

PATRICK DONAHOE, Publisher and Proprietor.

Be just, and lear not - let all the ends then aim'st at, be thy God's, thy Country's, and Fruth's.

VOLUME 16.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1853.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Cunard Steamer at New York, we are in possession of dates to the 10th ult.

mer-By some accident, the letter of our London correspondent has failed to reach us. Below, we give all the news of interest.

The following are the notes of the week as printed in the Nation :-

The intense desire for gratifying "her loyal and devoted Irish subjects," which British jour-nalists insist upon attributing to Queen VICTO-RIA, is about to be submitted to a convincing test. In a few weeks, we understand, she will test. In a few weeks, we understand, she will be presented with a memorial, emanating from the representatives of every class, creed and political opinion in this country, requesting her to exercise her royal prerogative for the libera-tion of SMITH O'BRIEN and his companions in exile. The credit of originating this generous the table the table. Togo, Count exile. The creat of originating this generous movement is altogether due to the Town-Coun-cillors of Cork. They have not only adopted an address embodying their own sentiments upon the subject, but pledged themselves to communicate with the other Municipalities of communicate with the other Municipalities of Ireland, soliciting their earnest and immediate cooperation. Waterford has already entered into the movement, with an enthusiasm becom-ing the native city of "THOMAS MEAGHER. Lim-erick, SMITH O'BRIEN'S county, has not yet ta-ken up her natural position in the van. This will be an excellent criterion for determining the extent of Queen VICTORIA'S "benevolence" towards Ireland.

towards Ireland. Something like the beaming "ray of hope" which Mr. DISRAELI discovered looming in the future of Ireland so long ago, is now really befuture of Ireland so long ago, is now really be-ginning to appear. There has seldom been such reasonable ground for anticipating a pros-perous harvest; the potato panic has almost died away already; the flax crop is reported to be in a most promising condition of luxuri-ance; and on every side golden fields of wheat and corn are falling under the sickle. Here and there, in the provinces there are other in-dications of an equally gratifying though dif-ferent character. In Belfast, for example, the cotton and muslin trades have become so brisk. cotton and muslin trades have become so brisk, that the manufacturers are scarcely able to ac-commodate their customers. In Galway, Waoperations are impeded from the want of hands. There are six hundred less paupers in the Waterford workhouse than there were this day twelvemonths. Despite these unequivocal symptoms of returning vitality, however, there is not the faintest diminution of the numbers flynot the faintest diminution of the humbers by-ing beyond the Atlantic. Five or six hundred emigrants have just taken their departure from Waterford and Cork—"The scene," observes a local journal, "being one of indescribable con-fusion and lamentation." And the perils to which we alluded last week continue to deci-mate our people in their new homes. Coup de

refugees into the Eternal City and its suburbs be arranged that the first blow of the new straggle should be struck on the Festival of the Assumption. Just as the conspiracy was be-coming ripe, however, the French authorities panetrated the design; and the leaders were

penetrated the design; and the leaders were at once carried off to the dungeons of Rome. The intrinsic "Protestantism" of the Chinese insurrection can be no longer a subject of dis-pute; the most exorbitant of the evangelisers may be satisfied with the proofs which TAE PING WANG and the members of the Small Knife Society have already given of their "hatred to Rome." M. MARESCA, the Apostolic Adminis-trator of Nankin, has published a statement in one of the Parisian journals, from which it ap-pears that Catholicity was never in more paril from the brutality of the Tartar Emperor. HEM-FUNG, than it now experiences through the fanaticism of the Prince of Peace. Immedifuge, overturned altars and crucifixes, and in-sisted upon a compliance with the religious formula TIENFOU under penalty of death. A few are believed to have recited the proposed prayer; but the majority sealed their refusal with their blood. The chief of the Christians of Nankin—a venerable old man—was among the earliest victims; and 31 members of an il-lustrious 'amily of Christian merchants, named

Ireland.

Great Industrial Exhibition.

equal to the average. The number of visitors on the 7th was 8,714.

The attendance was very fashionable, and the the autendance was very failed and the receipts at the doors were satisfactory. Among the numerous persons who visited the Exhibi-tion were the children of the schools from Mon-asterevan, whom the Marchioness of Drogheda sent up to Dublin at her own expense, and tracked to a chearful day is our Taracle of Intreated to a cheerful day in our Temple of Industry.

MARTIN DOYLE. The valuable services of one of the most useful of Irish popular writers have, we understand been recognised by her Ma-harvest work. jesty. The Rev. William Hickey, whose works upon agriculture and its kindred arts, and whose many interesting contributions to our periodical literature under the name of "Maryears services of Martin Doyle and their utility leserve, it is gratifying to find that Irish genius and worth have not been wholly overlooked in the distribution of the very inadequate fund provided for the reward of those who have atained to eminence in literature .- Dublin Free-REPRESENTATION OF LISBURN. A new candi date for the borough of Lisburn is in the field. Mr. Jonathan Joseph Richardson, of the Island, Mr. Jonathan Joseph Richardson, of the Island, the well known linen manufacturer, has al-dressed the electors. Mr. J. J. Richardson, who s a member of the Society of Friends, thus states his political creed —" My political views are those of a liberal Conservative, advocating ree trade in its most extended sense, and would give my cordial support to an equitable settlement of the present unsatisfactory rela ions between landlord and tenant." PORTRAIT OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL. A large ized lithograph portrait of the Rev. Dr. Cahill has just been brought out under the direction of a very influential committee of reverend and ay gentlemen in Liverpool, where the utmost anxiety has been displayed do honor in some marked and enduring manner to the great champion of Catholic, civil, and religious rights and to render appropriate homage to the learn ng and ability of the gifted divine. The draw ng has been designed and executed by Mrs "Hagan, whose portraits of public men in Ire and have been so much nd so frequently admired, and never has a more striking and suc essful likeness been produced by a lithograph To say that it has given the most perfec satisfaction to the committee who have pro nounced it " a spirited and life like picture, and a most truthful likeness," should be sufficient, yet it really deserves something more. It is a remarkably successful portrait.-Dublin Free

fanaticism of the Prince of Peace. Immedi-tately on obtaining possession of Nankin and Yang-Tchen, the insurgent army thronged into churches where the Catholics had flown for re-for the relief of the distressed Claddagh fisher-

of Nankin—a venerable old man—was among the earliest victims; and 31 members of an il-lustrious 'amily of Christian merchants, named Tszu, were burned alive. Well may the *Times* and the *Standard* expend their sympathy upon this "patriot army;" and chronicle their deeds as the progress of a "new Reformation!" SCAROITY OF LABOURERS. There is at pres-ent a great scarcity of labourers in Galway.— ent a great scarcity of labourers in Galway.— ent a great scarcity of labourers in Galway.— ent a great scarcity of labourers in Galway.— cult to procure workmen of every kind. The wages for common labourers have risen to one shilling and fourpence per day, and will pro-bably arrive at 35 6d before the end of the har-vast — *Did* vest .- Ibid.

PAREST-HUNTING. At the Middleton Petty Sessions, the Rev. Mr. Daly, parish priest, and several other parties, (nine in number), were Great Industrial Exhibition. The number of persons who visited the Exhi-bition on the 6th was 6,403. In consequence of the Currah meeting the attendance was not the Currah meeting the attendance was not The number of visitors on the 7th was 8,714. The attendance was better than on the previous day, and the receipt at the door was also great-er. The number of visitors on the 8th was 8,816. The number of visitors on the 8th was 8,816.

to be sent for trial to the next assizes. the last week with flaxseed saved by the far-mers in Down and Antrim, by ripping their flax before steeping, and it all went off at 36s.

and to 46s. per quarter. f Inis so prosperous, the manufacturers find it im-possible to keep time with the abundance of orders, as many weavers have left the loom for

Deriver we are glad to perceive that mining operations are being extensively carried on in various districts in the West of Ireland. The whose many interesting contributions to our periodical literature under the name of "Mar-tin Doyle" have contributed so much to the cause of progress and industrial education in Ireland, has been granted a pension of SOL a year out of the literary fund. Although the amount bears little proportion to what the many years services of Martin Doyle and their utility Mr. Henry Doherty, of this town, has, we learn, been lately appointed, through the influence of Mr. J. Sadleir, M. P. for Sligo, to a clerkship in the long room, Custom House, London; sala-ry, £90 per annum.-Sligo Chronicle.

ginia. He expressed himself in terms of high praise of all he had seen, particularly the ca-binet of Irish antiquities, which bear indisputa-ble evidence to a high state of civilization in remote ages. During his sojourn in Dublin he stayed at the house of Mr. Levy, Holles street.

Foreign Gleanings.

Je In France, a decree had been ordered, permitting all foreign vessels loaded with pro-visions to pass on all the rivers and canals free from all navigation dues up to 31st December next.

Mext. Merotian definite respecting the Eastern question, but the circumstance that the Czar is hesitating, in reference to the modifications stipulated for by the Porte, had depressed the British and French funds. About the 16th inst, was the date when a reply from St. Petersburg might be looked for. There was a rumor that

the Czar refuses the Turkish terms. The House of Commons sat 160 days in the last session. It sat 133 hours after midnight.

Dunder the new assessed taxes act, which horse in England will be £3 17s. a year.

has arrived in London, also her husband, the Duke de Rianzares, with a large suite. An important letter has been received by Wyndham Goold, Esq., M.P., from three of the most influential and enterprising mer-chante of New York stating that it is their in chants of New York, stating that it is their in-tention to send a first-class steamer to the Shanuon upon a trial trip, for the purpose of testing the capabilities of Foynes harbor for a trans-atlantic packet station.

The fact is little known, that a considera-ble portion of the brandy imported from France into the United Kingdom is extracted from Beet.

Mr. Macaulay pronounces Sir Philip Francis to have been the author of Junius's etters

To ROME BY RAILWAY. A concession has just been granted by the Tuscan government to Messrs. Gandell, Brothers, of Paris, for a rail-way of eighty miles from Florence to Arezzo, the frontier town of Tuscany, near the Roman States. By its connexion with the northern and central lines it will open an uninterrupted communication hottween the Northern States of communication between the Northern States of Italy and the Roman dominions; and propo-sals have been submitted to the Pope for its ex-

tension to Rome, a distance of about 200 miles. —Railway Record. ITALY. A letter from Rome of the 24th ult., in the Univers, says:—"The plot organized by the Mazzinians for Assumption Day is still the biost of stimuter on the part of the Remer object of attention on the part of the Roman authorities, and some further arrests have taken place. We have heard it remarked—and we eagerly repeat it for the honor of England -that the English passports with which several of the refugees were provided, were forged ones, and that this fact has been fully proved by the consul of that nation. It, however, still re-mains to be ascertained how from 20 to 30 persons could enter together into the port of Genoa, particularly persons of their character without exciting the suspicions of the Pied-montese police. We are far from supposing any connivance on the part of the auth of that country, but we must be permitted to accuse them of negligence. Something of the intents of the proclamation and the manifestoes has transpired. Call to mind the style of the documents which continental Europe received with affright from time to time from the revolutionary committees at London, and you will have an idea of the style of these infamous writings. The following sentiment may be found in every line :-- 'Italians! It has been said that you have no arms. This is a falsehood. There is no Italian without a poniard. That is your weapon. Plunge it without fear into the breasts of the enemies of the people, of your oppressors."" THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF '55. The Moniteur publishes the following notice with respect to the universal exposition to be held in Paris in in the year 1855:--"It has been seen by suc-cessive insertions in the *Moniteur* that a certain number of foreign governments have already replied to the notification by our agents of the decree which announces that an universal exposition of the produce of industry will open in Paris in May, 1855, and that those replies promise a warm support. Later analogous communications have reached the department of agriculture, commerce, and public works. The Sardinian, Spanish, Venezuelan, Hellenic, and Russian governments express the same sentiments, and announce similar dispositions The despatch of the Russian cabinet in partic ular mentions that special publications are about to be made by the Imperial administration to communicate to the Russian manufac turers and artists the measures adopted by the French government, with a view to the exposition of Paris."

China.

Persecution of Catholics by the Insurgents. The Univers publishes the following letter from M. Maresca, the "Apostolic Administrator of Nankin," dated Shanghai, June 8 :--"The insurgents arrived on the 8th of March

before the walls of the town of Nankin, and es-tablished their camp in 28 divisions. They dug mines under the walls, and filled them with gunpowder, and on the 19th partially blew them up, together with the eastern gate. Im-mediately after a signal was given, and they rushed—some to the breach and others to the walls—with an impetuosity which alarmed the defenders. In their first attack they made themselves masters of the town. The manda-rins, who were not able to escape, were seized and put to death. On the 20th of March the insurgents spread through the town, and car-ried everywhere terror and death. A venera-ble old man, chief of the Christians, was killed in his house, with his eldest son; his second son was grievously wounded, the third was car-ried off carties and the venerate recovery ried off captive, and the youngest ran away. On the same day four other Christians fell in the *melee*. On the 21st of March the family Tseu, the wealthiest and most distinguished among the christians, were driven from their house, which the insurgents required for their chiefs; and 31 members of this family were confined in a neighboring house, and were there burnt to death. Two young men belonging to the same family aged 17 and 18, who were ab-sent when their relatives were burnt, have just

arrived at Shanghai, having begged their way from 70 to 80 leagues. Five other members of the same family were also absent at the execution of the 31, but it is not known where they have gone, nor what has become of them. All that belonged to the Christian community of Nankin-church, ornaments, money, and papers - were deposited with the family of

Tseu, and consequently all are entirely lost. The same day several persons entered the chapel of the town where the Christians were assembled, and reciting the prayers of the Holy Week. They forbade prayers on the knees, and wanted the Christians to recite, seated, the new prayer of Tien-Fou. The Christians replied that they were Catholics, and did not know any they religion. It was notified to them that if other religion. It was notified to them that if within three days they did not decide on obey-ing they would all be decapitated. On the 24th of March some wretches entered the chapel and attempted to do violence to some young Chris-tiaa women, but they were soon obliged to leave, and since then there have been no attacks of the kind. In the afternoon a new summons was made to obey Tien-Fou; a new refusal was given by the Christians, and new menaces fol-lowed. On the 25th of March the Christians

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without a single man to assist or protect them, the men were ordered to serve the insurgents either as soldiers or laborers. Ten of them, who were to fight against Tseu Kiang took advantage of an obscure night to leave their ranks and run away. They have come here to re-count to us what they witnessed. It was on the 14th of April, that they succeeded in es-caping. Since their departure from Nankin they have head that the

caping. Since their departure from Nankin they have heard that the insurgents have sent a good many women and children out of the town. The bridge of the great canal is said to have given way beneath the crowd, and more than a thousand persons are said to have been drowned. We are not aware whether any Christians left on that occasion. We have also received news from Yang Tcheu. On the 1st of April the rebels entered the town without meet-ing any resistance. However, they committed the same horrors as at Nankin, and the Chris-tians were not spared. They took the officers of the chapel, bound them, and carried them off with their families. They wanted all of them to recite the prayer of Tien-Fou. There-upon two catechists stepped forward and clear-ly explained our dogmas and our usages. As a punishment for this, it was ordered that 300 ly explained our dogmas and our usages. As a punishment for this, it was ordered that 300 blows should be given to one and 500 to the other. It is not yet known if they have been able to survive this cruel flagellation and other bad treatment to which they were subjected. On the whole, out of 600 Christians in Nankin, Yang-Tcheu, and Tseu Kiang, 50 have been slain or burnt to death, and several have been bound and beaten. Most of them have lost all they had, and remain captives, exposed to all sorts of dangers of the body for the soul."

Spain and its Libellers.

worship, have recurred to foreign writers to as-sist them in their criminal designs. For some time past we have read here with indignation the articles of an English journal, entitled the *Times*, whose iniquitous and shameful intention appears to be to wound and systematically out-rage the objects dearest to Spaniards. Such a scandal can no longer be tolerated. Public dignity condemns it; the monarchical senti-ment of the country rejects it with horror; lib-erty indef bluebact it erty itself blushes at it, as at a hideous specta-cle which tarnishes and compromises its noble cause. By applying immediately a remedy to the evil in a public and solemn manner, in or-der to attest how deeply Spain feels any offence lowed. On the 25th of March the curstians were adoring the cross, according to the custom on Good Friday. The insurgents entered all at once, crying and menacing; they broke the crucifix, overthrew the altar, and then wished to have their prayer recited at the time, pre-tice the Chain and the state in which it on the Chain and the state in which it repose for States. For these reasons, which I have the honor to lay before her Sovereign Majesty the Queen (whom God bless) had deigned to order that the entrance, circulation, and reading of the English journal entitled the Times shall be prohibited in Spain, in her adjacent islands and possessions, as well as in her Transatlantic dominions. The measure shall be likewise extended to any other newspaper, or foreign publication, wanting in the respect due to the very exalted objects which our Catholic and essentially monarchical nation has venerated for ages, through a sense of legality, grati-tude, and instinct, as also by a chivalrous inspiration peculiar to the noble Spanish race, and worthy of it. By command of the Queen, I apprise you of this resolution, in order that you nay carry it into effect. God protect you many EGANA. ears

soleil is still quite imminent under the burning sky of New York ; and in New Orleans the yel-low fever habitually strikes down 200 victims per day.

Lisburn is to be the scene of another vigorously contested election : and the preparations for fray assume considerable interest already. Various gentlemen have been spoken of as like ly to enter the lists-among others, Mr. Bazw-sren, her Majesty's present Attorney General, and Mr. Hose, brother to Sir James, chairman of the East India Company. A majority of the electors had indeed encouraged the latter gentle man to come forward, but as he did not respond with adequate alacrity they transferred their suffrages to Mr. JONATHAN JOSEPH RICHARDSON of the Island, a local merchant of influence and respectability, in politics a liberal Conservative but a friend ('tis said) of Tenant Right and Free Trade. This gentleman has recommended himself to popular suffrages, it seems, by his able advocacy of Tenant Right and electoral independence at the late elections in Lisburn and But another RICHARDSON has now stepped into the field-Mr.JONATHAN RICHARDSON of Ingram-a candidate representing some of the most odious elements of Lisburn Landlordism. having been an active agent for the Hereford in terest during the late struggle. Between these two candidates the contest will unequivocally lie : and perhaps the people want only a resolute will to achieve another triumph over local despotism and intrigue.

Europe already experiences an unpalatable foretaste of the Ottoman war. 'I here is a comparative failure of the Continental harvests this year-particularly in France: and Russia has contrived to prevent the smallest relief coming from the rich grain growing countries on the Danube, by allowing the Sulina mouth of that river to be dammed up with mud. It appears that there are at least 150 vessels laden with corn, at this moment within the bar, and not one of them can move out unless relieved of its cargo. Russia is bound by a solemn treaty to remove all impediments from the navigation of the river; but the unsettled state of the Eastern question has hitherto given her an excuse Popular discontent for neglecting the task. has been already exhibited on account of the high price of provisions in Italy and France. NAPOLEON III. is said to have made large purchases in every available market-" sweeping the corn markets of Europe at any cost :" and he has conferred extraordinary privileges up on any ships, railroads, and canals, which may be instrumental in conveying provisions into the interior of France between this and the 31st of December.

There seems to be but small hope for the "European Democratic Committee" from which Kos-SUTH, MAZZINI, and their colleagues expected so much : after a few months of unprofitable existence, the organization is gradually crumbling away like saud, its sole achievements hitherto having been the Milanese emeute, and the conspiracy discovered a few days ago in Rome. It appears that ever since Mazzini projected the great "Italian Loan," one after another of the Moderate Liberal Party has been withdrawing from the scheme-even SAFFI, the most sanguine and devoted of his adherents, joining

nan. DEATH OF RICHARD GOULD, Esq. We regret to announce the demise of the above named gentleman, who was one of the most respecta hle citizens of Cork, and allied to one of our highest commercial firms. Mr. Gould took a ery active part in local municipal affairs, which he distinguished himself by great abili Mr. Gould was known in private for his for the sick poor .- Limerick Chronicle. charitable disposition, and was a prominent member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.-Cork Examiner.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A CATHOLIC CLERGY MAN. Miltnen Malbay, September 6, '53.-I am sorry to inform you that our highly esteemed and worthy Catholic Curate, the Rev. Mr. Fahy, was brutally assaulted this day by two of the gang of reckless soupers who are thrust upon us n this place. The Rev. Mr. Fahy was on horse back, about two miles from the town, when these wretches assaulted him. One held him. while the other kicked and dragged him and knocked him down. The town is in an awful state at present. I fear there will be bad business. The alleged cause of this murderous attack was, that the clergyman wanted not to let a child he met on the road go to the proselytising school .- Munster News.

DOWNFALL OF SOUPERISM IN BALLINGARRY .-It is tumbling everywhere crumbling and roll ing down about the ears of the architects.-

20 The Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh acknowledges to have received for the new Cathedral the sum of fifty seven pounds, seventcen shillings and five

SYNOD OF CASHEL. The second session of the Synod was held in the Metropolitan Cathedral of Thurles on Saturday, where the usual sacred ceremonies were observed, and an admirable sermon suited to the occasion was preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cork. This day (Tuesday) the third and fiual Session was held, when an excellent sermon was preach-ed by the Right Rev. Dr. Keane Bishop of Ross. It is generally believed that all the decrees of the former synod will be henceforth actively attended throughout the province .- Limerick Re-

To-Dr. Carey, of Carlow, has been appointd superintendent of the Newbridge and Kildare dispensary district, in room of Dr. Bray. Dr. Carey is brother to the Rev. P. Carey, R. C.

mers are beginning to be short of hands. The wages are getting up, yet the hands are not oming.

75 An Athlone correspondent informs the Nation of the death, at the age of 98, of Patrick Linsday of that town ; he was one of tho first men who joined the French army which landed at Killala under Humbert, and fought in that brief campaign. He was wounded in the at-tack on Castlebar on the 27th of August.

-Rev. Mr. Verlin, Roman Catholic curate of Middleton, took leave of the parishioners on Sunday last at chapel, and left to embark for Australia on the mission .- Limerick Chronicle, The Countess of Kenmare patronises the unnual bazaar of the Sisters of Mercy, Killarney,

The Rev. Dr. O'Brien, late of this city, who lately returned from Rome, has been ap-pointed Professor at All Hallows Missionary

ollege, Drumcondra.—Limerick Chronicle. A Soorrish Invasion. A gentleman residing in Newry, who recently returned from Scotland, has informed us that from several districts of that country a vast number of larmers have left for Ireland. In fact, so numerous had been the horde of emigrants that their departure had created quite a new feature in modern Scottish It is remarkable that but few of those history. It is remarkable that but few of those parties have settled in Ulster, indeed none in this district, the South and West offering stronger temptations, by reason of superior soil and lower rents.—Louth and Down Pilot.

mer His Excellency the Earl of St. Germans is to be present at the great annual fair of this town in October next. During the visit his Excellency will be the guest of the Earl of Clancarty, at the hospitable mansion of Garbally .--Ballinasloe Star.

Ennis workhouse, and one in Tuam workhouse. sons visited the Fair on Saturday. The admis-THE CONSTABULARY OF THE COUNTY ARMAGH. A sion is only a quarter. This is the last week

O'Donohoe's LECTURE. Every accommodation will be afforded to those persons who come in to the city from the country to attend the lecture of Mr. O'Donohoe. The Committee will be in readiness to receive them at the door of the Melodeon.

received a long communication in relation to the recent riot in this place, which we will insert next week. It puts a different aspect on the affair than that sent on by the tel-lie-graph.

MECHANICS FAIR. This splendid exhibition of the ingenuity and skill of the mechanics and manufactures of this state, is attracting large crowds of spectators. Over ten thousand persons visited the Fair on Saturday. The admis-

senting the Christians with books in which it is written. A catechist took a religious book. the "Explanation of the Commands of God," and presented it to one of the chiefs. He hastily examined it, and returned it, saying 'Your religion is a good one-ours is not to be com-pared to it; but the new Emperor has given his orders, and you must obey them or die.' After summonses, which were repeated in vain, the soldiers seized the Christians and tied their hands behind their backs. The women and children exhorted the men to suffer with a good heart for their faith; they were bound and ill-treated in their turn. All being thus bound, the men were told that they would be conveyed before the tribunal of the Emperor to hear their sentence; the women and children followed them, and all went gaily. When they arrived at the tribunal they were kept for some time in the outer rooms, and then some officers pre sented themselves and told them on the part of the Emperor, that, as they would not obey, they were all condemned to death, and were to be executed at the western gate. They were sent off to the place of execution; but at the door of the tribunal an old man, who was unable to walk, was beheaded. The others arrived to gether at the designated place; they were about 100 in number. New demands were

made upon them to do as they had been desired. but they constantly replied, 'We are Chris-tians!' Many threats were made, but no one was executed. Towards the evening all were brought back to the town and conveyed to a great store, which was formerly the church of Nankin. They there passed the night with their hands bound, and some were attached to columns. One succeeded in unbinding himself and escaping. The day after new threats were made, and some blows were given. On Easter-day all expected to die. Some officers entered the place, and asked them if they would recite the prayer. Some said, 'You should kill them all, for they will not obey;' but another answered, 'No; for in that case they would go to heaven, and would have what they desire while we should be guilty of sin!' However all the Christians remained firm and yielded nothing. Some women especially, and even some children, cried- Kill us all, that we may be martyrs and go to heaven!' Some of the soldiers, despairing of being able to subdue the courage of the women, and no doubt not having orders to kill them, opened the doors of the

storehouse and forced them to leave with their children. They all went to the chapel, where they have since remained with the children they are between 70 and 80 in number. The men remained in the store with their hands

he Melodeon. THE LATE RIOT AT SOMERSET, O. We have more tightly bound than on the first day. On the 23th of March some young men, fatigued with suffering and dreading new torments, per suaded themselves that they might recite the famous prayer, because it contained nothing contrary to the dogmas of our holy religion. After having protested that they intended to remain Catholics, 22 recited the prayer, and were immediately unbound; but the others de-

lared that they would die rather than recite t before they knew that it was good, and some of them, in consequence were cruelly beaten Since then those who wavered have felt greatly humiliated, and regret that they did not imi tate the firmness of their brethren and the courage of the women and children. While it would be a sapital move, and we should ad-the women and children remained in the chapel, vise both sides to hold out.

San Ildefonso, August 27.

Catholicity in China.

We have received the following statistics of he Catholic church in Tonquin, as it exists unler the pressure of the severest persecution, which will be read with interest. Monsignor Re-"Ist, the baptisms of pagan children dying amounted to 8,565; 2nd, of children of Chris-tians, 1,953; 3rd, of adults, 845; total baptisms, 1,363; 4th, confirmations, 6,574; 5th, confessions of children not sufficiently old to go to communion, 14,205; 6th, confessions of persons in advanced years, 251,310; total confessions, 365,515; 7th, ordinary communions, 183,304; 8th, first communions, 5,208; 9th, communions as viaticums, 1,906; total communions, 190,418; Oth, extreme unctions, 2,743; 11th, marriages colemnised, 915. Total amount of sacraments administered during the course of the last year, 477,528. Three recent ordinations have, more-over, swelled the ranks of our clergy. We now nave sixty-seven native priests, nine deacons, five sub deacons, eight in minor orders, four tonsured, thirty three divinity students, more than two hundred catechists, several of whom have completed their Latin course; two hunired and forty Latin students in our five colleges, about eight hundred catechetical pupils at-tached to our thirty eight religious establishments, four hundred and eighty nine lovers of he cross in 23 convents, and I cannot accurate y state the whole amount of simple neophytes; for since the ravages of the cholera I have not as yet been able to make the fresh census ; but I reckon that their number must amount to nearly one hundred and thirty-five thousand."

The Nation replies to a correspondent-"There is, we believe, a Foreign Legion in the French service, in which Irishmen may enlist. One of Thomas Moore's sons held a commission in it. But there is no longer an Irish Legionand by an express stipulation in the treaty Vienna, France is bound never to form an Irish Brigade again,"

Je The bar keepers of New York nave set-tled upon the advance in the price of drinks, which is to be extended to brandy only. Now, if the drinkers would only strike, and agree not to conch the article at the advanced price, and the the sellers would obstinately refuse to give in

THE MUNSTER PROVINCIAL SYNOD OF 1853.

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The first general congregation of the prelates and dignitaries convened for the important pur-poses of this synod took place on the morning of the first of September, at eleven o'clock, in Thurles Catholic Cathedral. At an early hour in the morning the bishops of the several dio ceses of the province, accompanied by their the-ologians and chaplains, assembled to meet his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel in the chapter-room of the college. The promoter of the as-sembly, the secretaries, the notaries and other officers elected to act during the synod, were also in attendance. This meeting was held for the final arrangement of the proceedings of the first day.

Shortly after ten o'clock the body of parochial clergy from various districts of the province were assembled in the sacristy of the church, where they assumed each the sacerdotal soutane and surplice. A separate vestry was provided for the prelates, where their lordships donned their appropriate robes with cope and mitre. Meanwhile

THE CATHEDRAL

began to fill with a congregation comprising many of the most respectable Catholic gentry of the town and neighborhood. This beautiful church is truly a credit to the piety and good taste of the Catholic inhabitants of the district in which it is erected. Its appointments, amongst which may be reckoned a powerful and sweet-toned organ, are perfect; its decora tions are tasteful, and harmonise well with the tions are tasteful, and harmonise well with the style of the building, whilst in all things ap-pertaining to the ministry of the altar, the ar-rangements in the Metropolitan Cathedral of Thurles are in every way worthy, so far as pious care and devout observance can avail, of the high and holy uses to which they are ap-plied. We should remark that one of the side galleries of the cathedral, immediately over the west transent is railed in and fitted with a lat. west transept, is railed in and fitted with a latticed screen. This gallery is set apart for the exclusive accommodation of the pious sisterhood of the Presentation "onvent, which ad-joins the cathedral, and from which an avenue joins the cathedral, and from which an avenue leads to the nun's gallery. During the cere-monial of the opening of the synod this gal-lery was occupied by the superioress and other pious ladies of the convent, as also by a large number of young ladies, the children of Cath-olic gentry from all parts of Ireland, now being other the superior institution.

educated in this long and justly-famed training school of female piety and accomplishments. The weather during the forenoon was exceed-ingly wet and winterish, and the frequent heavy showers of rain which had fallen during the night previous rendered the roads in the vicinity of Thurles far from being pleasant to travellers. Rain continued to fall during the entire day, and became still heavier towards the afternoon. This state of weather had the effect of rendering the attendance of the gen-try, particularly of those at some distance, less crowded than it otherwise would have been. However, notwithstanding the inclement aspect of the day, the cathedral contained a large congregation including many who had come from a considerable distance to witness this selemn scene, so interesting and instruct-ive to every well educated Catholic.

The day seemed to partake of the character of a high church festival in the estimation of the people. Crowds of the peasantry surrounded the portals of the church and the gates of the college immediately opposite, at the other side of the road way, all anxious to obtain the benediction of the pastors of their faith as each revered prelate passed inwards towards

Shortly after eleven o'clock the door of the sacristy at the gospel side of the altar was thrown open, and the crucifer bearing the processional cross, supported by acolytes with lighted tapers, appeared at the entrance of the sanctuary; whilst from the farthest part of the church the faithful could perceive the kneeling crowd of clergy, with the prelates in the back ground within, dimly seen amidst the wreathing clouds of incense, and could hear the solemn strains of the psalm, "Exaudi" an-nouncing the opening of

THE SYNODICAL CEREMONIES.

The procession issued forth through the sancheaded by the crucifer and acolytes; tuary, then followed a body of the religious frater-nity, after whom followed the Rev. Mr. Cleary, bearing the primatial cross; then the dignitaries of the second order of clergy, followed by the promoter of the council, the Rev. Dr.

V G, P P, Kenmare. The Right Rev John Ryan, D D, Bishop of Limerick. Theologian-The Very Rev Thomas Coll, V G,

P. Newcastle. The Right Rev Nicholas Foran, DD, Bishop of

Waterford. Theologian—The Very Rev Dr MichaelBurke, G, and P P, of SS Peter and Paul, Clonmel. The Right Rev William Delany, D D, Bishop

f Cork Theologian-The Very Rev Dominick, V G,

P. Bandon. The Right Rev Timothy Murphy, DD, Bishop

f Cloyne. Theologian-The Very Rev P Duggan, V G, PP. Doneraile.

The Right Rev William Keane, DD, Bishop of Ross.

Theologian-The Very Rev Michael O'Hea, V

G, PP, of Roscarberry. The Right Rev Daniel Vaughan, D D, Bishop

Theologian-The Very Rev John Kenny, V G, PP of Ennis.

The Right Rev Patrick Fallon, D D, Bishop of

Kilfenora and Kilmacduagh. Theologian-The Very Rev Jas Howley, V G,

P. Tipperary. The Right Rev John Briggs, D D, Bishop of everly, England. Chaplain-The Rev Canon Scully. The Right Rev Bartholomew Fitzpatrick, Mi-

tred Abbot of Mount Melleray. The Very Rev James M'Donnell, V G, Dean,

and Proxy of the Chapter of Cashel.

Amongst the other clergy present we observed the Rev Mr Mullany, P P Drum ; the Rev Mr Ryan, PP Cahirconlish ; Rev Mr Bannon, P P Moy; Rev Messrs Burke, Cooney, O'Brien, O' Meara, Canty, O'Donnell, Carey, Nagle, Green, O'Donnell (Thomas), Corbet, Moore, Healy, &c.

Nothing could be more truly impressive than the aspect presented by the interior of this beau-tiful church at the moment when the prelates and clergy had assumed their respective places, and when the venerated archbishop, supported by his assistant priest and deacons, bent before the high altar in prayer preparatory to com-mencing the holy sacrifice of the mass, and invoking the Holy Spirit to descend and fill the hearts of his servants there assembled that love and fear of God, which is the beginning of all true wisdom.

Apart from the solemn deliberations of prelates of the Catholic faith, which have more re-cently distinguished the province of Munster, the see of Cashel has been celebrated in other days as a stronghold and fortress of the church, even in times of terror and ruthless persecution.

