state of things cannot last long, but must result at no very distant day cither in a total change of sentiment with regard to the indissolubility of marriage, or else in a complete runture of all social and domestic ties. It is impossible to calculate, or to contemplate without alarm. the consequences that will follow to the country and the well-being of society, if the Legislature does not step in at once to prevent the idea-which is fast growing into terrible proportions-that the "onera" of the marriage state may be shaken off at the caprice of either of the contracting parties. Our Journals and Newspapers teers with the unmistakable evidence that the notion is already become too common and calls for an immediate remedy. Cincinnati papers state, that, on the 8th Jan. last, no fewer than one hundred and fifty-seven applications for divorce were made to the Court of Common Pleas in that city alone! It would be easy to show that other cities and villages of the Union are not behind Cincinnati in proportion to their population. Nor is the evil peculiar to this country alone. Wherever Protestantism has reared its head or gained the ascendmost massive kind, other precautions have to be aney, there is to be found divorce or rather we should taken in order to get rid of the masts when necessary say, adultery and polygamy, for in the majority of instances, it can scarcely be regarded in any other light. In Prussia for instance, one of the most tho-roughly Protestant countries of Europe, it has inskill is concerned a single man would be sufficient creased of late to such an extent as to excite general alarm. From the latest statistics it appears that some three thousand divorces have been granted in a single year! Which, if we exclude the Catholic population of the country will give the proportion of over 30 divorces to every 100,000 of the entire remaining population of the kingdom! This is the very lowest average, for by the census, we find that in some provinces, almost exclusively Protestant, v. g., Frankfort, Magdeburg and Konegsberg the old Capital of Prussia Proper, the divorces range be-tween 36 and 57 to the 100,000 inhabitants! This, we presume, is one of the bleased results of the socalled glorious Reformation! In this respect at least, Protestants have not failed to follow the example set them by their liberty-loving founder, Enrtin Luther, when shaking off the transmels of Popery, he gave to his well-beloved son, Philip of Hesse, the unholy liberty of taking a second wife, his first wife being still living. This may be the noty liberty of the Gospel according to Protestantism, but it has been ever reprobated by the Catholic Church as sapping at the very foundation of the Christian Religion and subversive of all social order. We could have no clearer evidence than this of the evil tendencies of Protestant principles and of the necessity of a speedy return to the Catholic Church, " The pillar and ground of the truth."- Buffalo Sentingl.

PRACEABLE END OF AN UGLY QUARREL .- Some unruly Trustees, at the head of a little faction of infidel schnurrburts, or 'forty-eighters' as they are significantly called in their own tongue, have been attempting of late to create a "revolution" in St. Perers (German) Church, Rochester. They have threatened the life of their pastor, nailed up the Church, and even laid eacrilegious hands on the Tubernacle. Subsequently they have more than once tried to disturb the Sanday service, and get up a counter collection; but the cool determination of the vast majority of the his avocations led him to another but not distant | congregation and the presence of a few policemen soon quelled the disturbance. They had the impudence even to institute a suit against Bp. Timon for daughter had a few hundred pounds in her own right. possession of the Church. They managed matters so skilfully as to bring on the case for trial before a iudge of the American for Know-Nothing) party - It is even added that they attempted to gain his favour by letting him know that they had voted for him at the last election !- What a commentary on the progressive civilization of the region, where the mob elects its judges, and liberal foreigners vote for men who have sworn to persecute their race and religion? But the judge was too conscientious, or the case too clear; and accordingly it was decided that the Church belongs to the Bishop, and that the vestrymen, who own his authority, are legitimate, because elected by the great unjority of the congregation .-U. S. Cutholic Miscallany.

The Philadelphia Ledger (Protostant) has the foilowing remarks upon a new dodge of the Protestant Sunday Schools in the United States :-

"Systematic Banericance .- The community have been entermined, for months past, with a movement professedly of a religious character, known as 'arstematic beneficence.' At a meeting on Thursday night, the plan was developed, and it appears to be an effort to get children to bring to the society the money they may receive as presents, or as rewards. or what they may earn by 'extraordinary industry or overwork,' which money is to be devoted to foreign and home missions, and a great many other things besides. For this 'substantial aid' the children are to receive a certificate of stock, entitling them, among other things which the society has it in its power to bestow, to free admission through the gates into the Heavenly City, a snow white robe, a beavenly harp, a crown of gold, and a sent at the right hand of the final Judge." If this were not the proceedings of a regular and authorized meeting, we should think that it was intended as burlesque or even worse. Such a scheme might originate in the brain of some bogus stock gambler or land speculator, who, having exhausted every other means of raising the wind, now is disposed to trade upon the people's reverence for religion, and unscrupulously to cut and carve Heaven itself, and sell out choice lots for the purpose of securing the needful. Certificates of stock entitling children to 'free admission (fare being paid in advance) into the Heavenly City and a seat at the right hand of the final Judge !--Where did the issuers of such stock get authority to pledge for money the fulfillment of the promise they make? The creed we are taught tells us that the rewards here promised for the children's dimes are to be purchased only by a life of purity, virtue, and of religious duty. What would be the effect upon the susceptible minds of children, to receive from those they are accustomed to look up to with respect, a written or printed assurance that, for money merely, they will be entitled to a heavenly seat?-Is this idea calculated to increase their reverence for things holy, or to strengthen the moral principles which are to be the guides of their conduct through life? We think not, and money obtained on such assurance would be got under nothing other than false pretences. We care not how good the motive may be for such practices, the thing proposed is a decention, for it is not in human nower to redeem the promise, and it is calculated to work immense harm in the mind and morals of youth. Children are sometimes tempted to lie and to pilfer, which even the restraints of religious teachings are not sufficient to repress. What, to such persons, would be directions for fortune-telling, notes received from his the effect of having a free ticket in the form of a correspondents, and pieces of parchment covered certificate to insure against future harm?"

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MARCH 26, 1858.

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Legislative Council has adjourned to the 8th, and the Legislative Assembly to the 7th of next month. The last hours of the session were marked by nothing worthy of much notice. The frauds and violence at some of our Lower Canadian elections gave rise to some animated discussions; and the returning officers, and poll clerks of several places in the county of Lothiniere, have been ordered to attend the Bar of the House. Mr. J. S. Macdonald has given ra-ti-on" and a little "government pap" judiciwarning that he intends voting against every measure introduced by the Ministry. On the 19th. Mr. M'Gee brought under the notice of the House the violence to which he, a member of the Legislature, had been exposed whilst attending to his legislative duties. " Dear Brother" Macdonald, whose Orange brethren were the guilty parties in this business, promisedgood man that he is-to call the attention of the conservators of the peace to the subject.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN TORONTO.

At an early hour of the morning of the 17th inst., the Irish of Toronto were all astir, preparing for the celebration of Ireland's National Festival. About 10 a.m. the procession was formed, and proceeded in an imposing, but most quiet and orderly manner towards St. Michael's Cathedral for the purpose of honoring " The Day" by the worship of Almighty God; little deeming that an act so inoffensive, not to say laudable, would provoke the rage of their fellowcitizens, and lead to the shedding of innocent blood, and other acts of barbarous outrage.

The first attack was made on the Procession near the corner of Queen and Yonge streets; but on this occasion it would appear that the Orangemen met with a repulse. Again they returned to the charge in King Street, near the Cathedral, and a "serious fight," says the Toronto Colonist, "took place;" in the course of which Michael Sheedy, a quiet, inoffensive man, who was bearing one of the banners, was stabbed in the stomach with a dagger, from the effects of which he died in great suffering on Friday morning, in the General Hospital of that The body of the murdered man was followed to the grave on Sunday by about 6,000 persons. Satisfied apparently with their valorous exploits on the 17th, Attorney-General Mac-Donald's "Dear Brothers" allowed the remains of the victim of their brutality to be carried to the grave without molestation.

Emboldened by their attack on the Procession, and relying no doubt upon their numerous triends in Court, and the encouragement offered to them by the Governor-General, and the first law officers of the Crown, the Toronto Orangemen determined to signalise themselves by some other gallant feats of arms; and for this purpose planned, and carried into execution a nocturnal attack upon the National Hotel, in which a large body of Irishmen had met together in the evening to commemorate their country's National Festival. "Here" says a Protestant journal, the Toronto Leader-" the utmost harmony prevailed up to about eleven o'clock." The usual loyal, and patriotic toasts had been given, and speeches delivered; a friendly deputation, bearing a daisy, had just been received from the Irish Protestant Society who were dining in a Leader):-

"Without any previous warning, the cracking of windows, breaking in the lower part of the house was heard, and the dining room was immediately filled by fleeing and terrified men, women, and chil-The windows of the dining room were next smashed in by bricks and large stones, and the company obliged to fly for their lives to the stairs and lobbies. The scene at this moment beggars description; the windows smashing, the mob without, yelling like blood thirsty fiends"—[these fiends, be it remembered, are they to whom M. Turcotte is quite willingto extend the right hand of fellouship]—" and inside the wild rage of the men, and the terrors of the youngsters and the weaker sex. Every moment matters grew worse within and without. The house was searched for arms to make a stand against the mob outside, and soon a dozen of shots were fired on both sides—which seemed however only to ensame the passions of both parties higher. We will not attempt to go any further in the description. On the one side were the loyal Catholic Irish, who had just drunk with enthusiastic cheers the health of Her Majesty and her family, and on the other were a body of equally loyal Protestants, but whose minds were poisoned, seeking to assail their fellow-citizens

Rather a strange circumstance no doubt, seeing that according to the Montreal Witness, Protestant training is a guarantee against the address was delivered by young Master Ryan of crimes of murder and assassination. But let us the Christian Brothers' School—a lad of about crimes of murder and assassination. But let us be just to our Protestant fellow-citizens; for 16 years of age-who was warmly greeted upthank God, all Protestants are not Orangemen; and we know that many, very many of them as gentleman in the most chaste and elegant lan-loudly and heartily condemn the savage fury of guage returned thanks, in the name of himself the Orangemen of Toronto, as do Catholics themselves. Indeed many Protestant gentlemen rushed boldly forward to rescue their Catholic fellow-citizens from the fury of the Orange and which when arrived to years of manhood cancille; and it was by their active exertions as | they would endeavour to reduce to practise.

the riot was suppressed, and a general slaughter of the guests of the National Hotel prevented.

