

French Essay—Pr. A. Forget. Accessit, D. Limoges.
 Latin Poetry—Pr. A. Forget. Accessit, N. Leclair.
 Latin Translation—Pr. A. Forget. Accessit, F. X. Laberge.
 Greek Translation—Pr. C. O'Leary. Accessit, F. X. Laberge.
 English Theme—Pr. C. O'Leary. Accessit, D. Limoges, N. Leclair.
 English Translation—Pr. A. Forget. Accessit, D. Limoges.
 Algebra—Pr. D. Limoges. Accessit, F. X. Laberge.
 Recitation—Pr. ex æquo, D. Limoges, O. Bonneau. Accessit, C. O'Leary.

BELLES-LETTRES.

Religious Instruction—1st pr. ex æquo, R. Jasmin, L. Labelle; 2nd, J. Leclerc. Accessit, 1st, H. M'Millan; 2nd, J. Seers; accessit, 2nd, H. Trudeau.
 Excellence—1st pr. J. B. Duverger; 2nd, ex æquo, R. Jasmin, H. M'Millan. Accessit, 1st, L. Labelle; 2nd, D. Girouard.
 Latin Amplification—1st pr. J. B. Duverger; 2nd, J. Seers. Accessit, 1st pr. R. Jasmin; 2nd, L. Labelle.
 French Amplification—1st pr. H. M'Millan; 2nd, ex æquo, L. Vallée, L. Labelle. Accessit, 1st, D. Girouard; 2nd, J. Leclerc.
 Latin Poetry—1st pr. H. M'Millan; 2nd, J. B. Duverger. Accessit, 1st, R. Jasmin; 2nd, L. Labelle.
 Latin Translation—1st pr. J. B. Duverger; 2nd, W. Seers. Accessit, 1st pr. H. M'Millan; 2nd, R. Jasmin.
 Greek Translation—1st pr. L. Vallée; 2nd, H. Trudeau. Accessit, 1st, J. B. Duverger; 2nd, H. M'Millan.
 English Theme—1st pr. J. B. Beaudin; 2nd, B. Globenski. Accessit, 1st, R. Jasmin; H. M'Millan.
 English Translation—1st pr. J. B. Duverger; 2nd, H. M'Millan. Accessit, 1st, H. Trudeau; 2nd, L. Labelle.
 Algebra—1st pr. D. Girouard; 2nd, W. Seers. Accessit, 1st, R. Jasmin; 2nd, L. Labelle.
 Recitation—1st pr. R. Jasmin; 2nd, H. Trudeau. Accessit, 1st, H. M'Millan; accessit, 2nd, J. B. Duverger, D. Girouard.
 English Elocution—B. Globenski. Accessit, H. Trudeau.

VERSIFICATION.

Religious Instruction—1st pr. O. Racicot; 2nd, T. Maréchal. Accessit, 1st, I. Quintal; 2nd, P. Carreau.
 Excellence—1st pr. O. Racicot; 2nd, A. Carignan. Accessit, 1st, S. Panguelo; 2nd, N. Desrochers.
 Latin Poetry—1st pr. O. Racicot; 2nd, S. Panguelo. Accessit, 1st pr. N. Desrochers; 2nd, P. Carreau.
 Latin Theme—1st pr. F. X. Trépanier; 2nd, T. Maréchal. Accessit, 1st, S. Panguelo; 2nd, A. Carignan.
 Latin Translation—1st pr. O. Racicot; 2nd, F. X. Trépanier. Accessit, 1st, S. Panguelo; 2nd, E. Gendreau.
 Greek Translation—1st pr. E. Filiatrault; 2nd, O. Racicot. Accessit, 1st, P. Carreau; 2nd, S. Panguelo.
 English Theme—1st pr. N. Desrochers; 2nd, O. Racicot. Accessit, 1st, P. Carreau; 2nd, S. Panguelo.
 English Translation—1st pr. O. Racicot; 2nd, J. Benoit. Accessit, 1st, N. Desrochers; 2nd, P. Carreau.
 Arithmetic—1st pr. P. Carreau; 2nd, O. Racicot. Accessit, 1st, S. Panguelo; 2nd, J. Quintal.
 Recitation—1st pr. O. Racicot; 2nd, N. Desrochers. Accessit, 1st, S. Panguelo; 2nd, P. Carreau.