The last provincial synod of Cashel-previous to the so-called "reformation"-was held at Limerick in the month of June, 1529, under the presidency of the Most Rev. Dr. Edmond Butler, Metropolitan and Archbishop of Cashel. At this synod assisted the Rev. John Quin, Bishop of Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. James O'Corrin, Bishop of Killaloe, and the Right Rev. Nicholas

Comyn, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. During the three centuries of insolent intolerance and bitter persecution of Catholic faith which have elapsed only one synod was held previous to our own time, and that synod was convened during the brief interval of toleration existing under the reign of James II. It was held at Cashel by the Most Rev. John Brenan, Archbishop, only one suffragan bishop attended and assisted at it—namely, the Right Rev. Pe-ter Creagh, Bishop of Cork. The other prelates of the province had either perished by the hands of ruthless enemies, or had been driven into exile, and their sees were represented by zeal-ous priests, who still dared to discharge the function of vicars. These men were-the Rev. Thomas Kennedy and Reverend James M'Innery, vicars general of Killaloe ; Rev. John Conol-lv, V.G. of Ross ; Rev. John Stritch, V.G., proxy or the chapter of Limerick; Cornelius Daly, V. G. of Kerry ; James M'Elligot, representative of the chapter of Cloyne ; John Saul, V. Cashel, and Thaddeus O'Hea, V.G. of Emly, with two abbots of the Cistercian Order, and a number of theologians from the several dioceses of the rovince

The same spirit which hunted and martyred e priests of the Catholic church, which exiled her bishops and persecuted her people, is still rife and persistent amongst the enemies of the Catholic faith. True, the naked sword and the drawn bayonet are now sheathed, and no longer wantonly pointed at the breasts of unoffend. ing Catholics-comparative education and en-lightenment have begot a kind of conventional the conversion to the true faith of the entire field works is dead, even as the body without the trast with some rich ornament or active of orespon-wome lightenment have begot a kind of conventional the conversion to the true faith of the entire life works of you walk throw armed with every description of weapon-wome tolerance which refrains from actual violence, but the prosecuting spirit is the same-un-changeable in its bigotry, and unmitigated in its hatred to Catholicity. Hence it is that the pastors to whom has been confided the sacred trust of watching over the spiritual interests of their flock are yet found watchful at their post of honor and of danger-thus it is that the ob-servances of canonical law are more than ever

have been established on earth. The establish-ment and diffusion of our holy religion throughout every region and clime, remain a conclusive proof that the promise given to his apos-tles by our divine Lord was not intended to be confined to them alone, but was not intended to be their successors in the ministry to the end of time. This was the order established by our Your pr divine Redeemer, and according to that order we find that his church was propagated first by his apostles and afterwards by a succession of pastors, who derived from them apostolic pow-er and authority. We also learn from the gos-politicity that they are below the succession of t the apostles of the church, which he founded, and of which he himself has declared he is the "chief corner stone," he did not choose the aposties of his church from amongst the world of earth; no, but as St. Paul says—"he choose them from but as sume their authority. They have been but as sume the paul says as to minister in the the ionishies of this world to confound the wise, and from the weakness of this world to confound the strong." He sent forth his apos-tles into the world to proclaim to pagan mil-lions the faith of God made man—of Him cru-fied. He sent them forth "without scrip or "As the living Father hath sent me, so also I staff," to preach the gospel, and they went forth and triumphed. Without the aid of human learning they confounded the learned and the wise, and without any other arms than the spirit, which is the word of God, they overturn-powered to speak to you with authority, being, ed the idols of paganism, and in their stead e-rected the standard of Christ crucified throughout the world. A few certuries after the estab-lishment of the church, the faith of Christ was assailed by all the combined powers of earth and hell, and was exposed to the most cruel persecution. In short, the history of the church at that period is one of persecution, martyrdom, and blood. But the blood of the martyrs became the seed of Christianity, and the faith, aided by the divine protection, glori-ously triumphed over all. At length, by the conversion of the Emperor Constantine to the faith, the religion of Christ was established throughout the whole of the Eastern empire, and extended from thence even to remote nations, and among the rest into Ireland. My brethren, our forefathers, at the period of which I have spoken, now some fourteen hundred years ago, were buried in the deepest darkness of a barbarous idolatry, and in that benighted condi-tion they would have continued if the Lord had not raised up for them an apostle in the person of the glorious confessor, the illustrious Saint Patrick, and sent him like the apostles of old to be a light to the people, and to bear to them the glad tidings of salvation.--This was a great and joyous event for all. And now I will endeavor to set before you, my breth-ren, a short sketch of the history of the Catholic church in Ireland, from the days of St. Patrick up to the present time. I will not tres-pass upon your attention at any length, as I mean to condense the observations which I am about to offer for your instruction. The glorious Patrick, the sainted apostle of Ireland, was sent by Pope Celestine to preach the gospel to the people of Ireland. Immediately on his ar-rival, he began his apostolic career, and labored in the good work he had undertaken with a holy zeal that overcame every obstacle and sur-mounted every difficulty. He travelled success-ively into the various districts of this kingdom, at a period when progress from one quarter to an ther was a work of difficulty, danger, and hardship. He penetrated into wild fastnesses, made his way into places almost inaccessible, and succeeded in converting to Christianity a number of the native Irish, thus achieving a portion of the great purpose of his holy mis-sion, and reaping the first fruits of the joyous harvest, the seeds of which had been sown by his true piety, his fervent zeal, and his noble example He founded churches, he established monks and monasteries, and consecrated virgins to the service of God. During a period of three and thirty years our saint labored in the holy

Theologian—The Very Rev John O'Sullivan, G, P P, Kenmare. The Right Rev John Ryan, D D, Bishop of imerick. The Right Rev John Ryan, D D, Bishop of about to ascend in glory to the right hand of his father in heaven—a commission given to his apostles by the Saviour of the world—and given also in their persons to the pastors of the church who were to succeed them throughout after ages. It is clear and obvious that if the divine and obvious that if the erected by its divine founder, whose holy word erected by its divine founder, whose holy word divine commission given by our blessed Lord to his apostles, were intended to be confined to them alone, the religion of Christ could never them alone, the religion of Christ could never pastors present themselves before you as the successors of the Apostles-not like those self commissioned teachers who derive their sole mission and privilege from some obscure and perishable sect, and who seek to usurp the functions of men who have been called by the Most High to minister in his temple and to approach the Holy Your priests are not like these climbers over

the fold, who endeavor to intrude their vanities upon the dearest and most sacred feeling of Christians-who seek to rush into the sanctuary, and seize the censer from the very hands of the anointed servants of God. No, brethrendearly belowed brethren—your true pastors are not of this description. They come before you as the chosen of the Lord, sealed with the chrism of their holy office-trained up in the doctrines of truth, and rich in the treasures of the faithsend you. Go ye, therefore, and teach all na-tions, and behold I will be with you all days, as St Paul says, "the ambassadors of the Lord God," Christ himself, as it were, exhorting you and it is in His name that they are authorised to claim your obedience in all things which re gard your spiritual welfare. " Obey your pre-lates," says the same apostle, " for they watch over you, and have to account for you to God." But I will not do you, my brethren, the injustice of supposing that you will be wanting in obe dience to your pastors—an obedience for which the faithful people of Ireland have been ever re-markable. In the worst of times, your pious ancestors revered and abided by their pastors, as their only joy and consolation, next to God, in trouble and persecution. Nothing could shake that attachment between priests and the people -neither persecution, nor threats, nor tortures could shake the devoted affection of your fore fathers to their clergy, and their reward was, that God has preserved to generation after gen-eration of their children the blessing of the faith. It is true, we have lived to see somewhat better times. The naked sword of persecution, it is true, is no longer unsheathed, but the hid-den dagger still lurks unseen, and the spacious poison of evil counsel is yet prevalent. Yes, the poison of evil counser is yet pitter and sanc-spirit of religious bigotry is still alive, and sanc-tions the enactment of the new penal laws against you. We have a solemn duty to perform -it is our duty to protect the freedom of our church as well as to guard the purity of our faith. Our enemies may accuse us of seeking to establish the ascendancy of our faith, but our simple answer to that calumny is, that it is unrue. No, we but seek to preserve the indepen-dence of our church, and, with the divine blestrue. sing, we will maintain it. Yes, our hierarchy shall be free. We may be afflicted with chains or assailed by temptations, but neither chains nor persecutions, nor all that the bounty of a ministry can bestow shall ever purchase that freedom which was preserved through ages of tyranny. In weal or in woe we, your pastors, are with our people, and in turn will that people abandon us or cast us out? Oh,no !-- the Cath-olic clergy and people of Ireland were ever remarkable for mutual love, and attachment, founded on a community of suffering through ages of woe. And ye, my beloved brethren, in-heritors of the faith, imitate, I beseech you, the heritors of the faith, imitate, I beseech you, the piety of your sainted forefathers. Guard well that faith which has been bequeathed to you— guard it as the apple of your eye; it will al ways be your sweetest consolation here, and your surest ground of hope for a happy hereafter. You must be Catholics, not merely in profes-cion but also prostically for with the table sion but also practically; for without that, mere profession is of no avail. It is true that " with-

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Sept. 5. MONSIGNOR BEDINI VS. GAVAZZI, BASSI & CO.

An attempt has been made, in various parts of the United States, to cast odium upon the character of the Papal Nuncio to Brazil, Monsignor Bedini, by decrying him on the authority of P. Gavazzi, as having commanded the degradation and execution at Bologna, of the notorious Ugo Bassi. According to the fiction, as propagated by Gavazzi, and echoed and exaggerated by a portion of the press of the coun-try, Bassi is depicted as having been a sublime poet, holy priest, and pure minded patriot, the very soul of intellectual refinement, who, sacrificing mundane hopes, devoted himself, with self denying disinterestedness, as "chaplain" of the "legion" (so Gavazzi's letter in the Eco d'Italia styles it) of the "great" Garibaldi, to the cause of Italy's salvation and regeneration. He was pounced upon for these virtues intervention.

While Garibaldi was in Rome, priests were murdered wherever they could be found. Mr Baillie Cochrane relates, in his "Young Italy," Mr. published in 1850:

" Murders of the blackest and foulest description "Aurders of the blackest and follest description were hourly committed. * * * * I learned that the number of bodies of priests discovered, ei-ther buried, or with half the body out of the ground, in the small garden attached to the convent of St. Calisto, could not be reckoned at less than fourteen: ome said twelve, while others computed them as igh as twenty."

When Mazzini entrusted the defence of Rome to Garibaldi, the inhabitants were struck with utter horror. His entrance into that city is thus described by the writer, in the "London Quarterly Review," quoted above:

"There poured into Rome from every quarter-Poles, Germans, Lombards, Piedmontese, Tuscans, —in a word, Garibaldi. The Romans, instead of having cause to boast of their long defence, should rather blush at it as the last of their degradations. They suffered themselves to be pillaged and slaugh-tered by hordes of foreign adventurers, who enter-ed the city without their consent, and forced them by threats and blows to help in manning their own walls against an enemy for whose success they were

ecretly panting. Garibaldi, whose first apearance with his trucu-ent train of outlaws, the sweepings of all nations, xcited the alarm of the citizens and the jealousy of the national guard, had been, to get rid of him or a time at least, sent to the Abruzzi. He had ince lived in this district at free quarters, permitsince rived in this district at the quarters, permit-ting every excess to his followers, and recruiting his forces by the promise of unrestrained lisence.— The dread of him had not diminished among those who had anything to lose at Rome. The day on which he re-entered the capital was warm for the season, and the citizens who flocked to the gate were struck with new terror as they gazed on him and his new aurmented headitities. and thirty years our saint moored in the holy sion but also profession is of no avail. It is true that "with-ful patience, and untiring assiduity, and with such effect that before his death he enjoyed the happiness of witnessing the fruition of his works is dead, even as the body without the work with avar description of weapon-women life worthy of your pastors, as children of the faith. May Godin his mercy, this day grant yon the graces of an enlivening faith, a firm and truthful hope, and hearts inflamed with the vine charity of our blessed Lord. May he give you the grace to serve and love him in this life, his holy commandments, so that you may de serve to enjoy him for ever in the kingdom of his glory, a blessing which from my heart I wish you. The sermon of his grace was heard with wrapt and edified delight by all present. After the sermon, the Rev. Dr. Leahy, as secand menaces and curses mingled with songs of ribaldry and blasphemy. The managers of this hide-ous melodrame had ordered everything with the

doned wretches, compelled the Triumvirs to expension of them from the hospitals."

Another extract might be given, from the "Historisch-Politische Blaetter," written by an eye-witness, in which the obtrusion of these debauched creatures upon the dying, is noticed

in still more emphatic language. Yet the demoniac perpetrator of such enor-mitics is yielded credence to, by some Ameri-cans, for the calumnies which he chooses to promalgate against a virtuous and holy Prelate like Monsignor Bedini! And in behalf of whom? Of his "worthy companion and friend," Ugo Bassi! Ugo Bassi, who he says "was not a soldier but a chaplain"—like himsolf! With what a peaceful and Christian spirit the duties of "chaptain" were performed by Ugo Bassi, in Garibaldi's service, let impar-

1 ditain services of italy's salvation and regeneration.
1 ditain savages and dragged before Monsignor italy senoneed upon, for these virtues, by Autore the contractives and signaphizing sobs of the head remerked that there must be three-time being and one of the motor second signaphizing sobs of the second sindephizing sobs of th

and immortal honor the perpetrators of the crime. All this took place in broad day, before a vast crowd, and went unpunished."

This was on the 3d of May, 1849. Many readers will remember the cry of horror which arose, at the time, from the civilized world on account of these butcheries. Desperate fiends they were indeed, who thus imbued their hands in innocent blood. But what name is deserved by Ugo Bassi? Let it be remembered that he was a priest, and that he sincerely believed himself to be assisting at the slaughter of three of his fellow priests. It is enough to say that he was a chaplain in the band of Garibaldi, and the worthy companion of Gavazzi.

Yet this is the mild, angelic martyr for whom our tears are asked by those who would, if they dared, commit the very same crimes in this country and in this city! This is not said unadvisedly. A month ago, on the 4th of August, the following significant words appeared in the Wisconsin Banner."

"A demonstration was thought of against M. Bo-dini. We are glad it did not take place. Bedini is not here as a *Pfaff* and private individual, but as the Ambassador of a Prince. The now existing laws of nations protect him. * * * * * His per-son must not be endangered. But other times are comine "" coming.

A brutal insinuation that if he had been here a private individual, he might have been mobbed and that the time will come when un-popular Ambassadors may be mobbed also. When will Americans learn that the lowest savages have higher ideas of Freedom than these red-republican anarchists, who preach crime under the holy name of Liberty?

At length the French conquered Rome, and the banditti, with whom they refused to make terms left it. The reign of terror came to an end, and Garibaldi went out of the gates with his robber band, and chaplains; though not until a large sum of money had been paid them -women to prevent their plundering the city they had ats mas- come to save (!), although they had already mulcted it of over half a million of dollars. If necessary, we can trace at another time, the adventurous way of these pillaging, murdering outlaws, from the time they sought refuge in the mountains, until their final dispersion. They lived by plunder, filling the country with terror through which they passed, and their course was what might have been expected from menin their desperate condition .- They succeed ed in foiling their French pursuers, treading the Appenines from Tivoli to Terni, from Terni to Arezzo, evaded the Austrian lines, and finally reached the Adriatic. Garibaldi himself escaped to Venice. Many were killed, but few were captured. Among the number, however, was Ugo Bassi. Ugo Bassi was dressed, when taken, in military uniform, and declared himself to be an officer in Garibaldi's corps. As such he was treated.—Monsignor Bedini, was, at the time, Papal Commissioner at Bologna; but his influ-ence had been so often used in favor of misguided men, who had made themselves liable to punishment, that the Austrian General, Count Gortzkowski, feared that his interference might also save the life of his prisoner. He there-fore called on Monsignor Bedini, and kept him engaged in conversation, during a brief respite granted to Bassi to prepare for death, and succeeded, in fact, in keeping the Prelate ignorant of what was going on, until the execution had taken place. Gavazzi's lie, concerning Bassi's death, may be made manifest to any enquirer, by the blundering ignorance of his own statement. He relates that the skin was taken off from the head and hands, of Bassi, at the time of his degradation. Now, the merest tyro in the rites of the Roman Church, is aware that only those parts of the body are "scraped off the skin," in the ceremony of degradation, which had received ecclesiastical unction; and that Bishops are the only ecclesiastical functionaries anointed on the head. Degraded priests have the skin scraped, on the thumb and forefinger, but *never* from the head. Bassi was not degraded at all, and, if such had been the case, the only Pre-late who had power to order the ceremony would have been the Archbishop of Bologna, Cardinal Oppizoni, not Monsignor Bedini. It may be subjoined that the account given of Bassi's death, represented him as dying an enemy of the Catholic Church, is wholly false. His last words were not "Christ and Italy. He used the short time, granted him before his execution, to receive the assistance of a priest and the consolations of religion. He three times confessed his sins to the ecclesiastic who assisted him in his last hours, retracted his errors, expressed his deep and humble sorrow for the scandals he had given, and the crimes he to the Virgin Mary for her intercession in be-"Cruelty was carried so far that the dying were nied opportunity and leisure to turn their thoughts" half of his poor soul. With regard to Bologna, the following passage from a Review, in the "London Quarterly" of January, 1852, of "Farini's History of the Ro man States," will show the state of the city when Monsignor Bedini went there.

Burke, robed in crimson cope, the dean and subdeacon of the mass, in crimson vestments; then the prelates and officers attending the synod in their order of precedence; and lastly his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, preceded by a priest bearing the archiepiscopal crozier, and supported by the assistant priest and

The choir of the church in front of the sanctuary was railed in; and within the railings was raised an elevated platform, covered with crimson cloth. Around this space were placed the ten seats to be occupied by the prelates in attendance. Within the sanctuary, and extend-ing around its front at either side of the altar, were arranged the seats for the officers of the synod, whilst in the choir behind the prelates' chairs were disposed seats for the general body of clergy.

As the procession passed through the sanctuary, and made the round of the church interiorly; the canticles appropriate to the occasion, "Exultate Deo" and "Quam dilecta" were chaunted by the full choir of priests. Having proceeded round the cathedral, the procession, according to its respective sections, branched off each to its appointed place. The clergy took their places in the choir ; the officers proceeded to their seats in their sanctuary; the prelates assumed their chairs on the platform; and the archbishop was conducted to the throne at the gospel side of the choir, where his grace was robed for the office he was about to assume as high priest of the pontifical high mass, which shortly after commenced. Assistant priests-The Very Rev. Dean M'Donnell, the Very Rev. Dr. Howley; deacon of the mass-The Rev. Mr. Slattery; sub-deacon-The Rev. Mr. Cahill.

The prelates and dignitaries, &c., assembled were—The Right Rev Dr Briggs, Lord Bishop of Beverly, England; the Right Rev Dr Egan, Lord Bishop of Kerry; the Right Rev Dr Ryan, Lord Bishop of Limerick; the Right Rev Dr Ryan, Foran, Lord Bishop of Waterford; the Right Rev Dr Delany, Lord Bishop of Cork; the Right Rev Dr Murphy, Lord Bishop of Cloyne; the Right Rev Dr Keane, Lord Bishop of Ross; the Right Rev Dr Vaughan, Lord Bishop of Killathe Right Rev Dr Fallon, Lord Bishop of Kilfenora.

Brother Bruno-The Right Rev Dr Fitzpat to St. Matthew :-

rick, Mitred Abbot of Mount Melleray. Procurator of the Chapter of Cashel-The Very Rev Dr M'Donnell, V G, and P P of Cashel.

Promoter of the Council-The Very Rev Dr Burke, V G, and P P of Clonmel. Secretaries-The Rev P Leahy, D D, Presi-

dent of the College of Thurles; the Very Rev D Murphy, V G, and P P of St. Finbar's, Cork.

Notary-The Rev Thomas O'Carroll, Professor, College of Thurles.

nor, P P, Templemore ; Rev W Morris, P P Borrisoleigh The following is the arranged order of the

Cashel and Emly, Metropolitan and Primate of Interesting occasion; and I do not think it I could introduce what I have to say in words more

Theologian-The Very Rev P Leaby, D D, Procenter of Cashel, and President of Thurles which College.

Kerry.

mmenced. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel officiating as high priest celebrant, assisted by the rev. clergymen already enumerated.

The sacred music of the high mass was beautiful and impressively rendered by a powerful and effective organ choir, comprising three soprano, two tenors, bassi, with treble voices and accessory singers. The music comprised selections from the masses of Mozart and other gifted composers. The whole was under the direction of Mr. Murray, of Limerick, late of Thurles, who presided at the organ.

At the conclusion of the high mass the portion of the special synodical proceedings com-menced. The Archbishop, at the foot of the al-tar intoned the antiphon "Exaudi," and the or-gan and choir pealed forth the 68th Psalm ; then followed the invocation and the "adsumus" of the prelates and officers. The Litanies of the Saints were then solemnly chaunted, after which the Archbishop ascended the altar and read the appropriate gospel from St. Luke, prescribed for such occasions, while the same vas chaunted by the deacon. Then the Archbishop, prelates and clergy, bare-headed and kneeling, intoned the grand hymn "Veni Creator," the choir and organ above pealing forth the alternate verses.

THE SERMON.

The allocution addressed to the Archbishop was then read, after which his Grace the Archbishop retired to the sacristy, and soon after appeared robed in the crimson cope and jewel-led mitre, with crozier in hand. His Grace ascended the altar platform and proceeded to discourse appropriate to the solemn occasion. In the 28th chapter of the Gospel according

the living Father hath sent me, so also I send you. Go, therefore, and teach all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, and teaching them to do all things which I have commanded Wherefore I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." "

My brethren, you are all aware that the r, College of Thurles. Masters of Ceremonies—Rev Thomas O'Con-bishops of this province are assembled here in synod, according to the practice and discipline of the Catholic church, in order to deliberate and take counsel together on important mat-ters connected with the interests of religion, ed to their care. It devolves upon me to ad-The Most Rev M Slattery, D D, Archbishop of dress a few words of instruction to you on this

people of Ireland. At length, full of days and od works, this true servant of God terminated his labors, on the 17th of March, in the year 465 of the Christian era, and in the 78th year of his age, and went to receive the reward of his life of holy labor, sanctity, and suf ering, in the enjoyment, through a glorious eternity, of the God he had served so long and so faithfully. St Patrick was now no more, but the servances of canonical law are more than ever rigidly enforced, and the faithful warned of the snares set for them. The solemn High Mass of the Holy Ghost was during long centuries after Ireland was known and pre-eminent as the sanctuary of learning the abode of sanctity, and the shrine of gospel It is a fact, pre-eminent and well acvirtue. knowledged, that at the period I speak of Ireland was the abode of knowledge, the asylum of piety, and the island of saints. But Ireland, ever generous, did not seek to confine the advantages which she had thus gained to herself. No, she was always ready to impart to others the blessings of knowledge and piety -she had the seekers after knowledge and wislom crowding to her doors, which were ever hospitably open to receive and entertain the Yes, Ireland was the seat of literastranger. Yes, Ireland was the seat of litera-ture, and the school of the west of Europe. When other nations were plunged in impiety and barbarism of ignorance, the sun of learn-ing and piety shone brightly on Ireland. This is undeniable, and is attested fully by the his torical records of other countries in Europe, which still gratefully acknowledge that to Ireland they owe all that they enjoy of the blessings of science and of civilization.-Thus was the generous zeal of our ancestors ex erted in imparting to others the blessings which they enjoyed. Even to the present day-from north to south-from the rising sun to the going down thereof-devoted Irishmen-missionaries of the true faith, are spread through every part of the world, gaining new subjects to the kingdom of Christ, and extending over the earth the doctrine of the Gospel on the earth. Oh, happy would it be for Ireland if her children had retained this primitive piety, for which they were once distinguished. But, alas! by degrees relaxation of discipline and corruption of morals supervened, until the Lord, provoked to wrath by the public crimes and private vices of the "And Jesus spoke to them and said—'All great and the powerful of the land, abandoned an erring people to the consequences of their an erring people to the consequences of their disobedience; and, as he did of old with His

chosen, when they rebelled against His holy law, the Lord handed Ireland over into the hands and under the dominion of the stranger. Then, indeed, was Ireland, first laid prostrate, her national independence was first extinguished, and her religion smitten down. Then came the pe riod, when it was sought to reform-as the ruth less deed was called-the religion of Ireland. Her priests were struck down and slain, yea, on the very steps of the altar; her temples were illaged and overturned, and her sanctuaries profaned. Yet, still yet, through all these horors-through all these fearful oppressions and persecutions, Ireland never, never lost the true faith,-never bent to the mammon of an unighteous worship-never truckled to the Mo-

wrapt and edified delight by all present. After the sermon, the Rev. Dr. Leahy, as sec-

etary, read and proposed the decrees to be adopted by the Synod, and then the Rev. Dr. obtained the placet of the assembled prelates. A Of these unparallel solemn profession of faith was then made into the hands of the arch-prelate by the bishops severally in succession, and by the other members of the Synod in pairs.

The second synod session was then announced to be held on Saturday, the 3rd instant. Finally, the archbishop, attended by the as-

sistant priest and deacons, stood before the althe pontifical benediction on the congregation. Thus ended the impressive ceremonial of the ppening of the Munster Synod of 1853, the results of which will doubtless tend to the advancement of religion, and the attainment of which is not of this world.

The business of the Synod goes on in the col-lege, where the prelates, theologians, and officers assemble in council.

Club.

Those who wish to get their papers on the lubbing system, are exerting themselves energetically. Here are two good letters :--

TAUNTON, Sept. 13th. DEAR SIR,—Inclosed I send the sum \$9.60 cts. for one year's subscription, for your most in-structive paper,-maintaining as it does, the ghts of Irishmen and their religion, in this eir adopted country. The names of the subribers are-John Hogan, James Murphy, Heny McGrady, Patrick Griffin, James Casey, Michael Carmody. N. B.-It is the wish of the club that you will send the papers to the ad-dress of John Hogan, Taunton, Mass.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Sept. 10.

MR. PATRICK DONAHOE,-Sir,-Inclosed I send ou \$10, two of which will pay in full for the Pilot up to Aug. 2d,-the other \$8 are for the following named new subscribers and myself. Dr. King, John Walsh, S. Nalter, Kane, and Pe-

nobody who has not got pluck enough an enemy. Give us rather as our ideal of vir-tue and manliness one who has many enemies -one who has made them by his manhood and downright sincerity, candor, and fearless love of the things he sees to be right. The man of earnest purposes, strong will, and love of principle for its own sake, must have enemies.

Of these unparalleled desperadoes, whose wanton butcheries fill one of the gloomiest chap-ters in the history of crime, Ugo Bassi and Gavazzi were *chaplains*. Something of the fitness of the latter for that office, and of his de votion to the infamies of his associates, may be learned from an Italian work, entitled Rivoluzione Romana," published first in 1850, and since then translated, without having called tar, and assuming mitre and crozier, bestowed forth a single denial of the facts it relates, into

the other languages of Europe : "The Triumvirs had destined the Convent of St. Sylvester in capite for Garibaldi's legion. The nuns were still in the house when they came, and the

were still in the house when they came, and the short delay required to pack up their little effects for removal, was a new occasion to these wild hordes, of savage coarseness and scoffing. They went out and in among them, reviling, blasphem-ing, and robbing at pleasure, and the most brutal ex-ample of fiendish malice was set the rest by F. Gavaz-zi, an apostate priest, who caused those nuns that were too sick to move, to be dragged out of their beds throws into the street, and thrown into wagbeds, thrust into the street, and thrown into wag-gons prepared or them."

The "London Quarterly Review," says of this scene :--

"No place of asylum was assigned to them; no preparations had been made for their reception; and military billets on the public houses were taunting-ly offered to them, when they intreated to be informed whither they were to go. It is not the least disgraceful chapter of this disgraceful history, that the cruelty to which these recluses were exposed excited the derision of the crowd that pressed on

excited the derision of the crowd that pressed on their sad procession. Without protection and with-out a determined destination, the timid troop were driven along—the youthful novice about to pro-nounce her vows, and the aged votaress who for fifty years had never strayed beyond the convent garden; tottering, staggering, they looked bewil-dered around, in hopes of seeing some symptom of pity, some touch of manly feeling; but hard eyes watched, and ribad jeerings mocked their prolong-ed humiliation." ed humiliation."

In this instance, however, Gavazzi simply exter Fallon. Respectfully yours, DENIS BRENNAN. HE HAS NOT AN ENEMY IN THE WORLD.— He has not an ENEMY IN THE WORLD.— Romana," we find him combining indecency, Hasn't! Well, we are sorry for him! For he has mighty little character who has no enemies. He which has no single parallel in the history of to the "Rivoluzione Romana," were an appeal crime:

denied opportunity and leisure to turn their thoughts to God. The Inspector and chaplain of the milita-ry hospitals, Father Gavazzi thought that the aid of confessors was not requisite in the hour of death; but that to have suffered for the country washed the soul free from every stain, and was title suff cient to sulvation. Several cood pricets sought ac-Theologian—The Very Rev P Lenby, D D, Theologian—The Very Rev P Lenby, D D, Theologian—Theolog

"The town was in the hands of the populace-

justice, were exposed to a horrible persecution-sick men were stabbed in their bads, in the pres-ence of their wives and children, and their corpses left unburied in the streets: the brigands each se-lected his victim and shot him down, and if any signs of life remained, the murderer coolly reloaded his musket and despatched him in sight of the peo-ple and of the soldiers. 'They hunted men down like wild beasts, entered their houses, and dragged them forth to slaughter I-I saw it, saw death dealt about, and the abounable chase.'"

Long before Rome was subdued, the state of the place was so changed that it was the very first city to send entreaties to the Pope that he would leave Gaeta and trust himself to the de-votion of the inhabitants of that Legation. The wise and prudent administration of Arch-bishop Bedini, by whom their faith and loyalty were rallied, is remembered with gratitude at the present day, and every Italian traveller knows that the friendly mention of his name, illumines at the present hour, with a smile of pleasure, the countenance of each citizen of

News from all parts of Ireland.

General Summary.

ROYAL PATRONAGE OF IRISH INDUSTRY. The anxi us desire of her Majesty to promote every branch of native industry is daily evinced in the munificent patronage she is bestowing upon many of our eminent establishments in various many of our eminent establishments in various departments of manufacture. Amongst the ar-ticles in which the royal interest is especially manifested, and deservedly so, is Irish poplin, in the production of which Dublin has long pos-sessed an unrivalled celebrity. As a practical evidence of the estimation in which her Majesty regards this heautiful fabric, the Messrs Atkin-son, of College green, have been honoured with the Queen's command to supply her Majestr the Queen's command to supply her Majesty with a large number of dresses of this much-prized material, according to patterns her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert se-lected, the beauty and richness of which elicited the definition from royalty. Some idea may be formed of the magnificence of the dresses chosen by the Queen from the fact that several of them are as high priced as forty guineas a dress

Gress. FUNERAL OF ARCHDEACON M'CARBON. The funeral took place on Wednesday. The church in which the solemn office was celebrated was densely crowded, and a vast number of clergy-men assisted, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kelly, in full pontifi-the solemn transmission of the spread of the blight in the potatoes in other parts of the country, though there cannot be a doubt of their having county. Those that come to market, however, are larger than in any year since the first visicals, being the celebrant. The funeral was attended by many of the most respectable Protestants of Derry, among whom was Sir R. A. Ferguson, member for the city. The remains of the lamented priest were deposited in three coffins, the outer one of which was of beautiful mahogany. "The Archdeacon," says our cor-respondent, " is buried inside the chapel, immediately in front of the Virgin's altar, and (it being the ecclesiastical custom that the coffin of a priest should be placed with the head towards the altar) one would think from the position of the coffin, relatively to the niche in which stands the statue of the Blessed Virgin, that she was watching over the sleep of him, who, from his devotion to her, was emphatically her child." The grief of the people manifested at the death of this reverend clergyman is very touching, and shows how well he was loved.—*The Ulsterman*. DECREASE OF PAUPERISM. It will be a source of consolation to the heavily taxed ratepayers of Rosemmon puice to leave that this time term

of Roscommon union to learn that this time two years, the number of paupers chargeable to dif-ferent divisions were 1,355 while the number in the house at present is but 655. This is an ev-idence beyond contradiction that clearly proves the great decrease in pauperism which has tak-en place in so short a period. With the pros-pect of an abundant harvest before us, we an ticipate better times. There is not an able-bod-ied pauper in any of the neighboring union

workhouses --Roscommon Journal. Jer 600 persons have left the Tralee work-house within the year. Some of the auxiliary

houses which the year. Some of the auxiliary houses have been surrendered. REDUCTION OF PAUPERS. It is a long time, indeed, since the number of paupers in the Waterford union was so low as it is at present. On this day twelve months there were 1.817 persons in the house. To day there are but 1.216, giving a reduction in favour of this year of 601 -Waterford News. THE "REFORMATION" IN CLIFDEN. There is an entire revolution here in the miserable piece

of hypocrisy designated a "reformation" or "conversion" of the people. On last Sunday, sixteen of the unfortunate people who had been entrapped by bribes to make a momentary ab-juration of the religion of their fathers were not publicly received back again at the last mass by the Rev. P. M'Manus, P. P. They openly acknowledged the guilt of the scandal they had given, and expressed their hearty repen-tance. Next Sunday it is expected that from thirty to forty more of these unfortunate persons will follow their example. A short time since, a schoolmaster, with his whole flock of scholars or disciples, who had been located at Tarbert Island, came in a boat to Clifden, and, kneeling before the good parish priest, were solemnly received back to the faith they had abandoned for a time. The Rev. Hyacinth Darcy and the other proselytising agents in the locality are sorely puzzled by this catastrophe to the religious farce they have been playing. During the late visitation of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, it is a well known fact the extraordinary process once spoken of by Sir Jonah Barrington, and called "lending a congregation," was put in practice by those trading saints. They brought a lot of poor people from one parish to another, and paraded them, by different names, as the converts be-longing to that particular parish.— Galway Vin-DARGAN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, Letters are being daily received by the Committee of the Dargan Industrial Institute, showing the widespread interest felt in this great national undertaking. From Switzerland, Mr. Hemans, the celebrated engineer, writes, "I subscribe twenty-five pounds;" and the Mayor of Worcester has signified "the pleasure he will have in bringing the subject before the corporation of that city." Mr. Walmesly, of Manchester, also writes to the Lord Mayor of Dublin—"I am rejoiced that mite to the undertaking. I will forthwith call a preliminary meeting, the result of which I will forward to your lordship in due course." Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, Esq., has signified his appreciation of the movement by the very handsome subscription of twenty-five pounds and a letter has just been received from the Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Tralee, announcing a great public meeting to be held in the courthouse on Tuesday next, "to consider the most effectual means of promoting the object of the general meeting lately held in Dub. lin, organizing and founding a great public institution for industrial education in connexion with the name of William Dargan, the great prompter of railways and other public w in Ireland ;" and we have just learned that the venerable Lord Cloncurry has contributed the sum of ten pounds to an undertaking so interesting to every true-hearted Irishman .- Free-BANQUET TO C. G. DUFFY, ESQ., M. P. A most enthusiastic meeting was held in the Tholsel, on Monday evening, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to make arrangements for a Banquet, to be given to the man that Ross and Ireland is proud of, Charles Gavan Duffy; and along with him to some others of the faithful little Spartan Band, that are giving our foreign and domestic oppressors to understand, that Ireland, amid all her misfortunes, her oppressions, and betrayals, has some in whom she can tyrants and her treacherous friends.

Many distinguished foreigners have vis-ited the romantic scenes of Connemara this season. On Wednesday the Count de Paris, grandson of the late king of the French, the grandson of the late king of the French, the Duc de Chartes, and other French nobles were passengers by the mid-day train through Athlone, en route to Dublin .- Westmeath Indepen-

SERGEANT MURPHY. It is stated that this gentleman is the first Roman Catholic who has been appointed to a judicial seat in England since

the revolution of 1688. THE NEW TAXING OFFICER. P. M'Avoy Gart land, Esq., has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to the taxing officership of the law courts, created by the recent statute. The appointment of this gentleman reflects great oredit on the Irish executive, it being one that will meet the approval of all classes and creeds; of the legal profession, and likewise the entire public at large

THE MAYNOOTH COMMISSION. The commissioners to inquire into the system and prac-tice of education in the College of Maynooth are—The Earl of Harrowby, the Right Hon. David Robert Pigott, Chief Baron of the Ex-chequer in Iroland; Travers Twiss, Esq., D. C. L.; Montiford Longfield, Esq., LL. D., Professor of law in the University of Dublin; and Mr.

