

as we have no doubt you are in mere physical strength. Your forbearance will be justly appreciated by your fellow-citizens; and the Church herself will be proud to acknowledge you as her true and faithful children:—

A SPEECH OF ORANGEMEN.—We are credibly informed that the Orangemen of Leeds, New Ireland and St. Sylvester, as well as their brethren in this city, intend making an armed demonstration in the parish of St. Sylvester, on the 12th of July next. Orange emissaries from this city—Mr. A. L. Gravelly and others—have visited that locality several times since the late Corrigan trial, and have organized lodges in several parts of the country: and the intention of walking on that day has been determined on for the purpose of showing their strength, and striking terror into the minds of their Catholic neighbors. It remains to be seen whether they will be permitted to carry out their design or not. Fortunately for us, in Lower Canada, we have not hitherto been visited with any outward exhibition of religious bigotry or intolerance. No party processions, either Catholic or Protestant, have ever been seen in our streets. Each party was permitted to hold its own opinions, provided they did not intrude them on those holding a different belief; and in this respect we prided ourselves on the favorable contrast we presented with Upper Canada, where riotings, bloodshed and murders are of almost daily occurrence. Now, we ask, what earthly motive can these Orangemen have for seeking to keep up the excitement which we had hoped, was beginning to die out, in a district so lately the scene of so much bickering and religious strife? They must know that the Catholic inhabitants are as numerous, if not more so, than themselves, and are not likely to brook any insult offered to their religion or their feelings. If the Orangemen persist in their design, they must be responsible for the consequences. The Government have a police force at St. Sylvester, under Major Johnson; yet in case of any disturbance, they would be quite powerless. It is the duty of the Government and the police authorities to send a sufficient force from here to prevent any breach of the peace. It would, no doubt, suit the purposes of Minister King, and a few others that there should be a row. The public will remember that this pious minister pocketed some £120 for the evidence given by himself and his wife at the Corrigan trial; afterwards he wrote letters to an obscure paper in this city, calling for aid for Corrigan's widow, and notwithstanding that we called upon him to head the list, he has never contributed one penny to the fund! As for Mr. Gravelly, his conduct must be brought before the government; public officers cannot be permitted to figure so conspicuously as members of party associations. To those who look to us for advice we say, let the Orangemen meet and walk if they choose. Heed them not; be guided by the advice of your pastor, and the senseless exhibition of a parcel of drunken fanatics will not harm you. We trust that the timely interference of the authorities will prevent the possibility of a collision, and thwart the designs of the scoundrels who seek to create civil strife in our midst for their own personal gain.

ARRIVAL OF THE 39TH.—This distinguished regiment arrived in town on Saturday last, and was received with an enthusiastic welcome by the Mayor, and citizens of Montreal. Upon their landing, His Honor was on the wharf, and read an address suitable to the occasion; to which the Major commanding replied on behalf of himself, officers, and brave brethren in arms, in appropriate terms. A procession was then formed, headed by the different volunteer corps, who presented a very soldierlike appearance, and followed by the 39th. In this order they marched through the streets, which had been elegantly ornamented for the occasion, to the Barracks. In the afternoon, the officers and men sat down to a repast prepared for them by the citizens in the City Concert Hall; to which due honor was done; and after which many appropriate speeches, toasts, and songs were delivered to the great satisfaction of the guests, who were all mutually well pleased with one another.

The 39th are a fine body of men, about 890 strong; and seem just the sort of fellows to keep up the well earned reputation of their regiment for valor and discipline. Many of the men are decorated for their services in the Crimea.

We mentioned in our last the presentation by Captain B. Derlin's Company of Volunteers, to their drill sergeant, of a purse of \$150; for which Sergeant Rooney made a suitable acknowledgment. One little thing, however, connected with this presentation, and to which we did not allude last week, struck us as being worthy of record, as very significant at the present juncture.

In returning thanks for their present, the Sergeant took occasion to compliment the Company upon their excellent appearance, and the proficiency they had displayed in their exercises. He also, incidentally, alluded to the possibility of their being called upon shortly to put in practice against their "Know-Nothing" neighbors on the other side of the lines, some of those instructions of which they had lately been acquiring the theory. This suggestion was well received; and elicited from the Company—who are all, we believe, Irishmen and Catholics—a very significant and unmistakable mark of approbation.

