

as a rogue. *Regretful in pace.* There are prayers for the dead; and most likely Exeter Hall will be down upon us for the unorthodox orison. But it is better to be poor Mr. Turnbull, than to be as those other scholars and gentlemen who serve the country and literature for £218 per annum at the Record Office. Mr. Duffin Hardy, and Mr. Brewer, and Mr. Bruce, and their brethren, may well moralize as they follow the broken-hearted Turnbull to his peaceful home. Better to be with him than to hold office at the tender mercies of the Protestant Association.—*Saturday Review.*

Charles II. used to say that the Catholic religion was the only religion for a gentleman; and whatever we may think of the judgment in other respects of the "merry monarch" it must be admitted that the profession of evangelical principles is destructive of every sentiment of honor in the human breast. Thus it is that in England you never hear, even, of gentlemen attending the conventicle; whose frequenters are recruited entirely from a lower and morally inferior class to that which forms the strength of the Establishment, and the non-evangelical and unorthodox sects.

A lively discussion is raging in the scientific world respecting the genuineness of the fossil human jaw-bone, said to have been found in the drift, or gravel beds of the Somme, near Abbeville on the 28th of March last by M. Boucher de Perthes. Our readers may remember how we gave an account in our issue of the 22nd ult. of this important discovery; and of the results at which Messrs. Falconer and Prestwich had arrived from careful examination of the tooth attached to the pretended fossil, and which tooth they both pronounced to be "quite recent." The opinion of the English geologists was evidently that a hoax had been perpetrated, and that the jaw-bone had been placed in the position in which M. de Perthes subsequently found it, by the hand of man, and with the view of claiming the reward which the above named gentleman has promised to the diggers, or workers in the gravel pits.

And yet this hypothesis seems very startling; for it is not easy to conceive how a gentleman of such experience as M. Boucher de Perthes could have failed to detect the imposture, from the disturbed appearance of the matrix in which the pretended fossil was imbedded—for it must be remembered that the jaw-bone was not disturbed or removed from the spot where it was found until after the arrival of M. de Perthes, who examined it *in situ*. If then we discard the hypothesis of a trick played by the workmen; and since such experienced osteologists as Messrs. Falconer, Prestwich and Evans, assure us that the tooth taken from the jaw-bone was "quite recent"—we must perforce admit, in spite of the arguments of the geologists, that the drift, or gravel deposit in which it, the jaw-bone, was found is also "quite recent;" and that therefore the speculations of the geologists upon the ages of the several fossiliferous strata are altogether unreliable—many to which they attribute a high antiquity, being also perhaps "quite recent." At all events, whilst so many and great discrepancies of opinion obtain amongst geologists themselves, as this discussion on the authenticity of the fossil jaw-bone has shown to exist, it would be foolish for Christians to allow their faith in the divine records to be shaken by discoveries, upon whose merits and significance the most learned of Europe are not only unable to agree, but arrive at most contradictory conclusions.—Thus in the case before us, whilst a large number of English gentlemen of the highest attainments in physical science pronounce the Abbeville fossil to be an imposture, we learn from *Galignani* that another class of savans, equally competent to form an opinion, and headed by M. de Quatrefages, have asserted its authenticity.—A great meeting also on the same subject has been held at Paris, the result of which is, thus summed up by *Galignani*:—

"We may also add that some interesting meetings have since then taken place at the Garden of Plants between four distinguished Fellows of the Royal Society, representatives of English geological and palaeontological knowledge—M. M. Prestwich, Falconer, Burck, and Carpenter, and M. M. Quatrefages, Deshayes, Gaudry, Lartet, and other well known men of science, under the presidency of Dr. Milne Edwards, of the Institute, to discuss, and, if possible, to decide on the authenticity and antiquity of the flint hatchets, and human jaw in question. Sir John Bowring being in Paris was invited to the conference. The results of the examination, though by no means of a positive character, have, on the whole, served to confirm the doubts expressed by the British geologists as to the trustworthiness of these particular specimens of ancient civilisation."

The whole subject is, however, we further learn, to be submitted to more thorough investigation, and "the final opinion of the learned inquirers is awaited with much solicitude." Until these shall have made up their minds, and unanimously settled the data, or facts, upon which the whole argument against the Mosaic records is based—we think that the more philosophical, as well as the more Christian course to pursue, is that of general scepticism in the deductions of a science whose professors and most learned members are notoriously at variance with one another. We have proof, as positive as the nature of the case admits or requires—of the truth of revelation; against that truth, all that modern science can urge is a series of isolated facts or phenomena, upon whose significance and mutual correlation the philosophers are unable to agree. This consideration should confirm the most timid, that the citadel of Christianity is not very seriously menaced by the physical discoveries of the nineteenth century.

