

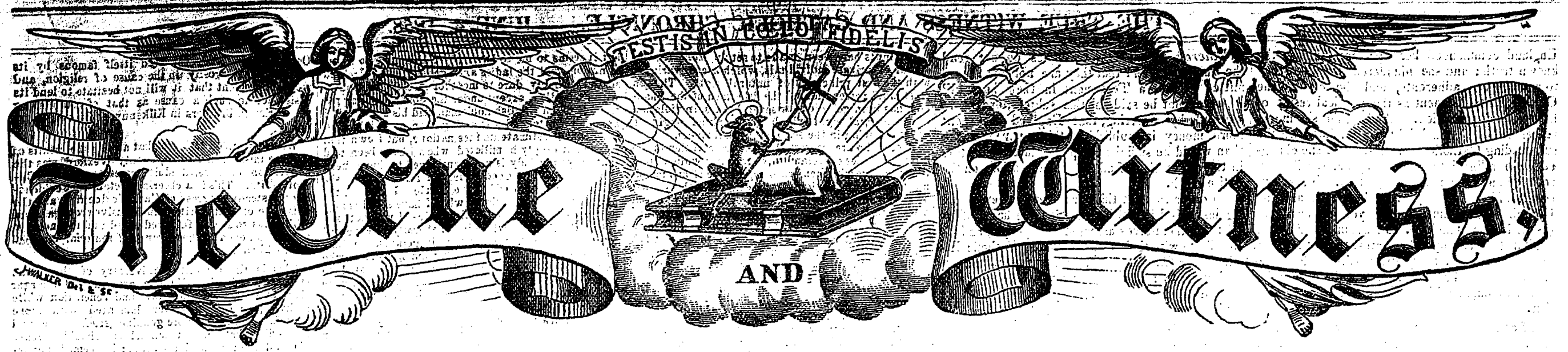
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1858.

No. 43.

## THE HARE-HOUND AND THE WITCH.

BY JOHN BANIM.

(Continued.)

The morning of the hunt drew near, and still her lover was absent and silent. The match had become the talk of the whole country. With great difficulty and perseverance, Catherine succeeded in bringing her father's mind to contemplate her position, in something of a vein of seriousness. He could not, indeed, "for the life of him," surmise why she seemed so earnest and afflicted. But he did see and comprehend that she was really unhappy; and the best that he could think of to cheer her, he said and swore. He would break his neck with pleasure, and to a dead certainty, rather than not bring home the brush, and fling it into her lap. And when Kate's fears, at this solemn declaration, took, naturally, another turn, the honest squire was again at a loss to account for her tears, her clinging, tho' gentle embraces, and "her tantrums." He bawled right out, in utter mystification, at her entreaties that, come what might, he would not join the hunt; and, in fact, upon the appointed morning, away he rode towards the fox-cove, mounted on his crack hunter, Morgan Rattler, as full of buoyancy, and vigor, and solicitude, as the youngest of the competitors he expected to meet.

Great shouts rent the skies, as, one by one, the candidates for the gentle Catherine arrived at the appointed ground. Their horses, as well as themselves, were examined by curious and critical eyes, and heavy bets were laid upon the issue of the day's chase. The Squire, without communicating to any of his rivals his intention to hunt for his daughter himself, had contrived that his own fox-hounds should be in requisition; because he well knew that Morgan Rattler would do surpassing wonders at their tails.

The ruler of the hounds was the same who had held that situation under the former owner of Squire Hogan's estate. In his youth twenty years previously, we have noticed him as a daring fellow; we should have added, that he used to be as remarkable for his boisterous good spirits as for his reckless intrepidity. Now, however, at five-and-forty, mirth, and even outward dash of every kind, had disappeared from his character. His face was forbidding; his words were few; he never laughed, he never smiled; and, altogether, people regarded him as a dogged and disagreeable man. But enough of our huntsman for the present.

The day promised to be most favorable for the remarkable chase it was to witness.

"A southerly wind and cloudy sky  
Proclaimed a hunting morn."

The ground was in prime order: the horses were full of vigor and spirit, after their long training; and except the huntsman's (and he comes in again sooner than we foresaw) every face beamed with joyous animation. In fact, upon this day, he was making himself particularly offensive; quarrelling unnecessarily with his hounds; sulkily refusing to take any advice or opinions (commands were out of the question) concerning his treatment of them; and giving short answers, and looking "as black as thunder."

"What is the matter with you, Daniel?" questioned the Squire.

"I have no fancy for the work to-day," answered the huntsman.

"Why so, man? what is all this about?"

"It was this day twenty years that my old master followed the witch down the rocks into the sea; and I was dreaming last night that he and I were hunting here again together, and that he drew me down the same lip afore him."

"Hut, tut, you fool! there is no witch to hunt now, you know."

"I know no such thing. You havn't heard that she is in her cave again?"

"Pho, ho, and 'tis impossible."

"It is not impossible: 'tis thru. Let little Tony take my place to-day; for I tell you twice over, I don't like the work."

"Bother, Daniel! This day, of all the days, I can't and I won't spare you. Draw on the dogs; come, stir; see to your business."

With mutterings and growlings, Daniel proceeded to obey. He cast the dogs into the cover. For some time they drew through it in silence. Presently some yelpings were heard; then the leader of the pack sent forth his most melodious note; dogs and men took it up; the fox broke cover; and away after him stretched the eager hounds; and, close upon them, the no less eager huntsmen.

The Squire stood still for a moment, willing to let the foremost and most headlong candidates for his daughter's favor blow their horses a little before he would himself push forward. While thus manœuvring, "Whom have we here?" he asked of the person nearest to him. His inquiry was aroused by a strange huntsman who had just then appeared on the ground, no one could tell whence:

"By the good day!" exclaimed the person addressed, "that's Jack Hogan who fell over the cliff, this day twenty years!"

"Nonsense, nonsense," said the Squire. The stranger turned round his head, as if he could have heard these words, though he was at a good distance.

"'Tis he, man! just as he looked the last day he hunted; his very dress! see how different from ours: and his black horse. I'd know horse and rider among a million. By all that's good, it is himself!"

The horses of the squire and of his neighbor, a man of fifty, who thus spoke, would brook no farther delay; and their riders were compelled to loosen their reins, and allow them to spring forward.

Daniel, the black-browed huntsman, was at this moment immediately next the hounds. Two or three of the rivals for fair Catherine's love rode within a little distance of him. The new comer loitered behind the last of the candidates: of course, the squire and his friend now pressed him hard. Suddenly his coal black horse, seemingly without an effort, and certainly independently of one from his master, cleared the ground between him and Daniel. The huntsman turned in his saddle, fixed an appalled look on his follower, uttered a wild cry, and desperately dashed his spurs into the sides of his steed. The stranger, still seemingly unexpected, as also appeared his horse, stuck so close to Daniel's crupper, that he could have put his hand upon it.

All swore that the fox outstripped the wind in swiftness. The hounds did their very best, and more than they had ever done before, to keep near to him. Each huntsman, including even our honest Squire, spared not whip and spur to rival them; but the huntsman first, and the stranger at his horse's tail, were the only persons who succeeded in the achievement.

Vain was the endeavor to come up with those two. And every now and then, black Daniel would glare behind him into the face of his pursuer, and with a new shout of horror re-urge his hunter to greater speed; and still, and still, although the stranger sat tranquilly in his saddle, Daniel could not gain a stirrup's length ahead of him. Over hill and valley, over ditch and hedge, over bog and stream, they swept, or plunged, or leaped, or scrambled, or swam, close upon the dogs, as if life were of no value; or as if they were carried, eddied forward, with supernatural speed, and in superhuman daring. Onward, onward they swept, scarce seeming to touch the earth, until at length only three other horsemen were able to keep them even in distant view. And, soon after, those three became two; and, again, but one followed remotely in their track; and this one was our excellent friend Squire Hogan.

The sea-cliffs came in view! and straight towards them did the mad chase now turn. In amazement, if not in terror, the Squire pulled up his horse on a rising ground, and stood still to note its farther progress. He saw the panting fox make for the dangerous place over the cliff's brow. For an instant he saw him on its very line. The next he disappeared towards the sea. At his brush came the hounds, and down they plunged also. The rival horsemen followed, and they, too, were in a second lost to view. A woman suddenly started up over the perilous pass, gazed below, and then sprang as if into the air. The mysterious fate of his predecessor fully occurred to our Squire; and he sensibly vowed to himself that, "By Cork! the faggot of a witch should never tempt him to leave the world by the same road." He also brought to mind his huntsman's words that morning; and a struggle arose between his reason and his superstitious propensities as to whether or not the man's dream had been verified.

While thus mentally engaged one of the baffled aspirants for Catherine's hand came up, himself and his horse soiled and jaded. Another and another followed, until almost all the members of that day's hunt surrounded Squire Hogan. He recited to them what he had witnessed. Greatly excited, some of them dismounted, and, under the care of an experienced guide, descended the cliff.

They found that the bewitched hounds, and their bewitched followers need not, as the Squire had supposed, have jumped direct from the land into the sea; inasmuch as they might have turned obliquely into a narrow, rocky ravine. Down this pass, however, it seemed impossible that horses of mortal mould could have found a footing. The explorers themselves were obliged to follow their guide very cautiously; as well to avoid tumbling downward, as to save their heads from the loose stones and fragments of rocks, which almost every step displaced and set in motion.

