

the d—ickens cares about such a matter.—Sir G. G.; Thousands on thousands, I am happy to say.—The Premier: I wonder where they live when they're at home. I never see any of them. But, bless your souls, I'll do anything to oblige. We'll have a correction put in—what shall I be said to have said? Perhaps it might be our fate.—Lord P.: Don't say "fate"—there are no fates.—The Premier: Yes, there are fates champêtres, and deuced pleasant they are if the women are pretty and the grass isn't damp. But we'll say what like. "It might be our luck"—no, that's familiar; "our destiny"—that's a good word, eh?—Sir G. G.: Rather heathenish. What prevents your saying that we might be permitted by Providence?—The Premier: Because that's John Russeil's way of perorating. I'm not going to imitate Johnny. I'll say we "may be permitted"—that's enough. Well, down to "human knowledge" is all orthodox, I suppose? But it's not to be done in time, that's the grievance. When is it to be done? After time's too late.—The Duke: "Left to the hands of time" is most objectionable.—The Premier: Well, I don't stand upon his hands—say his scythe, or his forelock, if you like—or, stop—his hour-glass, that'll be an impressive image.—The Duke: It is said to see how little you understand the real objection to your Gollio-like phraseology. Don't you know that Christian society has missionary duties to perform?—The Premier: Yes, the Church Missionary Society. I know all about it. Ah! I see. They send missionaries to India; and you wanted me to give them a pull. Why didn't you mention it sooner? I don't see how to hitch it in now.—The Duke (in despair): It's of no use. I wish you would let one of us shape the corrections, and send it to the papers for you.—The Premier: I'm agreeable; but mind what you are about—don't come too strong, you know, or people will not believe in it. When I see what you've written I shall, perhaps, understand which of the Thirty-nine Articles I've been violating this time; at present, I'm in nubibus. The correction, however, has not appeared.

TERRORISM AND GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND.

(From the Dublin Tablet.)

The British Constitution holds out large promises, certainly. It professes to secure liberty for the subject and power for the government. The laws are believed to be above the reach of those that live under them, and to bind all, both great and small, wealthy or poor, to equal obligations. It is the boast of "our glorious Constitution" that it is free from class legislation: that a great man cannot oppress a poor one, or that, if he does, he must stand at the bar himself and receive equal retribution. If the son of a nobleman strikes a policeman on duty, he is imprisoned every bit as much as if he were a sans-culotte. If a countess has her last Paris dress lined with Brussels lace, she must submit to the critical sense of touch inherent in the executives of her Majesty's Customs, and the garment will become a sacrifice to the offended revenue. Majesty itself bows to the universal principle, and Tomkins may win his suit "versus Regiam," should any branch of the administration of that august household or its dependencies have committed a fraudulent oversight to the prejudice of the indignant commoner. The law, we say, the sacred majesty of the law, like all other departments or functions of our model Constitution, is without fault or blame, as it is without equal in history of all times, modern or ancient. Governments are too powerful to be within the influence of party or of popular breath; fear, favor, or affection, are alike powerless against them. Such is the boast of the modern Briton—such the standard to which he refers "miserable foreigners," their doings and customs, as he reads the marble stair of his inn at Venice, or Naples, or Genoa, preceded by a brigade of porters and a solid leathers, with a bayonet of "Almas," "Chesterfields," "Canoberts," and other wraps of every wool with every diversity of power resistive of the winds and rain of heaven, that his poor, joyless, baited countrymen have woven between the Gala and the Severn. This, we suppose, is the standard to which reforming Sardinia and Young Italy look for the realisation of those visions of temporal independence and commercial prosperity, for the sake of which they have not always hesitated at war or piracy, at breach of public faith, at oppression of the defenseless, at individual violence, and even at assassination.

