

Lett, Grand Chaplain of the Order, and we believe a member of the Anglican sect. The substance of this "Resolution" was that a committee be named to memorialise the Governor, to the end that, for the future, no interference be allowed with Government employees, being Orangemen and desirous of walking in Orange processions; but that the said employees be allowed to insult and outrage the feelings of their fellow-citizens with impunity. As this "Resolution" was moved by a Protestant clergyman, at a public meeting of the Orange rowdies of Toronto, and as it is an admirable illustration of Protestant "clerical interference" with politics, we will offer no comments thereupon. We shall wait however with some interest to see what treatment these "Resolutions" of our friends Stiggins, Snawley, and Co., receive from Her Majesty's Representative in Canada; and whether henceforward Orangism is to be the governing power in the State.

THE Editor of the *Montreal Witness*, being decidedly "pious"—as was our old friend Mr. Squeers of "Dotheboys Hall" notoriety—and being moreover "a public journalist who loves his God and his country" feels it to be his duty "to lift up his banner against" the editor of the *Montreal Herald*—(who is a profane person)—and "to cry out earnestly, who is on the Lord's side?" that is on the side of the *Montreal Witness*, of course.

The sin of the *Herald* consists in this—that on Saturday last he announced in his advertising columns "that the Richelieu Company would send one of their elegant steamers, the *Napoleon*, to Quebec on Sunday morning, thus making the trip by daylight"—and that "Mr. Buckland and the interesting troupe of little children" would be on board the steamboat. Whereupon, our saintly cotemporary cries out "Oh my bowels!"—and "lifts up his banner" immediately.

We notice this—not because the *Herald* is not amply able, if he pleases, to administer a sound castigation to the impertinent Pharisee who rails against him—but as an amusing illustration of Protestant "freedom of conscience" and "private judgement." "You must think as I do"—says the *Montreal Witness*, "or you will be—very unpleasantly treated in another world." And because the *Herald*, in the exercise of his "private judgement," comes to the conclusion that a daylight trip on the St. Lawrence, in an elegant steamer on a fine Sunday in August, is not a mortal sin—while his brother Protestant holds to the Puritan opinion that the "Whole duty of Man" consists in making himself and every one about him, as unpleasant and as wretched as possible on Sundays—the editor of the first named journal is, by his charitable cotemporary, at once put down as booked for something uncomfortable, and denounced as little better than an infidel. From this we may judge what we should have to expect from the canting fanatics, who hebdomadally vent, through the columns of the *Montreal Witness*, their abuse of better men than themselves, if they—the Mawworms and "Praise-God-Barebones" aforesaid—were to succeed in establishing amongst us in Canada, their fondly cherished project of "Protestant Ascendancy."

MIXED SCHOOLS.—The following, which we extract from the Paris correspondence of the *London Times*, of the 28th inst., is a striking instance of the essential unity of the Catholic Church upon all matter of faith and morals.—The *Times*' correspondent writes:—

Monsignor Parisi, Bishop of Arras, has just sent a circular to his clergy which has caused a considerable sensation. The document treats of "mixed schools," or establishments of education in which not only Catholics but Protestant children are received and instructed. What course of conduct, the bishop asks, ought to be observed with respect to institutions which have introduced "such a scandal" into their mode of teaching? The Right Rev. Bishop proposes simply to excommunicate the directors of these mixed schools, and to place an interdiction on the establishments. When a director, yielding to the will of the parents, permits some of the children to learn an heretical catechism, and to frequent an heretical place of worship, Mgr. Parisi inquires—first, if persons in the habit of co-operating in acts of so reprehensible a character can be admitted to the sacraments of God's Holy Church; and, secondly, if the duty of the pastors of souls is not to remove, by every legitimate means, Catholic children from these dreadful establishments. In the eyes of the Right Rev. Bishop, the first of these questions cannot admit of any doubt.