After having proceeded a little way, they caught, far below them, a glimpse of the dogs, whose cry came up to them, mingled with the roar and chafe of the waters of the sea. Shortly after they saw the huntsman, still closely pressed

by the stranger. The next moment, dogs, horses, and riders were lost to view, behind a curve of the tortuous and stony course of the ravine, all hurrying onward and downward, with whirlwind speed, as if to bury themselves in the waves of the ocean.

Our adventurers, persevering in their descent, suddenly turned a projecting rock, and came in view of a strip of strand running pronotory-like, into the sea; this they soon gained. Daniel, the husbandman, lay on his back upon it; his horse not to be seen. His dogs were squatted around him, each holding a fragment of bone between his teeth. The stranger sat still in his saddle, as if intently observing the prostrate man. The woman who had appeared to Squire Hogan on the cliff's brow stood on a rock amid the shallow breakers which rippled over the edges of the neck of strand.

As the explorers approached this group, the unknown horseman glanced towards them, took off his cap, waved it, and said, "Let no man claim Catherine Hogan's hand till I come to woo it. I have hunted for her; woo her; and she is mine."

Those of Catherine's lovers who heard this speech were not chicken-hearted fellows. They resolved to ascertain who was the dictatorial speaker. Their friend, Squire Hogan, appeared in view, having nearly completed, at his cautious leisure, the descent to the sea's level after them; and they approached him, momentarily turning their backs on the object of their interest, for the purpose of consulting him, and enlisting him in a common plan of operations. After some discourse with the good Squire, and when he and they would have confronted the unknown horseman, no human form but that of the sulky Daniel was visible on the strand; and there he lay, stretched at his length, and still apparently insensible.

To him their attention became directed.—They found him covered with blood, and seemingly a corpse. His dogs continued to crouch around him, holding bones between their grinning teeth; and they snarled fiercely when the new comers approached them.

"By the blessed light!" exclaimed the Squire, "this is part of a man's skull that Ranger has his teeth through!"

"It is," answered Harry Walsh; "and not one of the dogs but holds a human bone between his jaws."

The prostrate huntsman opened his eyes and gazed fearfully around him.

"What has happened to you, Daniel?" questioned the Squire.

Daniel's head turned in the direction of the voice, and he seemed to recognize the speaker.

"Is he gone?" he asked, faintly.

"Is who gone? for whom do you inquire?"

"The master's spirit—the spirit of the murdered man—the man that I murdered and buried in this sand twenty years ago!"

Amid exclamations of surprise and horror from all who heard him, the huntsman gained, for a moment, more perfect power of observation. He looked from one to another of the group around him; then most ghastly at the dogs; and then closing his eyes and shuddering, continued to speak in snatches.

"Ay, and it was a cruel murder. I have never slept a night's sleep since I did it. And every dog of the pack brought me one of his bones to-day. I will hide it no longer. I will own it to the world, and suffer for it. His spirit drove me before him to the spot where I had buried his broken body after I tumbled him over the cliff—yes, buried it as deep as I could dig. Twenty years passed away, and he came to chase me to his unblest grave; and at the sight of it my horse tossed me out of my saddle, and my own accursed bones are broken this day, and so I have half my punishment. Did I see the witch near me, here, a while ago? I did; and 'neath waters of the sea gave her up, alive, to be a witness against me. For, when I was burying him this day twenty years, I spied her watching me; and I ran after her, and seized her, and pitched her far into the waves; but now she is come to hang me. Let her. I will tell all—all—of my own accord; I will, and swing high for the deed."

He was conveyed to the Squire's house: and in his presence, and that of other magistrates, made a more ample confession. He had been tempted to commit the murder under the following circumstances.

The mother of his old master received under her protection a friendless and penniless orphan girl of low birth. The young huntsman loved her to distraction; and his ardors were seemingly returned, until the Squire, then a minor, became his successful rival, seducing, under a promise of marriage at his mother's death, his fickle mistress. Rage, hatred, loathing, took possession of Daniel's heart; he could have beaten out the brains of his young master with the loaded end of his hunting whip; and his amiable feelings were not added to, when, upon a day that he was expostulating,

alone, with the estranged object of his affections, the Squire suddenly rushed upon him, snatched that identical whip from his hands, and energetically laid it across his own shoulders.

The Squire's mother died. The Squire cast off his mistress, and married a wealthy wife.—It was now the turn of the depraved, bad-hearted, and forsaken girl, to look for her revenge. Upon certain conditions, she offered herself, "soul and body," and without the trouble of a marriage, to her old lover. Daniel's eager passion for her, and his deep detestation of her undoer, had scarce abated. He felt sorely tempted, but hesitated. The girl threw herself in his way from time to time; and in almost a year subsequent to the first attempt to make him a murderer, he was one, nay, a double one; for, a few days after he had dragged his master off his horse, and hurled him down the cliff, he placed in his tempter's arms, on the understanding that she was to destroy it, the only child of his victim. But, even in the disappointment of his feverish dream of passion, he had a foretaste of the punishment due to his crime. From the moment he committed to her the helpless infant she so much detested, he had never seen the authoress of his ruin; and his belief was, that, after having murdered "the child of days," she had put an end to her own existence.

A few hours following his confession the huntsman died.

(To be concluded in our next.)

REV. DR. CAHILL.

## THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON THE DEPLORABLE STATE OF PROTESTANTISM IN ENGLAND.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

If an Irish Catholic writer, or even an English Protestant historian, published the facts contained in the speech of the Bishop of Exeter, delivered in the House of Lords on Friday night, the 23rd of April, the statements made from such a quarter would be disbelieved as fabulous or ridiculed as rancorous slander. But when the statistical account proceeds from the unwilling lips of a spiritual lord in the Senate House, the entire assembly seemed perfectly aware of the facts; they appeared like persons who only wanted official confirmation of the statements; and hence, without discussion or opposition, they unanimously agree to an immediate inquiry into the astounding paganism or infidelity of London and the English manufacturing towns. The history of all modern Europe, taken in the aggregate of its cities, presents no such amount of ignorance, vice and irreligion as can be seen and felt in the single city of London; and lest partisan criticism might dispute the precise value of the Bishop's words, he has put forth his observations from official documents; and he has presented them to the woollack and to the universal public, in the undeniable figures of rigid arithmetic. I shall now quote some passages, from what may be called the Bishop's report of the decline of English Protestantism, viz:—

"The motion he was now making consisted of two branches—one relating to the metropolis, and the other to the populous districts of the mining and commercial parts of the country. The metropolis was an agglomeration of men such as had hardly ever been known before. We had a metropolis containing nearly 3,000,000 persons; and the increase went on at the rate of 60,000 a year! In twenty-five parishes of the metropolis, there was only one clergyman to every 9,000 souls. In six of the most populous districts of London there was a population of 800,000, for whom there were provided only 192,000 sittings, leaving thereby no room in these districts for 614,000 persons to attend worship. In nineteen of the most destitute districts the population was 1,423,000 while the sittings there only amount to 208,865, thereby leaving no room for 1,214,135 persons to attend at church! The poor, therefore, not only had no churches to attend, but they were elbowed out of the places where they could find room, and to which they had as good a right as their lordships had to a seat in that house. The Secretary of the London Diocesan Church Building Society stated that the population of twenty-five parishes was 460,125, while the sittings were only 37,170, that is, something less than one-twelfth of the population, leaving no room for 422,955 persons! The entire population of the borough was 343,784; and there was only accommodation for 57,500, that is 16 2-3 per cent! He could prove that the vast population of Manchester was as spiritually destitute as London; while in Liverpool it was greater, the room in churches there being only for eight persons in every hundred! The actual attendance of the whole population, when all the churches were fairly filled, was about 10 per cent. ten persons in every hundred. The churches were, therefore, not frequented by the laboring classes; until recently they had not in some churches a single sitting or kneeling place. There were thousands on thousands of persons in London, Liverpool, and the other towns who had never been in a church, and who had never been baptized!"

The Times newspaper, in quoting the Bishop on this subject on Monday, the 26th April, concludes as follows, viz:—

"The facts disclosed by the Bishop amount to destitution literally; to that state of spiritual inanition which in physical matters would be termed downright famine. Thousands upon thousands of persons never go to church, have never been baptized, and

have no better title to the name of Christians than the natives of New Guinea."

