

Catholic Bishops called upon the Governor General, and took that occasion of expressing their views about the Clergy Reserves. I assure you I felt highly delighted to see that their Lordships had not considered, beyond the line of their public duty to express themselves frankly and above board. They had a most unquestionable right to do so; and I only regret that their opinions were not more widely diffused previous to the election, as a sort of guidance for their faithful and devoted followers. If the ranting of the non-conformist bigots of dissent, is to rule Upper Canada, then it is time that every lover of tolerance and national liberty should know it. All the oppression of Anglicanism cannot bear the least comparison with what we may expect from the Praise-God-Barebones, Covenanters and fanatic Wesleyans, if they be permitted to direct the public affairs of the country. It is now the bounden duty of Catholics to look out, both in Upper and Lower Canada, ere it be too late."

When Garazzi, and his allies of the Protestant press, were busy last year assailing our Sisters of Charity with every filthy calumny that their beastly imaginations, ever fertile in obscenity, could devise, we remarked that the best refutation of these calumnies would be given by the conduct of the Sisters of Charity; that, in all probability, pestilence would, in a few months be on our shores; and that then, the quiet unostentatious heroism of these ladies, whom it pleased Garazzi and his friends to stigmatise as "corruptors of youth," would put their enemies to silence.

So it has been. The tone of the Protestant press has greatly altered, and it is now becoming the fashion to admire, where the other day it was the universal custom to abuse. The following extracts—one from the *Philadelphia Gazette*, the other from the *Montreal Witness*—will illustrate our meaning:—

"Reader, have you ever observed one of those meek and devoted Sisters of Charity, humbly attired in a black dress and a quaint white hood, wending her way along Chesnut street, amid the dashing throng of fashionable beaux and belles? This sight has frequently excited our curiosity and awakened singular reflections. We see moving among those whose thoughts and feelings are all bent upon the gay and flattering vanities, 'the fleeting showers of this passing world,' one, whose purpose here seems but to worship God, and relieve the sufferings of humanity—who, while others are gaudily attired, and wasting the hours in the idle and gossiping promenade, looks upon such a life with a feeling of aversion; and, with prayer, food, and medicine, hastens to the homes of poverty and affliction. She thinks not of the latest style of bonnet received from the French capital of fashion; nor the manner in which Jenny Lind, Sontag, or some other pets of the public, wore her hair at a certain concert, subjects which are fully and vigorously discussed by the ladies who throng the pave. She moves among them, but is not of them. She heeds not the impudent stare, or petty jeer of the moustachioed Mantalinis who escort or follow the dashing belles. They have her pity—nothing more. Follow her, and after the glittering crowd of human butterflies is passed, you will find her kindling a fire on a hearth long cold, giving bread to gaunt-cheeked children, kneeling beside the couch of the sick, or administering medicine, to lips parched with a fevered breath. There you will learn to respect the quaint white hood and gloomy dress; and the next time you see this woman on Chesnut street, you will fancy that the blessings of hundreds, peal like heavenly music in her ears, and that her meek brow is forever fanned by angel-wings.

"The beneficent qualities of these devoted Sisters of Charity cannot be seen while the broad sunshine of prosperity is around us; but they shine out like glorious stars when the night of adversity lowers in its gloom. When the poisoning hand of pestilence touches the brilliant and the beautiful—the rich and the poor—and homes are rendered desolate, friends even avoiding friends—when the dread of contagious disease makes strangers of us all, we may find friends to peril their lives in the effort to save us, in those mild, humble, devoted disciples of Christ. They flinch not in the pursuit of their holy vocation. When even relations desert the couch of the dying, they remain, as if their lofty faith had lifted them above all mortal disease, to the immediate protection of Heaven itself. Their character is written in letters of living light in the history of New Orleans and other cities that have been smitten with a destructive pestilence. What they performed there, of peril and devotion, should never be forgotten by the lovers of all that is noble in humanity. Study that history of womanly heroism, and our word for it, you will never sneer at the quaint aspect of one of these self-sacrificing Sisters as seen among a fashionable crowd."—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

"More than once we have referred in terms of commendation to the self-denial and self-devotion of the Nuns and Sisters of Charity during seasons of severe sickness. With their motives we have nothing to do; we can only judge by actions, and these are excellent, so far as care of the sick is concerned."—*Montreal Witness*.

What are the objects of the "Know-Nothing" Societies in the United States? is a question often put. We find an explanation in the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, a Protestant paper of the United States, which says "if these are its"—*Know-Nothingism*—"principles—they commend themselves to our unqualified approbation." We lay a few of these "principles" before our readers, as specimens of what Protestants mean by "civil and religious liberty":—

"KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM."

