

They quote the very words of our Bishops, representing the injustice of the present School Laws, only to show that the Bishops are not very humble and deferential in the presence of "Jack-in-Office" they are very likely to lose what they already possess. It is thus that their Lordships, the Bishops of Toronto and Hamilton, are treated by a servile press in Lower Canada; whilst in the Upper Province, the Ministers who have so betrayed, and insulted us, are apologised for, and defended by men who take to themselves the title "Catholics!"

For this loathsome disease then, which afflicts us, and is known as the "place-hunter's fever," for this social gangrene, which is poisoning the very blood of our body politic—there is in Canada, as in Ireland, but one remedy—the remedy of "Independent Opposition." Opposition, constant and unrelenting, to any and every Ministry that will not pledge itself, as a condition of its official existence, to carry out, fully and without delay, those ameliorations in the School Laws of Upper Canada, which the Prelates of that section of the Province demand. The Bishops are the best judges of what ameliorations are necessary; to the Catholic laity belongs the noble task of giving effect by their votes at the polling booths, to the just and moderate reclamations of their Pastors. But we must be quick. Delay is fatal; and every day lost, our chances of success become smaller and smaller. If to obtain what we ask be difficult to-day, it will be impossible to-morrow; for every day our enemies are increasing in numbers and in audacity; whilst the pest of corruption is spreading day by day more rapidly amongst our ranks, seizing upon and carrying off new victims, and leaving us to maintain the unequal fight with diminished resources, though we trust, with a courage and determination that no reverses can overcome. In this, and the goodness of our cause, is our only hope.

Why, asks an Upper Canada paper—the *Examiner*—why do Catholics publish works on Geography expressly for the use of Catholic schools? Because, we reply, the greater portion of the works published in the English language for the use of schools, have been compiled by Protestants; and are therefore full of the most monstrous lies about Catholicity, and every people that has not joined in the great apostasy of the XVI. century. It is for this reason that we require "Geographies carefully revised and corrected for the use of schools": and it is for this reason we refuse to put into the hands of our children, the works of Protestant historians, such as Gibbon, Robertson, Hume, and others, the charms of whose style cannot, in our opinion at least, atone for their glaring disregard of truth, upon all questions wherein the interests of religion are concerned.

There are Catholic Geographies just as there are Protestant Geographies. On Geographies which dilate upon the morality and sobriety of Sweden, Norway, and Scotland; trace the material prosperity of the British Empire to its abandonment of the Catholic faith; and by the most wonderful logic, show that Spain and Portugal—countries which, whilst they were truly Catholic and faithful to the See of Rome, were the most powerful and prosperous in Europe—are sunk into abject barbarism, because of their bigoted adherence to the Church of Rome.

This also is one reason why Catholics object to common, or mixed schools. They do not pretend to have any right to enforce their school books upon Protestant children. Catholics do not ask of the State to enable them to instil into the tender minds of the latter, their particular views upon the great controversies at issue between them and their separated brethren. But, as freemen, as in every respect the equals of the latter, they demand that their opinions be equally tenderly dealt with by Protestants; and that the tender minds of their children shall not be crammed with the unwholesome trash set before them in the pages of Protestant "Histories" and Protestant "Geographies." As parents, we have the right, and we alone have the right, to determine out of what books our children shall receive the first rudiments of education. Of the mode in which we exercise that right, we owe no account to any man, or to any body of men whatsoever; and it is because the fundamental principle of "State-Schoolism," as imported into Canada from the United States, is incompatible with the exercise of this our inalienable right as parents, as freemen, and as Christians, that we are resolved—so help us God—to oppose that system by every means within our power.