The Irish Catholics have been long made acquainted with this awful state of religion in England; our journals, our pamphlets, our magazines, our general literature have continually kept before the eye of Ireland this picture of English gospel ignorance; but never, in my remembrance, has the astounding statement come from a Protestant Bishop; a Bishop, too, having a seat among the spiritual Peers in the Senate House. And so decided has been his report, and so stunning has been the revelation, that the full House of Lords endorsed without a moment's hesitation his lordship's statements, and unanimously agreed to grant an inquiry into this naked Paganism of the great metropolis of Protestantism. What a fact this for France, where London Bible Societies spend tens of thousands of pounds sterling to teach the gospel to the French Capital!—How generous to carry devotion to the stranger, who has no need of this English Evangelism, while their own fellow-citizens are not baptized at home! What a model city to bring cargoes of godliness to foreign peoples, while their brother Reformers are dying of a "spiritual famine" at home! With what prestige must they enter a foreign city to teach Christianity, while they have left behind them at home ninety persons out of every hundred in a state of avowed paganism! What splendid Christians must they not make of the Parisians, the Austrians and the Spaniards, when it is understood that after 300 years of their teaching their own nation never go to church, and have never heard the name of the Saviour! What a pity the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the King of Naples do not encourage the zeal of these London missionaries; what a shame on the character of Popery in Italy not to admit these English Apostles to teach in the National Schools there, seeing the blessed results of their ministry in their London congregations, described by the Times as more savage in point of religion than the natives of New Guinea! This holy reformed system, so successful in London and Liverpool, must recommend itself with a trumpet tongue, even to the Pope, when he learns from a Protestant Bishop that the English Church, with an annual income of eight and a half millions sterling, has no room for the poor either to stand or kneel on Sundays!—that tens of thousands of persons have never heard the name of Christ, never been baptized, never been in a Church! Europe is already aware, without the Bishop's testimony, that London has been a Babylon of infidelity and all crime; that the English foreign Bibles are spies in disguise, hired hypocrites; their missionary profession a mask to excite rebellion, their whole character a scheme of base perfidy, their tracts and their Bibles an ill concealed feint to direct public attention from the accumulated vice and the unnatural crimes which have long made the religion of England into a proverb of licentious apostasy and cruel intolerance.

This Protestant Church Establishment will, in all probability, in coming time, be the cause of her decline and total overthrow. The Bishops, the lay impropietors of the tithes, the holders of the benefices, plundered from the old Catholic Church, are the unholy association who have spread infidelity at home, who have excited the just indignation abroad, and who, if not checked in time, will weaken our domestic institutions and, perhaps, ultimately menace the very throne itself. This Biblical confederacy have annually collected the enormous sum of about five millions sterling, (see their reports), on the pretence of spreading the "Reformation" at home and abroad. But, their real, yet inconsiderate object, has been to uproot Catholicity; to diminish or annihilate the enemies of their ill-gotten possessions; and thus to secure the permanent tenure of their public fraud. In carrying out these views, however, they have overstepped their malicious prudence: they have neglected their own church at home: Protestantism has consequently disappeared from all the large communities; and its place is now occupied by the creed of the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, and by the Sectarian classes, so well known in the reign of Charles the First, and in the usurpation of Cromwell. I am not the sole author of any disastrous anticipations on this point; they have been written long ago, by a more eloquent, and a more learned, and a wiser pen than mine. But, the throne has need to beware how it begins to shift its position: let the monarchy take care how it leans for protection and stability on societies, which, in Germany, and at home, have set a crimsoned letter to kingly power.—If this state of things be not checked in time, the past historian, not my pen, prophetically announces, that the crown of Great Britain may yet, in times of need, as heretofore, seek; and will assuredly obtain the loyal support of the Catholics of these countries against the infidel, the Republican regicides, which her own church establishment has engendered and called into life by a system of licentious rapacity called religion, unknown in either ancient or modern times.

England commenced her apostasy against the known truth; and she plundered the sanctuary to reward her adherents, and she created the Church Establishment as the political result of her national spoliation.

Of course, there is no intention of including in the report of the Bishop, or in the remarks of the Times, the upper classes of the English people: quite the contrary.

Who in Ireland can forget the scheme of this English church confederacy, which, during the last ten years has scattered discord in Ireland, by the annual expenditure of £29,000; and who does not now see its total failure amongst us, amidst the scorn of the universal people, both Protestant and Catholic, of this country.

Now, it happens, that in the sense in which they put this fact forward, it is, perhaps, the greatest lie which has ever been told, written, and published in the whole world; and when we consider the men who tell this lie, the press that publishes this lie, the millions expended in teaching this lie to the rising generation, it forms in all its circumstances, the most singular instance ever recorded in the whole history of mankind.

Perhaps some advantage might arise from the appointment of a committee to enquire into the circumstances of the Fisheries of Ireland. Several reasons justify the demand for such a committee.

and therefore, that the Catholics do not read the Scriptures, and that they are not even permitted to have a Testament in their houses? More cannot be said on this subject, except to conclude by asserting that England has spent more money in publishing this PALPABLE LIE than would be sufficient to pay ordained ministers in the conversion of all the Pagan nations on the entire earth.

In order to meet this our statement here made against this Biblical lie, the Soupers have offered to go themselves amongst our people, and to distribute with their own hands our Catholic Bible to our Catholic poor.

"An old cat not being able to catch a certain young mouse, which played every day near a shelf in the kitchen, bethought himself of a plan to capture the little mousing; and accordingly, seeing a nail projecting from the shelf, he suspended himself from it by the two hind legs, and pretended to be dead.

MAY 6. D. W. C.

MR. S. O'BRIEN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

PART VII. ABSENTEE TAX.

In recapitulating the measures which ought to engage your attention, I should not do justice to my own convictions if I were to omit "a tax upon absentee proprietors." Unfortunately we have no authentic statistics which tell the exact amount of the remittances made annually to proprietors who live out of Ireland.

An Absentee Tax would provide a remedy for this grievance, without violating any of the rights of property, because if it were effective in point of amount—say at least ten per cent on the rental—it would induce proprietors to live in Ireland or to sell their estates to purchasers who would be prepared to dwell in the land to which their social obligations would by such purchase become due.

IRISH MANUFACTURES.

I shall say very little respecting the manufactures of Ireland, because it is the fashion now for manufacturers to declare that they ask for nothing but to be let alone. Whilst the manufactures of Ireland were protected from English and foreign competition, there existed in this country a considerable number of manufactures which have been gradually extinguished since that protection was abandoned.

Perhaps some advantage might arise from the appointment of a committee to enquire into the circumstances of the Fisheries of Ireland.

Attempts have been made to set up monopolies in favour of private individuals, which are at variance with the first principles of natural right.

The fishery of Ireland has recently waited upon the executive with memorial suggestive of an amendment and consolidation of the existing fishery laws.

Another reason for inquiry is the fact that there has been an extraordinary decline in this branch of national industry, in so far as the sea coast fisheries are concerned.

The laws which affect mining operations in this country ought also to be carefully examined by a committee of intelligent Irishmen with a view to the expansion of this branch of our national industry.

PUBLIC WORKS.

In regard of public works it may be admitted that in spite of waste arising from incompetency, and I fear also from jobbing, the result of the outlay occasioned by the famine has been to leave a small residuum of permanent benefit as the result of the expenditure which took place under the agency of the Board of Works and of other functionaries of the central government.

THE VICEROYALTY.

If I were advocating the policy of an incorporate union with Great Britain, on terms of perfect equality and unity of legislation, I would not hesitate to surrender this last symbol of a separate nationality—upon the understanding that an equivalent should be given to Ireland for the financial and departmental loss which would be sustained by its suppression.

Your patience would be exhausted if I were to enter into a critical analysis of all the details of our local affairs. I shall, therefore, conclude this section of my address, by adverting to a topic which has recently given occasion to discussion in Parliament, and to an expression of opinion in the metropolis of our country.

THE VICEROYALTY.

In a social point of view the presence of the Viceroyalty is scarcely less noxious. It tends to give a low tone to the society of Dublin. When I was at Florence I learnt that any Italian who spoke to an Austrian officer during the period when the Austrians occupied Tuscany was immediately put out of the pale of good Italian society; and we have recently seen the aristocracy of Lombardy refusing to accept the blandishments tendered to them by the Imperial Court of Vienna.

Perhaps some advantage might arise from the appointment of a committee to enquire into the circumstances of the Fisheries of Ireland.

but it seems to me to be deeply humiliating to us as a nation, that the ladies and gentlemen of Ireland should scarcely dare to meet for social intercourse with each other, except under the condescending patronage of an English nobleman and his suite.

There remains then simply the monetary question. How much of Exchequer Cash is put into circulation in Dublin by the Viceroyalty? Is it £50,000?—Not so much! It is less than half the sum voted annually on an average of years by Parliament for the support of the British Museum, its purchases and its buildings.

In the hope that such a time may hereafter arrive, I still uphold the Viceroyalty, simply as a symbol of nationality. We know the amount of evil which it inflicts upon our country, and if a proper spirit were to exist amongst us, we might hope to neutralize that evil; but we cannot estimate the consequences which would result from the habit of looking perpetually to London for direction in regard to the administration of our local affairs.

I remain, your faithful friend, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. Cahirmoyle, May 3, 1858.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Sunday, 2nd May, a church dedicated to the Immaculate Conception was opened in Wexford with great and imposing solemnity. The Right Rev. Bishop of the diocese presided, assisted by his clergy.

On Thursday, the 6th ult., the neat chapel of Ballinacorney was solemnly dedicated and set apart to the worship of Almighty God, under the patronage of the ever glorious and Immaculate Mother of our Redeemer, by the Reverend Bishop of our diocese the Right Rev. Dr. MacBryly.

