

cowed by the severities that followed the rebellion; and in this state the Irish Catholics remained till 1805. The great difficulty they had now to contend was the question of the Veto; which means—that the English Government claimed, as the price of Emancipation, a negative voice in the election of Irish Bishops; so that it could set aside any Bishop before he was presented to the Pope. The great majority of the Irish and English Catholics protested against this; and Dr. Milner, an English Prelate, represented the ecclesiastical body, while Daniel O'Connell led the Irish people. By the efforts of both, the Vetoists were defeated, and Emancipation was carried without any of these restrictions, which would have rendered it a curse rather than a blessing—(applause)—and Catholics once more were freemen on their own soil. After three centuries of persecution, they came from the furnace of trial with their virtues more lustrous, and, like the Phoenix, they rose from their ashes more vigorous than before. (Applause.) He had now glanced at the three principal eras of the Irish Church—the fourth one might be called the period of the resurrection. In that period there was no great Irish ecclesiastic who suffered martyrdom, or represented the civil and religious spirit of his time. And in order to find the leading figure, it was necessary to descend from the ranks of the ecclesiastical body; and, in his opinion, in the ranks of the laity was found the true representative of the resurrection of the Irish Church—namely, the layman, Daniel O'Connell. (Applause.) He it was who devoted his life to the breaking of her chains; he it was who remained faithful to her interests, when others doubted or dropped off. (Applause.) Yes! it was a layman whom God raised up for that glorious work of removing the burden from the Irish Church and people, and for combining the nation in liberty and unity. (Applause.) He was a worthy representative of the great Irishmen of the days of Elizabeth and Cromwell; and that which Hugh O'Neil, O'Donnell, and Owen Roe sought to accomplish with the sword, he effected with the voice and pen.—In the wake of Emancipation followed the greatest results; the clergy increased; seminaries were founded, and splendid edifices were raised to the majesty of the God of Heaven; and, last of all, a Catholic University itself had been built. All this had been done in less than thirty years since Emancipation, notwithstanding the poverty of the Church during the ages of unparalleled distress which preceded that event. (Applause.) In 1844 a College was founded in Dublin for the education of clergymen for foreign missions; and, though only supported by voluntary contributions, it has now 150 students—a greater number than any other Missionary College, the Propaganda itself not excepted. (Applause.) Already were those Missionaries to be found wherever the English language was spoken. In fact it was only last year he (the lecturer) received a letter announcing the death of a Missionary who had left that College before himself, and who had been taken out of his Confessional by the Sepoys, and hanged on a tree before his own Church. (Sensation.) The Irish had become a missionary people; scattered over the earth, where the foot of a white man perhaps never trod before; their priests had penetrated where, perhaps, no missionary ever ventured. (Applause.) The Irish people had their faults, it was true, faults they did not take much care to hide; but their faults were to be attributed to the circumstances under which they had lived so long—and their virtues on this account only shone the brighter. (Applause.) What other people would come through an ordeal of 700 years so unscathed, with so few marks of slavery on their brow, with spirits so buoyant, with souls so light, and with such an intense desire for self-improvement? (Applause.) Who could expect that a slave with his fetters struck off but yesterday, would exhibit all the attributes of the freeman to-day? England now knew that Ireland, if well treated, would become the brightest jewel in her crown, would forget the wrongs of past ages, and fight the bravest by her side. The Rev. Gentleman concluded as follows:—We will now close this discourse on the Irish Church with the wish that it were more worthy of the subject and of you. I have had no pretension to tell you anything new, or to propound any unknown theories; but it has been my desire to analyse the principle events of our history, so that you might see the difficulties that beset the path of the church and nation. In thanking you for your kindness and attention, I may say that if I have rendered the history of the Church and of Ireland more worthy of your study, or made their names dearer to you, or touched in your hearts a single chord that binds you to the old land, I am but too well satisfied, and my expectations are amply realised. (Applause.) Though living in a strange land, I must confess that the name of Ireland has charms for me beyond that of any other country in the world; from my childhood I have been taught to love her more than all other nations; her history is dear to me; her church and her doctrines usurp my affections; and with this spirit I hope you will enter into what I have said about our fatherland. (Applause.)

