weren (translated); Misery of Sin; On Morning in Boliston in the to the total state of the total and angergunes receives used a receive that the move-trice has been unconsciously perplaying the move-nests of the Government oat every turning in, the most of the Government oat every turning in, the visiterial patho: The Lordo Lieutepant of Ireland, who was one of athis, most frantic loof; those, afficted who was one of athis most frantic loof; those, afficted nib hel Dorham Letter lunacy, was last week made with the Durugin Latter tunsey; was last week made nainfully and humilistingly to experience, the for which he had been guilty in medding with the iridar; distinctions 2 of the Catholic; Hierarchy. Though the circumstances are in the mouth of all the world, posterity may be benefitted by recalling the words, fewest possible words. Our readers may them intuitions were possible words. The readers may smile at our reference; to posterity, but othose who have hunted for facts through piles; of old newsparers will comprehend the importance of what we are now saying: When the laying down of the Trans-slantic Cable was successfully accomplished the Lord Mayor of Dublin resolved to celebrate the event ya grand dinner to the eminent engineer, Charles Bright Among the invitations sent out, one of the earliest was to Cardinal Wiseman, then in England, in which His Eminence was reminded that the Lord Mayor was an old friend of his, who had made his acquaintance and partaken of his hospitality at Rome, and therefore his lordship would feel especially honoured if on personal, if not on public ground, the Cardinal would become his guest. This invitation so flatteringly given, was at once accepted. Other great personages were not forgotten. Invitations were sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, to the Judges, and to great Officers of the Vice-regal Court, all of which were duly accepted. The Lord Lieutenant was in the North making speeches to the "'Prentice boys" of Derry when the invitation reached him, but so great was his landable anxiety to do justice to the importance of the occasion that he hastened up to Dablin to see Mr. Bright before the dinner, with a view, no doubt, of obtaining a few such unreported particulars about the cable as would serve for the subject matter of a brilliant speech. But His Excellency only reached the Vice-regal lodge, when he learned to his amazement that a greater man than himself was to be present in the person of Cardinal Wiseman. Then rose before his affrighted vision all the terrors of the practically defunct Titles' Bill! What would Exeter Hall say if the ultra-Protestant representative of our most gracious Queen in Ireland 1849 discovered hob-nobbing with a gentleman wearing purple collar and red stockings! In this extremity the Premier was appealed to, and Lord Derby is said to have advised the Viceroy and his courtiers to stay at home, and leave the Prince of the Church undisputed master of the field. Now, in calling attention to this humiliating exhibition on the part of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we have no wish to find fault with him for declining to dine with Cardinal Wiseman. We really do not see how he could have done so without compromising the dignity of the Crown, involved in the imparting a shadow of reality to a ridiculous and mischievous Act of Parliament, of which the Lord Lieutenant himself was one of the foolish promoters. The wise and prudent Earl of Aberdeen, the shrewd and far-seeing Sir James Graham, the thoughtful and conscientious William Ewart Gladstone, the sensible and sagacious Richard Cobden, the courageous and eloquent John Bright, and other distinguished members of the Lerislature, predicted what would be the mischievous effects of the Titles' Bill; and Lord Eglinton is at this moment supplying the civilised world with most hamiliating evidence of how inferior he was in the prescience of large statemanship to the distinguished persons whom we have just named. The pit which he thought he was digging for Cardinal Wiseman has now received himself; and to the astonishmentof all Ireland, the Queen's representative reigning in Dublin Castle has been thrust out of the Mansion House of Dublin by the more announcement of the name of the great Prelate who, not unworthily, as the representative of learning and science, was the first to encircle with the halo of a fame more enduring than floyal Knighthood the brows of Charles T. Bright. We can well believe that, personally, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland found some consolation for his discomfiture in escaping being obliged to enter the lists of intellect with Cardinal Wiseman. Regarded from that point of view, the Titles' Bill has served as a protection to more than one Minister of the Crown. But in no other way has it served any public or private purpose of a profitable or useful description, while the mischiefs resulting from it are a source of constant trouble and vexation to the Government. The Act ignores the titles of the Catholic Bishops in England and Ireland; and yet when the Irish bi-"The Queen," a storm of indignation is excited at their imputed disloyalty. Here we ask for the exercise of a little common sense. If the law refuses them their titles as bishops, and if in spite of the law they meet and dine as bishops, and as bishops only, what obligation are they under to drink the health of any one unless they please? If they drink the Pope's health, was it not the pope who made them bishops And if they neglect to drink the Queen's health, is it not in the Queen's name that their episcopal jurisdiction is denied by Act of Parliament? What ob-THE British and Irish Steam-Packet Company's ligation—as mere bishops—are they under to the Head of a Church which is in possession of the revenues of their Sees, and which Church is engaged in an unseemly struggle to deprive them of their empty titles? Moreover, might not the malice of exercises attribute to them a design to insult our gracious Sovereign if they were ostentationally to drink her health in a capacity which the law of the hand does not now recognise? But we need not reultiply questions of this kind. The very angry netice taken of the omission of such a toast by such ecclesiastics proves that the Catholic bishops are still regarded by those who charge them with dis-loyalty as being really clothed with all the spiritual power of which the Titles' Act sought to deprive them. The Government feels that it cannot ignore them-cannot do without them. Then why not treat them with the courtesy and respect due to them as Catholic Bishops? Why impose upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the painful duty of giving the humiliating explanation which he was obliged to do at the Killarney banquet? The whole country is now sensible of the blunder that was made in passing the Titles' Act and why, therefore, delay to repeal it? so long as Catholics refuse—as they must ever do— to recognise the jurisdiction of Parliament in things spiritual, it is a sheer absurdity to legislate about the titles of their bishops. To them Cardinal Wise-man is as much Archbishop of Westminster now as he was before the Titles' Act was passed. Parlia-ment has not been able, even in the last particular, to limit, as regards Catholics at home or abroad, the Cardinal's archiepiscopal jurisdiction. But it has done as regards Protestants, and that in a way needlessly to inflict upon some of them considerable injury. Thus, in the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the non-parochial registers of baptisms, burials, and marriages in England and Wales, presented to Parliament a few months ago, we find a letter from Cardinal Wiseman to the Registrar-General, in which he states that a Hungarian nobleman having married an English Protestant lady in a Protestant Church in England, could not get his marriage recognised in Hungary for want of the signature of the Cardinal as Prothonotary Apostolic of Westminster. The Cardinal explains that throughout the Catholic Church a bishop is, by virtue of his office, a Prothonotary Apostolic, and that without his signature and seal no document can be verified in the ecclesiastical courts in foreign countries. The Cardinal says in his letter, that the Hungarian nobleman mentioned above, " on returning home found that his marriage was not recognised, and he applied to me to give him a declaration of his marriage as valid before the Church here, based upon the Protestant minister's certificate. This I was obliged to decline doing, having no official cognisance of the sig-