The Governor General arrived in Montreal on Monday afternoon; and on Tuesday afternoon reviewed the Volunteer Militia Companies of this City. The turn out was very good indeed; and the precision with which the Volunteers performed the exercises of the day, elicited general admiration. On Wednesday the Governor started for Toronto, having experienced from the good people of Montreal a reception somewhat of the coldest but upon the whole quite as good as he deserved. Upon his return to his quarters after the inspection on Tuesday, there was a faint attempt made to get up a cheer for him in front of his hotel. But the thing turned out a failure, and the cheer was of the most melancholy description of cheers. Something akin to the cheer given by the poor-house boys under the charge of Mr. Bumble, and described by Dickens as "an extraordinary groan with the chill taken off."

We are happy to learn that "True Bills" have been found against five of the leading Rawdon Orangemen, implicated in the outrages upon an old Irish Catholic of upwards of 60 years of age, to which our correspondent, "A Friend To Justice," alluded in our issue of the 26th ult. The trial takes place to-day.

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.

There is a name which has been known as widely as that of the great nation which once, by its unanimous voice, chose him to be its political chief. The French people have been ruled by his impassioned oratory, and have sat at his feet, to learn history, and the best minds of all nations have found in his poetry a source of the purest pleasure. While we do not share the political views of M. de Lamartine, we should be ungrateful to forget that, by the moderation which he opposed to the Red Republicans in February, 1848, he saved France, perhaps, from a renewal of the reign of terror. But, to-day, it is no longer as the statesman, but as the orator, poet, and historian, that the man stands before us; grown gray in doing good—great and unfortunate. M. de Lamartine has had one fault—that of a generosity which could resist no appeal from want or from misfortune. The distressed artist, and man of letters, found the poet's hand ever open; and their widows and orphans filled up a pension-list which would have done honor to the liberality of a prince. M. de Lamartine, possessed, in fact, abundant resources. Estates of great extent in the wine districts of Burgundy, supplied him with a large revenue; but the blight for the last five years has, as is well known, laid waste the vineyards of that region; and their generous proprietor has, during that time, supported more than one hundred families of peasants, deprived of their ordinary means of livelihood. These misfortunes, added to his still continued charities, have laden him with an immense debt, and the veteran author, like Sir Walter Scott, undertakes the task of working off this heavy weight. For this object he now labors to prepare a "Familiar Course of Literature," to which he brings all the resources of his wonderful mind, and all the acquisitions of his long life. This work, which is to be issued in numbers, will occupy two years in its publication; and will appear both in French and English. The first five or six numbers are now ready for delivery.

But, in order that the sale of this work may be so extensive as to accomplish the desired end of relieving the author from his pecuniary embarrassments, his friends endeavor to give it the widest possible circulation; and one of them, M. J. B. Desplace, a gentleman of high position, and well known literary attainments, has, from motives of pure friendship for Lamartine, visited this Continent. In his voyage through the United States, he has met with a most cordial reception from the first scholars and men of letters of the Republic; and an address in behalf of Lamartine, bearing the names of Bancroft, Everett, Sparks, Longfellow, Bryant, Agassiz, Cass, and Winfield Scott among others, has been issued to the American public. The object of the visit of M. Desplace among us, is to obtain a similar demonstration in Canada; and he has already received amongst us, from many of our most eminent citizens, that reception to which his generous mission, not less than his high personal qualities, entitles him.

Let it be understood, that M. Desplace does not come as an agent, or to solicit subscriptions himself; but only to awaken that sympathy which every one, we are sure, will feel for the great poet who is now so nobly struggling with fortune. An address to the people of Canada will soon appear; and agents will be found in our different cities for the work.

Meanwhile, there is a consideration to which we will advert. It is, that in our day, one of the great curses of society is a corrupt literature. With the present diffusion of education, and with a cheap press, all the world reads; and there are scores of vile writers, whose pens defile and murder souls, daily exposing their productions on every side. It becomes then a duty for every lover of moral purity to endeavor, by all means, to counteract this source of evil; and as a most powerful auxiliary to religious instruction, we must reckon the diffusion of a pure, sound, and healthful literature, which shall instruct, while it amuses the young generation. Such a literature we shall find in this forthcoming work of M. de Lamartine—an author whose pages contain nothing that the most fastidious parent could wish to efface; and whose writings are every where imbued with pure and high morality. In these days of the general diffusion of profane literature, we repeat it, the only question is that of choice between writers like Lamartine, or such men as Eugene Sue, Paul de Kock, and their still more corrupt English and American imitators.