PROTESTANTISM AND INFIDELITY.—Speaking of the actual condition of the Protestant Churches of Holland, in an editorial on Saturday last tells us that:—

"Nine tenths of the Ministers of the Established Church of this country, and many of other churches, are rationalists of the lowest class. They have not so much respect for the Bible as they have for the histories of Herodotus or Thucydides."—*Witness 30th ultimo.*

The *Witness* mentions this fact, as if there were something therein extraordinary, or inexplicable by the ordinary laws of progress. It is on the contrary in our eyes the most natural thing in the world, for it flows inevitably and immediately from Protestant premises. This, however, our contemporary might as a matter of opinion be inclined to contest: but the fact that the overwhelming majority of the ministers of the Protestant Church in Holland are infidels, he can not gainsay.

This being the case, should it not prompt him—if he really be sincere in his profession of Christianity—to mitigate somewhat of his ardor for the conversion of the Catholics of Lower Canada to a religious system which has borne such fruit amongst the Protestant Churches of Holland? No intelligent man can now-a-days tarry long at that inconvenient, ill-kept, half-way house betwixt Catholicity and Infidelity commonly known as Protestantism; and the Protestant Bible will be lucky indeed if, when exposed to the full action of the dissolvent criticism brought to bear it upon a Bishop of Natal, by the Essayists and Reviewers, in England, and by the "Tabernacle School" on the Continent of Europe—it still continue to hold as high a place in popular estimation, as do the works of the Father of History, and of the annalists of ancient Greece and Rome. It is easy to pull down, and but a light matter to shake faith and to generate disbelief; but when once the disintegrating process shall have commenced in good earnest, who shall arrest it?—or, applying to the miracles recorded in the Bible the same line of argument as that commonly applied by Protestants to Popish miracles—how is it to be expected that the latter shall long retain their place amongst the *credenda* of religion?

Protestant proselytisers of the present day have no excuse, for they sin against Christianity with their eyes open. They themselves see, and they themselves have told us, what is the actual condition of the existing Protestant Churches in the most favored lands of triumphant Protestantism; there, where, as in Holland, Protestantism has been the longest and the most firmly established; where it has ruled without a rival, and has had the least to dread from the admixture of Romish elements. Under such conditions Protestantism has had fair play, and ample scope to develop itself according to its natural tendencies: and the result is, in the words of the *Witness*—"rationalists of the lowest class;" for these the ministers of its churches, have less respect for the Bible than for the histories of Herodotus and Thucydides!

ORANGEISM IN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—We see by the Prince Edward's Island *Vindicator* that the Catholics of that colony are taking vigorous action against the incorporation and legal recognition of Orangeism. A meeting at which his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown assisted, has been held, and a Petition to Her Majesty has been adopted, praying that the Bill for incorporating the Orange Lodges may be disallowed.

In a matter so deeply interesting to all Catholics, subjects of Queen Victoria, it is to be expected that the Catholic press at home will take vigorous action. If Secret Societies be officially recognised in one portion of the Empire, no reason can be assigned why they should not be officially recognised in all; and thus in self-defence the Catholics throughout the Empire are bound to oppose the dangerous precedent of Prince Edward's Island.

Protestants also, as well as Catholics, perceive that the legal recognition of Secret Societies by means of an act of Incorporation, affords a most pernicious precedent; and it is therefore without surprise that we learn from the Prince Edward's Island *Vindicator* that the petition to the Queen against the Orange Incorporation Bill is receiving the signatures not only of the "Protestant Conservatives," but of those who style themselves "Liberal Protestants."

The former are, if they deserve the name "Conservative," especially interested in discountenancing all Secret Societies. By means of these organisations it is that the Revolution in Europe has made such alarming progress in modern times, that the Crown has been jeopardized, and the very basis of social order undermined. In this respect all Secret Societies are alike hateful to the true Christian, and to the true loyalist; and if the Church condemns them because of their irreligious tendencies, the State should hold them in abhorrence, as a standing menace to all legitimate authority. In Canada, and throughout British North America ramifications of Orangeism are to be met with; and without making any pretensions to the gift of prophecy, we may fearlessly assert that if ever these Provinces be wrested from the British Crown, the chief agents in the treasonable work will be the

Orange Lodges, which are essential traitorous and Yankee. Individual exceptions amongst the members of these Lodges there may very likely be; but it is no less true that, as a whole, the Orangemen of Upper Canada are imbued with thorough Yankee principles, and are the most dangerous enemies with whom the truly loyal subjects of Queen Victoria would have to contend in case of a war betwixt Great Britain and the Northern or Federal States.