And what is this glorious system in practice? Is it a realisation minus ordinary human imperfections, of its theory? Does it answer to its high professions. We will answer this by the consideration of one or two facts which have lately occupied public attention pretty closely. The most significant of these is the withdrawal of Lord Robert Grosvenor's Sunday-Bill. In this measure the public were favored with an instance of the paternal relation subsisting between the governors and the governed. The nobility, according to our Constitution, are an estate of the realm, not privileged above their fellow-citizens, except by the accidents of birth and the possession of wealth—advantages which Providence has bestowed on them, and which the country accepts and protects for the general good. As there must be rich men as well as poor—as some must govern and others must labor—we divide the cares as well as the duties of the State as evenly as we can. The nobility are protected by the law of primogeniture. In return we expect to see that freedom from jealousy and narrowness of mind, that care and thoughtfulness for those whose interests Providence and society have trusted to them, which may be very naturally looked for in those who have such means and opportunities at their command. On such principles as these it is that a man in Lord Robert Grosvenor's position comes forward as the protector of morals and religion. He provides for the "lower classes," and he provides no less a commodity for them than their religiousness. He is to bequeath his name as a blessing to father and son, for Sundays well spent, for time secured to reflection and devotion during laborious, anxious lives; for that public testimonial to the truth of religion of which Englishmen are so proud, a feeling of theirs in which we fully sympathise, while it is carried out according to the principles of sincerity and reason. Now what are such measure as those before us in reality? They are the very wantonness and insolence of wealth. Lord Robert Grosvenor wishes to check the immorality of trading on Sunday—to make it criminal in a poor man to buy his one weekly meal of meat in his own person—while the legislators of the land are at liberty to do this through the powdered agency of "James" and "Thomas"—to excite disgust and horror in the righteous bosoms of the congregations of

St. George's and St. James', at the thought that, during the sacred moments, or not long before them, during which the contents of the "Common Prayer" are issuing in melodious cadence from the round mouths of the "black-whiskered and the white-throated," wretched mechanics, miserable men and women of the thimble and scissors, are actually profaning the Lord's Day by haggling with the huxter over the value of a herring, or doing battle for the purchase of strings of hateful, vulgar onions. Pleased, no doubt, would those righteous congregations be if conscience or police brought a sudden influx of such odoriferous neighbors to share their crimson cushions during Divine Service. Libations of eau de Cologne would they pour with tears of joy over the floors and seats at so glad a sight; but, alas! though jaded horses may be forced into the water, it is not always possible to make them drink. Not only to the "masses" think that they have as much right to their Sunday dinners as their lordships have to their own, but it occurs to them also that they must worship God freely, or it is no worship at all. In short, they are audacious enough to claim in practice what their betters boast of in theory, the even-handed legislation of their glorious Constitution. And, as society has denied them a voice of their own in either House of legislature, they have made it heard on a larger area still, under the free air of Hyde Park. Can it be wondered at that they make their rich neighbors give coachman and horses a holiday as well as themselves? Is it astonishing that they vent their indignation after mob fashion in indiscriminate window smashing? The police interfere, at first too little—then too much. The sound sense of the community acknowledges the grievance, and their lordships withdraw their bill. Now, if public questions could begin and end thus harmlessly, if reason entered the heads as the cold air does the window panes of puzzle-headed rulers—well and good. Unfortunately, however, these matters have more serious consequences. There are signs of a disunion of classes more serious than lords and ladies quite take in, both in the measure and in its withdrawal. It is withdrawn from fear. In a similar spirit it is that so many concessions, made to oppressed classes, have been wrung from so many governments. Catholic Emancipation was not carried till it became a choice between yielding and a civil war. Fortunately, the "great captain of the age" was a captain, and understood the position, made his mind up, and passed the measure with as good a grace as he could. But it is an ominous sign of weakness when wanton measures are permitted an introduction by a government, liberal in profession, and withdrawn simply from compulsion and terrorism. On the other hand, what are the examples set by the rich and influential? Most painful, indeed, are the details of certain bankruptcies, the circumstances of which are still under investigation. Scarcely are they made public, when we read from a foreign correspondent that three English gentlemen, (one of them bearing a titled name, and another a name well known in the highest commercial circles,) connected with, and concerned in the direction of, certain continental railways—after an investigation before the Brussels Tribunal de Première Instance, are acquitted, indeed, from the charge of corruption and bribery of public officials; but all three are charged with having, "from 1848 to 1851, stolen shares and money from the proprietors of the Great Luxembourg Company, at a time when they were receiving a salary from the Company; and are further to be judged by the Tribunal Correctional at Brussels, under accusation of swindling, to the detriment of the said Company, or subsidiarily, or of complicity of the above-mentioned misdemeanors."