It seems also that the Orange rabble, foiled of their prey at the National Hotel, but like the poned until after Easter tiger that has once tasted blood, still clamorous for more—rushed to Sword's Hotel, where D. McGee Esq., was in the habit of lodging, and there with loud cries demanded that Mr. McGee should be delivered up to them. In the meantime that gentleman, who was driving down to the House of Assembly, was pursued by another body of Orange russians, who pelted him with stones, and would no doubt have murdered him could they have succeeded in laying bands upon

Comment upon the above disgraceful facts is

almost unnecessary; only this would we remark -that we are now reaping the fruits of our own apathy, and miserable servility to "Jack-in-Office." Had we, some two years ago, when Orangeism first commenced to raise its hideous head in our midst-had we then firmly and constitutionally resisted the first aggressions of the monster-had we done our duty towards ourselves, by bringing the unstatesmanlike and ungentlemanly conduct of Sir Edmund Head under the notice of the Imperial authorities—had we then boldly and legally protested against any official encouragement to secret politico-religious societies—we should not now have to weep over the murdered body of poor Michael Sheedy, or to blush for the violence offered to our representative, and the insult therein implied to the citizens of Montreal. We have earned, and to a certain extent, merited, the reputation of being a tame "dough-faced" set, who for a "con-si-deously applied, will put up with any amount of kicking and cuffing; and we have only to pursue for another year or two the same timid mercenary policy that has of late been in vogue amongst us, when, not only in Toronto, but in Montreal, and the other cities of Lower Canada, our national and religious processions will be hunted off the streets by armed Orangemen; and the same indignities that were heaped upon the Irish Cathohe Clergy and laity of Toronto on St. Patrick's Day '58, will be offered to our Lower Canadian priests and Religious generally. It is indeed time for us to ponder seriously what attitude it behoves us as Catholics, and as British subjects, to adopt towards the foe that menaces both our religious and our civil liberties.

And we should remember that this foc is pettell, fostered and encouraged by those who, if they had either the wisdom of statesmen, or the proper feelings of gentlemen, would make it their first duty to discountenance all secret politicoreligious associations; particularly those societies whose past, deeply stamed with blood, gives assurance of a bloody future. Instead of this, our Governor-General, and his Ministerial advisersyes, the first legal functionaries in the Province -are actively engaged in promoting the very nuisance which it is their duty to abate. It is all very well for the Leader and the Ministerial press to declaim against George Brown, and his 'No-Popery" cry, as the inciting causes of the late Orange riots at Toronto. But George Brown is not the chief culprit; we must look beyond and above the member for Toronto for the real criminals; and we find them in the Council Chamber, and in the Vice-Regal Chair. Yes-we say it unhesitatingly-upon the head of the Attorney-General-upon the head of the Governor-General—unon the head of every man who, being in office, directly or indirectly countenances Orangeism-be the blood of the murdered Sheedy-and the blood of the other victims of Orange brutality.

bloody scenes above enumerated were being enacted in the streets of Toronto, a Bill for incorporating the chief actors therein was being introduced into the House of Assembly. Irishmen—we ask—Catholics, will you allow such a amenable to no laws that have yet been discover-Bill to pass? Will you become parties to your ed. They as readily manifest themselves in sumown ruin and degradation?

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT KINGSTON. (From a Kingston Correspondent)

The day was fine, and by about half-past nine o'clock the Procession of the Sons of St. Patrick commenced forming in front of the City Hall. Major O'Reilly's splendid Company of Volunteer Rifles formed the Guard of Honor, marching at the head of the Procession. Then came the pupils of the Christian Brother's schools, the Wolfe Island St. Patrick's Society, and the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, accompanied neighboring hotel, when-(we quote from the by the Band of the St. Patrick's Society, by the Portsmouth Band and Mr. Frazer's City Band. | crisy. Messrs. Roland Kain, Hilliard, Dawson, Byrnes and Hulligan as Marshals, maintained the most perfect order in the Procession as it proceeded to St. Mary's Cathedral, where High Mass was sung by the Rev. Mr. Byrns, and a most eloquent and appropriate discoure was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Dollard.

After Mass the Procession numbering some 5000 persons, again marshalled in order, and proceeded through the principal streets of the City, to the City Hall, where they were addressed in an eloquent speecch by D. Macarrow, Esq., the deservedly respected President of the St. Patrick's Society, who was loudly cheered by the dense crowd which composed his audience. T. O'Reilly, Esq., was then lustily called for; and was received with enthusiastic cheers. Much sensation was caused by his allusions to his approaching departure from Kingston, and it was evident that the Irishmen of our city were most unwilling to lose so distinguished a member of their body. Mr. O'Reilly having retired amidst on his appearance on the platform. This young and comrades, to the St. Patrick's Society, from which they had imbibed their first lessons in patriotism-lessons which they would never forget.

the assembly then broke up, mutually satisfied with one another, and the Day's enjoyments. The annual festival of the Society has been post-

I should have noticed that a collection amounting to the sum of \$340 was taken up in the Cathedral during High Mass. A fact like this speaks volumes as to the liberality of our Irish Catholics of Kingston, who are always foremost in every good and charitable undertaking.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT OTTAWA. "This is my own my native land."-Sir Walter

The anniversary of the patron Saint of Ireland was celebrated in this City with that enthusiasm which the fair daughters and intrepid sons of the Emerald Isle can feel. As intimated in our last issue the procession formed at half-past nine o'clock, A. M., at St. Patrick's Hall; and preceded by boys with wands, followed by the several banners of the Irish Societies, proceeded to the Cathedral, where an eloquent sermon was preached by our zealous Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Molloy. After Divine service the procession reformed and marched back in the above order, headed by the splendid Canadian Brass Band, where it dispersed, each to his home. We observed during the day not a single instance of intoxication,-order and harmony were the motto. At night the societies assembled at St. Patrick's Hall to talk over happy reminiscences of the "dear old land," the remembrance of which brings sorrow, tempered by the soothing hand of time, to many a heart.

Eloquent orations were delivered to the crowd ed audience by the Rev. Messrs. Trudeau, Dawson, Molloy and by Messrs, Ed. Smith and W. H. Reynolds.

We congratulate our countrymen on the manner in which they celebrated this joyous festival, and we hope to have the good luck of being present on many such occasions .- Ottawa Ci

We regret that owing to the non-reception, up to the time of going to press, of any communications from our Quebec correspondents, we are unable to give an account of the proceedings in the ancient capital of Canada on St. Patrick's Day. We know only that the Irish of that city celebrated the Festival in a becoming manner and that everything passed off tranquilly, and with the utmost harmony, and in a manner highly creditable to themselves as Catholics and as Irishmen. High Mass was sung at St. Patrick's

On St. Patrick's Day in this city, Captain Bartley, Lieutenant Cavanagh, and Ensign Donnelly entertained their Company (No. 5) at a dinner given at the Armoury. The utmost hilarity and harmony prevailed, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk with enthusiasm.

by His Lordship the Bishop Elect of Kingston.

Our Perth correspondent's interesting communication was only received as we were going to press. We have therefore been compelled to postpone its appearance until next week.

St. Patrick's Day in New York passed off well. There was a procession-10,000 Irishmen marched.

REVIVALS, AND THEIR PHENOMENA .-Amongst the many strange phenomena which excite the attention of the scientific world, there It is worthy too of notice that, whilst the than those which periodically manifest themselves amongst the Protestant population of the United States; and occasionally amongst Protestants in mer as in winter; the inhabitants of crowded cities, and the dwellers in the rural districts are alike their subjects; whilst so varied are they in their features, that hitherto they have set all attempts at classification at defiance.

That they are in all, or even in the majority of instances, simulated, that they are produced or withheld at the pleasure of their subjects, we do not believe; that a "Revival," or "Protracted Meeting" encourages a vast amount of hypocrisy is no doubt true; but there is more in them than can be accounted for on the hypothesis of hypo-

To attribute the strange phenomena, the howling and jumping, the " Jerks" of the Methodists, and the violent animal excitement, which characterise a " Revival" to the influences of the Holy Spirit of God, is impossible; for we know that He is not a God of confusion, but of order; and Holy Spirit manifests itself. Must we then conclude that, as these phenomena are certainly not of God, they must be of the devil?

We hope not; we hope that it is not necessary to have resource to the extreme hypothesis of supernatural diabolical interference to account for the well attested phenomena which are at this moment attracting general attention not only in the United States, but in Canada. We would not be understood as altogether denying the Saof them indeed-especially that strange religious: exercise known amongst the Methodists as the "Jerks"—are strongly suggestive of demoniacal possession; but we still think that, as the attention of men of science is directed towards them, they in a majority of instances will be reduced to something like order, and compelled to take their place in the ranks of those other phenomena to which a purely natural origin can be assigned.

from a disordered state of the bowels and liver, and a morbid condition of the digestive organs generally; whilst a still greater number will be classed amongst those "nervous" affections, to which we assign a natural and physiological origin, although it is impossible for us to enumerate every link of the subtle chain wherewith body and mind are mysteriously held together .-That the one reacts on the other we know, though of the modus operandi we are, and ever must be, ignorant; and we see therefore no good reasons for rejecting the theory of the purely natural and physiological origin of many of the characteristic phenomena of the Protestant "Revival" or "Camp Meeting."

The "Getting Happy," the "Losing One's Strength," the "Jumping," the "Roaring in Prayer," and other concomitants of what Professors call a "Pencecostal season," may, we have no doubt, he satisfactorily accounted for upon this "natural" hypothesis. 'Tight lacing, causing a predisposition to dyspepsia, and the ennui under which so many of them who have no domestic duties to engross their attention, labor, and which necessarily engenders a morbid hankering after excitement amongst the female patients,indigestion, the result of tobacco chewing, boling their victuals unchewed, and over application to business, amongst the males—are, we have no doubt, amongst the principal causes which in a season of great commercial depression, when economy is the order of the household, and business is slack, drive both men and women to seek excitement in the " prayer meeting," and render them so peculiarly liable to hysterical and other nervous affections. The bowels, we believe, are primarily in fault in the great majority of instances; in others, love of notoriety, and a desire to obtain a reputation for sanctity at an easy rate, and without the painful process of abandoning vicious habitudes, offer a still more simple explanation of the strange scenes now being enacted in the United States; whilst perhaps a supernatural and diabolical origin must be assigned to the remainder. We thus obtain three Heads under which all the phenomena of the "Revival" may be classed-the "Physiological," the "Hypocritical," and the "Diabolical. Those of the first class belong to the domain of therapeutics: those of the second claim the attention of the policeman: whilst those of the third class only fall, properly speaking, within the province of the theologian, and exorcist.