It would not have been so some ten years ago.—God knows how little cause Irishmen have to feel enthusiasm for British rule, or to shed their blood in battle with Britain's enemies; nor is it strange, considering how Ireland has been dealt with, that, by the Irish, the Government of Great Britain has long been looked upon as the natural enemy of their country and their religion—and that of the United States as their natural friend and protector. A great change has however taken place within the last few years—thanks to the intensity of Yankee Protestantism, and to the spread of "Know-Nothingism" in the neighboring Republic.

Indeed the "Know-Nothings" have approved themselves the very best friends that ever Great Britain had on this Continent. They have alienated, we hope for ever, the affections of the Irish Catholic; and they have inspired him with a lively hatred of Yankee republicanism, and a well founded horror of Protestant democracy. The Irish know now—from the sad experience of their race in the United States—from church and convent burnings—from mid-day massacres, and midnight conflagrations—from the torch of the incendiary, and the knife reeking with the blood of their wives and little ones—from their priests brutally treated, and their Sisters of Charity

barbarously outraged—that the bitterest foes of their race and creed, are to be found, not in the Old, but in the New World; and that even the Orange landlord is as an angel of justice and mercy, in comparison with the true born Yankee "natyve" Protestant. This is the lesson that the Irish Catholics in America have learnt from the "Know-Nothings"—this the meaning of the applause with which they hailed the intimation, that they might soon have a chance of settling a long outstanding account with their Yankee persecutors. That cheer was significant, not so much of love for British rule, as of hatred of Yankeeism.

Besides, the Irish Catholics of Canada well know that, whatever it may have been at home, British rule in this country is, upon the whole, just, impartial, and beneficent; and that in the permanence of that rule is the best security for the permanence of their civil and religious liberties. They know too, that, on this Continent, Catholicity has nothing to dread from either monarchy or aristocracy; but that it is threatened by, and has every thing to fear from, the spread of Protestant democracy, and Yankee principles. They know also full well that, if in Upper, or Protestant Canada, their brethren are denied those rights which they themselves enjoy in common with their fellow-citizens of all origins, and of all denominations, in Lower, or Catholic Canada, it is owing, not to British connection, not to the preponderance either of the monarchical or aristocratic element in our constitution—but rather to the want of these, and to the consequent absence of any efficient check upon the tyranny of Protestant demagoguism. The Irish Catholic in Canada has therefore the strongest motives, for maintaining his British connection, and for resisting everything that has a tendency to assimilate our Canadian institutions to those of the United States.

A PERTINENT SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the *Dublin Weekly Telegraph* suggests that it would not be amiss were Irish Catholics to offer their services to the Sovereign Pontiff, in the event of England putting its threat of interference with the internal affairs of Italy, into execution. "To use Mr. Gladstone's words"—says the writer—"we are bound to see that those who profess the same faith with ourselves are not trampled on." These words, gravely uttered in the House of Commons by an enthusiast, should become a text for all the Catholic papers in Ireland to agitate, and thus show England that 100,000 men (without even bounty to induce them) were available for an emergency.

The doctrine enunciated in the above dictum of the English Protestant statesman—to the effect, that English Protestants "are bound to see that those who profess the same faith with themselves, are not trampled upon"—might also be very laudably asserted and acted upon by the Catholic Powers of Europe. They also are bound to see that those who profess the same Catholic faith with themselves are not trampled upon; and if, upon this principle, Protestants are justified in interfering with the internal affairs of Italy in behalf of its Non-Catholic subjects, so also, and upon the same principle, must the Catholic Powers of Europe be called upon to interfere with the internal affairs of Ireland, and in behalf of the oppressed Irish Catholic subjects of Protestant England.

