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The Kent News.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, &c.

Vol. 16. CHESTER TOWN, MD., SEPTEMBER 15, 1855. No. 20.

ESTATE OF JOEL G. NEWNLAM.

Maryland, Kent County, Orphans' Court, July 31st, 1855.

ON the application of Elizabeth Newnam, administrator of Joel G. Newnam, late of Kent county, deceased,

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 31st day of July, 1855.

{SEAL}

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order this is to give notice that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters Testamentary on the personal estate of Joel G. Newnam, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of March, 1856, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 31st day of July, 1855. ELIZABETH NEWNAM,
Adm'r Joel G. Newnam, dec'd.

Aug. 5, 1855.—4w

ESTATE OF ISAAC RYLAND.

Maryland, Kent County Orphans' Court, July 31, 1855.

On the application of Thomas Lusby, administrator of Isaac Ryland, late Kent county, dec'd,

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 31st day of July, 1855.

{SEAL}

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Ryland, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estates are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of March, 1856; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 31st day of July, 1855.

THOMAS LUSBY,
Adm'r Isaac Ryland, dec'd.

Aug. 4, 1855.—4t.

ESTATE OF JOHN E. GALE

Maryland; Kent county, Orphans' Court, August 13th, 1855.

On the application of James H. Gale, administrator of John E. Gale, late of Kent county, deceased;

ORDERED, That he gives the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the Kent News, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed this 13th day of August 1855.

{SEAL}

Test, JACOB FISHER,
Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice that the subscribers of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of John E. Gale, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 12th day of March, 1856, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 13th day of August 1855. JAMES H. GALE,
Adm'r John E. Gale, dec'd.

August 11, 1855—4t.

LOOK.

GOOD city property to exchange for land in Maryland or Delaware, they now have a chance to exchange, for as good property as there is in the city, and good stands for business. Also, I will exchange my store and dwelling, carriage house and stable, in Brandywine Village. This is a good stand and where there is at present a business of from fifteen to eighteen thousand a year and could be increased. This also would be a good opening for a doctor as there is from fifty to sixty houses going up in the neighborhood, and a cotton factory five hundred feet long. This is in excellent order and the property at Brandywine Village will rent for $250 to $300 per year—it can be leased any day for $250 for 5 years, and the taxes low $7. Any person wishing to exchange will learn more particulars, by addressing

W. H. REYNOLDS,
Wilmington, Del.

July 21, 1855—6w

Tinware at Reduced Prices!

THE subscribers has now on hand a large supply of Tinware, which they will *retail at wholesale prices.* Persons wishing to purchase will find it greatly to their interest to give them a call.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING.

They are also prepared to do every description of the above work, in any part of the county, at the following prices: Roofing 9 cts. per foot, Spouting 10 cts., no extra charge for bands, straps, nails, &c. A call is respectfully solicited.

BENJ. ELLIOTT & Co.

At the new store house UP TOWN, lately occupied by John Russell.

Chestertown, Aug, 15, 1855.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A TEN ACRE LOT OF LAND, situate in Broad Neck, lying adjoining the lands of Benj. F. Beck and Isaac Gale, Sr.,(on the public road leading down to Cackle Point,) which was formerly a part of the "Stepny Farm." It is all in cultivation, with the exception of 1½ acres, which is in thriving young chesnuts. It has been limde heavily, and is kind and productive, well enclosed with chesnut rails and locust posts and caps. For terms apply to

E. MANSFIELD.

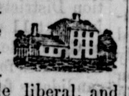
July 21, 1855.

VALUABLE FARMS
For Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale all that FARM OR PLANTATION lying in the Upper District of Kent county, adjoining the lands of Jas. F. Woodland, Esq., and others, containing

162 Acres, more or less.

This Farm lies on the stage road from Chester Town to George Town X Roads, about 11 miles from the former and 4 miles from the latter place. A school house is within 100 yards of the farm; a public landing is within 1½ miles of the farm, where boats ply regularly between the landing and Philadelphia and Baltimore. The situation is healthy, and the land susceptible of the highest improvement. The neighborhood a most excellent one. The BUILDINGS consist of a Frame Dwelling House, and Out-Building in ordinary repair.