On Sunday, May 9th, the mountain district of Corcaban, parish of Kilmore, within three miles of Monaghan, presented a scene most truly gratifying to a Catholic. The Most Rev. Dr. McNally, Bishop of Clogher, came from Monaghan to preside at the Pontifical High Mass, celebrated in the spacious Parochial Church, and after the holy Sacrifice was concluded a charity sermon was preached, in order to enable the Rev. Michael Duffy, curate of the parish, to decorate the church and furnish it with the many requirements of which it still stands in need.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN KILKENNY. — A meeting was held on fast Sunday to make final arrangements for the introduction of the Christian Brothers into Kilkenny, and we are happy to say that it was numerously attended, and that a sum of nearly £600 was subscribed on the spot.

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH.—On Saturday 8th of May, the bark Flora Mino, with 160 emigrants for Quebec, obtained her final clearance from the Government officers at the port of Belfast.

was already rendered itself famous by its munificent generosity in the cause of religion, and we feel confident that it will not hesitate to lend its assistance to such a cause as that of establishing the Christian Brothers in Kilkenny. —Kilkenny Journal.

We are gratified to learn that among the results of the late mission in Taggart, county Wexford, was the conversion of several adult Protestants to the Catholic faith.

This is the eleventh anniversary of the great O'Connell's death. No one ever enjoyed a larger share of a whole people's love and veneration while he lived; no one was ever lamented with more grateful affection or more genuine grief.

There is a new contest for Limerick, Major Gavan having been unseated for bribery. Mr. Bail has done good service in refusing to sign the late Report of the Patriotic Fund, and he comes before the electors with a strong letter of recommendation from the venerable Bishop.

The Committee have decided that the parties in the case of the Limerick Election Petition are to pay each his own costs.

A MAN STRONGER THAN A DRAY-HORSE.—At the close of a police case in Galway on Monday, the defendant, Redmond Jennings, was mentioned as a brewer's drayman, of whom a solicitor in court stated a curious fact—which he said many respectable persons were personally cognizant of.

We (Tablet) repeat our deliberate opinion that a searching inquiry into the working of the whole system of National Education is now strongly called for. The Education Board itself has come to be, to say the least, unaccountable. We wish to speak with all due respect of certain Catholic gentlemen whose names help to fill up the list of the Board, and two or three of whom may even be considered actual members of it.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES FOR GEORGE H. CLARK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

The True Witness. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The Indian brings dates to the 19th ult. The debate on Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure on the Ministry had not concluded when she sailed.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce the arrival in the Indian, of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto. The news of the safe return of their beloved Prelate, will we are sure, be hailed with joy by the Catholics of his own Diocese in particular, and by all the faithful throughout the country.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The following Parochial changes have lately been made in the Diocese of Montreal, in consequence of the deaths of the Reverend M. Archambault, V.G., and Cure of Vaudreuil, and of the Reverend M. Filiot, Cure of L'Isle du Pads:— The Rev. M. Brassard has been removed from the Parish of Coteau du Lac, to that of Vaudreuil. The Rev. M. Dufour has been transferred from the Parish of St. Zotique, to that of Coteau du Lac. The Rev. M. Lasnier, from the Parish of Ste. Anne du Bont De L'Isle to St. Zotique. The Rev. M. Chevrefils from the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, to the Parish of Ste. Anne. The Rev. M. Archambault from the Parish of St. Janvier, to that of L'Isle du Pads. The Rev. M. Penault from the Vicariat of Vaudreuil, to the Parish of St. Janvier.

On Saturday last, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, conferred in the Chapel attached to the Bishopric, Orders on the undermentioned ecclesiastics:— Deacon's Orders were conferred upon M. M. Joseph N. Lamarque—Louis Casabon, and Thomas Dagenais—all of the Diocese of Montreal. The following were ordained Sub-Deacons:— M. M. Alex. Gravel, Jos. T. Parent, S. E. Duprats, of the Diocese of Montreal; James Quinn, of Burlington, and James O'Donohoe, of Toronto. The following were admitted to Minor Orders:— M. M. P. Dequire, L. A. Dequoy, J. S. L'Heureux, J. A. Vinet, M. Lavallee, I. O. Remillard, P. E. Lussier, G. Jannotte, P. Mazurette, G. E. Viger, of Montreal, and G. Leclair, of Kingston. The following received the Tonsure:— M. M. F. Martin, J. Saune, H. Germain, J. Bonnican, of Montreal; C. G. Levermann, of Hamilton; and N. T. Bannan, of Boston.

DIED.—At the Providence Convent, on Sunday, the 30th ult., Sister Laurent, deeply regretted by all the members of the Community. The poor to whom she ministered will pray for the repose of her soul.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—On Thursday the 27th ult., the House was taken up with the frauds practised at the late elections. Mr. Cameron brought forward a petition from numerous electors at Essex, calling for enquiry into the conduct of certain Deputy Returning Officers. M. McKellar saw no reason why the Quebec election frauds should not be investigated. Mr. Foley remarked that every case of fraud established at the Bar of the House had been in the case of Ministerial members, and attacked the government for not having the Quebec election investigated at the Bar. Attorney General McDonald asserted that there was no petition before the House alleging specific acts of fraud in the Quebec election, and that there was no fraud apparent on the face of the poll book. Mr. Alley objected to continual allusions to his election matters, and said that 5,000 names recorded in the poll book were not included in the summing up by the returning officer. Finally it was agreed that several of the deputy returning officers be ordered to attend at the Bar of the House. The Russell and Montreal elections were then discussed amidst much tumult, and with many appeals against the Speaker's decisions. Mr. Fellowes was ordered to attend in his place in the House on Tuesday, 1st June. On Friday the 28th, Mr. Dorion expressed his desire for an investigation of the election frauds, which he had already brought under the notice of the Legislative Assembly. It could be proved that the Government candidates at Montreal went to the officers of the Custom House, and

told them that they had a right to vote, and that the same influence was brought to bear upon the workmen of the Grand Trunk Railway, though those men, for the most part, resided out of the city. In more than one-third of the Lower Canada elections, frauds had been practised which should cause them to be set aside. Mr. Loranger here broke in with "that's a nice compliment." Mr. Dorion continued, "It's true though, and you shirk inquiry." Mr. Loranger denied the prevalence of the frauds; these Mr. Dorion re-affirmed, and moved that the petition of W. Bristow, Esq., against the return of John Rose, Esq., for Montreal—which petition had been rejected by the Speaker because of some informality—be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections. This was opposed by Attorney General McDonald, and an animated, not to say violent debate, ensued. The words of Mr. McGee having been quoted by Mr. Rose in proof of the good order that characterized the last Montreal election, the former gentleman rose to explain. He was rather surprised, he said, at having been cited as an authority, and expressed his desire for investigation, for which he would give all the facilities in his power. With regard to undue Ministerial influence he adduced some facts.— We quote from the report in the Toronto Colonist:—

It was felt that it was no trifle, and that, were the allegations established, two men on the treasury benches would be found unfit for their positions. A more serious charge could not have been adduced against any individuals. If justice was vindicated in the person of a poor devil like the late member for Lotbiniere, surely it was necessary in the case of men holding the highest places in the land. Such men were not to be allowed to escape on mere technicalities. If the vice of corruption was to be eradicated, take the men of mark, and inflict upon them the most condign punishment. Don't let them take the miserable creature, without means and without friends. No word of indignation had been uttered on the other side at the charge of corruption. The charge of violence alone had been repudiated, and perhaps, as he had already said, with truth. But bribery and corruption, he believed, could be proved. He believed, also, that the charge of employing bullies, and of removing persons from their offices could be established. ("Name.") There was Butler, of the canal office.— Solicitor General ROSE—This is the first time I ever heard of it. When was he removed? Mr. McGEE—Immediately before the Easter recess. Then there was Mr. Devlin, a rising young lawyer, removed from some office which he held in connection with the prosecution of persons guilty of breaches of the excise law. The indignation of the highest legal officer in Lower Canada also fell on the head of a poor fellow employed in carrying the letters from one place to another in the county of Vercheres. In conclusion, he expressed his willingness to have the fullest investigation into his conduct at the election.

The facts alleged by Mr. McGee were not contradicted; and Mr. Galt then proposed an amendment to Mr. Dorion's motion, whereupon the debate was resumed with renewed acrimony, during which the following passage of arms occurred betwixt Mr. Loranger and Mr. McGee. We again copy from the Colonist:— Mr. LORANGER, referring to the contemptible manner in which Mr. McGee had spoken of the late sitting member for Lotbiniere, remarked that he saw no difference between that poor "devil" and the poor "devil" known as the junior member for Montreal. The honorable member, ever since he had been in the House—where he was, not, he would not say, by the grace of God, but by the grace of the long purse of a rich friend—had availed himself of every opportunity of attacking his colleagues. Mr. McGEE said he was not there from any such cause. No rich or poor friend had paid one single sixpence of a bill of his. Countrymen of his own might have interested themselves for him, but they had not liquidated any of his bills. Mr. LORANGER understood this perfectly. His (Mr. McGee's) friends had not paid any of his bills, for he had not had any to foot; but, nevertheless, those friends had defrayed the cost of his election. They had run up bills—and pretty heavy ones, too—and had paid them to secure the hon. member's return. The member for Montreal had argued that the Speaker had given a bad decision. But admitting, for the sake of argument, the decision was not sound, had the hon. gentleman shown that the law gave any appeal? No, and he knew there was no appeal. Was the House, then, to take the irregular course proposed, because the hon. member, notwithstanding his sixteen years experience as a lawyer, had committed a mistake which was fatal to the interests of his client?