Whatever may be the grievances of the Protestant subjects of Austria, or of the Italian Sovereigns, no one who has any, the least, acquaintance with the facts of modern history, or the slightest regard for truth, will venture to assert that they are worthy of comparison with the "monster grievances" of which the Catholics of Ireland have to complain. In the wide world, there is not, as even Protestant writers have, in moments of candor, been themselves forced to admit—there is not in the wide world a grievance so monstrous as the Protestant Establishment of Ireland. Compared with this monster iniquity, all other iniquities seem small, trifling, almost amiable. Why then, if the Protestant Government of Great Britain persists in its design of fomenting insurrection and rebellion in the Italian Peninsula, should not the Catholic Governments of the Continent retaliate by giving their aid and countenance to the Catholics of Ireland—by insisting upon the restoration of the Church property of Great Britain to its ancient and legitimate owners—and by peremptorily demanding the repeal of all Penal Laws against Catholics, the late Ecclesiastical Titles Bill included? Yes—it is as much the bounden duty of Catholic France to see that those who profess the same Catholic faith in Ireland be "not trampled upon" by the iron heel of Protestant tyranny, as it is the duty of England to remonstrate with the smaller Italian States, or to countenance the revolutionary projects of a Mazzini, a Kossuth, or a Cavour.

We are pleased to announce that the Committee of the Colonization Society of this City have advertised for an agent. Several applications have already been made, and we believe the appointment will not be deferred later than this evening; after which, we understand, a general meeting of the Society will be called. We sincerely hope that this proceeding will meet with approbation; and that the friends of the cause throughout Canada will aid our Society in carrying on the good work with spirit and energy.—To give effect to the working of the Society in Montreal, branch societies should at once be organized; which, we hope, will be done without delay. This Society is just in a fair way of doing much good for those Irishmen who may have been forced to abandon their native land through bad laws. If they do leave Old Ireland, let them come to Canada where they will be received warmly, and where they can worship God without being molested; yes, and where their altars will be protected. We are anxious to know what is doing in Toronto and other large cities.

## PROROGATION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The present session of the sitting of Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday, July 1. The following is the Governor-General's speech:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:  
Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In the present Session of Parliament you have passed an Act altering the constitution of the Legislative Council. I sincerely hope that the result of this change will prove the expediency of entrusting to the good sense of our people the choice of that body, whose calm and deliberate judgement must form an important element in the process of successful legislation.

I rejoice that you have done your best to simplify the procedure of the Courts in the Western portion of the Province, and have thus far facilitated the administration of justice.

From the measure of last session abolishing the Seigneurial Tenure, the country expects substantial benefits, and the supplementary act of this session will render easy the fulfilment of those benefits.

In this way I trust that the arrangements which have been made for securing to each municipality of Upper Canada the immediate benefit of its share in the Clergy Reserves Fund, will be rendered satisfactory to the people.

Your act for establishing Normal Schools and improving superior education in Lower Canada, is calculated to increase the number of those who will hereafter be qualified by instruction to advance the prosperity of their country.

The liberality of Her Majesty's Government has given over to the Province the mass of the Ordnance Lands, and has thus placed their proceeds at our disposal for the purpose of meeting the expenses of that militia whose loyalty and zeal have been so graciously acknowledged by the Queen.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have granted for the public service.

I trust that the aid afforded to the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada will be sufficient to secure the completion of that great work, essential as it is to the progress and unity—political and commercial—of both sections of the Province.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

At the opening of this session I expressed a hope that I soon might have to congratulate you on the conclusion of an honorable peace. By the blessing of God that hope has been fulfilled. Tranquillity has been restored to Europe, and I hope it may bring with it renewed vigor to the interests of trade, and productive of industry.

I am happy in being able to relieve you from the toils of a laborious session, by proroguing the Parliament of Canada as I now do.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Excellency the Governor-General's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Saturday, the 9th of August next.

(From the *Toronto Mirror*.)

POLITICAL PHENOMENA.—We behold, on the left side of the House, at the present moment, a young, and destined to be a powerful party, whom their opponents have stigmatized with the opprobrious name of the *Rouges*—composed (say these model Ministerial Conservatives) of socialists and infidels whose only desire is to persecute religion and its ministers;—here they are voting consistently for the principle of equal rights to Catholics as well as Protestants, and using their utmost endeavours to convince their allies amongst the Reformers of Upper Canada of the injustice of their views on the Separate School question; while on the other hand we have their opponents about the Treasury benches claiming all the credit for sincerity or sound political views to be found on the banks of the St. Lawrence, absolutely setting their face against the prayer of the Bishop of Toronto and his people for relief from the odious penal law of '55! One for a paltry Queen's Counselship, and another for a Seigneurial Tenure Commissionership, and another for some "good thing" in prospect, lend their aid to rivet the fetters upon the Catholic parents of Upper Canada, telling by every word and action that they must be compelled to look on in utter helplessness, while their children float down the stream of infidel education, to be carried away into the abyss of an unhappy eternity! And yet these latter will stand up and declare that they are the best friends of Catholics and their religion! These men, whose only aim since they rejected Mr. Felton's motion, has been to hold firm to the principle of "mutual accommodation" out of the public chest—these men, we say, are they who brand the undefiled office or public plunder as socialists and infidels, and endeavour to hookwork the people of Lower Canada into the belief that they are the only disinterested conservators of the public liberties.