METHOD.

Religious Instruction—1st pr. Th. Gauthier; 2nd, N. Longtain. Accessit, 1st, F. Hamelin; 2nd, Ch. Lenoir.
 Excellence—1st pr. Alp. Audette; 2nd, N. Longtain. Accessit, 1st, St. Lefebvre; 2nd, Fl. Hamelin.
 Latin Theme—1st pr. St. Lefebvre; 2nd, N. Longtain. Accessit, 1st, St. Prévost; 2nd, D. Durand.
 Latin Translation—1st pr. Alp. Audette; 2nd, St. Lefebvre. Accessit, 1st, N. Longtain; 2nd, Fl. Hamelin.
 English Theme—1st pr. Fl. Hamelin; 2nd, St. Lefebvre. Accessit, 1st, N. Longtain; 2nd, Alp. Audette.
 English Translation—1st pr. Alp. Audette; 2nd, N. Longtain. Accessit, 1st, St. Lefebvre; 2nd, Fl. Hamelin.
 Recitation—1st pr. D. Durand; 2nd, H. Thibault. Accessit, 1st, St. Prévost; 2nd, Fl. Hamelin.

SYNTAX.

Religious Instruction—1st pr. J. Lussier; 2nd, J. Cené. Accessit, 1st, Ar. Landry; 2nd, N. Masson, J. Roy.
 Excellence—1st pr. J. M'Mahon; 2nd, J. Cené. Accessit, Dos. Martel; 2nd, Phil. Provost.
 Latin Theme—1st pr. Phil. Provost; 2nd, J. Cené. Accessit, 1st, J. M'Mahon; acc. 1st, Phil. Provost; 2nd, Michael Goodwin.
 English Translation—1st pr. J. Cené; 2nd, M. Goodwin. Accessit, 1st, Gibb. Bayard; 2nd, Dos. Martel.
 Recitation—1st pr. J. Lussier; 2nd, J. Roy; 3rd, J. M'Mahon. Accessit, 1st, Neph. Durand; 2nd, J. Cené; accessit, N. Masson, J. B. Lamarre.

ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS.

Religious Instruction—1st pr. G. d'Orsonnens; 2nd, F. Terriault; 3rd, Ch. Côté. Accessit, 1st, Ald. Cené; 2nd, Cas. Madore; 3rd, O. Russiere.
 Excellence—1st pr. Cas. Madore; 2nd, F. Terriault; 3rd, F. Lavoix. Accessit, 1st, O. Pelletier; 2nd, O. Barres; accessit, 3rd, Al. Cené, P. Terriault.
 Latin Theme—1st pr. Cas. Madore; 2nd, O. Pelletier; 3rd, ex æquo, P. Terriault, F. Lavoix, M. Hurtubise. Accessit, 1st, Ald. Cené; 2nd, F. Terriault; accessit, 3rd, Ph. Lamothe, U. Denys.
 Latin Translation—1st pr. Cas. Madore; 2nd, F. Terriault; 3rd, G. d'Orsonnens. Accessit, 1st, F. Lavoix; 2nd, Ph. Lamothe; accessit, 3rd, P. Terriault, O. Barres.
 Recitation—1st pr. Cas. Madore; 2nd, ex æquo, F. Terriault, F. Lavoix; 3rd, Alp. Deschamps. Accessit, 1st, Ph. Lamothe; 2nd, M. Hurtubise; 3rd, Al. Cené.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Excellence—1st pr. A. Morissette; 2nd, P. Darragh. Accessit, 1st, F. Labelle; 2nd, J. Goodwin.