In the latter class we should certainly include amongst the Methodists; though the members of other sects are liable to be attacked. Of this affliction, a correspondent of the Illinois Baptist gives the following account:-

"It made its appearance in a protracted meeting among the Methodists at Indian Grove. The minis-ter who conducted the meetings moved them from Indian Grove to Avoca, and brought with them five or six of the jerkers, and thus the contagion commenced in the latter place. Our informant was present at several of their meetings in Avoca, and describes the scene as very exciting. From fifty to a hundred were jerking at the same time. Their hands, are perhaps none more worthy of a careful study | shoulders, feet, and heads would be violently thrown into the most grotesque and apparently painful shapes. The women's bonnets would fly off, their hair become dishevelled, and in some instances snap like a whip. In some fistances it attacked unbelievers in it, and unconverted men who tried to resist it other countries. These phenomena seem to be by folding their arms and wrapping them tightly around their bodies; but, in spite of themselves, their shoulders, first one and then the other, would be jerked back, till they lost all control of themselves."

> Under which " Head" we should class the following, we are almost at a loss to say. It is copied from the N. Y. Tribunc, and is an account of the conversion of a notorious bully and fighting man of New York, known as Orville, or Mr. Halsted, who seems to have acted the part of spiritual midwife on the occasion, and to have presided over the throes of the new birth of this "babe of grace." The particulars as to the very muscular manner in which the pugilist engaged in prayer, are given with much unction: SHOWING HOW AWFUL GARDNER "GOT RELIGION."

"A Christian who had been laboring with him, said: 'Now, Mr. Gardner, don't you feel as if you ought to change your course of life?' Said he 'I do.' 'Then,' he asked, 'why don't you do so?' 'Well,' said Gardner, 'I can't begin now,' 'Why not now?' I have some matters in New York to settle up first. 'Ah,' said the gentleman, 'you had better settle with your Maker first.' 'Well,' said Gardner 'I am going that it is not in the contortions of the Sibyl, or the city to-morrow morning, and when I return I will seek salvation.' Well, in the morning, he had the frantic utterances of the Bacchanal, that His bis carpet bag ready to start; but, said he, 'I guess I will wait until to-morrow morning,' and so he kept on putting it off until to-morrow for a week. The spirit of God had kept him there. On Friday night he went to the meeting, and while he was there the minister iaid to him, 'Hadn't you better make up your mind to come forward and seek salvation? Well,' said he, 'if I felt like that man I would'-referring to a man who showed his desire to be saved, but was not yet converted. 'Ab,' said brother Gilbert, 'your case is more critical than his.' Do you think so? said he. 'Yes, you know your duty and will not do it.' Gardner went home that night. 'I don't like the remark the minister made, said he, and I won't stay if he thinks I'm in that condition. His wife said he didn't sleep that night. He twisted loud and long continued cheering, a very pleasing tanic origin of some of these phenomena; many and rolled about as if in great distress. He again put off going to the city. He said to another friend, I am not satisfied with the life I have led. I am going, by the grace of God to change my course; I am going to try and be a different man. On Wednesday he came forward and knelt down, but he didn't get converted then. He didn't get converted the next day, and in the meantime the members had begun to frown at the sinful men who had known him, and they came and filled the gallery, saying, 'Let's see what's going on.' But he didn't flinch. He knelt at the altar, but again he was not converted. He said to the minister, 'What does this mean?' Ah,' said the minister, 'God means to give you such a struggle that you will never forget it. He means much as by the interference of the police, that After a few words from Mesrs Kain and Kilduff, Some perhaps will in time be shown to proceed to use you as a means of converting others.' On children; and that they do not take our money

Monday afternoon they got him in a private house. He prayed so, that nearly all about the place came around the house. 'What is that?' said they. 'It's Gardner praying for mercy.' That was good, was it not? (Ories of 'Amen.') I hope God will make some here pray. On Monday night he went again to the altar. On Tuesday he said, 'I have got to go to White Plains,' and a friend said, 'I will go with you,' and he put up his horse and they left together. They talked on without knowing where they were going until he hauled the horse upon one side of the road, and shouted ' hallelujah.'

The pulling up of his horse, and singing out "hallelujah," marked the first stage in the process of poor Awful's conversion. But his trials were not over; for our informant tells us that just as he had sung out as above, and was beginning to get happy:-

"All at once the devil came to him, and said-'what are you doing? praising God? a man so wicked as you have been; you have made a mis-

But though at first Gardner thought the devil was right, he was not to be daunted; a plucky fellow and used to a fair stand up fight, he would not give in. The conclusion of this most interesting case is given by the same authority as follows :---

"Gardner said 'he thought he had made a mistake,' but he came to the church, and while kneeling, the clouds began to dispel, and a bright light surrounded him; soon he took his handkerchief and covered his eyes. Said the minister, 'What are you doing, Gardner?' 'Why,' said he, 'there is such glory shining all around me; I thought it must be a mistake, and I covered my eyes to see if I could see it yet.' 'How is it?' said he; 'all light and beautiful,' said he. (Great sensation and loud cries of 'Amen'-Glory to God, etc.,) and darkness has been succeeded by light and joy of Christ. Un Thursday night he said, 'I have got religion; I thought it would be good, but it is a great deal better than I thought it was.' If we live until two weeks from to-day you will hear him talk of Jesus himself in the Seventeenth-

We scarcely know how to treat such cases when brought before us. They are too grave for mirth, and too grotesque in their several leatures to challenge our respect; and though it would be nothing less than blasphemy to attribute them to the agency of the Holy Ghost, we naturally feel loath to conclude that the actors therein are either hypocrites, or the subjects of Satanic possession. We look upon them rather as the victims of impaired visceral action, produced by the causes above enumerated, and of a morbid liankering after excitement, analogous to that under which opium-eaters, and dramdrinkers labor, when suddenly deprived of their accustomed stimulants. This is our theory of "Revival" conversions.

We need scarcely add that we expect no permanent good to society to result from them. or any improvement in the morals of the commuthe "Jerks," which make their appearance chiefly nity wherein they occur. When Sloggins within "two weeks" from his conversion undertakes publicly to "talk of Jesus," we tremble greatly for Sloggins, we have but little respect for the moral sense of the community of which Sloggins is a chosen vessel and a shining light. St. Paul indeed after his conversion, and having been specially and miraculously called thereunto, spoke openly of Jesus, to Jew and Gentile. But then it must be remarked that prior to his conversion St. Paul had not led an immoral life; and that his sin consisted in his too great zeal for the religion of his fathers, and not, as in the case of Sloggins, in a total disregard of all religion and religious obligations. Besides St. Paul was in a marked manner called of Christ to preach the Gospel; he therefore incurred no risk of mistaking his subjective impressions for the voice of God. Has Sloggins the same assurance !--can he adduce any proof of his divine mission? When he does, then we will enroll ourselves amongst his hearers, but not before.

Let it not be thought that we would turn the awful subject of conversion into ridicule, or even treat it lightly; it is because we see no signs of conversion in the victims of the "Revival" mania, no traces however faint of the working of the Holy Spirit, that we denounce the movement Awful Gardner. The informant in this case is a las dangerous to faith and morals. When the wicked man turneth away from the wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right-then, and not when he sings out "hallelujah"-do we believe that he shall save his soul alive; in the purity and honesty of his life and conversation, and not in the strange capers that he cuts in a moment of wild excitement, or in the uncouth bellowings whereby he announces to the world that he has "got happy," do we believe that the truly penitent sinner will proclaim the great things that God has done for his soul; and it is when he offers to the Lord the acceptable sacrifice of a broken spirit, of a heart contrite, and humiliated at the memory of its iniquities—rather than when he "talks of Jesus in the Seventeenth-street church"—that we recognise the presence of the Spirit of Him Who holdeth the proud man in abhorrence, but delighteth to show mercy unto the meek and humble of heart. In a word, we believe in the conversion of a weeping Magdalen; we have more than doubts in that of a shouting Sloggins.

> "A Protestant, or at least a non-sectarian education of the masses, seems to be the only guarantee against murder and assassination; but even this the Priests will not let us have in Lower Canada, and attempt to put down in the Upper Province."-Montreal Witness.

Before proceeding to test by the history of Protestant communities, the value of the guarantee offered by " a Protestant" education, against murder and assassination," we would take the liberty of remarking, that our cotemporary is in error as to the conduct of "the Priests." In so far as the latter are concerned, Protestants in both sections of the Province, are at liberty to educate their own children as they please; all that we, Papists, ask is, that Protestants presume not to interfere with us in the education of our

for educational purposes of which we disapprove. Our principle in short is, that every man should feed, clothe, and educate his own children, and that no man should be compelled to feed, clothe, or pay for the education of any other man's child.

This premised, let us deal with the startling assertion that a "Protestant education," or at least a " non-sectarian education" -- that is, an education from which the distinctive features of Christianity are eliminated-affords "a guarantee against murder and assaysination." Is this assertion warranted by the facts presented to us by the history of Protestant communities?--or, in other words, do we find that the absence of murders and assassinations is the peculiar characteristic of those European nations which have been the most thoroughly infected with the principles of the Reformation of the XVI. century?

So far is this from being the case, that we assert that the progress of Protestantism, and of Protestant principles, has always and everywhere a cool cold-blooded calculating Dutchman, ably been characterised by a disregard for human life, and by an increase in those very crimes, against | party in Scotland; to whom, as well as to Dutch which a "Protestant education" is to act as a guarantee. Not that we would pretend that action which for cruelty and treachery stands crime is peculiar to any race, or that the annals of any people are exempt from stain; but this we do contend, that no history is so dark, none so conversant with deeds of treachery and bloodshed. as is that of the Protestant countries of Europe.

the Reformation; for there, if any where, shall we find the results of a thorough Protestant training. Do we there find any lack of murders and assassinations? or any tendency in Protestant principles to mitigate the natural ferocity of the people? On the contrary, we find that during the latter part of the XVI., and the entire XVII. centuries, political assassination was scarcely looked upon as a crime, that it was resorted to by the most devout of the ultra-Protestant party, and its lawfulness openly defended by the great Doctors of the Holy Protestant Faith. John Knox approved of assassination, when his religious and political opponents were the victims, as did the other ministers of the Presbyterian church of Scotland. "Knox related"-says the Protestant historian Robertson -i the deaths of Beatoun and of the Duke of Guise, not only without censure, but with the utmost exultation."-History of Scotland, lib. IV.; and again, speaking of the last moments of Morton, one of the actors in the cowardly murder of Rizzio, the same Protestant writer remarks that "neither he himself, nor the ministers who attended him, seem to have considered it as an action which called for repentance :even then he talks of David's slaughter, as coolly as if it had been an innocent or commendable deed." In a note, the historian adds, as illustrative of the opinions of Protestant divines of all denominations as to the lawfulness of assassination, that Packhurst, the Protestant Bishop of Norwich, in communicating the tidings of the murder of Rizzio " to his correspondent Bullinger, an eminent reformed divine of Zurich. expresses no condemnation of the murder of the Friar, in terms which in our times will apmight multiply similar instances to almost any extent; but the above which we extract from purely Protestant authorities, are amply sufficient to support our thesis-that, not only was assaswas positively approved of, by the most eminent divines of the early Protestant churches.

in no wise more averse to assassination, when it to William of "pious" memory; and William suited their purpose better than treachery or per- who recognised in the Reverend sufferer, a conjury. Witness the cruel murder of Sharp on genial spirit, and a martyr for the Holy Protes-Magus Moor by the saints, and the countenance which the assassins received from the great body of the Puritan party in Scotland .-Indeed there were no texts so often on their lips, no passages of the Bible which they were fonder of quoting, than those which may be found in the Old Testament describing the punishment inflicted upon the persecutors of God's "chosen people." How Samuel hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord in Galgal-how Jahel. the wife of Haber, took a nail and drove it into the brain of the sleeping foeman of her people -or how the left-handed son of Gera smote Eglon in the belly with a two handed sword, so that the contents of the belly gushed out-were the passages of Holy Writ upon which these sour sectarics delighted to dwell, and in which they found precedents for, and the justification of their crimes. In their eyes, they were the Lord's peculiar people; Papists and Prelatists were but as Amalekites, whom it was lawful to slay by any means and with all weapons; this was their theory, and their practice was uniformly consistent therewith.

