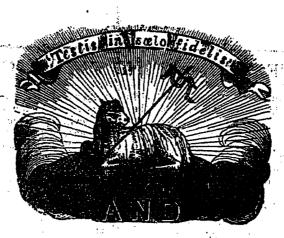
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1856.

NO. 48.

NINTH LETTER OF DR. CAHILL TO THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

Victoria Hotel, Cork, June 11, 1856.

My Lord-If the New Testament be the law of Christianity, it is a clear case that Protestantism is a Revolutionary Creed: and in reference to the Gospel it is, therefore, an illegal society, a rebellious association. These ideas, my lord, happen not to be my own: they are the expressed sentiments of an eminent Protestant living Judge, who has in private society, often argued, and protested against the revolutionary and illegal character of what is called "the Reformation."

There are no clauses in the sacred volume, which are expressed with a more urgent and emphatic precision than the passages which refer to a permanent living, speaking, teaching authority; and there are no tests which are put forward with a more stringent command than the enactments of paying unreserved submission to the decision of this council of appointed Teachers. For the sake of argument, let us suppose that some of the decisions of this council, in discipline or otherwise, required to be examined, reconsidered, and explained, surely the opposite course in such a case would be to appeal to the constituted, acknowfedged authority: to argue, to canvass the decision: to stand on the old provisions of the ancient Christian Constitution: to cite judicial precedents: and to seek a remedy, if necessary, according to the fundamental laws of the Gospel Constitution. But the Reformers appealed to no law, no precedent, no decision, but proceeded at once to expel the head, to proscribe the laws, to ignore the Constitution: and to substitute in place of the ancient government of God, a system of insubordination, unbridled license, and creedless Revolution. This brand of illegality, this recklessness of Revolution are still attached to Protestantism, as its essential character: and these anti-Christian elements, this primæval sin, drive it forward in every country where its Professors are found, into an universal rebellion against the political government and the Christian creed of every nation differing from their: Revolutionary code.

This was the original sentiment which produced separation from the old Church monarchy: it levelled the old Catholic throne, and demolished the old Catholic altar, wherever its illegal combination could be successful; and the late disastrous revolutions in Europe during the last ten years can be clearly traced to the agency of the same Protestant principle laboring for the extinction of all Catholic dynasties, political and religious, all over the world. This revolutionary element is very infectious: it is sure to enlist all the discontented in every country; and its standard will ever have the support of all the wicked, the immoral, and the rebellious, wherever the State or the Church curbs the criminal or punishes the disaffected. Hence the modern history of Europe supplies a perfect commentary on this clear policy of Frotestantism. Go where you will: travel through every country: and you will find the adherents of Anglicanism in every nation to be the rebel, the cut-throat: the perjurer to his own laws, the maligner of his former creed: the enemy of his nation, the traitor to his race, and the infidel defamer of his baptised faith. English Protestantism and English gold have thus corrupted Europe: anarchy, revolution, lies, are their daily prayers, their daily bread : and English literature and the English press, and the army and the navy, and the bar and the bench, are degraded by their advocacy of a system which is now universally admitted as the offspring of revolutionary Protest-

The English embassies in every country are the resort of all the enemies of Catholicity: and while the gold of our treasury is freely given to the Mazzinis, the Kossuths, the Astrazzis, as traitors in politics; an additional premium is offered for the Gavazzis, the Achillis, and all the abandoned perjured priests whom crime has expelled from our Church; but who now take their rank as apostles under the reformed standard of Anglican evangelical perfection. Thus we have an Anglican party in Madrid, in Lisbon, in Genoa, in Florence, in Naples, and in Rome: they are expelled from Vienna and from Paris. They always succeed for a few years wherever they go, from their gold and their lies: but time unmasks their imposture, and their retreat is everywhere certain and ignominious. The English Ambassador is everywhere their patron, their associate: he is the evangelical head of each local Bible society: he cashes their English drafts, like young Sir Robert Peel in Switzerland: he is the accredited English reformer and revolutionist. But yetawhile, and they are all detected : and the Ambassador, and the Bible, and the preachers, and the lying tracts, are removed amidst the scorn and the execration of almost every country where this infamous anti-Christian system has been introduced. I shall supply your Excellency ing this statement in the papers, was absolutely astound—last point of insult and persecution the poor forlorn the issue of the war, so little grateful to our national with some few extracts to-day to prove to you, if ed at the lie, and writes to the Univers to assure the public orphan of Catholic parents, who happens through pride, enraged with Austria for having refused to

proof were necessary, the interminable discord which that the Protestants had really made no palpable progress | mistake or otherwise to be exposed to the infidel the Bible Societies excite by their libels all over the world. Hear Lord Shaftesbury talking of the Emperor of Russia and of the failure of the Soupers in the East:-