Mr. McKenzie then alluded to the "Howard" correspondence which excited so much attention during the late Montreal election. This called out M. Cartier, "You don't know all about that; you'll know presently." Mr. McKenzie replied that the Ministry were afraid of having the matter referred to a committee. He wished to know "all about it;" and what was meant by the expression, "offer him—that is Mr. McGee—a place in the country." M. Cartier spoke at length, giving himself the highest character for integrity, honesty, and the possession of all manner of "bon principes;" he was opposed to referring the petition against his Ministerial colleague to the select Committee, and deprecated all further inquiry into the alleged frauds of the Montreal election. After a few more speeches the House divided, when by a majority of 57 against 47 Mr. Galt's amendment was rejected; and a majority of 58 against 46 dealt in a similar manner with M. Dorion's original motion.

THE RYERSON FRAUDS.—The Toronto Colonist (Ministerial) gives the following explanation of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's "Bank Account":—"Dr. Ryerson has laid before the Committee of Accounts a reply to the charge that he has received £1500, or other large sum, in the form of interest upon bank deposits of public money belonging to the Educational Department. The reverend gentleman's defence is characteristically verbose, and relates rather to generalities than specific facts. He admits, however, that he received £1375 19s 9d—we give the

figures to a penny—of the sums allowed by the Bank of Upper Canada; but attempts to justify the proceeding by the analogy upon the business-like accuracy of his departmental accounts, and the economy of his disbursements in the execution of his departmental duties. He pleads unacquaintance with this matter of interest on public deposits until introduced to it, during a foreign tour, "to restore sinking energies," by the deputy, Hodgins; but afterwards justifies it on the ground that, after many years the Government underpaid him for his services, and that he is really entitled to a better reward than Canada has accorded to him. For evidence as to his monetary punctuality and precision he refers to his auditor-clerk, and finally appeals to the Earl of Elgin in proof of the "crown and glory" which he—the reverend superintendent—has succeeded in placing upon "our institutions."

It will thus be seen that the reverend gentleman admits the fact, that he has been in the habit of appropriating—or to use a more elegant expression "of conveying"—to his own use the interest upon sums of public monies entrusted to his charge as Chief Superintendent of Education; but he excuses this mode of "conveyancing" upon the plea that his services to the State have been great, and his legal remuneration but small. How far a merchant would allow this plea on the part of a clerk in his store, convicted of having helped himself to a portion of the contents of the till, we cannot say; but we do not think that it would be admitted as valid.

Such too seems to be the opinion of the Protestant press—both Ministerialist and Anti-Ministerialist—and of both sections of the Province, whose unanimity upon the "Ryerson Frauds" is indeed wonderful. Ministerialists, as the Toronto Colonist, and Montreal Gazette, Anti-Ministerialists like the Globe and Montreal Herald, unite cordially in condemning the conduct of the Reverend Superintendent, as a disgrace to our country, and a scandal to that religion of which the government official calls himself a Minister. The Globe more than insinuates—with how much of truth we pretend not to decide—that the Ministry have been for some time cognizant of the Chief Superintendent's frauds, and that an "Order in Council was passed requiring restitution of the money" by him dishonestly appropriated to his own uses. This "Order in Council" was, however, never put in force; but, according to the Globe, was probably "held over him"—the Rev. Mr. Ryerson—"as a means of influencing his course in political matters; for we find that, some time last fall, immediately before the elections took place, Dr. Ryerson had communication with two members of the government, who promised, as we are told he alleges, that he should be permitted to keep the money as an extra allowance for services rendered. The election took place soon afterwards, and Dr. Ryerson publicly exerted his influence on behalf of at least one member of the Government, and probably for others, in which his hand was not so distinctly seen. The case we refer to was that of Mr. Morrison in South Ontario. A letter in behalf of that gentleman was actually printed for general circulation, and Dr. Ryerson wrote specially to an influential gentleman in Pickering with the same object in view." The Globe thus sums up:—

"We add no more to the picture which these facts present. We have come to a frightful pass in Canada when such things take place, and we only trust that the grievous spectacle of a Christian Minister, and a high official, appropriating to his own use that which manifestly belongs to the public, and the sanction given to his conduct by the Executive, will awake the people of Canada to a sense of the danger in which they stand."—Globe, 29th ult.

The Montreal Herald of Tuesday last, in like manner, criticises the Reverend Superintendent's conduct, and thus tears to pieces the paltry defence by that worthy set up, for his knavish appropriation of public monies:—

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—THE RYERSON APPROPRIATIONS AND THE BABY PAYMENTS.—We publish this morning two documents laid before the Committee on Public Accounts, to which we would invite the attention of our readers. The first of these is Dr. Ryerson's reply to the charge of his having received and appropriated to his own private purposes, some £1500 of interest, from time to time accruing on balances of the public money, belonging to the Educational Department, and left in deposit at the credit of that Department, in the Upper Canada Bank. In mentioning this charge, some few days ago, we expressed our regret that it had been made, and our hope that—as he said he could—be, Ref. official would, in the explanation he promised, satisfy the public that it arose from some misapprehension; and that he had kept his hands free, as the catechism has it, from any such sordid infringement of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the eighth commandment. Our disappointment, then, we need not say, is proportionately great to find that in his promised reply, when denuded of the mass of irrelevant and wordy special-pleadings in which he has thought proper to surround it, we have not only a confession of Dr. Ryerson's guilt, but which we cannot help designating as an impudent attempt to over-ride one of the first principles of morality, and to justify his "picking and stealing," first on the ground of the inadequacy of his salary, of £500 a year, to provide for the support of his family, in those times of "increased and unprecedented dearth of living;" and secondly, on the plea that, in the performance of his duties, as head of the Educational Department, he had "established and matured a system that has already saved the country many thousands of pounds." It is, indeed, painful and melancholy to contemplate such a man, not only yielding to temptation, but perverting himself to justify a plain and palpable peculation of the public funds, entrusted to him as the head of a public department. The charge brought against Dr. Ryerson was not that he had neglected to perform the duties of his office; and, therefore, apart from the extreme bad taste of his own self-laudations, his plea of his zeal and efficiency in the performance of those duties, cannot be accepted as any excuse, or even palliation of his guilt. Then, as to his salary; if £500 a year was insufficient—and we are inclined to think it was,—he should have applied for an increase, which we have reason to believe would not have been denied him; but for a man with £500 a year—and that man a clergyman—to plead necessity as a justification of dishonesty, is presuming upon the charity—we might say the gullibility—of the public

to an extent unexampled at least in our experience. Had Dr. Ryerson frankly owned his error, and repaid the money which he had so improperly abstracted from the public purse, the country, we feel satisfied, would have gladly forgiven him; and would have attributed that error to a want of consideration and judgment, and not of principle and morality, on his part. As it is, we take it for granted he has made up his mind to follow Mr. Anderson's example; and the sooner he does so, the better do we consider it will be for the Educational Department in Upper Canada.—Montreal Herald.

The Montreal Gazette follows in a similar strain:— DOCTOR RYERSON AND THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—We publish to-day Dr. Ryerson's answer to the Committee of Public Accounts; and we do so with very deep regret. We could not have believed that Dr. Ryerson could have been guilty of such an act as he admits; and still less that he could have defended it by such language as many readers will be pained to find in other columns.

Dr. Ryerson, as is his custom, states his case with very tedious amplification; but the short of it is that he took, between the years 1851 and 1855, the sum of £1,375 19s. 9d., which had accrued as interest on public moneys which he had in charge, and which he placed in the Bank of Canada. He had no title whatever to that interest any more than he had to the principal, or any other property of his neighbor, and his taking it was nothing more or less than a breach of public trust and an act of embezzlement.

It is painful to write in this strain of a man in the position of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson,—of a man whose services have been of great public benefit,—of a man whose character we had thought was beyond reproach; but our duty as public journalists compels us to speak the truth. His long defence, that he was underpaid for his services, and was entitled to more than the amount of this interest money, is an aggravation of his serious offence. If he were underpaid for his services, and we do not wish to question his statement in this particular, he ought to have demanded increase of salary; and if he could not have obtained that, he was not bound to have retained his office. Here is a specimen of doctrine which he lays down:—

"Though I used not only official cheques for public school moneys but a distinct form of official cheque for each branch of the School Fund which I had to pay out, yet as distinction was made in the deposits between public and private moneys; and I felt myself no more obliged to account for any allowance the Bank was pleased to make on such deposits than to account for any other private money; and I felt not a little surprised when, in 1856, several months after the bank had ceased making me any allowance on balances of money at my credit, I was called upon to account for such allowance, which I regarded as my own."