The Terms will be made liberal, and any one desirous of purchasing are requested to examine the premises. Mr. Jewell, who lives on the Farm, will show it to any one who may wish to examine it.

ALSO, will be sold at private sale, the Farm near the above, containing

147 ACRES,

adjoining the Freeman Farm and the Culbreth Farm. This farm is also a desirable one, being convenient to Schools, Mills, Churches, Stores, &c.

The fencing is good, with a sufficiency of



WOOD & TIMBER for the use of the farm. THE BUILDINGS are in ordinary repair; the land kind and can easily be improved.

The Terms will be made easy. Any one wishing to purchase, will call on the undersigned, who will show them the premises.

JAMES W. HURTT.
Georgetown X Roads P. O.,
Kent Co., Md., Aug. 1855.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to al persons whom it may concern, that they intend to apply to the County Commissioners at their first meeting held thirty days after the date of this notice, to locate the following road, viz:

Beginning at the junction of the main road where the road from Still Pond X Roads to Chestertown intersects with the road leading from Bowers' Corner, to run straight with the Still Pond road until it intersects with the private road leading into the farm of the late Col. Hepbron, to follow said road (or near it) as now used, until it reaches near Mary Hepbron's woods gate, thence obliquely across her new ground to somewhere near the northwest corner of Rev. J. B. Ayer's back farm, following the division lines of said farm, and Mary and Sewell Hepbron, John Lusby and S. Hepbron, and Isaac Cotton and Elizabeth Smith, (f. ns.) to terminate at Cotton's gate, near the Fountain meeting house, on Quaker Lane.

SEWELL HEPBRON
AND OTHERS.

Aug. 11, 1855.—1m.

NOTICE.

TO RENT for the ensuing year, my Grist and Saw Mills, with the land attached, now occupied by A. S. Sappington. For terms apply to

W. BACCHUS.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

One that can do plain sewing, and has been used to children. Apply to W. BACCHUS.

PAY UP AND BUY MORE.

All persons indebted will call and settle their accounts. "The harvest is past and I am not paid"—no further notice will be given.

Goods of all kinds in his ltne on hand and for sale low for cash. W. BACCHUS.

Juet received, Super and Family Flour, at reduced prices. W. BACCHUS.

Aug 4, 1855.—tf.

GUANO AND PLASTER.—We have received a quantity of brown and white Mexican Guano, the *valuable* properties of which no farmer having read the reports of the State Chemist, Dr. Higgins, and noticed the table of the State Inspector, Wm. S. Reese, Esq., is now uninformed. Also a lot of superior Peruvian, all of which will be sold at very low rates for *cash*. 100 barrels Plaster for sale at Baltimore prices, at Wilmer's Point, or Georgetown, by

WILMER & FORD.

June 16, 1855.

Wrightsville Lime.

THE subscribers inform the Farmers of Kent and Queen Ann's counties that they are prepared to furnish them with the best quality of Wright's Ville Lime at all good landings on Sassafras River, Still Pond, Worton and Fairlee Creeks and Chester River. Persons wishing lime will please direct there orders to the firm at Havre de Grace, Md., and if possible give one month notice. BAKER, PHILLIPS & HILLES.

Havre-de-Grave, April 14, 1855.—tf.

VERY CHEAP GOODS!

THE subscriber intending to change his business next fall, will sell his present stock of DRY GOODS at reduced prices for cash. All persons in want of the same are invited to call at

W. B. WILMER.

All persons indebted are requested to call and settle. W. B. W.

Chestertown, July 7, 1855.

LUMBER!

Just received by Schooner Miner, a prime lot of Hemlock Fencing boards, scantling, white pine boards, plastering lathes, &c., which I offer to the citizens of the lower district at BALTIMORE PRICES, with the freight added.

ABEL J. REES.

Rees' Corner, May 5, 1855.