THE IRISH BAZAAR.

We are requested to remind our readers that the annual Bazaar for the benefit of the orphans of St. Patrick's Assylum will commence on Monday next, at the Mechanics' Hall, Great St. James Street. Very many are already aware of the fact, we have no doubt, for the indefatigable Ladies of Charity take good care to keep it fresh in the minds of the public. It is almost superfluous to say that this is a most excellent charity; inasmuch as the Bazaar is the main support of over two hundred children, and is also the means of providing clothing for a large number of poor children attending school in various parts of the city. With these facts before our eyes we cannot help being interested in the success of the Bazaar; and would earnestly request for the Ladies the support and co-operation of our charitable fellow-citizens. The long, dreary winter is approaching, and what would become of the poor orphans without some such provision for their clothing and maintenance?—who that can afford to contribute a dollar, or even half that sum, will refuse so do so, with the assurance before us that "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord;" and that "even a cup of cold water given in His name shall not lose its reward." If God has blessed us with means, let us, in gratitude, bestow some portion of it on His little ones who are thrown on our charity for support, and whose prayers shall ascend to heaven like incense in our behalf.

His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown was amongst the passengers by the *Anglo-Saxon*.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The October number of this valuable periodical has come to hand; but as yet we have barely had time to do more than glance over its Table of Contents. The present number has the following articles:—
I.—Mission of America.
II.—The Council of Trent and its Results.
III.—The Church and Modern Civilisation.
IV.—Letters of E. H. Derby to his Son.
V.—The Presidential Election.
VI.—The Church in the United States.
VII.—Inkermann.
VIII.—Literary Notices and Criticisms.

We propose returning to the subject in our next; and in the meantime content ourselves with expressing our respect for the abilities of the *Reviewer*, although we cannot pretend to agree with him in all his opinions.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The nomination of candidates for the Western Division of Upper Canada took place at Chatham on Monday. The candidates are; Mr. Rankin, Col. Prince, and Mr. Dougall. The show of hands was in favor of the latter; and a poll being demanded it was appointed to commence on Monday next.

In our last, we noticed a threatening anonymous letter, said by the *Toronto Globe* to have been sent by some bloody minded Papist to Mr. John Holland. We expressed an opinion that it was by no means improbable that the said letter was a forgery got up by Mr. G. Brown's friends in the *Globe* office; just as in Ireland, evangelical Protestant ministers have been known to sneak out of their comfortable parsonages at dead of night, and to smash the windows of their own houses, in order that they might appear before the public as the victims of "Romish persecution and intolerance." We suspected in short, that the *Globe's* "threatening letter" was but a Canadian variety of the Irish "window breaking dodge."

It would seem however that the good man of the *Globe* has been made the victim of a very silly, and highly reprehensible hoax—as set forth in the following extract from a communication to the editor of the *Toronto Leader*:

"In private company a few nights since, four gentlemen, two being Protestants, the others belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion, were quietly chatting over the various newspaper topics of the day, particularly the violent religious animosity at present existing in 'this Toronto.' These remarks led to some strictures on the penchant some persons have for appearing typographically; when one of the parties present laid a bet of a new hat, (not a Cardinal's, but a pastor's), that from the number of times the said individual's name had recently been exhibited in black and white, nothing could be too gross for the *Globe* to swallow about Catholics, or for him to make a stalking horse of, or gain a little ephemeral sympathy with a certain class, and some political or personal capital for number one. The letter in question was then and there hurriedly indited, and corresponds with that given in the *Globe* of to-day, except in the mis-spelling of an occasional word. In order to remove any doubts from the mind of the editor of the *Globe*, I add a description of the letter, which, if he is disposed to show, will be found correct in the particulars following:—

"1st. It was written on a sheet of paper with the corner stamp of an anchor, and bore of goods, exactly similar to that on this note, the writing being on the unruled side, and at right angles with the ruling of the other side; with the attached sketch of the coffin placed perpendicularly and not horizontally as represented in the *Globe*. Lastly, it was sealed with an old Mexican quarter dollar, impressed on black wax and folded in the most uncouth manner possible.