Recitation—1st pr. A. Morissette; 2nd, Al. Leperon; 3rd, J. Forbes. Accessit, 1st, F. Labelle; 2nd, J. Goodwin.
 Orthography—1st pr. St. Normandeau; 2nd, F. Labelle. Accessit, 1st, E. Ouimet; 2nd, Am. Duhamel.
 Penmanship—1st pr. P. Darragh; 2nd, ex æquo, A. Morissette, J. Goodwin. Accessit, 1st, Br. Aubuchon; 2nd, Alph. de Repentigny.
 Arithmetic—Pr. N. Lussier, Al. Leperon, J. Forbes.

MUSIC.

Instrumental Music—Pr. ex æquo, W. d'Eschambault, J. M'Mahon.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Senior Department—1st pr. F. Lavoix; 2nd, L. Beaubien. Accessit, 1st, A. Duhamel; 2nd, L. Labelle.
 Junior Department—1st pr. Ch. Beaubien; 2nd, F. Labelle. Accessit, 1st, M. Hurtubise; 2nd, Ed. Senécal.
 Alto—Pr. ex æquo, N. Cardinal, J. Cené. Accessit, Al. Cené.

The following are the names of the scholars who merited a premium, either for the three first accessits or four accessits whatsoever:—

Messrs. W. Leclair, N. Leclair, F. X. Laberge, D. Limoges, L. Labelle, D. Girouard, R. Jasmin, H. M'Millan, P. Carreau, S. Panguelo, (2 premiums for accessits), F. Hamelin, and Al. Cené.

Over the signature "A Catholic," an article appeared in the *Montreal Witness* complaining of the Model School in St. Joseph Street; and inquiring "Why is it that the lowest charge is ten shillings per month, when the teacher of said school receives from Government £100 a year?"—and whilst "the highest charge in the Protestant Model School, Bonaventure Street, is only three shillings."

Although "A Catholic," as assuming an appellation to which he has no right, has no right to expect an answer to his question, we will give him one, which, we trust, he will find satisfactory. At the present moment, from want of accommodation for pupils in the Model School, St. Joseph Street, the preparatory classes for junior pupils, and lads receiving the first rudiments only of their education, have been abandoned. Consequently, the only classes actually in operation, are for the more advanced pupils, whose studies comprise, besides French, English, and the ordinary branches of a common commercial education, a complete course of mathematics. For admission into classes of this description, 10s. per month is not a very exorbitant charge. As soon however as the large stone building now in course of erection by the Catholic School Commissioners, at the corner of Côté and Vitre Streets shall have been completed, it is intended to open classes for the reception of pupils, of not more than seven years of age; who of course will be received on terms much lower than those demanded for pupils of a more advanced age, and whose studies are of a far higher order.

Perhaps "A Catholic" may also find a sufficient reason for the difference in the charges of the St. Joseph Street, and the St. Bonaventure Street schools; in the difference of the positions of the superiors of these two schools, respectively. In the one case—St. Joseph Street—the superior has to pay house rent for the school, teachers' salaries, and other incidental expenses; whilst in the other case—St. Bonaventure Street—the superior has his school house rent free, and has his teachers' salaries paid for him, by, we believe, the "Colonial Church Society."

"A Catholic" also "can not say," whether the above-mentioned charge of ten shillings per month "is in accordance with the school act or not." We are happy to have it in our power to open "A Catholic's" mouth; and we authorise him henceforward—in virtue of the provisions of the Act, 5th Vic., c. 27, sect. 21; and of 12th Vic., c. 50, sect. 21—to say as loud as he can speak, or bray, that such charge is perfectly legal. A special exemption is made in favor of Model Schools, and therefore the Commissioners may ask monthly fees without being subjected to the restrictions imposed upon them in the case of other schools.