A CASE FOR THE SABBATARIANS.—It is a fact, a melancholy fact, and a proof of the depravity of the age—to which we urgently call the attention of the editor of the *Montreal Witness*, and of all the golly, that the Sabbath is openly and scandalously desecrated in this city, by, and with the authority and connivance of the Corporation. The facts we have seen with our eyes, and we have heard with our ears, and we invoke the co-operation of the *Witness* to put a stop to the atrocity.

The fact is, that on the Sabbath days, the fountains or jets d'eau in the public gardens are allowed to play! yes actually to play; and this, though the public gardens themselves are carefully closed, and every means of innocent and healthy recreation are scrupulously and piously prohibited on those days. We saw it ourselves on Sabbath last; we actually saw some wretched profligates regardless of the sanctity of the day, taking pleasure, a profane pleasure, in looking at the flowers through the various rails, inhaling their scent, and listening to the soothing ripple of the falling waters—instead of sitting under the ministry of that chosen vessel the Reverend Mr. Chadband, and taking part in the psalmody of our Zion. We demand therefore, that the playing of the fountains be henceforward put a stop to—as a desecration of the Sabbath: and that, since the gardens themselves are closed on that day—the principle of exclusion be further carried out; and that boards or palings be arranged around the fences so as to prevent the profane from getting a glimpse even of flowers and green leaves on that blessed day. When so much has been done to make the Sabbath a day of gloom, and by depriving the labouring classes of all innocent pleasures and amusements, to drive them as it were into vice; and filthy debauchery—why should not the precaution by us suggested be carried out?—It would only be in strict keeping with all our Sabbatarian legislation, and Sabbatarian observances of the nineteenth century.

NOT AT ALL SINGULAR.—The *Montreal Witness* finds it "singular" that the Conservative papers throughout Canada "are bitter in their opposition towards the United States Government;" whilst on the other hand, the *Clear Grit* press warmly espouses its cause. To us it seems not at all singular, but quite natural, that it should be so.

The *Clear Grit* press, and the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, are Yankee annexationists; and they know, as of course every body knows, that the success of Federal arms against the Confederates would be immediately followed by a declaration of war against Great Britain, and that the conquest of the South would be but the prelude to an attempt, at all events, to annex Canada. The *Clear Grits* therefore, naturally, or as the consequence of their democratic and disloyal principles, pray for the success of the Federals.

The Conservatives of Canada, on the contrary, are loyal, not by sentiment only, but from conviction; and because they know that the Imperial connection is the best guarantee for our civil and religious liberties. They know that the Yankees are, without exception, inspired by a morbid or fanatical hatred of Great Britain: and they naturally look upon the latter as their enemies, just as the *Clear Grits*, who are traitors and annexationists at heart, look upon them as their friends and "natural allies."

Besides, the Conservatives in politics are the least anti-Catholic in religion; and the *Clear Grits* instinctively apprehend that the triumph of Yankee principles in the field, and the extension of those principles to Canada, will operate most oppressively upon the Catholic Church. Here then we have another and sufficient reason why the latter, or *Clear Grits*, should be more zealous for the Federals than their political opponents. The sympathy of the *Globe* and of the *Witness* with the Federals is but one, and a very legitimate mode of expression for their anti-British, anti-Popery, and pro-Yankee proclivities.

MY OX AND YOUR COW.—In a recent article upon the School Question, the *Montreal Witness* made the following confession of faith:—

"All Protestant school taxes wherever collected in Lower Canada, whether from residents or non-residents, with or without written declarations, should be applied to Protestant education."—*Witness.*

All very well, good Master *Witness*, but are you prepared to accept the converse of your proposition?—are you prepared to lay down as a law or principle, that "all Catholic school taxes wherever collected in Upper Canada, whether from residents or non-residents, with or without written declarations, shall be applied to

Catholic education?" If you are willing to accept one and the same rule or principle for Catholics and Protestants, and to imply it impartially to both, we shall be happy to hear from you to that effect, and shall then be most ready to do you justice. We fancy however that the old story "my ox and your cow" gives the correct view of the *Witness* policy on the School Question.

ORDINATIONS.—On Saturday last, in the Cathedral of this City, the following Orders were conferred by His Lordship Mgr. Tache, Bishop of St. Boniface:—

Priesthood—MM. Piche, of Montreal, McKenna, of New York, and J. O'Brien, of Hartford.

Diaconate—Mr. J. J. O'Leary, of Chatham, N. B.

Sub-Diaconate—MM. N. J. Lussier, J. C. Maillet and J. F. R. Renaud, of Montreal; and W. J. Hussey, of New York.