"This incident may serve to show on what slight foundation the *Globe*, like a second Titus Oates, endeavors to sow religious dissension amongst churches, which if left to themselves might be worked harmoniously."

DEDICATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH AT COBBOURG.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR.—On Sunday the 28th ult., our newly erected church in Cobourg—a handsome Gothic edifice, one hundred feet in length, by forty-eight in breadth—was solemnly blessed, and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, by His Lordship the Right Reverend Bishop Phelan, Administrator of the Diocese of Kingston. The services, conducted according to the glorious ritual of the Roman Church, commenced about 10 o'clock A.M.; and were followed by the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice by His Lordship, assisted by the Very Reverend P. Dollard, V.G., as Deacon, and by the Reverend K. O'Keefe, Pastor of Port Hope, as Sub-Deacon. From the time of his arrival amongst us, until within a few minutes of the commencement of the services, our good Bishop had been incessantly engaged in hearing confessions, and preparing our people for a participation in the Sacraments of the Church. A very considerable number, I am happy to say, partook of the Bread of Life upon this auspicious occasion.

After Mass, His Lordship addressed the congregation—one of the largest ever assembled in this parish—for nearly two hours upon the sacred rites at which they had had the happiness of assisting; and explained lucidly and satisfactorily, the antiquity, and object of those ceremonies with which the Church consecrates, and dedicates to the service of the Lord, inanimate things—sanctifying all things by her prayers. The Bishop addressed likewise about a hundred candidates for Confirmation; pointing out to them that they were now enlisted under the banner of Christ, and were bound to comport themselves as faithful and valiant soldiers of the cross. His Lordship's feeling and eloquent discourse had a most powerful effect upon all who had the happiness of hearing it.

Vespers commenced at about 3 P.M.; after which the Bishop erected and blessed the stations of the cross; explaining the meaning of this devotion in such a manner as to leave upon the minds of his audience a vivid impression of its importance as a means of recalling, and, as it were, of realising the most marked events of the Passion of Our Lord. I need hardly add, that His Lordship's visit to Cobourg has been attended with the happiest results; and that its influence will be long felt by the Catholics of this place, and the adjacent districts. It would indeed be difficult to describe the sensations of delight with which we contemplate our new church, or to enumerate all the hardships to which we have been exposed since the disastrous night of June the twentieth, 1854, when our former church was destroyed by fire. Since then our people have been obliged to assist at Mass, sometimes in the graveyard, exposed to the pelting of the storm in winter, and the scorching rays of the summer's sun. Sometimes we assembled in the yard, or the priests' house, whilst our pastor addressed us, with a few words of advice and consolation from one of the windows. These trials will, I hope, have the effect of making us more thoroughly appreciate the advantages which we now enjoy, and of making us all more fervent in our attendance upon the sacred offices.

I should not omit to mention that a very considerable number of our Non-Catholic brethren were present at the solemnities of the day; and that, to many of these, the Catholics of Cobourg owe a debt of gratitude for the liberal manner in which they contributed towards the erection and adornment of our new church. Neither should I forget to make honorable mention of the success which has crowned the efforts of Mr. Thomas McCarthy and Mr. M. Kearney to get up a good choir. The proficiency of their band of youthful chorists contributed greatly to the pleasures of the day, and will be long gratefully remembered.