"Repeal of all Naturalisation Laws.
"None but Native Americans for office.
"War to the hilt on Romanism.
"Hostility to all Papal influences, in whatever form, and under whatever name.
"The amplest protection to Protestant interests.
"Eternal enmity to all who attempt to carry out the principles of a foreign Church or State.
"Death to all foreign influences."

This reads not unlike the social and political programme of European Liberals. "Liberty, Fraternity, or Death." From the frequent occurrence of the words "war to the hilt—hostility—eternal en-

mity—and death," one would hardly suspect it was the Platform of a professedly religious society, intent upon carrying out the principles of the Author of Christianity. However the discrepancies vanish when we reflect that it is the Platform of a Protestant, not of a Christian, Society.

There is much truth in the following article, which we clip from the *Commercial Advertiser*. Our contemporary need not, however, have left Canada, or Montreal, to find numerous instances of the humbug which he rebukes. Have we not amongst us the ex-Directors of the Swindling Montreal and Provident Savings Bank? And are not these Swindling gentry "as little impaired in fortune, or in the esteem of good society," as if they had been the most honorable men in the world? Nay, has not the Montreal press, with scarcely an exception, endeavored to gloss over the infamous frauds to which the failure of the above mentioned bank was owing, and through which so many of our honest and industrious citizens were robbed of their hard earned savings? True, the knaves who brought this to pass are amongst our wealthy citizens, and occupy the high places in the Synagogue; but none the less for that is their knavery worthy of the reprehension of the *Commercial Advertiser*. Whilst, these go unrebuked we cannot afford to be severe on our Yankee neighbors. "Who live in glass houses should not throw stones!"—

"CALLING THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAME.—The way in which the crimes of great offenders are smoothed over, and communicated to the public, is a remarkable feature of the present age. In the American financial vocabulary, the term 'over-issue,' must have already become permanently fixed, though how Webster will define it, yet remains to be seen. It seems like charity, to cover a multitude of sins, and to take under its extensive wing all, sorts of swindles, great or small.

"In the good old fashioned times—long since departed—there was a word in vogue which happily expressed not only the condition of a broken merchant, but the public sentiments concerning his failure. He was called Bankrupt—because when he failed to meet his engagements—his bench (*banco*) in the market place was broken (*rupto*). He ceased to be a merchant, and was even prohibited from again entering into trade until his unfortunate promises were all redeemed. But these were primitive times, and the people who flourished then had some strange notions about honesty, which we of the present day are unable to appreciate. Now, it is rude and ungentlemanly to say of an unfortunate debtor that he has 'failed,' 'burst up' or is 'dead broke.' Even the notorious Schuyler is not to be called a swindler, or his crime swindling; the proper word is, 'over-issue,' which means simply, that one has overreached or gone beyond his means—nothing more.

"All external indications of a failure in business, modern refinement has also abolished. What, in other days, would have been a house of mourning, is converted into a theatre for the display of a most discreet and decorous submission to fate. Our bankrupt of the present day neither abates his style of living, nor closes his store, nor looks sad. First taking out a goodly inheritance for himself and children, he divides what is left among his creditors. This is accepted without any impertinent enquiries or grumbling, and the business proceeds with no apparent interruption. He is said not to have failed. He was 'short,' or 'had a settlement with his creditors,' that is all.

If a banker uses for his own purposes, or gambles away private funds committed to his care, the gentle excuse is, 'he has become involved.'

"Should the President, Secretary, or agent of an incorporated company obtain millions of dollars from the public by false tokens, it is not theft, robbery, counterfeiting, nor forgery; it is only an 'over-issue.' The enterprising operator temporarily leaves the scene of excitement; he goes to Europe, perhaps, and makes a continental tour; and when he returns, is about as little impaired in fortune or in the esteem of 'good society,' as though he had been on an excursion to Niagara."

"IT LOOKS BAD."—A correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* asks significantly:—

"What has become of the money (amounting, I believe, to many hundreds of pounds) collected by the Rev. E. Lapelletrie, for the purpose of building a French Protestant Church in Montreal?"

"Sinister reports" are in circulation; "Sons of Belial" shake their heads, and look unutterable things, when the French Canadian Missionary schemes are mentioned.

CHOLERA.—At a meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 17th inst., it was resolved to discontinue the daily reports of mortality, as the general health of the city had so much improved. The Board still recommends the strictest attention to diet.

A serious accident occurred on Monday morning, on the New York and Montreal Railroad, near La Pigeonière; by which two men were killed outright, and another so seriously injured, that his life was despaired of.

The Rev. Mr. Orr, alias the "Angel Gabriel" denies, through the columns of the *Montreal Pilot* the accuracy of the biographical memoir of this somewhat notorious Protestant minister, which appeared in the N. Y. *Sunday Times*, and which we transferred to our columns. Mr. Orr says that "his life is full of interesting matter; and that if he began to write, he would be at a loss to fix upon his starting point."