They have eaten of the unclean things; but theirs is not yet the case of callous iniquity; they have a conscience (such as it is) which stings with remorseless virulence; they must seek to satisfy it with excuses.

It is truly remarkable indeed, what excuses men will seek out to justify their conduct when they first begin to wander from the right path. A man who commits an error from sheer disregard for the rules of justice, is prone to act and speak boldly, but a man who takes the first dishonorable step under the influence of cowardice or avarice, looks around him, and selecting a number of petty quibbles, arranges them together, fondly hoping to present those whom he has betrayed with a solid reason. We have often observed this amongst politicians, but we scarcely ever remember to have witnessed it in a more striking manner than is now exhibited on the ministerial benches, by some of the *soi-disant* Liberals in the present Assembly.

If these gentlemen had been sent to Parliament with no other object in view than the accomplishment of their own petty ends, or the sustentation of a road in one place or a railway in another, or if they had not been pledged individually and collectively to do us justice on the question of Separate Schools, we should be prepared for the course they are at present pursuing. If Mr. O'Farrell, at the hustings in Lotbinière, had informed our compatriots that he only solicited their votes that he might advance his own private interests by supporting a government against his conscience on some absurd plea of expediency: if Mr. Cauchon had declared within the water clouds of the glorious falls of Montmorency that the first time £1,250 per annum (the salary of a minister of the Crown,) became endangered, he would vote against a motion for equal rights: or if Mr. Cartier had made similar statements before the hardy islanders of Vercheres, how, we ask, would Mr. O'Farrell, Mr. Cauchon, or Mr. Cartier have fared? Would one single man of them occupy a seat in the Legislature at this moment? Would one of the many insults heaped upon Prelates of the Catholic Church within the last few weeks have been attempted? Let him answer ye who can!

But thus rolls the retrograde wheel of a once honest and powerful party. Thus whines and whispers, the powerful voices: that once roused the French Canadian race to deeds of heroism and glory!

We are informed that Mr. Thomas Battle is about applying for the appointment of Inspector of Butter in this city. Mr. B. held the office for many years previous to the appointment thereto of the late Mr. Francis Macdonnell, and from his large experience and general knowledge of the business, is fully competent to discharge the duties of the office, having been for five years a Cooper in one of the best butter markets in Ireland.—*Pilot*.

HEAD QUARTERS—TORONTO, 26TH JUNE 1856.—The formation of the following Corps is authorized, viz:—

Military District Number Nine, Lower Canada.—One Volunteer Militia Rifle Company, at Montreal, to be styled The 5th Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Montreal. The number of Privates in this Company to be sixty-three.

To be Captain—Lieutenant William P. Bartley, from the 2d Battalion, Montreal.

## REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sherington, W. O'Meara, 5s; Berthier, J. Dignan 12s 6d; Kingston, Rev. J. O'Neill, 10s; Hamilton, Rev. M. O'Rayon, 17s 6d; Sorel, Rev. Mr. Limoges, 12 6d; St. Johns, Mrs. Caldwell, 7s 3d; do., F. Marchand, 12s 6d; Alexandria, D. M'Phee, £1; do., D. M'Neil, 10s; Quebec, A. Leonard, 3s 1 1/2d; New York, Rev. Mr. Mahon, £1 5s; Beauport, P. O'Brien, Merchant, 15s; Norton Creek, J. M'Goldrick, 6s 3d; Cumberland, J. Merriman, £1; Richmond, P. Flynn, 10s; Williamstown, Rev. Mr. M'Donagh, 6s 3d; St. Vincent de Paul, Rev. Mr. Lavoie, 25s; St. Jerome, P. O'Shea, 6s 3d; St. Jean Chrysostome, Vital Barbeau, 6s 3d; Brantford, R. P. Carton, £2 10s; Fort William, W. M'Surley, 15s; York Grand River, A. Lamond, £1 5s; Long Island, P. M'Cafferty, 5s; St. Bernard de Lacolle, Rev. F. Rochette, 15s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—L. Moore, 10s; P. Boylen, 15s; M. Hawkins, 15s; M. Plunket, 15s; R. Gamble, 15s; J. Connelly, 15s; Rev. Mr. Campeau, 12s 6d; M. Noonan, 12s 6d; T. Rochford 12s 6d; G. Workman, 13s 9d; T. M'Intyre, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Beland, 12s 6d; T. J. Murphy, 15s; O. M'Elbearn, 15s; Rev. Mr. Auclair, 15s; Rev. Mr. Hamelin, 15s; Rev. Mr. Drolet, 15s; Rev. Mr. Racine, 15s.