“Yet all these fond recollections suppressing,
One dying wish my lone bosom shall draw—
Ere I an exile breathe these his blessing—
Land of my forefathers—Ere he go Bragh!
Buried and cold, when my heart stills its motion,
Green be thy fields, sweetest Isle of the ocean,
And thy harp-sounding bards sing aloud, with devotion—
Erin, ma roimeen—Ere he go Bragh.”

The Rev. Mr. O'Brien, the Director of the St. Patrick's Literary Association, came forward and said—I take this opportunity, Ladies and Gentlemen, to return you the thanks of the Association, of which I am the Director, for the favor you have shown us in attending the Course of Lectures which has just finished; and for the encouragement you have thus been pleased to extend to us. As an Irishman, I feel proud of these lectures; and I am certain you all participate in the same feeling. (Loud applause.) And, in expressing this pride, it is impossible to conceal the fact that the talents of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell have been the chief cause of your success, as well as of the enjoyment which you as well as I have experienced. (Applause.) The St. Pa-

trick's Association has only been in existence for six months, yet, under the most favorable circumstances, it has already been seven times before the public. (Applause.) As your Director and Treasurer, I am glad to be able to state that we have a library, which in less than three weeks will open with a thousand dollars' worth of books.—[Applause.] Again thanking you for the interest you have taken in our welfare, I will retire, feeling grateful that you have been so much delighted with the lectures now brought to a conclusion. [Loud applause.]

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN IN QUEBEC.
(From the Quebec Vindicator, 12th inst.)

From the early hour of 5 A.M. the citizens, warned by our previous notification, were assembled in thousands on the Napoleon Wharf awaiting the arrival of the distinguished Irish patriot. At the same hour, the well ordered ranks of the St. Patrick's Society were mustering in St. Lewis Street, with Band and Banners; and the city, both Upper and Lower Town, presented an air of excitement and bustle very unusual at such an hour of the morning. Precisely at a quarter to 6 o'clock, the Steamer Ottawa hove in sight, gaily decorated with banners and streamers, conspicuous among which we noticed, floating on the mainmast, the green flag of Ireland.—While the steamer was being moored alongside the wharf, the crowd exhibited considerable impatience which was only set at rest by three cheers for Smith O'Brien being called for by a gentleman in front of the crowd, who had detected the distinguished visitor standing on the forward part of the vessel. The whole of the Police force were drawn up in attendance under the command of Deputy-Chief Reynolds; and, a passage having been opened through the crowd, Councillor Hearn and Mr. Carey of the Vindicator, accompanied by Mr. John Nolan, and Mr. M. F. Walsh stepped on board and congratulated the illustrious gentleman on his first arrival in the far-famed Gibraltar of America. Mr. O'Brien is a portly and noble-looking gentleman, and seems to wear his years well, notwithstanding the trials he has come through. After the congratulations and hand-shaking had been got through with, Mr. O'Brien was conducted to the carriage in waiting where he was received by Hugh O'Neil, Esq., President, and P. Henchey, Esq., Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society.—These gentlemen, with John Hearn, Esq., City Councillor, occupied the remaining seats of the carriage which was rapidly driven away to the Upper Town amid the most enthusiastic cheers from the crowd, the crashing of music, and the cracking of fire-arms. The view of the demonstration on Mountain Hill was very imposing,—the close and compact masses of the people, relieved here and there, by the gay banners of the Society, being witnessed to advantage by those who were immediately in rear of the carriage.—Having arrived at the Hotel Mr. O'Brien addressed a few words to the crowd stating that he felt tired and would now leave them till eleven o'clock, when he would be happy to receive the addresses which it had been communicated to him would be presented.

At about a quarter past eleven the crowd again assembled in great numbers about the Hotel to witness the presenting of the addresses; first in order of which was the following, which was read in French, by His Worship the Mayor, H. L. Langetin, Esq.:

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

Sir,—It is with lively pleasure I accede to the wishes of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, in welcoming you to our midst.