nature, nor any relations with the officiating parties.

This is a specimen of the only way in which the Titles Act operates. It prevents the Catholic bishops from being able to supply Protestants abroad with important efficial documents, which are always obtainable by Catholics; while, in itself, it is a teasing, paltry species of annoyance, such as bad rural neighbours sometimes set up in their grounds to irri-tate and vez each other. The Titles' Act always reminds us of the impotent spitcfulness manifested in burning people in effigy, which is never had recourse to save to gratify the wild fury of a lawless and ignorant mob. We have not heard an instance of the Catholic bishops themselves complaining of any injury done to them by the Titles' Act. Their jurisdiction, as regards Catholics, is above the reach of such legislation; neither does the law prevent any British subject from recognising Cardinal Wiseman as Archbishop of Westminster. All that it does, or can do, is to make it illegal for the Cardinal so to describe himself in any official document. How this restriction operates, especially in Catholic countries is now pretty well understood by the Registrar-General, and at the Foreign office. We have no means of knowing what are the intentions of the Government with regard to the Titles' Act, but so long as it remains on the Statute-Book, it will be just as wise and as becoming to let Cardinal Wiseman alone. His Eminence appears to trouble himself very little about the general politics of the country—he belongs to no party or faction in the State—he interferes not with the administrative policy of any Government in secular things—he claims not the recognition of any rank which the Lord Chamberlain would refuse to him—and on all public and proper occasions he is as demonstratively loyal as His Grace of Canterbury. When cabinet ministers require his services—and the occasions are not so unfrequent as some people may imagine—His Eminence is not wanting in readiness to render them with the cheerful alacrity of one accepting, instead of imposing, the weight of an obligation. The Cardinal is rich in intellectual wealth -perhaps more so than any other individual in England; but is he not also profusely generous in the distribution of that wealth? Where, in England, is there another person of his rank equally so? What public institution in the land has sought to participate in the riches of his varied knowledge and been refused a supply, bountiful even to prodigality? Those who write such trash about the imputed disloyalty of Cardinal Wiseman, will hear with surprise that the most exalted personage in the realm is very well satisfied with his loyalty, and very well pleased to have His Eminence for a subject. There may be state reasons for this, but they are quite in harmony with inclinations to which even state policy is some times obliged to be made subservient.