One feels astounded at reading such doctrine from a man in the position of Dr. Ryerson. He would be insulted if we attributed it to gross ignorance, yet that is the most charitable account to which it can be placed. He once delivered a lecture on public education, in which he dilated on the ignorance of a portion of the press, saying it was melancholy that men should undertake to teach others who were not themselves instructed. Per contra, we will venture to say that among the whole class of editors he would find it difficult to discover one not possessing a better appreciation of *meum* and *tuum* than the above extract displays; and let us hope a more honest appreciation, when a question should arise of lining their own pockets with money not belonging to them. There is no better established principle of right and law than that a man may not, who is in a fiduciary position, on any pretence whatever, make any private profit whatever from the trust committed to him; and so jealous is the law in this particular that it would not be allowed, even if the trust were to benefit from the operation, as numerous cases in the books prove. If the contrary of this doctrine were to prevail, great injustice has been done to Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Bowes could not be asked to disgorge the ten thousand pounds in the Toronto debenture job. The land in fine would become full of speculation and jobbing, and men occupying the position of Finance Minister, or otherwise having to handle the public moneys, might in a few years, or even in one year, become rich from making use of their position, or obtaining interest from sums placed in their hands. If the principle were once admitted, there would be no end of the extent to which jobbing might be carried on.

The only circumstance in Dr. Ryerson's case, which at the first sight might seem to go in mitigation, is his statement in the paragraph of his defence which he numbers 3. He says he applied to the Inspector General in December, 1856, to ask him whether he was not justly entitled to the £1,375 19s. 9d. allowed by the Bank, as accruing at the same time that he "would rather sustain any loss than receive directly or indirectly a penny which was not in accordance with law as well as with justice." This is all very well, but unfortunately for him the statement was made one year after he had taken the money which did not belong to him; and we should fancy from the manner in which it was made, in an attempt to bring about a recurrence of the good times. It is all very well to become virtuous after the act. That is a phase of character often witnessed by the habits of courts, but it is not a mitigation of offence. And Dr. Ryerson, when he made his statement, had actually disgraced himself, as well as merited dismissal, and ought to have been immediately made to disgorge.

He says he received no answer to his letter. In that case the Inspector General was guilty of great neglect. But an order of Council is spoken of by the Committee, which we understand was passed, ordering him to refund. That he alleges he did not receive, and this point needs further elucidation. Dr. Ryerson's statement is not free from inconsistency. He says in the extract which we quote above he "was called to account for such allowance." How or by whom? Was it by the Government? The Government may have considered that simply ordering him to refund was sufficient in view of the particular circumstances of the case and the great services which he has undoubtedly rendered to the country; but then we require to have explained why the order in Council was kept back, if Dr. Ryerson's statement is true. We should have no objection to his receiving the fullest value for his services; but we have resolved that we will sternly do our duty in denouncing and putting down jobbing and undue use of official position for private gain, wherever they appear. At all costs, or whoever is sacrificed, the public departments must be kept pure; and if the Rev. Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, thinks that he has administered to him in these remarks, a too severe measure of justice, we can simply say that we can never consent to punish or expose the offences of an Anderson or a Bowes, and let a Ryerson go.—Montreal Gazette.

It now remains only to see what action the Government will take in the premises, and whether the surmises of the Globe be true, that the Executive give their sanction to the gross frauds lately laid before the public. Of the fact—the appropriation to his own use of monies, the property of the public—there can be no doubt; for overwhelmed by the mass of testimony, the peccant official himself admits it. Of the validity of his plea—that he considered himself underpaid for his services, and so helped himself out of the public purse, to the sum to which he considered himself entitled—the meanest intelligence is ca-

able of judging. And in a few weeks the country will know whether this man, guilty of such frauds, is to remain at the head of a department charged with the education of the youth of Upper Canada.

The Catholic Citizen of Toronto of the 27th ult. defines his position, and the position that he would fain see his Catholic fellow-citizens occupy, in the following terms:—

"Our position must be one of accommodation, neither too high-toned nor too exclusive. If we assume a stand of uncompromising exactness—meeting with little outside sympathy, we should be compelled to degenerate to faction, bound by no tie with the interests of any other class in the community. This position would be deplorable. Our interests are to merge into the mass of the community—to make their interests ours—and, conversely ours theirs. But to isolate ourselves as a class—to have no individually with the interests of the country, to be an *imperium in imperio*, is a doctrine which is written in the degradation and degeneracy of thousands of our countrymen in the United States. Then it is self-evident, that to burst this isolation we must identify ourselves with some party—on a common platform of mutual concession. This union to be honorable and politic must be one of principle—principle in that extension in which it is possible for exclusively Catholic interests to meet endurance and support. But, as Catholics, we cannot find in the country that party which will assimilate itself to us, in all our views and politics. There then remains only for us the alternative of becoming an alien faction, having no sympathy with the social interests of the country; or a partisanship of compromise and concession—to endure and tolerate as we hope to be endured and tolerated—if we would hold a firm grasp with principle on the one hand, to be prepared to relax a little our prejudices on the other. Such is the political relation in which we stand to the country at this moment."

Divested of the verbiage in which our cotemporary delights to envelop his meaning, his advice amounts to this—That, since as unfortunately we can find no party with whom, as Catholics, we can unite, we must abandon a portion of our Catholicity, in order that we may "identify ourselves with some party;" and that we may be endured and tolerated. What, or how much of our distinctive Catholicity, we are to throw overboard, our cotemporary does not deign to inform us.

With this advice we need scarcely add that we dissent *in toto*. In the first place, we can conceive nothing more injurious to the highest interests of Catholicity—nothing more dishonouring to Catholics themselves—than for Catholics to "identify themselves with any party." In the second place, we cannot admit that on those great questions whereon Catholics are unfortunately at issue with their Protestant fellow-citizens, the former are justifiable in making any compromise—no matter for what object—which involves a sacrifice of principle; and thirdly, we protest against the covert insinuation of the Citizen, that it is "our prejudices," as much as our Catholic "principles," that tend to keep the Catholic body in a state of isolation from the Protestant portion of the community.

By "identifying themselves with any party" in the State, Catholics would make themselves, and consequently their Church, responsible for all the errors and faults committed by that party with which they had identified themselves. Now there never was, there is not, and there never will be, any political party, either immaculate or infallible; there cannot therefore be any party with which it would be either prudent or honorable for Catholics "to identify themselves."—The Church, in a word, is Catholic; and her children therefore cannot—without ceasing to be as their mother, Catholic—identify themselves with a "party;" for party is the opposite, or contradictory, of Catholic. This truth seems so self-evident that we are almost ashamed to insist upon it with our readers.

And again, those questions whereon Catholics are at issue with their Protestant fellow-citizens, are questions, not of "prejudices," not of details merely, but of "principle." But when a principle is at stake—no matter what the consequences—no matter what the immediate results of "uncompromising exactness"—no true-hearted Catholic, no honorable man, will for a moment entertain the idea of compromise or concession. Man has nothing to do with the "consequences" of a rigid and inflexible adherence to true principles. Consequences are in the hands of God; all that man has to do is to perform strictly his duty, where God has placed him, come what may. It was but a slight thing, a mere insignificant concession or compromise, that was demanded of the early Christians. To throw a grain or two of incense upon the coals before the statue of an Emperor; or some trifle of a similar nature. This done, they might "merge into the mass of the community;" and practise all the rites of their religion without interference from the Roman authorities. But had the early Christians been animated with the spirit that speaks by the mouth of the Toronto Citizen, where now would be the noble army of martyrs?

No! as citizens, we ask nothing but what we have the right to ask; nothing but what as loyal children of the Catholic Church it is our bounden duty to insist upon. We can therefore make no compromise, no concession; for we have no right to abandon our duties.

No! as Catholics we should above all things prize the honor of our spiritual mother; and as her children, we cannot therefore "identify ourselves" with any political party in Canada. Not with the *Rouges*, "Clear Grits," or "Our" party certainly; for they, in many instances, pro-

ness; principles subversive of liberty, morality, and Christianity. As little can we identify ourselves with the Ministerial, or "In" party; for by so doing we should make ourselves responsible for their corruption, and venality; and thereby expose ourselves to the well merited contempt of honest men of all parties, and of all creeds.

What then is our true policy?—what the position that we should occupy? We contend that our policy as Catholics is to keep aloof from all parties, to identify ourselves with none, and to endeavor to profit by their mutual hostilities. Compromises and concessions we cannot make consistently with our duty as Catholics, and our integrity as honest men; but we should avail ourselves of our independent position to extort from the mutual rivalries of the contending parties, those concessions, which neither party would make to the demands of justice.

What the Citizen means by "having no individuality with the interests of the country," we confess ourselves at a loss to understand; but we suppose that it has some reference to a Government situation, a subject with which the writer is no doubt well conversant. We have submitted this marvellous phrase to a small-committee of "devils" in our office, but they can make nothing of it, save that it is not English, and may therefore possibly be Sanscrit.