In France, as in Canada, there is but one opinion respecting the dangers of "mixed schools," and the duties of all in authority towards them. A Bishop of Toronto and a Bishop of Arras, speak with one voice upon the subject; and both pronounce "unworthy of the Sacraments of the Church" all who do not, by every means in their power, exert themselves to withdraw Catholic children from these dangerous and pernicious establishments.

THE *Times* ON MAZZINI.—The *London Times* says:—

"For the illegal seizures which have broken up the union of families—for the unjust deaths which have destroyed their peace—for the fearful espionage which has tracked the steps of good and guileless men to a cruel sentence or a hopeless imprisonment—for the wicked arts and wicked violence of incensed and re-established despotism, the Italians will have to thank men like Mazzini, who dictated a policy at once reckless, impracticable, irritating, and imbecile."

Mr. P. Furlong, our travelling Agent, will call upon our Kingston subscribers in a few days.

We must decline to insert the communication from an "Irish Catholic" of St. Anicet, because we have no intention of interfering in any way whatsoever in the election struggle now pending betwixt M. Renaud and Mr. Dewitt. In the general principles laid down by our cotemporary, we most cordially agree—that an honest Protestant is better than a lukewarm, place-hunting Catholic; and that of all the enemies against whom the Church has to defend herself, the most dangerous is the "Government hack." Holding these opinions, we look upon it as the first duty of the Catholic voter, to vote for that candidate only who will pledge himself to oppose the present Ministry; and to withhold his vote from every one who is likely to join the ranks of our "Ministerial betrayers."

Our Irish friends in Montreal will be happy to learn that their talented fellow-countryman, T. D'Arcy McGee, is about to pay them a visit; and may be expected in town to-morrow. Mr. McGee will, if requested, deliver an address upon the subject of Colonisation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We can never notice, in any manner, anonymous communications of any kind.

PROTESTANTISM IN A FIX.—The County of Down Protestant Association has just issued its second annual report; "the tone of which"—says the *Times*—"is upon the whole rather dispiriting." The Association complains bitterly of the treason of the leaders of the Derbyite party, and of the uselessness of expecting any Protestant political action from them. In conclusion it sees nothing for it but to place "their entire dependence upon the Lords of Hosts"—the last and desperate resource of a broken party. It is but little help that the "Protestant Association" need expect from that quarter. The Devil is their natural ally; and to him, as to the original Protestant or Denier, they must look for aid in their warfare against the Papacy. At all events, it is gratifying to learn that Irish Protestantism is at length obliged to look elsewhere than to government for support; for, left to its own resources, and deprived of the sword of the civil magistrate, it must soon succumb before the spiritual weapons of the Catholic Church.

It is the boast of Protestantism that it is a "progressive" religion: ever tending to throw off or purge itself of the errors, and superstitions contracted during the days of ignorance. It is a "Religion" that "seeks," and is always, of course making fresh discoveries. "More Light" is its constant demand; and it must be confessed that strange new lights break in upon it occasionally—as witness the following report which we copy from the *Rochester Free Press*, of a lecture lately delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hallock, a Protestant minister of the sect called Spiritualists:—

"He argued that because a man was a natural production, he would have an eternal future, as sure as a child knew its mother. He said the woman that picked currants and preserved them in sugar, proved by that act her eternal future. He quoted Paul, Peter, and Jesus, the Saviour: said the mechanic proved more the eternal future by the science of mechanical skill than either of them. He then went on to ridicule the Redeemer by saying: 'Where did he come from? Did he come of his own will? No; he came from the lap of an old woman, and was of doubtful parentage, yet you will call him God.' Thus the speaker continued to blaspheme God, the Saviour, and all Biblical teachings, and called it priestcraft and delusion of fanatics. He said they were now introducing a new gospel, and a new world; that the old gospel and all old things were fast passing away, and very soon the world would be 'all right,' and the black spirits and white would then rule this mass of mankind in a true, scientific manner."