On Tuesday the 30th ult., Bishop Phelan returned to Kingston, attended by several of the Clergy of the Diocese, and followed by the earnest and heartfelt prayers of the Catholics of Cobourg—for His Lordship's health and happiness both in this life, and that which is to come.

A. CATHOLIC.

BISHOP'S VISIT TO RAWDON.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Rawdon, September 30, 1856.

SIR.—Being aware that to communicate any incident, however trivial, connected with our holy religion, is not only agreeable to yourself, but to the readers of your truly Catholic journal in general—I solicit as a favor the insertion of the following remarks in the columns of the *True Witness*.

On Saturday the 27th inst., we had the happiness of receiving a visit from His Lordship the Coadjutor of Montreal, who arrived here at about 4 o'clock P.M.—There was a large assemblage of the parishioners in attendance at the church, awaiting His Lordship's arrival, who greeted him with that welcome with which Irishmen are ever wont to receive the Bishops and Pastors of our holy Church. Previous to His Lordship's making his solemn entry to the church, the congregation were addressed by the Rev. L. L. Pomerville, P.P. of Pointe Claire, who accompanied His Lordship in his usual fervid style; taking for his text the 1st chapter of St. Luke.

On the entry of His Lordship to the church, and the usual ceremonies customary on such occasions having been gone through with he gave the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament; after which His Lordship addressed the congregation in both languages, in a very feeling manner, explanatory of his visit, and of the solemn services to be performed during his stay amongst us.

At Mass, the following day, a very large number had the happiness of partaking of the Bread of Life. Afterwards, about one hundred were confirmed, who had been carefully and diligently prepared by our zealous and pious Parish Priest, the Rev. Mr. Quinn, by whose zeal and exertions the church, and everything connected with it, had been arranged in most beautiful order, with which His Lordship seemed well pleased.

After Confirmation, His Lordship dwelt a considerable time on the nature of the Sacrament of Confirmation with great fervor andunction; impressing on his hearers the absolute necessity of leading a holy life, of exercising and practising charity and forbearance. On this subject His Lordship was most happy, and I am sure, did not fail to leave a lasting impression on the minds and hearts of all present.

His Lordship left here on the afternoon of Monday the 29th for Chertsey, accompanied by a large suite from Rawdon, and was met on his way by a large number from Chertsey; which mission is also under the charge of our Parish Priest, and where upwards of fifty persons were prepared, and received the holy Sacrament of Confirmation. Your readers will be glad to learn that His Lordship appears in excellent health and spirits.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

R.

TO THE REVEREND THOMAS WALSH, PARISH PRIEST OF THE PARISH OF CORNWALL.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR—

We, the parishioners of the Parish of Cornwall, learning with deep regret that your Reverence has been appointed to another mission, and about to leave this parish, in which, since your advent thereto, you have so ably, faithfully and industriously exercised the duties of your ministry, and wherein your courteous, kind, and amiable intercourse with our parishioners, had so much endeared you, Reverend Sir, to all; take this opportunity of expressing our most sincere regret at your contemplated departure, in the first place; and secondly, of expressing the profound sense we had, and do entertain, of your usefulness, Reverend Sir, as the disciple of our Most Holy Redeemer.

Believe us, most respected and Reverend Sir, that in your departure from this parish, you carry with you our most sincere and heartfelt wishes for your future health, prosperity, and happiness; and that nothing will more contribute to our satisfaction and pleasure, than to learn that such sentiments have been most perfectly realised.

[Here follow the names.]

REPLY:
TO THE CATHOLIC CONGREGATION OF CORNWALL, C.W.