Per A. M'Arde, Leeds—Self, 12s 6d; D. O'Connor, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. J. B. Proulx, Oshawa—Self, 1s 3d; J. Long, 12s 6d; L. Mutart, 6s 3d.

Per T. Raile, Railton—Self, 12s 6d; J. Dwyer, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. M. Byrne, Renfrew—Self, 12s 6d; M. Bennett, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. J. Farrelly, Hastings—H. Power, 12s 6d; S. Gibson, 12s 6d.

Per M. Heaphy, Kempville—R. M'Gauvern, 10s.

Per M. O'Dempsey, Belleville—J. Cantwell, 7s 6d; J. Ennis 6s 3d; W. Deegan, 6s 3d.

Per W. Chisholm Dalhousie Mills—Self, 12s 6d; A. M'Donald, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. W. Richardson, St. Giles—Self, £2 10s; C. Timmony, 6s 3d.

Per Rev. Mr. Gings, Perce—Self, 12s 6d; N. Walsh, 6s 3d.

We observe that another American Revenue Steam Cutter has arrived at Quebec, requiring permission to proceed through our Canals to the Upper Lakes; and it is stated she is to be followed by four more. Whether these vessels are for Surveying purposes, as stated or not, we think this is no time to grant such courtesies; and least of all without an examination of their loading. No one can deny that the state of our relations with the American Republic is likely to lead to war, and under such circumstances it is folly to furnish a probable enemy with facilities for prosecuting observations which may be injurious to us. The vessel which passed up before was useless as a gun boat, those that follow her are said to be just the thing. And to let an American armament get the start of us on the old scene of warfare would be a piece of stupidity totally unpardonable. We should like to know what answer President Pierce would give to an application for half a dozen gun boats to pass up the Hudson.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

AMERICAN RECRUITING IN CANADA.—In the *London Times* of the 11th inst., we find the following note addressed to its editor:—Sir,—During the Mexican War, the United States openly enlisted men for their service both in Upper and Lower Canada; they had agents both in Niagara and in the Eastern Townships. Surely this is a sufficient precedent and justifies the action of the English Government, about which so much noise has been made. You may rely on the truth of this statement. I am Sir, your obedient servant,

John S. Cumming, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Robinson, C. E. May 21.

## Birth.

At Lot No. 4, in the 9th concession of Charlottenburgh, on Sunday, the 15th ult., the wife of Mr. Alexander McDonnell, of triplets,—one son and two daughters. The two latter survived but a few minutes, but the boy is doing well.

## Married.

In this city, on the 30th ult., by the Very Rev. Mr. Trudeau, G. V. and Canon of the Cathedral, Joseph Cletus Robillard, Esq., Merchant of New York, to Miss Marguerite Dufaux, only daughter of Joseph Dufaux, Esq., of this city.

## Died.

On Saturday, the 29th ult., after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary fortitude and resignation, and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, Susanah E. Connolly, wife of T. F. Miller, Esq.

After an illness of two hours, at her residence on Lot No. 4, in the 9th concession Charlottenburgh, on Sunday, the 15th ult., Nancy, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander McDonnell.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A GRAND PIC-NIC

AND

PLEASURE EXCURSION,

Under the auspices of the above-named Society,

WILL TAKE PLACE

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT.

THE PICTURESQUE GROUNDS OF

LAVALTRIE

Have been selected for the occasion. Particulars in our next.

T. C. COLLINS, Rec. Sec.

N.B.—The proceeds are to be devoted towards the Orphan Asylum.

T. C. C.