Hence the massacre of Drogheda-a crime both in atrocity, and in the number of its victims, far exceeding that of the St. Bartholomew. Of the victims of the latter, a list was published in 1582, from which it appears that 786 were certainly killed; and if to these we add about an equal number for those whose names may have escaped notice, we shall have about 1,500 per-1572, and the following days during which the should be made generally known.

massacre continued. At Drogheda, and in one church alone, to which they had fled for shelter, about 1,000 unfortunate creatures-men, women, and children-were, as we learn from the despatches of the monster Cromwell himself, and by his orders, butchered in cold blood. "I believe," writes this great Protestant Saint exultingly to the Speaker of the House of Commons, all their friars were knocked on the head promiscuously but two;" and these two were murdered the next day. Similar scenes were enacted in every other quarter of the city; and taking the number of slain as given by the murderers themselves, there can be no doubt that it far exceeded that of the St. Bartholomew.

The "Massacre of Glencoe," though marked with fewer victims, has features of atrocity and of treachery which give to it a bad pre-eminence even over the "Massacre of Tredah." Cromwell was a fanatic; but William of Orange was seconded by the leaders of the Presbyterian William, must be assigned the infamy of a transunparelleled in the history of the world. Now, with these two sanguinary massacres-both the work of Protestants whom Protestants of the XIX. century hold in honor-before our eyes, we confess that we can find in Protestant train-Let us look at the history of Scotland since | ing no very valuable guarantee against the crimes of murder and assassination.

> And what does the Montreal Witness say to the plots with which the latter days of the Stuarts in England were always disturbed? Take the details of the "Rye House Plot," for instance, as given by the Protestant historian Macaulay; and see how little cause Englishmen have to boast that no king in England has ever fallen a victim to assassination. At the bead of this plot to murder the King and the Duke of York, appears the name of Ferguson, a zealous Protestant, and Independent preacher; whilst the conspirators were recruited from the ranks of the most ardent Protestants of the Whig party .-The plot failed, and Charles' life was saved; but not because of any guarantee that Protestantism offers against the crime of murder; but because, as Macaulay says, "cowardly traitors hastened to save themselves by divulging all, and more than all, that had passed in the party."

And this leads us to the consideration of another mode of political assassination which has always flourished in all Protestant countries, but in Protestant England especially. If in other countries the dagger has been too frequently employed against an opponent, in Protestant England perjury has proved an equally deadly weapon, when wielded by such proficients in the art of false swearing, as the Holy Protestant Church furnished in abundance during the XVII century -Bedloe, Carstairs, Dangerfield and the Rev. Titus Oates, for instance-and who seem to have transmitted their accomplishments to the Protestants of the present day. Now for this kind of | well that these gentlemen should know that in the political murder, Protestant England stands unrivalled. In other countries there may have Rizzio; and exults over the supposed death of been scoundrels as unscrupulous as Bedloe, liars as barefaced as the Rev. Titus Oates; but in no pear as shocking as they are puerile." We other country have convicted perjurers been rewarded and pensioned by the State for their crimes. Perjury, in short, in England, if employed against Papists, seems in the XVII century to have been looked upon as giving the sination not looked upon as a crime, but that it false witness a claim upon the gratitude of his country for life. And accordingly, an English, but thank God an exclusively Protestant, House Their descendants of the XVII. century were of Commons, recommended the Rev. Titus Oates,

tant Faith, awarded him a pension of three hundred a year, as a consideration for his services, and a compensation for his flogging. It is this public, and official encouragement given by a Protestant Legislature and Protestant Sovereign to the convicted perjurer, that gives to the crime of perjury its peculiarly English and Protestant character; and seems fully to warrant our suspicions of the value of Protestant training as a guarantee against murder and assassination. From want of space, we must postpone until our next, some other remarks we had to offer upon the bold assertions of the Montreal Witness in behalf of "Protestant or at least non-sectarian

COMPLIMENTARY .- The Quebec Gazette is astonished at the audacity of the "inferior race," in making application for Commissions in the new Canadian regiment; as if French Canadians were entitled to equal privileges with true born

"These gentlemen," (the French Canadians)—says our cotemporary—"have no business with the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment; they enjoy pretty much any pickings going on in the Pro-vince without attempting to foist themselves into that which is to form a portion of the army of England, and with which they can never be expected to assimilate in any closer degree than they have already done."—Quebec Gazette.

We did think in our simplicity that the 100th Regiment was to form part of the British army, into which therefore all British subjects would have the right to enter. It seems however it is to form part of an exclusively " English" army; and that Irishmen, and French Canadians, have sons as having perished on the 24th of August, nothing to do with it. It is well that this fact

Ir having become known at an early hour on Tuesday morning, that Mr. M'Gee would be in town in the evening, his friends determined to give our City member a warm recention : both as a tribute of respect to him for his honest services in the House, and as a mark of their abhorrence of the blood-thirsty Orangemen of Toronto. Placards were issued, and about 10 p. m. many thousands had collected at the Grand Trunk Depot, where upon the arrival of the cars from the West, Mr. M'Gee was received with enthusiastic cheering, and a most cordial greeting. A torch-light procession was then formed to escort him home; the streets were in a blaze with burning tar barrels, whilst rockets and other fireworks gave additional lustre to the scene. The cortege then proceeded in an orderly manner along Wellington and M'Gill streets: thence along Craig and St. Antoine streets to Mr. Mr. M'Gee's house in the St. Antoine suburbs, where they were addresed in suitable terms by Mr. McGee, His Honor the Mayor and Major Devlin. The first testified his gratitude to his friends for the kind and most flattering reception which they had given him. The Mayor congratulated the on the harmony existing betwixt the Irish and the French Canadians; and Major Devliu made some very happy remarks upon the late Orange disturbances at Toronto-hinting at the necessity of some speedy and decisive action on the part of the Catholics of Canada, if they did not wish to see this fair land reduced to the same sad state as that which has been the lot of Ireland for many generations, through the accursed influence of Orangeism, and Orange government. These remarks were well received; and with many a hearty cheer for our independent Representative the vast multitude retired. We should add that Hardy's excellent band was in attendance and discoursed most eloquent music. On the whole Mr. Mc-Gee must have been struck with the contrast betwixt Montreal, and rowdy, Orange-ridden Toronto. We wish him joy of the change.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-

VERY SIGNIFICANT .- We copy from the Toronto Catholic Citizen a portion of a most eloquent address delivered at the St. Lawrence Hall, by John Donahoe, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society, before the Very Rev. M. Bruyere, V.G. and several other members of the Clergy, D. McGee, Esq., M.P.P., and a crowded audience assembled to commemorate the anniversary festival of Ireland's Apostle. Having recapitulated Ireland's many claims upon the gratitude of Christendom, as the asylum of learning and religion during the Dark Ages, the speaker continued as follows:-

"On this golden period I do not at present purpose to dwell. I would rather call your attention to the duties we have to perform in this, the land of our adoption. We have here one of Ireland's sons of whom we may well be proud. And we would have had more here, were they only equally faithful with him to the trust confided to them (loud cheers). Now that we are assembled in such numbers it is as opinion of the Irishmen of Upper Canada, those parties high in place and power have not discharged that duty which we expected of them (loud cheers). There is now through the power existing in the Government of Canada a sentiment of opposition to the Catholics of this Province (hear). It is well that Irishmen should know it, and when any Irishman becomes part and parcel of any Administration, and acts silently, and when he hears his religion maligned-when a sentiment of hostility fell from the leader of the present Government, (hear)-when I say an Irishman was found unmanly enough not to repudiate it instantly—we want no such Irishman on our platform to-day. (Cheers.) It is not such public service we want. If there is one thing more than all others the possession of which in our public men, we must insist on, it is the property of honesty. And if they do not possess it, it is our fault if, on such an occasion as this, we do not make them understand that we are fully aware of their shortcomings. (Cheers.) The matter I allude to is patent to all. On this subject I might well quote Moore's lines-'unprized are her sons till they learn to betray."

The loud applause that these remarks elicited from his audience, showed that the latter understood the allusions, and fully endorsed the sentiments, of the eloquent President of the St. Patrick's Society. Such time-serving Irishmen as those to whom he alluded, are a disgrace to their creed and country, and are certainly not wanted on the platform of Irishmen on a St. Patrick's

we clip from the Montreal Herald:-

A Some Subject.-Poor Mr. Cartier seems as if he 6s 3d : Carleton Place, P. Galvin, 12s 6d. would never get over the Montreal election. It comes up on all occasions either ex mero motu, or from the interference of injudicious friends. Thus, on the debate with respect to the Lotbiniere election, which is too long to be reproduced at length in our columns, ton, Jr., 12s 6d; J. McNaughton, Senr., 13s 9d; J. McNaughton long to be reproduced at length in our columns, ton, Jr., 12s 6d; T. Morgan, 12s 6d; J. McNaughton, Senr., 13s 9d; J. McNaughton long to be reproduced at length in our columns, ton, Jr., 12s 6d; T. Morgan, 12s 6d; J. McNaughton, Senr., 13s 9d; J. McNaughton, 13s conversation took place:—
Atty. Gen. Macdonald—Why not bring your own

case to the bar.