James O'Farrell.- Observer. RAILWAYS IN IRELAND. Is the increase of business on the railways, evidence of the imand Western Railway (188 miles) for the week ending 27th ultimo, received \$7,541 14s. 10d.corresponding week last year (188 miles) ±5,-555 6s. 9d. The Irish South Eastern-Carlow to Kilkenny-twenty five miles-received £279 12s. corresponding week last year £188 2s 3d. Ulster Railway received 1,689%. 15s. 5d.-corresponding week last year, 933/188, 10d. And the first of Irish Railways, the Dublin and Kingstown, for the week ending 30th ultimo,re-ceived 2,601 5s 11d—corresponding; week of '52, 1,1237 48.

as to its favorable character. We now scarce-ly hear of a rumor of the spread of the blight

anticipated in their yield. The flax crop is nearly all pulled, and has fully relieved early an-ticipations of its shortness. A great breadth has been sown, and if some is short, yet the balance is a fair crop. The potatoes are safe here, na-tural, maturity has set in, and nearly the whole crop is ripe; some green fields show that the enemy has not made its appearance, and the produce is abundant *Manachar* standard produce is abundant.—*Monaghan Standard. market A respectable country gentleman resid-*ing in the county Kilkenny, about twelve miles

from this city, writes to us thus :-- " The potato crop in general is very fine, and ripening quite naturally; it is likely to be more than average. Green crops look most luxuriant. Wheat will yield well. Oats promise to be abundant." A county .Wexford correspondent remarks that although the stalk is withered, the potato itself

is perfectly sound.— Waterford News. COUNTY ANTRIM. Wheat and oats exceed expectation; and as for the potatoes they would seem everywhere to have recovered the pristine vigor of the root. The oat harvest has commenced pretty generally in the vicinity of Armagh. The wheat fields, in many districts, invite the

The wheat helds, in many districts, invite the sickle.—Newry Telegraph. The last week has been very unfavorable for the crops, which are now nearly ready for gathering. Hay has been greatly injured, and may be expected to bring a high price during the winter from the great drought; at the commencement of the season the crop was deficient, and the late heavy rains have rendered it impossible for the farmer to save what was mown. The potatoes are still healthy; the blight has, in some instances, injured the interior.-Sligo Chronicle

The prevalence of wet weather in this

Inster crop will soon be extensively brought to market, as some three or four steam mills are He is growing them now three years, and they now beginning to ply their machinery. Pota-toes are still favorable looking, and no bad tu-bers are to be found. The wheat crop is excellent, but the crop is unimportant, owing to the small quantity sown here. I have been through most of the county Down during the past week, able articles here."-Northern Whig. The weather during last week has been very unfavourable to the harvest operations, which were being commenced in right earnest. The potato still continues free from disease—but the stalks are very much spotted and withered; the roots still are untouched as far as we can learn. However, it may be as well to add, that the potato is now so strong, that we conceive the blight could do very little injury. A great quantity of the wheat crop is cut down, and the yield is much larger than that of the last few years. The oats is considered an average crop. The crops about Mount Bellew bridge, and for several miles round, appeared to be abundant. The wheat and oat crop is ripe, and cutting down very fast. There is no complaint whatever of the potato, nor have we seen any appearance of blight in the immense tract of country through which we have travelled within the last week .- Roscommon Journal. Je We never reccollect having experienced such fine harvest weather, and, in consequence, the state of the crops has been most cheering, and in a state of forwardness far surpassing the expectation of the husbandman : and the crop, to which all looked with so much anxiety, the potato, is, we are proud to say, both healthy and abundant, and not inferior in quality to the Dargan Testimonial Committee consent to the friends of Ireland in this city adding their an average; and the executions of the sickle are already commenced in many parts of the country. In a word, the fruits of the earth are safe and remunerative, and Ireland is at length relieved from the long night of her adversity and suffering,-Galway Mercury. SKREEN. The weather for the last week has been very showery, which has much retarded making and reaping. The cereal crops will, I am of opinion, be somewhat under aver The blight which appeared about a fortage. night since in the leaves and stalks of the potato is making little or no progress, so that the largest yield of the favourite esculent since 1846, may be confidently looked for at the approaching in gathering. The turnips are very luxuriant, and will, I think. exceed an average crop. Since Monday the shore has presented a scene of bustle and animation, from the large number of men and horses employed in removing piles of manure constantly drifting in .-Chronicle. The For the last few days the weather has been variable, and during that period some ve-ry heavy showers of rain have fallen. The effect, however, owing to subsequent sunshine and heat, has been most favourable to the ripening of the crops. The corn crops will all be shortly ready for the sickle. On Saturday last shortly ready for the sickle. On Saturday last of the age will effectually cure. Fairs were a field of oats, in the immediate vicinity of the first established at the time when there were town, belonging to Mr. Edward Atkinson, was cut down. The blight appears to have attack-cessaries of conveniences of life could be proed some of the leaves and stalks of the potato, but it has not reached the tubers, which yet trust, who will firmly hold up the banner of but it has not reached the tubers, which yet to establish some universal marts to which hope and liberty, in defiance of her merciless continue perfectly sound. Indeed farmers in the people might periodically flock and supply this neighbourhood entertain but slight appre. their wants. From the number of large of all concerned.

nothing. It has been and it has gone, and our county rejoices that its influence has been confined to stamping, more or less, its black mark on the leaves, in every part of the county.--The samples sent to our market for sale are uncommonly goed. The cereal crops are falling rapidly under the reaping hooks and sickles of the reapers. The wheat crop is rather thin, although the grain is fine. Barley is not so good, the dry season in April and May prevented its being so luxuriant as it otherwise would be. The oats are thought well of, but they are more backward than either of the others.

The weather continues most favourable r harvest operations, and that portion of the for grain crop that has arrived at maturity are quickly falling beneath the husbandman's arm; the result is that many fields, which at the end of the past week floated with bearded corn, are now divested of their golden covering.

A corresponding portion is as yet unfit for the sickle, but under the benign influence of a bright and cloudless sun, with the divine blessing, all will soon arrive at that interesting state. The cereal crops, taken as a whole, pre-sent an abundant and prolific yield, this sea-son "the valleys stand thick with corn," and the little hills rejoice on every side, and, with provement in the country ? If so, the following a fortnight's such weather as we have lately figures are gratifying :- The Great Southern experienced, the corn will for the most part be safely gathered into the garden. The potato, blessed be Providence, maintains its heart-cheering position, and appears in all the glory and vigour of its palmiest days .- Nenagh Guar dian.

> me For the last three weeks the number of reapers that have left this port for Scotland is almost incredible. The Scotch Steam Packet Company have been obliged to sail extra steamers, and although the season is so far advanced, still the rush continues. On making inquiry at Mr. Lyon's, the agent, we find that 5,000 have sailed by his boats, and a very large number have gone by the Ardrossan, the North-West, and Londonderry Companies. The heal-thy, vigorous, and comfortable appearance of this thy, rigorous, and contortable appearance of this class of our peasantry is a most convincing proof of the return of prosperity, and an un-answerable reply to the alarmists who would fain convince us that the emigration drain was running the country. Not during the last twen-ty years did the reapers appear to so much ad-vantage.—Derry Journal.

THE POFATO CROP. August 31, 1853. Much, if not all, of the anxiety which prevailed hith-erto about the safety of the potato crop in the County of Galway, is fast disappearing, in consequence of the little progress made by the dis-ease. No doubt, the identical spot usually indicative of fatal results has appeared pretty generally in the leaf. These signs have been spreading gradually during the last month. There is scarcely a garden to be met with free from the spot upon the potato leaf; but I have observed very few instances of its extension to the stalk, and scarcely an instance of an un-sound or diseased root. This is just the posi-tion of the crop at this moment. How far the spot may ultimately affect the stalk and the root, it is impossible now to conjecture; there are strong reasons for hoping that the virulence of the disease has been abated so much within the last few years as to leave lit-tle doubt that it will soon entirely disappear. Hitherto when the leaf was attacked the stalk was also almost simultaneously affected, and was also almost simultaneously anected, and soon after the root showed symptoms. This year I know gardens affected by the spot upon the leaf during the last month, yet the disease has not progressed to the stalk. We never had a finer nor more abundant crop; and if it should please Providence to spare it, we may safely calculate upon our people having seen their darkest days. The progress of emigra-tion is becoming gradually abated. If the po-tato crop should, however, fail during this harvest, emigration will be renewed with vigor in the course of the ensuing spring.

The We this week saw at Redhouse, Ardee fourteen different species of potatoes; they were all of a most extraordinary size, and quite ex-empt from the smallest tincture of disease. Eleven of them weighed no less than 14 lbs.; one of the lot $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Amongst them was a beautiful species called "Cingalese," a potato district has considerably injured the crops.— *Banbridge, Aug.* 23. Our correspondent writes :—" The season is still propitious, as far as potatoes, wheat, and flax are concerned. The latter consumption of the stalk and placed them in pots, and suc-latter consumption of the stalk and placed them in pots, and suc-sented to Mr. Murphy, the steward, who, when it was growing, fearing a failure, took cuttings off the stalk and placed them in pots, and suc-sented to Mr. Murphy, the steward, who, when it was growing, fearing a failure, took cuttings off the stalk and placed them in pots, and suc-sented to Mr. Murphy, the steward, who, when it was growing, fearing a failure, took cuttings

with the exception of the horse, sheep, and cat-tle fairs, entirely useless. It is therefore more than probable that ere many years it will be, with the exception of its legitimate horse and cat-tle fair, a thing of the past, and not what it has

long been, "a bye-word and a reproach." BALYHEANE. The great August fair of Bally-heane was held on Saturday. There was a splen-did stock of horn cattle, and an unusual number of sheep. Bullocks were in excellent demand, lots sold at from 12/, to 13/. Heifers were not so much locked after, but any hering condition so much looked after, but any having condition sold freely. Stores, such as were disposed of, sold at a reduction of from five to ten per cent

LocanREA. This important fair was held on Saturday, the 20th inst., but did not fully realise the expectations of the parties interested; the supply of stock was rather limited, the demand dull, and on the whole prices have suffered a reduction on those which have been lately to 62 15s. Mr. Dolphin, of Turoe, got 142 for some high bred three year's old heifers and his 30s to 38s. Lambs, of which the supply was very limited, have reduced the price. Mr. Hol-Very finited, have reduced the price. Mr. Hol-land, of Hallewood, sold a very superior lot for 23s 9d. The supply of horses was very small, and inferior cattle, the prices and demand equal-ly bad.— Galway Vindicator. CALLAN. This fair was held on Monday, but

was badly supplied with stock, and made a most unusually poor display. This, however, we must attribute to the harvest work, which naturally at attribute to the harvest work, which naturally at present eccupies the chief attention of the farm-er. Purchasers were very numerous, and on the w icle a fair amount of business was trans-acted. Fat cows brought from 12*l* to 13*l* 10s; milch cows, 10*l* to 11*l*; springers, 8*l* 10s to 10*l*; two year old heifers, 7*l* 10s to 8*l* 10s; yearlings, 4*l* 15s to 5*l* 5s; fat sheep, 36s to 44s; lambs, 22s 26 26s. Bat pice 5de nor wat: steen 48s to 55s to 26s. Fat pigs, 54s per cwt; stores, 48s to $\overline{55s}$ each; bonhams, 28s to 84s per couple. There was a tolerable show of working horses, but much business was not done in that way .- Kil-

henry Moderator. BALYKET. At Ballyket fair on Wednesday, there was a tolerable supply of cattle, for which there was a good demand. Milch cows fetched from 9*l*. to 12*l*. 10s. Fat cattle fetched 5d a pound by the carcass, and sheep 6d. per pound. Lambs went from 18s. to 28s. each. Many of the store pigs brought 2l. 12s., and slips from Many of the car carried prices varying from 11s, to 17s. The day being fine the fair was well attended by spectators, in addition to the buyers and sellers.

151. according to weight. The demand for sheep and lambs was dull, and but few sales effected. Strippers were in telerable demand at 91. and 10% each. Altogether the expectations held out by the June fair were not realised.

AT MARKET HILL, on Friday, beeves were in small supply, and prices were not as firm as apon late occasions. Milch cows sold tolerably well; but young stock went off slowly. Sheep n good condition were bought up at a remunerative figure, At the fair of Glasslough, on the same day, some prime beeves were shown, and sold at what was considered a high figure. On the whole, cattle for slaughter were disposed of at good prices. Sheep also fetched a high price. In the pig market prices were firm .- Newry

Telegraph. DEATHS IN IRELAND.

August 15, in Dublin, John Richardson, Esc, of Springfield, b. Down. August 18, in Bublin, Mrs. Bell, relict of Dr. Bell, of the oyal Navy, formerly of Ballyshannon August 23, Mr. Edward Malone, an old and respected citin of Jublin, August 23, Ellen, wife of Mr. James Cosgr+ve, of Dublin, August 22, in Skorries, the Rev. Charles Boyle, P. P. August 23, at Blackrock, John A. Hunter, Esq, solicitor, August 19, at Howth, Maryanne, wife of Mr. Patrick Coslo. August 19, at Shankhill View, Bray, Matilda Mary, widow Lieutenant Colonel Charles Pepper, of the 27th regiment. In Belfast, Catherine, relict of C. Kelly, Esq, Surgeon in

The Pilot.

The Constitution.

a part of the constitution. If one of these pro-made of weol by factors at from 20s. 6d., per stone to 21s. 6d., without deduction. -- Mayo Con-they are doing: and we will try during the few they are doing ; and we will try, during the few weeks which remain until the fall elections, to set before them the true state of things, so far as this new constitution is concerned.

At the outset, we would say, once for all, that we do not by any means regard the old constitution as a perfect instrument. It is not. There are several things in it which might be changed with some benefit to the people of this State. Neither do we wish to insinuate that the new constitution is altogether and in all its parts a bad thing. Blind partizans may take extreme sides on this question, but blind partizanship is not a healthy nor an honorable course. It is true enough that the freesoilers have taken from the constitutions several good things, and left in it several bad things which it had be-

fore. Yet, it contains some articles to which, taken by themselves, we do not object. Our vote against this new constitution will be decided by the following considerations. 1st. It is a revolutionary measure. 2nd. It contains too prototypes. That body which met last summer many bad, unjust or unwise provisions. 3d. The good things in it, such as they are, might have been obtained in a legal, constitutional way,and they may be yet. 4th. It was not the time to decide upon a measure of this sort. 5th. Improper means were used to carry it. 6th. The men who are at the head of the movement are

not the men to whom Massachusetts can safely trust such an important work as a revision of the constitution. We shall treat each of these points, separately, and their discussion will occupy a portion of our time until the day comes for voting upon the measure.

The convention was a revolutionary assembly. When it was first spoken of we knew, of course, that if the people voted to revise the constitusellers. SPANCIL HILL. This fair on Saturday was well attended by buyers, who, however, did not purchase largely in consequence of the high prices demanded. Heifers fetched from 72, to this did not wholly decide our vote. We opposed the measure, because it was a revolutionary measure. This objection is fatal to the new constitution, even were it a much better instrument than it is. If the government of Massachusetts were despotic, --- tyrannical, then we might accept changes brought about by a revolution. Indeed, the freesoilers who got up the convention have talked, these two years, as if our government here were as tyrannical, as odious, as unendurable as any of the despotic governments of the old world. But this is the language of unprincipled demagogues, or of foolish men. He who calls the government of an American State by such names, should be sent to Siberia, to find there what a despotic governments means. These radicals are our only despots. The tyranny of the mob is worse than the tyranny of one man. Our freesoilers, being generally radicals, are engaged in breaking down all legal and constitutional safeguards against lawless aggression. According to them, the constitution of the U.S. because it recognis-Navy. 20, at Thornville, co. Wexford, aged 76 years, John es slavery, is a covenant with hell, and our 19, at Mountrath, Mr. Andrew Kelly, aged 72 Stats constitution, because it does not contragust 21, at the residence of his father, in Limerick, Mr. dict that of the U.S., is also a partial bargain William Abraham. August 18, at Portballantrea, co. Antrim, Flora, reliet of William Latham, Eeq. M.D. August 17, at Donaghadee, Elizabeth, reliet of the late George Leslie, Esq. At Sallybrooke, near Ballymoney, John Doherty, Esq. August 13, in Baadon, John J. Thompson, Esq. Manager of the Provincial Bank. August 17, Robert Stargeon, Esq. solicitor, of Keady, co. According to the old and the new constitution, the people have the right to alter or amend their frame of government. It cannot be otherwise in a free state. But the people here, are not a multitude,-a mob. By the people is meant the citizens already formed into a State, with their government, and acting in accordance with the constitution and the laws. Let us make this clear. Suppose that Congress, which sometimes does very crazy things, should call upon all the citizens to vote for a new President next year. Suppose that the inhabitants of every town meet, and that Patrick Lynch is elected President by a majority of nine to one. Would he be President? Certainly not, because the constitution and the laws prescribe the time of election, and Gen. Pierce, elected according to the laws, is yet living. The citizens, in meeting illegally, would not be the people, but a mob, -a powerful mob, but still a mob. Town officers are elected every year, according to law. Suppose that, while a town government is in existence, the inhabitants meet without any war-Mr. Lee, of Syracuse. Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, of | rant in law, and suppose that nine out of ten vote to turn out the constitutional officers, and put new ones in. Would the new officers be entitled to respect and obedience? By no means. They were not elected by the people, but by a lawless multitude. When a military company is chartered, the members parade in the streets under the command of their officers, and they are a legal assemblage. But, let them go out as a company, armed, but without their officers, and they would no longer be a lawful assemblage, but a mob. The citizens are the people only when they are regarded as living and acting under a government, and according to law. Citizens, no matter how many,-no matter if nine tenths of the inhabitants, when they assemble without orders, and against the law, are not the people, but a mob. You must condemn their doings, even if these, in themselves, appear to be good, because they have no right to break the laws in order to do what they think or call a good thing. The reason is plain enough. Society could never stand if the citizens could meet at any time and do any thing against the laws. If their action may seem to end well once, it will be seen to end badly a hundred times. If they can meet and act against miseries of the wilderness; and see the millions law one day, they can do the same any other day. If they can break one fundamental law, they can break all fundamental laws. If they can unlawfully crush your enemy to day, they can crush your friend to-morrow, and crush you the next day.

will. The constitution and the laws point out how this can be done. A change is to be made, we will suppose. This change, or amendment, must be proposed in the legislature by a member. It must pass. Then it must lie on the table until the next year. This is a most wise When the freesoilers proposed to revise the provision, because it gives some security that constitution of Massachusetts, we opposed the the constitution shall not be changed in a hurmeasure with all our strength. In 1851, the ry, or in a moment of passion, but that the peopeople voted against it. In 1852, the measure ple shall have time, not only to think, but to think was carried by a small majority. Since then, twice. The proposeds amendment must pass we have remained silent concerning the merits both houses of the Legislature again. The govof the scheme. Now that the people are to be ernor must approve it. It must be submitted soon called upon to vote upon the measure, we then, and not until then, to the people. The wish the by no means small number of them people must vote to accept it. Then it becomes the freesoilers chose a way of their own to get this new constitution. They tried to push their favorite amendments through the legislature, and they were defeated. So they proposed a revolution. That is, they proposed that the citizens should meet and vote unconstitutionally. They passed over the law which says that any amendments must pass two successive legislatures, and then be voted upon by the people. Hence, the assemblies which voted, last fall, for the convention, were not constitutional assemblies. The convention was a revolutionary body, unknown to the Massachusetts constitution and laws. No wonder that they hate the constitution. The convention was as clearly a revolutionary body as was the old French convention, and the only reason why it did not go so far as the other did is, because the members were not Frenchmen living in Paris. As it was, some of the members were wild revolutionists,-as much so as any of their French at the State House pretended to have the right to change every thing, even our form of government.

3

The convention, then, and the assemblies which voted for it, were unconstitutional and therefore revolutionary bodies. This objection is sufficient.

Heroism.

"She died this morning in the Charity Hospital, a victim to her exertions in the cause of

suffering humanity." The New Orleans *Picayune* says this of Sister Octavia M'Fadden.

We are not going to write an epitaph, a biography, or a labored eulogy on this Sister Octa-via, or of the many Sister Octavias in this dis-tressed city of New Orleans or elsewhere. This simple but emphatic statement of her heroism is enough :--

" She died this morning in the Charity Hospital, a victim to her exertions in the course of humanity." Let no other inscription, with the date added, than this be placed over her head. Nor will we discuss the merits or evils, social

or otherwise, of such religious institutions as that to which this lady belonged. The elevated principles of philanthropy, as laid down and exhibited in the doctrines and life of Christ, acting upon our common humanity, are here heavitingly accomplised. beautifully exemplified. And, doubtless, there are sisters-sisters of humanity-who are not sisters of any religious order, who have the same blessed heroism.

Our object is rather to draw a moral from this Our object is rather to draw a moral from this statement, and to make some observations on what is truly heroic and what is often thought to be heroic. In this age of hero worship, when the mere prestige of the name of a departed military conqueror was sufficient to place a nephew of that chief on the imperial throne of France, and when in every country, barbar-ous or civilized, the first honors are given to those who are the bravest at the cannon's month. who are the bravest at the cannon's mouth we would inquire who are the truly brave, and we would inquire who are the truly brave, and who the greatest heroes? And in this country of hero worship—our own free, enlightened and glorious America—glorious by the triumphs of industry and the arts of peace, more than by war—in this country, where soldiers are made Presidents for their bravery, and where such men as General Bellicose lead the public mind captive with their magnificent schemes of glory and grandiloquent military language, we ought to know who are the really brave and heroic.

Tell us, you Emperor-General Bonapartes, you President-Generals, and your Judge-General

have not been attacked by the disease. Their color is reddish purple, and in form like the kemp.—Louth and Down Pilot.

Fairs.

DONNYBROOK. The 25th of August was the charter fair day, and from an early hour great flocks of sheep, and droves of cattle and horses were to be seen wending their way to the Brook." In the horse fair there was rather more than the average supply, but the animals were chiefly of an inferior description. They were principally "hacks," or plough or cart horses. There were but very few really good, or first class horses. The demand for good hor ses was, however, very great, there being at least fifty buyers for anything like a first class horse. prices for this description were very high, The so much as £100 being freely given. There were several English dealers in the fair, none of whom, however, purchased largely; the class of horses they required were not to The same remarks may be also applied to the sheep and cattle fair; the supply was very rather an in but was on the average of arge, ferior description; the demand however, was brisk, and where the animals were at all of a good description, the prices high. The fair was generally crowded to excess yesterday, nearly all the Dublin "Jarvies" being busily employed all day in pouring into it a continued stream of anxious, eager-looking people of almost every class, from the aristocrat to the peasant. Amongst these were to be seen numbers of those strangers at present visiting our city, some whom could not well understand the regularity and order that prevailed. There were also to be seen numbers of those peripatetic, shrewd, but suspicious looking gentry who are always to be found in the outskirts of the fairs, races, and other places of public resort, engaged in some of the multifarious callings known only to the initiated-and the detectives. There were about the usual number of royal theatres, were about the usual number of royal theatres, penny shows, travelling menageries, exhibitions of "dwarfs," "giants," and "learned pigs"— tents, booths, swings, merry-go rounds, apple stands, nut stands, "trick-o'-the-loops," "three-shots a penny," and all those other numberless devices for luring from the pockets of the un-wary, the wages of their hard toil. Donnybrook Fair has been for some years next changing its Fair has been for some years past changing its character very much, and it is a pleasing re-flection that the change is greatly for the bet-We do not now meet at every turn those melancholy spectacles of drunkenness and de-bauchery which were the characteristics of Donnybrook. Still, although it has lost most of its original powers of evil, it must be ac-knowledged that it ppssesses too many of those attractions that lure on the young and innocent in the ways of wickedness and vice. How many men and women are there at this moment exiles in a foreign land whose wretchedness and misery are attributable to the false step taken in Donnybrook Fair! This is an evil, however, that time and the improved habits and tastes cessaries of conveniences of life could be procured, and when therefore it was neccessary

rmagh. August 25, Emily, wife of William Ford, jun, of Dublin. August 24, in Dublin, Arthur Henry, son of the Rev. Tho-as Dawson Logan, of Ardee. August 28, in Dublin, Mrs. Mary Butler, relict of Mr. Tho-

r. 27, in Dublin, Mr. John Hughes. 27, at his residence, Bow-briage, John Healy, P.L G. 29, in Dublin, aged 18 years, Nanny, eldest daugh-liam Thomas Rogers, of Doblin. 30, at Upper Bathmines, Michael James Howlett, 93 years aged 23 years. gus: 26, at Blackrock, aged 92 years, Elizabeth, relict of ge Thomas, Esq. formerly Captain in the 18th Royal redmant giment. t 31, at Phibsborough, in the 60th year of her age,

Margaret O'Neill gust 21, at Milltown, co. Kerry, Margaret. eldest daugh-John Shea Lawlor, Esq. B. L., aged 21 years. gust 25, at 8t. John's, co. Wexford, in the full enjoy-of all his faculties, Charles Hill, Esq. M.D, in his 102d

ar. August 24, at Tully, co. Cavan, Letitia Cole, widow of R. Mord, Esq. formerly Major in the Londonderry Militia. August 19, in Belfast, Mrs. Lind, relict of James Lind, Esq. Navy. , at Ballina, co. Mayo, aged 85 years, Mary, re-, Kelly, Eso.

August 20, at Banna, co. mayo, aget co years, stary, te-ct of James Kelly, Esq. August 26, at Claremorris, co. Mayo, of typhus fever, J. anny, Esq, sub-inspector of constabulary.

Signs of " Progress."

The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown was or-dained as pastor of a Baptist church at South Butler N. Y., on Thursday last. Gerrit Smith was present, and made a brief address. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Boston, was present.

The Methodists of Maine are taking meaures to raise \$25,000 for the establishment of female collegiate institute.

MATRIMONIAL TROUBLES OF CLERGYMEN. upreme Court, in session at Greenfield, in this State, was last week engaged in hearing two cases in which the wives of clergymen have sued for divorce from their husbands. In the first case Judge Bigelow decreed a divorce on the ground of desertion, and ordered that the lady should resume her maiden name, and that she should have \$100 a year as alimony, in quarterly payments. The husband deserted his wife because she charged him with preaching in bad grammar, and had advised him to give up preaching until he knew more.

The other case has not yet been decided. The clergyman is charged with treating his wife coldness and on several occasions with with violence, that he subjected her to drudgery, and neglected her in sickness, intercepted her letters and restrained her liberty, and that last December he carried her to the Brattle oro' Insane Hospital on a pretence of insanity. The trial of Rev. Mr. Smuller, of the Dutch Reformed Church, in Kingstown, Ulster Co., NY., has been concluded. The Classis in rendering their verdict, declare that, although they cannot say that the accused was guilty of any criminal intentions, in their opinion he had committed an infringement on the laws of decency and decorum.

Torders have been received at Portsmouth N.H., for the disbanding of the United States fishery squadron. The season for taking fish is about drawing to a close, and the services of the fleet are no longer required for the present. Before the opening of the next codfish, mackerel,

and herring campaign, it is hoped that the dis toestablish some universal marts to which pute between the rival Yankee and colonial fishermen will be arranged to the entire satisfaction

Now the people of Massachusetts,-that is, the voters, acting by warrant of government, and brave in all the relations of life, and we shall under the constitution and laws, can, of course, be physically brave when our country requires change the frame of government when they it .- The Republic.

Cushings, which are bravest, which the most heroic, the man who fights in the midst of the din and clang of arms, his senses drowned by the sound of martial music, and his soul inspir ed by the hope of honors and rewards ; or Sister Octavias who walk in the region of death and face the dreadful enemy in the poisoned atmosphere of a New Orleans hospital? of your Arcolas-of your Buena Vistas-of all our military heroism, and we will point you o the noble woman who leans over and breathes he infected air of the dying at the Howard Hospital, who braves the terrible yellow fever to relieve the suffering, and to assuage the last moments of the dying; we will point to her who has no hope of earthly reward or honor, who dies unheard of in her charitable labors, and

show you where is true bravery. To see the honors paid to the worship of military renown in all ages, and at the present day in America : to watch the development and growth of this sentiment, one would think there is nothing else worthy of honor in the world. The very children in the streets make military exercises their pastime, and the boys of differ ent parts of a city form themselves into oppos-ing armies, and often have real battles. This is the result of a vicious education, and a danger-ous state of things engrafted upon our political social system. We have more generals and military titled persons than all the world beide, and nothing to fight except a few miserable Mexicans, unless, alas! in the absence of other materials to gratify this growing warlike spirit, we turn to disunion and fighting each other.

We do not deprecate our admirable system of citizen soldiery ; nor the encouragement of a patriotic, brave spirit in the youth of our coun try. It has been, and may again be, required defend our territory and our honor. fostering that spirit has enabled our citizens to do good service, and to distinguish themselves in a good cause; and we would be the last to discourage it within its proper sphere and in fluence. But now that it is pushed beyond its proper limits, and enters too much into our social and political life, and is calculated to be dangerous under the controlling influence of such men as General Bellicose and General Glory, we would have our brave and honest citi-zens understand the true nature of military eroism and those other kinds of heroism which are not military, and which are not a whit less heroic. See those Sister Octavias, see those hardy whalers, who, when the great monster of the deep struck their boat and split it in two and plunged them into the sea, took another and perilled their lives to capture the leviathan. See the mountain pioneer who braves the In-dian tomahawk and all the uncertainties and of poverty-stricken men and women who toil from early morn till late at night, and struggle with life-long difficulties, and then say if there is not other bravery and other heroism worthy of the highest honor. Let us look at facts; let us comprehend the age in which we live, and repudiate the spirit inspired by the studies in the schools called classic, and the spirit of the barbarous and medieval ages, and be morally

The Boston Pilot. BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCT. 1, 1853. SOLDIERS.

NO. VIL. In our last number, we spoke of the evils attending the presence of aliens in an Irish American company. One of these evils is the prejudice which " Native Americans" entertain with is an evil.-the prejudice,-because it may lead to the employment of rotten eggs, " brick-bats," stones, and other missiles, which no man wishes lead to the disbanding of the company. We have several instances of the peculiar workings of the prejudice of which we speak. One of them is furnished by the history of the Montgomery Guards,-a company which our Boston readers will remember. It was well officered, and well manned. When the Naytyves heard of it, they looked forward to the first parade of the company as if it were to be an excellent joke. The thought of " Paddies" marching through the streets in uniform, and with commissioned officers,-yea, verily, officers commissioned by the State of Massachusetts, and with swords and guns,-real swords and guns, somewhat astonished the Naytyves. But they concluded that it would be a " Paddy" turn out, and therefore a mean and ridiculous affair. Our American public, you see, has learned its geography, history, and all that, from ENGLAND, and you know, boys,-don't you ?-what sort of a story England is like to tell of Ireland. Well, the Montgomery Guards paraded, and they made a shocking mistake. They actually looked like human beings. Nay, their impudence went so far that, in point of appearance, uniform, drill and soldierly deportment, they compared quite favora. ably with the best companies of the city. The Naytyves had not bargained for this, and they were angry. The other companies did not like it either, and so most of them, in a very pointed way, insulted the new comer by leaving the field, on a review day, and against orders, when the Guard appeared in line. Four companies, with one of which we were connected, remained on the field, and withstood the dreadful shock caused by the appearance of the aforesaid "Paddy" company. To make the matter more queer, the person who was understood to be at the bottom of the whole matter was a man, then and now holding a commission, who occasionally, when it serves him, talks of his Irish blood. The Guards were mobbed that day, and the Governor, shortly after, disbanded them. The reason which was strongly, and prominently urged was, that some of the members were not citizens of the U.S. We cannot say whether the assertion was true or false,-we know that it was made, and we never heard it contradicted. At any rate, the story was believed, and the Naytyves, whose real objections against the company were that it was well officered, well manned, well dressed, well behaved, and that every man in it was a Jesuit in disguise, eagerly seized upon this report, and, whether it was true or false, they regarded it, of course, as quite true. Denunciations of foreigners, who dared to appear armed in the streets, in defiance of the law of the land, were loud and frequent. In fact, this report was the straw which broke the camel's back,-it sealed the fate of the company.

The lesson to be learned from this story is as follows. Let your company be as well officer- freesoil democrats to office, and the national, ed, as well dressed as the very best company in the land, still if you have in your ranks even one alien, and if you know him to be an alien, on have created a little cloud out of which a

pist, for reasons which we will mention in andental result. It comes because the overwhelm-

reference to companies suspected of having tions. The members do not, of course, meet as members not citizens of the United States. It Catholics, but as citizen soldiers. All this is State well. But the Naytyves regard them as Jesuits in disguise, nevertheless. And the Naytyves feel quite relieved when the Meaghers and the to meet, unless in a spirit of penance. It may Lynches, and the Trainors form companies, because they are sure that these will be of their own sort.

> No reasonable excuse should be give 1 to the Naytyves for opposing Irish companies. Hence, the company which admits even one alien, is guilty of a fatal error. Besides, such a member is not worth having.

Massachusetts Politics.

The democrats of this state are in as disunit ed a condition as they are in the other so-called free states. No doubt, some of the disunion comes from the fact that certain men, who thought that they elected Gen. Pierce, and that they should therefore have the best offices, find themselves unrewarded, forgotten and out of pocket. But a worse evil plagues the democratic party at the North. The so-called free states have become almost free soil states. We have frequently spoken of the policy of the freesoilers with reference to the other two dying parties. They are not, in any state, strong enough to carry an election without a coalition with one of the parties. Each party hates the other so bitterly that each, for the sake of killing the other, is ready to join hands with the cunning freesoilers. Each party says to the freescilers,-not that we hate you less, but that we hate the other party more. Some coalitionists, of course, think only of the offices, and France have interests at stake in the future conspoils. But many join it simply to kill the other party. Misguided men ! For freesoilism hates both parties, and is determined to rise on the ruins of both. A vine does not so surely kill a tree around whose trunk it winds, and by whose strength it supports itself, than the freesoil party kills the organization that consents to support it. And it does the mischief the more surely, inasmuch as it has principles,-evil principles, but still principles of its own. The other two parties have neither good nor evil principles to distinguish them one from another. Spoils and expediency make them differ. The whigs of this state have not, as yet, held their convention. As usual, they are late in the field. They talk, however, as if they meant to make up for lost time. Perhaps they will,-we shall see. At any rate, they are, as a party, opposed to freesoilism,-bitterly, mortally opposed to it, and herein is almost the only really strong reason we see for helping them to kill their enemy. They have reason to hate freesoilism, for, until 1850, most of the Massachusetts freesoilers were once whigs .-Since 1850, thanks to the coalition, most converts to freesoilism were original democrats. The democrats held their convention on the 22nd ult. We should say, their conventions, for they held two, as they have done in other socalled free States. Freesoilism was the cause of division. The President has appointed many

to be Catholic companies, and therefore, made up of Jesuits in disguise. Their foreign origin is only an excuse for opposition, and, if they would prove their hostility to Catholicity by hurping a church er two, their foreign origin the very adroitly. As he was master, and as it had been predetermined to sell the democra-the very the sell the democra-the very the sell the democra-the very the sell the democra-hastily sketched by me. burning a church or two, their foreign origin tic vote to freesoilism, he arranged matters so would be forgiven. We know that most of the as to prevent a word of debate about the comembers of these companies are Catholics, real alition, and, when several members presented or nominal, but, although we are glad of it, and or wished to sustain resolutions against coalthough we wish that every member was a Pa- alition, he coolly put the resolutions in his pocket, and kept them there. He showed that he other number, yet we know that this is an acci- was the master of the convention by disobeying, or rather, laughing at its vote, that these resoing majority of Irishmen are Catholics. It is lutions should be referred to his committee. He not prescribed in the charter, or in the regula- is an exquisite political manager. If the whig party had a few like him, it would carry the

> Judge Bishop was nominated for Governor. He is a good candidate. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested in behalf of Ingraham and Kozsta. The freesoilers, however, have ob-

tained the start in that matter. Not a word was said about the Maine Law. One of our cotemporaries remarks that both Ingraham and the Maine Law are humbugs, but the law is a domestic affair,-we see its workings every day, and we know that it is a humbug. But Ingra-

ham and Kozsta are at so great a distance, and such a cloud of dust is raised about them, that people cannot discern the humbug so easily. It is a pity that somebody does not nominate Ingraham for our next President. Speaking of the Maine humbug, the convention that met at Boston oppose it. The majority, at Worcester, approved a long string of resolutions concocted by Butler, of course. One of them defends the President,-another, Cushing,-another, Ingraham,-others, the new constitution. One of them intimates, among other things, that Catholics should not have a share of the school fund. Upon the whole, the resolutions were nearly as silly as such things usually are.

Now, let us see what the poor whigs will do.

Edward Everett and Lord John.