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from 2 to 4, and from 7 to 9, P.M. N.B.—Subscribers, whose terms of subscription have expired, are requested to return the books in their possession to the Library, without further notice Montreal, September 16, 1858.

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE

DIVISION OF ALMA.

GENTLEMEN-AS you will soon be called upon to exercise the Elective Franchise in delecting a person to represent you in the Legislativo Council, and having been honored with the urgent solicitations of a very large and influential number of the Electors of this Division, requesting me that I would allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate-I have consented; and trusting to your intelligence and independence, now appear before you, formally soliciting your support. Should I consult my own private interests alone,

should certainly decline accepting the candidature; but the reasons which have been urged, and the recognised necessity which exists for practical representatives of the commercial interests of the country, in our Legislative bodies, render it imperative upon me to lay aside all private considerations, and yield myself to the guidance of the dictates of my

convictions of duty.

Born and educated amongst you, my sympathies, sentiments, associations, and interests, are identified with yours, and are a guarantee to a large extent, that your interests and opinions will be faithfully represented by me, should I be elected your Representative. But when a man comes before his fellowcitizens, or suffers himself to be brought forward by others, claiming their suffrages, it is justly expected that his principles and views should be made known as fully as possible, in order that the electors may be guided in their choice, by principles, and not personal considerations. Holding these views, and also in obedience to custom, I have now to lay before you my reasons for asking your suffrages, at the approaching election, to represent you in the Legisla-

tive Council.

My name has, for some months past, been before you as a probable Candidate, and there are very few amongst you who have not been cognisant of the There has been ample opportunity therefore to make yourselves acquainted with my antecedents, character, &c., and thus prepare the way for action on your part, in reference to the more formal course now taken by me, either to pronounce in favor or against my pretensions. My reasons for appearing before you and asking your suffrages may be expressed by the comprehensive term "Commercial." culture, Manufactures, and Commerce are inseparably connected in their bearing upon the material prosperity of the country; but the two first named occupy the most important position, inasmuch as without production no commerce would exist. It is believed, and I coincide with those who entertain that opinion, that there is a deficiency of practical representation of the above-named interests. We have had a large share of experimentalising legislation, (if I may so term it) bearing upon our sources of material prosperity; and it is much to be regretted that no definite policy has prevailed, as nothing so retards the placement of capital, so necessary to the erection of large manufactories, and the engagement in large commercial transactions, as uncertainty in regard to the fiscal policy of the country. If the subjects of "Free Trade" and "Protection" were to be fully discussed, not as abstract theories, but as applicable to the circumstances of the country and a definite policy decided upon, there is no doubt that much good would result. I do not hesitate to announce it as my settled conviction that "Free Trade," being the normal condition of Commerce, is better calculated to develope the resources of the various countries of the world, than the imposition of restrictions involved in a protective theory—provided such a policy were adopted throughout the world. But it is conceded by the advocates of both theories, that our position, in reference to revenue and other countries, is such as to render our adoption of the "Free Trade" policy in its integrity impossible; and a compromise between the two opposite theories, called "Incidental Protection," has hitherto received approval; but that policy is so uncertain in its duration, and variable in its details, that it has given rise to many evils which might, perhaps, have been avoided. My opinion is, that our position in reference to other countries, more particularly the neighboring Republic, eminently a commercial country, and with which the large majority of our commercial transactions are undoubtedly occurring, is such as to render it advisable to adopt a system of reciprocity of duties; or, in other assimilate our Customs Tariff to that of the United States, in so far as it affects such articles as are, or can be, advantageously produced in Canada: such reciprocity of duties, or assimilation of Tariff, to be the well understood fiscal policy of the country, extending even to perfect Free Trade, whenever the United States chooses to adopt such a policy. I do not stop here to enquire how far such a policy on our part would meet the approval of the Imperial Government, or how far our Constitution would allow us to proceed in such a direction; fully believing that any difficulties which may possibly exist, could be overcome. My political position is one strictly independent of either party of the parties known as Ministerialists and Oppositionists; and should I be elected, I shall accupy an independent position prepared to do my duty to my constituents and the country, without reference to whatever party may occupy the Treasury benches, not lending my vote or influence to factious movements of any kind. There is one great question before the country, upon which it is incumbent on me to declare my views—viz., the question of "Representation based upon Population." On looking back from the Union of Upper and Lower Canada to the passage of the Act changing the Constitution of the Legislative Council in 1854, we find that the principle of Federalism, or perfect equality of the two Provinces, has been the basis of the Constitution and all political changes and arrangements which have been made; hence the | Sept. 16. question of Representation based upon Population, involves a total change of the Constitution; and however correct in the abstract that mode of Representation may be, it certainly is not applicable to our circumstances and political position.