If all this were so—if this was the spirit that governed the Emperor of Russia in his own dominions—he did not think he was likely to manifest a different spirit if he once got possession of those provinces, by right of conquest, in which he now observed the development of liberty under the nascent rights of conscience. (Hear.) He had no doubt that, as far as it was possible for man to do it, the Eastern provinces of Turkey would be brought to the same pass in which we now found the internal provinces of Russia. Nor had the Emperor of Russia been more liberal towards missions—not missions, let it be remembered, to disturb the Greek Church, but missions to the wild and ignorant heathen of his own dominions—the outskirting provinces of his own empire, where the people were sunk in idolatry and the grossest darkness. Even there he would not permit the missionary to go. Till this hour no mission even from the Greek Church had been sent among these heathens in the wilds and steppes of Russia. How methodical, how systematic did he not show himself in all this. (Hear.) The Moravian brethren labored many years among the Calmuc Tartars between the Black and Caspian Seas. In 1823 about 300 converts had been gathered together, but the missionaries were forbidden to baptize any one of them, on the ground of an old existing law, that no heathen under Russian sway shall be converted to Christianity and baptized but by the Russian Greek clergy.' This mission was therefore abandoned in the next year—viz., 1824. The Scottish Missionary Society began a mission in Russian Tartary in 1802. Their operations were widely extended in 1833. A Mahomedan convert of high standing was baptized by the missionaries, upon which a series of vexatious restrictions and persecutions began on the part of the Government, which compelled that society to relinquish its operations, after more than twenty years' labor and a large expenditure, just at the time in which they were reaping some fruit of their labors. The Basle Missionary Society commenced a mission among the Tartars on the confines of Persia, and labored first in the Persian dominions. Meeting with opposition there, they removed into the Russian dominions about 1823. and continued for ten years, till they were ordered to quit the Russian empire, and the missionaries, to the number of eight or ten, removed into other fields of labor. The London Missionary Society undertook a mission in Siberia, on the frontiers of Chinese Tartary. They were countenanced by the Emperor Alexander, and joined by several Russian missionaries. But, in the year 1841, after twenty years' expense and labor, this mission was suppressed by an order from the Russian Synod, the reason given being that the mission, in relation to that form of Christianity, already established in the Russian empire, did not coincide with the views of the Church and the Government.'

Will your Excellency be pleased to remark the following passages from the same noble lord, which so clearly remind me of the scenes in Clifden, in Kells, in Connemara, in Kilkenny, and in Skibbereen ?-

In the latter part of January of the year 1846, the full vials of hierarchal vengeance were poured out upon the heads of the defenceless men and women in the Armenian Church, who chose to obey God rather than man. They were summoned before the patriarch, one by one, and peremptorily ordered to subscribe their names to a creed which had been prepared for the purpose, on pain of the terrible anathema, with all its barbarous consequences.-In the course of a week or so they were ejected from their shops and their business. Men, women, and children, without regard to circumstances, were compelled to leave their habitations, sometimes in the middle of the night, and to go forth into the streets, not knowing whither they should go, or where they should find shelter. The bakers were prohibited from furnishing them with bread, and the water-carriers with water. Parents were forced by the patriarch to cast out even their own children who adhered to the Gospel, and to disinherit them. The patriarch and his party resorted to every species of oppression without the least scruple or pity; and it was evident that want ol power only prevented them from cutting off heads. The brethren could not pass through the streets without being abused by all kinds of filthy language, spit upon, and stoned; a few were cast into prison, and for several Sundays the churches resounded with anothemas against the followers of the new sect.