Under the caption—"Vice Regal Leniency," we read in the *London Times* that His Excellency had been pleased to order the release from the County of Down Gaol, of a body of Orange processionists incarcerated for offensive demonstrations on the 12th ult. We wonder what they would say in Ireland if, instead of being sent to jail, these Orange Processionists had been, as in Canada, received with distinguished honor at the Government House, and graciously replied to by Her Majesty's Representative. Not "Vice Regal Leniency," but "Vice Regal Imbecility" would, we think, be the mildest expression wherewith public opinion would brand such offensive conduct, on the part of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Yet what would be unbecoming on the part of the latter, cannot surely be otherwise than most unbecoming on the part of a Governor General of Canada.

EDUCATION.—We desire to remind parents and guardians that the Montreal Model School was reopened for the reception of pupils on Thursday, the 14th inst. During the past year, 25 boys have entered commercial establishments from this school, all of which, we are happy to have in our power to say, are giving satisfaction to the parties by whom they have been engaged.—A peculiar facility is afforded to pupils in this school for acquiring a complete knowledge of French and English, on account of its being composed of students of both origins, all of whom can speak the two languages. It will be seen by the advertisement, which will be found elsewhere, for the re-opening of the school, that Mr. Doran now takes boys in their rudiments, which is certainly a great advantage to those parents who hitherto have been obliged to send them to other schools, and their more advanced boys to Mr. Doran. The building is well adapted for a great school; it is very large, well ventilated, and as centrally situated as could be wished for, and in a healthy locality. In fact this truly excellent institution cannot be too highly recommended for its advantages; the pupils receive a thorough course of instruction not only in the different branches of a complete business education, but also in politeness and good morals.—*Transcript.*

We are informed that James H. Burke, Esq., Editor of the *Ottawa Tribune*, intends to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the County of Ottawa, at the next general election; it is said a requisition will be presented to him from the electors of that County, soliciting his services in their behalf in the Legislative Assembly.—*Canadian Monarchist.*

The *Montreal Argus* in anticipation of a general election, and a change of Ministry—gives the following significant "Hint To Government Employees," which they would all do well to "read, mark, and inwardly digest":—

"Official underlings must be cautioned that if they do violate the principal of law, and the tacit understanding under which they hold their Government appointments—that of not mixing in the strife of party politics—they do so at their peril; and that they must look to their immediate employers for compensation for the danger they will run—which, we trust, will be something more than imaginary—of dismissal from their offices by the parties who may succeed the present Government. The extent to which official subordinates have of late carried this practice of interference at elections in favour of the powers that be; and the fact that some of them actually hold office under the implied—and we do not hazard much in saying even the express—condition that they shall either with pen or in person, as the case may be, sustain the government that has placed them, renders such a caution any thing rather than superfluous. We have ever been opposed to the doctrine in politics, 'to the victors belong the spoils,' being extended to the subordinate officers of government; but it has been on the condition that those officers refrain from taking an active part in party politics, or interfering in matters that detract from their official usefulness,—as the employment of their time, in electioneering evidently does. If our officials will persist, after this timely warning, in dubbing themselves the champions of the Ministerial cause, we say on their own heads be the responsibility. They will have the opportunity of showing their disinterestedness by walking out of office along with their patrons should they be defeated, and we shall not begrudge them a due reward should their party be victorious.

Our remarks are general; we are not, as the Scotch lawyers say, inclined "to condescend upon particulars," but recent instances will occur to our readers of this sort of influence and exertion of the kind we complain of being employed at elections in favor of Ministers and of Ministerial candidates; as well as of cases where Government employees have been shown up as habitual contributors to Government journals—not merely defending the Government and its acts, but as libellers of the Opposition. This must be put a stop to, or the persons who figure in this manner suffer the consequences.

It is perfectly monstrous that the practice that has of late prevailed, shall be suffered to continue. The influence that persons in power from their position command, is consequential, and cannot therefore be objected to; but it is another thing to arm them with the power of hiring with the public money the Public Officers, not merely to defend them, but to bespatter their opponents with all the filth they can rake together. That it is not consonant with law, no one who studies the law will deny. By Act 7 Vic. Cap. 65, "All officers of the Customs and all officers employed in the collection of any duties payable to Her Majesty, in the nature of duties of Excise," are declared "incapable and incapable to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in the Legislative Assembly," under a forfeiture of five hundred pounds; and shall it be permitted that those who are disqualified from voting themselves, shall influence others to vote? It is manifestly wrong that such an act shall be tolerated.