Minor Orders—MM. J. Chisholm of Arichat and M. McKewley of Sandwich.

The following, on the same occasion, received the Tonsure:—

MM. J. Allard, P. Bedard, J. P. Belanger, A. A. Landry, J. B. Laporte, M. Malville, for the Diocese of Montreal; B. Gratton, of Albany; W. H. Fitzpatrick, D. B. Kennedy, G. M. Ginnis and M. J. Supple, of Boston; M. W. A. Kelly, of Brooklyn; T. Dowling, of Hamilton; J. Hughes, P. J. Munnis, W. J. M. Nab, J. J. Moriarty, F. Newton and A. Pomeroy, of New York; J. A. Gravel, F. X. Jeannotte and N. E. Malhot, of St. Hyacinthe.

On Sunday next, being within the Octave of the Feast of Corpus Christi, the usual Procession of the B. Sacrament will (weather permitting) take place. The several charitable religious and national societies will occupy their usual positions.

MONTREAL CITY ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the Legislative Assembly took place at noon on Monday last, in the following order:—

East Division—M. Cartier, proposed by Councillor E. David, and seconded by Mr. Jax. Nelson.

M. Dorion, proposed by M. S. Valois, seconded by Mr. John Pratt.

Centre Division—Mr. Rose, proposed by Mr. Routh, and seconded by M. Victor Hudon.

Mr. Holton, proposed by Mr. Torrance, seconded by M. Adolphe Roy.

West Division—Mr. McGee, proposed by Mr. MacFarlane, seconded by Mr. P. Brennan.

Mr. Young, proposed by Mr. B. Holmes, seconded by Mr. James MacDongall.

The several candidates addressed the crowds assembled in front of the hustings; and, with the exception of a free fight that occurred in the Eastern Division, everything passed off quietly. The polling commences on Monday next, and it is to be hoped for the credit of the City, that the election may not be disgraced by any acts of violence or outrage.

We take this opportunity of returning thanks to Mr. John Ford, our late Prescott agent, for his kind offices in behalf of the *TRUE WITNESS* for many years. Mr. Ford is about to remove to Ottawa City, where we trust that he may meet with that success in business which his talents and his integrity well deserve. Mr. Francis Ford has kindly consented to act as Agent for this paper in his brother's place.

Mr. P. J. Sheridan has also kindly consented to act as Agent for the *TRUE WITNESS* in Tinglewick and vicinity.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—April 1863. Dawson Brothers, Montreal; Leonard, Scott, New York.

The contents of this number are as under:—I. Austrian Constitutionalism. II. The Reformation Arrested. III. The Resources of India. IV. The Jews of Western Europe. V. Lady Morgan. VI. Truth ver Education. VII. The Antiquity of Man. VIII. Contemporary Literature.

If the *North British* and *London Quarterly* may be looked upon as the organs of particular sections of the Protestant world, the *Westminster Review* must be accepted as the mouthpiece of Protestantism in general, and as embodying the religious opinions and conclusions of the most intelligent and profound thinkers of the non-Catholic community. The *Westminster*, more than any other periodical in the English language, carries out Protestantism to its logical or necessary consequences; and in the article on the "Reformation Arrested," the writer shows that the attempt of the early Reformers, and their immediate disciples, to impose creeds, articles of religion, and tests, was a sin against the principle of "private judgment" which they proclaimed, and an outrage upon consistency. The transcendent ability of the writers in the *Westminster Review*, and their steady adherence to Protestant principles which render them invulnerable as against their brother Protestants, have procured for the periodical the intense hatred of the evangelical world, whose members make up by the bitterness of their language, for the insipidity of their arguments.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.—Dawson, Bros., Great St. James' Street.—We have received Nos. 3 and 4 of this certainly very interesting compilation, and can heartily recommend it as a most valuable and very ornamental work. Its details are too prolix for history properly so called, but its illustrations which are numerous are alone worth the entire price of the subscription.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY IN BUCKINGHAM. (Communicated.)

This new and picturesque village was the scene of some splendid displays, on the occasion of the anniversary of our Most Gracious Sovereign. Early in the day, Captain McNaughton's Volun-

teers, under the guidance of Mr. Davis—Drill Sergeant,—(to whom much merit is due for his unremitting exertions) assembled in a conspicuous place in presence of many hundreds of spectators, of both sexes, where they distinguished themselves by their proficiency in the several movements of drill, and customary firing at noon, alternated by G. W. Stacey Esq., discharging several rounds of cannon. In the afternoon they partook of a sumptuous dinner given by the Captain, after which they joined in dancing Irish Jigs and Scotch Reels with the ladies present on the occasion.