Ploughs and Castings

CAN be had cheap at Wilmer's Point or George Town, of *Wilmer & Ford.*

June 16, 1855.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, and General News.

EDWARD MANSFIELD,
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1.50 payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2.50 at the end of the year. To CLUBS—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for a shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Single papers 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cts. for every insertion thereafter—larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—All Communications of a personal nature will be charged for at the rates of fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, when they exceed six lines, will be charged at the rate of fifty cents a square.

Proceedings of public meetings, except those of a religious or charitable nature, will be charged for at the usual rates, those handing them in will be held responsible.



POETRY.

PATRICK McFINIGAN'S FIGHT WITH THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

AIR—"*Rory O'Moore.*"

Paddy, mavourneen, ye have but one eye,
The other is blackened all over wid dye;
Come, Paddy, now tell me where you've been to night?
Be jabers, I've been in a very great fight.
Ye see 'twas them fellers that NOBODY KNOWS,
Gave me a black eye and most beautiful nose;
And had it not been for red-headed "Mick,"
Be Saint Patrick, they'd killed me in spite of me stick!

CHORUS.

Paddy, my honey, what makes you so blue?
Somebody's been playin' the devil wid you!
Ah! Biddy me darlin', how can I look gay,
When the bloody "Know-Nothing" have carried the day?

Our party was thirty, all armed wid big sticks,
Sure we'd knock 'em about like a thousand of bricks;
At the villains we went, we "brave men of the hod,"
An' I guv a big Yankee a belt in the gob.
'Wide-Awake' was their war cry, from near and from far,
We answered their challenge wid 'Erin go bragh;'
On my eye I then got a wee bit of a whack,
Which laid me right out on the broad of me back.

Wid sprigs of shillelah so bravely we fought,
We pelt them like blazes, so all of us thought;
But the hard fisted Yankees they bate us so swate
That all of us Irishmen had to retrate.
Now I'll tell you one thing, and that you may note—
I'll keep away from the place where they vote;
For I tell yees the truth, and its no mistake—
We found the "Know-Nothings" Wide Awake.

POLITICAL.

☞ At the request of a particular friend we publish below, the reply of Bishop Spalding to Prof. Morse's letter, which appeared in the *News* last week:

(*For the Louisville Daily Courier.*)

TO THE PUBLIC.

Si je me defends, ce n'est qu'em reculant.—MOLIERE.

On my return to the city, on yesterday, I was able to attend to the long letter of Prof. Morse, which was published in the Courier on the day after my departure. The Professor is as prolix as ever, and though he makes some attempt at reasoning, he alledges little that is new, and nothing that is conclusive, as I trust to show. But first, I must briefly allude to the manner in which this discussion was forced upon me; as the origin of the controversy and the true issue seem to be studiously kept out of view.

It will be recollected that on the 10th of last March, during my absence from the city, a virulent and almost savage attack was made upon me, in which I was charged with a most "high-handed and daring attempt to falsify history;" and the choice, polite and *Christian* epithets, "villainy, mendacity, liar, literary forger,' etc., were freely employed. And what provoked all this firce and ungentlemanly denunciation? The simple fact that I had dared to publish, in the introduction to my Miscellanea, a quotation concerning Lafayette, taken from the columns of journals conducted by Protestants and circulated all over the country, without any contradiction then known to me! I had given my authority at the time, in the margin of the book itself; and I was simple enough to believe that respectable Protestant editors would not wilfully circulate forgeries *in favor* of the Catholic Church. In my vindication I gave my authorities in full, with chapter and verse, and I showed farther, that the statement of the Cincinnati Enquirer had not been questioned at the time by the Boston Bee and other virulent anti-Catholic prints. The authority of Professor Morse having been alledged to prove a contrary saying of Lafayette, and his name having been paraded as likely "to live when the last remnant of popery *will be* smothered in bibles and telegraphs," I ventured temperately to assign my reasons for believing that his statement was wholly unsatisfactory and unreliable, and this, whether the quoted letter of Lafayette was genuine or spurious. But I went a step farther. The second edition of the Miscellanea was then passing through the press, and I availed myself of the occasion to qualify my adoption of the letter published in the Cincinnati Enquirer and other journals, as follows:

"Yet, this is the case, if we may rely on the genuineness of the following extract from a letter of the French patriot, purporting to have been written by him to a gentleman in New York, in 1829, and which has been credited and pretty widely circulated by a portion of the secular press. As it seems to be authentic, we republish it as we find it in circulation." (2d edit. Miscellanea, p. xlvii.)