Let us now visit the Crimea:-PROSELYTISM IN THE CRIMEA.—February, 1855.—The rage for proselytism has found its way even to the Crimea. An Englishman, here apparently as an amateur, but who is said to be the authorised agent of a Religious Society at home, has been distributing Italian Bibles among the Sardinian troops, and attempting to convert them. General Della Marmora complained to General Codrington, who was rather puzzled what to do in the matter, and, as I am informed, told the Sardinian Commander to deal with the person in question, should be be caught repeating the offence, according to the Sardinian law and regulation. The missionary in question, notwithstanding that his labors are facilitated by a perfect acquaintance with the Italian language, has not been very fortunate in its results. I am assured that he has not effected a single conversion. The Sardinians take the books, just as the Spanish smug-glers, and muleteers, and gipsies took the tracts which a more celebrated missionary, Bible Borrow, pressed upon their acceptance; but it is much to be doubted whether they read them, and it is quite clear that they do not profit by them to the extent of embracing Protestantism. The good understanding between the Sardinians and the English is too perfect to be affected by trifles; but intermeddlings of the kind referred to are strongly to be condemned .- Times Correspondent.

We shall now consult Switzerland:-

PROSELYTISER'S VERACITY.—A. M. Boissonnes stated recently, at a meeting of a Protestant proselytising body in Geneva, that they had been so successful in a certain parish in France, that although it was an old Catholic parish there were but very few Catholics left in it. The cure of the parish in question (that of Fresnois-le-Grand), on see-

in the locality, and that of a population of 4,200, which the parish contained, more than 4,000 were Catholics, and only some few soi disant Protestants could be found scat-tered here and there.

We shall again go to India:-

PROSELYTISM IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—The Madras Examiner states that the new 'Army School Regulations,' recently published at Madras, must have extinguished every spark of hope that the Catholics of India entertained as to their being allowed a share in the benefits of the new educational system without detriment to their religi-ous belief. According to the 61st clause in the new regulations, the children of all soldiers, above four years of age, will be obliged to attend the regimental schools, unless prevented by sickness or some such cause, or one such cause at the such cause and the such causes are such causes or one penalty of two and a half rupees a month-the Government subsistence. This is an attempt to proselytise the children of the Catholic soldiers, and, if carried into effect, will cause discontent and dissatisfaction in the Indian

we now return to Ireland:— Extract from the official report from Robert Curtis, Esq., County Inspector of Constabulary, dated April 21, 1856: 'I think it right to add, for the information of the Inspector General, that the prevalent impression in this city. amongst all classes—and I have been speaking to several Protestant gentlemen upon the subject—is, that these Scripture Readers are not averse to a certain extent of opposition, but the contrary; and that they select, therefore the most remote and out-of-the-way places to exhibit themselves. The assigned motive for this is, that the opposition tends to strengthen them in their situations, for which they receive a salary of from £2 10s to £3 a month; and that it tends also to increase the subscriptions to the society in England, where the account of this opposition and these riots is published in an exaggerated form. solely as the general impression that exists, and in a very decided manner, in the public mind of all classes in Kilkenny (except those connected with the movement), without venturing to express any opinion of my own upon the subject. This I know, that no good whatever has arisen, or is likely to arise, in the point of view with which the movement has been undertaken, but the contrary: illfeeling has been excited and stirred up between two classes of her Majesty's subjects previously living in harmony and cordiality together, and this has extended beyond the mere mob of women and boys who attack and hoot these men in the suburbs of the town."