We have heretofore spoken of the ridiculous and somewhat impudent proposal from England and France that the U.S. with them, form a tripartite treaty binding each government not to take possessoin of Cuba. England and join the coalition only to get a share of the dition of Cuba, but not at all equal to that of ours. Then, in the course of events, Cuba may become American property by the full and free consent of its present owners, perhaps by their lesire. The notion that England or France can have it is not to be entertained for a moment. Our readers well know that we are a determined enemy to all sorts of filibusterism, and so they will believe us when we say that no fili- Orleans and New York. Offices, with the Cuban busterism is involved in the proposition that if Spain ever loses Cuba, it must be ours .--Meanwhile, the rights of Spain are not only to be recognised, but more vigilantly regarded than they have been. For it is too true that tures of piratical vessels, and winked at them. our government, by its supineness-perhaps Government vessels of war were, during the we should say its failure to prevent the piratical expeditions, and to punish the guilty parties, has laid itself open to suspicions, and purposely withdrawn from those seas. Then, hence it had to endure the indignity of this pro- after the first piratical expedition failed, the posal for a tripartite treaty. Mr. Everett, who mockery of a trial of the pirates was got up, enter upon such a treaty. Mr. Everett here had punish one of the guil'y men. Then, look at the whole nation to sustain him, for the ques- the language of the dead democratic review,tion was really no party question. Unfortun- consider how eminently piratical its sentiments ately, the able paper drawn up by him was were. Yet, government makes the editor Confor publication in our papers. All state papers New York in honor of Soule. Observe how of importance are. It is a pity, for even the that meeting expressly repudiated the motion of if diplomatic papers were what they were praised Soulè, and how Soulè praised them and once. Lord John caught at a phrase or two their object. Yet this Sould is rewarded, and which sounded a little like phrases written for a Spain insulted by sending him as our Ambas-

Then he says,-"I had nother motive. The public opinion of christendom, created in a good degree by the Press, has become an element of great and in-creasing influence in the conduct of the international affairs."

He goes on to show that the European press, being misinformed with reference to American affairs, frequently speak of them in a loose, inclass. accurate, or unjust manner. The letter was partly meant as a hint to these European editors that a little study, previous to their com-

ments upon American affairs, would do them

Mr. Everett then devotes some space to the proof of the following proposition. "Our doctrine is, not that we have an abso

lutely exclusive interest in the subject, but that we have a far deeper and more immediate in-terest than France or England can possibly lay claim to. A glance at the map one would think would satisfy every impartial mind of this truth.'

As a defence of our government against the reproach of having permitted these piratical expeditions, we cannot help thinking that the letter fails. Its strength lies in the fact that, if we be guilty, England is a thousand times more guilty. Mr. Everett says,-

"The expeditions to which you allude as cal-culated to excite the "reprobation of every civ-ilized State," were discountenanced by the President in every constitutional and legal way The utmost vigilance was at all times employed but unhappily for the adventurers themselves without effect. In this there is matter neither for wonder nor reproach. The territory of the United States is but little less than the whole of Europe; while their population is not quite equal to that of the United Kingdom, and their standing military force small, and scattered over an immensely extensive frontier. Our government, like that of England, is one of law ; and there is a great similarity between the laws of the two countries which prohibit mili tary expeditions against the possessions of friendly powers."

"If Great Britain lay at a distance of one hundred and ten miles from Cuba, instead of thirty-five hundred, you might not, with all your repressive force, find it easy to prevent a small steamer disguised as a trading vessel, from slipping off from an outport in the night, on an unlawful enterprise."

We are sorry to say that this is not the state of the case. The expeditions were fitted out in the very face of the government. The character, objects, and all that, of the expeditions were publicly advertised in Washington, New revolutionary flag flying at their doors, were opened in those -cities, and men were in them openly enlisted for the piratical service. Government officials positively knew of the deparcrisis, anywhere but in the gulf and the Cuban seas. It looked as if government vessels were was then Secretary of State, flatly refused to and government, somehow, absolutely failed to meant, not only for the British government, but sul at London. Consider the Cuban meeting at best man will, in a document to be published, purchasing Cuba from Spain. Nothing would do indulge in phrases which he would not adopt but to steal Cuba. Note how the filibusters

gressive wars. Still, I cannot think it reasonable, —hardly respectful, —on the part of England and France, while they are daily extending themselves, on every shore and in every sea, and pushing their dominions, by new con-quests, to the uttermost ends of the earth, to

call upon the United States to bind themselves, by a perpetual compact, never, under any circumstances, to admit into the Union an island which lies at their doors, and commands the entrance into the interior of their continent.

Mr. Everett is not in office, but this letter will have all the weight of a state paper of the first

House of the Angel Guardian.

We copy from the Boston Courier an inter esting account of an exhibition lately given of the boys of this most useful Institution. We were present and can endorse the statement in all respects. Great credit is due to the gentleman who teaches the school. Mr. Thomas H. Bannon, who, we are informed, instructed the boys in the manner of performing their several parts, and is indefatigable in his attention to the school

AN INTERESTING SCHOOL EXHIBITION AT THE HOUSE OF THE ANGEL GUARDIAN." By invitation of the Director, Rev. George F. Haskins, we yesterday attended the "exhibition" of the school attached to the "House of the Angel Guardian," North Square. The "House," as most of our readers are aware, is a Catholic establishment for the reformation of fatherless, neglected and stubborn boys. The exhibition took place in the school room, in the presence of Bishop Fitzpatrick, Hon. John P. Bigelow, Nathan Bishop, Esq., the Superintendent of the Public Schools, Alderman Frost, Charles Hud-son, Esq., and many other gentlemen. The puis numbered about seventy. They appeared be healthy and cheerful, and were thorough y disciplined. The exercises opened with mu-ic. The scholars sang in concert, a blind boy laying an accompaniment on the piano-forte. he exhibition throughout was highly interesting : but we have room only for a description of a debate, in which eight young lads took part, upon the question, "whether the progressive spirit of the present age be a good spirit or an evil one." The speeches were prepared by the Director, and although well written and hightoned, it was the finished elocation and correct

eading that exsited the praise of all present. George Dillon, a youth about thirteen years of age, opened the discussion in due parliamen-tary form. "Mr. President," said he, "I have waited, sir, hoping that some one else would open this debate—some one older and better skilled than I, and more used to public speaking." Nothing could surpass the composure and self-possession of the young orator. He proceeded to urge that there could be only one side to the question, and, after looking frown-ingly upon his associates excluimed "Heavens! Mr. President, who is there that will, in an age like this, attempt to maintain the negative of this question ! Who can have the courageyes, sir the courage—to assert that the spirit of progress is not a glorious one?" The orator then progress is not a gisrious one?" The orator then went on to recount the distinguishing marks of progress, such as railroads, steamboat», print-ing presses, newspapers, and "books for the mil-lien." He closed his speech in the true " man-ifest destiny" style of self complacency. Bartholomew Rotchford, about twelve years of age, whose head was scarcely visible above the books are a "with grant diffuse of the the

benches, rose " with great diffidence, after the eloquent effusion of his learned friend," to support the negative of the question. He demol-shed his "learned colleague" in double quick " The gentleman talks of reform. ime. He lays great stress on this little word—for it takes mervellously with the people. It is the watch-word of the age. Beform ! What is reform ? Can the gentleman tell me?" The youth answered the question by arguing that modern re-form began with destruction. "The old house must be pulled down before a new one can be erected. You, sir, (looking at the Bishop) must be demolished before you are reformed." This speaker proved himself quite an "old fogy." This

Roger McSweeny (twelve years old) replied to the "gentleman who last addressed the assem-bly." He detested all patching. To rebuild bly." He detested all patching. To rebuild was one of the glorious features of the 19th cenments, called his attention to measures taken for the education of the people, and then de-

Bishop Fitzpatrick now addressed the boys, complimenting their performance, and urged them to "progress" in their present direction. In their case, he said, "reform" was not to "des-troy." They had reformed themselves, and he was pleased to see them so happy and so well behaved. He would not undertake to decide the issue, but would eave that when we undertake issue, but would say that when we undertake the work of reform, we should begin with ourselves. The boys were greatly pleased with the remarks of the Bishop. The exhibition was most satisfactory, and

evidence of much training. The elocution of those lads who took part in the performance was very correct. The look, tones of the voice, and gestures, showed that they had a good concep-tion of their server and the they had a good conception of their several parts. We wish the exhi bition had been more public.

Dargan Industrial Institute-COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Sept. 20.

Dargan Industrial Institute, which is about being built in Dublin. It is, doubtless, well known to the great body of Irishmen in this country, that the Crystal Palace in Dublin owes its ex-istence to Mr. Dargan. He, with a generosity unparalled in the annals of history, subscribed £100,000 towards the erection of that beautiful temple of industry, which has attracted, and is attracting so much attention, not only in Ire-land, but throughout the world, and which is so well calculated to dispet those clouds of pre-judice through which Irishmen have been seen. When it is taken into consideration that he has sprung from humble Irish parents,-has realisspring from humble Irish parents,—has realis-ed by honest industry a princely fortune,—has devoted so large a sum to such a laudable ob-ject, and that he declined the honor of knight-hood when about to be conferred on him by the Lord Lieutenant, I feel sanguine that Irishmen in the United States will subscribe Liberally to in the United States will subscribe liberally towards the erection of an Institution which is esigned, not only as a testimonial of respect to their noble-minded countryman, Mr. Dargan, but for the development of the industrial ge-nius of Irishmen, irrespective of creed or party.

AN ANGLO-IRISH AMERICAN.

Meneelys' Bell Foundry.

The Messrs. Meneely have recently added to their heretofore extensive establishment, the largest Furnace building for the manufacture of Church Bells in the united States, if not in the world. It measures sixty feet in width and one hundred feet in length, and is complete in every part. The various shops for machinery, instruments, blacksmithing, trimming, hanging, carpenter work, &c., also cover a large space, and are filled with busy workmen. The Furnace is very conveniently arranged, having se-parate rooms for each kind of material used, arge ovens for drying the moulds, sand, &c .-The whole is to be lighted with gas. The pro-prietors were the first to manufacture and use the Iron Cases over which the moulds are made. This is a very great improvement over the old and tedious method heretofore employed, and bells made in this manner are not only smoother than those cast by the former process, but ring better. W: understand that the demand for their bells is such that they are constantly ehind their orders.

See advertisement elsewhere for further pariculars.

WISCONSIN. - An Address to the Rev. Mr. De-

WISONSIN.—Alt Hadress to the Lev. ar. De-Yonge on his departure for Germany.—Little Chade, Sept. 12th, '53. We, the Roman Catholics of On-tagamie Co., heard from you, on Sunday last, with the most unfeigned sorrow, the announcement of your departure from amongst us. We assure you, we are penetrated with the deepest emotions of regret, at losing a Pastor, whose exalted churacter as a Divine, has inspired us w th such profound respect. We are also griev-ed to think that our limited means and struggling positions prohibit us from offering you a more substantial souvenir of our esteem : but. be assured that our feelings of love and respect for you, are one and undivided, though we re-present various countries, viz., Ireland, Germany, Holland, and France,-and are such that no lapse of time can weaken, or no events however varied can obliterate. Wishing you health, happiness, and every blessing on high, we bid you very respectfully and affectionately—FARE-

strike you down.

American citizenship, is not a fit person to carry a gun in a military organization.

Let us here note a curious thing. The Naytyve prejudice is not against foreigners precisely, but against CATHOLICS. Let a company of foreigners from a country understood to be Protestant be formed, and not a word will be said appointments of the President. He directed his against it. A Swedish, a Danish, an English, or a Scotch company would be well received. So would a German company, provided the members come from a Protestant State. Nay, so

But they are not the majority in their party, so storm can burst upon you. You cannot deny they cannot prevent coalition. They met, as a the end of military organizations is, to aid in Wales, of Randolph, a consistent enemy of freethe execution of the laws, you have put a wea- soilism, was nominated for Governor. Among pon into the hands of your enemies with which other resolutions, one was passed in condemnathey may give you a hard blow, and perhaps, tion of the coalition. Better, said the convention, that the democratic party remain in the

We have no sympathy whatever for a com- minority than suffer a mock union with freepany which wilfully admits aliens. A man soilism. Better be in the minority than cast who does not intend to live and die in America aside all the principles which have hitherto dis. plex Lord John, we think. And his answer is, notion. has no right to parade in a company. A man tinguished the democratic party. Our readers to say the least, quite as good as his successor who does intend to live, earn his bread and die who may be democrats are assured that the in the State department can give. Indeed, the England. For example, here, and who neglects or despises the duties of ticket, resolutions and policy of this convention whole business is such that party lines have are the true ticket, resolutions and policy of the true democratic party. The convention does not approve the proposed constitution, justly

regarding it as an instrument designed to help the freesoilers, and no others, to power. Mr. Barstow made a speech against the freesoil is a freesoiler. His speech was a strong one, we should say.

This convention, though in the minority, is would a Chinese, a Japanese, or a Tonquinese the true democratic convention, for all that; for company. For these nations are known to be it declared itself against any bargain with freegrievously anti-Popish, and so they are "quite soilism. The majority met at Worcester. Mr. the correct thing." Even an Irish Protestant Butler, of Lowell, appears to have been the mascompany would pass muster, although the Nay. | ter of the convention. He was assisted in hoodtyves would have some misgivings. We do not winking and gagging the convention by several wonder at it, for we have some, at times. We noted leaders. Why the democrats of Lowell know a few Irish Protestants, and, taking them support him is a mystery to many. If they as individuals, we value their acquaintance, for, knew how they have became on that account a in the ordinary transactions of life, their Pro- proverb among their brethren in other towns, testantism does not usually occur to us. When they would marvel a little. Surely, there are it does, we cannot help, in despite of appear good and true democrats left in Lowell. There ances, regarding them as men wearing a mask, may be local reasons for pitching upon him, and so thoroughly is the world possessed with the he may be, personally, an excellent man, but notion, that all Irishmen are, should be, or might he is not a democrat, and whoever votes for him be, Catholics. So, when they parade as a Pro- under the supposition that he is voting for a testant society, and carry banners upon which true democrat is shockingly mistaken. He is is inscribed the assertion, that the bearers are one of the most active agents in binding the Protestants, we look upon them with wonder democratic party of Massachusetts, hand and and doubt. So, we are persuaded do the foot, and selling it, as a bond slave, to freesoil-Naytyves look upon them, and they must do ism. Mr. Butler was the general manager and something to prove their Protestantism before chairman of the committee on resolutions .they are fully admitted to the Naytyve ranks. There were several good and true democrats But, when they prove their anti-Popish lean. present, but they were outnumbered by the coings, no auxillaries are more welcome than they alitionists. It does not speak well for the honor are. Recent events have proved this. They of this body that it refused even to debate the even enroll themselves, and pass as Native A. question of coalition. Butler and his men have mericans. To cite no other proofs, Philadelphia the right to be freesoil democrats, and to suphas afforded several instances of this state of port the coalition, but it is not honorable in things. Many of the Native Americans who them to call themselves members of the demorioted at the church burnings were full blooded cratic party. They should have been members Orangemen. Not a month ago, an Orange as- of the freesoil convention. Now Butler and the sociation paraded in that city under a Native majority had, of course, determined beforehand, American name and banner, and, as the gang that the party shall join the freesoilers, next had previously given murderous proofs of its November. But they knew that debate would

yet, so far as the " omniscient people" know, been answered by government. But it has been to fight, why do we not strike one of our size? that his presence among you is illegal, and as separate convention, in Boston. Dr. Bradford answered by Mr. EVERETT, in a letter to Lord -why do we not strike England? O, no!-we John Russell, which we may hereafter publish. Lit Spain and Mexico. Spain will probably re-We have not room for it just now. At any rate, ceive this Soule, and we are glad of it, for those the document will keep. Why Mr. Everett, who men will be disappointed who thought that is no longer in office, should answer Lord John's Spain would, by refusing to receive him, give us saucy letter, is none of our business, or of some sort of an excuse to declare war against

> fact that he has answered will not a little per- expenses of the war. It was a thrifty Yankee nothing whatever to do with it, and so Mr. Everett has, for the second time within a few months. commended himself most especially to Americans of all parties. It is not easy, in these partizan times, for a man to do this. Mr. Everett is, or was a whig, but, were it not for party lines and requirements, we are certain that argument chiefly to prove that Caleb Cushing all the democratic conventions in the country would praise his letter to Lord John Russell. Yon see that, according to democratic conventions, all the whigs are fools or rascals, and,according to whig conventions, all the demomocrats are fools or rascals. Aside from party grounds, there is no reason why you should elieve one more than another. So that, if you believe both, we are all fools or rascals. That is the conclusion to which foreign papers come, after reading the journals of both sides during election season.

Mr. Everett's reply to Lord John is the best thing, in the way of a retort, or recrimination, that we ever saw. To a certain extent, it is a justification of our government, but, in the main, it is a very successful invitation to England to hold her tongue. It is bursting with polite and delicate sarcasm, which must tell immensely upon Lord John. Lord John sneers at the length of Mr. Everett's note. It was too long, but, as Mr. Everett says,-

The organ of every government must be the only judge of the proper length and relevancy of his replies to the communications of foreign powers.

He apologises for its length thus,-

" You will recollect that the members of our executive government do not sit in Congress .-Those expositions which are made in your parliament by Ministers,-in speeches not unfrequently of two or three,-sometimes four and five hours in length,-must be made in this country in a Presidential Message, (rarely al luded to by your press without a sneer at its length,) or an Executive Report or despatch .---My letter of the 1st of December would make a ch of about an hour, which does not seem to me immoderate for such a subject."

This is a good reason. He also tells Lord John that Mr. John Bull needs information about American affairs .--

derfully weak a nation as Spain. If we want yours either. He has the right, of course. The her, take Cuba and make her, besides, pay the

Mr. Everett retorts, with great force, upon

"I cannot see why we have not as good a right to obtain, if we can from Spain, the vol-untary cession of Cuba, as you had to accept the compulsory cession of Trinidad, which is by position and strength the Cuba of the southeastern Antilles."

"The expedition of General Torrijos, in 1831. the Thames, without interruption till the last suasions, which annually expend millions moment, and though it then fell under the dollars in propagating religion at home and grasp of the police, its members succeeded in abroad;" to the "tract and bible societies, alnotorious, that associations have been formed at London for the subvertion of dynasties with which England is at peace; that arms have been pur-chised and loans proposed; that 'Central Com-mittees' issue orders from England; and that Messrs. Mazzini and Kossuth have established and preside over boards of regency for the Roman States and Hungary, and for the promotion of rev-olution in every part of the world.' I have before me a list, purporting to be taken from a Prussian police Gazette, of fifteen associations of Continental refugees organized in London, and now in

action for the above mentioned purposes." The Italics are ours. Mr. Everett's retort is

a terrible one.

Consider, too, the recent antecedents of the powers, that invite us to disable ourselves to the end of time from the acquisition in any way of this natural appendage to our Continent. France, within the present century, to say nothing of the acquisition of Louisiana, has wrested a moiety of Europe from its native Sovereigns; has pos-sessed herself by force of arms, and at the time greatly to the discontent of England, of siz hundred miles of the northern coast of Africa, with an indefinite extension into the interior; and has appropriated to herself one of the most important *insular groupes* of the Pacific. England, not to mention her other numerous recent acquisitions in every part of the globe, has, even since your despatch of the 16th of February was written, annexed half of the Burman empire to her overgrown Indian possessions, on grounds,-if the statements in Mr. Cobden's pamphlet are to be relied upon,—compared with which the reasons assigned by Russia for invading Turkey are respectable."

Finally, Mr. Everett thus "defines his own position."

"My voice was heard, at the first oppor-

clared that this was the age of ages. Thomas Morrisey (eleven years old) was glad that the subject of education had been alluded to. He pronounced much of the education of the present day spurious, was vehement in his denunciation of yellow-covered literature and love-tales, which excite disobedience in our chil such a bye-law is an act of supererogation, as a dren, arouse their worst passions, and reduce man ceases to be a Catholic in fact, the moment them to infidelity.

Four boys here rose simultaneously, but the floor was given to "Mr. Thomas Costello" by the President. Little Costello was no less shocked than amazed to hear, in that assembly, such sentiments as he had just uttered. He declared that if the last speaker believed what he had uttered upon the subject of education, he must be the most "deluded and misinformed man of the age." After asking, indignantly, if the "gen tleman was one of the seven sleepers," he told him of the measures taken to purify the morals of the people. He pointed to the numerous

"churches which adorn every city, village and hamlet on this continent;" the "innumerable as far as illegality is concerned, is the parallel hamlet on this continent;" the "innumerable of that of General Lopez. It was fitted out in missionary societies of different religious per-

escaping to Spain, where for some time they found shelter at Gibraltar. It is declared in the last number of the Quarterly Review, to be and in these facts closed by asserting that there never was an age when so many efforts were made, and so much money expended for religion.'

Little Edward McSweeny admitted all that " his friend" (Thomas Costello) had said about the number of churches, bibles and tracts to be facts ; but contended that his argument did not prove that " the people are a Christian people. Mark me, (said he) I do not assert that there are no Christian people among us ; but are they the people ? Are the millions religious ?" He thought not. After some remarks against intervention, the speaker asked his anti-napping friend (Costello) to look at "the multitudes in hose trains of cars, tied to a fiery meteor and whizzing by like a rocket, and then let him tell the assembly how many of those rushing throngs are toiling and driving along from a motive of religion, or with any reference or thought of God and their souls." This was a poser, as all thought ; but-

Roger McSweeny, nothing daunted, replied. He began by saying that the business of the assembly was not to discuss "religious" or "edu-cational" questions, but to ascertain whether the "progressive spirit of the present age be a good or an evil spirit." He then went back two enturies, depicted New England then, and contrasted it with New England now. He avowed himself an out and out progressionist, and, quoting Mr. Everett, said the "work must go on. It must reach at the North to the enchanted cave of the magnet, within never-melting barriers of Arctic ice .- it must bow to the lord of day on the altar-peak of Chimborazo,-it must James O'Brien closed the discussion, taking of St. John.

high grounds against the vanities of the age, and urging a pure religious education. spoke with great severity against spiritual knocking and table tipping, and in conclusion hatred to the Pope, the Naytyves welcomed it as being more Naytyve than Naytyvism itself. Depend upon it, the real objection to Irish A-merican companies is, that they are supposed They feared, also, that some of the members sembly to decide whether the progressive spirit JOHN C. LYNCH. Sec.

We learn from a reliable source, that there is a secret society of Germans in Frederick, Maryland, who will not allow a Catholic to join them. In this they are perfectly right, but he joins any sort of secret society. Why then are those German-citizens I will not call them -so anxious to exclude their Catholic countrymen from their confidence? The objects of their society must be either lawful or unlawful. If the former, then there could be no objection to allowing Catholics among them, should Catholics be so foolish as to join them ; if the latter, then it behooves the authorities of Frederick, and all classes of well-disposed citizens to keep a strict eye upon this society, and see that it does nothing to disturb or destroy the peace of the population there. It must be a brand of the Kossuth revolutionary German association of this country. If so, look out for its acts.

NEW YORK AHEAD OF BOSTON IN EDUCATION. Evening Free Schools have been opened in N. York for the education of apprentices or others, whose ages or avocations prevent their attending the Day Schools. The schools opened on the 19th, and will be continued for the period of fourteen weeks. Adults have free access to these schools, and we hope they will improve the favourable opportunity now offered to them, to acquire a knowledge of reading, writing and cyphering.

NATIONAL APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments fill the balance of the administration offices in this city :- Postmaster-E. C. Bailey ; Pension Agent-Isaac O. Barnes ; Sub-Treasurer, Isaac Davis of Worcester. We need not say, that these appointments have given general satisfaction to the friends of the administration in this city.

A native of Hamden County, in Massachuseetts, finding his mother was taken sick, sent for a coffin in which to bury her,-the woman is still living, and is likely to live, to the no small chagrin of her affectionate son.

GENEROUS. Henry McCullough, Esq., of St. John, N. B., recently presented Bishop Connolly with two thousand dollars, to aid in the erection of the new Cathedral. Mr. McC. gave four hundred dollars in a previous donation. He is one of the prince-merchants of the flourishing city

The nuns of the "Sacré Cœur" have purhased Glasnevin House, formerly the residence of Dr. Lindsay, Protestant Bishop of Kildare.

The subscription in aid of the Catholie University of Ireland is said to amount to nearly £40,000.

THE CATECHISM. A Column for Young and Old.

CREATOR. After our profession of faith in the omnipotence of God, we proceed to declare our belief that he is the Creator of heaven and earth. The work of creation is such a wonderful work that only a being who is almighty can do it. Man can build, frame, design or make a thing, but only God can create. The difference is like this. When a man produces something that did not exist before, he does nothing more than change the shape, form or condition of the material that he found already made to his hand. He cannot make a thing without having the stuff wherewith to make it. He can make gold ornaments, iron utensils and houses, but he must have gold, iron, stone, wood, lime, and the other materials, or he cannot make them. He can make mortar out of sand and lime, but he cannot make a grain of sand. No, nor could the power of all the angels in heaven and men on earth make a grain of sand. Poets, architects, painters, scalptors and designers, or inventors generally, are sometimes called creators. This is especially true of poets, because the others, after all, only bring out stone, marble, wood, canvass, paint, and other materials into a new form or condition. The poet works upon ideas, which are spiritual in their nature, and upon words, which are the signs of ideas. The painter, however, and the designer is called a creator, not so much because he makes a picture, a statue or a new edifice. He is called so on account of the new idea existing in his mind of the new picture, or statue. That idea is his own,-it was never before in the mind of any man. And when he is making his picture, or statue, he tries to copy the idea in his mind,that is, he tries to make it like the new idea pal benediction. He assisted in pontificals at which he has conceived. For this reason he is called a creator, because he thus imitates in a certain way the act of God in creating things. God has in his infinite mind the idea of everything that can possibly be created, or made. When he creates a thing, whether it be a world, an angel, a human soul, or a grain of sand, he creates it according to the image or idea of it in his mind. This is plain enough, for no one creates or makes a thing without first having in his mind an idea of the thing which he wills to make. One difference between the divine creator and the human maker is that God can and does always create the very thing that he willed to create, whereas the human maker finds that the idea in his mind is far more perfect than the copy of it the charity of the Catholics of Boston in behalf which he has tried to bring out in a picture, a statue or a house. Something like this very fact is true of God's creation. St. Thomas, speaking of created things, says that they are truer,-more perfect in the mind of God than they are in themselves. But that is because an idea of God is the same as God himself, for He is One,-there can be no change of any kind in him, what he is now he always was and always will be through all eternity. The ideas of men change, come, and go. A thing created by God is not so perfect as the idea of it in the divine mind, because it is a created thing, and therefore it is of course imperfect in its own nature, -it has a beginning, and it is liable to change, to decay, if God wills it, and to destruction. But the painter and the designer cannot make the thing, whatever it may be, which he designs as perfect as the idea of it in his mind because he is not omnipotent, and so he cannot have the entire command of his materials. He finds them made to his hands by God, but he cannot change their nature. And he is called a creator only in an improper sense, because the design, or idea in his mind is not his own, after all. It belongs to God, in whose mind the ideas

from a fire. Now all these are unreasonable doctrines, whereas the doctrine of creation is a very reasonable one. It seems as if men could find it out easier than they could invent those monstrous doctrines, but they did not. We must depend upon God for everything,-not only for our existence, but also for the knowledge that he made us from nothing. We cannot understand how he did it, because he is infinite, and we cannot comprehend his ways, but, when he once tells us that he created all things from nothing, we see that it is reasonable, and we wonder why men did not find it out before.

House of the Angel Guardian.

We refer our readers to a report of an exhibition which took place at this house last week. We never heard such good speaking from school boys,-never better from college boys. We were surprised at its excellence, and so, we doubt not, were the gentlemen present. What increases one's astonishment is, that these boys do not, according to the rules, stay many months in the institution. School boys are prone to speak pieces in a singsong tone, and to betray, in various ways, the fact that they do not understand what they are saying. Nothing of the sort was visible here. Indeed, indeed, Mr. Haskins is doing a great work.

The Papal Nuncio.

His Excellency, Gaetano Bedini, Archbishop of Thebes, and Papal Nuncio, arrived in Boston on Saturday last. He visited, on Sunday morning, St. Aloysius Sunday School attached to the Cathedral. The School was full, and the Nuncio expressed his high gratification with the appearance and deportment of the children. Before leaving the chapel, he gave them the Pahigh Mass, and at Vespers. Haydn's Mass, No. 16, with orchestral accompaniment, was performed by the choir, under the direction of Mr. Werner, and the choir more than sustained its high reputation. The Rt. Rev. Bernard O'Reily, Bishop of Hartford, preached at Mass. We believe that the Nuncio expects soon to return to Rome, and we do not know how long his stay in this city will be. It is probable that he will visit the principal churches in New England before his departure.

A New Orphan Asylum.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Bishop of Hartford, is now in our city. He will preach at the Cathedral on next Sunday, when he will appeal to of a new female orphan asylum which he is about to erect in the city of Providence. We are confident that our good brethren will respond well to his appeal. No class of God's poor has a stronger claim upon the charity of Christians than female orphans, particularly in these wild and wicked times. God help them.

The O'Donohoe.

We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column, setting forth the particulars respecting the Lecture to be delivered by Mr. O'Donohoe, at the Melodeon. The excellent committee will unquestionably carry the thing to a successful termination ; of course, the hall will be filled. The lecture will be a very interesting one, and we understand that Mr. O'Donohoe will be prepared to make some new and startling disclosures concerning certain things of great interest to our people. Mrs. O'Donohoe and her daughter are daily expected. We are confident that Mr. O'Donohoe will, on this occasion, be cheered and encouraged in his effort to establish himself and his family in this new world. It is to him a new world. It must be a trying thing, at his age, to be compelled to begin life again.

from him, they said, as light and heat comes Dedication of the Shields' Armory. The ceremony of dedicating the "Shields' Armory" came off on Tuesday evening, 13th ult, under the auspices of Capt. Edward Young. It was a brilliant affair. The spacious hall was elegantly fitted up; the "stars and stripes" floating majestically from the windows, encompassing the rostrum, and every prominent object along the walls—but we failed to notice anything green in the decorations. To compensate for this loss, probably, we remarked a splendid representation of the Irish Military mpanies of New York, including what his ad quaintances call a very correct likeness of Capt. Kerrigan, their Commander. Among the invited guests were Col. Cowdin, Major Webber, Capt. Bullock and Lieut. Singleton, of the Wash-ington Artillery, Capt. McCafferty, of the Bay State Artillery, Capt. Cass, of the Columbian Artillery, Lieut. Duffy, of the Sarsfield Guards, Mr. Comparison Comparison of the USandar Mr. Coggins, Superintendent of the "Sunday School," Franklin street, and a host of others whose names we could not learn. The Rev. Father Finotti attended as Chaplain. At about half past 9 o'clock the drilling of the companywhich already numbers 45 active members commenced, under the able direction of drill-Sergeant Newell; who, judging from the proficiency of the company, seems to be well quali-fied for the discharge of the duties assigned him. After about an hour's exercise in their military evolutions, in which they appeared very favorably considering their short practice, --supper was announced; and guests, soldiers, &c., adjourned, in companies of two, to the hall immediately under the armory-the same in which the "Mathew Institute" assemble-where an excellent supper was provided, furnished with specimens of all the substantials and delicacies of the season — a circumstance not very singular, considering the presence of two well-appointed "gentlemen of color." Capt. Young occupied the chair, having on his right, Col. Cowdin, Major Webber, &c., and on his left, Father Finotti, Mr. Coggins, Capt. McCafferty, &c. The tables were arranged somewhat in the form of a yoke; not a yoke of oxen, however, but such a one as the ancient Romans compelled their captives to march under in token of defeat. The Greek letter "P" will give a good idea of it. The sides ran at right angles to the princioal one at which the Chairman sat. At the eads of the side tables we noticed Lieuts. Kelly, O'Brien, and Plunkett, busily engaged, doing the honors. Capt. Young, in an elequent speech, explained the object of their meeting—the dedication of the Armory—which, he said, did not include any particular ceremony that he was aware of,

other than the discussing of a good supper-which, accordingly they set about in a manner very creditable to ther appetites, and the deli-cious viands so plentifally spread before them. Of exhilarating drinks there was a reasonable quantity, but for their quality we cannot vouch, being, fortunately, or otherwise, as some would have it, a Mathewite,—but this we do know, that the tea and lemonade were excellent. After some prefatory remarks, in which he

proposed "three cheers for Col. Cowdin,"--which were prolonged by the company to "three times three,"-Capt. Young introduced the gallant Colonel, who spoke at considerable length, and praised very highly the bearing and military proficiency evinced by the "Shields' Artillery," on the muster-field, at Abington, a short time since. He spoke of some opposition that had existed in certain quarters, to a company of "flat-footed Irishmen," as they were sneeringly called; but that feeling is now fast dwindling away, for their favorable appearance on the muster-ground gave it the death blow. He was cheered repeatedly in the course of his speech. He concluded by giving a sentiment, commenc-ing, "The Shields' Artillery,"—we lost the rest —but judging from the enthusiastic applause it called forth, it must have been "rich and racy." Major Webber next came forward, and, like the gallant colonel, commenced by confessing his inability to make a speech, but said that he could not withhold his meed of praise from the noble appearance presented by the Shields' Artillery on the muster ground-an appearance which, he was happy to say, banished all re-maining traces of the prejudice which had pre-viously existed in the breasts of some citizens regarding the Irish Companies. Next in order, if we recollect aright, came Capt. Bullock, who commenced by saying, that, unlike the gentle-men who preceded him, he was a very good speaker—an excellent orator; (cheers) a fact of which they would have an opportunity to judge, and of which he hoped to convince them before he got through. He entered into an elaborate review of the origin of military companies in Boston,-they being formerly chiefly composed of infantry, it was not until comparatively a recent period that artillery companies were formed; conspicuous among which was the Washington Artillery, which he traced from its for mation up to its present position,-from the time when the Captain received only 14 ballots -for the precise reason that there were no more to be given-to its present flourishing condition He complimented, in very eulogistic terms, drill-Sergeant Newell, for the ability and readiness with which he imparted instruction. His spark-ling wit, which he distributed with no sparing hand, produced frequent outbursts of hilarity and applause. Among other things, he said that he had no objection to a foreigner's entering the army, even if he came from India or Af-rica; but added, by way of parenthesis, that he did not want a black man there (not meaning any disrespect to the "colored gentlemen" in waiting). Towards the end of his speech, he assured Capt. Young that on application for the government pay it should be forthcoming; and oncluded by offering a sentiment complimentary to the company. Lieut. Singleton followed, and was very happy in his remarks. He said, that so far from being opposed to the formation and existence of Irish companies, or the admittance of individual Irishmen into other companies, he was at any time ready and willing to "shoulder the musket" and "fall into the ranks" under the command of an Irishman. The utmost good feeling prevailed, which is certainly most gratifying to every true citizen and lover of his coun Father Finotti defined the conditions of try. his own connexion with the company, and after a long and eloquent eulogium, in which he held him up as a model soldier and citizen, proposed the memory of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country men,"-the immortal WASHINGTON. (Drank in Lieut. W. F. A. Kelly, being called on by the chair, made a very able and eloquent speech, in which he expressed the hope, that the "Shields" Artillery" would one day have an opportunity of measuring swords with the hereditary op-pressor—proud, and haughty England—for the freedom of native land (immense cheering).— As the lamented Davis so beautifully sung :-

Patrick O'Donohoe, the Irish Exile. We understand that Mr. O'Donohoe will, on Monday next, in his lecture on British cruelty in Van Diemen's land, vindicate the Irish Priesthood from the slanders heaped upon them, respecting the attempted revolution of 1848, and will establish the FACT that DIFFERENCES amongst the young Ireland leaders,-and not treachery on the part of the pure, the pious, the exalted Catholic Hierarchy, and their indomitable Clergy, was the true cause of the unhappy failure of the Confederation of 1848.

g Dudley in the place above mentioned, he accuse his conduct, when the latter said it was false, a liea of this conduct, when the latter said it was false, a lie-scorned the supposition of being connected with a d----d digner, a d-----d Irishman Thereupon, Mr. End (who Nova Scotian) seized Mr. Dudley by the nose, and would e given him undouttedly a good drubbing, if he had not cated up the stairs leading to the U. S. Conri-room, and self been prevented from following by gentlemen who in-ered to prevent a collision." We copy the above from our cotemporary, the

Commonwealth, of Sept. 20th. This is not the first time our city editors have claimed our friend End as a native of the British provinces. He is, however, a Limerick man, born and bred, and through a course of more than twenty-five years of active public life in New Brunswick, as a member of the Provincial Parliament for more than twenty years—and in many other posts of trust, his independence of character, patriotism, and love of civil and religious liberty, have been creditable alike to himself, and, we may add, to Garryowen, his native spot. We are glad to find that he is still able to take his own part, and to chastise an insult in a manly and oldfashioned manner; and we only regret, (with the *Commonwealth*) that he was prevented from giving the aggressor that specimen of the "kathgue," which, we understand, he showed so auch ability and willingness to administer.-We do not generally interfere in private quar-rels, but as we consider the insult given to Mr. End, in some degree, a national one, we give our readers an account of the affair which may be relied on.

relied on. Mr. End keeps his office in Massachusetts Block, No. 123. A Mr. Dean Dudley has opened an office next door. This worthy, though not an admitted lawyer, holds himself out to be one, and, as we are informed, is generally found at his office door, at the head of the stairs, intruding himself on the notice of such clients as may be in search of Mr. E., or any other lawyer on the range. It is said that Mr. D. D. acts on the spider and fly system of tactics; and if once he gets his web of soft talk around a client, the fate of the poor fly is his—his blood is soon ucked ou

One John Greaghan, of Roxbury, came into own on Friday,16th ult., to retain Mr. End to defend a case for him at Dedham. He called upon us for Mr. E.'s address, which we gave him.-On arriving at the office, he found that Mr. E. was engaged in one of the courts, and, while waiting for him on the landing, he was accosted by Mr. D. D, who told him that Mr. E. was so busy he could not be seen—that he, Mr. D. D., was Mr. E.'s partner, and would attend to his busi-ness! Poor Greagan got into the net, never doubting the truth of the story, suffered himself to be drawn into Mr. D. D.'s office, and was there eased of his case and his money. On his return to Roxbury, he was informed that Mr. E. had no partner, and that he had been cheated, and on Saturday morning he came in again to ascertain the facts. On seeing Mr. E., he was informed that he had no partner, and that the transaction was a take in; and Mr. E. immedi-ately asked him to accompany him to Mr. D. D. The gentleman was found in the Justice Court, and Mr. E. inquired if his name was Dudley.-On his reply in the affirmative, Mr. E. requested him to walk out to the lobby, where, meeting Mr. Greaghan, Mr. E. asked him to repeat his He did so, word for word. statement. Mr. D. D. stoutly denied the whole; but, as the by-standers say, with such marks of guilt, as to satisfy every one present that Greaghan's story was too true. Mr. E. then told Mr. D. D. very was too true. Mr. E. then told Mr. D. D. very quietly, that he must return the money to Mr. G. The reply was: "Pd see you and him teetotal-ly — first." Mr. E. then told him that Mr. G. would certainly prosecute him. Mr. D.D. replied, "He may do his worst, and, as to you, Sir, you are a foreigner!" Mr. E. answered, "That is true, Sire, but Lam hu has permitted to practice my mon Sir; but I am by law permitted to practice my pro-fession"-and coolly advised Mr. D. D. never again to allow his (Mr. E.'s) name to cross his lips. Mr. D. D. then drew himself up to his full lips. Mr. D. D. then drew himself up to his full height,—at least six feet two—and said: "Do you suppose I could make myself respectable in this community by pretending to be in partnership with a ______ Irishman!" This seemed to stir up the blood of old Garryowen, and he instantly struck

out in a style quite instructive to the spectators, making a hole in the crowd with Mr. D. D., and driving him up the stairs. Several constables and persons connected with the courts now seized our friend, and, as we are told, very much against their own wishes, prevented him from further putting an end to the Dean.