Of the former party is George Brown—the friend of Smith—(Ogle Gowan's opponent)—"while on the side of the latter stand ranged all Catholic Lower Canada, the Catholic Hierarchy, the Catholic people of Upper Canada! Catholics of Leeds! your voice is between George Brown, and your venerated Bishops and Priests."—Catholic Citizen Extra.

holding the dignity of the House, and of maintaining that decorum by which alone it can merit or obtain the respect of the country. It would seem that Mr. Gowan—who was expelled from the Order of Orangemen in Ireland—not only entered the House wearing the insignia of that obnoxious society, and accompanied by a large body of friends similarly decorated—but that he was escorted in procession to the doors of the Legislative Assembly by an Orange procession, headed by a band, playing the well known air "Croppies Lie Down," through the Court-yard, and quite up to the steps of the Parliament House; where he was received with enthusiastic cheers, not only from his "dear brother," Attorney General McDonald, but from the liberal Catholics above named.

MARKHAM SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—The question whether separate schools, founded and conducted in accordance with the requirements of the school law, are entitled to share in the funds accruing from the secularized "Clergy Reserves," and in whole, or in part, applied by the Municipalities to whom those funds have been handed over, to "common" school purposes, is still warmly agitated by some of our Upper Canada papers. The British Tribune with a liberality rarely to be found amongst our Protestant contemporaries, contends that the "separate schools" are entitled to share in the aforesaid funds; and fortifies himself with the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson to the same effect.

Neither can we complain of the conduct of the Municipalities towards our separate schools; for in refusing to those schools any share in the Clergy Reserves fund, they are but carrying out the openly avowed intentions of the Ministry who framed the "Secularisation" Bill. By referring to the columns of the Toronto Leader of August 11th 1854, it will be seen that that journal, then a Ministerial organ, insisted upon the fact—that the said Bill was expressly so worded as to put it out of the power of the Municipal Councils to appropriate any portion of the funds accruing from the Reserves, to separate school purposes.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS—THEIR USEFULNESS AND THE ECONOMY OF THE SYSTEM. There are two parties in the City Board of School Trustees, as there are in most deliberative bodies. We do not know how to designate them respectively. Whether they are Tories, Conservatives, Radicals, or Clear Grits, is a point which does not much concern us.

mines the title of the Common Schools to public support. "Altogether," some portion of this information has been made public; but additional particulars have recently been furnished which, we regret to say, do more than confirm our conclusions as to the utter inefficiency of the school system as applied to the city. It was in 1851 that the principle of Free Schools was first recognized; and in 1852 the system was in operation.

Now, let us illustrate the matter in a practical way. Let us see how patient, and indulgent, and liberal have been those tax-payers who have had the main share of the burden to bear since Free Schools were established in 1852. We will take St. George's Ward for an example. Ten resident and fifteen non-resident rate-payers contribute one-half of the entire school tax of the Ward—that is a sum of not less than two thousand dollars. The average attendance in this Ward is only 221, so that each scholar costs about \$20, half of which falls on twenty-five individuals.

The points for practical consideration in connection with the future educational interests of the city we take to be these.—First,—can the schools as they are now established under the free school system be so improved as to meet the wants of the classes for which they are designed? Second,—if they can be so improved, will the rate-payers, who like the twenty-five in St. George's Ward, contribute a tax of two thousand dollars, continue to submit to that impost for the benefit of other people's children? Third,—will the people have an abiding faith in the promiscuous herding together of children without any regard to their religious training? These we take it are the issues.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Maidstone, C. W., May 25th, 1858. SIR—Permit me, through the columns of your invaluable journal, to give your readers some information about matters and things in general in this County of Essex, with regard to the late election for a member to represent us in the present Parliament.

At the close of the Polls on the last day of election, it was admitted by all parties that Mr. Rankin had a majority of 103 votes over his opponent, MacLeod. On the morning of the declaration day it was ascertained that the 400 votes had been forged in favor of MacLeod; and the Sheriff (a creature who is not fit for any office except that of mail carrier) expressed his determination to declare MacLeod the duly elected Member for Essex.

Sheriff, and his clerk, got safely to Detroit, Michigan, and returned to Sandwich at 11 o'clock that evening, and (so they say) declared MacLeod duly elected. The Sheriff's conduct throughout the election contest was most abominable; he was a violent partisan of MacLeod; he canvassed for him; intimidated electors, who were in favor of Mr. Rankin; was actually busy on the second day of election in Sandwich bringing up MacLeod's voters, and forcing others to vote for him, telling them—"If you don't vote for MacLeod, I will wreak my vengeance on you hereafter."

The Deputy Returning Officers of Amherstburg and Colchester were bound over to stand their trial at the last assizes for forgery. As a set off against this, James Devlin, Esq., Deputy Returning Officer for Maidstone, at the instigation of MacLeod, was bound over to stand his trial at the assizes for perjury for "swearing to the correctness of the Maidstone Poll Book, knowing the same to be false."

Now, Mr. Editor, if this was not extraordinary conduct, who ever heard of the like being done by a Crown prosecutor? But this, I think, can be easily accounted for; inasmuch as Mr. Beecher received a "telegram" from the Attorney-General West during the first two or three days of the assizes, and immediately repaired to Toronto, where of course he received instructions as to the course he should pursue in the election cases; and Mr. Beecher on his return to Sandwich, spared no exertions to have Mr. Rankin's friends convicted. His conduct was most disgusting.

Mr. Edward Devlin, who was also tried at the assizes for an alleged assault committed by him on one of MacLeod's supporters on the day of nomination, was found guilty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. In his case there was only one witness, who proved, and not clearly, that he struck first;—the evidence for the defence showed clearly that Mr. Devlin was struck first, and only struck back in his own defence.

The members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society are requested to meet next Sunday, immediately after High Mass, in front of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, where they will form in procession, and proceed with the congregation of the St. Patrick's Church to join the Grand Procession of the Day.

FIRE AT ST. LAMBERT'S.—Yesterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon an alarm was given at the different stations that a fire had broken out at this place. The brigade was soon in preparation, and three companies at once proceeded to St. Lambert's. They found three houses belonging to the servants of the railway company to be in flames; and after considerable exertion succeeded in preventing the extension of the fire and in saving the basements of the buildings.—Herald, 1st inst.

DEATH IN A CELL AT THE POLICE STATION.—Yesterday morning Mr. Joseph Jones, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a man, named William McClean, engineer, found dead in a cell at the Bonsecours Police Station. It appeared that the unfortunate deceased was discovered on Saturday evening last, in a yard off McGill street, in a state of helpless intoxication. He was conveyed to the Police Station in Charles Borrome street, and remained there all night; the next morning he was brought to the Bonsecours Station. Here he passed the Sunday; and no indications of illness were visible, but on Monday morning, at a quarter past five, he was found dead in his cell. A pocket book was discovered on his person; a bunch of keys and two pence. In the pocket book was found a letter which had been sent to McClean by his sister in Burlington; and in which she stated that she was about to proceed to California, and entreated him to send her his portrait.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—Dr. Ayer's business Agents are a pleasant annual to us, coming about as surely as the year. We can say of them what we are sorry we cannot of all such visitors—that they are uniformly gentlemen. They are known to us of the press, as able and reliable, accomplished business men of a character well worthy the benevolent calling in which they are engaged, of promulgating the best remedies for the sick, this age affords. Success to you gentlemen and to your cause, for both deserve success.—Hartford Chronicle.

Do our ladies and gentlemen wish a real luxury for their toilette? If so, purchase a bottle of the "Persian Balm." It is the great luxury of life.

Died, On the 14th of May, at Wequamkong, Lake Huron, Mr. Osmond A. Perrott, late of the city of Cork, Ireland, and brother to Mr. Patrick Perrott, Cooper, Montreal. May his soul rest in peace.

Table with 2 columns: Market Price and June 1, 1858. Items include Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Beans, Buckwheat, Indian Corn, Flax Seed, Onions, Potatoes, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Turkeys, Geese, Fowls, Hay, Straw, Ashes, Pearls.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 7th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.



D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER, BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale.

A CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH TEACHER WILL be open for an ENGAGEMENT at the close of the present year, or at any intermediate period, in connection with some flourishing Catholic institute.

IMPORTANT. YOU FEEL DEBILITATED. YOU FEEL NERVOUS. YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES. YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY. YOU DO NOT FEEL LIKE DOING ANYTHING. YOU HAVE NO APPETITE. YOU CANNOT SLEEP AT NIGHT. YOU FEEL WEAK. YOU FEEL DIZZY.

A LUXURY FOR HOME. IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champroing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled.

FOR BEING INTELLECTUAL.

It appears from the number of votes given at the late election for a deputy for the 5th electoral... of Paris, that more than one-third of the registered electors abstained from voting.

It is said that the French Government has reverted to its original intention, and that it will concentrate both its naval squadrons—those of Toulon and Brest—at the review at Cherbourg.

A conflict between Turkey and Montenegro being imminent, the French Government has invoked England to co-operate to prevent it.

A letter received from Cherbourg of the 10th May gives some interesting details relative to the works which are now being constructed in that port.

The execution of this dock cost enormous trouble, being cut out of the solid rock to the depth of 54 feet.

The screw ship of the Ville de Nantes, of 90 guns, is to be launched during the Emperor's visit. This ship was placed on the stocks the 20th June, 1854.

The little revolt which took place in March last at Chalons turns out to have been a much more serious affair than it was represented to be at the time.

Sweden. Mdle. Eva B., deceased at Stockholm, December 27th, 1857, left only two personal representatives, her sisters, Mdle. Emelie B., married to M. K., and Mdle. Sophie B.