This course was manifestly fair, and it should have satisfied every impartial and reasonable man; and I have reason to believe that it was satisfactory to the most intelligent portion of the community, of all shades of opinion. But it did not suit the purposes of those who had so bitterly assailed me. At sufficiently long intervals, Professor Morse was brought again and again to the charge, each time exhibiting more and more his bitter prejudice against the Catholic Church. Accused himself of having without sufficient grounds, originated or at least given currency to the motto ascribed to Lafayette, he became at once the accused, the witness, and the arbiter of the controversy!

About one-half of his last letter, (dated May 2, but published only May 12,) is taken up with an attempt to show that the Cincinnati Enquirer was guilty of circulating a forgery, in publishing a letter of Lafayette flatly contradicting the motto ascribed to the French patriot by the Professor. He says that "I did not quote that letter from the editorial columns of a Protestant paper, but from one who conceals himself under the mask of 'Old Line,' writing in a Protestant paper." I beg the Professor's pardon: the article signed 'Old Line' did appear in "editorial columns" of the Enquirer; it was *leaded* like the other editorial matter, and it had no mark of being a communication except the signature. It was credited simply to the Enquirer by another Protestant paper—the Louisville Times—from a slip of which it was printed in my book. The Professor continues: "I hazzard little in saying he (Old Line) is no Protestant," and he intimates further on that he is a "Jesuit," between whom and myself there may have been *"a convenient collusion!"* I thank him for the compliment, so delicately conceived and gracefully expressed! It is well worthy the self styled champion of the French Catholic Marquis, whom he would fain represent to the world in the new light of a modern fanatic and ranter! Luckily, I am enabled to nail this and similar charges to the counter, and show that the Professor is as little reliable here in stating facts occurring under his very eyes and during his own day, as he is in stating on his vague recollection of oral interviews, that Lafayette used the words of the motto.

But before I give the evidence, I will furnish a specimen of the Professor's reasoning. He says, and tries to prove, that the book from which 'Old Line had quoted the letter of Lafayette, and the title of which he had given in full, in the original French, is a *forgery*, with "a *false* title, a *false* author, a *false* place of publication, a *false* date, a *false* size, a *false* number of pages, and in connection with these a *purely fictitious* account of the imaginary author, and all the other *fabulous* circumstances of its ideal existence;" (the italics are his)—he might have added "a *false* binding, *false* type, *false* punctuation, *false* paper, *false* everything!" And how does he prove this sweeping charge? First, his correspondent could not find the book in Paris; and, secondly he himself could find no account of it in a catalogue of French publications kept in the Astor Library of New York! This new species of argument might be appropriattly styled jumping or flying to conclusion—by telegraph.

Perhaps the Professor may belong to that class of "nimble" reasoners described by the poet:

"While others toil with philosophic force,
Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course;
Flings at your head conviction in the lump,
And gains remote conclusions at a jump."

Now mark how the Cincinnati Enquirer meets the bold allegations of the Professor, and how it cuts this Gordian knot of logic! This time it is not 'Old Line' who speaks, even in the editorial columns, it is the responsible *Protestant* editor himself in *propria persona*. In its issue of May 17th, the Enquirer has the following editorial, (I italicize a few passages:)