Mr. Greaghan has obtained a warrant against

"Lawrens' ThOURLES.—A fight came near taking place, Intraday, in the Court House, passage, between Messra, Wm. of and Dean Dudley. End accuses Dudley of standing in e door-way of Massachusetta Flock, and by representing interface connected with him in basiness, getting away his ofta. ministration, for rendering it unpopular before the public mind, be made up finally upon Mr. Pierce's measures. We even find that side thrusts are also made against the friends of the other presidential aspirants, through certain N. Y. journals, for I see by the N. Y. Times, (the date of which I forget) that the P. M. General is a mere cypher in cabinet council, and of no weight or influence without. This, I presume, is not intended for Judge Campbell, as much as

for James Behanan. But nous verrons. ARISTIDES.

New Church in Rochester, N. Y.

The corner-stone of St. Mary's Church was laid in Rochester on the 18th. It is to be built on South street, west side of Washington Spuare, the oldest and finest park in the city. Spuare, the oldest and nnest park in the city. The imposing and solemn ceremonial was per-formed by the Right Rev. Bishop Timon, of Buf-falo, assisted by the Rev. Wm. O'Reily, Vicar-General, and several other priests. A proces-sion was formed at the church of St. Pauls st., headed by the Brass Band, and composed of the benevolent societies of the Catholic Churches, waaring their hadges Priests, lads in the serwearing their badges, Priests, lads in the service of the altar, and others. The procession passed through the streets, the music, embla zonised banners and symbols, making quite a a display. In the vicinity of the site of the church, a great crowd of people, numbering se-veral thousand persons, had assembled some time before the hour of the ceremony. A stag-ing, covered with an awning, had been erected for the Bishop and priests, from which an ad-dress was delivered by Bishop Timon, and the prescribed prayers were chanted by the priests. On arriving at the place, the ecclesiastics paused first at the corner stone, and afterwards roceeded to the west end of the ground, where large wooden cross had been erected. Here appropriate coremonies were observed, and then the Bishop ascended the platform, accompanied by his attendants, and delivered an excellent

address. The procession of Societies then moved through the streets, to the music of the Band, escorting the Priests to St. Mary's and St. Joseph's churches.

The Church to be erected at the place designated will be a very handsome edifice. The in-terior will be finished with considerable magnificence, abundant funds being readily obtained from the members of a church who are never appealed to in vain for liberal means to build or support churches and religious objects .- Daily Democrat.

HAZARD'S COVE, near Providence, Sept. 21st, '53. o the Editor of the Boston Pilot:

Sir, Do you ever get a peep at the Providence Journal? if not,ask some friend to send it to you. It is, in its way, so antiquated, so full of cast-off ideas, that it always appears to me like an

old clothes shop. It advocates the property qualification with great earnestness, insisting on the necessity of the "fee simple" of a few feet of sand bank, as essential to an intelligent vote. The natural-ized citizen may stand shoulder to shoulder with the native born in defence of the nation's flag and honor, but this devotedness to institutions and country will not be admitted, in Rhode Island, as a qualification equal to the possession of a frog pond. It appears to have a horror, too, of Catholicity, and is, consequently, wide open to receive every garbage in this way, that fools or rogues may feel disposed to dump into it.-The supply in this way comes, just now, from a certain "Rip Van Winkle" of this neighborhood, who has just waked up to be a writer, and is edifying the editor of the *Journal* with extracts from Hogan and Michelet.

This fellow, clearly without any moral sense, I might say without common sense, has pub-lished, in this day's journal, a document as immoral, and indecent, as perhaps has ever been seen in print. If it be true that, "out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh,"verily he must have a very foul heart, and may be considered a worthy follower of the immoral Hogan, and infidel Michelet; we do not like to see a man of decent family in lewd company, yet if such be the taste of the man near Haz ard's Cove, he must be priviliged to indulge it. No man who has any proper estimate of character, will ever cite Hogan or Michelet as friends of morality. The editor of the Journal has been the late

whig governor of Rhode Island, and from a man Mr. D. D., for obtaining the money under false pretences. On being brought before the Police Court, Mr. D. D. waived an examination, and

The Mother of Bishops.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Emmitsburg, has now given no less than ten bishops to the church in America. Among these were the late lamented bishops of New York, Vincennes and Hartford, Drs. DUBDIS, BRUTE, and TYLER, of whom the former was the founder, and first President of the institution, and the second for many years Professor of Theology and Superior of the Seminary. Of the alumni of the "Moun-tain," are the Most Rev. Dr. PURCELL of Cincin-nati, who was called in 1832 from the presidenhati, who was called in 1832 from the presiden-tial chair to a mitre in the then rude west, the Most Rev. Dr. HUGHES of New York, the Rt. Rev. Dr. MCCLOSKEY of Albany, the Right Rev. Dr. WHELAN Of Wheeling, the Right Rev. Dr. GART-LAND Of Savannah, and the bishops elect of Brook-lyn and Pittsburgh, Drs. LOUGHLIN and YOUNG. MATER FILIORUM LETANS !

CARBONDALE, Pa. Our friends in this town received our travelling agent, Mr. Rogers, in the kindest manner. We have good friends in Carbondale. Mr. R. has been well received in all the towns through which he has travelled in Pensylvania.. Mr Rogers is now on his way to Honesdale, where we are sure he will be well

received.

THE MISSION BOOK : A Manual of Instruction and Prayers, adopted to preserve the fruits of the Mission, drawn chiefly from the books of St. Alphonsus Ligouri. Published under the direction of the Fathers of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. New York : M. F. Cozans & Co., 556 Broadway.

The above title fully explains the object of this excellent book, and cannot fail to be productive of great good. See advertisement for further particulars.

Notes of the Week.

The epidemic at New Orleans is rapidly on the decrease; and it is hoped that a few weeks more will witness its total disappearance. well convinced are the Board of Health that the fever is nearly over, that they have resolved that the infirmaries established by the city shall soon be closed. At the same time, the accounts of the spread of the fever in the interior of Lou-isiana and various portions of Mississippi continue to be of the most distressing nature. At Thibodeauxville, almost every person who re-mains in the place is down with the fever. In one day there were seventy-two deaths, and one hundred and sixty new cases.

John Healy, of Providence, R. I., aged about 70 years, committed suicide at his residence in that city.

John Chapman, the Sherburn murderer, a native of Starks, Maine, and was brought up religiously by parents who are members of the Methodist church.

me-Irish linens and other goods which Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe brought with her baggage from England have been seized by the New York sustom house officers as contraband.

dressed a letter to Capt. Ingraham, thanking him for the energy, magnanimity, and heroism evinced in his defence of the rights of Martin Kosta at Smyrna.

Motta at Suying. Me The several manufacturing corporations in Lowell have united in arrangement to reduce the time of running the mills to eleven hours a day.

The Grand Jury of New York have indict-over one thousand persons for illegally selling liquor.

The examination of Chapman, the murderer of Mr. Cozzens, was concluded at Framing-ham, and he was committed to the jail in Concord, to await the action of the Grand Jury at the October term of the Middlesex Common Pleas. It is thought Mrs. Cozzens will recover. A foolish and somewhat reckless boy named Price, near Goshen, Indiana, on Satur-day last, in the spirit of fun and bravado, aimed a gun at Miss Esther Felkner, which had been loaded about a year, pulled the trigger, and shot her through the heart. The girl was aged six-teen years, and the boy twelve. He was silly enough to aim at her for the purpose of affrighting her, supposing that because it had before missed fire it would again.

missed are it would again. *mer-*The oil and candle factory of Johnson, Sanford & Co., in Gold street, Brooklyn, N. Y. ling to ignorance and bigotry which we find so was burnt last week, with all its stock and fixtures, Loss estimated at from \$130,000 to \$150,000. AThe cleaning of the streets in the city of New York, last year, cost the corporation \$205,310. The same service has just been contracted for, the current year, at \$99,970. GEN. SHIELDS. The St. Louis Republican learns that Gen.Shields is rapidly convalescing, and will soon be able to attend to business. His disease was bilious fever. me The extensive Delaine Print works belonging to the Manchester Printing Company, Manchester, N. H., was destroyed by fire on the 22nd. Loss estimated at \$200,000 The Firemen's Muster at Natick, on the 23rd, ended in a disgraceful row. There was not room enough nor food enough at dinner un-der Yale's medium tent, and a large number of "outsiders," among whom a Brighton company was conspicious, rushed in and demolished not only the eatables but the crockery, and badly damaged the tent. Gen. Wilson, chief marshall, and his aids, did all in their power to prevent the riot, but without the slightest effect 10. The state of the state o cut in two pieces obliquely, to pay the rate, six cents each, on two letters. Many letters arrive from California with these cut stamps, and many postmasters have allowed them to pass as paid. By a recent decision of the russ using Postmaster General, in answer to an enquiry Postmaster at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., all by the postmaster at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., all such fractional parts of stamps are to be treated as nullities, and letters to which they are affixed are to be considered as unpaid, and the unpaid rate of postage exacted. There were nine deaths from yellow fever in Philadelphia last week, and 203 deaths in all. The general post office at Washington on Friday transmitted to the post office at Bremen 6901 dead letters for the several German states. About 475 bushels of dead letters (American) have been opened in the office during the present season. The St. Louis Intelligencer states that there have been no lives lost on the Mississippi and it tributaries, by steamboat disasters, since the first of January, when the steamboat law went into effect in some of its important provisions, whereas, during the same period in 1852, more than five hundred lives were destroyed in that manner. It atributes the change to a new feeling of responsibility on the part of steamboat managers. organized in Baltimore, to be called the Montgomery Guards. It is supposed that the Mont-gomery Guards. It is supposed that the bro-ther of Capt. Key, of the Irish campany of Washington, a wealthy and popular citizen of that city, will be elected their commander. morning says that the Governments of England and France have protested verbally against the conduct of Capt. Ingraham in the Smyrna affair. THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS. despatch dated New Orleans Saturday, Sept. 24th, says :- There were thirty four interments for the twenty four hours ending this morning,

for canvass and paint, and who made language, knew beforehand everything that could be done with these things. Before the painter or sculptor or architect did his work, God supplied the materials, knew what work would be done, who would do it, when, and how. Man, the designer. is His creature equally with the thing which man designs.

of all things which exist or can exist are, and

were from all eternity. God, who made the

stone, the marble, the wood and the materials

But God creates from nothing. He said,let there be light, and there was light. He has in his mind the ideas of all things possible. If he wills to create any of them, he has but to will it, and the thing is created. It makes no difference how great or how small the thing is. It is as easy to him to create the universe as it is to create a grain of sand.

It is quite impossible to understand this act of areation. And then we cannot conceive what tor and others, the proceeds to be given in aid nothing is. We know that when a man makes of the new Church about to be erected by the anything, he has stock or materials, out of which he makes it. So the trouble is that we are prone to liken God to ourselves, and, as we must have materials when we have a piece of work to do, so we imagine that God must have had, and when we hear that he made all things from nothing, we imagine, like children, that this nothing is a sort of material out of and California Steamship Line, that the prices which God makes his work. We must look at it now charged for tickets is lower than ever bein this way. God is all wise, and he knows how to create a thing that did not at all exist before, and whether it is well to create it. He is omnipotent and so he can create it. So he has steamers of this line leave on the 5th and 20th only to will it, and the thing at once begins to of each month, and make the whole trip in exist. - We cannot see how, because we are not from twenty-two to twenty-six days. Mr. Saxomnipotent,-we know that God is, but we do ton's Agency is at 81 Washington street, (Joy's not clearly comprehend what that omnipotence is. Take an example. We know very well that no such thing exists in the world as a man with wings. But we know very well what a man is, and what wings are, and we know that, if God

willed it, men with wings would exist. It is so difficult to understand that God created all things from nothing that no one knew it until God revealed it. The very first words in the Bible are,-in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. Our creed and our catechism begin with telling us that God is the for board "in a pious family where his Chrisuniversal creator, and that he made us. After God revealed to man this fact of the creation, then it was easy to believe it. But no one could ever have found it out unless God had revealed it. Men had different notions about the way that this world came to exist. Some said that it came by mere chance. Others said that it exhisted, like God, from all eternity. Some said that it made itself. Others said that in the beginning it was all confusion, as if you were to take the materials of a house, the stone, brick, wood, sand, lime, iron and all, and tumble them together in a great heap. God, said some, made the world out of that heap of materials. Others thought the world came from God, but that it was a part of God. It came &a, in our next,

Grand Concert-

A grand Concert of Sacred Music will be given in Beach Street Chapel, on Sunday evening, Oct. 2d., at 71 o'clock, under the direction of Prof. M. J. Mooney, assisted by Mr. John Hec-Rev. David Walsh.

Some good singing may be expected. Tick-ets 25 cents. To be had at the PILOT OFFICE, Mr. Mooney's Book-store, and of all the collectors for the Church.

LOW RATES TO CALIFORNIA. We understand from Mr. Saxton, the Agent of the New York fore. A very great rush is anticipated in consequence, and those desirous of going there should make early application for passage. The Building).

The DOLLAR BIBLE is going admirably. No Catholic should be without a bible, when one can be procured for a dollar. Send in your dollar and the bible will be dispatched immediately. The postage to any part of the United States is only 33 cents. The change can be sent in postage stamps."

20"" A young man, a member of an evangeli-cal church," advertises in a New York paper tian example would be considered a compensa-tion." Who will open the door for this pious Who will open the door for this pious youth ?

me We find the following announcement in the London Catholic Standard :--

"THE REV. DR. CAHILL. This gifted divine will preach two sermons in aid of the schools attached to St. Patrick's Church on Sunday next, being his last here previous to his going to America.'

The Giornale di Roma, of the 24th ult., ntains a long Papal decree, suppressing the Sistine College, and reserving the application of its funds for further consideration

mar Notices of new books, Correspondence,

.

"For Freedom's right, in flashing fight To conquer—if then, to fall!"

Capt. McCafferty followed in the same strain. Capt. Cass made a few remarks, and referred to the fine appearance of the company on the mus ter ground. Lieut. Plunkett, being called on, did not come forward, being in the act of ushering gentleman down stairs, so we lost his speec Sergeant Ryan, in a long speech, made good promises for the future career of the "Artilley." Mr. Coggins, also made some sensible remarks, which were well received. At an advanced stage of the proceedings, Father Finotti retired. Capt. Young called for a song, which Sergeant Byan gave with that inimitable pathos for which the genuine Irish are proverbial. We need scarcely add that its burden was the Em-erald Isle. This was the prelude to a "grand time," song after song pouring forth from many of the gentlemen above mentioned. Lieut. Sin-dent might choose to give it in his own b 'Shield's Artillery:' May they never surrender their arms unless into the arms of the fair daugh-ters of America.'' The party then dispersed; all apparently well pleased with the proceedings; but none more so than THE REPORTER.'

was bound over to appear at the next Municipal Court, where the whole matter will come out.

Political Talk at Washington.

Remote as we are from the next Presidential contest, the leaders of the Whig and Democratic parties are on the alert, organizing their re-spective forces for the fray. The Whigs will reorganize the broken ranks under a new banner, and be known from henceforth as the REPUBLI-CAN PARTY of the United States, avoiding in its construction every sort of ism of a modern origin, and leaving out of their calendar of auxiaries,-Nativism, Abolitionism, Free-soilism, Kossuthism and Socialism. In other words. they intend to progress backwards towards the source of their great national principles, which have contributed to make us the people we are, and take us as their guide, or rule of conduct, for the future, the maxims and doctrines acted upon from the days of Madison to those of John Quincy Adams in 1824, when that distinguished statesman was recognized as the head of the Republican party of the day.

In a conversation a few days since with two influential gentlemen of Virginia, I was informed by them, that a large proportion of the peo-ple of that State, are in favor of taking up the Hon. Edward Everett of Massachusetts as their next choice for the Presidency.

On the side of the Democrats, President Pierce, Secretary Marcy, the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Senator Rusk, are freely named n connection with that office. To an outsider, these movements might at first appear premature, but from the unparalelled state of position in which both parties find themselves at this time, and within less than three months of the meeting of Congress, it has become absolutely necessary for each to determine in time upon a fixed point of departure, before setting out on a cruise of four years, during which they will have to buffet the winds and storms of faction. It has been a received axiom with many, that to be in a line of succession, next to the President, for the executive chair, one should fill the office of Secretary of State; but history has failed to verify the assumption, as we find not one of the great men from the days of Jefferson, who respectively filled that post, except J. Q. Adams, and he is no exception, for he was made President by the House of Representatives,-to our day, that has been a successful candidate with the people for that post. Gov. Marcy ought not, therefore, to rely too much upon the prestige of the Premiership as an element of his success in seeking this honor; as he ought to remem-ber that there is a "fixed fact," as Mr. Cushing expresses it, which would be calculated to disappoint his hopes of success, should the Pres-ident desire, as I think it probable he will, to

fill the measure of his personal and political ambition by being a candidate for a second term. Under these circumstances, it would be folly for Mr. Marcy to attempt turning the tide of party expected.

frequently in his paper. The wretched man, whose immoral and false

statements appear in the journal, was spurned by, at least, one editor in the State, but found comfort and sympathy in Mr. Anthony. are sure that Mr. Anthony would not willingly hear read in his own family, the article of which I complain; it might suit the region of the "five points" in New York, or such like regions, but would disgust and sicken where morality and virtue are respected.

We are said to live in a region where justice and charity to all men are preached, and this leading whig organ teems day after day, with immoral charges and lies, thrown, as it were broadcast, against the Catholic faithful and their clergy. The Catholic faithful have not given Mr. An

thony any cause for complaint; they may be just as their neighbors. Some are not as good as they might be amongst them, but they could do nothing to justify the gross insult offered them, the immoral charges made against them as a people, in this day's *Journal*.

Though this sickening composition may do no injury, for the reason that the lie may appear so plainly to be a lie, as not to be credited-yet it should be remembered that the editor of the Journal, in giving publicity to it, has violated the eternal principles of justice and charity. Yours, &c., BURKE BURKE.

Later from California.

The steamer Northern Light, from San Juan, arrived at New York on Sunday. She She orings dates from San Francisco to Sept. 1st, and \$1,350,000 on freight, and \$500,000 in the hands of passengers. She connected with the steam-Brother Jonathan, which brought down \$1,500,000 on freight, and 700 passengers.

The excess of the shipment of gold dust, for eight months, over 1852, amounts to nearly one one quarter of a million.

Nearly half of the town of Sonora has been destroyed by fire. It commenced in Barnum's Hotel, and swept down the whole north part of Main street. The business part of the city is uninjured. Loss \$40,000.

The town of Kelsey Diggins, El Dorado county, was burnt down on the night of the 25th of August. Loss \$40,000. The principal losers are Messrs. Miller, Baker, Woodruff, Johnson, and J. T. Paul; Tremont House, Kossuth House, Empire State House.

729-The Indian insurrection in Rogue River valley had created great consternation the inhabitants. The several tribes had united and commenced a war of extermination upon the whites. Many massacres had already been committed. Among the victims are Dr. Wm. K. Rose, and John K. Harding.

troops, had made an attack upon a party of In-dians, but was obliged to retreat with the loss of one man, and was himself wounded.

An expedition under Gen. Lane had gone up to the scene of action, and bloody work was At last accounts 20 whites had been butchered by the Indians.

Written for the Pilot. The Huron Princess.

BY MRS. J. L. LEPROHON.

The dusky warriors stood in groups around the funeral pyre; The scowl upon their dark brows spoke of hate and vengeful

It needed not the cords, the stake, the rites so stern and rude To tell it was to be a scene of cruelty and blood. But, say, could anght in shape of man so full of guile be

As to harm the victim who there stood, in helpless thraldon bound ?

A girl of slight and fragile form, of fair and childlike grace Though woman's earnest thoughtfulness beamed in that lonely face.

Oh I beauteous was that gentle child of a dark, rugged l And e'en mid Europe's daughters fair, surpassing might she the Company's subjects .- Nation.

For ne'er had beauty's lips been wreathed by brighter, softe

Or dark eyes beamed with lustrons light, more full of gentle

With glowing cheek and curving lip, she stood in silent pride A queen in regal majesty, though fettered down and tied; Nor forgot she for one moment her haughty, high-born grac She stood amid her direst foes, a Princess of her race.

And though they'd met to wreak on her their hatred 'gains

her name, To doo - her to a fearful death, to pangs of fire and flame, She, ever mindful of her rank, her race so prond and high, Had sternly vowed to suffer all, and nobly, bravely die. One moment and her high glance fled, her form she humble

bowed, A softened light stole o'er her brow; she pray'd to Heave

alond. "Hear me! Thou Great and Glorious one, Protector of my

Whom in the far off Spirit Land I'll soon see face to face.

Pour down thy blessings on my tribe, may they triumphan

Above the guileful Iroquois, Thine, and their enemies; And, give me strength to bear each pang with courage high and free

mar Two families named O'Donnell and Shee-han, lately located at Kilfenny Commons, near Croagh, county Limerick, as " converts," under That dying thus I may be fit to reign, oh. God ! with thee." the patronage of Parson Maunsell, came on the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Vir Her prayer was ended and again, like young anointed Queen, gin, of their own free will, to declare publicly at the chapel, before the congregation, their heartfelt regret at the scandal they gave in

Her prayer was ented and again, into young about queen She worse anew her lofty smille, her high and regal mien. The chief advanced and at his sign, two of his warriors dire Sprang forth to lead the dauntless girl unto her fearful pyre. But with an eye of flashing scorn, recoiled she from their

"Nay, touch me not, I'd rather meet the coil of poisoned

asp! My aged sire and all my tribe will learn with joyous pride, That as befits a Huron's child, their chieftain's daughter died."

She dashed aside her tresses dark with bright and fearles

And like a fawn she bounded on her flaming funeral pile; And e'en whilst still those blood-stained men fulfill'd their

And e'en whilst still those blood-stained men fulfill'd their fearful part, They praised that maiden's courage rare, her high and dannt-less heart. *Villa Richelieu. Villa Richelieu.*

The Death of Napier.

Lying on his plain camp-bed in his Hall of Oatlands, with the torn colors of the Twenty-second Regiment waving over his head, the bravest General in the British service has breathed his last. Sir CHARLES NAPLER is dead. That keen eye shall never search the enemy's was on Sunday last received into the Catholic breather the search the enemy's was on Sunday last received into the Catholic was on Sunday last received into the Catholic breather the search That keen eye shall never search the enemy's weak spaces again. Those fine features, bronzed weak spaces again. Those fine features, bronzed Church, at Popes' quay chapel. His conver-with Indian suns and bearded like a patriarch's, sion has caused a great sensation, as he was are stiff and cold. After sixty years of the most heroic services, sixty years of daily open defiance to death, the good old veteran has breathed his last peacefully in his bed. No living officer in the British army, none No living officer services to be built of the British army here to be built of the br

for many years past, except the Duke, could point to a career of such distinguished services; none bore so eminent a military reputation, in none bore so eminent a ministry reputation, in England and abroad. The finest stroke of arms and the most successful piece of policy in the recent history of British India, were the con-quest and the subsequent civil administration of Scinde—and it was "the Devil's brother," as the Sirdars named Sir CHARLES, who alone achieved both. Hooms's pacification of Vendee more. On Monday in Miltown upwards of 250 was not a more difficult labor in its way, than NAFIER'S subjugation of the robber tribes upon the Indus. In this instance as in others, it is wards of 240; on the two succeeding days, in among French soldiers that we must search for his peers-England has excellent officers, ber who presented themselves for confirmation but their individualities are but slightly dis-tinguished—NAPIER's was marked even to ec-centricity. He was as brave as LANNES, as clergymen and the piety and devotional fervor

centricity. He was as brave as LANNES, as quick and as wary as SOULT. Sir CHARLES NAFIER was, we believe, by acci-dent born in England, but Ireland had a prior claim upon his fealty ever gratefully acknowl-edged. His father was Irish, his mother was the aunt of Lord EDWARD FITZGERALD. In the diary of that heroic woman, which is quoted in Mr. Moone's Life of Lord EDWARD, there are in Mr. Moone's Life of Lord EDWARD, there are in Mr. Moone's Life of Lord EDWARD, there are in Mr. Moone's Life of Lord EDWARD, there are in Mr. Moone's Life of Lord EDWARD, there are in Mr. Moone's Life of Lord EDWARD, there are in Mr. Moone's Life of Lord EDWARD, there are in Mr. Moone's Life of Lord EDWARD, there are in Mr. Moone's Life of Lord EDWARD, there are in Mr. Moone's Life of Lord EDWARD, there are marked by several clergymen from the west of marked by several clergymen from the west of marked by several clergymen from the west of marked by several clergymen from the met of the place in the west of the famine

Foreign Catholic News.

the workhouse, into which she has been admit-ted about a week since. She took seriously ill, and sent for the Rev. Mr. Nagle, C.C., and

making a traffic of their faith, and alleging as the sole cause of their apostacy the extreme state of destitution they were in.—*Limerick Re*-

me-On Tuesday last the solemn and impres-

who received the white veil at the hands

sive ceremony of reception took place in the Presentation Convent, Wexford. The young

ick Reporter.

porter.

densest and bloodiest—the lithe little Arab sur-monnted by that wild gaunt figure, that bronzed and bearded face, those commanding fiery eyes —the Sirdars turned in despair; Eblis seemed to be let loose upon them; it was the "Devil's own brother" who led the Infidels to the charge. He died surrounded by the trophies of that sur-passing vietory. Over his head the torn ban-ner; at his side the captured and the testimo-nial swords; at his feet the grand ivy throne, the *Lia fail* of Scinde. If he has added another subjugated province to the British Empire, it will, at least, be long and gratefully remem-bered throughout its spacious and lovely extent, that in doing so, he exterminated a barbarous and bateful aristocracy, and bequeathed to the bered throughout its spacious and gratetiny remem-that in doing so, he exterminated a barbarous and hateful aristocracy, and bequeathed to the people of Scinde, institutions which render them to his care by his truly apostolic bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Pompallier. He died in the 24th year, and in the second of his priesthood.—*Tab-let.* among the most contented and prosperous of

France.

One of those ceremonics which steep the hearts of all Catholics in joy took place yesterday morning in the church of the Sisters of our La-Treland. RETURN OF PERVERTS. A poor woman named Brennan, living at the White Walls, who was induced by the pressure of poverty to apostatise from the Catholic faith, and who has been for some months under the protection of the mer-cenary Souper faction in Nenagh, has recanted, and been again received into the true fold. It appears that recently the unfortunate victim evinced some remorse for the wicked step she had taken, and a desire to be again reconciled to the Catholic church, upon hearing which the "brethren" withdrew the usual allowance.— The widow Brennan then sought the shelter of rock on which the church is built, especially those that are nearest to it-my beloved parents!" Let us hope that heaven will realise that wish. The new Catholic had Canon le made a solemn abjuration of her guilt .- Limer- Woelmont as godfather, and Baroness d'Auvin, represented by Madame Moucher, as godmother. -Namur Gazette, Aug. 6.

Scotland.

Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton, who has become a convert to the Catholic faith, attended mass on Sunday last, the 21st instant, at the Hamilton Catholic church. The Rev. M. Condon has received from her Grace an invaluable supply of church ornaments, consisting of a magnificent statue of the Madonna and Child, flowers, vases, vestments, of all the colors and of the richest kind; altar linens, cope, humeral veil, and six superb silver candlesticks, a thurible. incense boat, cruets, and cruet-stands, ciborium, chalice, bell, grand altar cross, and remonstrance, all of solid silver, and of exquisite workmanship.

Belgium.

of his lordship, Doctor Murphy, was Miss Cur-tis, daughter to the late Marcus Curtis, Esq., "We read in the Journal de Bruzelles:----"His Holiness Pope Pius IX. has just sent to the Duke de Brabant a fragment of the wood of the manger which formed the cradle of our Saviour. In the private audience which Mgr. Gonella obtained, in order to present this pre-cious relic, his royal highness was much affectenlightenment and industrial pursuits. The average number of children attending the coned at the present made to him by his Holiness."

England.

The Conversion. On August 30th, Edward Lucas, Esq., of Broydon, was received into the Catholic church by the Very Rev. Dr. Whitty, V. G., provost of Westminister.

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work which should be in the hands of every nis is a work which should be in the hands of every olic. It clearly and concisely explains every article of atholic Faith, and by numerous references proves the conformity of our religious ceremonies with the sacred We have rarely noticed a publication we would more sity recommend to Catholics than this Doetrinal Cate-. Mrs. Sadlier has contributed many valuable works to atholic literature, but none for which the Catholic com-y should be more grateful than the rendering into Eng-his excellent expositor of Catholic Doetrine.-[True Wit-

h this excellent cipesion in excellent and seasonable translations "This is one of the excellent and seasonable translations om the French with which Mrs. J. Sadiler of Montreal has much enriched our English Catholic literature. We have in through it with admiration of the author's power of sim-fication, of the happy and logical arrangement of rubiects, ad the clearness, brevity and adequateness of his definitions. to persons wishing to purchase. Published by PATRICK DONAHOE, mh 19 No. 3 Franklin stree the clearness, brevity and adequateness of his defin is for the layman and the children of a parish schoo ray is for the student of theology—a compact and co nd book of dogma and morality. The translation rk was undertaken with the approbation of the col-(authorities of Montreal, and it is dedicated to the B: the Christian Schools.—[Western Tablet.]

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW. The new postage law being now in op tion, and as it affords on readers " away o the means of procuring good, instructive,

THE BOSTON PILOT.—OCTOBER 1, 1853.

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as above. General Regulations. 1. No student will be admitted for a shorter period than one session No deduction will be made for absence, unless in case of ickness or dismissal. 2. All letters and communications, to and by students, ex-zept those to and from Parents and Guardians, will be subject to the inspection of the President. 3. No books will be allowed to circulate among the students anless previously approved by the President.

The mound when required. The mound when required. The mound when required. The mound when required. The mound was a set of the mound of the mound was a set of the mound of the mound in this Institution on the first Monday of October. The annual pension is \$150 for tuition, board, washing, mending linen and stockings. All charges must be paid half yearly in advance. Should any defer to advance the money for the space of one month, the President of the College is directed to send their sons or wards home. No advance for clothing or other expenses will be made by he College, unless a deposite be left with the Treasurer for the purpose. The German, Ita ian and Spanish languages, Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, and medical attendance form extra charges. Music, Drawing, Dancing, Fencing, Fencig, Fencing, Fencing, Fencig, Fencing, Fencing, Fencig, Fencing, F

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note interior is interesting in the second s

vement of the children consided to their care, the Br ook upon the moral and religious culture of their pupi ir principal obligation; and for this purpose, besid cessary instruction, they exercise an unremitting vig wer them. The discipline is firm, but mild. The num

the age of sixteen years; eace of the Brothers. on of the Brothers. e academical year consists of two Terms: the first ex-ing from Sept. 1st to Feb. 15th; and the other from Feb ing from Sept. 1st to Feb. 15th; and the other from Feb to Ang 1st. No one is received for a shorter period that to Ang 1st. No one is received for a shorter period the sector of serious and protracted illness, the pup

The academical year consists of two Terms: the first ex-ending from Sept. 1st to Feb. 15th; and the other from Feb. 5th to Ang 1st. No one is received for a shorter period than Term. In case of scrions and protracted illness, the pupil annot be retained in the Academy; arrangements must be hade with the Director at the time of admission. Thursday is the weekly holiday; and visits to the pupils re restricted to this day. Reports will be sent to the parents materly.

is limited to sixty five; and none are received f sixteen years; except previously under the

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DOCTOR DENNIS MCGOWAN, Graduate of Harvard University Bulland,

the source of the Mound covered by the primitive oak, The Legislature of Wisconsin, on the 11th of March, 1848, sized this Institution to the rank of a College-investing it rith all powers granted to such literary establishments in the Vestern states, and endowed it with ample privileges. The system of education will comprise the various branches f the Arts and Sciences usually taught in similar institutions a this compute. D CTOR DENNIS MCGUVARY Graduate of Harvard University, Fellow of the Massa-chusetts Medical Society, Member of Boston Medical Associa-tion, and Associate of Suffolk District Medical Society, &c. Office-Corner of Broadway and Turnpike et. South Boston, N.B. Dr. McGowan, grateful for the liberal patronage ex-tended to him, for the past ten years, by the inhabitants of South Boston, begs leave to inform his friends that he inse made arrangements for attending professional calls at any dis-tance within twelve miles of Boston. Professional calls from the city promptly attended at all hours. Office patients, Invalids from the country, dc, dc, re-ceive the Doctor's most careful attention. Diseases of every distance within while treated. f the Arts and Sciences usually tagget in sentences, as far as may be sompatible with the strictest attention to the established discipline, will be observed. The moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, as also their dom: stic confort, will be attended to with the utmost solicitude. Their diet will be wholesome and abunaant. No student will be permitted to go beyond the College limits, unless accompanied by one of the Professors or Truters. Ample opportunity is offered, by the pupils in a star of their teachers, every variety of in the professor in the start of the college.