The John Munn steamboat, on her trip to Quebec on Friday last, ran foul of a shoal in the channel near Champlain, and almost immediately filled and went down. The crew, passengers, and cargo were saved, with the exception of one mail bag containing newspapers.

It is stated positively, that Lord Elgin is about to be succeeded by Sir Edmund Head, as Governor General of British North America.

GENEROUS CONDUCT.—We have much pleasure in mentioning the generous subscription of £13, from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 26th Regiment, in aid of the funds of the St. Patrick's Organ Committee.

A correspondent of the *Montreal Herald*, writing from Clareville, records the following fiendish outrage; it seems almost incredible:—

"A poor inoffensive man by the name of Owens, having had occasion to go into the Village Tavern, was allured into drinking by some graceless young men, who after succeeding in making him partially intoxicated, completely saturated his clothes with spirits of turpentine, and then applied alighted candle to them. Before the flames could be extinguished, the man's body was literally roasted, and those who have seen him, state, that from his waist downward, there is scarcely a particle of skin left, and his physician is of opinion that it is extremely doubtful whether he will survive his sufferings, which for the week have been of a most execrable character. The principal perpetrators of this inhuman act, instead of being immediately arrested and committed to prison to stand their trial, have been allowed full liberty of action."

MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION.

At a meeting of the Eye and Ear Institution, held on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., in the Rooms of the Institution, St. Francois Xavier Street,—on motion of Bernard McEvenue, seconded by Mr. Sadlier, Francis McDonnell was appointed Chairman; and, on motion of Isidore Mallon, seconded by D. Lanigan, J. Sadlier was appointed Secretary.

Moved by John McDonnell, seconded by I. Mallon:—That the Report now read be adopted.

Moved by D. Lanigan, seconded by John Kelly:—That the following gentlemen be appointed: a Committee of Management:—Messrs. W. Workman, Francis McDonnell, Charles Curran, W. P. Bartley, C. Dorwin, P. Rouayne, J. McShane, and J. Sadlier.

Moved by P. Rouayne, seconded by M. P. Ryan:—That John Collins be requested to continue to act as Treasurer and Secretary for the ensuing year.

Moved by John Collins, seconded by D. Lanigan:—That this meeting cannot separate without tendering their best thanks to Doctor Henry Howard, of the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, for the care and attention he has bestowed on the suffering poor of this Province, in giving them his Professional Services gratuitously for a period of eight years.

A vote of thanks being given to the Chairman, the meeting adjourned.

FRANCIS McDONNELL, Chairman.
JAMES SADIlier, Secretary.

MONTREAL, August 17, 1854.

To the Committee of the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution,—Established 17th Sept., 1845.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith enclose the Druggist's annual account against your Institution, which I have examined and found correct, and which I am sure you will take means to pay.

I beg to lay before you the Eighth Annual Report of your Institution, by which you will perceive that the number of poor patients treated the past year for those diseases incidental to the Eye and Ear, have been 456, which is 176 more than those treated the preceding year; and which when added to 2,531, the number treated the first seven years, makes a total of the number of poor patients treated at the Institution since it was opened of 3,017.

For the particulars of the cases treated during the past year, I beg leave to refer you to the annexed tabular statement:—

REPORT OF DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Ophthalmia.	50
Simple Conjunctivitis.	36
Chronic Conjunctivitis.	15
Purulent.	4
Gonorrhoeal.	6
Purulent of Infants.	21
Pustular.	40
Strumous or Phlyctenular.	4
From Eruption Fevers.	6
Cornitis.	26
Scleritis.	10
Iritis.	60
Ulcers of Cornea.	18
Opacities of Cornea.	4
Staphyloma.	10
Amaurosis.	60
Diseases of Eye-lids.	10
Wounds of Eye.	20
Disease of Lachrymal Organs.	8
Strabismus or Squint.	4
Pterygium.	4

Total Diseases of Eye . . . 402

DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Scaly Eruptions of the Meatus.	10
Polypus of the Meatus.	6
Granular Tympanum.	20
Thickening of the Membrana Tympani.	10
Hardened Cerumen in the Meatus.	12
Abscess in the Meatus.	6
Morbid conditions of the Eustachian Tubes and Middle Ear.	10
Morbid condition of the Internal Ear.	4

Total number of cases of the Ear . . . 84

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Diseases of the Eye cured.	298
Do. do. relieved.	44
Do. do. incurable.	30
Under treatment.	30
Total.	402
Diseases of the Ear cured.	50
Do. do. relieved.	20
Do. do. incurable.	10
Under treatment.	4
Total.	84

I have the honor,
Gentlemen,
To remain your obedient servant,
HENRY HOWARD,
Surgeon to the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution;
Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to St. Patrick's Hospital.

The Hon. M. Morin has been returned for Chicomouti without opposition, so that the honorable gentleman will be enabled to take his seat in Parliament at the opening of the session.