I am in favor of the most perfect equality of rights, privileges, and immunities of all classes, in reference to Educational and Religious convictions; and pledge myself to use my influence and vote, if elected, in favor of any class who may be found not in the full enjoyment of such equality of rights. I am opposed to all Secret-Politico-Religious Societies. You are aware of the prominent part which I have taken in reference to the Extension of the Harbor in Mont-real, and the erection of Docks by means of a Canal debouching at Hochelaga Bay; and in opposition to the plan locating such works at Pointe St. Charles. I shall continue my exertions to that end, and spare no pains to accomplish the object in view.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen. Your most obedient servant, ASHLEY HIBBARD.

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Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my acFREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OP THE PREECTORAL DIVISION OF ALMA. Fallow-Offizens-

Having been requested by a great many of you to solicit the mandate of the Electors of the flourishing Electoral Division of Alma, I consider that to decline would be a lack of patriotism on my part, and that it is my duty to tey and make myself useful to my countrymen; I therefore demand your suffrages with that confidence which arises from the intimate acquaintance I have of the patriotism which animates a great many among you - confidence which is enhanced by the circumstance that my interests are identical with yours; for besides being a proprietor in the country, I am possessed likewise of extensive property situate at the City in the Wards interested in the contest engaged.

I do not come forward as a purty mun, but as a man entirely independent. I am altogether free. I do not want to solicit any favor from Government, and have nothing to expect from any administration whatsoever.

I might abstain presently from expounding political principles, as they are known to the majority of you, nevertheless I feel bound to set forth my views on the most important measures.

Being a farmer myself, I shall do all in my power for the improvement and encouragement of agriculture which is the source of the prosperity of this

country. Trade is in a prosperous condition. Owing to the works executed in the Gulf and Lake St. Peter, and hose projected at Hochelaga, it cannot fail to attract all the product of the West: such a great cause of prosperity will obtain my attention.

Need I tell you that our national industry will be the object of my assiduous care? I shall endeavour to favour our home manufactures and industrial enterprise: for no one derives more benefit therefrom than the farmer.

The colonisation of our secular forest, colonisation destined to stay the tide of emigration of our youth towards foreign countries, shall not be the least object of my Legislative duties.

To the cause of education I shall devote my constant solicitude. Useless to say that I am opposed and will ever be strongly opposed to the mixed school system.

I shall ever be an indefatigable adversary of Representation based on the respective Population of the two sections of this Province.

Such are, Fellow-Countrymen, my views on those important measures of public interest—questions of considerable moment on the solution of which greatly depends the prosperity of our common country. I have the honor to be,

Jos. F. Armand. Riviere des Prairies, July 26, 1858.

EVENING CLASSES.

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For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

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For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

ventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid nozing through the skiu, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the dintment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

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This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

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