Ireland and Canada are bound by too many ties, that the people of Quebec should not feel happy to receive among them one of the most illustrious sons of the fair Erin—that land which adverse fortune has robbed of so large a portion of her population, but which is, no less, the cherished birth-place of the Irish people scattered throughout both hemispheres.

Rest therefore assured, Sir, that in visiting our ancient capital, you find yourself in the midst of a friendly people; in the midst of a population which though composed of different races, recognise in your person one whom any people might be proud of, and whom your countrymen claim as the inheritor of the ability and popularity of the liberator of his country.

The Municipal Council of this city have desired, within the limits of its attributes, to join the cordial welcome they now extend you to the demonstrations of respect and affection which have accompanied your passage through the cities of America, in order, Sir, to testify our appreciation of the merits of one of the most distinguished sons of that Erin who be holds, with consolation, from beyond the sea, her exiled children finding a new home in our midst—a home which they seek to render still more prosperous by their industry, their talents, and their perseverance.

Accept then Sir, this expression of our satisfaction at seeing you in our midst; and rest assured that those who prayed your recall from Exile, sympathize deeply, not only with your presence in Canada, but also with the people of Ireland in the joy which they felt in witnessing your restoration to liberty, family, and country.

(Signed)
HECTOR L. LANGETIN,
Mayor.
Quebec, May 12, 1859.

Loud and prolonged cheering followed the reading of this touching address, and at its conclusion Hugh O'Neil, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society stepped forward and read the address adopted by the Society. This address was very neatly got up on satin, with gold fringe; and it was delivered in distinct and emphatic tones by the worthy President:—

ADDRESS OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF QUEBEC, TO WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, ESQ.

Sir,—The St. Patrick's Society of Quebec gladly avails itself of the opportunity presented by your visit to our old historic City, to offer to you, the most heartfelt expression of pleasure afforded by your presence amongst us; and to greet you with a cordial welcome.

We are all but too well aware of the proofs of undying devotion which you have displayed to our beloved native land; and cold indeed must that Irish heart be, that does not throb with emotions of gratitude towards you, when we consider all the sacrifices you have made! How your time, your talents, your position, and even your life have all been offered cheerfully upon the Altar of your country! Alas that such noble devotion should have failed thus far to attain the desired end, to make Ireland “a nation once again”! Nevertheless, all that man could do or dare, you have done and dared to attain that glorious object, therefore you have an undying claim on the Irish people that neither time nor

distance can lessen. Our best prayers will be offered for your happy return to your native land, and the bosom of your amiable family. We hope, also, that the time is fast approaching when you will again take your position as leader of the Irish people; and be spared to accomplish the noble work of the regeneration of our country; when having suffered and sorrowed with her in her tribulation, you may ultimately participate in her joy and triumph.

On behalf of the St. Patrick's Society,
Hugh O'Neil, President.

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Neil's task, John Hearn Esq., City Councillor, came forward and read an eloquent and patriotic address on behalf of the Irish residents of the City and District of Quebec. It was frequently interrupted by loud cheers, and was delivered with feeling and fervor, in the following terms:

TO WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN ESQUIRE.

ILLUSTRIOUS SIR,—On behalf of the Irish residents of the City and District of Quebec, we approach you with a *Cœd Mille Fuithe*, on this your visit to the Gibraltar of America. Though separated by the wide Atlantic from our father-land, we have watched with a hopeful anxiety your efforts on her behalf. Beyond the narrow limits of our present homes but, little is known of the nature of our feelings; but when you embarked in an unsuccessful struggle for our country's rights, few were there of your 25,000 countrymen in this District who would not gladly have risked much to lend you a more than passing sympathy; and, when, in rapid succession, the tidings reached us of your arrest, your sentence your sufferings,—grief for the one, and indignation at the means which procured the other, found utterance loud and deep, in mass meetings of your countrymen here.

No transient were these,—nor were they shared in by your countrymen alone. It is our proud boast that one of the earliest,—if not the first petition to Her Majesty, for your recall from exile, emanated from the Corporation of the City of Quebec; and, though our first efforts failed, we had the satisfaction in April 1856, of witnessing our perseverance crowned by the spectacle of Britain's greatest colony, through her representatives, urging with her Majesty, your recall from banishment.