D. McGOWAN, M.D. DR. HARTNETT, Formerly a Resident in the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, where he was awarded the prize of

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CONSTANTINE CLARKE, Merchant Tailor, No. 37 Union street, Corner of Marsh Lane, Boston, Avails himself of this opportanity to express his sincere grat-itude to his patrons, for the extremely liberal support he has received from their kind hands, since the commencement of his business, as above, and also to assure them of his nutify determination to deserve its continuance; and he would re-spectfully solicit an inspection of his fresh and seasonable Stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Cloths, Cassimerers and Yestings, Fancy and Dress Cravuts and Scarfs. C. O. will be pleased to serve at short notice all who may honor him with their orders, for garments, made in first rate style ; the cutting department still being under his persoral superintendence, and satisfaction garanteed to every purcha-ser. CONSTANTINE CLARKE.

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hich he will make to order in the best and most fashionable anner, at reasonable prices. He solicits the attention of purchasers to his stock of Spring. Id Summer Goods, now on hand, believing that he can suft to taste of every one who will favor him with a call. Having cured the services of one of the best Cutters in Boston, he neafely guarantee that all Garmen's made at his establish-ent will suit the taste of the most fastidious. "ABT Always on hand, Ready Made Clothing, Furnishing-oods, &c, of every description, wholesale and retail.

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EXCHANGE.

DRAFTS ON the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, £

Ag27 1y

ent in the city.

am work properly attended to. JOHN P. KENNA, CHRIS. H. CONNOR.

ished in Ireland, and is closely connected with the KENNEDYS of Derry. Sir CHARLES was a mirers lest, in the plentitude of his zeal for the scion of this house.

peerages, orders, and permanent com-ds. Napren died at the rank of Lieutenant tolic to the Indians of the district of St. Rose of mands. Bath. The reason was that he never hesitated to express his horror of misgovernment wherever it came under his notice. He has written pam-phlets upon India innumerable. He was always frank of the truth in or out of season. The Whigs had a particular horror of him ever since their decimed discussed for Europe. Markow alabasite of the Order of St. Augustine, in Gal-

India would have been, had he lived, a book exposing without merey the whole rotten admin-istration, civil and military, of the peninsula. Two anecdotes, told of the manner of his ap-pointment in 1849, are too characteristic of Sir charles of Wellington and of the Whigs, to be omitted. When the news reached England of Lord Gouen's temporary defeat, it was at once most ungraciously determined to super-sede that gallant soldier; and the Duke was asked to name three general officers, of whom one might be selected to succeed him. The Duke believed that Napzer was the fittest officer in the service, and should have the command; and he knew perfectly well that he was asked to name three officers, in order that one of them ister's note, he therefore subscribed the three following names: -Sir CHARLES NAPIER, Sir MARIES NAPIER, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, Sir MARIES NAPIER, Sir MARIES NAPIER, Sir MARIES NAPIER, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, Sir MARIES NAPIER, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, Sir MARIES NAPIER, Sir MARIES NAPIER, Sir CHARLES NAPIER, Sir MARIES MARIES MARIES NAPIER, Sir MARIES MARIES NAPIER, Sir MARIES Another difficulty then arose, however—NAPIER would not go. And he only consented to accept the appointment when the Duke at last declar-ed that the only alternative was, that he him-self should sail for India. In a few days more Sir CHARLES was on his way; but meantime His successor only retained his command for a eloquent sermon .- Limerick Reporter.

army. There is a fine little pony in the possession of Mr. TRISTRAM KENNED, for which we have a special reverence. It was presented to our honorable friend by Sir CHARLES. There is a Scindirn bullet lodged in his jaw, and the gash of a yatagban on his side. The day that his master led 3.000 men up the heights of Meanee, and drove 22,000 down—it is the bravest feat in all Indian warfare—the little white pony carried the General in the van; and as they dashed to and fro wherever the fight reeled

passages which tell that much of the old sol- Ireland who have been witnesses of the famine dier's sturdy intolerance of injustice and disaf-fected spirit, came to him with the GERALDINE blood of his mother. The NAPIERS are a Scotch who have survived cling with more tenacity, if tion of this house. His services dated from the Rebellion of '98 salvation of his flock, he may expose his inval-uable life too soon and too needlessly before the

to the conclusion of the last Sikh War. For many years he was the favorite lieutenant of WELLINGTON. But it needed all the determina-that, notwithstanding the toil he has undertion and all the influence of the old Field Mar-shalt to uphold him against the ill disposition of Government and the India Board. What-ever rank or honors he attained were fairly ex-torted from them by shame. Inferior officers

General and with the plain Grand Cross of the Lima, Morocco Creek, has returned to his native The reason was that he never hesitated city after an absence of nearly fifteen years,

designed insurrection in the Reform Agitation in which they expected his help; and the India Board had their own excellent reasons for risk-mass commenced at twelve o'clock—celebrant, Board had their own excellent reasons for risk-ing a province rather than save it by his aid. The most remarkable result of his last campaign in India would have been, had he lived, a book ex-posing without mercy the whole rotten admin-istration, eivil and military, of the peninsula. Two anecdotes, told of the manner of his ap-pointment in 1849, are too characteristic of Sir Charles of Wellington and of the Whigs, to be omitted. When the news reached England of Lord Gouon's temporary defeat, it was at once most ungraciously determined to super-

Sir CHARLES was on his way; but meantime Rev. Dr. Foran presided. The Rev. Patrick Gouge had more than retrieved his position. Byrne, curate of Carrick on Suir, preached an

few months, and sailed home after forcing a caustic measure of reform upon the Indian army. The Sisters of Mercy in Roscommon. The Right Rev Dr. Ryan, Lord Bishop of Limerick, accompanied by the Rev. J. Walsh, P.P., Bally-

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 Shnikes will be resumed in this institution on the first Monday of September.

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THE SEVENTH EXHIBITION

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sl7 %.¶ Manayunk, Pa. **I BISH BAG PIPES.** EDWARD WHITS, Manufacturer of the union IRISH AND SCOTCH BAG FIPES, Dallas Place (Ruggles street) Roxbury, would most respectfully return thanks to his friends and country men for their former patronage, hoping a contin-

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NOTICE. The subscriber desires to inform his friends and the public that he continues his business of WOOD AND COAL at the old stand-Griggs & Forbes' Whart, or Canaeway street, near Charlestown Old Bridge. He takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his many friends for their favors, and hopes from strict attention to his business for a continuance of their patronase. and WILLIAM GILL.

in sums to suit, can be had of PATRICK DONAHOE, PHOTOGIC NO. 3 PATRICK DONAHOE, PHOTOGICS NO. 3 PATRICH THE AND A South of the second second second second second second South and Southard, on presentation, FREE oF DISCOURT, and are much better than those sold upon houses in Liver-

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stablishment. No. 265 Washington street, (corner of Winter st.) Boston. jan22

He-that Runs may Read.

A gentleman complimented a lady on har improved appearance. "You are guilty of flat-tery," said the lady. "Not so," replied the gen-tleman,"for I vow you are as plump as a partridge." " At first," replied the lady, "I thought you guilty of flattery only, but now I find you are making game of me." 盡

Here is a proposition from the Wilinmuster Times: Why don't the females avoid the impudent gaze of men in wet weather, by wearing india rubber skirts, with boots and other appur-tenances? The abominable and unhealthy prac-tice of low-quartered shoes, cotton stockings, and a mop about the heels, ought to be eradicated. The "Pray Miss C.," said a gentleman the

other evening, "why are ladies so fond of officers?" "How stupid !" replied she; " is it not natural that a lady should like a good offer sir !"

One of the females of an up town sem-One of the females of all up town sem-inary, a young lady, stepped into the school-room the other morning, and commenced gathering her books, stating that she was very sorry to be com-pelled to leave the school. "For what reason?" mildly inquired her astonished teacher. "Oh, I was married last evening, that's all." "Why did was married last evening, that's all." "Why did you not inform me before ?" "For the simple reason," said the bride," that I did not know it myself until during the same afternoon-he never ask-ed me till then !"

ed me till then!" Some people in very high quarters, it is said, have an objection to thirteen at dinner. Kitchener happened to be one of a company of that number at Dr. Henderson's and, on its being rè-marked and pronounced unluckly, he said, "I ad-mit that it is unlucky in one case." "What case is that?" "When there is only dinner enough for twelve." twelve.

An Englishman never dances above his waist. His feet may cut pigeons' wings, or his legs go into vibration, but the head and the heart of the man never get above prose and buttens. John in-ters into a cotillion, not so much to enjoy himself as to do penance. He labours like a slave at the oar, and throws away more muscle in a Spanish dance than he would make use of to fight half-a-dozen Frenchmen. But lacks grace and agility. He is no more calculated for the bounding movements of a marine hornpipe than a hippotamus is for throwing somersets.

Marrying a lady for her beauty is like eating a bird for its singing.

Somebody, speaking of the proposed oceanic telegraph, wonders whether the news sent through salt water would be fresh.

To ascertain whether a woman is passionate or not, take a muddy dog into her parlor. It is rumored that a celebrated phren-ologist has been invited to examine the "head of

A MOST BEAUTIFUL HAND. Two charming women were discussing one day what it is which constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion as much as in the shape of the beautiful member whose merits they were discussing. A gentleman friend presented himself, and, by comgentieman friend presented himself, and, by com-mon consent, the question was referred to him. It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris and the three goldesses. Glancing from one to the other of the beautiful white hand presented to him-which, by the way, he had the cunning to hold for some time in his own, for purposes of examination -he replied at last : "I give it up-the question is too hard for me; but ask the poor, and they will tell you that the most beautiful hand in the world is the hand that zives. the hand that gives.

The Home Journal states that Kossuth to this day has never paid his printer's bill of \$600 for getting up his Hungarian Bonds. Perhaps they took pay in bonds. \$29,415,754 88 in dust and coin, left

San Francisco in the six months ending June 30,

The editor of the Galena Jeffersonian, who is a doctor,"by trade," gives it as his deliberate advice, that whiskey should not be drank in warm weather. He is equally decided on another point, viz: that it should never be drank when the weath-

er is not warm. A smart doctor that. COMPETITION AMONG CALIFORNIA STEAM-COMPETITION AMONG CALIFORNIA STEAM-mas. When the line of steamers was first establish-ed between New York and San Francisco, the price of passage, we believe, was five or six hundred dol-lars, attended with great difficulty and expense in crossing the Isthmus. The trip was then toil-some, if not dangerons. A few years' experience has en-abled the owners of the lines to reduce the price of passage, from time to time, until it is now less than the cost of a trip to England in the regular steam the cost of a trip to England in the regular steam packet. In looking over the advertisements we observe that through tickets can now be obtained at the following rates: First class cabin, \$100; second do, \$75; steerage, with bed and board, \$50.

We know an honest blacksmith in this city who clears his ten dollars a day on an average. while one of his near neighbors is starving on a pro-fession. A very mischievous thing is pride. We

SHIPPING. ROCHE, O'BEIRNE & CO. No. 35 Falton street, next door to the Falton Bank. DRAFTS :-PASSAGE CERTIFICATES. Arrangements for 1853: BOWMAN, GRINNELL & CO. only authorized Passenger Agents for the SWALLOW TAIL LINE OF PACKET SHIPS, 83 South street, New York. No. 5 Regent Road, Liverpool. Agents in Ireland: DANIEL KENNY, No. 25 Eden Guay, Dublin. BOWMAN, GRINNELL & CO. 15 Merchants' Quay, Cork. MICHAEL DOWNEY, Merchants' Quay, Materford. EDWARD MCDONNELL, 4 Bedford Road, Limerick. JOHN MUNS, Jr. Londonderry. R. H. STEVENSON & CO. 3 West Campbell street, Glasgow. CHAELEY & MAICOAN, Donegal Quay, Belfast. SAMUEL KINGAN, 4 & 6 Merchants' Quay, Newry. PARTER DUPPY, 35 Quay street, Dundaia. JOHN FANNING, West street, Dundaia. R. H. STEVENSON & CO. 10 St. Andrew st. Edinburgh. Liverpool Packets Passages and Remittances. ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1853. ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1853. Persons wishing to bring out Passengers from the Gld Dountry, can make the necessary arrangements with the ubscribers for the "Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Tackets," sailing the 1st and 16th of each mouth; or by the Black Star Line " of favorite and first class American pack-t Ships, leaving Liverpool for this port every six days. THE BLACK BALL on OLD LINE OF LIVERPOOL ACKETS, comprise the following well known and fast sail-ng abipa:-Ing schop:-MANHATTAN, Peabody. ISAAC WRIGHT, Abele. GT. WESTERN, Farber. FIDELIA, Dixon. Shonid those sent for deeline ceming ont, the amount pair for their passage will be returned to the parties here withon delay or deduction, on producing our certificate and receipt. Remittances. Drafts at Sight for any amount, on the ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, which are paid throughout all the towns in the United King-don QUEEN OF THE WEST, Capt Hallett, The state of the state of the arrival and the bound of the state of the semicond of their friends, with the name of the ship, day of salling, and the expected time of arrival. For the accommodation of persons who cannot, without loss, leave their daily occupation, business can be transacted at our office up to 8 of clock in the afternoon.

BOCHE, O'BEIRNE & CO, (Oid Stand) -35 Fulton street, (next to the Fulton Bank) New York.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS. Passage from any part of Great Britan and land secured at lowest possible rates, by this Old Estab ted Line, saling from Liverpool for New York on the lat , lith, 16th, 21st and 26th of every month, comprising the lowing magnificent shire:

PEINCETOR, ROBERT KELLY, SARATOGA, BOUTHAMPTON, SILAS GREENMAN SANDUSKY, THOMMEROGA ENTERPRISE, GUY MANNERINO,

JACOB A. WESTEEVELT,	TICONDEROGA,
LEVIATHAN,	UNIVERSE,
MARMION,	WM. RATHEONE,
NIAGARA,	WM. H. HARBECK.
OWEGO,	WASHINGTON.
The ships of this Line, are	the largest and swiftest in
ade; their accommodations	

Trade; their accommodations for passengers are inequaled; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure offer ad-vantages to the Emigrant not to be had by any other Line of Packets. Such passengers as decline coming out, the money paid for them will be promptly refunded, without discount. Provisions of best quality are provided for passengers' ra-tions, consisting of bread, four, rice, oatmeat, tea, sugar, mo-lsases, salt, do, and are issued daily in a cooked state. REMITTANCES. Persons sending money to their friends, can obtain Drafts for any amount, which will be cashed at sight at the follow-ing banks:

IR DARKS: IRELAND. At the National Bank of Ireland, and all its ranches; Royal Bank of Ireland, Ulster Banking Co. and marghes: TLAND. At the National Bank of Scotland, and all its

B Fox, Adams & Co's Express, 54 Washington st, Boston.
 B Fox, Adams & Co's Express, 54 Washington st, Boston.
 B Fox, Adams & Co's Express, 54 Washington st, Boston.
 W E Park, Washington st, Boston.
 W May, Post Office, N. Woodstock.
 C E Snow, W. Northhoro.

Snow, Northboro, Wallis, Salem Savings Bank, Salem, Ms. & Allen, 114 Main at, Worcester, bodhue, American House, Lowell. topher Olarke, Northampton. Babeock, Depot, Webster,

Office, Northfield.

ebury. Blackstone and Waterford Village, Ms. ortsmouth, N.H.

Portamonth, N.H. Ellsworth, Me. & Go, Ronse's Point and Ogdensburgh, N.Y. & Ecyrress, at the following places: -- Nashna, ism, Walpole, Oharlestown, Troy, Claremont, rell, Ms, Groton, Lancaster, Clinton, W. Boyla-g, Gardner, Templeton, Royalstom, Athol, Or-Id, Northfield, Winchendon; Brattleboro, Vt, Windsor Cheeter, Ludlow, Rutland, Pittsford, Haven, Middlebury, Vergennes; South Acton, w. Shirley, &c. &c.

on, High street te. Benis Doyle, Anburn. Bernard Quinn, Lockport George Van Campen, Alleghany-John Mackenzie, Peoria, III-Fox & Brother, Pottaville, T. W. Patterson, Waverly, Wilbur, Reed & Russell, Saugerties, Iennigan, Honesdale, Pa. hony Miles, Oarbondale, r, Fick, Wilkesbare.
Michael O'Sullivar, Albaay.
More Albaay.
Michael O'Sullivar, Albaay.
More Albaay.
Michael O'Sullivar, Albaay.
John Bufy, Waterford.
John Statogs.
John Walsh, Buffalo.
James Hurley, Glen's Falls,
Michael Madden, Rondout.
Michael Madden, Rondout.
K. Swift, Chicago.
Michael Madden, Belvidere, yen, Pa.

waxen, Pa. janl

ROCHE. BROTHERS & COFFEY'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1853. The subscribers having completed their arrange-take this opportunity of returning thanks to their and the public, for the very liberal patronage they many years reserved, and respectfully solicit a contin of their zerofidence.

have for many years recorrect, and respectively solicit a contin-nance of their confidence. The dispatch by which their passengers have been brought out, and the promptness with which their numerouq drafts have been paid in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, is, they flatter themselves, a sufficient guarantee for any future soluract entered into with them. R. B. & M. have to announce that they are now prepared to grant passage Certificates and bring out passengers by the following Lines of Packets, viz:

Old Line of Liverpool Packets, Balling regularly on the 1st and 16th of every month.

Red Star Line, comprising the following ships, and sailing as under:

SHIPPING.

DRAFTS :-- PASSAGE CERTIFICATES.

Liverpool Packets, sall to and from Liverpool, 6th and 21st of every month: Ship LIVERPOOL, Ship CONSTANTINE, Ship LIVERPOOL, Capt Kearney, Ship CONSTITUTION. Capt Duryea, Ship ALBERT GALLATIN Capt Delano, Ship ASHBURTON, Gapt McWilliams, AMERICAN UNION, Capt Fletcher, Parkeate Ship NEW WORLD.

London Packets, sail to and from London every alternate Thursday :

PRINCE ALBERT. Capt Bradish, YORKTOWN, Ship LONDON, Capt Hubbard, Ship SIR ROBERT PEEL, Capt Meyers, PATRICK HENRY, Capt Hurlbart, (New Ship) Capt ____ Capt Chadwick, CORNELIUS GRINNELL AMERICAN CONGRESS Capt Williams,

Capt Williams, Capt — Intermediate packet ships, sailing weekly; and also a regnar line of packets sailing weekly to New Orleans. All these Bhips are well known for their comfortable accommodations and their fast sailing qualities. They are commanded by men of character and experience, who are remarkable for their kindses to the Passengers. Resengers are furnished with provisions according to Act e Passengers. with provisions according to Act a to give satisfaction.

of Parliament, which is sure to give satisfaction. It is not necessary to wait for a "Captaint's" Letter from Liverpool before leaving home; Passengers are however re-quired to present their certificates in Liverpool, three days before the regular sailing day of the Ship. The office in Liverpool, No. 5 Regent Road, is situated op-posite the Clarence Dock Gate, where the Steamers land from Ireland; passengers on arriving should go immediately to the office with their loggace, which will be stored free of charge. Parties have the option of paying the passage of their friends from any nort in Ireland, in which case they have Parties have the option of paying the passage of their friends from any port in Ireland, in which case they have only to call at the office of our Agent at their nearest port of embarkation, and present their certificates, when they will be forwarded with their luggage by steamer to Liverpool. In Liverpool the Ships He in the Waterloo Dock; in Lom-don, in the London Dock; in New York, at Piers 19 & 20, E.R.

don, in the London Dock; in New York, at Piers 19 & 20, E. R.
Remittances to England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
We issue DRAFTS in amounts from £1 and upwards, which are payable at sight free of charge, at The Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all its branches; Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co. Bankers, Lombard st, London; The National Bank of Scotland, Glasgow; Messrs. Bowman, Grinnell & Co, Liverpool.
The Persons residing in the conntry desirons of sending money to their friends or eng-ging their passage, can do so, by remitting the amount in a Letter, post-paid, addressed to Messrs. Bowman, Grinnell & Co, with full directions, which will be correctly stended to and a receipt returned by the set mail.

ext mail. For further information apply (if by letter, post-paid) to BOWMAN, GRINNELL & OO. South Street, New York, or 5 Regent Road, Liverpool.

Back Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets, and for Market State State

The Black Ball or Old Line of Liverpool Packets, comprise be following magnificent and receipt.

The Black Ball or Old Line of Liverpool Packets, comprise the following magnificent and fast sailing ships: MANHATTAN, GREAT WESTERN, GREAT WESTERN, YORKSHIRE, COLUMBIA, HANDER, COLUMBIA, MONTEZUMA.
 Notice. The public are respectfully notified, by the desire of the owners of the Black Ball, or Old Line of Liverpool Packets, that no passenger agents but ns have permission from them to advertise to bring ort passengers by that Line, and that we are the only regularly anthorized Agents in this city. We issue Drafts at Sight (which are paid in all towns throughout Great Eritain and Ireland) for any amount, on The Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
 Messra, Prescott, Grote, Ames & Go, Bankers, London. Mr. James F. Roche, Liverpool.
 During several years past we have transmitted many millions of dollars to parties residing in the old country, from their friends in this; all has gone right; and, as we are determined to do everything in our power to give satisfaction, we hope to merit a continuance of that extensive patronage with which we have been hithertos os Iherail favoraed. Apply, or address (If by letter, postraid) to ROCHE, BROTHELINS & CO. 34 Fulton st (next door but one to the Fulton Bank) New York. Or to JAMES F. ROCHE, Agent, 117 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

NATURALIZATION.

NATURALIZATION OFFICE.

WM. F. A. KELLY and respectfully inform his countrymen and foreigners gen-tily that he has established, in connection with his Store, a staralization Office, and is now prepared to procure for all see who intend to become Naturalized, their first or second pers, at reduced prices. He is also happy to announce to all see who cannot make it convenient to attend in the day ne, that he has made arrangements by which he is enabled procure first papers and swear witnesses on any evening andays excepted) on application being made before 9 P.M. No. 426 Washington street, between Beach and Kneeland ests, Boston.

The one price system strictly adhered to with all cases Not any other strictly adhered to with all cases of the strictly adhered to be added any other stabilishment in the city. N.B. The one price system strictly adhered to with all cases of the strictly adhered to with all cases and the strictly adhered to be added and the

SHIPPING.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S U. S. Mail Steamer Office, No. S Court street. The undersized have appointed Mr. N. W. THOMPSON their Sole Agent in the General Agency, Forwarding and Express Mr. HOMPSON their Sole Agent in the General Agency, Forwarding and Express Mr. A CO, ship by the regular Mail Steamers, from New York on the 5th and 20th of each month, in charge of Special Mr. Steamers, tho yo through to destination. Mr. A CO, ship by the regular Mail Steamers from New York on the 5th and 20th of each month, in charge of Special Mr. Steamer Strom New York. Mr. The Steamer from New York. Mr. The Steamer from New York. Mr. Mr. Steamer from New York. Mr. Mr. Steamer from New York.

y Steamer from New Lork. Packages should be put up in water proof order and not ex-ed 5% feet cubic measurement, nor weigh more than 125

at the 3bbye omcess, and in all the principal towns and eithes in the United States. SIGHT DRAFTS, in any sum from £1 upwards, on their honses in Liverpool and London. Irishmen wishing to remit money to their friends will find our Bills the most ready medium, as they are eashed without any discount at any Bark in Ireland as well as England, Boot-land and Wales. Our FOREIGN EXPRESS connects with ADAMS & CO's in the United States, and CHAPLIN & HOLMES in Great Bri-tain.

Commissions of all descriptions executed. Goods and Parcels forwarded from either of the above cities

AGENCIES. WESTWARD HO: IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SETTLERS!

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SETTLERS! 12,000 Acres of Fine Land for Sale. These lands consist of nearly Four Thousand Acres of the ost valuable Pine Tinsber. The remainder being of White at. Hickory, hard and soft Maple, and gigantic Hemlock. These extensive and desirable lands are situated in the wars of Alleghany and Carrolton, in the County of Catta-angus, State of New York, and enjoy the benefits of the astern, Western and Southern markets. The New York & Erle Railroad furnishes an easy access to ne East, as well as to the West; and the Alleghany filver, outh, to the great market of Cincinnati. The Genessee Val-y Caml affords another cheap and convenient mode of con-eying Lumber to the Eastern market.

There are many Valuable Water Privileges pon which a large amount of machinery might be profitably

apon which a large amount of machinery might be profitably employed. The soil is warm and genial, very healthful, and entirely free from any epidemic such as fever and ague, &c. The Buffalo & Pittsburgh Kallroad, now being bullt, gives employment to some three hundred men, and will run directly through the property. These lands will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers, and Stording opportunities to Emigrants and others purposing setting West, rarely met with. For further information, application may be made, by letter or otherwise, to JOHN W. MURPHY, Resident Agent, at Allegany, Cattaraugus County, N.Y.

GENERAL PENSION AGENCY. WASHINGTON, D. C. The nudersigned, formerly a clerk in the Pension Office, tenders his services a stagent to those having claims on the government for Pensions, Bounty Land Warrante, and other gratuities. He will give his attention, in a particular manner, to sus-pended claims, where additional evidence is required to make the claim valid and insure the prompt issuance of the war-rant.

In the second se

s granted to him. 23-All letters to the undersigned, must be post-paid. THOMAS FITNAM.

All letters to the undersigned, mast of post-paid. THOMAS FITNAM. References: Hon, Jas. Brachanan, Pa; Hon. W. H. Geward, N.Y. Hon. J. Olemens, Ala; Hon. Jas Cooper, Pa; Hon, Truman Smith, Ct; Hon. G. W. Jones, lowa; Hon. D. B. Dickins, Miss; Hon Alex. Ramsay, Mino; Hon. Moses Hampton, Pa; Hon, J.G. Hampton, N.J. Hon. S. F. Vinicon, Ohio; Hon. Jas. Bowlin, Mo; Hon. Emile LeSere, La; Hon W. R. W. Cobb, Ala; Hon Wrn S. Aske, N.C. Hon. Timothy Jenkins, N.Y. Hon. Theor F. Walsh, Md; Hon. J. R. Giddings, Ohio; Hon. T. B. Flo-Fornee, Pa; Hon J. L. Schooleraft, N.Y. Hon. A. Stewart, Pa; Hon. John Hastings, Ohio; Hon. J. M. Clayton, Del; Hon. Horace Mann, Ma; Hon H. S. Forice, Miss; Hon R. W. John-son, Ark; Hon. F. Mallory, Va; K. P. Blair, Eaq; John S. Gallaher, 3d Anditor of the Treasmry: T. H. Lathrop, Navy Agent, Washington, D.C; John Wilson, Oom. of Gen. Land Office.

Canadas. as usual; and all persons emigrating to those pla ces, particularly emigrants or 2nd class passengers, shoul make sure to apply at the Society's office, as by so doing the will make a great saving in time and money. Remember the office-Corner of South & Beach sts ml2 THOMAS BARRETT, Agent,

STATE OF WISCONSIN. D. G. POWER, Tax, Money & Real Estate Agent, Milwankee, Wis. BETADLISHED IN 1849. Would inform the Emigrating public that he has the Agen-cy of over 600,000 Acres of choice Land in the State of Wis consin, comprising farms of every size and stage of improve

public, on which is marked the prairie, as 24 teet, open to the k markh land, rivers, roads, villages, &c, &c; shows the loca ion and quality of the different farms offered for sale. Stran rers will find this Map an excellent gnide in looking up

arm. Taxes paid and Tax titles settled up in any part of Wis-onsin. Land Warrants bought, sold and located, and choice

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

The Boston Emigrant Society continue furnish Passage Tickets to all parts o e Sonthern and Western States, and the

and the

Jan Barris

A Large Man

EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO, At Adams & Co's office, Nos. 16 & 18 Wall st. New York.

BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS. TRAIN & CO'S LINE. m Boston on the 5th, and from Liverpool on the 5th and 20th of every month. **6‡** Sailing from Bos

5th and 20th PACKET SHIPS STAR OF EMPIRE, (new) 2000 tons, Capt. A. H. Brown. NORTH AMERICA, 1500 tons, every month. PACKET SHIPS OHARIOT OF FAME, (new) 2000 tons, Capt. A. H. Knowles PRESIDENT, 1060 tons, Capt. Camings. PARLIAMENT, 100 tons, 1500 tons, Capt. Dunbar, DANIEL WEBSTER, 1100 tons, Capt. Sampson. STAFFORDSHIRE, 1200 tons, Capt. Howard. FLYMOUTH ROCE, 1000 tons, Capt. Caldwell.

2000 tons, Capt. Richardson TRAIN & Co's Line of Packets are distinguished by a Red Flag with a White Diamond.

Ved Flag with a White Diamond. OFFICES: Enoch Train & Oo, Nos. 37 & 38 Lewis Wharf, Bogton. Train & Co, Merchants, No. 5 India Buildings, Water st; Train & Oo, Passage Office, Nos. 118 & 119 Waterloo Road, Jverpool England, Train & Oo, No. 121 St. Patrick street, Cork, Ireland.

each month. WELLS, FARGO & CO, of New York. N. W. THOMPSON, Agent. mlbtf FOREIGN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE OFFICES. At the offices of ADAMS & CO, of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. EDWARDS, SANYORD & CO, offer for sale at the shore offices, and in all the principal towns and efficies in the United States. Liverpool England, Train & Co, No. 121 St. Patrick eireet, Oork, Ireland. This is the only Established Line of Packets, to and from Liverpool, the reputation of which is well known in all the New England States. The ships have been built expressly for packets; they sail fast, have spacious between decks, well fi-ted and ventilated for Emigranis, with convenient cooking arrangements under cover, and are commanded by Masters of ong experience in the trade, who pay particular attention to the health, counfort and accommodation of Steerage Passen-gers, and employ skilful surgeons. Each Ship will also have a uitable person engaged as Passenger Cook, whose duty it will be to superintend and direct at the passenger's galley. Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain certifi-cates of passage on the most favorable terms, at Train & Oo's Packet Office, Nos. 37 & 38 Lewis wharf. Boston, which is the specified in their cortificate or passage. Those applying by letter or otherwise for certificates of pas-mage, should in all cases, express the names and ages of the persons sent for, with their address in full, containing the names of the Townland, or Yillage, nearest Post-town, and County, together with the address of the preson to whose care a litter in sually sent. In addition, to any provisions which the passengers and at the above the United S

aty, together with the sources of the is usually sent. addition to any provisions which the passengers may mselves bring, the following quantities, at least, of water provisions, will be supplied to each second cabin and steer-passenger of twelve years of age and over, every week dur-the massage, commencing on the day of sailing, and at

commencing on the any or any or of water per day: of water per day: or, of surgers; 5 Hs of entmeal; 2% Hs navy at four; 2 Hs rice. tweive years of age (not including infants) according to the recent Act of Congress, avern pounds bread stuffs per week, full allow-ad half allowance of tes and sugar. Itensils for eating aud drinking, must be pre-ntensils for eating aud drinking, incust be pre-

vided by the passengers. As soon as our Liverpool House inform us 49 steamer of the names of passengers embarked, we notify those who paid their passages, so that they can be prepared to receive them. On the arrival of our Ships at Quarantine, we send an agent on board with cards, for the prepaid passengers, containing the full address of their friends here, so that they can find them immediately on landing; we also notify their friends as soon as the Ship is telegraphed—thus saving much expense to both parties.

parties. These Ships lie in Waterloo Dock, Liverpool, and passen-gers intending to embark should be in Liverpool if possible by the effi for the packet of the 5th; and the 19th for the packet of the 20th, to have a preference of berths-and notify, by let-ter, addressed to Messrs. TRAIN & Co, 118 & 119 Waterloo Road, Liverpool, if they wish particular berths reserved. This is the ONLY PACKET conveyance between Boston and Liverpool, and offers superior facilities for passengers return-ing home.

Liverpoor, and oner superior factures to passing terms. These Ships lie at the Liverpool Packet Pier, Lewis Wharf, Boston, when in port, and persons sending for their friends can go on board and examine their accommodations.

Remittances.

N.B. For the convenience of persons wishing to Remit Money to their friends, we keep constantly for sale BLLLS op BKORANGE, payable at sight, for one pound aterling and up-wards, which are eashed at any of the Banks or Post Offices in Great Britain or Ireland, and can be sent with the Certifi-cate of Passage without incurring any additional postago.

Agents.

Agents. Andover—Foster's Express. Bangor—F W Carr's Express. Belfart—J. S. Caidwell, Eag. Clayville—A. Firth, Esq. Clinton—Michael Daly. Dover, N. H.—J. Burns & Bon. Holliston—H. A. Morse, P.M. Keene—T. H. Leverelt, Esq. (Ashuelot Bark). Lewell—George MOIoy. 25 Market street. Lawrence—J. O'H. Cantillon, Lawrence—J. Cantillon, Lawrence—J. O'H. Cantillon, Lawrence—J. O'H. Cantillon, Lawrence—J. Cantillon, Lawrence—J. Cantillon, Lawrence—J. Cantillon, Lawrence—J. Cantillon, Lawrence—J. C

Lewiston Falls-P. McGilli- Great Falls, N.H-Marsha

Lewiston Falls—P. McGilli-cuidy. Manchester—Cheney, Hill & Co, Express. Millord—John Reade. Millville—Wm B. Rice, M.D. Mitherd—John Reade. Millville—Wm B. Rice, M.D. Mitherd—John Reade. Millville—Wm B. Rice, M.D. Millord—John Reade. Millville—Wm B. Rice, M.D. Mathemanner, A.L. Cront, Eag Pawtucket—Mark George, 133 Fore st. Pymonth—Bradford & Gard-ner. Fall River—George H. Edgy Athol—John H. Williams. Marking Market M

 Fall River-George H. Eddy
 Donglas-D. Holman.

 Athol-John H. Williams.
 Uptom-D. B. Fiske.

 2005 (Who are purchasing Certificates of Passage) against imposition practised by parties professing the power to bring passeagers by this Line, as no such power has been delegated and results only in disuppointment to the confiding party.-(The above agents excepted.).

 2007 Further information of the transformation of the transformat

know a lady who, a dozen years ago, could not endure the thought of her sons' working at a trade. One of the young gents is now officiating in the ca-pacity of quarter-master general to a strolling mu-sic-grinder, while the other is foreman of an insti-tution for blocking herts. tution for blacking boots.

Allen Pinkerton, deputy sheriff of Chicago, was assassinated in one of the streets of that city Wednesday night last. The slugs from the pistol entered his arm some five inches above the wrist, and were cut out near the elbow joint, to-gether with the pieces of his coat which they carried in with them.

The city of Louisville, Ky., in 1838, The city of Louisville, Ky., in 1838, had not a single railroad running into her limits. Since then she has subscribed to different roads to the amount of three millions of dollars. The value of the preperty in Louisville in 1848, when she en-tered upon the grand scheme of railroad building, was a little over \$16,000,000; now, after five years only, it is a little less than \$30,000,000, and the city was never increasing more rapidly in population, and never exhibiting more evidences of general prosperity. prosperity.

A QUESTION OF DRY GOODS. Did the man who "checked his ambition," do it with ging-ham, silk or calico?

A GOOD PLAN. It is proposed to have grave-yards upon the borders of our railways, at in-tervals of one mile. This will afford a more rapid burial to those who may be massacred. The age is progressive!