If "A Catholic" has any more questions to ask, he had better propose them under his real colors.—Catholics don't ask questions, or correspond with the *Montreal Witness*.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR—I was well pleased to see by your last paper that you were determined to bring the controversy, as to the respective merits of Canada and the United States as the field for Irish emigration, to this simple issue:—

"When in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and the other States of North America, the Legislatures shall have recognised the right of Catholics to Separate Schools, and enacted laws securing to them the enjoyment of that right—even to the limited extent to which Catholics enjoy it in Canada—then, but not before, will we feel inclined to listen to the arguments of those who would fain persuade us that the United States is a fitting home for the Catholic emigrant."

This is bringing the long vexed question to a point; for to Catholics, the question of education is the one great question of the day, to which all others must yield precedence. That is not, cannot be, a fit home for the Irish Catholic, where he cannot secure to his children the blessings of a Catholic education; or where he is subjected to restrictions and disabilities from which his neighbors of a different persuasion are exempt.

Facts are stubborn things, and won't bear twisting. In the present instance, the "facts" are—that, in Canada, Catholics are by law entitled to separate schools, receiving a fair share of the public funds set apart by the Legislature for school purposes; and are exempted from all taxation or school rates, for the common schools of the district. This is the "fact," as respects Canada. How stands it in respect of the United States? Simply this—That Catholics have not—and seem to have no prospects of ever obtaining—separate schools for the use of their children. Put

therefore these "facts" together; and the question as to whether Canada or the United States is, in a moral and religious point of view, (the only point of view from which a Catholic cares to consider it) the better home for the Irish Catholic emigrant, is quickly settled.

That the Catholics in the United States have no separate schools, must be due to one of two causes—Either:—

The Catholics of the United States are indifferent to the evils of mixed education, and the advantages of schools where a sound and exclusively Catholic education is given; and therefore seek not to alter the existing laws on the subject.

Or:—

Alive to the evils of the actually existing system, and the moral corruption which it engenders, they are unable to procure from their Legislatures the practical recognition of their rights.

If, Sir, the former hypothesis is assigned as the cause why, in the United States, the Catholic minority have no separate schools, all that can be said, is, that they must be a set of very miserable Catholics indeed; and that the sooner they renounce their merely nominal connection with a Church which has again and again condemned the Godless or Common Schools, as the devil's nurseries, and as training places for hell—where youth learn to graduate in crime, and take degrees in iniquity—the better for the credit of Catholicity. Yes; if this be the reason why there are no separate schools in Massachusetts, &c., &c., I would ask for no other proof of the demoralizing influences of the United States upon the Catholic heart. A Catholic indeed, one who really loved his child, would rather see him dead at his feet, would rather follow him to the grave, than allow him to set foot within one of the Protestant Common Schools of the United States.

But I will not so wrong the Catholics of America as to suppose for one moment that they are indifferent to the evils of mixed, or Godless education; or thus deaf to the voice of their Church. No, Sir; if they have no separate schools, it is because they can't get them, not because they don't desire them; because, such is the bigotry and intolerance of the Protestant majority, such the weakness and utter helplessness of the Catholic minority in the United States, that the latter well know that a demand on their part for a school law, conferring on them advantages similar to those enjoyed by the Catholic minority in Upper Canada, would not only have no chance of success, but would be met with shouts of derision from the members of the Legislature before whom it might be made.

I am well aware that your opponents in the United States will do their best to blink the question as you put it; and to raise all manner of side issues. But you must keep them to the point, and insist upon an answer to the question:—

How is it—if Catholics are as free in the United States as they are in Canada—that the former have not, whilst the latter have, separate schools, receiving support from the public funds? Must it not be because the Catholics of Canada are better Catholics, more zealous, more faithful in the performance of their duties, than are the Catholics of the States?—Either this—or else, Catholics in the latter country are not so free as are Catholics in Canada; and therefore Canada is a better home for the Catholic emigrant than is the United States.—Q.E.D.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

[If the *Boston Pilot* will return a plain and satisfactory answer to the above question, we shall feel much obliged to him. The question—as put by our friend "?"—is—"Are we to attribute the want of Catholic separate schools in the United States to apathy and want of zeal on the part of the Catholic population; or to their miserable enslaved condition?"—Ed. T. W.]

