

country. Why! it is the boast of our Protestant adversaries that, in the second generation, the descendants of Catholic parents are almost invariably infidels; and that an Irishman, when he becomes a Yankee, ceases to be a Papist. There is exaggeration, no doubt, in these boastings; but alas! there is too much truth.

If indeed the Irish Catholic had no higher aim, no nobler ambition, than to become a paltry "Jack-in-Office"—if indeed the great end of man was to be a tide-waiter, a clerk in a public office, a dish-washer, a bottle-sourer, or lick-spittle-general, in some government institution, we should understand the meaning of our cotemporary's question—as to the numbers of Irishmen appointed to government situations in Canada; and we still could meet it without fear of the results upon the merits of the controversy. We should say, and we should say truly, that, if no man is appointed to office, so no man is debarred from any office of trust or emolument, in Canada, merely because he is an Irishman. Long may it so continue; for distant as the day when important duties shall be entrusted to any man because of his nationality. We do not say that our government appointments in Canada are always irreproachable; or that snug little berths have never been disposed of to unworthy, or incompetent officials, as a reward for venal political services; but we do say, without fear of contradiction, that the being an Irishman is no bar to advancement in the public service of the Province; and that a native of the "Emerald Isle" has the same chance of promotion, as has the Englishman, or the Scotchman.

We are sorry to see our esteemed friend, the *Boston Pilot*, taking such low grounds on such an important question—a question of vital importance to Catholic interests in the New World. That he should, as an American, give the preference to his native land over all other countries in the world, is not only quite natural, but highly laudable. He is an American, and should therefore love America; but he is also a Catholic, and should therefore love the Church more. No doubt, the United States would suffer morally and materially were the stream of Irish Catholic emigration to be suddenly checked, or diverted to some other country. But the question is, not, what is best—for the United States? but, for the Catholic Church? And it is because we sincerely believe that, in Canada, the Irish Catholic immigrant will find greater facilities for practising his religion, and educating his children as good Catholics—that he will be less exposed to persecution, ridicule, on account of his religion—and, worse than either persecution or ridicule, to the corrupting and demoralising influences of a Protestantised, Yankee, semi-heathen, and thoroughly depraved community—that we recommend him to select Canada, in preference to the United States, as his future home.

Nor will Canada alone profit by the adoption of this policy. We contend that, in the long run, it will be highly advantageous to the United States.—Humanly speaking, Canada is the stronghold of Catholicity in North America; and, if the United States are ever to be converted—if their moral filth is ever to be purged away—if their rapid downwards course is ever to be stayed—it is from Catholic Canada that the power to effect so great a work must proceed; therefore is it that we advocate the policy of strengthening, by every possible means, the cause of Catholicity in Canada. A wise general will not fritter away his forces in isolated detachments.—Rather will he seek to concentrate them on some one point where their numbers will ensure success.—Now, in the United States, so great is the numerical superiority of Protestantism, that the Catholic immigration produces, and can produce, no sensible effect whatever upon the relative numbers of Catholics and Protestants; the former are at once absorbed and lost in the latter. Not so however in Canada. Here the Catholic and Protestant portions of the population are at present nearly equal; but to preserve this equality, it is of the highest importance that the numbers of our Catholic population should be annually increased by the Irish Catholic immigration; for which purpose it is quite sufficient. Thus, that Catholic emigration, which is merely frittered away in the United States, would, if directed to Canada—become of the highest importance to the religious and moral advancement of the country; and thus by strengthening the cause of Catholicity here, would, in a few generations, be the means, under Divine Providence, of extending the blessings of light and Catholic civilisation to the corrupt, Protestantised populations of the United States.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, the Festival of the Ascension, the Decree of the Sovereign Pontiff defining the faith of the Catholic Church in the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Mother of God, was formally promulgated in St. John's Church, Quebec. His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, administrator of the Diocese, assisted by a numerous body of clergy, officiated; and an eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. P. Beaudry.