To "SETTLE" THE RUSSO-TURKISH QUEStion. They say a man on Cape Cod is about to for-ward a ship, laden with fish-skins, for the purpose of settling the Russo-Turkish question. Sheathe the swords!

The person who "dropped a remark," is expected to pick it up again. THE TOES HAVE IT. There are no toes

in the community half as popular, just now, as toma-toes, except, perhaps, pota-toes. If strong butter imparts any of its re-

markable properties, the frequenters of our cheap sating-houses should be very Sampsons. "THE WORLD OWES ME A LIVING." No

such thing, Mr. Fold up your hands; the world owes you not a single cent! You have done nothing these twenty years but consume the products earn-ed by the sweat of other men's brows.

'You have eat, and drank, and slept; what then? Why eat, and drink. and sleep again."

Why set, and drink, and sleep again." And this is the sum total of your life. And the world "owes you a living?" For what? How comes it indebted to you to that trifling amount? What have you done for it? What family in dis-tress have you befriended? What products have you created? What miseries have you alleviated? What acts have you perfected? The world owes you a living! idle man! Never was there a more absurd idea! You have been a tax—a sponge up-on the world ever since you came into it. It is your creditor to a vast amount. Your liabilities are im-mense, your assels are nothing, and yet you asy the world is owing you. The amount in which you stand indebted to the world is greater than you will ever have the power to liquidate! You ove the world the labor of your two strong arms, ind all the skill in work they might have gained; you owe the world the labor of your two strong arms, i Bd all the skill in work they might have gained; you owe the world the labor of that brain of yours, the sympa-thies of that heart, the energies of your being; you owe the world the whole moral and intellectual capabilities of a man! Awake, then, from that do-nothing, dreamy, state of slotbfulness in which you live, and let us no longer hear that false assertion that the world is owing you until you do something. A judge in Cincinnati is said to have so

Ajudge in Cincinnati is said to have so much real estate on his hands that nothing short of scap and water can relieve him. This recalls to mind Charles Lamb's remark to a person of rather unclean digits, while playing cards. "Well," said he, "if dirt were tramps, what a hand you'd have!"

comprising the following ships, and salling as under: FOM LIVERPOOL. WATERLOO, E. HARVEY, JANUARY 26, May 26, Sept 26. UNDERWRITER, T. Shipley, Feb 26, June 26, Oct 26. WEST FORTY, W. H. Allen, March 26, July 25, Nov 26. CONSTELLATION, F. P. Allen, April 26, August 26, Dec 26.

CONSTRILATION, F. P. Allen, April 26, August 26, Dec 26, st. George's Line, comprising the St. George, Capt. Bride, | Andrew Foster, Capt. Steel, New Ship, Ferris, Columbus, M'Cerren, Wm. Rathbone, Spencer, Islias Greenman, Spencer, Also, by First Class American Packet Ships, sailing from Liverpool every five days; thereby preventing the possibility of any delay or detention at that port. Bernittances.

Roche, Brothers & Masterson have at all times for sale Drafts at Sight, on the Royal Bank of Ireland, payable in all the cities and towns in Ireland, the of discount. In England, on Messra. Prescott, Grote, Ames & Co, Bank-ers, London; and on Messra. A. Taylor & Co, Merchanta, Liyerpool.

ers, London; and on Messrs. A. Taylor & Oo, Merchanta, Liverpool. Persons residing at a distance, and wishing to send money to their friends in the Old Conntry, may rely on having fit transmitted with as much punctuality as if they were present --by inclosing to ma a bank order or bills for the amount they wish sent, together with the name and address in full of the parties for whom it is intended, when a draft for the amount will be forwarded to them by first packet, and a receipt for the same returned by mail. Passages can also be engaged by ma-king na remittances as above. Apply, or address (if by letter, postpaid) to BOCHE, BROTHERS & COFFEY, 69 South street, New York. PATRICK D@NAHOE, Boston. AGENTS. Messrs. A. Taylor & Oo, 8 Lanneclot's Hey, Liverpol.

#1 CHEIS.	Roche F	trothers	& Co. E	len Quay,	Dublin
Wal		oran. Car			Dublin.
		nlogue, I			
Dan	iel O'Bri	en, St. L	ouis, Mo).	31

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES. OLD COUNTRYMEN and others are respectfully informed that we are now selling PASBAGE TICK-TIS from Liverpool to New York and Boston, by the far-amed, celebrated, fast sailing "Swallow Tail" Line, it the ovest prices!

amed, celebrated, has saining "Swallow Tail" Line, at the overst prices. REMITTANCES. Sight Bills of Exchange, for any mount, from ten shillings aterling, upwards, for sale. These frafts are paid at all the Banks in England, Ireland, Sociand and other parts of Europe. PACKAGES AND PAROELS forwarded to and from Surope, at very low chaiges, by every steamer. For the transaction of the above business, or for further in-formation respecting the same, apply to EDWARDS, SANFORD & CO. K. B. FOX, Agent at Adams & Co's Express Office, 84 Washington street, Boston.

WANTS.

STONE CUTTERS WANTED. Twenty Good ment, and the highest wages in the City of Boston, on a cation to JOHN FOOTE, at 418 Tremont st, or at his on Mill Dam, foot of Beacon st.

COFFINS.

COFFIN WAREHOURE, CORNER OF STILL O MAN and OHARLESTOWN streets, (opposite the Bos-ton and Maine Depix, Haymarket Square. Gonstantiy on hand ready made pine, black walnut, mahag-any cedar, and hardwood COFFINS, of all descriptions. Also, Shrounds, Caps, Collars, and all things necessary, upon due no-tice.

tice. N. B. Orders personally attended to (day or night;), by call ing a transabove place, or No. 1 Stillman Place, in the rear

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The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened an extensive COFFIN WARE-HOUSE, on Front st, between Walford & Arrow sts, Charles-town, where he keeps constantly on hand COFFINS of all de-scriptions, which he intends to sell on the most reasonable terms.

terms. Zer Orders punctually attended to, day or night, by calling at the warehouse or at his residence in the rear of No. 13 Bow st, Charlestown. sep10 JAMES O'BRIEN.

CHURCH ORGANS. THE SUBSCRIBER offers the following Organs for sale at reduced prices-A second hand English Organ, with two sets of Keys and one and half ortaves of pedal keys, in an elegant mahogany case, 17 feet high, 12 feet 9 inches wide, and 5 feet 7 inches deep, with 18 erons.

Organs with 10 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian

Bix Organs with 8 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian casea Four Organs with 5 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian

Six Organs with 4 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six Organs with 3 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Two Grecian Parlor Organs. Four second hand Organs, for sale. S. HENEY ERBEN, 172 Centre st, New York.

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY. Office, corner of South & Beach streets, Boston. The office of this Society is open from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. every day, (Sunday excepted). Emigrants and others in want of employment can call at the office.

he office. Farmers, Contractors and others in want of Laborers, Me-hanics, Servants, Boys to learn trades, or Families to work a factories, are requested to apply at the Society's Office. Employers in the country by writing to the office and sta-ing the services required, the wages given, and the cheapest modes of conveyance, will have their orders promptly attend-d to.

modes of conveyance, will have their orders promptly attend-ed to. The Society will be thankful for early information of any frand, imposition or outrage committed on emigrants. OWEN H. O'HANLON, Secretary. N.B. The active co-operation of all good men, and part-emiarly of iriahmen, is earneatly solicited by the members of the Emigrant Society. Donations in money or clothing will be thankfully received at the office. ml2 THOMAS BARRETT. Agent, 3

 ml3
 THOMAS BARRETT. Agent. 2

 PC MOMAS BARRETT. Agent. 2

 CHURCH, FACTORY, STEAMBOAT, AND LOC COMOTIVE BELLS, constantly on hand, and PRAISOT MARKED STATES AND ADDRESS AN

RISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY. BILL OFFICE, 51 Chambers street, New York. In consequence of the great number of complaints while have for a long time been made by Emigrants, of frandas com-mitted upon them, in the sending of meney to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant; the Irish Em grant Society have deposited a Fund in the Bank of Ireland upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, and at all it branches.

nches. pplications for drafts to be made at the Bill Office of the lety. No. 61 Chambers street, East of Broadway. resons residing out of the City, by enclosing in a letter additional the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly iten directions, to whom and where it is to be paid, will the the same remitted and the receipt of the Society sen serve

are the same remitted and the receip of the Society semi arefor. There is a great advantage in purchasing the Society ri-rafts—the Bank has a branch in each of the principal town: I reland, and thus the losses by discount and otherwise are voided—the purcits are devoted to promote the useful and be evolent objects of the Society, for the benefit of Emigrants. The Society keeps an Office at No. I Reade street, when migrants can apply to obtain situations for which they are ited. Farmers, Mechanics, and others wanting labor, will oply at that office. Orders from employers in the country, stating the services during a respectable reference, will meet with prompt at-mition.

and grving a respectable reference, will meet with prompt at-tention. The Society will be thankful for all circumstantial and eax-y information of any frand. inposition, or outrage committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy. GREGORY DILLON, President. HUGH KELLY, JAMES MATHEWS, YICE Presidents. JOSEPH STUART, EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary. PETLEX INGOLDESKY, WILLIAM WATSON, JOHN MANNING, TERENCE DONNELLY, DONN PHOLEON, MART * ATERS, MART * ATERS, CIN SCHEMEN, CIN SC

A LEXANDER MOORE, Book-Binder, Pilot Building, No. 3 Franklin street, Boston. Binding in every variety of style executed on shortest no tice. The Old Rooks carefully rebound to any pattern.

E. KELLEY, Dealer in Ohina, Glass, Orocker, and Brittannia Ware, Table Outlery, Bolar Lamps Girandoles, & 34 Washington streat, Boston,

ar, rea, molasses, sait Pork, ec. T. & Co. guarantee that pre-paid passengers shall not be de-syed or kept back, at home, but in all cases shall be ordered p for the First Ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends in England, Ireland, r Scotland, can obtain Passage tickets at this office en the noet satisfactory terms.

engers will be fully provided with provisions, according consisting of Bread, Rice, Flour, Beans, Oatmeal, Sa-

THOMPSON & CO'S FOREIGN PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 8 Court street, Boston, ARRANGENENT FOR 1853. The subscribers, having completed the most perfect arrange-ments for the bringing out of passengers from Liverpool to Boston and New Yerk, by first class Packet Ships, continue to issue Passage Certificates, which will insure a more speedy ponverance to this country than is offered by any other Bhip-ping House. Passengers will be fully provided with

Remittances to Ireland. In bills from £1 and upwards, payable at sight. In order to prevent the delay and expense which will attend the collection of those drafts which are payable in Liverpool or London only. Thourson & Co. have made permanent ar-rangements to draw direct on the Belfast Banking Company, Belfast, and all its branches throughout Ireland, where their drafts are cashed on presentation.

they wish to sell, can have their business attended to promptly and fatithilly. D. G. P. has with great care compiled a pamphlet on Wis-consin; it gives the price and quality of land in each County, the proportion of timber and prairie, the farming best adapt-ed, the counties where government land can be had, the pop-nlation of each county seat, its distance from Milwaukee and the cheapest route from there, &c; and can be had without charge, by calling at his office, or by letter. That the book may go free of postage, a letter stamp should accompany each application.

Trains are cashed on presentation. Remittances to England. THOMPSON & Co. for the convenience of those remittin money to their friends in England, Scotland, and Wales, fun nish Sight Drafts on their Banker in England, which will be eashed through any Banking Institution or Post office. THOMPSON & CO. THOMPSON & CO. Sciences and Scien

THOMPSON & Co-Springfield. AGENTS. B W Wheeler-Providence. R B Kinsley-Fall fiver. Thompson (**)o. [Express] Match, Gray & Co. Worcester. Hatch, Gray & Co. Wew Bedford. Wm. Forbes-Newburypert. P P Told. Esq-Blackstone. George S. Taft, Esq. Uxbridge, Ms.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN ROXBURY. The subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he has opened a Store on Davis street, poparite the Distiller, where he keeps on hand a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he will sell as cheap as can be bought elsewhere. OF DENIS D. BERGAN.

GROCERIES.

part of the city. Impl CAUTION, Do not believe in everything you hear. I have not been sick; but I have chanced my place of business from Congress st, to MR. BTEARNS' Extensive Gro-cery Mart, S4 & 86 Kneeland at, opposite the Albany freight house, Boston, where you will find a large stock of West In-dia Goods, Teas, Wines, & in varlety. Call and see your old friend. JAMES D. O'SULLIVAN. Boston, June 13, 1853.

J. MURPHY, Grocer and Pro-vision Dealer, 94 Esset street, Boston keeps on hand a large assortment of Groce-wares which he intends to sell cheap for

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the set of Boston, in the ber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of MICHAEL GALLAGHER, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, Wheelwright, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bond as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same : and all persons indelted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to WINIFRED GALLAGHER, Adm'x.

JAMES QUIGLEY, DEALER IN NEW ANL BECOND HAND FURNITURE, Corner of Beach & Washington streets, in the Building formerly occupied Washington Bank (nearly opposite the Boyiston Market) Boston. [an]

Boston, August 29, 1858.

la Goods, Teas, Willow, ld friend. Boston, June 13, 1853.

any in Bos

Passengers Forwarded rom any part of the Old Country to New York or Milwaukee, Drafts sold, on the principal cities of Europe.

J. M. CAVANAUGH, Agent for the sale of Passage Tickets and Bills of Exchange, Ag6 6m Holyoke, Ms.

FANCY ARTICLES.

KRAMER & HEYER, Nos. 15, 20 & 23 Atkinson street, Boston, have just received 2 steamers Canada and Niagara, a beautiful assortment of Ohurch Furniture, canaisting in part of Remonstrances, Challes, Olboriuma, Oandlesticks, Orudifxes, Vestments (all colors); Copes, Ben-ediction Viais, Missionaries Valises, complete ; Artificial Flow-ers, &c. &c., all of which they offer at a small advance on the cost of importation. ost of importation. The Rev. Clergy is invited to call and examine our stock be ap24

fore purchasing

fore purchasing. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Castors, Oard Receivers, Cake Baskets, Parlan Ware, Card Gases, Shell Combs, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods. MoKAY, SPEAE & BROWN, f14 195 Washingtan street, Boston. NEW STORE. JAMES DORCEY would inform his friends and the public that he has removed from corner Broad & Batterymarch sts, to 125 Federal street, where he has on hand a good assortment of Boots, Shoes and Findings, of the best quality, warranted. Boot fronts and sole leather by the pair.

14 195 Washingtan street, Boston. NEW LAMP STORE. New Stock and New Greenwich street, corner of Courtiands, has filled it with an entire new stock of Lampa, Girandoles, Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, &c, to which he most respectfully directs public stien-tion. Camphene burning fluid, phosgene gas, spirits of tar-pentine, &c, wholeshe and retail. Pure sperm Oil, solar, lard and whale Oil.

and whale Oil. SOLOMON S. REILLY, Bpirit Gas and Gamphene Manufacturer, 135 Ganal st, corne of Laight: 157 Greenwich st, corner of Courtlandt; Distil lery, corner of 9th Avenne and Ganesvoort st, New York.

J. REILLY, No. 40 Carmine street, Corner of Bed J. ford street, New York, LAMP MANUFACTURER has constantly on hand a supply of Lamps, Lanterns, Globses Glasses, Wicks and Camphene, at the lowest market prices. 2017 A liberal discount given to the trade on Lamps and Lanterns. J. FORD, GROCER begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened the extensive store, 158 Federal Street where he has upon hand a general stock of GROCE-RIES, of the best description, which he will dispose of at the lowest market prices. Goods delivered in any part of the city. ian]

WATCHES: London, Liverpool and Geneva Watches, of fine quality and warranted in all respects-Hunting and plain backs-with and without Ohronometer Balance. Biltow Watchesco G all Finds Bilver

Watches of all kinds. McKAY, SPEAR & BROWN, 195 Washington street, Boston. 114

DANIEL BYRON, Watch and Clock Maker, Watch and Clock Maker, Ireland, returns thanks to his countrymen and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes by the same attention, punctuality and maderate charges, to merit a continuation of their support.

Z. STEARNS, Wholesale Dealer in West India Goods, Teas, Wines, Butter, Cheese & Lard, Sperm & Whale Oil. Si & 86 Kneeland st, Boston, N.B. Goods delivered in the city and vicinity free o jr28 ir support. Iaving served his time to his father, who was considere of the first workmen in the South of Ireland, is a sufficien trantee of his perfect knowledge of the Watch and Clock

nutness. An assortment of Clocks, Jewolry, Gold and Silver, English .ever, Horizontal and Vertical Watches, which will be sold ifty JP cent. under the prices haretofore charged. Clocks, Musical Boxes, Jewelry, Repeating, Duplex, Lever, forizontal, and Vertical Watches repaired by himself, and arranted one year.

TEAS. Market Also FISH, wholesale and retail, Market Also FISH, wholesale an NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA. THE ONLY LINE GIVING THROUGH TICKETS, INCLU-DING ISTHBUS CROSSING. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscri

This Inter of Steamers leave regularly on the 5th & 20th of each month, going thro' without detention or extra charge for gross-ing the Istamus; and is composed of the following Steamers:-Promethens, Star of the West, and Northern Light, on the Atlantic; and the Pa-cific, Sierra Nevada, Brother Jonathan and Cortes, on the Pacific

 Pacific.
 For passage, address or apply to
 For passage, address or apply to
 S1 Washington street (Joy's Building), Boston.
 Passage also secured as above in the various Olipper
 Bhips bound for ATISTRAIJA. Refers to {Adams & Co. P. Donahoe, Esq.

tizziness in the head, heartburn, oppression after eatineals, sourcess ariing from the stomach, &c, and sometin reneral languor of the whole body; from this it will be so that the disease owes its origin to a disorganized state of t liver and Stomach. HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS he very medicine to effect a permanent and lasting cure, hey act by changing the certain morid actions of the syste a healthy action, and rendering the blood pure and

MEDICINES.

EXTRAORDINARY GURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERRED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD. Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erw-wen, near Harlech, Merionethabire. To Professor Hollowa.

To Professor Holloway. To Professor Holloway. Sin,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a danger-ous giddiness and frequent awimmings in the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and generally im-paired health. Every means had failed to give me any per-manent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Fills, I

tried them wi hont deny, and a set of their wonderful enca-time I am happy to bear testimony to their wonderful enca-cy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to re-sume my manal duties. You are at liberty to publish this let-ter in any way you may think proper. I am, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN LLOYD.

ter in any way you may intra provide the servant, I am, sir, your obedient servant, I am, sir, your obedient servant, MIRAOULOUS CURE OP DROFSY. Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq. of India Walk, Tohago, dated April 8th, 1852. To Professor Holloway. DEAR SIR,—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a mosi miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dnorsy, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months. and skitfally treated by two medical practitioners, and notwithstanding all I had undergoone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six wreks. medicine cured me in the course of six wreks. (Signed) EDW ARD ROWLEY. (Signed)

THESE CELEBRATED PILLS ARE WONDERFULLY EFFI-

CACIOUS IN THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS; Dropsy, Dementery,

Artena, Dropsy, Inflammation Sore Throat, Asthma, Dysentery, Janndice, Stone and Bilotos Complaints, Erystpelas, Liver Com. Gravel, Biotches on the Female Irregn- plaints, Secondary Skin, Iarities, Limbago, Symptoma, Constipation of the Fits, Retention of Elects, Constipation of the Fits, Retention of Elects, Consumption, Head-ache, Eurita, Venereal Communities, The Contract, State Communities, The State of the State Construction, Gout, August, King's Evil, Worms of all Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. Kinds, Soid at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244 Strand (near Temple Rar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Mediches in ports and boxes, at 37 cents, 37 cents, \$150.

cents, 87 cents, \$1 50. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messra, A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and by Messra REDDING & CO, Boston. There is a considerable saving

by taking the larger sizes. N.B. Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Dis-order are affixed to each Box. Ag13

Hobensack's Worm Syrup.

An article founded upon Scientific Principles, compounded with purely Vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and has never been known to fail in curing the most obstinate case. Worms can never exist when this remedy is

and stomach as to produce Fits, St. Yitns' Dance, &c., which is the cause of many going to the grave, not believing that these complaints have their origin from the Tape Worm; consequently they do not use the preper medicines for their disease. To those who are afflicted with this awful foe to health, I recommend the use of my Worm Syrup, and Liver Fills; the Syrup to be taken in does of two table spoonful three times a day, then take from five to eight of my Liver Pills, to slodge and pass the worm. By strictly following these directions, the most obstinate cases of Tape Worm can be aneadily cryed.

he worm most common to children, yet it is not entirely con-ned to them, as adults have frequently been known to suffer ith them The Symptoms most prominent while affected ith this worm, are hardness and fullness of the belly, slimy tools, looseness of the bowels, picking at the nose, a blueiab reak under the eyes, &c. If you, or any of your children ave any of the above symptoms, HOBENSACK'S WORM XRUF can safely be depended mon-by using it you have a

These worms, to which the human system is liable, are the ost troublesome of all others. They are generally to be und in the rectum, and if allowed to rem in, from the firi-tion they produce, lay the foundation for serious disorders,

used is HOBENSACK'S WORM SIRUF. Such as the ac-tonishing power of my medicines over Ascaradies, that I defy any one to produce a case where my Worm Syrup and Liver Pills are recommended to be used they will not cure. All that is necessary is to use the Syrup in accordance with directions on each bottle; and in case a gentle purgative is required in the the the structure may enduce the Liver Pills by

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the Lvyze, it being supplied with numerons blood vessels and nerves, and if diseased, the blood of course flowing through all parts of the body produces Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Billons Affections, Dyspepsis, &c. &c.

Dinons Anections, Dyspepsis, ac, ac, Liver Complaint, Is attended with chills, successeded by fover, severe pains in the region of the Liver, vomiting, bitter taste, yellow furred tongue, pulse full and bounding, the pain in the side is in-creased by pressure, should the left lobe be affected, the pain is generally in the left shoulder, with a short dry cough, the skin becoming of a sallow appearance, and the stools clay col-ored. This dhease can be cured by the use of HOBEN-

skin becoming of a sallow appearance, and the stools clay col ored. To is disease can be cured by the use of HOBEN SACK'S LIVER PILLS, as they act directly upon the sea of the disease, and then operating upon the bowels they expe all the corrupt and vitiated matter from the system.

such as inflammation of the bowels, and ot of the stomach. The best and safest med ased is HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP. onishing reverses

order to allay the irritation they produce, the Linheir sympathising action and healthy operation owels, is the most pleasant medicine that can be eir sympatnismig wels, is the most pleasant medicine and Hobensack's Liver Pills. Hobensack's Liver Pills.

d upon-by using it you have a and if after using it according not restored to health, and the

he stools clay col-use of HOBEN-

emoves all the slime and mucus which may remain The Tape Worm. This worm is the most difficult one to destroy of all that in habit the human body. It grows to an almost indefinit length, and becoming so coiled and fastened in the intestine and stomach as to produce Fits, bt. Vitus' Dance, de, which

Round or Stomace Round or Stomace This worm is usually found in the small intestin This worm is usually found in the small intesting the second of the second state of

\$500 CHALLENGE:

be speedily cu

Inflammation Sore Throat, Jaundice, Stone and Liver Com. Gravel, a-plaints, Secondary Lumbago, Symptoms, Files, Tic Dolorenz, Retention of Elecrs, Urine, Vencreal Scrofula, or Affretions.

HEALTH FOR THE STATES !!! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

nsin. Land Warrants couplet tota survival and the second s healthy. To Fernales. You will find these Fills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit in restoring and puritying the blood and other fluids so as to cure all complaints which may arise from female tregglari-ties, as headache, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, de. These Fills are the only safe and effectual remely to cure the following complaints: Gont, Nervonsness, Melancholy, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Rheumatiam, distressing Dreams, Dim-ness of Sight, or in fact any of the disease that arise from affections of the Liver, impurity of the Blood, or constipation of the Bowels.

affections of the Liver, impurity of the Blood, or constipation of the Bowela. Merror and the second secon

The prophot the country. The country. Med These Bitters are also put up as a CORDIAL, and Id on draught, making one of the most healthy and invigo-ating tonics, as well as a very pleasant and palatable beverating tonics, as went as a true presenting on the set of presenting the set of the set

DOSTOD, MATCH 20, 1553. AZO ON RUSSIA SALVE OINTMENT, A PURELY Yegetable Preparation, Has been used and sold in Boston for the last thirty years, and its virtues have stood the test of time. There is no salve now in general use that can surpass it in prompt and energetic action. If applied to the highly in-famed parts, externally, it at once subdues the inflammation and pain. It will quiet the most "angry" looking wounds, soften and reduce swellings of the hardest kind, and restore to perfect soundness old and inveterate sores. Among the diseases to which this EXOELLENT FAMLY REMEDY is adapted, are the following: BUNIONS. IBURNS.

HILES, ULCERS, "", HAPPED HANDS, PRAINS, WELLED NOSE, ENYSIPELAS, LAME WRIST, Bites of Venomous Reptiles are instanty cured by this TRULY GOOD OINTMENT.

Every Mother with Children, and all heads of Families should keep a Box in the cupboard, or on the shelf, heady to use in case of Accident.

Price 25 Cents # Box.

Put up in large size metal boxes, with an engraved wrapper, duly copy-righted, without which none is genuina. none is genuins. Bold in the United States and Canada by all venders of Patent Medicines, Druggists, at most of the country stores, and by

COAL, WOOD AND BARK. Hard and Soft Coal; Wood and Bark, for sale in large or small quantities by TERENOE MCHUGH, my7 62 Sca st, opposite East st, Boston.

BEDDING & CO, Proprietora. No. S State Street, Boston.

BURNS. CANCERS, SORE EYES, ITCH, FELONS, SOALD HEAD, NETTLE RASH, OUTS, OORNS, SOALDS, SALT RHEUM, BORES, FLEA BITES, WHITLOWS, ULCERS,

B adapted, and BUNIONS, SORE LIPS, NAILS, SORE STINGS, SHINGLES, ERUFTIONS, MOSQUITO HITES, MULTICALNS,

EN LIMBS,

EARS,

SH WOUNDS,

City and Vicinity.

8

Notice. The subscriber, one of the commit-tee appointed to receive donations from individ-uals, and contributions from the various church-es, for the benefit of the Mobile sufferers, takes various sums of money from the following sources, viz:-St. Matthew's church \$14, Trini-Sources, viz. 2010. Interfew Science 12, 1711 ty Church 127 25, Hawes place Chursh 31 09, Maverick Church (E. B) 41, Old South Church 97 43, Christie Church 17, Union Chapel 20, Pitts street Chapel 9, West Church 142 08, St. Nicholas Church (E. B.) 65, Beach Street Church Church (E. B.) 65, Beach Street Church 71, Park Street Church 185, Mt. Vernon Street Church 83 03, St. Mary's Church 53, Baldwin Place Church 40, Salem Street Church 44, Harvard Street Baptist Church 47, St. Peters and St. Pauls Church (S. B.) 37, Fifth Universalist Church 35 54, Central Congregational Church (Winter street) 110 03, Essex Street Church 100, Methodist Episcopal Church (Hanover street) 38 10, St. John's Church 55, St. Vincent De Paul Church 116, Church of the Holy Cross, 155, First Baptist Church 57, Grace Church, 66, Chas. Barnard, Esq. 20, First Baptist Church (Cambridge) 56 60, Unitarian Church (Charles-town) 136 82, First Methodist Church (Charlestown) 19 67, Congregational Church (Chelsea) 33 50, Harvard Church (Brookline) 34 81. To-tal \$2236 71. The sums thus contributed have been duly paid to Paran Stevens, Treasurer, to be remitted by him to the city of Mobile, agree-ably to his instructions. BENJ. SEAVER. One

van, the jury returned a verdict of GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

 \mathcal{R}^{2} -John Ryan, a newsboy on the Dedham train, was killed by the $6\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock outward train, near the Mildam crossing, by making a misstep in attempting to go from one car to another. His body was shockingly mangled. He was about 14 years of age, and was a very industrious boy, doing much towards the support of his widowed mother, who lives in Ded ham.

20 Dr. Samuel Plaisted, of Watterville Me. came to this city last week, and drew a check on one of the city banks for \$2200. In the afternoon, he went to the Horticultural Exhibition, on the common. While there his pocket was picked of the entire amount by a man named John Treanor, who was arrested yesterday by officer W. K. Jones, and \$1020 of the money re-The balance he had probably divided covered. among his confederates. In the Police Court yesterday he was examined and held in \$5000

gang of stokers at the Rolling Mill, City Point, South Boston, was passing one of the large drums, he stumbled and fell directly upon it. In a second he was drawn between the drum and the belt, and fell into the pit a shockingly

mangled corpse. ²⁶³James S. Duffy, in the employ of Messrs. Briggs & Robinson, 43 Commercial street, was caught in the machinery of the Tremont Paint Mills on Eastern Railroad wharf, and drawn through an aperture eighteen inches wide, on a cylinder of sixty revolutions a minute, for three or four minutes, so horribly mangled him that he died in an hour or two after being taken to the hospitable. He leaves a wife and three children, the youngest of whom is but three weeks old.

British Oppression in Australia. A LECTURE ;

TO BE DELIVERED AT THE MELODEON, BY PATRICK O'DONOHOE,

On the evening of the 3rd of October. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as a committee to sell tickets, which are placed at 50 cents.

praced at oo bents.	
Col. Cowdin.	William Kea ting,
	Patrick Rafferty, East Cam.
Capt. Cass,	James Wright,
	E. A. Coggins,
Lient, C. Doherty, M. Doherty,	Tobias Boland,
" M. Donerty,	Patrick Harkins,
** (1100.	Touries Indianas
LIOUKDION.	John J. McDevitt, Edward Sohan.
LUWCI,	Edward monad.
" Horegan,	Arthur McAroy
" Moore,	M. F. Dolan,
" Kelly.	William Findon,
" O'Brien,	Edward Hyan,
" Plunkett,	Thomas Barrett,
" Hogan,	M. H. Keenan,
" Daffe.	James Gleason.
" Duffg, Bergt, McGill,	Bernard Sheridan, Roxbury
Corp. Martin O'Flaherty,	Malcom McLaughlin. do.
Terence MeHugh,	Francis Gallagher,
Hugh Doherty,	P. J. Manning,
Edward Kelly,	James McMahon,
Patrick Donahoe,	Edward McMahon, S. B.
Patrick Holly,	Michael Hennessy,
James Quigley,	John O'Hare,
Patrick H. Powers,	Daniel Dever,
Daniel Crowley	Hugh Cummiskey,
Patrick Denvir, Charlestown.	William Blake, .
Martin Lennon, ditto.	Willi m Farren,
Thomas Power,	Daniel O'Rouske,
James Dealy,	Patrick Hennessy,
Tristram Campbell,	Jeremiah Ford,
William Ward,	Robert McDonald,
John R. Hector,	Nicholas Keelan,
Con Clarke,	Thomas Haranan,
D M Campbell,	Peter McGann,
William Murray,	James Manning.
William White,	James Flynn,
John Noonan,	James Col ins,
William Doran,	James Murphy,
Hugh Daffy,	Thomas Rowan,
Ed McConologue,	John Flynn,
William Innigan	John Flynn, George E. Murphy,
William Dunigan. Patrick Mel.aughlin,	Owen Winn,
Daniel McQueeney,	J. B. Harvey,
Wm H. Donovan,	Sadlier's Bookstore.
Patk O'Neill	Distance is provide bortes

PENNEYLVANIA. Our travelling agent in Pennsylvania will visit, in the course of September and October, the Count ties of Wayne, Pike, Susquenanna, Wyoming, and Bradford, when we hope all indebted in these counties will be prepared to settle with him. S24 3i

SPECIAL NOTICES.

N. E. Female Medical College. The Sixth Annual Term will commence November 2d, and continue four months. Prof-ssors-William M. Cornell, M.D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Junisprudence; Encohe C. Rolfe, M.D. Unemistry: Stephen Tracy, M.D. Oostet ics and Discases of Women and Ohildren; John F. Litchtield M.D. Principles and Fractice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M.D. Materia Medica and General Thurapeutics; Henry M. Cobb. M.D. Anatomy and Surgery. Fee to each Professor, \$10; Gradu-ation Fee, 830. SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 15 Cornnill, Bost m.

817 St

A Female Teacher Wanted. A lady, fully comp-tent to teach the branches usually taught in Common School with the elements of Music, and Palain Sewing, may meet wit employment by addressing Rev. J. BOYCE, Worcester, M. on the subject, stating her qualifications, and forwarding th requisite testimonials, on or before the 15th September ner

A Card. Mn. RICHARD LEWIN, of Sligo, Ireland, Mem-ber of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Accoucheur and Master Apothecary of Dublin; also a Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, begs leave most respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of West Randolph and the anrounding districts, that he has opened his office at Mr. Journ O'BRUEN'S, Clothier, West Randolph, where every at-tention will be paid to those persons who may favor him with their patronage. At home daily from 8 to 11 A M, and from 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 P.M. Professional calls promptly attended to at all hours. JESM

St. Patrick's Cornet Band, THOMAS J. KEANE, Teacher and Leader, will be prepared on and after the first of August, to furnish Music for Military and civic processions, exemptions, & Apply to the leader, Thoa, J. Keane, Broad-way, corner of 1st. Old Road, South Boston; M. McMahon, Second leader, 600 High st; Wm Hickey, 123 Federal atreet; W. F. A. Kelly, 426 Washington st; J. T. Powers, 265 Wash-ington st. JOHN C. MURFHY, Clerk, Jab IY No. 101 Brohd st, Boston.
 Removal ! The Boston Emigrant Society have removed their Office to the New Hall, corner of Beach & South streets. Emigrants and others will find this the best place in Boston to apply for situations. Contractors, Farmers, and others can procure help of all descriptions at this office. Passage Telejets for all part-of the Western States and the

descriptions at this office. Passage Tickets for all parts of the Western States and the Canadas, are for sale at the Office, and Emicrants are parti-nularly cantioned against going else where for such Tickets. J16 THOMAS BARRETT, Agent.

THOMAS BARRETT, Agent. i16 THOMAS BARRETT, Agent. THOMAS BARRETT, Agent. Permifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c, are not aware that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actu-ally laying the foundations for a series of disease, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c. In another column will be found the advertisement of Ho-barden to which we ask the attention of all di-

salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c. In another column will be found the advertisement of Ho-bensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all di-rectly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hobensack's Liver Fills. Be not deceived." but ask for Hobensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Fills, and observe that each has the signa-ture of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

DIED.

In this city, on the 10th inst, PATEICK KEENAN, aged 5

In this city, on the 10th inst, PATEICK KEENAN, aged 5 years. In Dedham, Ms, Sept. 22d, of consumption, ANNE WILEON (maiden name NUGENT) siter of John Nugent, East Bos-tom, (formerly of New Branswick), native of Omagh, County of Tyrone, Ireland. In Lynn, Ms, Sept. 20th, EDWARD, the youngest child of Edward and Ann Connolly, aged 19 months and 10 days. In New Mexico, SAMUEL ELENARY REV. He was a mem-ber of Co. A, 3rd Infantry, U.S.A. Further information con-cerning his death may be obtained by writing to John Galli-gan (of the above Company). Fort Filmore, New Mexico. The following lines were written on the death of Mrs. MA-ar HEGARTY, of Salem, who died lately in that city. She was taken away in the bolom of youth, and left a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. The constant exercise of those exalted virtues that adorned her spotless life made her an ob-ject of universal esteem and love. In that sweet grove, to her once dear, Where mourning friends ascend her tomb. To stoop and shed affection's tear.

The zephyrs breathe at evening's close, Through leafy trees her require hym While she no pain, nor pleasure knows, In death she sleeps, unheeding them.

Though friends no more behold her face, The rising sun shall often find, Monrners round that ha lowed place, Where worth and beauty lay enshrined.

Too pure for earth, she oft did sigh, To taste that bliss the good do share, And for her own bright native sky, To quit this world of sin and care.