Wednesday last, the 25th inst., being the Feast of St. James the Apostle, the Patron of the Diocese, was celebrated with great magnificence at the Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop Coadjutor officiated Pontifically.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.—Yesterday, being the Feast of St. Anne, there was High Mass and Vespers, in this Church.

On Sunday the 15th inst. his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on the Reverend Messrs. Patrick Conway, and James Hoban, in St. Catharine's Church.

THE MONTGOMERY GUARDS.—We learn that this corps of New York Guards have accepted the invitation of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Society, and intend visiting Montreal early next month. We have not a doubt they will receive a most cordial welcome; and that our Irish friends, and indeed all classes, will unite in extending towards them hospitality. International courtesies are excellent things in their way, and have the happiest effect upon those who take part in them.—*Transcript*.

On Tuesday morning about two o'clock a fire broke out in the vicinity of the premises occupied as a grocery store by Mr. Curran, at the corner of De Bleury and Lagachetiere Streets. As usual, when a fire occurs in Montreal, water was not to be had; and it was not without great difficulty that, after destroying two houses, the flames were extinguished. We regret to learn that Mr. Curran has been a considerable loser.

"LE CANADA RECONQUIS PAR LA FRANCE."
 Par J. G. Barthe, Membre de L'Institut Canadien.

This is a half length portrait of M. Barthe, in an attitude, looking intensely solemn, and preternaturally virtuous, with a pen in his right hand, emblematic of his literary tastes. To this is appended an Essay on M. Barthe, from which we learn how disinterested, how virtuous, how hospitable, how patriotic, and above all, how modest a man M. Barthe is. M. Barthe is, it would appear, the "Washington" of Canada—a fact which, we trust, will prove a source of consolation to the country.

An Essay on M. Barthe's personal enemies follows—intended to show what very naughty, unpatriotic, impure, and immodest men, are, Sir L. Lafontaine, the Hon. M. Morin, and the great majority of Canadian statesmen; not one of whom is worthy of holding a candle to M. Barthe. Any one desirous of procuring a likeness of M. Barthe—in attitude aforesaid—can be accommodated at the very moderate charge of seven francs.

"MONTREAL DIRECTORY." By Mrs. R. W. S. Mackay.

We have much pleasure in recommending this Directory to our friends, as compiled with much accuracy, as very conveniently arranged, and as well adapted to the man of business, or the tourist.—Price (to subscribers) 7s 6d; to non-subscribers, 10s.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—A pamphlet has recently been published at Paris, with the significant title "Neither Peace nor Security for Europe with Russia as she is." The drift of the writer is to show that the security of the West of Europe demands that a strong barrier be opposed to Russian expansion westwards; and that this barrier can be found only in the re-establishment of a powerful Polish nationality. How far Louis Napoleon however will be tempted to play such a dangerous game, as that of appealing to what are called the "crushed nationalities" of Europe, is doubtful. The restoration of a Polish nationality would inevitably be followed by a cry for the resuscitation of Hungary and Lombardy, and Kossuth and Mazzini would be strange allies for the hero of the *coup d'état* of December. The appearance of this pamphlet, however, in which the policy of the restoration of Poland is seriously discussed, is of deep significance at the present crisis.

The *Catholic Citizen* of Toronto ridicules the notion of the annexation of Canada with the United States. "Canada," says our cotemporary "is destined to become a great nation; and the chances are that some of the Northern States at least will one day seek to become united with her, and return to their ancient allegiance."

The *Brockville Recorder* reports the proceedings of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville; which body has passed a resolution for a petition to the Queen praying—either—for a union of all the British North American Provinces—or otherwise for a dissolution of the union betwixt Upper and Lower Canada.