At the present moment we feel it an imperative duty that the course the *Argus* will pursue at the ensuing elections should be clearly understood. We have no desire that officials should be subjected to persecution for opinion's sake; but we cannot consent that they should be made the tools of the parties in power. Their duty is to keep aloof from the conflict of party; and so long as they do so, they are entitled to public protection if they correctly perform their official duty; but if they will make themselves the instruments of the men in office, on their own shoulders be the consequences. We shall not hesitate, when those changes that must inevitably ensue from the next appeal to the people take place, to insist that the principle of law shall be enforced against them; and that their interference in politics shall be visited with its just reward. We shall have an eye to such, and shall denounce in every instance that comes under our notice, or is brought before us by our correspondents on sufficient evidence, the offender by name; and what is more, we shall not cease to urge on our political friends when in our power—as we trust they will be—the condign punishment of the official so offending.

An "Eye Witness," writing in the *Montreal Argus* of Monday last, describes the dinner given at Quebec to M. Cauchon as a very sorry affair after all. He writes as follows:—

"The Cauchon feed is over; or rather the drinking match in favor of the friends and supporters of the poor North Shore has taken place, and it has just turned out as your correspondent X. Y. Z. said, *flat*—nothing could be flatter. If a meeting of Government hacks were called to-morrow not one more could be belashed into obedience; for none other were there but Government employees, Government contractors, a few old fogies (Tory to the heart's core) having sons, brothers, brothers-in-law, and a host of other poor relations, ready and willing to snap at any windfall in the shape of Government patronage."

The most remarkable event of the evening consisted in M. Cauchon's solemn assertion that he would either carry out the North Shore Railroad scheme, "or die in the attempt." We know, however, what M. Cauchon's pledges and solemn promises are worth.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN TORONTO.—At a meeting of the Board of Separate School Trustees, held in this city during the week, a motion was made by one of the members, at the instigation of whom may be readily surmised, to appoint a Committee to consider the present School Law, and report thereupon. Our readers will remember that the Western Bishops have already decided on the amendments necessary to the law; the Report, therefore, of this Committee, while it might be unfair, imperfect, and calculated to spread the erroneous and mischievous impression abroad, that the Trustees were at war with the Bishops, could discover no new facts of a really useful or tangible nature. It was voted down almost unanimously, upon which a Barrister of this city arose and left the room. The result of this attempt is gratifying. The first dodge of the Ministry was to endeavor to show that Bishop De Charbonnel differed from his colleagues. Having failed, this motion was an attempt to place the Board of Trustees, as the representatives of the laity, in antagonism with the Bishops.—*Mirror.*

THE CHOPS.—The late long-continued rains have had a prejudicial effect upon the crops in this district. A large amount of Peas and Barley has been already lost, and a considerable quantity of Wheat and other grain, both cut and standing is in bad condition. In many places much hay is lying on the ground, with little prospect of its being saved for fodder. Early Wheat is hardly an average, being thin, although the berry is plump and large; straw is generally very short.

Late Wheat has improved, and with favorable weather promises to be good.

Oats are light, particularly the early sown; late Oats look well.

Potatoes in low ground show indications of rot; upon high land they are few and small, but appear sound.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

The Cornwall *Freeholder* records the death of Mr. Angus Stuart McDonald, for a number of years, prior to the year 1854, Clerk of the County Court and Deputy Clerk of the Crown for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

The *Clairvoyant* correspondent of the *Mid-dlesex Prototype* writing under the date "Middle of next week," gives the following list of the New Ministry, together with the measures by them introduced.