Later in the day, the members of No. 3 Company of Volunteers, assembled for the purpose of electing officers for their new corps—

Wm. Jackson Esq., of No. 1 company presiding. The following officers were duly elected viz:—Patrick Kelly, Esq., J. P., Captain; Mr. Thomas U. Cormick, Lieutenant; and Mr. Patrick Smyth, Ensign. The Companies, Nos. 2, and 3, under the Captains E. W. Murray and P. Kelly, Esqs., are newly got up, and will be ready for recognition when it pleases the authorities to do so. Being an exile from "Green Erin" I was forcibly struck by the contrast visible in the English administration of justice as regards Canada and Ireland—no volunteers being allowed in the latter country—

My thoughts on home old pond in paying the tribute roy!

Could I for one enjoy it, from Tipperary's fertile soil?

Oh Canada! land of freedom—different is thy fate!

Revered you would be like Erin, with homes made desolate;

Many and cruel injustices are done without a cause,

In Erin's land, by tyrants backed up by English laws.

Can Peels, Adams, and Plunkets bring but grief to 'Erin Green.'

Kept still in her royal favor, by our Most Gracious Queen?

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, 1st inst., in the Society's rooms, Place d'Armes, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted by the Society:—

1st. That the best thanks of this society are justly due and hereby most cheerfully tendered to the Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee, for his exertions and services in procuring so speedily and without any cost whatever from the Provincial Parliament of Canada, an act of Incorporation for this Society.

2nd. That a deputation consisting of members, John McElroy and Edward McKewen, together with the Recording Secretary and the President of this Society, be appointed to wait at their earliest convenience upon the Hon. Mr. McGee and present him on behalf of this Society with the foregoing vote of thanks.

THOMAS MCKENNA,
President.
P. O'MARA,
Rec. Sec.

AWFUL TO KICK.—A mule well known to his hoofs. One box of Bryan's Pulverizer cures a sore throat, hoarseness, cough and cold, quickly. 25 cents a box.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyons, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Birth.

In this city, on the 21st ult., the wife of G. E. Clerk, Esq., of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 27th ult., Anthony Walsh, a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, aged 56 years.

Killed at Fredericksburg on the 3rd May, Mr. Jos. N. Moreau, printer, son of Mr. Michael Moreau, of this city, aged 28 years. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

At Hadfield Cottage, on the 1st instant, after a long and painful illness, Capt. J. H. McInaud, aged 63 years. His end was peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, June 2, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.30 to \$2.35; Middlings, \$2.50 to \$2.55; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Super, No. 2 \$3.75 to \$3.90; Superfine \$4.05 to \$4.15; Fancy \$4.32 1/2 to \$4.40; Extra, \$4.60 to \$5.00; Superior Extra, \$5.00 to \$5.15; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Oatmeal scarce and in demand; per bat of 200 lbs., 1 c. about \$5.25.

Wheat—U. Canada Spring, 88c.

Ashes per 112 lbs. Pals, latest sales were at \$5.90, to \$5.92 1/2; inferior Pals, \$5.60; Pearls \$6.25 to \$6.30.

Butter per lb., medium, 13c to 14c; fine, 12 1/2 to 13c; choice, 14c to 15c.

Eggs per doz, 8 1/2c to 9c.

Lard per lb., fair demand at 7 1/2c to 8c.

Cut-Meat per lb., Smoked Ham, 6c to 8c; Canned do, 7c to 9c; Bacon, 3 1/2c to 5c; Shoulders, 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c.

Pork per brl., Old Mess \$11.00 to \$12; Thin Mess, \$9.50 to \$10; Prime Mess, \$9.00 to \$10, little offering.

Prime, \$9 to \$10. New Mess, \$11.00 to \$12.50. Best; Prime Mess, \$9.50 to \$10; Prime, unsaleable.

—*Montreal Witness.*



A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Society will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOUPIN BUILDINGS, Place d'Armes, on FRIDAY EVENING, 12th instant.

Members are particularly requested to attend this meeting, in order to sign the Constitution and take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to meet the Act of Incorporation under which the Society now exists.

(By Order)

P. O'MEARA,
Recording-Secretary.

Montreal, June 4, 1863.

WANTED FOR ST. COLUMBA ACADEMY.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER, duly certificated for High School or Academy. References as to moral character required.

Applications (if by letter post-paid) to be addressed to the undersigned, until 1st August next.

Engagements from 1st August next.

JOS. CANTILLON,
Sec.-Treasurer.

St. Columba of Sillery, Quebec, }
30th May, 1863.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S NEW & DEPT. Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan. 17, 1863.