Then cease to weep, shed not a tear, For Mary did not, cannot die: That lovely form you cherished here, Is seated now with God on high.

On cherub's wings she soared away, To realms of peace, of loy and love, Where seraph like through endless day, She'll sing the praise of God above.

DEATHS IN BOSTON-Reported at the City Registrar's office, for week ending Saturday noon, Sept. 24. Males 53; females 53; total 112, Causes-consumption 12: inflamma-ion of bowels 7; inflammation of brain 2; accident 1; con-restion of brain 3; disease of brain 4; convulsions 4; cholera tion of bowles 7; inflammation of brain 2; secident 1; con-gestion of brain 3; discasse of brain 4; convulsions 4; cholera infantum 4; dysentery 10; debility 2; dropsy 1; dropsy in the head 1; abcess 1; cancer 1; croup 2; drowned 1; inflamile 4; puerperal 2; tryphus lever 3; typhold lever 3; hooping cough 1; inflammation of lungs 4; measmas 6; measles 2; old age 3; pleurisy 1; paisy 2; the antistign 1; discase of spine 1; ra-mor 1; teething 13; thrush 3; unkform 2; Children nuder 3; years of age, 55. Born in the United States, 88; in Ireland, 17; British American Provinces, 2; Germany 1; Scotland 1; Sweden 3; A. SIMONDS, City Registrar

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CANVASSERS.

At the first monthly meeting of this society held at Emigrant Hall, on Tuesday evening last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing six months :--President, Terence McHugh; Vice President, Patrick Hally; Secretary, Thomas Sweeney; Corresponding Secretary, Michael O'Shea; Treasurer, James Murphy; Directors, John Horgan, J. D. O Sulli-

Murphy; Directors, John Horgan, J. D. O'Sulf-van, Thomas Hogan, John O'Hare, James Flynn, John Maddigan, and Cornelius O'Brien. Any person wishing to declare their inten-tions, or take out their final papers, can have their documents filled ont by calling on the Sec-retary, Mr. Sweeney, No. 3, U. S. Hotel building, prior to the 1st January next. The regular meetings of the Society will be held on the first and last Tuesdays of every month. and last Tuesdays of every month.

LOWELL, Sept. 27th, 1853.

Mr. DONAHOE-SIR-At the semi-annual meet-ing of the Lowell Mathew Institute, held at their room, Sept. 14th, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing six months :-- President, Jeremiah Kavanagh; Vice President, Jeredent, Jeremian Kavanagn; Vice Fresident, Jere-miah Crowley; Recording Scorqtary, John Mar-ren; Financial Scoretary, Daniel A. Ford; Cor-responding Sccretary, William McCaffrey; Li-brarian, William O. Donnell; Board of Directors, Thomas Connor, Jr., Peter Farrell, James Wall, John Sparks. By order of the Mathew Institute, War McGuerpergy Cor Sec WM. MCCAFFREY, Cor. Sec.

Totanna Dinneen, who got a draft at the Pilot office on the 5th of July, will hear of some. thing to her advantage by calling at the Pilot office.

ST. PATRICK'S CORNET BAND have kindly volunteered to perform at O'Donohoe's lecture on Monday evening.

Passengers Expected.

Passengers Expected. Train & Co's list of passengers (with number of passage ticket) by ship "Parliament," which sailed from Liverpool for Boston 7th of Sept:---S264, Cath & Maria & Edwal Foley: 9338, Mary & Bridget Mutran; 9981, Dennis Mahony; 9901, Eliz Eazari, 10,037 Micn' Coghlan; 10201 Cath Kenefick; 10243 Alex & Nancy McArty; 10267 Ellen Dailar; 10221 John Kelly, Ellen Ma ra; 10322 Margt Kelleher; 10340 Patk Keshan; 10344 Mgt Roche; 10397 Wm Leuchan; 10416 Daule Gostinar; 10523 Patk & Margy Manning; 10573 Patk Gorman; 10667 Mich'l Fitzgerald; 10680 Ann Kergan; 10134 Ellz Roche; 10731 Jerry, Hannah, John Barrett; 10814 Mary Vincent; 10845 Bdgt Mahony; 10928 Margt, Cath, Patk, Mary, Kate, John, Margt Lehe; 10900 Mary Bolan; 10800 Margt Foley; 11100 Bdgt Lynch; 11130 Con Dasey, Mary Barry; 11149 Mary Codim, John & Maryty, Chen Ahen; 1128 P. Chris-Contell; 11200 Edwal Murphy, Klen Ahen; 1128 P. Chris-Minn'i Shanghnessy; 10085 Wm Gorman, Edt Rogan; 11
Mary Garety; 11082 Mary Roian; 11090 Margt Foley; 11
Bdgt Lynch; 11130 Con Daser, Mary Barry; 11149 M
Connell; 11200 Edwary Connell, Edwd Colbert, John & Ho
Connell; 11200 Edwd Murpby, Ellen Ahern; 11218 P. Ch
topher; 11220 Margt Conery; 11226 John Neil, P. Conn
11200 Fatk, Johanna, Mary C'Brien; 11268 Ellen Corco
11200 Fatk, Johanna, Mary C'Brien; 11268 Ellen Corco
11207 Fatk, Johanna, Mary E'len, Johanna, Honor, Ma
Foley; 11299 Jas, John, Johnma Kelly; 11806 Jas Hugta
Hig93 Jalia Schollard; 11394 Margt Michael Hines; 11
Mary Browne; 11269 Margt O'Brien; 11268 Ellen Corco
H293 Jalia Schollard; 11394 Margt Micrath Elean
Mary, 11299 Jas, John, Johnma Kelly; 11806 Jas Hugta
H203 Jalia Schollard; 11394 Margt Micrath Elean
Mary, ridgt, Margt Cagney; 11395 Margt D'Crath, Elean
Mary, ridgt, Margt Cagney; 11395 Margt D'Crath, Elean
Mary, Cath Herliny; 11447 Margt Ward; 11440 Ellen D
ley; 11451 Mary Gatili; 11406 Ann M Namee; 11463 Ellis
Looby; 11469 Hanna Jordan; 11472 Ellen, Jas, Wm Wilae
11477 Margt Madden, Th Wa'sb; Th, Fais, Wm Maddee
11480 Cath Rightai; 11468 Mary Fenton, Jano Dunne; 11483
Mary, Patk, Cath Sullivan; 11489 Den: is Mailady; 11499
Cath Hoinad; 11495 Mary Ward; 11499 Mary Heffernan; 11522
Cath Kipas, Ellen Sullivan, D. McCarthy; 11537 Edit Ahern; 11524
Cath Kopas, Ellen Sullivan, D. McCarthy; 11539 Park Ro h
ford; 11550 Edigt Dorsey; Mary & Thos Linas, 11509 Mary
Hegary; 11674 John Conter; 11570 Stephen, Peter, Henry
Talbot; 11634 Fatk Noian; 11585 Dennis Donovan; 11600
Kargt Meany; 11616 Maurice Brien; 11620 Andrew Lane;
In621 Cath Kelly; 1620 Cath & Mary Sullia, Sheene; 11670
Kelen, Edw Fay; 11601 Patk & Mich' Herihy; 11644
Cath Henry; 11674 Denote: 11578 S 12 John, Bdgt. Mich'l Rafferty: 11814 Jungs. 117 Mnry Kelch; 11824 Jerry Sullivan; 11831 M. Jas Carpenter; 11838 Mary Hickey; 11841 C. Th. Bdgt. Patk Ackley; 11843 Ediza Jureen; 1 1193 Jungshing, Sarah, Henry, Wm New onor Stokes: 11869 John Lynch; 11902 Ann F rislane: 11903 Mary Mahony; 11908 Honor, d; 11909 Wm Quinn; 11928 Ellen Desmond, d; Wm, Blen. Th Desmond; 11633 Johanna E 085 Julia, O.th, Rose Sanderson; 11271 Martin J. 2015 Julia, Colth Rose Sanderson; 11271 Martin J.

RECEIPTS.

Things of Special Interest.

The following persons have frequently been ritten to, but have not answered our letters. We

Written to, but have not answered our letters. We fear they are dead or have left for parts unknown. They owe us the sums attached to their names: James Tyrrell, Joliet, Illinois, owes \$5 62. Patrick Maginn, Lockport, do., "\$5 62. John L. P. O. Hanly, formerly of Plantagenet, Upper Canada, \$4 25. Other names will shortly be added unless we have

Other names will shortly be added unless we hear from them.

from them. Sr. Louis. Mr. P. J. Fallon, Cathedral build-ings, 3d, below Market street, is our agent for this city—and a capital one he is. Mr. F. has all our publications for sale at his store. 3ti.

Francis Wall Healy, who, when last heard from, was in New York State, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to the PILOT office.

CANADA AND THE PROVINCES. We have been induced to extend the clubbing system to the above places, on the following terms:-5 copies for one year (postage paid) . . \$9 50. 10 " " 18 00

George E. Regers, of Newburyport, is requised to call at the Pilot Office, and pay a note of his which is over due for some time.

NEW YORK STATE. The following collectors, under the direction of A. Pease, Esq., No. 63 Court St., Boston, are, now on a collecting tour

Court St., Boston, are, now on a collecting tour through the State of New York. Receipts given by them for the Phor will be binding at this of fice.—William Carson, Levi Cofren, T. B. Wy-man, A. B. Tuck, R. B. Gould. DENTAL SUCCESS. Probably no dentist in our city, which is so distinguished for the number, skill and charactor of its gentlemen of that profession, can boast of a more extensive, ap-reciative, or adhesive array of "customers." if we may be allowed to term them, than Dr. J A. Cummings, of 25 Tremont Street. The list of these means have a mark of the tark of the street. The list of these means have a mark of the tark of A. Cummings, of 25 Tremont Street. The list of those who have passed under the Dr's skillful hand, during his long practice among us, includes poets, philosophers, statesmen, divines, and beautiful ladies, enough to stock a great nation. His fine and *independently set* teeth, like Time's, are in every latitude and longitude, till

now, almost. Wherever Nature's comings-short are known, Art has a steadfast Cummings of her own.

HANOVER STREET. This busy, thriving street has lately been re-numbered. Mr. Richardson, of the Arcade Clothing Establishment, requests

us to remind our readers that the Arcade is now No. 31, instead of No. 8, as formerly. He is the more particular to have this notice heed-ed, as his numerous customers, who read the PILOT, are likely to get into the wrong shop .--Mr. R. informs us that he is now manufactur-ing the largest stock of clothing for the coming season ever offered in Boston. We have not the least doubt but that he will do a business this fall that any clothing merchant might envy. We have often advised our readers to patronise the Arcade, and we take pleasure in renewing this advice. Civility, honorable dealing, and good bargains are sure to attract patronage. See his advertisement in another column.

INFORMATION WANTED. (Notices of this kind inserted 3 times for \$1.)

CORK. OF JOHN FLYNN, native of parish Ballyvarigan, who arrived in this c untry about 6 years ago. Any infor-mation will be thankfully received by his nelce, MARY AL-AMS, care of Hugh FOLEN, 19 Hamilton st, Boston. ol OF CON. KELEHER, from Brokkodee, parish Spring-hill; suppo ed to be in New York 4 years ago last May, Any information thankinily received by MATTHEW KELE-BER, Millville, Ma. ol

Any information thankfully received by MATTHEW KELE-HER, Millville, Ms. OF EDMOND HOGAN, Tailor, native of M tchelatown —served his time with his uncle in the parish of Carrig-navan; supposed to be in syraceae, N.Y. Any information will be thankfully received by his friend, MATTHEW KELE-HER, Millville, Ma. Of MICHAEL O'KFEFE. Cabinet maker or Carver, who left his wife and children in Baltimore in May 1853 He had \$i10 with him. He was seen 2 or 3 weeks after he left his home, in the streets of Baltimore. His wife fears he has met with some accident, as she can zer no account of him. If this should meet his eye she requests him to do sometaing for his children, as she has no means to support them, or to write to his brother-in-law, PATHIOR SULLIVAN, COR, Ire-land. KATE O'KEEFE, Matter & Balterstown, near Kin-sale, co. Ook; sailed from Cork to Quebee in May 1847; supposed to be in Blackstom, Ms. Information will be thank-fully received by his sister, MARGARET MURPHY, care of G. MOLLOY, Liverpool Packet office, 25 Market st, Lovell, Ma. 324 OF CORNELIUS CREEDEN, native of MarcHould, Market Market Strender, Strende

OF CORNELIUS ORREDEN, native of Macromi of Cork: saled from Cork 1st May 1853, for New York. Information thankfully reserved by his brother. DENIS ORE DEN., care of GEO. MOLLOY, Emigration office, 25 Market, Lowell, Ms. 224

Lowell, Ma. 824 OF TIMOTHY McCARTHY, native of parish Permoy worked in Richmond, Berkshire Co., Ms. about 5 year ago; was in St. Louis about 8 yrs ago. Also of his brother Jons McCartrary; supposed to be in Hudson, N.Y. about 5 yrs ago. Addewas their sister, ELLAR McCARTHY, Lenox Berkshire Co., Ms. 224

nessee or Virginia. Direct to her father, John Koursk, Hol-ol OF GARRETT FITZGERALD. from periah Fierles; was in Mevico 11 years then went to Ireland and came to New York 2 years acc. Any information will be thank-fully received by his brother, Michark Firzonnaud, An-thony Villace, Khode Island. OF JAMES SULLIVAN, Durrihee, near Kenmare, eo. Kerry; sailed from Cork in Jan. 1851. to New York, when lass heard from (3 months acc) he was in Bellefon-taine. Ohio. Information thankfully received by JORANNA SULLIVAN, care of JOSEFH LING, Short's Building, Low-ell st, Lowell Ms. OF DANKEL SULLIVAN, who left Kinnara to and ell st, Lowell Ms. 824 OF DANIEL SULLIVAN, who left Kinmare in April 1861; sailed in ship Royal Princess of Newport, Erg-land, and not been heard from since. Any information with be thankfully received by his mother and brother. Direct to JOHN SULLIVAN, Winchendon, Worcester Co., Ms. 824. LEARY, CAPE of JAS. SULLIVAN, 314 Ann st, Hoston. 17 OF JAMES DONOVAN, parish Drinagh, who visites his sister about 14 months ago at Muunt Hone, outsid Rochester, since which time he has not been heard from any information will be thankfully received by his sister ELLEN, No. 9 William st, Albany, N.Y. s17 OF MUULAUL & DENNIG ALPEN for motion

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 The thankfully received by his notice. Any information will be thankfully received by his notice. Any information of the state and the state and the state of the state of the state and the state and the state of the state of the state and the state and the state of the state of the state and the state and the state of the state of the state and the state and the state of the state of the state and the state and the state of the state of the state and the state of the state of the state and the state and the state of the state of the state and the state and the state of the state of the state and the state and the state and the state of the state of the state and the state and the state and the state of the state of the state and the sta BY HEA SIGHT, OTHER ARMAT, HUMAN, BALLEY BIT OF JOHANNA SULLIVAN, native of Chrragh, parish Clanlawrence: landed in New York about 2 years ago; she left her mother, CATHERINE SULLIVAN, and her sierer, HONORA, in HOlycke, Ms, about 6 weeks eince, and said she would go towards Springfield. Honora died ten days ago, which leaves the mother helpless. Information thankfully received by her mother, or by Mr. Cos's O'SULLIVAN, Hol-yoke, Ms.

Deriver of her mother, or by Mr. COB'S O'SULLIVAN, Hol-joke, MS.
 OF PATEICK McCARTY, who went by the name of BRARER; HV with Mr. Rotch? rd in the parish of Eallymaspittle; native of Courthmacherry; left Ireland over 20 years ago; when last heard of went to Jamaica, and had a son by the name of George. Information will be thank fully received by his brother. DENIS and daughter CATH-ERINE MCCARTY, No. 2 Grape Court, between Market and Chemut, 8th & 9th ast, Philadelphia.
 SIT WEXFORD.
 OF JOHN' MURPHY, Enniscorthy, who lended in this country in June 18.9: last heard from (in August 1851) was in Tinker Run, near Pittsburgh. His brother arrived in New York in May, and is now living in Brooklyn. Direct to NICHOLAS MURPHY, Encoklyr, N.Y.

NICHOLAS MURPHY, Brooklyn, N.Y. BI7 DONEGAL. OF CATHERINE MoFADEN, native of the townland Frenter, parish Inver; sailed from Londonderry 27th of April last, for St. John, N.S., in ship Patience, Capt. Strand, Her uncle is very enxions to hear from her. Direct of Park HAUGUHEY, Old Cambridge, Ms. 817 Any miormation will be thankfully received by his futber and bother, Join LYONS, Lisbon, N.H. 317 O Kilmolley; sailed from London 20th June last, in ship Highland Mary, and landed in New York 20th August. Any account of her will be thankfully received by her hushand, JAMES RIELY, SUMMIT, Cambria Co., Pa. 317 JOHN DADY, of Caherdreen, will please forward his address to the Rev Mr. HURLY, CONSACT, M. 277 H is supposed to reside in Federal st, Boston, Ms. 277 CLARE. OF HONORA & BARNEY KEATING, who landed in New York last May. Information will be thankfully received by John KEATING, Mansheld, Richland Co., Otho. 24 OF, CATHERINE, MEER; when last heard of a he was

Her uncle is very snaivus to hear from her. Direct to PARK HAUGHERY, Old Cambridge, Ms. sl7 ANTRIM. OF DANIEL MCCAULEY, of Bakycastle; left home about 15 yrs ago, and landed in New York; was in the Mexican War, was discharged and enlisted again in the U.S. Army; when last heard of was at Fort Grham. Teras. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother, Hugan McCAULAY, West Meriden, Ce. sl7 CARLOW. OF MICHAEL MURPHY, who sailed from Liverpool to Hoston about 3 years ago. MARY MURPHY, sailed from Liverpool to Boston 4 or 5 yrs ago. CATHERINE MUR-PHY allas LYNCR, emiltrated from and for the above ports about 7 yrs ago.-matives of Rathesrion, parish Bagnaistown -Addres their brother, DEXIS MURPHY, in car of MyLES BYANE, Norristown, Pa. of LOUTH.

Address their brother, Darkin Munpert, in care of Mrins -Address their brother, Darkin Munpert, in care of Mrins Branse, Norristown, Pa. of **LOUTH.** Of MICHAEL & MARGARET TULLY, natives of Morgaret landed in 1848, and Michael in 1849: when last heard from, Michael was in N.Y. city, and Margi in the State of N.Y. Direct to their brother, JARSE TULLY, early of G. Morlor, Catholte Bookseller, 25 Market st, Lowell, Ms. 24 Margaret and States and Michael in 1849: when last heard from, Michael was in N.Y. city, and Margi in the State of N.Y. Direct to their brother, JARSE TULLY, early of G. Morlor, Catholte Bookseller, 25 Market st, Lowell, Ms. 24 Mill be thankfully received by hea sister, CATP, HUBHRS, care of John Riese Haghes, Any information will be thankfully received by heir brother, JARSE NAN, care of P. K. LAR-are of John Riese K, Sonth St. Paul st, Rochester, N.Y. Morgaret of Mr. Gitz, 12 Fayette st, Boston, Ms. of Morgaret Syrs 350. Direct to Minehael Market, Mark P. JOHN McMAHON, native of parish Kilbride: was now, Louisville, Ky. Direct to Minehael Market, Mark Now, Louisville, Ky. Direct to Minehael Market, Mark Morgaret Syrs 350. Direct to Minehael Market, Mark Morgaret Mile Market Syrs 350. Direct to Minehael Market, Mark Morgaret Mile Market Syrs 350. Direct to Minehael Market Market Milenearet when last heard from was in Minehalt Milenearet Mole, Construct Market Milenearet Market Milenearet

MC FJOK

TIPPERARY. OF PATRICK MAHER, a native of parish Solohead, barany Clouwilliam ... left Caba. N.Y. 18th May, with the intention of going to his nucle, benis Maher, in Kentneky ann information will be chankfully received by his father. Thomas Mahre, Jamestown, Chatanque Co., N.Y. ol OF John Hogan left St. John, N.B. about 5 years ago; has heard from was in Albay. Any information will be thank-ingly received by PATRICK CUSACK, Newburyport, Ms. 24. TIPPERAKY.

heard from was in Albany. Any information will be thank-fully received by PATRICE CURACE, Newburyport, Ms. 24 OF MATHEW RYAN & JOHN GLEESON, natives of Silvermines; left Winchendon, Ma, about 12 months ago; in March last Mathew was in Pittaburch, Pa, and John was in Providence, R. I. They will hear of something to their advantage by addressing MARTIN RYAN, Winchendon, Ms; or THOMAS RYAN, LAPORT, IA. 224 OF JOHN, EDMOND & MICHAEL FOLEY, na-tives of Ballanna, parish Gamminsfield, near Clonnel; by their brother, JAMES FOLEY, care of JOHN CARE, NO. 3 Warren st, Tieaton, N.J. 217 OF THOMAS MAHER, parish of Drumbar; when last thankfully received by his nother, JREEMTAH MAHER, care of PATRICK BERIGAN. MICHAEL MAHER & TATRICK ADOGHERTY; supposed to be in or near St. Direct information of either of the above to WM. R. BROWN, WARWICH, ORANGE CO., N.Y; for WM. BERIGAM. OF ELLEN & MARGARET KINNAW, from parish for Barth is theat of One. 1801 they were above

OF ELLEN & MARGARET KINNAW, from parish Emly; when last heard of (Dec. 18/1) they were about coming to see heir uncle, MICHARL MANONEY, who lived in Schaghticoke at that time. Margaret is supposed to be in that vicinity, and Ellen in Troy. Information will be thank-fully received by their aunt. Address C. C. BARRY Barre, Ma

Ms. O I of Market MAHONY, Kilcooley, parish Gurtanhoe; ion will be finankilly received by his brother in-law, Ww. MINOGUE, Nanghatuck, Ct.

MINOGUE, Naughatuck, Ct. 817 KERRY. 817 Of MARY ROURK & JOHN MORIARTY, from Liadorgen. parish Lispole Mary came to this country about 2 years ago, and landed in Quebec; when last heard of was in St. Catherine, U.C. John is supposed to be in Ten-nessee or Virginia. Direct to her father, JOHN ROURK, Hol-yoke, Ms.

Tickets are also on sale at the Pilot Book store, and at the Merchant's Exchange Hotel.

Dedication of a Catholic Church in Webster.

ster. The Catholic Church in this village was dedicated on Sanday, 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Boyce, et Worcester, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Mignault, Pas-tor, and the Rev. Mr. Leveque of Milbury. The sermon was also preached by Mr. Boyce, who did ample justice to his subject, and reflected honor on himself and on the creed he advocates. His cool-ness and logical deductions could not be surpassed by any preacher I have ever heard. The subject was a rare treat to us who do not belong to his re-ligion, and will be long remembered by those who appreciate elequence of the first order. — The Church is a [chaste and substantial brick building, 70 by 50 ieet, built by Messrs. Potter and Murray, of Worcester. The interior is very neatly finished in the Gothic style. The cost of the build-ing is about \$6000, two-thirds of which, I under-stand, is pad.

ways a satisfaction to us to hear an account of the good conduct and pions zeal of our fellow Catholics. We also join with him in the wish that "now hav-ing a Catholic Claurch" of their own, "the mem-bers will study to edify," not only "each other," but that by their "good conduct," they will merit the approbation of all the "generous and good" cit-izens of Webster. izens of Webster.

New WORKS AND NEW EDITIONS. Now publishing in parts, with the approbation of the Most Rev. 10: Hughes, Archishop of New York,-to be completed in 16 twenty-five cent parts, with an engraving in each. THE COMPLETE LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MOTHER OF GOD: To which is added the His-tory of the Devotion to Her-the Shrines and Churches erect-ed in her Honor, &c. C. Translated from the French of the Abbe Orsini, by Mrs. J. Sadiler. No expense will be cpared to render the work worthy of the subject:- the engravings, paper and printing will be of very best quality. Of the work itself it is only necessary to say, that it has been translated find precessary to say, that it has been translated into several languages, and has met with general approval.

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Daley; 11647 Michael Creighton; 11271 Martin Splain

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 O'F JGHN B. MARTIN. who recently came to this consurt. Direct to THOMAS BEARS. Pleasant Hilt, Mercer Co. Kg.
 D'F MENRY BENTLY, native of London, who arrived monoch 1-Normano, Ary information will be thankfully received by her sizer, MARY, and brother-in-law, Gronab and the store and t

OF JOHN LANGAN, about 16 years of age; starts from Liverpool 29th Sentember 1852, destined for P.th information they have of him was a letter from New Prov dence, Escz Co., N.J. Direct to his parents, MARTIN BRIDGET LANGAN, Pittston, Luzene Co., Pa. 824

information they have of him was a leiter from New Provi-dence, Resex Co., N. Direct to his parents, MARITY & BRITORT LANGAS, Pittston, Luzerne Co., Pa. 224 Of RICHARD ALLEN, aved 21 vers, son of John Allen Ann st. Boston, who left his fyther's house 19th July lest, and not heard from since. Any information will be thankfully received by Jonn ALLEN, care of Mr. Coris Wirkeny, Y. a. I North source, Rescon, Ms. 317 Of DESNOVER: when last beard from were in Springheld, Ke. Any Information will be thankfully received by her bri-ther Roment Eox, Rendon, Addison Co., Y. 417 Of MICHAEL, PICE, Cabinet Maker, native of Eng MicHAEL, PICE, Cabinet Maker, native of Eng MicHAEL, PICE, Cabinet Maker, native of Nor MicHAEL, PICE, Cabinet Maker, native of Homes MicHAEL, New Kingsey, Rived on Long, below Gurbee, I.C. 417 Of haard of were in New York city, Any information will be thankfully received by their brother, ANDREW McDER-wort, Schnetz D. UFFY, asced 16 years where he is the Mither's house in Moreh 1849, -he embarked on beard shin Lexis in Sondy Schleids, England, hound for New York and thom there to New Orleans for earcy of ausar. He was statistic thange for early table lines, for Patk Meighange Area MicHAEL, PICEF, native of Oswega, NY, abourge Michael Manpe for early table lines, for Patk Meighange Area MicHAEL, Store T, torow neith Anthereoux Comer of Mith # 24 set, Chichanati, ching, and and manpe for early table lines, for Patk Meighange Area MicHAEL, Store T, torow neith Anthereoux Comer of Mith # 24 set, Chichanati, ching, and and the Manpe for early table lines, for Patk Meighange Area MicHAEL, Store

LIMERICA. Of MICHAEL O'CONNOR, parish of Fennangh, who has head in New York, July '33; when last head' from your wheat in the theorem of the theorem of the process of the theorem of the York of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the York of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the York of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the York of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the York of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the York of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the York of the theorem of the theorem of the theorem of the

CF EDWARD LOCKERT, from parish Aughaeonty, townland Mucebty: lended in Quebee in May 1853;-last heard of was in Westhury Long Island N.Y. Direct to his brother, JOHN LOCKERT, Summit, Cambria Co., Pa. 24

his brother, JOHN LOCKERT, Summit, Cambria Co., Pa. 24 **ROSCOMMON. O**F MARTIN & JOHN DOLAN natives of parish Kilmore, who arrived in this country about 4 years ago; when last heard of (2 yrs gg) were in LOWEL Any Informa-tion will be thankfully received by PATRICK LOLAN, Black store, Ma. **O**F MICHAEL GREER, native of parish Kilronen:- **O**F MICHAEL GREER, native of parish Kilronen:-GRONGE GREER, or by P. W. DILLON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. State State

OF RODY FENERTY, Tailor, who left Castlerea in the summer of 1840; when last heard from was in Upper Ganada. Any information will be thankfully received by bis brothers, JANES & MICHAEL FENERTY, Hazel Green, Grand Castlereards

Co., Wisconsin. 824 OF PATIKIOK HUGHER, from Castlemoide pari-b Lis July, from ship Princeton, Information will be thankfully received by his consin, PARENCE HUGHER, care of Grondre Hoarnes, Knith's Hill, Presidence, RI. 817 OF JOHN KELLY, who sailed from Liverpool about 4 yrs ago; has heard from was in Camberland, Md And July, Simpson's Creek, Taylor County, Virginia. 817 SAN, Simpson's Creek, Taylor County, Virginia. 817

information will be thankfully received by Michake Diver-oax, Simpson's Creek, Taylor County, Viginia. 517 EFITRIM. O' BRIYAN KELEHER, native of Drimshamoo, near O' Dramilsh, co. Leitein: sailed irom Liverpool to New Orleans, let Oet, 1849 : when last heard from be was working for Mr wish, R. Contractor, Pittsburgh, Pa. Informa-tion will be thankfully received by JAMES KELEHER, ear-of Work, 25 Market st. Lowell Ms. 294 O' F MICHARL REILLY, of Bush Hill co Leitrim. See MiCHARL REILLY, of Bush Hill co Leitrim. She lives at 362 North Howard st. Baltimere, Md. 24 O' F WICHARL REILLY, form parine Barrageola;-O' F WICHARL REILLY, form parine Barrageola;-O' F WICHARL REILLY, form parine Barrageola;-O' F WICHARL REILLY, for marine Barrageola;-O' F WICHARL REILLY, for marine Barrageola;-O' F WICHARL O'CONNOR, who come to this country **QUEENS.** O' About 12 years ago: when last heard of (Auril Iau) was webter on a stoanboar at New Orleans. Information that was read to be able with with, Marry & JOHN CLEARY.

OF LAWRENCE FARRELL, from Huntingdon, co. Kulkenny; when last heard of he was in Troy Lake, Wiscon-in. Information will be thankfully received by his brother in-law, JAMES FISLAN, or ELLEN FARRELL, his wife, both of Janes ille, Wisconsin, g17

OF JOHN MADOLE, Tecavin, near Dungiven; landes in New Yerk 1st May last. Any information will be thenkfully received by his sister, ALICE MADOLE, 21 Car penter st, Providence, R. J. 224 penter at, Providence, R.1. 224 DOWN. O KIrkistown; sailed in shir Ohio, from Glasgow, in 1840 Ianded in New York; last heard of was in Grounwich, N. , with a man named Denis or Deniel Faimer, Direct to his brother, JOHN MCGRATH, Marboro Mills, Ct. al7

Bar, to apply at once to Mr. Doyle or Mr. Doyle Areade, where the volume is for sale "-[Toron-musily, for dress occasions, will find more of the finest and most defrable goods in Boston, same stock."
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MICHAEL HURLEY, CAFE OF ARCHARD OF OI Boet an, Ms. OI OF JOHN DUNN, Kilmacthomas, parish Stradbally; Sailed from Waterford 6 years ago. Any person knowing him would confer a favor by writing to his wife. OATHERINE DUNN, care of PATRICK FOWER, Merchant, Halfax, Nov South 24

Scotia. 824 OF PHILIP MAORE, left parish Portlaw 1st Jan. '52, of for the U.S.; wh n last heard from was in Aurora, Ia, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railraad. Any information will be thankfully received by bis annt, CATH, QUINN, care of J. B. MAHONEN, 170 Sycamore st, Cincinnati, O. 824

o, B. MAHONEY, 170 Sychmore st, Cincinnath, O. 824 FERMANAGH. OF JOHN McOAFFERY, towaland Askel; last heard from was in Laporte, Indiana. Information will be thankfully received by his brother, FRANCIS MCOAFFERY, Corpus Christi, Texas. 817

WICKLOW. OF FOBERT JONES, from Holtinstown, parish Ea't-inglass; landed in New York 6 years last February; he was at Oak Mill, Canada West, 4 years since. Information will be thankfully received by HANNAH JONES, Rockville, Ct. 317

LIMERICK.

OF MICHAEL LARKIN. naive paul h Winegap town of land Lamone. Any information will be thankfully of ceived by his bother, who will inform him of sumething is his advantage. Address JOHN LARKIN, No. 3 Cook stree (hardestown, Ms. ol

Charlestown, Ma. Charlestown, Ma. OF ELLEN & OATHERINE WHALLIN, parish of Templorem, townland Külinoge: when last heard of were in Chirago. Illinois, Any information will be thank-fully received by their sister, MABGABET WHALLS, care of Mrs. SwiFT, Bistol, Ct. of JOHN HEART, native of Knockwayland, parish Ballyhale; leithome Nov. 1-t, 1851; sailed from Water-ford to Livernool and thence to New Orleans: was in New Orleans Th February 1852. Any information will be thank-fully received by his bother, JAMES HEART, Michael Mark, Michael and Co., Ohlo.

of of OF WILLIAM WADE, who came to this country five years ago: when last heard from was in Brie County, N.Y. Any information will be thankfully received by his invider, MICHAEL WADE, West Hurly, Usier Oo, N.S. 1 OF MICHAEL FORAN, Cloan Castle, partsh Kilima-f any; by his brother in-law, JAMES FOLEY, care of J. CARE, 3 Warren st, Fronton, N.J. 817

DERRY.

WICKLOW.

OF CATHERINE MEER: when last heard of she was in the State of Massachusetts. Any information will be thankfully readived by JOHN MEER, care of JOHN BER-MINGHAM, Commissioner street, Montreal. 824

TULLY, Olneyrille, Rbode Ialand. Of MATT. CURRAN, native parish Comragh town and sister. Address J. B. MANONEY, 170 Sycamore st, Oln and sister. Address J. B. MANONEY, 170 Sycamore st, Oln and sister. Address J. B. MANONEY, 170 Sycamore st, Oln (DF PATRICK CARROLL, parish Ballydoff; when last the country about 4 years ago; when last heard from was in St Lorit, Mo. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother, BO minst Lorit, Mo. Any information thatfully received by his wife. MARGAREF FOLEY, native of Porlaw. who came to this in St Lorit, Mo. Any information thatfully received by his wife. MARGAREF FOLEY, acte of MICHAEL MELLY of Court Mill, Worcester, Ma. Of JAMES JOHN, JAMES, Ja, & MARY HURLEY, Any information will be thankfully received by the brother, Bo rish Bullane; when vast heard from (1st March, 1853) was at work in Goose Creek, Pa. Any information will be natives of Talion; supposed to be in Boston or vicinity and information will be thankfully received by the front Boet an, Ms. OF JOHN DUNN, Kilmacthomas, parish Stradbally; More JOHN DUNN, Kilmacthomas, parish Stradbally; More JOHN KEENAN, parish Ball more, townland May-

OF JOHN KEENAN, parish Ball more, townland Moy-vonghley; lauffed in New York 8 years ago; when law heard of (ahout 18 months since) was in Coxaackie N.Y. In-formation thank' ully received by his brother and sister, JAS, & JULIA, care of JAS, LUBHAM, 135 Canal street, Albary, N.Y. 917

Annak and the received by land the states of the states of

mont Co., Ohio. 224 OF PATRICK CORRIGAN, Bal'indina; salled from Liverpool with James Gancon, from near Ballinlongh; landed in New York. 21st January 1850; when last heard of was in Port Jarvis, N.Y. Any information will be thank-fully received by his brother, MARK CORRIGAN, Railway Station, Cumberland, Md. 254

tally received by his brother, MARK CORRIGAN, Railway Station, Cumberland Md. 284 OF MICHAEL HEFFERAN, native of Ballyglass;-Ulved in England some years; sailed for America in 263; suppraed to be in Buffalo, N. Y. Auy information will be thankfully received by his brother. PARINCE HEFFERAN, see by THOMAS THERNAN, Hopklaton, Ms. 284 CATHOLLIC BOOK STORE; Opposite the new Catcholic Church, Grand st, New Haven, Ct. The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Catholics of New Haven that he has for sale, at the lowest published prices, a complete assortment of Catholic Books, Pietures, Beada, Gru-matical Works, at the lowest prices. Haven that he has been ap-ported Agent for Messrs, Roche, O'Beirne & Oo, for remit-ing money to Grent Britan and Ireland; and issues "Pas-sage Certificates" for the Black Ball & Black Star Lines of Packet Ships, on the same terms that the bas the and from the company at their office. PATRICK MORRIESY

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