## NEW GOVERNMENT.

Premier.....Mr. George Brown.  
Inspector General.....Mr. Foley.  
Receiver General.....Mr. Hartman.  
President of the Council.....Mr. McKenzie.  
Attorney General West.....Mr. Wilson.  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.....J. B. Dorian.  
Solicitor General West (with many tears).....Mr. Sandfield MacDonald.

Postmaster General.....Mr. Gould.  
Commissioner of Works.....Mr. Marchildon.  
Auditor-General.....Capt. Nicholson.  
The other offices have not been filled up, but we are happy to say that there is no want of a sufficient number of candidates, both for the Clear Grit and Brownite section of the House.

The following programme of Government measures has been submitted to the country:

Bill to suppress all Catholics.—The Hon. Mr. Brown.  
Bill to compel all Orangemen, under penalty of banishment, to substitute Mr. Brown's name for that of King William "in the glorious memory."—Hon. Mr. Brown.

Bill to prohibit shaving on Sundays.—The Hon. Mr. Brown.

Bill for fixing the seat of government permanently at the *Globe* office.—Hon. Mr. Brown.

Resolution to appropriate £100,000 for the enlargement of said office.—Hon. Mr. Brown.

Bill for the enactment of an elective governorship, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and liberty, fraternity and equality.—Hon. Mr. McKenzie.

Bill for a written constitution, with liberty to amend it, by Messrs Hartman, Scatberd, Gould, and Marchildon.—Hon. Mr. Hartman.

Bill to compel all Irishmen, or descendants of Irish parents, to wear a badge of servitude and inferiority.—Mr. Attorney General Wilson.

Bill for the disfranchisement of London. Mr. Attorney General Wilson.

[N. B. The Hon. Attorney General is no longer a member for London, having been ejected by a malignant faction.]

Bill for the suppression of the *London Prototype*.—Mr. Attorney General Wilson.

Bill to allow everybody to take everybody else's property.—Hon. J. B. Dorian.

Bill to permit Mr. Sandfield MacDonald to speak as often and as long as he pleases, and without due regard to the question before the House, at any time; and to restrict every other member to a speech of five minutes per week.—Hon. J. Sandfield MacDonald.

Bill to enable a member to give two votes in every question, one on each side of it.—Hon. J. S. MacDonald.

Bill to give all post-office contractors an ex officio seat in the House.—Hon. Mr. Gould.

Bill to compel the House to listen to Mr. Hon. Mr. Marchildon.

## LATER INTELLIGENCE.—DISRUPTION OF THE NEW CABINET.

Date, August 29, 1856.

An unhappy fatality has occurred. The Ministry is dissolved, and the country once more delivered into the hands of the Philistines. As the council was sitting yesterday, Mr. R.——, broke in upon their deliberations armed with a revolver, two bowie knives and a cowhide. Having demanded why he had not been selected as a member of the new government, the honorable gentleman immediately proceeded to scalp the several ministers present. The particulars are not known, but it is supposed that only Messrs. Marchildon and Mackenzie have escaped, with the loss of their wigs. It is needless to add that all Toronto, [with the exception of Mr. Bowes] is weeping in sackcloth and ashes.—*Middlesex Prototype.*

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE MINISTRY.—We (*Herald*) learn from Bowmanville that a meeting of three or four hundred electors was held in the town on Friday, the 28th inst., when the following resolutions were passed:—

Whereas the course of the present Ministry and House of Assembly has been such as to convince this meeting that the interests of the Province in a financial, political, and educational point of view, are in great jeopardy, so long as the present rulers remain in power; therefore

Resolved.—Since all other legitimate means have failed to deliver us from the ruinous misrule of the Tache-Macdonald compact, that an address be immediately prepared and forwarded to the Governor General, calling on him to dissolve the present House of Assembly and issue writs for a new election. (Moved by Mr. Rollo, M.A., seconded by Dr. Allison, and supported by Dr. Low, and carried.)