We read in the *Courier de St. Hyacinthe* that the Triduum in honor of the promulgation of the definition of the Immaculate Conception in that diocese terminated on Sunday last. There was a splendid procession during the day in honor of the great event, and at night the town was brilliantly illuminated.

The *Journal de Québec* gives a formal contradiction to the rumors that have of late been circulated to the effect that the present Ministry intend to dissolve Parliament.

The "Elective Legislative Council Bill" has been thrown out on the second reading in the Legislative Council by a majority of six.

**A NEW "SCHOOL LAW."**—We are happy to learn from Quebec that a ministerial measure has been introduced into the Legislative Assembly, with the intent of meeting the wants of, and relieving the grievances complained of by, the Catholic population of Upper Canada. We trust that it may be so drawn up as to fulfil these purposes; and that the Catholic voters of Canada will heartily support a Ministry which has thus shown itself willing to do them justice. In the words of the *Canadensis*, "The time is come to put an end to the legal oppression inflicted upon the Catholics of Upper Canada by the elementary School Law."

**MILITARY DEFENCES.**—A very important document has been laid before the Provincial Legislature, explaining the intentions of the Imperial Government with respect to the Military Defences of the Canadas. From this we learn, that, as heretofore, the Imperial Government will remain charged with the supply and maintenance of a sufficient force to protect the Province against attacks from without; but for all beyond this, it relies upon the loyalty and military spirit of the Province itself. The Imperial Government will therefore keep in its own hands the ordnance lands at Quebec, Montreal, and Kingston; whilst a second class of lands, of importance in a military point of view in case of invasion, will be handed over to the Canadian Government for occupation and present use; with the stipulation however, that they shall be kept available for military purposes, as well as the buildings thereon situate. The remainder of the said lands are to be made over at once and unconditionally to the Provincial Government.

**CROWN LANDS.**—Dispatches from Lord Panmure to the Canadian authorities have been laid before the Legislature, recommending the setting apart of one million of acres of land in Canada, in order to enable Her Majesty's Government to offer a settlement to foreign legionaries enlisted under the Foreign Enlistment Act. This proposal does not seem to meet with much favor either from the Canadian press, or our Canadian Legislature.

We learn from the Quebec correspondent of the *Montreal Herald* that, Sir Allan McNab having been charged with corruption by the *Reform Banner* of Hamilton, has taken steps to bring the matter into Court on a criminal prosecution.

It appears from the Supplementary Estimates for 1855, that the sums of £500, and £400 have been granted, to Mechanics' Institutes, and certain Colleges, respectively, in different parts of the country. "By this method of going to work" exclaims the *Suz*, "the government is lending but a lukewarm encouragement to Science and Literature." What does our cotemporary mean? Are not Colleges, where a liberal and classical education is given to the youth of the country, to say the very least, as much "literary and scientific institutions," as Mechanics' Institutes?

**TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—We have received a copy of the "Report of an Investigation by the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital," into certain charges made against the management of that Institution. The "Report," discloses a very disgraceful state of affairs; and there can be no doubt that many of the complaints were well founded. The patients seem to have been sadly neglected, and often very harshly treated. One witness, Dr. Ogden, mentioned the fact, that he had seen patients "covered from head to foot with lice; you would not have found a square inch upon their body that was not covered." The beds were filthy, the sheets, originally of white cotton, had become "brown by dirt." The same witness was of opinion that "there was sufficient evidence of immorality."—p. 34. The nurses, some of them at least, were evidently pupils of the celebrated Mrs. Gamp, and carried out the instructions of their great mistress: and the medical gentlemen seem to have been on anything but good terms with one another.

We learn from the *Hamilton Spectator* that a daring sacrilege was perpetrated in that city on the night of Friday last. St. Mary's Church was broken into, and the altar stripped of all its ornaments. It is lucky that it was not a Protestant place of worship that was thus treated; for in that case it would no doubt have been given to the world as a "Popish persecution of Protestants."