We learn from the *Montreal Herald* that the immigration of Germans from Pennsylvania to Waterloo County, U.C., has reached the amount of 30,000 souls. These are distributed amongst the following Protestant denominations:—Methodists, Tunkers, Menese, Moravians, and New Jerusalemites.

Mr. M. Kelly, of Merrickville, has kindly offered his services to act as agent in that district for the TRUE WITNESS, for which we feel grateful.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. John Chrysostom, V. Barbeau, 6s 3d; Warsaw, T. Fitzpatrick, £1; Sorel, J. Morgan, 12s 6d; Monroe, U.S., J. Quinn, 12s 6d; Plympton, T. Enright, 10s; Murray, H. Lennon, 15s; St. Hyacinthe, Rev. J. Daly, 6s 3d; Goldmanchester, J. Murphy, 2s 6d; N. Lancaster, A. McGillis, 6s 3d; Lachine, Mrs. O'Hennigan, 6s 3d; Richmond, P. Flynn, 10s; Dixon's Corners, R. Doyle, 6s 3d; St. George, N.B., H. M'Laughlin, 12s 6d; Picton, J. Denvir, 5s; Kingston, D. Martin, 6s 3d.

Per J. M'Ver, Dewittville—H. M'Dermott, 6s 3d; Mrs. DeJaney, 12s 6d; Calumet Island, P. Hanratty, 18s 9d; P. M'Nally, 12s 6d; London, Very Rev. Dean Kirwin, £1 10s; St. Croix, Rev. S. Belleau, 15s; St. Vincent, Rev. Mr. Lavoie, 12s 6d.

Per D. C. Hillyard, Travelling Agent, Belleville—H. Magines, 12s 6d; J. O'Hare, 15s; Miss J. Fee, 6s 3d; L. Hughes, 5s; R. Magee, 5s; E. Britton, 5s. Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brertragh, 10s; A. M'Cawley, 10s; P. Phelan, 6s 3d; T. Devlin, 6s 3d; D. M'Elhern, 6s 3d; G. W. Redmond, 10s; J. T. Forest, 10s; E. P. Ford, 10s; J. White, 5s; W. M'Fall, 10s; H. O'Rourke, 10s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—G. Workman, 7s 6d; M. Lynch, 15s; E. O'Sullivan, 15s; J. O'Neil, 7s 6d; T. Kelly, (deceased), 15s; St. George, C.E.—Rev. Mr. Campeau, 6s 3d; T. Rochford, 6s 3d; T. M'Intyre, 6s 3d; P. Connolly, 6s 3d; J. O'Connor, 6s 3d; M. Moonen, 6s 3d.

Per J. M'Donald, Williamstown—J. M'Pherson, jun., 12s 6d; Fort Wayne, U.S., A. M'Donald, 12s 6d. Per Rev. J. Farrell, Kingston—Self, 12s 6d; Captain Harrington, 6s 3d.

Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville—Burritt's Rapids, J. O'Brien, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. E. J. Dunphy, St. John's, N.B.—St. Bruno, Rev. M. Molloy, £1.

Per J. Lynch, Allumette Island—W. Gregg, £1 10s. Per M. Kelly, Merrickville—Self, 12s 6d; W. Fortune, 12s 6d; J. Roche, 5s.

Per J. Sullivan, Prescott—J. D. Murphy, £1 5s, instead of £1, as published in the last remittances.

Births.

In this city, on the 19th instant, the wife of B. Devlin, Esq., of a daughter.

In this city, on the 22nd instant, the wife of Mr. William McNally, of a son.

Died.

At Lachine, C.E., on the 14th inst., Patrick, the only son of Mr. John Thomas O'Flaherty, aged four months. At Quebec, on the 22d instant, Mr. Alexander M'Donald, a native of Clones, Ireland, aged 75 years.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the ST. PATRICK'S ORGAN will be held at the ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE, after High Mass, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 29th instant. July 26, 1855.