Resolved.—That a Committee, consisting of Dr. Allison, Rev. J. Clinch, J. Burke, J. E. McMillan, P. Coleman, W. McMurtry, and John Reed, Esquires, be appointed to prepare an address in accordance with the previous resolution, signed by the Reeve on behalf of this meeting, and forward it immediately to His Excellency. (Moved by P. Coleman, seconded by J. Reed, and supported by J. E. McMillan.)

The Chairman, at the beginning and end of the meeting, called upon any Ministerialist who desired it to take up the defence of the Government, but no one volunteered for the forlorn hope.

Another meeting has been held at Keene, of Electors in Ontario, with the Reeve in the Chair.

Resolved.—That this meeting has noticed with regret and alarm the proceedings of the Legislative and Executive of this country for some time past, especially during the session of Parliament now closed, and believing the policy adopted is inimical to the best interests of the country, in direct opposition to the wishes of the people, destructive of political morality, and fraught with danger to its future welfare:

Be it Resolved.—That a petition be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to dissolve the present Parliament and issue writs for a new election.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.—A requisition has been presented to the Warden of the County of Wellington, signed by no fewer than 844 ELECTORS, praying him to call a Meeting of the Freeholders of the South Riding, to express "their detestation of the course pursued during the last Session of Parliament by the Administration and the majority of the House of Assembly—to petition for a dissolution of Parliament; and also to make preparation for a future election." The Warden, Mr. Charles Allan has complied with the request made him, and has called a meeting to be held in the court house at Guelph, on Tuesday, the 2nd Sept., at 2 o'clock.—*Treux.*

We learn that the people of Woodstock intended holding a public meeting, for the purpose of petitioning the Governor General for a dissolution. The following platform is expected to be adopted at the meeting:—No Sectarian Schools!!! No Railway Government!!! Representation based upon Population!!! Or, a Dissolution of the Union!!!—*Toronto Colonist.*

THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.—Governor Head does not seem to be very popular in Canada East. On his recent trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, he was received at Montreal and Quebec merely by a handful of officials. When the steamer arrived off Three Rivers, it fired a gun to notify the citizens of the approach of his Excellency and suite, and the boat lay off in the stream to await the result. Soon after a canoe boarded the steamer with an invitation from the Mayor to Gov. Head to honor the place with his presence and receive an address. The steamer put about and made fast to the wharf, when, to the disappointment of all on board, no Mayor or other officer was to be seen, and his Excellency continued his voyage, with the conviction that he was decidedly—gold.—*Albany Journal.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An old man, named Hypolite Canchoche, a mason, engaged in the erection of the new building belonging to M. E. David, Esq., corner of Great St. James and Bleury Streets, fell from a scaffolding in Great St. James Street about two o'clock yesterday, it having given way. Dr. Godfrey was immediately in attendance, and afforded all the medical assistance in his power, but without avail, the man having since died.—*Transcript Thursday.*

BURGLARS.—We learn that the large dry goods store of Messrs. Benjamin Brothers, corner of St. Joseph and St. Paul Streets, was entered either on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. The burglars carried away nothing, but had upwards of a \$1,000 worth all tied up and put into carpet bags, ready to be taken off. For this purpose they were placed quite convenient to the door. The burglars doubtless intended paying the store another visit. Mr. Benjamin, however, on going into the store on Sunday found everything as we have stated; he gave information to the City Police. Two of the force (Colombe and O'Leary) were secreted in the store all last night for the purpose of securing the parties should they have returned for the booty, but they did not. Two large cast-steel crow bars were found in the store. The goods packed up in the carpet bags consisted of silks, velvets, ribbons, &c. How the burglars effected an entrance it is impossible to say.

We also learn that the flour store of Mr. Latham was entered on Sunday night. Everything was tossed about, but nothing is missing. The only thing they left behind them is a key. There is no doubt that a set of burglars are in our midst. The Police are on the look out, and will, if possible, give them a warm reception.—*City Paper.*

The Carleton Place *Herald* states, that in that district, during the past month, the crops have been burned up for the want of rain, and are in many places only a few inches in length. There are of course many exceptions, some of the farms standing the drought better than others; but in a general way the crops on a high, and even on some of the clay lands, have suffered severely, and will, it is thought be below an average crop.