"*The Letter of Lafayette—The Morse and Sgalding Controversy.*

"It will be recollected there appeared last fall in the columns of the Enquirer, over the signature of 'Old Line,' an exposure of a stupendous fraud which the KNOW Nothing press has been guilty of, in palming off on Lafayette a sentiment he never uttered. The expression they attributed to him—"If ever the liberties of the country are destroyed, it will be by Romish priest," was dug out of a letter in which he quoted it but to refute it. The original letter was quoted by the Democratic press all over the Union, and was inserted, due credit being given to us, by Bishop Spalding, of Louisville, in a certain work which he published. Prof. Morse, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., *upon whose authority the original statement was made*, finding himself in an unpleasant position, commenced a controversy with Bishop Spalding in relation to the genuineness of our correspondent's letter. He asserts that no such book as the letter is quoted from is in existence, and that 'Old Line' himself is one of those dreaded persons called 'Jesuits.' Now we assure Prof Morse and all interested in the controversy, that 'Old Line' *is a Protestant gentlemen*, "*staunch in the faith*," by no means a bitter partisan, and *that he can prove every statement he made to be correct*. His veracity we believe to be as good as Morse's; and if the latter will come to this city and risk anything on his impeachment to it, *the book will be produced before a committee selected by the parties*. There is no doubt whatever, that Prof. Morse is *all wrong* in the matter, or that those who are quoting Lafayette upon his authority are grossly deceived. We assure the public that it can place *the most implicit confidence* in the Enquirer's communication regarding the Lafayette forgery."

Will Prof. Morse meet this bold challenge given him by a *brother Protestant?* If he does not, then with what face can he again appear before the public, in defence of a motto to which he gave currency, and which is here boldly charged to have been "dug out" of a letter of Lafayette, written expressly to refute it! If he dare meet the challenge, I shall look on as a spectator, with some interest feeling that "it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands!" I hope the Professer will not back out, but will meet the issue like a man.

Here I will, for the present, rest my defence. If the *Enquirer* can sustain its position, then all Professor Morse's vague recollections of conversations held with Lafayette, more than twenty years ago, are scattered to the winds, and all his long drawn *telegraphic* reasonings will fall of themselves to the ground.

Should he even succeed in proving that the Enquirer is wrong and that the book is a forgery, he will still not have made good his position. He must yet prove that Lafayette was the author of the motto in question; and this by much more conclusive evidence than he has so far been able to allege.

When this necessary preliminary question, involving the chief basis of the controversy; shall have been settled between Prof. Morse and the Protestant editors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* it will be quite time enough for me to attend to other points, including the *remarkable* testimony of the Rev. Mr. Van Pelt. For the edification of Professor Morse, I may here state that, though I have no personal acquaintance with "Old Line" or the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, I have recently learned, on what I take for reliable authority, that when the Cincinnati *Times* ventured to question the authenticity of Lafayette's letter, the "staunch Protestant Old Line" came out in the *Enquirer* and offered to stake *one thousand dollars* to be paid by the loser to the Orphans of Cincinnati, that he would produce before an impartial committee the book containing the letter. The challenge was made, I understand, not so much in a spirit of betting or banter, as with a view to present a *substantial* test of the question, the decision of which, in either way, would accrue to the benefit of the orphans. I am further informed that Taylor, of the *Times*, *very prudently* declined the contest, and, with *discreet valor backed out!*

Meantime, I close this communication with a few questions, containing what I conceive to be the gist of this discussion; to which questions I request *plain and explicit* answers from Prof. Morse.

1. If the Professor was so long and so very intimate with Lafayette, and if he corresponded and was "on the Polish committee" with him, why is it that his name is never once mentioned in the twelve volumes of "Memoirs, Correspondences, and Manuscripts of General Lnfayette, published by his family!" (*Memoires, Corresponce, et manuscrits du General Lafayette, pnblies par sa famille*, Brussells, 1837.) I have the work before me, and if the Professor's name occurs in it even once the fact has wholly escaped my examination, and he, having the work, can easily correct me.

2. If Lafayette urged him so repeatedly and so earnestly, to give the warning contained in the motto to the American people, as early as 1831, why did he delay giving it till 1836 or 1838, (he gives both dates,) *five or six years afterwards, and about three years after the death of the French Patriot?* He alone can answer that question.