Mr. Dorion—I am willing to bring the Montreal election to the test. If the Solicitor-General will give way I will give way. (Hear, hear.)
Solicitor General Rose had not so large a purse at his back as Mr. Dorion.

Atty. Gen. Cartier said he had had a majority of the French Canadian votes. Mr. Dorion-Of course the hon. gentleman had a majority of French Canadians, and all the rich and respectable, and influential people, and besides that helkept possession of the bottom of the poll. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He had to go to Vercheres, and there only got elected by a small majority of

poll I did not get one of the three thousand votes of the people from Griffintown. Mr. Dorion would tell the hon, gentleman that the people from Griffintown had as good a right to vote

as his supporters, &c., &c. Who, and what, we should like to know, is this impertment fellow Cartier, that he should presume to speer at better men than himself.— Yes-his superiors in birth, and education, and whom it would be to insult, to compare even with such an unprincipled office hunter as the nember for Vercheres?

ORANGEISM IN COBOURG .- A correspondent of the New Era gives an interesting account of the progress of Orangeism in his district-and cites some very interesting facts as illustrative of the advantages of baving an Orange Magistracy and an Orange executive, generally. No wonder that with these gentry in power, Orange criminals set the laws of God and man at defiance. All that we can say is-" How long O Lord ?" how long will the Catholics of Canada tamely put up with such treatment? Verily they are a patient, much enduring race.

Coburgh, March 16, 1858.

Dear Sir,—The character of the Premier, Brother MacDonald, does not seem to have lost any of its attractions in the eyes of those milk-and-water men who would now attempt to hold the veil of toleration between him and an outraged people. This coquetting with justice is not the only instance we have of Orange duplicity.

During the past year our prosperous town has been the scene of a series of the most destructive, determined and diabolical incendiarisms that have ever come under my notice; and so well were the gang of ruffians who perpetrated these crimes organized that all efforts on the part of our municipal authorities to discover them proved unavailing until within a very few weeks past; when a dispute amongst the ruffians provoked a discovery which led to the arrest of four or five of the guilty parties, who were duly examined by magistrates, and committed for furthe examination, in hopes of obtaining further evidence against them. Different examinations took place and ample evidence was provided to convict some o the parties, at least, if not all; but, through a neglec of duty on the part of the acting magistrates, warrant of commitment were not renewed at the proper time, and the gaoler actually turned these tigers loose upon th public once more. No time was lost, however, by these ferocious ruffians, for they profited by the wink and immediately left for parts unknown, and up to the time I write their whereabouts is a mystery .-Thus has justice failed in this case; and thus have we let loose amongst us a band of the most reckles ragabonds ever known. And whom have we to thank for this desecration of justice, or where are we t look for redress? We have indeed to thank the over influence of Orangeism for this defiance of law, a they, the accused, were all members of the fraternity aye, under the fostering care of Brother MacDonald Must Orangeism still reign triumphant, and bi defiance to law and order; and that because the hea of the government stands up to defend it? I sa not; and I have ample room for hope. Mr. McGe has so far nobly redeemed his pledges, and ere long he will let his voice be heard on this subject; and he will open the eyes of Canada when he will show Orangeism up in all its deformity.

Owing to the exertions of our venerated pastor, Rev. Mr. Timlin, we have got our separate school opened, and, I am happy to say, it has met with much success. There are now between 60 and 100 pupils attending the school. Yes, our separate school is now in operation; and though its opposers sneered at the idea of establishing one in this town, we can already boast of one of the most flourishing schools in

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

N. Lancaster, A. M'Donnell, 10s; Cobourg, Keon, 5s; St. Johns, C. E., A. Bourgeois, 18s 9d; Corbeau, N. Y., U. S., Rev. J. Sasseville, 10s; St. Catherines, J. Kelly, £1 2s 6d; do., R. D. Dunn, £1 2s 6d; Toronto Box W. Enwayer, 15s. Department ito, Rev. Mr. Bruyere, 158; Desert, Ott., Rev. Mr. Deleage, 10s; St. Anicet, J. Curran, 16s 4d; Norton Creek, A. M'Callum, 6s 3d; Dal-housie Mills, D. M'Donald, 11s 3d; Smiths Falls, P. M'Dermott, £1; St. Monique, P. White, £1; South Gloucester, J. M'Sweeney, 5s; H. M'Kenny, 12s 6d; St. Sylvester, D. Moran, 12s 6d; Caintown, M. Ronayne, £1 5s; L'Assomption, H. M'Mullin, 10s, J. Collins, 12s 3d; Cornwall, A. M'Donell, 12s 6d; Rawdon, J. Guinan, 10s; Toronto, T. F. O'Neill, £1 5s Williamstown, D. M'Donald, 10s; Pittsferry, J. Connors, 5s; St. Bridget, D. Murray, LI 5s; Captain Maguire, £1 5s; Allumette Island, J. Cunningham, 12s 6d; Gaspe, J. J. Cavanagh, 15s; Jerseyville, N. Adams, 10s; Tannery West, M. Crowe, 12s 6d; do., J. Fox, 10s; Alexandria, H. McDonald, £1 2s 6d; River Beaudeste, M. Darraugh, 63 3d; Rockwood, J. Carroll, 10s; Peterboro, J. Boyd, 15s; Kankakee, Ill., U.S., J. Lecoure, 5s; North Gower, J. O'Connor, 10s; Hemmingford, J. Ryan, 10s; Grand River, J.

Kearney, £1.

Per C. A. Rochon, St. Alexandre—Rev. Mr.
Dasorcy, 83 9d; St. Johns, F. Marchand, 123 6d; do.,
H. Monahan, 63 3d; do., E. Gethins, 10s; do., J. R.
Jobson, 12s 6d; do., J. Rossiter, 63 3d; Henryville,
St. Aubin 63 3d; J. Malavan, 12s 6d; do., Rev. Mr. St. Aubin, 6s 3d; J. Malavan, 12s 6d; do., J. Dillon, £1 5s; do., J. McCarthy, 8s 9d; St. Anicet, Dr. Masson, £1 17s 6d; St. Cesaire, P. Gigault, 12s

6d; St. Mathias, J. Doody, £1 118 3d. Per Rev. P. Dollard, Kingston—D. Hallinan, 10s;

C. Donoghue, Jr., 2s 6d
Per M. McNamara, Kingston-J. Green, 10s; M. Quinn, 10s; P. Campbell, £1 2s 6d; J. Patterson, 15s; Newsroom, 12s 6d; J. Lowry, 10s; Wolf Island, T. Bricelan, 10s; J. McRea, £2 0s 74d; M. Hawkins, 12s & d; P. O'Rielly, 11s & d; M. Baker, 10s & d; J. McGarvey, & s & d; J. Cosgrove, 5s; J. Kelly, £1 93 Levery snow, every dirty "Jack-in-Office,"
must have his sneer now-a-days at the Irish Catholics of Montreal, and of Griffintown in particular; as witness the following paragraph which

J. McGarvey, 8s 4d; J. Cosgrove, 5s; J. Kelly, £1 9s 3d; T. Spencer, 0s 3d; P. Conroy, 18s 4d; P. Curtis, 6s 3d; H. Bowman, £1 10s 2d; T. Lovet, 12s 6d.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. McNulty, 15s; M. Rignay, 15s; J. Ryan, 15s; D. Salmon, 15s; Mrs. W. Downes, 15s: J. Ellis, 15s; W. Johnson, 7s 6d; M. Fitzgilbon, 15s; T. McIntyre, 15s; L. Roy, 2s 6d; Beaument, P. Ryan, 12s 6d; St. Sylvester, D. Macuire, 12s 6d.

Per J. Doran, Perth-M. Doyle, 68 3d; J. Carney, Per A. McDonald, Perth-Self, 10s; J. McKeehan,

Per Rev. M. Sax, St. Romuald d'Etchemin-Self,

Per J. McGill, Norton Creek-M. Moore, 5s. Per J. Comerford, Brantford-Self, £1 5s; N. Mar-

Per Mr. Donegan, senr., Tingwich—Self, 2s cd; J. R. Murphy, 10s; S. Cody, 12s 6d; J. Gorman, 12s 5d; W. Coskly, 12s 6d. Per A. Daly, St. Ambroise—P. Daly, 12s 6d.

Per J. Knowlson, Cavan—Self, 6s 3d; R. Smith, 6s 3d; Mt. Pleasant, H. McLaughlin, 6s 3d; J. Mc-Laughlin, 6s 3d.

Per P. Furlong, Brockville—E. Kenedy, 5s; Capt. T. Hays, 5s; J. Tighe, 5s; J. Curran, 5s; Allumette Island, A. Whelan, £1 5s.

Per P. Dunn, Tannery West—H. Gavin. 5s.

Per C. McGill, St. Urban—Self, 5s; H. Fitzpatrick,

hirty votes.

Per Rev. E. J. Dunphy, St. Johns, N. B.,—Rev. J. Atty. Gen. Cartier—If I was at the bottom of the Quinn, 12s 6d; Very Rev. J. Sweeney, 12s 6d.

Per J. McConnell, Morrisburgh-J. Buckley, 12s

Per M. Heapby, Kemptville—D. Deighan, 10s.
Per D. G. McDonald, Summerstown—self, 12s 6d;
K. McDonald, £1 7s 6d.
Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—D. McDonnell,

12s 6d; A. McDonnell, 12s 6d; Roxborough, P. Lynch, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. Mr. Rossiter, Ganaucque-J, Heaton, 10s. Per M. Buckley, St. Hyacinthe-F. Cadoret, 5s. Per Rev. J. Daly, Compton-Self, 11s 3d; Eaton Corners, E. Laroche, 13s 9d. Per F. S. Borgeauld, St. Anicet-P. Barrett, 15s

To our Subscribers .- We would request of our subscribers remitting money by mail, to take the precaution of always registering their

Mr. M. McNamara has kindly consented to act as our Agent for Kingston and surrounding neighbourhood.

Robert.—The hall of Dr. Henry Howard, Pres de Ville Place, was entered on Friday evening last, and a valuable overcoatstolen. Our citizens should be on the look out for entry thieves.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT .- Bank of Montreal bills of the new plate, which have a partial resemblance to Bank of England notes, are being imitated by photographic process, so as scarcely to be distinguished from the originals. It is evident that tinted or colored notes such as the Bank of Ontario bills must come into use to defeat the powers of light .-

Births,

In this city, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at No. 34 St. Margaret Street, Mrs. Patrick Joseph Fogarty, of a daughter.

In this city, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at No. 60, St. Germain Street, Mrs. Michael Ronayne, of a

In this city, on the 22nd instant, the wife of Mr. John Gillies, of a son.

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HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON.