With your return to friends, family, and home, we had expected to see you resume, once more on Irish soil, the position which a long line of kindly ancestor, and your virtues and sufferings, and the united voices of the millions of your countrymen, shattered in every clime, naturally called you to;—when your voice aroused the attention of the Irish nation to the unusual severity recently dealt out to a few young men by an Executive worthy only of a Clarendon; and, when you evoked Irish feeling against the system of which yourself had been made victim, we fondly hoped that you had consented to resume the leadership of the Irish nation. This hope we cherish still; and we beg of you, on your return to the land of our fathers, to assure our countrymen there, that in any future struggle by them to secure for our common country the proud position which Heaven destined her to occupy, they may rely on the prayers and assistance of the 25,000 Irishmen of the City and District of Quebec.

On behalf of the Irish residents of the City and District of Quebec.

JOHN HEARN, C.C.

Quebec, May 12, 1859.

Mr. O'Brien appeared at the window, after the conclusion of the latter address, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering which lasted for several minutes. When the display of popular feeling had somewhat subsided he proceeded, in a clear and distinct voice, to thank the Mayor, the St. Patrick's Society, and the citizens of Quebec, for the generous reception given him.—Mr. O'Brien's style is calm, dignified, and impressive, but when speaking of Ireland and the condition of his countrymen it becomes warm, impassioned, and striking. The press of other matter, relating to the details of the reception, prevents us from doing justice to Mr. O'Brien's discourse in our present issue; but we intend to lay a full report before our readers, in our next. At the conclusion of his speech, which lasted for a considerable length of time, the outburst of popular enthusiasm which succeeded completely defied description. The illustrious gentleman then withdrew to his rooms, where the members of the Corporation, and an immense number of leading citizens of all creeds and origins, were presented to him. At two o'clock, Mr. O'Brien left in the carriage of His Worship the Mayor, for the purpose of visiting the Falls of Montmorency.—He was escorted by other carriages containing the members of the City Council, and many of the most respectable and intelligent citizens. A collation was provided at the Falls Cottage, after which the party returned to town passing in their way through St. Foy's, from thence across to the St. Louis Road, down Nolan's Hill to Silery, and along the coves and Champlain street home. All along the route the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, though we regret to hear that a person had his hand injured through the incautious use of fire-arms. In the evening a grand torch light procession took place, which, after passing through the principal streets, halted in front of the Hotel, when speeches were delivered by Messrs. Hearn, Aduette, J. O'Farrell, Rhebaung Plamondon, Pope, M. A. Hearn, and other gentlemen. After a demonstration which lasted for upwards of an hour Mr. O'Brien bade the crowd good bye, and retired amid loud cheers. The distinguished gentleman left by Railway for Portland, Friday morning.

Mr. O'Brien seems to have had a most brilliant reception from the citizens of Sorel, when landing there on his way to Quebec. An anonymous correspondent sends us some interesting details; but because his letter is anonymous, we cannot publish it.

COBOURG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Cobourg, 7th May, 1859.

Sir,—Without the usual preliminaries of correspondence, I shall proceed to lay before you innumerable readers of Celtic and Franco-canadian origin in Upper and Lower Canada, a scene which took place at a lecture, delivered in the above named Institution; in which the Judge of the County Court, for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, was the distinguished actor. For weeks before the evening in question, it was announced by posters that the well known and illustrious Judge Boswell would entertain the inhabitants of Cobourg with an interesting essay or lecture on “Taste,” in the Hall of the Institute. Judging from the purely elementary character of the subject, as well as from the antecedents of the respected individual, who had so kindly contributed to the mental enlightenment of his fellow-townsmen—we need hardly say, that all held the brightest anticipations of a rich literary feast; of one not blackened, at least by the scandalous misrepresentations, which modern Demosthenes deem it their duty to heap on every country and nation, where Catholicity is in the ascendant. But, however unwilling we might be to believe the fact under other circumstances; however much reluctance

we may feel in bringing the matter before the public—still our duty to the learned lecturer compels us to bring him to a strict account for that astonishing statement, for which he was so loudly applauded; when, in his contrast of ancient with modern morality, he instanced the ludicrous worship of an “Ass” in a church in a part of France, in the seventeenth century.