3. If this was really the sentiment of Lafayette, why is not the famous motto found in these twelve volumes, consisting in great part of his own writings? And why is no trace of it to be discovered in any of the published lives of the French patriot? Why especially does his physician, Cloquet, who was so intimately acquainted with his inmost thoughts, say nothing whatever on this subject in the elaborate work, in which he treats of the private life and conversations of the patriot? (See Recollections of the Private life and conversations of the patriot; by Julius Cloquet; 1 volume, 8 mo., London, 1835.)

4. How does the Professor reconcile the two manifestly inconsistent facts of Lafayette's using the motto to American Protestants, and at the same time passing for a Catholic in France, praising the tender Catholic piety of his devoted wife, and wishing to be buried by her side? Was he a hypocrite, or was he only inconsistent? How explain the solemn Catholic funeral service, so beautifully described by Cloquet, and the interment in the Catholic cemetery of *Pi pus*, with a large Catholic cross near his grave? (See cut of his tomb, in Cloquet, p. 291.) Think you, the priests would have assisted in such numbers at the funeral, if he had been in the habit of abusing them? Or did Lafayette have one language for American Protestants, and another for French Catholics?

5. In his *chateau*, or castle, at Legrange, Lafayette, like other French Catholics of rank, had a chapel (*Cloquet*, p. 171:) now what was the use of this chapel, if his enemies, the "Romish priests," we-e not to officiate therein?—Was this, too, a mockery, or was it sheer hypocricy?

6. When did Washington worship along with Lafayette in the same church in Boston, as Rev. Mr. Van Pelt makes Lafayette assert? What historian records this fact, which was the basis of the alleged interview? I ask for information.

7. I again ask an *explicit* answer to the dilemma I before proposed, which I repeat here, as the Professor seems to have forgotten it. Either Lafayette was a Catholic or he was an infidel; he certainly was not a Protestant. If a Catholic, he could not have originated the motto ascribed to him by Morse, without being a hypocrite, which no one will venture to assert. If an infidel, then his testimony against Catholics has no more weight than Tom Paine, and, like them, he may have meant, and probably did mean by *priests* the *ministers* of all *Christian* denominations, which ever horn of the dilemma our adversaries may choose to select, the Catholic church still remains unscathed.

8. Finally, will the Professor meet the challenge of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* like a man, or will he dodge the question?—Will he retract his misstatements about "Old Line" being a Protestant, and a Jesuit in "convenient collusion" with myself, or will he let these glaring untruths go uncontradicted? We shall see.

Until he answers these questions, and meet these issues, fairly and distinctly, I shall probably have no farther occasion to trouble him. Meantime I hand him over to his good *brother Protestants*, the editors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, only begging the privilege of recommending him to mercy.

M. J. SPALDING.

LOUISVILLE, May 24, 1855.

LETTER FROM JARED SPARKS.

CAMBRIDGE, July 27th, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—On my return home, after a long absence, I find your letter of June 30th from Niagara Falls.

As to the first of your questions, I believe no historical fact con be better established than that Washington was not in Boston between the years of 1776 and 1789, and that he never was there with Lafayette.

That Lafayette said, "If ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed it will be by Romish priests." is so improbable that I could not believe it, except on the affirmation of some person that he heard him say so, and even then I should suspect apprehension. Any reflecting man may conjecture many cases much more likely, to say the least, to destroy our liberty than the Romish priesthood.

I often saw Lafayette in Paris in the year 1829. On one occasion I attended, by invitation, the wedding of a granddaughter in one of the principal churches of the city. The ceremony was performed by Catholic priests, and Lafayette appeared to attend to it with as much solemnity as any person present. At La Grange, where I passed two or three weeks with him, he conversed about the schools in that neighborhood, in which he seems to take a strong interest. I remember hearing him say that he thought the schools too exclusively under the direction of ecclesiastics, and that the laymen ought to take a more active part in them; but I never heard him speak disrespectfully of the Catholic church or clergy.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
JARED SPARKS.

Rt. Rev. Bishop SPALDING.

☞ If you want to be respected, go well dressed. People never "wrings the necks" of top not chickens. Keep that in mind, young ladies and gentlemen.