WILL SPYCOTUALLY CORK

Liver Complaints Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Discuses of the Kuineys, and all Discuses arising from a dirordered Liver or Stomuch.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters on the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomuch,

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heart-

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves. ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give good appetite.

ONE DOSE will in many cases cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

Davis' Pain Killer .- It is a real pleasure to us to speak invorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer com-plaints, and should be in every family—C. Advocate.

We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State very generally used.—Biblical Recorder, (N.C.)
MESSES. P. DAVIS & SON,—Gentlemen: We have to
report an increasing demand for the Pain Killer. In-

quiries for the article are frequent. We have taken the liberty of distributing a few bottles among our friends, who have suffered soverely with the rhoumetism, (which is very prevalent in this country) and in every instance it has given great satisfaction .-Every box we sell makes an opening for a larger

WILLS, HOLDEN & CO., Melbourne, Australia.

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MRS. UNSWORTH

HAS the honor to announce to her Friends and the Public, that she will give a

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

AT THE MECHANICS HALL,

TUESDAY, THE 6TH APLIL, Assisted by her DAUGHTERS and several distinguished AMATEURS and PROFESSORS.

F Programme in future advertisement. March 11, 1858.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

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

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

Try this great "Home Luxury." S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietor, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL,

(Wholesale Agents),

Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

It is stated that Lord Malmesbury has already answered the despatch of M. Walewski. His reply, of course, expresses a desire to cultivate the best relations with this country, and to remain in alliance with her, but it declares that the right of asylum shall be maintained intact. It is not said whether the suspended Bill will be taken up by the new Government. How far this is correct I am unable to say, but it is hard to see how any Government could avoid replying to that extraordinary production.

A pamphlet is expected to appear in a day or two on the question now at issue between England and France. It is meant as an appeal to the English people. Though professing to be the production of a diplomatist, the public will probably attribute it to a different pen from that of a mere diplomate. The anonymous writer puts forth the claims which the Emperor of the French has on the favor of the English people, forgetting as he has all that passed at St. Helena. He will then show in what manner the Imperial " magnanimity" has been responded to; and will enumerate the conspiracies that have been planned under the protection of the English laws, and the conspirator who have been allowed to mature their plans unmolested on English soil. Finally, it calls on the English people to force their Government to make the alliance between the two countries such as the Emperor desires it. This is but the merest outline of the brochure, which bas been corrected with much care.

The secret society of the Marianne is extending itself in the department of the Orne, in consequence of the arrival there of several workmen employed in the slate quarries of a neighbouring department who have been affiliated to the Marianne.—Paris Cor. of the Times.

The Moniteur publishes the following in its official columns :-

"General Changarnier and General Bedeau have permission to return to France."

Though Orsini is said to have displayed much calmness since his condemnation, yet, to prevent any attempt by his own hand, it was thought prudent to use the camisole-de-force, or straitwaistcoat. The others, with the exception of Gomez, who is not condemned to death, are similarly treated. The chaplain of the prison has been with them, but it is not said that his ex-

hortations have had much effect. The appeal of the prisoners against the sentence of the Assize Court is not yet disposed of. It is our painful duty to announce the death of

the celebrated Jesuit preacher, the Rev. Father Ravignan, whose serious illness we mentioned last week. He was born at Bayonne in 1793, he finished his humanities at the College Bourbon, and then at the request and desire of his guardians he devoted himself to the study of the law; at the early age of twenty-three he was elected counsellor, and at twenty-six years of age (in 1821) he was appointed deputy Procureur du Roi (attorney-general) for the depart-ment of the Seine. This rapid success opened up to him the widest field of hope, when the very next year, unexpected by every one, he one day left Paris and retired to the seminary of Issy, from whence he wrote to Monsieur Bellart, Procureur General, that he had renounced all legal honors and the world in order to devote himself to the Priesthood. Father Ravignan received the tonsure at Issy, from the hands of the illustrious De Frayssinous, who was the founder of that modern pulpit eloquence in which he has been so gloriously followed by two men, tather Ravignan (Jesuit) and Father Lacordaire (Dominican.) The funeral of Father Ravignan took place on Tuesday, in the church of St. Sulpice. As the deceased as a Jesuit had accepted the yow of poverty the hearse was that which would have been used for the poorest person, but that fact did not prevent his obsequies being attended by the highest dignitaries of the Church. Four prelates occupied seats in the church, and the upper clergy of Paris and the religioux from all the convents thronged to the ceremony. The mass was celebrated by the cure of St. Sulpice, and the absolution was delivered by the Cardmal Archbishop of Paris. After the De Profundis M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, ascended the pulpit and delivered an address, in which he gave a biographical sketch of the deceased, who, he said, had been his friend from his earliest youth. After the service the body was conveyed to the cemetery of Mont Paraasse, followed by a numerous cortege. The Univers mentions, that on Sunday last, the Rev. Father Felix, in his sermon at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, made particular reference to the late Rev. Father Ravignan; the congregation were melted into tears. We cannot venture to give a report of this affecting appeal, which we hope will hereafter be published, but we think it right to mention that, after the sermon, at the wish of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop, the whole of the congregation which filled the naves of the noble cathedral fell on their knees, and repeated the De

tween Russia and France to take place some day, and that the French fleets were to engage the English fleets, while Russian squadrons, crowded with soldiers, were to pass the Sound, England would incur unheard-of dangers. And this is so well known on the other side of the Channel, that public opinion in England wished for nothing better than a second campaign in the Baltic, which might have ruined the Russian navy. Unfortunately for our ally, this navy is intact; it augments daily, and it would be very senseless on the part of the English to look always towards France for a danger which points rather from the Baltic .- Paris Seicle.

Larres, ce Oseir - - Berego - Moreore have circulated and the first the the life of Crains and the parent 11. degree they are entitled to credit I cannot say. I am equally ignorant on what grounds his title to clemency is based. The subjoined letter to the Emperor, as published in the Moniteur with the rest of the proceedings, has produced an unpleasant impression on the representatives of some of the German States, and it certainly will not promote good will between the Court of Vienna and that of the

 $\gamma_{\rm int}$, and $\gamma_{\rm int}$

Tuileries. It is still the topic of severe remark in diplomatic circles :- () To Napoleon III, Emperor of the French :

The depositions which I have made against my self in the course of the political proceedings which have been instituted on the occasion of the attempt of the 14th of January are sufficient to send me to the scaffold, and I shall submit to my fate without asking for pardon, both because I will not bumiliate myself before him who has destroyed in the bud the liberty of my unhappy country, and because in the situation in which I am now placed, death for me will be a relief. Being near the close of my career, I wish, however, to make a last effort to assist Italy, whose independence has hitherto made me pass through so many perils and submit to every sacrifice. She is the constant object of all my affections, and it is that idea which I wish to set forth in the words which I address to your Majesty. In order to maintain the balance of power in Europe it is necessary to render Italy Independent, or to tighten the chains by which Austria holds her in bondage. Shall I ask that for her deliverance the blood of Freuchmen shall be shed for the Italians? No, I do not go so far as that. Italy asks that France shall not intervene against her, and that France shall not allow Germany to support Austria in the struggles in which she may perhaps be soon engaged. This is precisely what your Majesty can do, if you are so inclined; on your will, therefore, depends the welfare or the misfortune of my country,—the life or death of a nation to which Europe is in a great measure indebted for her civilization. Such is the prayer which from my cell I dare to address to your Majesty, not despairing but that my feeble voice may be heard; I beseech your Majesty to restore to Italy the independence which her children lost in 1849 through the very fault of the French. Let your Majesty call to mind that the Italians, among whom was my father, joy-fully shed their blood for Napoleon the Great, whereever he pleased to lead them; that they were faithful to him until his fall; and that so long as Italy is not independent, the tranquillity of Europe and that of your Majesty will always be vain illusions. May your Majesty not reject the last prayer of a patriot on the steps of the scaffold! May you deliver my country, and the blessings of 25,000,000 citizens will follow you to posterity!

PELICE ORSINI. Prison of Mazas, Feb. 11.

ITALY.

Naries .- The difference between this Government and that of Piedmont seems to be assuming daily larger proportions. It has been whispered abroad here for some little time that the Sardinian Legation had received its instructions to pack up bag and baggage; and, although I believe this to be considerably exaggerating the real state of the case, still it is more than probable a rupture between the two Governments is on the eve of being verified. The dispute arose, as you are aware, from the fact of the Neapolitan Government having seized the Sardinian steamer Cagliari, and declared her a lawful prey.

The Medical Commission appointed to examine Watt met again on Sunday last, at the English Infirmary, where he has taken up his quarters. I have no certain information as to the result; but I believe the physicians from Aversa have confirmed the opinion of the other medical men as to Watt's monomania. We may therefore hope that the trial will be at once resumed without him. -- The news of the fall of Lord Palmerston's ministry reached us here last Sunday. The Neapolitans, generally, I speak of the higher classes are delighted beyond measure, and speak confidently of the return of the English and French ministers to their posts, under Lord Derby's administration. What foundation they have for such hopes I cannot learn. Lord Derby's praises of the King of Naples in the house show certainly his own good will in that direction; but it is difficult to see how can be differences settled without some real or apparent concession from this Government. It would never do for England and France to cry "Peccavi" to His Sicilian Majesty. So at least think the people of England as a mass. The sum subscribed to the Government for the relief of the victims of the earthquake exceeds now 100,000 ducats. I hear that it is to be spent in the rebuilding of the churches .- Cor.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals, devoid of political news. They are a good deal occupied with the state of Mexico, which they regard as of extreme gravity.

The Clamor Publico asserts that in several provinces of Spain, crimes are lamentably frequent, and it calls for the adoption of measures calculated to secure life and property. The Espana complains of the measures relative to passports just adopted by the French Government.

The following is an extract from a private letter of the 28th of February from Madrid:—

"I alluded some time since to a speech of M. Bravo Murillo, spoken after the attempt of the 14th of January. The note of M. Walewski was not then known here, but M. Bravo Murillo. alluding to the attentat, said that in order to combat Socialism, which was slowly gaining ground throughout Europe-indeed, in every country except England and Russia, and this from very different causes, it was necessary to form a coalition of Governments for mutual aid and co-operation. Has this hint, thrown out by the ex-Minister in the Cortes with a view to the extinction of Parliamentary government on the continent, been caught up in France? That I cannot affirm; I only know that for some days past it has been whispered here that M. Turgot, the French Ambassador-suspected, and on this suspicion incessantly abused by the reactionary journals, of supporting the English Ambassador in recommending to the Court of Spain a moderate and liberal policy-has received instructions in an opposite sense, that is, instructions favorable to the party that desires to establish Absolutism in this country.