Had Mr. Boswell chosen any thing else than “Taste” for the subject of his lecture, and had all Catholics been excluded therefrom, his language on that occasion might have been less objectionable; and might have been well received by those who can swallow anything, and everything, however shamefully false, that may be told of Catholic countries. But, before a mixed audience of Protestants and Catholics, he exhibited, to say the least, *very bad taste*; and took an opportunity to insult his Catholic fellow-countrymen, in the presence of their Protestant neighbors, that his predecessors in that Hall had hitherto scorned to take; and one too that, I must say in justice to the general liberality of the learned Judge, he also would have scorned to take before the hope of a *silk gown* haunted his imagination. Why, would we ask, did our worthy lecturer pass by, unnoticed, Canada, the United States, Scotland, England, and Sweden? and look to Catholic France for instances of ignorance, immorality, and horrible taste? Was he ignorant of that peculiar branch of morality that flourishes under a Brigham Young?—or could not a “Sickles Tragedy” have furnished him with a forcible instance of Protestant morality? Was he ignorant of the expression made by the Protestant Bishop of London, when he exclaimed with true Patriarchal zeal, “That his people were heathens in the midst of civilization; Pagans in the midst of Christianity?” Why did he omit from his historical gatherings, the fact established by a late Protestant writer, that “every tenth Scotchman is a bastard”? And why, in fine, would we ask in the name of our modern morality, should the temple of the Living God be held up as the abominable spectacle of idolatry and superstition?—and thus be filled by one who boasts of living in an age of Protestant morality, and who lectures on “Taste” in the nineteenth century?—Alas! that it should be so. When shall the day arrive that Protestant and Catholic may be able to drink from the same spring, without the draught, which is pleasant to the one, becoming a poison to the other?

We should be sorry to treat our talented lecturer with want of courtesy; nor do we now wish to deal with him in any other capacity than that of lecturer; but we would demand direct and unequivocal answers to the following plain queries:—

First.—Upon what authority did the learned Judge state that the French people have, at any time since the days of Clovis, the first Catholic Monarch of that country, “worshipped an ass in Church,” or were guilty of any other crime of idolatry?

Secondly.—When, and in what part of France, in what church, and in what year, did the worship of the “ass” take place?

To these queries is our respected lecturer bound in honor to give plain unsophisticated answers; or else he must be content to stand before his fellow men, branded with the infamy of the historical liar; and be contented with a place among the Sheriff Corbett, and Garaziezes of the nineteenth century. KAWASKA.

Dr. King, under sentence of death for poisoning his wife, has at last, and after many mental struggles, made a full and public confession of his guilt.