We have received a copy of a "Circular," addressed by Mr. Penny of the *Montreal Herald*, to the different members of the House of Assembly, in reply to certain strictures of Mr. J. M. Ferres. The writer makes out a strong case against his opponent, whom he convicts of the dirty trick of "cribbing" his reports, and forgetting to pay for them. This however is not surprising in one who scrupled not to make a "trifle of money" by inserting immoral and obscene advertisements in the columns of his journal.

A letter from our Kemptonville subscribers complaining that, up to Tuesday, the 22nd, they had not received their papers of the 19th instant. We can assure our friends that their papers were posted here in Montreal on Friday forenoon, the 18th inst., and should have left by that day's mail; and that if they have not received them the fault is due entirely to the negligence or dishonesty of the Post Office officials; of whom, we have reasons to suspect, several are not very scrupulous as to what means they employ to injure the circulation of a Popish journal. We have no doubt that, if inquired into, it would turn out that the missing bundle of papers has been destroyed, or willfully detained at some of the intermediate Post Offices betwixt Montreal and Kemptonville.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—The splendid building just erected in Great St. James' Street as the new Mechanics' Institute was opened on Monday evening, and an inaugural address delivered by his Honor Judge Aylwin. The entrance to the building was brilliantly illuminated, and the decorations of the interior called forth general admiration. A "Fancy Fair" commenced on Tuesday with a handsome display of articles, followed by a concert in the evening.

The convict Gray has been pardoned by the Executive. As the "Report" of Mr. Monck has not yet been laid before the public, we shall for the present abstain from all remarks upon this extraordinary affair. We suppose however that the witness, J. Reilly, will now be put upon his trial for the perjury, of which he most assuredly has been guilty, if Gray did not murder his wife.

The *N. Y. Churchman* takes exception to the term "Protestant and Protestantism" as applied to his sect and religion.—"A mere negative religion—and Protestantism is a negative term—is little better than no religion whatever." It is a pity that this idea did not occur to Protestants some three hundred years ago.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—At half-past twelve o'clock on Monday morning, a fire broke out in a house belonging to Thomas McGrath, Esq., situated in Leonard Street, Griffintown. The wind was blowing a stiff gale from the north, and in consequence, the fire quickly spread to the property adjoining, belonging to Mr. Kilgour. It then communicated to the space between Leonard and Murray Streets, sweeping before it a number of small wooden houses. The raging element was, happily, arrested without spreading much further—though from ten to fifteen houses were destroyed. The dwellings were all occupied by the poorer classes of the community, whom the accident has rendered homeless and houseless. Mr. McGrath, to whom several of the houses burned down belonged, will be a heavy loser by the fire, as he is only insured for £1,000 in the Beacon office.

#### FATHER MATTHEW FUND.

We are happy to have it in our power to publish the following very handsome list of subscriptions to this fund, collected in the course of one week from amongst the settlers in Picton and Wellington, by the exertions of Jeremiah Scully, Esq. This sum, \$109, is the first remittance from Canada to the Irish Apostles of Temperance, and we trust will not be the last:

PICTON, C. W.—Rev. Mr. Lalor, £1 10s; Mr. P. McMahon, £1 5s; Mrs. P. Low, 12s 6d; Miss C. Lalor, 10s; Mr. Gray, 10s; William Kelly, 10s; R. J. Fitzgerald, Esq., 10s; Daniel Donnell, 5s; John Delany, 5s; Bridget Goodwin, 5s; Miss Eliza McDonald, 7s 6d; Daniel Foley, 5s; Daniel Hogan, 5s; Jas. McDonald, 5s; William Donnelly, 5s; Edward Jordan, 5s; George Gray, 5s; Wm. Gray, 5s; Mrs. P. Moore, 5s; J. Moore, 5s; John Slattery, 5s; Peter Bird, 5s; Wm. Sinnott, 5s; Lawrence Kelly, 5s; Michael Doran, 5s; Timothy McGuire, 5s; Mrs. S. McMahon, 5s; Mrs. Furlong, 5s; Michael Bird, 5s; Patrick Monaghan, 5s; A Friend, 5s; Miss Mary Cain, 5s; Jas. O'Donnell, 3s 9d; Samuel Thomson, 2s 6d; Widow Johnston, 2s 6d; Mrs. O'Connor, 2s 6d; James Helfery, 2s 6d; Benjamin Laranger, 2s 6d; Mrs. R. O'Brien, 2s 6d; Charles O'Hara, 2s 6d; Norry Crestin, 2s 6d; John Power, 2s 6d; James Goodwin, 2s 6d; Miss Margaret Doyle, 2s 6d; Miss Bridget O'Neil, 2s 6d; Daniel Sullivan, 2s 6d; Miss Ann Dwire, 2s 6d; Miss Ann Carroll, 2s 6d; Mrs. J. O'Donnell, 2s 6d; John Lamb, 2s 6d; Hugh McCormick, 2s 6d; Thomas McFadden, 2s 6d; Patrick Horigan, 2s 6d; Miss Mary Gleeson, 2s 6d; Miss Honora Gleeson, 2s 6d; Miss Margaret Murphy, 2s 6d; Mrs. R. Davern, 1s 3d; Widow Toole, 1s 3d; Mrs. J. Smith, 1s 3d; Widow Curran, 1s 3d; Pius Neff, 1s 3d; James O'Riely, 1s 3d; Mrs. Chapman, 1s 3d; Mrs. O'Hara, 1s 3d; Mrs. J. Power, 1s 3d; Miss Mary Cosgrove, 1s 3d; Miss Bridget Whelan, 1s 3d; A Friend, 1s 3d; Patrick Sullivan, 1s 3d; Mrs. J. McDonald, 1s 3d; Thomas Jordan, 1s 3d; David McCarty, 1s 3d; Miss Mary Quinn, 1s 3d; Miss Catherine Goodwin, 1s 3d; Miss Bridget O'Riely, 1s 3d; Thomas Goodwin, 1s 3d; Mrs. T. Hughes, 1s 3d; George Goff, 1s 3d; Widow Regan, 1s 3d; Jeremiah Daly, 1s 3d; George Starks, 1s 3d; Patrick Doyle, 1s 3d; Peter Denvir, 1s 3d; William McKenny, 1s 3d; Patrick Cosgrove, 1s 3d; Miss Bridget Driscoll, 1s 3d; John Moore, 1s 3d; Miss Margaret Moore, 1s 3d.

WELLINGTON, C. W.—Temperance Society, per Mr. McPaul, £1 10s; Mr. and Mrs. J. Scully, £1; Mr. and Mrs. A. McPaul, 10s; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard McPaul, 10s; Mr. Thomas McPaul, 10s; Mr. and Mrs. Mandeville, 10s; Miss Julia Mandeville, 2s 6d; Miss Mary Mandeville, 1s 3d; Mr. Anthony O'Reilly, 10s; Mr. and Mrs. C. Lennihan, 7s 6d; Miss Bridget Kinnivon, 5s; Michael Lennihan, 5s; James Slavin, 5s; Mr. and Mrs. M. Canna, 7s 6d; D. Murphy, 5s; Peter Relip, 5s; Patrick Murphy, 5s; John H. Kavanagh, 5s; John McMahon, 5s; John Redmond, 5s; Michael Redmond, sen., 2s 6d; Dan. Redmond, jun., 5s; Miss Young, 5s; John McCormick, 5s; John Shea, 2s 6d; Charles Redmond, 2s 6d; Miss Betty Kennedy, 2s 6d; Miss Mary Kennedy, 2s 6d; Denis Donovan, 2s 6d; Wm. Dwyre, 2s 6d; John Kavanagh, 2s 6d; David Donovan, 2s 6d; Patrick Crook, 2s 6d.

The following sums have been received for the same Fund by the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: D. B. Heenan, Cornwall, 5s; Denis Coveney, 10s; R. Gamble, 5s, Michael Hawkins, 5s, Quebec.