INDIA.

The following is the substance of the Indian news The Commander-in-Chief was at Futtyghur preparing for the invasion of Oude, which would proably be from several points about the 25th. His own column is nearly 15,000 strong, with about 100 pieces of ordnance, while at least 10,000 men from other points will be ready to co-operate with him.

The Punjab and Feroze, with the 72nd Highlanders, had reached Bombay, but large reinforcements

Profundis for the great and glorious departed.

Weekly Register.

It is very evident that were a coalition be
The Calcuttu Englishman publishes a letter from Cawnpore, dated Jan. 16:—"They are making good work up the road—hanging by dozens. Every Sepoy that has not his discharge or leave certificate is hung to a cortainty. The zemindars and villagers are be-having in most cases very well, and are giving them up to be hanged right and left, as fast as they make their appearance, and any man concealing or harbouring and not giving instant information of the whereabouts of a Sepoy is hanged himself."

The following telegram has also been received from Malta at the India-house :--"To Sir James Melville, K.C.B., India-house, Lon-

don.
"The Commander-in-Chief was at Futteghur on

"Brigadier Walpole's column was near Ramgumma, preparing to cross into Robilcund. A rebel force was on the opposite bank of the river.

By intelligence to January 22nd, Sir James Outram ad been again assailed, but an attack by the whole theif crost a Lucknow was expected. Reinforcements had been sent to Sir James Out-

Saugor was relieved by Sir Hugh Rose's force on

On the march to Saugor, Rakjhur was attacked on January 26th, but the garrison evacuted the place. The chief rebel leader in Central India, Mahommed Favil, was, however, taken and hanged.

"On January 31st Sir Hogh Rose defeated the in-

nuary 24th, the greater part of the garrison having escaped in the hight, during a violent storm.

Punjab and Scinde are all quiet; all quiet with the exception of Candish, in which, however, no new excess are reported: Proof has been obtained that Shorapoor Rajah has

been collecting troops for a rebellion. A Bombay force from Belgaum, and a Madras force

from Kurnool, are advancing to Koolea with the Nizam's troops, for the reduction of the Rajah. D. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.
Per Steamer Euxine.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 9, 1858. From V. G. MONTANARO."

Malta, March 1, 1858. The Times publishes a despatch from its own corespondence, which contains some particulars not in the above telegram:---

"An attack from Calpec was expected at Futtehpore. Troops from Allahabad and Cownpore were concentrated to oppose. Sir James Ontram had been reinforced at Allumbagh, and held his own. The Goorkals have marched from Goruckpore on Fyza-bad, in Oude. The Nawab Mahommed Favil Khan has been hanged; and at Delhi the Dewan of Furrucknugger likewise. The trial of the King of Delhi was to commence on the 2nd of February. The Rajah of Shorapoer, in the Southern Maharatta country, is about to be altack from three quarters. The Habeas Corpus case is at an end by the arrival of an act from Calcutta, justifying the prisoners' detention."

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE COM-MON LODGING HOUSE ACT.

(From Punch.) Mr. John Bull, keeper of a common lodging-house, much frequented by foreigners, was charged with various offences under the Common Lodging house Act, and generally with keeping a disorderly house, and harboring notoriously bad characters.

The principal witness against him was a Frenchman, formerly a lodger in the house, who gave his name Charles Louis Napoleon. The witness stated that Mr. Bull, the landlord of the house, systematically violated the provisions of the act, which required him to open the windows of his rooms for a certain number of hours daily, to turn down the bed clothes; and generally to keep up a close surveillance over the inmates of his house, and ventilate everything in the apartments occupied by his lodgers. He further stated that whereas the act bound the landlord to give notice to the police of all daugerous cases of contagious and epedimic disorders, and of all attacks arising from such disorders that might occur on the premises, with a view at once of the removal to safe custody of those in whom they might break out, and the preservation of those they might attack, Mr. Bull had been in the habit of allowing such cases to get to a height without informing the police, and of permitting his lodgers to associate indiscriminately with persons suffering from the most dangerous and contagious disorders, particularly what was called in France " La Fevre Rouge."

The magistrate wished to know if this was the same as scarlet fever, and begged the witness to be a little more precise in his statements, and to express himself in English, as he seemed to know the language

The witness said he did, having long resided in England, at Mr. Bull's house. He had been a special constable here in 1848, shortly after which he left England, seeing an opening for an active young man in France, where he had since held responsible situations, and was now earning very high wages. La Ferre Rouge was an epidemic which had made great ravages in France, and was much worse than the worst kind of scarlet fever known in England. It was a highly inflammatory disease of the most contagious character, and attended with delirium.

The magistrate inquired what part of the body it attacked. The witness said it generally attacked the upper

extremities beginning at the crown. The magistrate inquired if the witness was a medi-

cal practitioner. This witness said he had practised in France for the last nine years, five of them on his own account and had particularly devoted himself to the treat-ment of this very disorder. He believed his treatment was considered highly successful. It consisted in letting blood freely, followed by lowering and and close confinement of the sufferers. Chance of air, too, he had found useful, particularly removal to hot climates like Algeria. He considered Cayenne almost a specific, and had administered it in large doses, especially during the very severe outbreak of the disorder in 1852. All movement was dangerous, and all mental exertion. He considered the worst cases were those which had originated among Mr. Bull's lodgers, who often brought the disease into Considered Mr. Buil guilty under the act, for not bringing these cases to the knowledge of the

The witness was closely cross-examined by the defendant.

Admitted he had several times been a lodger in the defendant's house; declined to state what his means of subsistence were while in this country. Might have been charged with attempts at burglary at Boulogne and Strasbourg. Would not say he had not been tried for a murder arising out of the former Would not swear he had not been imprisoned on that charge. Might have expressed strong opinions to Mr. Bull on the subject of this act dur-ing the time he lodged with him. Would not say he had not told him the police had no business on his premises. The windows of his room were generally kept shut. Never complained then. Was not in good circumstances at that time. Might have borrowed money of Mr. Bull. Would not swear he had not left in his debt. Might have had La Ficore Rouge himself; had associated freely with persons suffering from it. Might have told Mr. Bull it was not dangerous; knew better now. Did not see what that had to do with the present charge. Declined to state whether he had made any communications to the police. Had friends in the police now, and considered it an honour. Thought Mr. Bull's house ought to be shut up, and his license as a common lodging-house keeper taken away, for the safety of society at large. Was very much interested for so-ciety at large. Considered he had saved society at large. Was not aware if that opinion was general, but a day seldom passed without his being told so by persons in the highest positions in France. Mr. Bull called several witnesses to speak to the

character of his house, including an old Austrian of the name of Metternich, (whose cautious and roundabout way of giving his evidence much amused the court,) several members of a family of the name of Bourbon whose father had lodged with Mr. Bull under the name of Smith, and a host of Hungarians, Italians, Poles, and Frenchmen, who proved that Mr. Bull complied strictly with the terms of the act, and that they had no complaint to make of the house. Several members of the police-force also gave evidence. It appeared, on cross-examination, that the informer had for several years past been in the habit of making complaint against Mr. Bull's house, and had endeavored to induce the police to enter the premises in disguisc. He had had the act explained to him. and had always been told that any charge of violation of any of provisions would be strictly looked into. There might be a grudge on the informer's part against Mr. Bull.

The Magistrate, after careful consideration of the act, said it did not appear to him that the charges were made out. There was no proof the defendant knew of the existence of the alleged cases of the very serious disorder deposed to by the principle witness. Mr. Bull was not bound to inform the police of suspected cases. He had no power to detain his lodgers, or to prevent their leaving his house. All powers | deal such a man as I take him to be."

surgents at Banda. Our loss was slight, but Cap-tuln Diofil, lof the Royal Engineers was killed [/ / cantions you his country.] He thought If ill became The fort and fown of Awah were occupied on Ja-nuary 24th, the greater part of the garrison having such a charge as the present on such 100se and un-reliable foundation. Mr. Bull would leave this court without any stain on his character. The magistrate saw no grounds whatever for taking away the license of the house. On the contrary, it seemed to him to be very well conducted, and it was a great blossing to many distressed foreigners that they had such a

place to resort to. The decision of the worthy magistrate was loudly cheered, and Mr. Bull on leaving the court was warmly greeted by his numerous lodgers. The witness, Napoleon, was allowed to leave the court by the private entrance in a cab, as there seemed to be a considerable disposition among the crowd assembled: in the neighborhood to handle kim roughly.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE IN LIVERPOOL .- On Saturday afternoon a poor fugitive slave, who arrived three weeks ago at Liverpool from New Orleans, stowed away in the hold of a cotton-ship, was brought to this office. The following is his own plain and unvarnished tale, taken down as the narrative fell from his lips:—"My name is Tom Wilson. I arrived here in a ship called the Metropolis, Captain Foster. I am slave-born. I have been under slave bondage ever since I was born. I am now 45 years old. I belonged to Mr. Henry Fastman, of New York, cotton-presser. I was under him for the space of seven years. Before then I belonged to Colonel Barr, of Woodford, Mississippi. There I had a wife and three children, besides having had another child, which dled. I was sold by auction by Major Baird's auctioneer for \$2,500, and was taken down to New Orleans, away from my wife and children, and I haven't seen them since. Shortly after I got there Mr. Fast-man's overseer, Burks commenced to ill-use me. I didn't understand tying the cotton; it was new to me, and I was awkward; so I was flogged. They used to tie me down across a cotton bale and give me 200 or 300 with a leather strap. I am marked with the whip from the ankle bone to the crown of my head. Some years before I was sold from Mississippi, the overseer there, because I resisted punishonce, cut my right arm across the muscle, and then had it stiched up. He did that, as he said, to weaken me, because I was too strong in the arm. About a year and a holf after I had been in New Orleans I ran into the woods. I was followed by Burks and a pack of bloodbounds into the Baddenrush swamp. The dogs soon caught me; they tore my legs and body with their toeth. Here are the marks yet. [As he spoke he turned up his trousers legging and exposed formidable seams extending up the calf and above the knee-joint.] Burks (he continued) rode up to me with his gun and shot me in the hip with 14 buck shot, which can be seen and examined at any time. The dogs continued to pin me with their teeth. After that I knew nothing about what they did to me for about a week. When I got a little strong they burned my back with a red hot iron, and my legs with spirits of turpentine, to punish me for escaping. They put an iron collar round my neck, which I were for eight months, besides two irons, one on each leg. After that I was watched very closely, but one night about a week after Christmas, I ran away and hid myself under the sawdust in a sawmill pit, below New Orleans. I was followed by Burks, the overseer, and the dogs, but they did not find me. I crept out an ran away, for more safety, to the Great Saltwater Lake, behind Orleans, secreting myself under the bushes and vines. There are alligators in the lake, and as I waded up to the knees in the water the alligators followed me, grunting and bellowing, and trying to get me. I had several times to climb up trees to escape them; but I felt sufer among the alligators than among the white men. In the morning, at 4 o'clock, I went down to the wharf. On the road I came across some of the men who were out watching for me, with guns and dogs. It was just getting light. I began to whistle and sing, and walked close by them, and they paid no attention to me. When I got down to the wharf some of the coloured crew of the American cotton ship Metropolis took me on board, and hid me away among the bales. One of the coloured men split on mc, and there was a search for me that day, but they did not find me, though they came very near me, and I trembled to think that I should be taken back and tortured. I was frightened, too, for the coloured men who had befriended me. was kept out of the sight of the white men, and Captain Foster did not know anything about it until the men had been paid off at Liverpool. I remained hid from a week after Christmas until about three weeks ago, when the ship came here. During the time I was secreted I was kept alive by the coloured men who had been so good to me. They brought me something to eat and drink every night. When I first landed here I was frightened at every white man I passed, and I hid myself about where I could, and begged at night for bread. I was afraid I should be taken into slavery again. I did not know I could not be a slave here." With regard to the future poor 'Tom Wilson" said he would be very glad of a fireman's place on board a coasting steamer. When in slavery in America he had been hired out as a fireman on one of the lake steamers. He said he could do that work very well, and could stand any amount of heat. From inquiries we have made we are induced to believe that the foregoing narrative, which reads like a lost chapter of Uncle Tom's Cabin, is substantially true. - Liverpool Albion.