Several communications crowded out: shall appear in our next.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- Huntingdon, C. McPhail, 12s 6d; Williamstown, R. McDonnell, 11s 3d; L'Assomption, J. Gollins, 10s; Huntly, J. White, 6s 3d; Milton, Rev. Mr. Gahours, 18s 9d; Mallorytown, G. Kavanagh, 15s; Erinsville, P. McMillan, 10s; London, J. McLaughlin, 10s; Quebec, M. Carroll, 10s; Granby, M. Cannon, 12s 6d; Toronto, Very Rev. M. Bayere, £1 5s; Templeton, P. Day, £1; Keenansville, Rev. M. O'Shea, 10s; Hastings, J. O'Reilly, £1 5s; St. Vincent, Rev. M. Lavallee, £3; Charlottetown, P. E. I., Hon. D. Brennan, 17s 6d; Coteau du Lac, Rev. P. Burke, 10s; Rawdon, J. Green, 10s; Fitzroy, B. Lunny, 10s; Pembroke, Mrs. G. Warren, 5s; St. Octave de Metis, J. B. Blanchet, £1; Chatham, A. Beaune, 5s; Tiguish, P. E. I., J. Murphy, 10s; Norwood, T. O'Connor, 15s; Burford, J. McGeary, 5s; Mill Creek, J. McConnell, 10s; St. Catharines, J. Goughlin, Junr, 19s; Alexandria, A. Grant, 5s.
- Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—D. Bagne, £1 2s 6d; L. Madden, 15s; R. McDonough, 15s; J. Delany, 15s; M. Plunkett, 15s; T. Bogue, 15s 6d; St. Sylvester, J. B. 5s 9d, 10s.
- Per J. Rowland, Ottawa City—J. McKeown, 10s; D. O'Connor, 12s 6d; J. Leary, 18s 9d; D. Gaughlin, £1 12s 3d; R. C. Scott, £2 3s 9d; P. Cavanagh, £1 5s.
- Per A. Harris, Pakenham—T. O'Connor, 10s.
- Per Rev. M. Byrne, Sebastopol—T. P. French, 10s.
- Per D. G. McDaniel, Summerstown—A. McDonnell, N.B., £1 5s.
- Per F. Collins, St. John's, N.B.—J. Sweeney, 12s 6d; J. G. Campbell, 12s 6d.
- Per J. Roberts, Amherstburg—Mrs. Bailey, 10s.
- Per Rev. P. Harkin, St. Columban—P. Malone, 10s.
- Per W. M. Hart, Locelle—Rev. F. Rochette, 10s.
- Per M. O'Donnay, Belleville—H. McGovern, £1; Miss J. Fee, 10s; Lemah De Chambeau, 10s.
- Per P. Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—E. Ryan, 5s; J. Morris, 5s.
- Per H. F. Colovin, London—B. Henry, 10s.
- Per Rev. T. Bernard, Heminford—J. Ryan, 10s.
- Per T. Dunn, St. Athanasius—Self, 10s; E. Kelly, 10s; Lucanilo, E. Dunn, 10s.
- Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—D. J. McDonald, 12s 6d; S. M'Intosh, 6s 3d; D. McDonald, 12s 6d.

Messrs. Allen and Ross arrived in Quebec on Saturday and Messrs. Galt and Rose are expected to-day. The design of erecting a suitable edifice on the site of the old Parliamentary Buildings for the temporary accommodation of the Legislature has received confirmation. In the proposed arrangements the idea has not been lost sight of, that hereafter the main or central part of the building may be converted into a Post-office, and that one of the wings may afford accommodation to the Corporation of the city for municipal purposes, while the other wing may be ceded for the benefit of Literary Societies and Institutes.—Quebec Chronicle.

DROWNED IN THE MAJOG.—On Tuesday afternoon five or six little boys strolled from their homes, near the Saw Mill, as far as the Upper Room on the Majog, about a mile from the Saw-Mill, for the purpose of getting gunn. Supposing that some of the logs, lying in the water contained their coveted treasure, several of the boys ventured on them, when one little fellow, about ten years of age, the son of Mr. Taplin Match-Maker, slipped into the River at a place where it was near 20 feet deep, and was drowned.—Sherbrooke Times.

PREVALENCE OF CRIME IN UPPER CANADA.—The prevalence of crime, of late, in its most aggravated forms, is really alarming. There are at this moment no less than seven persons in Canada under sentence of death; one in Hamilton; one in Merrittsville; three at Brantford; one at Cobourg; and one at Belleville. This reveals an awful state of things, and may well make our blood run chill. There can be little doubt that all of these criminals will be executed. The nature of their crimes are such as to leave no ground for the interference of executive clemency; and however deeply we may sympathize with the unfortunate persons who have exposed themselves to such an ignominious end, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the security of human life demands a rigid execution of the penalty of the law. Mercy to the guilty would be cruelty to the innocent.—Christian Guardian.

TORONTO TO QUEBEC IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.—By an arrangement entered into between the Grand Trunk Company, the Post Office Department and the proprietors of the Ocean Steamship Line, a special train will leave Toronto every Friday morning, after the 13th instant, which will arrive in Quebec in time for baggage to be put on board the steamers before leaving at nine o'clock the following morning—thus making the trip from Toronto to Quebec in about 24 hours.—Leader.

At the opening of the Norfolk Assizes on Tuesday last, Chief Justice Draper, in charging the Grand Jury at some length, adverted especially to the Sickness case, expressing his regret that a similar case had been decided in a somewhat similar manner in Canada.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.—La Courrier du Canada states that it has received private advices that on the 23rd of April last the 100th Regiment received orders to be in readiness to leave England within eight days. It was thought that the regiment's destination would be Gibraltar; at all events, it will go to the Mediterranean.