An amusing article appears in the *N. Y. Citizen* showing how the Evangelicals "get up" their obscene wares for the "No-Popery" market:—

"Early last week, an individual representing himself as the principal friend and adviser of Miss Bunckley, made his appearance in this city, and applied to two or three acquaintances of mine, to know if they were literary men—if they knew any thing about convents—if they had read many books of the 'Maria Monk's Confessions,' character—if they were anti-Catholics, no matter if they believed, or disbelieved, in the existence of a Supreme Being—if they had much leisure time—if they would like an engagement for two or three months, that would be most profitable to themselves;—and, finally, if they had any objection

to go to Virginia, there to manufacture a specified exposition of the 'vice and horrors' of convent life, and to engage in 'stumping' the State against 'the Jesuit Wyse.' He was very urgent, and zealous in his inquiries and remarks. He drew a 'terrible' picture of the 'conspiracies' of the Catholics; attempted to show how every one who was not a Catholic (particularly dwelling upon the significant fact that it was immaterial whether they were Protestant believers, or atheistical non-believers, giving a decided preference to the latter class of persons, as the most likely to be reckless and unscrupulous in their actions, and, therefore, the fittest instruments for his and his proteges' use) were in duty and in honor (?) bound to disfranchise and even, if necessary, to destroy all who had, in a worldly sense, the misfortune to be as he called them, 'stupid, superstitious and seditious' Catholics; spoke of the splendid opportunity he could afford to any one who would prostitute his or her literary talents, to further the 'noble cause' in which he had embarked; pressed the absolute necessity of whoever would undertake to assist him and his 'dear ex-nun' in their anti-Catholic crusade, being thoroughly familiar with the so-called writings of 'Maria Monk' and others of her stamp, as this would materially assist the imaginative labors of whoever they could get to manufacture a tale of 'astounding and horrible' interest, and concluded by promising to reward any such persons, if they succeeded, in their undertaking, with wealth and fame. He did all this, while under the impression that he was talking to American knaves—for even in this free land, such native characters are to be found; but when he had finished his inquiries, descriptions, and solicitations, he was horror-stricken, to learn from those whom he had been addressing, that they were Americans—Americans, too, who could point to an ancestry distinguished in revolutionary times—but that they were true Americans, who believed that all men were born free and equal; that no man could claim, on the score of birth or religious views, exclusive privileges in any land; that in every relation of life, they were bound to observe the Divine command, to love their neighbor as themselves; and that it would be a wrong and an outrage, to which they could not, consistently as loyal citizens, or practical Christians stoop, to aid either the so-called 'ex-nuns' negotiation or the 'dear ex-nun' herself, in their criminal and unnatural, and un-American proceedings, against a class of the most upright, most faithful, most patriotic, and most inoffensive of their fellow-citizens. Furthermore, they denounced the vile conduct of those who had attempted to subsidize them; and promised to use every means in their power, to expose and defeat their machinations, which were highly creditable to the American character, and at variance with the most sacredly cherished opinions of all true Americans.

"Miss Bunckley's 'most confidential friend and adviser' was completely non-plussed by this reception of his offers and his views; and, unable any longer to look honest men in the face, left with the consciousness that he had placed himself, his 'dear ex-nun,' and the whole 'Know-Nothing' faction, in a position not a whit above that of the most profligate, degraded, and despised, criminals."

The same writer adds:—

"I have just heard that the individual, mentioned in the least enviable light in the foregoing remarks, has made similar applications with similar success in other quarters. I am also informed that he called at several 'old book' stalls in search of 'Maria Monk's Confessions,' 'Sister Agnes, or the Trials of Convent Life,' 'Six Months in a Convent, or Revelations of Conventual Crimes,' and other equally classical publications of the morbid type."