It is a fearful fatality by which Catholics are persecuted, Nuns threatened, and the poor are outraged by a feeble government and classes whose dwellings expose such fronts of "glass" as those of Downing street and Belgrave.

POEM COMPOSED IN PRISON.

If I was a Partner himn a Bank,
I shouldn't be vorkin' at this 'ere Crank;
For me and my Pals a Gang's the term,
Oh don't I wish we was call'd a Firm!

In that case Prigs is Bankrupts made,
Though some is in the Wan conwey'd;
But Juries finds they can't convict,
And Justice's end thereby is nicked.

Here, you or I, we frisks a till,
And for which we gets the Crank or Mill,
It may be for years to the 'ulks we goes;
It may be for never, p'raps—who knows?

But hunt the 'ulks we never should go,
Providing we was a Banker's Co.,
Becos of our 'avin' pick'd the locks
Of lever so many a Gent's strong box.

If a Parson trusted us with his Deeds,
And we sold 'em and sack'd the whole proceeds,
That Reverend Gent would be jolly green,
But the Laws would make it all serene.

Cos why—the case in course would be
Brought into the Court of Bankruptcy,
Vere we should have only to make a clean breast,
And couldn't be tried for wot we confess'd.

To quod suppose we went for debt,
And just a few months chance'd to get,
Without 'ard labor, bein' confined,
To which a cove, might be 'ave resigned.

Here am I, lagg'd for forty bob,
I've got seven year for that little job;
I wish it 'ad been 'arf a million Pound,
And I shouldn't be turnin' this 'andle round.—Punch.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 3d of September, at EIGHT o'clock.
By Order,
T. C. COLLINS,
Recording Secretary.
August 30.

WHAT THE NEW YORK CITY FOLKS SAY OF DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

New York, August 25, 1855.

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this city, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physician at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was—I must take something to get relief, or die.

They at once procured a bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of three quarts of worms, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, is endeavoring to relieve his unfortunate neighbors. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 124 1/2 Cannon street, New York City.

P.S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

L. YMAN, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

CHAMBLY COLLEGE.

THE Classes of this Institution will RE-COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 3rd of SEPTEMBER next. Parents and guardians are requested to bear in mind the date, and to be punctual.

Programme remains the same as heretofore.
F. S. LAHAYE, Prc., S.V., Director.
Chamblly, August 25th, 1855.

LONGUEUIL BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE SISTERS of LONGUEUIL will RE-OPEN their BOARDING SCHOOL on the FOURTH of SEPTEMBER next.
August 16, 1855.

EDUCATION.

TO PARENTS, &c.

MR. ANDERSON'S CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, fronting Laquettechete and St. Charles Borromeo Streets, RE-OPENED 1st instant.

August 14th, 1855.
N.B.—Mr. A.'S EVENING CLASSES for BOOK-KEEPING, &c. &c., will be RE-OPENED, (D.V.) on the Evening of the 1st September next. Hours of attendance—from 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET,

WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

ONE Large Brick Dwelling House, with every convenience attached. It is furnished with Blinds and Double Windows, Grates, &c. Also, a good Well of Spring Water, a tank in the Cellar for rain water, a Garden, Stables, Sheds, &c.

It is pleasantly situated near the new Victoria Bridge, now in course of erection near the Public Works on the Canal, and is most admirably situated for a Comfortable Residence or a respectable Private Boarding House.
Good Spring Water can be obtained in any part of this property at the depth of from 10 to 14 feet.

—ALSO—
Two good substantial New Brick Houses contiguous to the above.
Apply to the proprietor on the premises.

AND FOR SALE,

Several Building Lots in the neighborhood, the plans of which may be seen at the residence of the proprietor.
FRANCIS MULLINS.
August 16.

RAFFLE.