RUSSIA. A letter in the Frankfort Gazette says the revolts of peasants in Russia, which began about a month ago in the district of Gorgenberg, are numerous, and extend to the territory of Russia.

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INDIA.

From India we have a telegram communicated by the Times correspondent, and a Foreign Office telegram, which arrived on Friday. We wait for further intelligence with respect to the statement of the Times correspondent, that 60 of the rebels had been shot, and 100 transported; by order of a court-martial, at Umballah.

The latest news is as follows:—Sir Colin Campbell had an interview with the Governor-General at Allahabad, on the 12th April, and was about to proceed, on the 12th April, from Lucknow to Rohilcond, which is said to be entirely in the hands of the enemy.

The bulk of the Oude army continues at Lucknow: Lugard's column, which left on the 28th March, expected to relieve Azimgur about the 20th of April.

The Nepaulese troops had returned within their own frontier to protect it. Bareilly and Calpee are still in the hands of the rebels, who are also in force along the river, near Futtehpore and near Benares.

The Knas rebels are moving about the country, but have lost their guns. General Robert's force has orders not to break at Kotah immediately, as we first proposed.

Sir H. Rose has been unable to advance on Calpee, where he was expected by the 10th. Up to the 19th, he continued at Jansi, where large bodies of the enemy were understood to be marching from the eastward, with the view of getting into his rear.

A flying force under Major Evans was scouring the Cor rebels and refugees in Kindress. General Whitlock's force remains guarding Saugor. The Punjab and Scind continue quiet, and order was being restored in the northern Mahratta country.

CHINA. All continued quiet in China. Lord Elgin had reached Ningpo. Admiral Seymour left Hongkong on the 21st of March, it is believed for Shanghai. General Straubensee had returned to Canton.

A GENERAL BURNED TO DEATH.—It is known (says a Canton letter in the Pungs) that the imperial army has taken the two important towns of Tchén-Kiang-Pou and Koua-Tcheo.

THE TIMES SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, YEH.—The Times special correspondent, having accompanied Yeh on his voyage to Calcutta, describes him in the following terms:—

In his personal appearance Yeh is a very stout and rather tall man, about five feet eleven, with the long thin Chinese moustache and beard, a remarkably receding forehead, a skull in which what the phrenologists call "veneration" is much developed.

His face is heavy. There is more chin than you usually see in a Chinaman—more jaw and jaw, indicative of will and obstinacy. The nose is long and flat, the nostrils forming one side of a very obtuse angle.

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with the four seasons—the north is the winter, the south is the summer, the east is the spring, and the west is the autumn. We asked him what Taoli this was. "Confucius?" "Yes." "Buddhist?" "Yes." "Taoist?" "Yes. It is more ancient even than Confucius."

He said, "The hot principle is in the ascendant." There is in the day of these blue tropical seas one hour of beauty, when the plain of waters is just heaving to the light breeze, and the only visible object is the red, round sun, falling down the western heavens so rapidly that it seems at last to drop, and quench in the reddened water.

Another order, and before the expanded sails can feel the gently opposing zephyr she is again naked to her spar. Then a whistle, and a hoarse boatswain's call, and the bees swarm again. In a moment every gun is manned.

What is Yeh doing all this time? Is he marking this orderly energy, this discipline, this zeal of art, this heartiness of work, this scene of a multitude in motion, with one object, and is he pondering over the lesson? Not at all.

On the ninth day of our voyage from Singapore we sighted the two pilot brigs which lie out of sight of land, but give notice of our approach to the Sandheads. Then, having taken a pilot on board and pursued our course for some hours, a distant streak of red sandy coast-line (such as we may see on some of our own eastern coasts, but still more like the first glimpse of Egypt from the Mediterranean) vouches the land of Ind.

Next morning we steamed up the muddy Hooghly, with its low green banks like Essex, or like the shores of the mouth of the Rhine—if those lands would only grow a few palm trees among their other foliage.

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smoking a pipe, I asked him whether it did not disconcert him to see every one blissfully engaged in some occupation. He said it did not surprise him. He knew that the Chinese are always busy; but such was not the Chinese custom.

He said, "The hot principle is in the ascendant." There is in the day of these blue tropical seas one hour of beauty, when the plain of waters is just heaving to the light breeze, and the only visible object is the red, round sun, falling down the western heavens so rapidly that it seems at last to drop, and quench in the reddened water.

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This morning, at daybreak, Yeh landed. He is looked for the present in Fort Williams, but a conveyance is being finished for him some little way out of the city. Before he went, he presented Captain Brooker with a written certificate of his presence and good treatment on board the "Inflexible." This was done in a grave official manner, and Yeh, no doubt, thinks it a most valuable document.

Perhaps you may allow me hereafter to say something in the way of generalizing the facts here collected, but here ends this episode to the Chinese expedition, an expedition which, whatever may be its direct claims to interest, has, by its incidental operations, relieved Lucknow and saved India.

UNITED STATES.

ANOTHER WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS TO EUROPE.—The New York Tribune says Mr. Vanderbilt has determined to run a weekly line of steamers between New York and Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

BROOKLYN.—EXCITEMENT AT THE NAVY YARD.—The steamer Arctic was brought on Sunday from her station at Quarantine to be fitted for service of the coast of Cuba. She will carry three guns, two thirty-two pounders and one eighteen pounder.

THE MORMONS.—The news of the submission of the Mormons appears to receive an emphatic contradiction by intelligence one day later than previous accounts received at Leavenworth on the 14th instant, and published in the St. Louis Democrat of the 18th.

SOMETHING WORTH WORKING FOR.—A Philadelphia paper announces that newspapers are now used for ladies skirts, and that they are found to answer better than hoops. We don't know how that Philadelphia editor obtained his knowledge.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—The alarming progress which Free Love doctrines are making in Ohio is indicated by the fact that at a recent election in Berlin Heights, the Free Love party elected its entire ticket in face of the most strenuous opposition.

THE case of Berlin is a sad one, and the respectable portion of its inhabitants are entitled to the sympathy of all good citizens. It is one of the most charming towns in Ohio, has an intelligent, upright, and virtuous population who are grieved beyond endurance by the existence among them of a sect which propagate doctrines the most revolting, and practice what they preach.

People other than those daily in contact with this moral Free Love leprosy at Berlin, little dream of the foot-hold gained in Erie county. Four acres on the heights—as lovely a spot as nature boasts—is now devoted to the purpose of the association. When the "Water Cure" was consumed, the fraternity gathered in the barn, which was temporarily fitted up. Since then, various shanties have been erected, and building is progressing with such rapidity that five houses have been erected within four weeks.

The association numbers about 30, and an accession is to be made of about 40 within the next six months. This association has a paper and not only sent to such an order, but it is slipped at night under the doors of villagers, and left on their door sills, and the decent portion of that community are sadly grieved that such midnight prowlers attempt to undermine the virtue of their sons and daughters.

From the copy of the Age before us we select one entire paragraph, so that there can be no charge of perverting its meaning by severing it from the context. It reads thus:— "Marriage is the slavery of woman: Free Love is the freedom and equity of woman and man: Polygamy is marriage multiplied: Free love is marriage abolished."

No wonder the woman of Berlin, indignant beyond self-control, met the monster who was transporting his vile edition to the post office, and seizing his papers, burnt them in the public street. What woman who has a daughter will rebuke these mothers?

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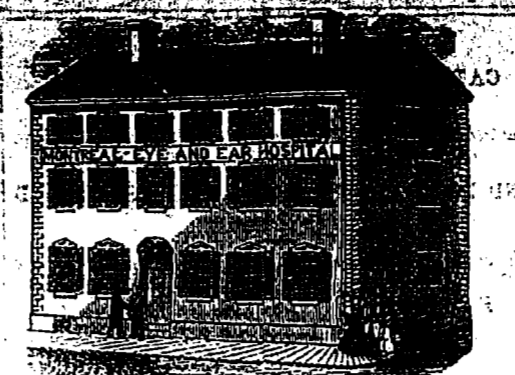




PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHING ARBOUR, 105 M'GILL STREET, and 75 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, 87 M'GILL STREET, 87 DONNELLY & O'BRIEN, BEG leave to inform the Public that they have now on hand, and are prepared to offer for Sale, their Spring and Summer Stock of Clothing and Outfitting.



MONTREAL EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, CONDUCTED BY DR. HOWARD, Oculist and Aurist to St. Patrick's Hospital, AND TO THE MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION.

THIS fine Hospital is for the reception of DR. HOWARD'S PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been spared to make it in every way suited to accommodate them. A careful and experienced Matron, Nurses and Servants have been engaged; new and appropriate Furniture and Hospital Comforts have been procured; and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishment have been introduced.

FOREIGN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, several cases of Books from London and Dublin: Mores Catholic; or, Ages of Faith, 3 vols. \$18 00 Cardinal Wiseman's Essays, 3 vols. 7 00 Cardinal Wiseman on Science and Revealed Religion, 2 vols. 2 50

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS

By the Subscribers, SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS MEDALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIETURES, &c., &c. BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c. 15,000 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Day, Cash, and Letter Books.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer. 38, Sauguelet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands.

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