As we were going to press the telegraph announced the arrival of the steamer from Liverpool the 12th instant. No change had occurred of any consequence in the position of the Allies before Sebastopol, though they boasted of some slight successes. Austria is not likely to take up arms against Russia; and the general feeling at home is, that peace is a long way off. In the mercantile world heavy failures were spoken of, but no names given.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Hamilton, Rev. A. Carayon, 15; Nicolet, R. C. Caron, 10s; Athabaska, J. O'Prince, £1; Lindsay, G. Kempt, £1 10s; Beauharnois, Rev. Mr. Charland, 12s 6d; St. Romuald d'Etcheman, Rev. Mr. Sax, £2 10s; Morrisburg, Rev. B. Coyle, 12s 6d; Hogsburg, Rev. Mr. Keaveny, 5s; Plattsburg, U.S., Rev. E. Kenny, 6s 3d; St. Rimouski, Rev. Mr. Tanguay, £2 10s; Asphodel, J. Doherty, 10s; Prescott, T. Buckley, 12s 6d; Frelighsburg, F. Monaghan, £1; Berthier, J. Morin, 12s 6d; Perce, Judge Debois, 6s 3d. Per. M. O'Leary, Agent, Quebec—Mr. M. Cassin, 7s 6d; T. Fitzsimons, 7s 6d; P. Deegan, 7s 6d; T. D. Tims, 15s; P. O'Brien, 7s 6d; J. McMahon, 7s 6d; Rev. Mr. Campbell, (for self and brother) £2; Doctor Fitzpatrick, 15s; E. Quinn, 15s; P. Dorion, 15s; P. Shee, 15s; W. Falconbridge, 15s; L. A. Cannon, 15s; P. Boylan, 7s 6d; J. O'Farrell, Esq., M.P.P., £1 10s; J. Nolan, £1 2s 6d; Mrs. McGlary, 7s 6d; J. Lilly, 15s; Hon. L. Massue, £1 2s 6d; J. Archer, £1 2s 6d; C. Peters, 15s; M. Plunket, 15s; K. Temple, 7s 6d; A. Merrill, 15s; S. Roy, 15s; J. B. Wood, £1 2s 6d; J. Sheridan, 7s 6d; Mrs. J. Murphy, 7s 6d; M. Battle, 7s 6d; Miss Rourke, 15s; Hon. Judge Duval, 15s; Hon. J. Chabot, 15s; P. Gagnon, 15s; O. McKenna, 15s; H. Martin, 7s 6d; C. Langevin, 15s; T. Miles, £1 2s 6d; Rev. Mr. Nelligan, 15s; W. Downes, 7s 6d; M. Mernagh, 15s; R. McCabe, 15s; T. J. Murphy, 15s; T. Quinn, £1 2s 6d; J. Ryan, 7s 6d; Rev. Mr. Hunt, £1 10s; J. Ellis, 15s; T. McIntyre, 7s 6d; W. Johnson, 3s 9d; P. O'Connor, 7s 6d; W. Scanlon, £1 2s 6d; B. Mahony, 15s; L. Moore, 15s; Judge Power, £1 2s 6d; J. Giblin, 15s; P. Doherty, 7s 6d; Rev. Mr. Bolduc, 15s; J. O'Kane, 15s; M. Mulhern, 15s; C. McDonald, 7s 6d; J. Veldou, 7s 6d; D. Murray, 12s 6d; Mr. O'Regan, St. Silvester, 6s 3d; Rev. Mr. Poullet, St. Gervais, £1 5s; J. Lannon, Valcartier, 6s 3d. Per Rev. O. Kelly, Brockville—Self, 12s 6d; Addison, W. Harvey, 12s 6d. Per J. Doran, Perth—N. Doyle, 6s 3d; Lanark, W. Mackay, 6s 3d. Per Rev. Mr. Lynch, Allumette Island—Self, 12s 6d; Pembroke, T. Bourke, 12s 6d. Per H. Bogue, Beauharnois—J. McCully, 12s 6d. Per Rev. N. Gingras, Perce—Self, 1s 3d; Grand Pabos, N. Walsh, 12s 6d; Cape Cove, J. O'Shea, 6s 3d. Per Rev. M. Lator, Picton—Self, 6s 3d; M. Wheeler, 12s 6d; J. Power, 6s 3d.