AN ancient and respectable Canadian Family, having for many years in their possession a RING, set with MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS, of the purest water, the value of which, according to the best Jewellers in the City, is from FOUR HUNDRED to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, have generously given it for a CHARITABLE purpose.

This Splendid Ring will be RAFFLED so soon as the list of Tickets (\$2 each), shall have been completed. Persons residing either in the City or in the country, who would be willing to take one or several tickets, should send, together with their address, the specified amount in letters, pre-paid, to the Rev. Mr. Pelissier, Bonsecours Church, or to the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., St. Peter's Church, Montreal.

Testimony to the value of the abovementioned Diamond Ring:—

Montreal, July 10, 1855.
I, the undersigned, L. P. Boivin, a jeweller and lapidary, do declare and certify that the GOLD RING shown to me by the Rev. P. Leonard, O.M.I., which bears the following inscription: "Temoignage d'amitie," is set with precious stones, namely, eleven diamonds of very pure water, the value of which may be considered from \$400 to \$500.

L. P. BOIVIN.
Montreal, July 27, 1855.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL,

71 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

WANTED, in this School, a good English and Commercial TEACHER. He must produce Testimonials respecting his moral character. No other need apply.

The duties of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, THIRTEENTH of August. There are vacancies for four Boarders, and some Day Pupils.

For particulars, apply to the Principal,
W. DORAN, Principal,
And Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners.
Montreal, July 26, 1855.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF JAMES PURTELL, a native of Limerick, who emigrated to New York, about ten years ago, and is since supposed to be residing in "Upper Canada." Any information of his whereabouts, or of his Uncle, James and Terence Mack, will be thankfully received by his Sister Bridget PurteLL, at present in Montreal, or at the Office of this paper.

DR. MACKEON,

6, Haymarket Square.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Business heretofore carried on by the undersigned, in this City, as BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, under the Firm of BRITT & CURRIE, was DISSOLVED, on the 16th instant, by mutual consent.

All Debts due to, and by the late Firm, will be settled by PATRICK BRITT, who is solely authorized to settle and receive the same.

JOHN CURRIE,
PATRICK BRITT.

IN reference to the above, the undersigned would most respectfully inform his customers and the public generally, that he will continue to GIVE AWAY to his friends and the community at large, BOOTS and SHOES of the most modern style and finish, Cheap for Cash.

Remember 288, next door to D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets.

Montreal, July 18, 1855.

PATRICK BRITT.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20
Music, per annum, 40
Use of Piano, per annum, 8
Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

REV. P. REILLY, President.



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support given him for the last eight years he has been in business; and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He also begs to inform them that he has REMOVED from his former Residence, St. Paul Street, to

No. 47, M'GILL STREET,

Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretofore, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO,

A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale.

EDWARD FEGAN,
No. 47, M'Gill Street.

Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE

Is entirely new, and of superior quality.

THE TABLE

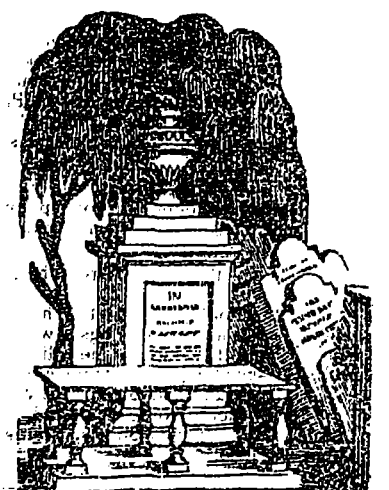
Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.
A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

HEARSE! HEARSE!!

THE Undersigned having, at immense expense, fitted up TWO splendid HEARSES, drawn by one or two HORSES, neatly and richly HARNESED, invites the Citizens of Montreal to come and inspect them at his shop, No. 139, St. JOSEPH STREET, when they have need of such. He has also a Small HEARSE for Children, which, in point of splendour and richness, is in no respect inferior to the two former, as well as a varied assortment of COFFINS of all sizes and quality, from 10 to \$18.

XAVIER CUSSON,
Opposite Dow's Brewery,
Montreal.

June 6.