RECRUITING FOR THE 100TH REGIMENT.—We learn that in consequence of orders from head-quarters, Capt. Clarke has recommenced recruiting for the 100th Regiment. Yesterday the first recruit was enlisted.—Toronto Colonist, May 11.

Birth.

At Point Claire, on the 13th instant, Mrs. John Shannon, of a son.

Died.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Walter, infant child of Mr. Thomas Patton, aged 1 month.

The funeral will take place this morning (Friday) at half-past 8 o'clock, from his father's residence, No. 42 McGill Street, to the Catholic Cemetery.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of those who may wish to procure New Garments to Mr. Garou's Clothing Establishment, No. 271 Notre Dame Street, as being the best and cheapest, and where purchasers may rely on being served with punctuality and uprightness.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, I have used with great success in my family, in cases of colds and coughs, and also had the happiness to see my son immediately relieved of distressing dysentery, and completely cured in a few days.

WARD C. GOPELAND, Fall River.

Rev. D. P. Livermore, Editor of the Chicago New Covenant, says of Mr. Brown's Bronchial Troches:—“We have frequently had occasion to test the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches, and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. Through our influence, others have tried them, and always with the most beneficial results, and so from our own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchial complaints. No family should be without them, and every public speaker will find them absolutely invaluable. The two distinguished divines of our country, Henry Ward Beecher and N. H. Chabpin, bear testimony to their excellence, as our readers can see by getting a box of the Lozenges.”

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY.

The owner can have it by applying to Denis Madden, No. 96, Nazareth Street.

SELECT SCHOOL,

No. 109 Wellington Street.

MISS M. LAWLER takes this opportunity to return thanks to her many patrons for their liberal support since her commencement, and hopes by unremitting care to the progress of her pupils, to merit a continuance of the same. Her course of instruction comprises all the various elementary branches of an English education, with music. Terms moderate, and may be known personally at her school during the hours of attendance.

ENGLISH PRIVATE TEUTION.

MR. KERRIGAN, English and Mathematical Teacher, St. Anne's School, Griffintown, will attend gentleman's families, Morning and Evening, to give lessons in any branch of English Education.

N.B.—Two or three boys, from the ages of 9 to 15 years, will be taken as boarding scholars. Address Andrew Kerrigan, No. 47 Nazareth Street, Griffintown. Montreal, May 12, 1859.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL,

April 29th, 1859.

MR. THOMAS MATHEWS has been engaged in the above institution for nearly two years, during which time he has strictly attended to his classes. He is well qualified to impart instruction in English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping and Mathematics. I have no hesitation in saying, that he is an excellent teacher.

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

MR. MATHEWS has been Teaching at the Model School, Montreal, for the last two years, where he has given universal satisfaction, and is prepared to stand an examination on any, or all of the following subjects: English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Natural Philosophy. He can produce excellent Testimonials, and will shortly require a School. Apply to the Rev. Mr. O'Hara, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, C. E.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL,

Near the Corner of Crug and St. Constant Streets.

Mr. W. DORAN, Principal.
T. M. MATHEWS, Assistant English Master.
J. M. DESROCHES, French Master.
For particulars apply at the residence of the Principal, 237 LaSalle Street, near St. Denis Street, or at the School.
May 12.

DR. ANGUS MACDONELL,

18 1/2 Notre Dame Street.

(Nearly opposite the Donagani Hotel.)

IMPORTANT TO

FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

NEW SEED WHEAT FROM SCOTLAND.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received, per last Steamer from Liverpool, samples of 3,000 Bushels Scotch Fyfe WHEAT, to arrive by first vessels. This Wheat has been selected for them with great care, and is imported expressly for Seed. Samples may be seen at their Office, and all other information obtained, if, by letter postpaid, addressed to

GREGORY & CO.,
37 Commissioners Street,
Montreal.

April 28, 1859.

FURNISHED BED ROOM, with use of Sitting Room and partial BOARD, if required. Address, “M. C.” True Witness Office.