The Oshawa *Vindicator*, says the ravages of the weevil in that district have been extensive, and that it is expected more than one half the Spring wheat would be destroyed.

In the last month, 320 American vessels passed through the Welland Canal, and 236 Canadian ones; making a total of 556, being 14 more than in July of last year, and 10 of the year before—a singularly near approximation of the number passing through in the corresponding month of three consecutive years.—*Toronto Colonist.*

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—At Quebec it might have been remarked that the member for Haldimand in attacking the Administration with his fiery incoherence, and unceasing diatribes, was always very careful in regard to the Clergy of Lower Canada; in Toronto, however, it was very different. In regard to the ministry also this difference was visible. We cannot but express a decided conviction that if the Seat of Government had been at Quebec, the Catholic members of the Government would not have dared to oppose Separate Schools. Public opinion in Lower Canada would have triumphed over their evil intentions. The Church would not have been compelled to denounce some of her children as guilty of a cowardly apostasy, nor would she have been reduced to the dolorous necessity in this Catholic country of hurling her anathemas against Messrs. Cartier and Canchoche, these hideous hypocrites, who, in the course of their career, have made religion the handmaid of their miserable passion for office, and filthy lucre. We do not doubt but that in the face of a Public Opinion, such as exists at Quebec, these ministers would have shrunk from a like infamy!—*Translated from Le National.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.—We notice by the New Brunswick papers that the Governor has been sustained by a large majority. The prohibitory law has been repealed by a majority of 38 to 2 in a house composed of 41 members. The policy of the Governor in dissolving the late House was approved of by a majority of eleven. His late advisers made a very feeble defence. We believe there can now be no question but that the Governor understood the wants and wishes of the people of the Province better than those who supposed because they had a majority in the House, that they enjoyed the confidence of the country. A death blow has been struck at the intolerant faction who would seek to legislate the people into habits of temperance and morality. The effects of what has been done in New Brunswick will be felt all over these Provinces, and fanatics will learn that the people when provoked can scatter to the winds all the plans of those who would impose restrictions on their neighbors. We are glad that Governor Sutton has been sustained. The liberties of the country will be best protected by an equitable distribution of power between the Queen's representative and the Legislature. It is useless to be quoting precedents as to what the Constitution permits; the people have been appealed to, and they have by an immense majority approved of what the Governor has done.—*Halifax Catholic.*

## Birth.

In this city, on the 22nd inst., the wife of George E. Clerk, Esq., of a son.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. PATRICK'S ORGAN COMMITTEE are requested to meet at the ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE immediately after Grand Mass, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 31st inst.

By Order,

F. F. MULLINS,

Sec. St. P. O. C.

Montreal, 27th Aug., 1856.

## INDUSTRIAL ACADEMY

AT

ST. LAURENT.

THE CLASSES of this institution will RE-OPEN ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, the THIRD of SEPTEMBER.

## CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF STE. CROIX,

AT

ST. LAURENT.

ON WEDNESDAY, the TENTH of SEPTEMBER, the CLASSES of this institution will be RE-OPENED.

The house which has been increased by one large story now offers to Students, larger, and more convenient apartment. It is intended to continue enlarging the house by thirty feet in length—thus giving a building three stories high, of one hundred and ten feet, by 38—garrets not included. During the course of the autumn, great improvements will be made in the yard and garden.

The excellent Sisters who zealously superintend this institution, will redouble their efforts in order to meet the expectations and confidence of those families, who entrust to them the charge of their children.

## FARM FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM for SALE, under a high state of Cultivation, well fenced and watered, with HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, &c., &c., thereon situate in the PARISH OF ST. LUKE, half way between Laprairie and St. John. Good facilities for Market, it being eight miles from St. John's, the upper end being only half a mile from the Lacadie Railroad Depot.

Application to be made to Mr. F. Kent, Proprietor; if by letter, Post Paid.

Montreal, August 28, 1856.