MY DEAR AND RESPECTED FRIENDS—

Accept my best thanks for the kind and generous sentiments contained in your address to me; and be assured that I most cordially reciprocate them. It is to me a very great consolation on parting with you, to find that such sentiments have been expressed, and I am sure, felt by you; in as much as it affords me another proof that my humble labors in the ministry amongst you have not been lost. It is true, I feel within me that you have overrated my merits; but whatever you have been kind and charitable enough to attribute to me beyond what I deserve, is owing entirely to your own goodness and generosity of heart. But though in the retrospect I cannot find the reality of the portrait which you have drawn of me, still it shall serve me as a monitor and a mirror thro' which, in future, I can see what I ought to be, and what, with God's help, I will endeavor to be. It happened so by the will of our venerated Bishop—whom I take as the will of God—that we should be separated at an early period, when, as I might say, we were only beginning to know, and understand each other; but I have no doubt that if we were to live together longer, our mutual feelings of friendship and charity would be more closely cemented. The missionary must be always ready, when called upon, to go wheresoever he may be sent by his spiritual superior, to cultivate any portion of the vineyard of the Lord that may be allotted to him; but I assure you, my dear friends, that wherever my future lot may be cast, I shall always bear a grateful and fond remembrance of the good people of Cornwall.

May I now request your prayers, that the good wishes which you have expressed towards me, may be accomplished in my regard—I mean with respect to my future happiness, which shall consist in this life only in the faithful discharge of the duties of my ministry. This is my sole ambition in this world; and I assure you that I shall remember you when offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass (though unworthy I am to do so), that you may enjoy all spiritual and temporal blessings in this life, and that we may meet again, when the troubles and trials of time shall have passed away, in a happy eternity.

THOMAS WALSH.

THE ROUVILLE ELECTION.—Mr. Chaffers has been elected for Rouville. The Government candidate, Mr. Bouthillier, withdrew from the field, and left it open to two opposition gentlemen, whose chief points of difference lay in their local preferences with respect to the fixing of the *clief lieu* of the County.—*Herald*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a melancholy accident occurred on Friday morning in the family of John Levey, Esq., of this city, from one of the children, playing with Lucifer matches, his night clothes having taken fire from the lighting of one of them, which resulted in the death of the child early in the evening.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Elgin, A.D. Dwyer, \$4.18; Nicholson, Rev. Mr. Baillargeon, 15s; Amherstburg, F. H. Laferty, \$1.5s; Three Rivers, P. Scannell, \$1; New Glasgow, C. McKenna, 10s; Ottawa City, R. Stars, 10s; Lachine, Rev. G. L. Prevost, 10s; Blackpoint, N. B. J. Hayes, 15s; Springfield, U. S. Jas. Mahony 6s.
Per Rev. O. J. Casseau, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Duguay, \$1.5s; Rev. Mr. Andet, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Belanger, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Beaudry, 12s 6d; Rev. J. D. Desiel, \$1.10s; Rev. P. Desrochers, 12s 6d; Rev. M. Delage, 12s 6d; Rev. L. Lafache, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Beaubien, 12s 6d; Rev. P. J. Bedard, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Morissette, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Bolduc, 15s; P. Trainor, \$1.5s.
Per J. E. Conry, Haldimand—Self, \$1.5s; D. Leonard, 5s; J. Lilly, 10s.
Per M. Byrnes, Sarnyville—Rev. E. Farrelly, 12s 6d.
Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—J. O'Connor, 7s 6d; J. French, 15s; P. Gagnon, 15s; Rev. Mr. Campbell, \$1.10s.
Per Rev. J. Walsh, Brock—J. Walsh, 10s.
Per M. Rourke, Kingston—Self, \$1; M. Gary, 10s; T. Looey, 10s.
Per A. Donnelly, Richmond—Self, \$1; J. J. Murphy, 10s; P. Reilly, 2s 6d.
Per J. Doran, Perth—M. Doyle, 6s 3d; Rev. Mr. McDonough, 12s 6d; W. O'Brien 12s 6d; Mr. Murphy, 5s.
Per Rev. J. R. Rossiter, Gananoque—Self, 2s 6d; J. Fitzgerald, 12s 6d.
Per Hon. J. Davidson, Miramichi—W. Davidson, 12s 6d; Rev. R. Verrier, 12s 6d.
Per P. Furlong, Kingston—Very Rev. A. McDonough, 12s 6d; T. Mulhall, 5s.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOLS.—The Christian Brothers have been fortunate in securing for their institution the advocacy of the distinguished Redemptorist, the Rev. Father Vladimir Petcherine, on the occasion of their annual sermon on Sunday next—His touching eloquence, which proceeds from the heart, and is always sure to reach the hearts of his hearers, will not fail to place the claims of these admirable schools in their true light. Yet the cause is one which ought not to stand in need of much eloquence to enforce it. Never was there an institution which had a stronger and more undeniable claim upon the support of the public than the schools of the Christian Brothers—"Educate, Educate, Educate," is the cry of the day. Education is the recognised necessity of all classes, while to the education of the poor men look us to the sheet anchor of society. Where, however, is that to be obtained with the same advantages as from the Christian Brothers? That education should fulfil its highest duty, and be the source of safety and of welfare to the community which it is expected to be it must be a Christian education, and to obtain a Christian education for our poor to whom have we to look it not to the Christian Brothers? The rich can easily procure education for their children; those in moderate circumstances endeavor to do so for theirs, but unless we aid them for the purpose, how are the children of the poor to be educated? The proselytizers are abroad, and with a perverse industry they are day and night seeking out the children of the Catholic poor, not with the beneficent purpose of educating them like honest men, but for the purpose of stealing them from the faith of their fathers and of plundering the household of the Catholic church of those human souls.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