The first battle in the approaching session will be on the question of the Speakership. M. Cartier is spoken of as the Ministerialist candidate for the office; and M. Sicotte it is said will be supported by the opposite party. It has hitherto been customary to select the Speaker from amongst the Upper and Lower Canadian members, alternately.

We have to return thanks to our very active agent, Mr. McCawley; a gentleman who enjoys the highest certificates from all his employers, and in whom we place full confidence. We would recommend him to the favorable attention of our subscribers, amongst whom he will soon make a tour for the purpose of collecting outstanding debts.

The *Metropolitan*.—We have received the August number of this excellent Catholic periodical—a number in no wise inferior in interest to any of its predecessors. It is, indeed, a cheering "Sign of the Times," when such truly Catholic publications meet with the support of the community; and the growing popularity of *The Metropolitan*, is no less creditable to the good taste of the American public, than to the abilities and sound principles of its conductors. Although *The Metropolitan* "cannot subscribe" to all the opinions put forth by Dr. Brownson in the last number of his *Review*, we are glad to see that its columns are free from those bitter invectives which have figured in the pages of some of our Catholic journals, not much to the credit of the heads or hearts of the writers. Dr. Brownson is not the Church; he is but a layman, enunciating in clear, forcible, and gentlemanly language, his particular opinions, on certain great political and social problems. We do not at all agree with him on certain points which he lays down: we think that some of his expressions are unguarded; others not duly qualified; several false; and many of them open to misrepresentation. They have, in fact, been misrepresented, and have, we fear, done no little harm. But, we are glad to see, that *The Metropolitan* records his dissent like a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian. We trust that his example may be generally followed throughout the United States; and that in condemning what they think to be wrong, the Catholic press will not forget the great obligations which they are under to Dr. Brownson.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ROWAN.—This gallant officer, who, for two or three years, has held the staff appointment of Military Secretary to his uncle, General Rowan, commanding Her Majesty's forces in Canada, left town on Saturday for Quebec, en route (by the Canadian S. S. *Charity*) for the seat of war in the East, where he has been appointed to command a brigade of artillery. Colonel Rowan has, during his prolonged stay among us, gained the esteem and regard of a very numerous circle of friends, who, while they see him depart with regret, will ever feel an interest in his advancement and prosperity, and whose best wishes will follow him wherever duty and his country's cause may lead.—*Montreal Herald*.

NOBLE CONDUCT.—The Cornwall *Freeholder*, in its last number, bears testimony to the admiration which that community entertain for the manly, determined conduct and untiring zeal which marked the movements of Joseph F. McDonald, Esq., Civil Engineer, connected with the board of works, when the cholera first appeared in that town, and during the whole period of its frightful visitation. The calm preserving attention of Mr. McDonald to the sick amidst the death-dealing maelstrom at the mouth of the canal and his noble conduct in superintending, day and night, when occasion required, the passage of steamers and other craft safely through the locks, when the lock master and nearly all his assistants, were swept away from their labors into eternity, was devotion of the most extraordinary character and particularly at a time when no amount of remuneration could tempt the poorest man to approach that fatal locality.

The heroic conduct of this gentleman has won him the esteem of the whole neighborhood and is the more deserved as Mr. McDonald is not a resident of Cornwall, but was merely there a few days on business, and only protracted his stay to relieve the distressed at the risk of his own life.—*Transcript*.

The Kingston *Herald* states that on the 14th inst., a young lad picked up on Princess street, Kingston, an old handkerchief, with £20 in bank bills rolled up in it. The boy made enquiries and at length found the owner in the shape of a long-faced looking Yankee farmer, residing not many miles from Mill Creek, who on receiving the parcel, put his hand into his pocket and presented the honest little fellow with one penny. Very liberal, very!

STRAW PAPER IN EARNEST.—We received by the last English mail an excellent sample of straw paper, better in many respects than the best newspaper now used in Montreal, with a request for orders. We expect soon to see a great reduction brought about in the cost of this great necessity of civilized life.—*Montreal Herald*.

INFORMATION IS WANTED;

OF MICHAEL PADDEN, who left Ireland in 1852, and who, up to July, 1853, worked on the Bytown and Prescott Railroad; then left with the intention of going to the State of Pennsylvania. Any tidings of him will be thankfully received by his wife, Bridget, who has arrived from Ireland; directed to the care of Mr. MICHAEL HARRIS, Kemptville, C.W. [The *Boston Pilot* would confer a favor by copying.]

Birth.

At Allumette Island, C.W., on the 18th inst., the wife of John Lynch, Esq., C. S. A., of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on Saturday night, 18th inst., of apoplexy, Toussaint Pelletier, Esq., Advocate. Mr. Pelletier was respected and esteemed by all who knew him.