The Dublin Freeman tells a good story-" as true as Gospel"-about the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon :- " A witty literary lady, well known in London, was travelling the other day in a railway carriag. The only other occupant of the of mpartment in which she was scated was a fat vulgar young man, with a white neckcloth (soiled), sleek hair, prominent teeth, and a self-satisfied air. This individual contrived very adroitly to make the conversation turn upon the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. The dialogue soon became exceedingly zealous and animated, the lady expressing the utmost aversion for the preacher in question, as an illiterate mountebank, and the gentleman extelling him to the seventh heavens as the most glorious man of the age, and the Demosthenes of the pulpit. On arriving at the station where the lady's journey terminated, the gentleman said, "Good morning Madam ;" and the lady replied, with a bewitching smile, 'I wish you a pleasant afternoon, Mr. Spurgeon.' The Park-street phenomenon was horrfied, and, drawing his hat over his brow, rejoined, in a very penitential voice, "I own I have been betrayed into vanity, but the devil prompted me-the devil prompt-

ANECODOTE OF A DOG.—As the play of "Jesse Vere" was being performed at Woolwich Theatre, and when a scene in the third act had been reached. in which a terrific struggle for the possession of a child takes place between the fond mother and two hired ruffians, a large Newfoundland dog, which had by some means gained admittance, without its owner, into the pit, leaned over the seats of the musicians in the ochestra and flew to the rescue, seizing one of the assassins, and almost dragging him to the ground. He was with difficulty removed and dragged off the stage. The dog, which is the property of the chief engineer of her Majesty's ship Buffalo, has been accustomed to the society of children for whom he has, on many occasions, evinced strong proofs of affection.

An old lady was asked what she thought of one of her neighbors, of the name of Jones, and with a knowing wink, replied :- "Why I don't like to say anything about my neighbors; but as to Mr. Jones. sometimes I think and then again I don't know, but after all I rather guess he'll turn out to be a good

ALLEGED MISCOMDUCT OF REGINEETS IN LEDIA Through a private but authentic source we that in military affairs in India there have lately been more difficulty and commotion than have yet transpired in this country. & Atother same : time other Sir Colin Campbell has been more or less exculpating General Windham for the disaster at Cawinore, he has been dealing rigorously with some of those holding subordinate but important commands under that officer. It is now said that the 88th and 62nd Regiments (Queen's) behaved very ill on the occa-sion of the attack by the Gwalior Contingent; took to flight almost without a sliot; got into the town and cantonments and set to plundering and drinking. Sir Colonel Campbell is reported to have put the colonels of both under arrest-hence, we presame, the announcement in Friday's Gazette that Brevet-Colonel Robertson, of the 82nd, has "resigned." The artillery force is pronounced to have also behaved ill, or to have been ill-managed, on the same occasion, and in consequence Sir Colin Campbell has summarily dismissed General Dupuis, who was at the head of that force, and three other artillery officers near him in local command. The terms in which Sir Colin Campbell is understood to have performed this painful duty are reported to have been unusually energetic-that the officers implicated did not know their business; that Woolwich practice won't do in India; and that, as he is responsible to the country, and not merely to the War-office at home, he takes the liberty of recommending their return to England. A Company's officer has been appointed to succeed General Dupuis. These statements may have received some enlargement and adornment on their way from India, but that the main facts are as alleged our information leaves us no room to doubt. Sir Colin Campbell, we believe, has also expressed an opinion that but for the ineficiency of the artillery, and the misconduct of the two regiments above named, General Windham would have succeeded in carrying out orders .- Scotman.

THE FAMISHED SOLDIER. A DOMESTIC ROMANCE. (From Punch.)

A Soldier came to my area gate, Whom my wife would have sent away, For our larder had suffered much of late; But I said, Let the Warrior stay. Let him go to his Cook for something to eat. For his hunger craves relief; He'll enjoy a bit of good cold meat, After living on tough boiled beef.

Beyond all trades, to the trade of war, Do victims the fastest fall; But consumption thins the ranks by fur More quickly than steel or ball. They give them worse than paupers' food, Much worse than they give a thief; How the deuce are our foes to be subdued On a diet of tough boiled beef?

How the fuel can keep pluck's fire alight Is what doth exceed my ken. I wonder how our regiments fight

On such a regimen. 'Twere no marvel at all if the bravest host Should in action come to grief, Being victualled, not on the best of roast, But the worst of tough boiled beef.

Let my kitchen's plenty, then, repair The soldier's wasted frame, Supplying his country's lack of care For the sustenance of the same. Let the sausage, too, hiss in the frying-pan, With all my heart, right lief. I will not gradge it that valiant man, Who is sick of the tough boiled beef.

Hungry soldier, thou'rt welcome here, Thou shalt have a good blow-out, Go some of ye, fetch him a pot of beer, Ale, or half-and-half, or stont.
There's a cold leg of mutton, I think, below; Wrap it up in a handkerchief; Thou may'st bear it away-for twill be, I trow, A change from thy tough boiled beef.

" OUR ANGLO-SAXON COUSINS" IN UTAB.-The American President, our readers are aware, has declared war against the Mormons, and the United States army is on its winter march westward to reduse the polygamist community to submission. We must confess that we view this proceeding with grave onceru, for we are not of the S lical party who can get upon a platform at Exeter Hall, chaunt nasal canticles about peace, love, forgiveness of enemies, &c., and roll up the white of the eyes in horror at the idea of rooting out error by the sword-when the "persecuted" ones are of our own way of thinking; yet, anon, plously and meekly spread hollish lies through the country to infuriate a passionate soldiery to deeds of barbarous revenge, or scream like hungry vultures for the blood of an obnoxious religious sect. We view the proceeding with grave alarm, for not all our horror and reprobation of the grossness and fanaticism of Mormon. ism can reconcile us to the approbation of a massacre of its dupes. We have not forgotten the bloody scenes of Navoo, that butchery by the side of which St. Bartholemew becomes the execution of a righteons sentence upon the deadly and implacable foes of the State. Nor are we satisfied or assured by the able statement of President Buchanan; it does, indeed, seem to justify armed intervention in the affairs of Utsh; but it is an exparte statement, and we should like to hear what those wretched Englishmen and Welshmen in Utah have to say, ere we can regard this proceeding as other than a gratification of clamour raised by their fellow dissenters who have not chosen to go quite so far in their application of the "right of private judgment." We confess to great difficulty in dealing with this case, for we do not regard as entirely reliable the statements of the American press with reference to the English colony in Utah; so many stories about them have already been proved false, so many exaggerated—the distance is so enormous, and the impossibility, almost, of obtaining regular and accurate information, induce us to be very cautious in adopting the news as true ia the shape in which it reaches us. We would, however, have all our readers watch narrowly the conduct of the English Evangelical journals, to hear well in mind that the Mormons have not as yet done more—quere as much—in violation of the civil law of the land they live in, than did men and sects whose punishment or barsh treatment by the arm of civil law in Catholic countries have afforded such rich themes for the foes of Catholicity in rant about persecution."—Dublin Nation.

A CASUS BELLI .-- A private correspondent in London informs us (New York Times) of a vivacious proceeding on the part of those wags of the Clubs—the Foreign-Office clerks-which may lead to results of the most stupendous character. Our readers who refresh themselves habitually with the hebdomadal vivacities of Mr Punch, may remember that about three weeks since the steamer brought us a most successful pictorial pasquinade of that venerable but patriotic jester, representing a French Colonel under the appropriate guise of a Gallic cock, flapping his cpaulets for wings, and crowing defiance at "perfidi-ous Albion," while in the distance appeared the Em-peror Napoleon running out of his house, with every appearance of concern, and crying out: "That horrible bird will scare all the neighborhood." This picture, it sooms, so intensely delighted the angry young British gentlemen of Downing Str., startled by the insolence of the Moniteur out of their usual "aw-aw" apathy, that they forth-with beight up a large quantity of Punches cut out the agreeable carlcature, and addressed one, under cover, to every French Colonel in the French army whose name and address were to be found in the Imperial army-lists in the Foreign Office.

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in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first disthe fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD-that our strength, health and life de-

do not act in perfect harmony with the different functhick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is ture 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 sant 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 Lost Genoveffa, by Miss Caddell, around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for One Hundred and Forty Tales, by Cannon roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption withthus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the

tifully 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 parifying 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

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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 east out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines 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, The Life of St. Frances of Rome, by Lady Fulleruntil 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 or 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 go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is THE COURSE of INSTRUCTION embraces all the various departments of a sound English Education take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will english GRAMMAR, GEOGRAPHY, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, Life will cherish and brighten your days.

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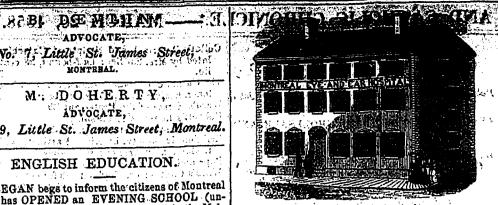
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