THE PILL TRADE.—Who could dream of the magnitude such an undertaking as the manufacture of a Purgative Pill assumes when it comes into general use. And how painfully do the following numbers speak of the amount of human sickness and suffering, that little morsel of a remedy goes forth to combat and subdue. Dr. J. C. AYER of Lowell, manufactures in his laboratory forty gross per diem of his *Cathartic Pills*, through all the year. This is eight boxes a minute or one dose a second. We thus find over 43,000 persons swallow this pill every day, or 1,296,000 a month! Physicians, think of that! 43,000 patients a day who seek relief from the medical skill of one man. Surely that man should be, as he is in this case one of the first intelligence and of the highest character. His occupation entails upon him a fearful responsibility for the weal or woe of his fellow man.—*Painesville Courier*.

Died.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, Mr. Francis Maguire, aged 33 years, leaving a wife, child, and a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 14 Saint Mary Street, Quebec Suburbs, on Saturday morning, the 11th inst, at 8 o'clock, to the Parish Church, and from thence to the place of interment.—As no cards will be issued, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

AN ORGANIST WANTED.

WANTED, for ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, QUEBEC, an ORGANIST. Applications to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 13th inst.

M. O'LEARY,
Sec. of the Committee of Management.
Quebec, Oct. 1st, 1856.

INFORMATION WANTED.

BY James Murphy of Perth, Township of Bathurst, Canada West—of his son PATRICK MURPHY from the County Armagh, Ireland, who came to Montreal in July last, and hired with some person about town. Montreal, Oct. 9th, 1856.

OF DENIS LEONARD, (a native of the Parish of Glenish, County Fermanagh, Ireland), by his son, Charles Leonard. He emigrated to this country about 22 years ago. Any information respecting him, addressed to the Rev. Mr. Timlin, Cobourg, O.W., will be most thankfully received. Exchange papers please copy.



THE COMMITTEE of the MONTREAL ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY take the earliest opportunity of notifying the citizens of Montreal, that they have secured the valuable services of

THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, ESQ.,

the well-known popular Lecturer, to give for the Society,

THREE LECTURES,

On MONDAY the 10th, WEDNESDAY the 12th, and FRIDAY the 14th NOVEMBER NEXT.

SUBJECTS OF LECTURES:
"Burke, or the Statesman."
"O'Connell, or the Orator."
"Moore, or the Poet."
Further particulars in a future advertisement.