The Inspector continues:—

"One of the Scripture Readers, accompanied by four or five boys, with rolls of placards under their arms, another carrying a ladder, and another a pot of paste and a brush, proceed through the streets, for the purpose of pasting these placards. The Mayor considers them offensive, and likely to lead to a breach of the peace, and he sends three or four police in their wake, with a man of his own, carrying another ladder, and a mob of women and children following; the whole shouting and cheering. No sooner does the Scripture Reader succeed in getting a placard posted, and goes on to another place, than the Mayor's posted, and goes on to another place, than the Mayor's ladder is set, and a policeman mounts to take it down. The policemen have a written order from the Mayor, containing a printed copy of the placard so to be removed. The procession—for I can call it nothing else—proceeds in this manner through the streets, which I consider both ridiculous and disgraceful. It is also becoming now a matter of who can have the longest ladder; and some of these placards have been posted fifteen or sixteen feet from the ground. In some instances the posters have got out of windows, and posted them even still higher, where they cannot be got at, but where, from being pelted with mud, the window is likely to be broken; they have also been posted on boards, and hung out of windows by a cord, which is drawn up when any attack has been made upon them. The posting of the placards can answer no purpose whatever; for, in the first instance, no Roman Catholic would be seen reading them; and in the next place, they are covered with mud, effaced, or torn down before they are five minutes up. On the other hand, these very facts render their removal an unnecessary piece of

We now proceed to Jerusalem:-

In the German Zeitung, of the 5th of February, 1844, in speaking of the disturbances caused in Jerusalem by the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, Dr. Alexander, the journal has the following remarks :-

The King of Prussia's instructions to his Minister state that many natives of Jerusalem and other places in the East wished to embrace Protestant Christianity, but had been held back because the Missionaries had no power of ensuring them protection and safety!!! and admitting that their Bishop at Jerusalem was "harassing the Orthodox Eastern Church to such an extent as to receive proselytes from her, and congregate them into certain schismatical congregations;" but declaring that in doing this he was entirely neglecting the commands of his late Metropolitan, and transgressing the injunctions which limited his au-

From these, and numberless similar extracts. it would appear, my Lord, that in every part of the world—in our own Colonies, in foreign nations, in fact in every place where England has any influence, her principal employment, through her Souper Missionaries, is her favorite project of Revolution : commencing everywhere through her Ambassadors, aided by her marine, supported by her money; and always ending in her expulsion, amidst universal contempt far less so; for the Emperor of Russia has always and horror. The Catholic children in her Indian treated the Holy Father with respect: the late Emcamp; the Catholic marines in her navy; the Catholic soldiers in the battle-field; the Catholic prisoners in the bridewell; the Catholic boys and girls in schools; the Catholic orphans in the poorhouse, are all invaded by this vile band of comterriers ever hunted a badger with more ferocity or and we have drawn from it, not instructions of wis-

chase of this disastrous society. Your Excellency beholds them, in my communication of this day, rebuked by a King at Jerusalem, called liars at Genoa, reported as disorderly at Kilkenny by a police inspector, on the point of being punished in the Crimea by the Sardinian general, dismissed from Turkey for misconduct, expelled by the Tartars, banished from Persia, pelted and stoned in the streets of Teheran: and cursed, execrated, and abhorred in every nation where their character is known. The most noted gang of London swindlers, the most unprincipled wretches that even profane the records of the police ealendar, do not present such a history of infamy and horror as those agents whom England sends forth to preach the gospel of peace, and to walk in the footsteps of the adorable Saviour!!

This system, my Lord, has degraded England and Protestantism all over the world: has awakened a universal feeling of disgust amongst the Dissenters of your own country-has filled Ireland with horror and persecution—and has laid the foundation of a legal combination in Parliament which very soon will rid the world of a nuisance, a curse, a sin equally subversive of the peace of society and the spirit of

> I have the honor to be, my Lord, Your Excellency's obedient servant, D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

WHY DO THE HEATHEN RAGE? (From the Northern Times.)

The thought uppermost in the mind of the Sovereign Pontiff (observed, lately, his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster) is Quare premuerunt geates? ("Why do the heathen rage?") why are the people of this country inspired at this time, under the influence of the Government and a servile press, subject to the influence of the Government, with such violence of prejudice against the Holy See, and such a disposition to assail, and, if it were possible (idle dream!), to destroy or subvert it? Why, when we have just sheathed our swords, drawn in a war waged in defence of the empire of the anti-Christian power of the Moslem, should we be urged by our rulers and our leaders to aggression upon that sacred power which has been in all ages the source, the centre, and the citadel of Christianity itself? Perhaps it is not difficult to discover the cause, and it might be traced to the very spirit in which the war was engaged in by this country, and the manner in which it was concluded. Without entering into the question of the propriety, morality, or policy of the war, or the grounds on which it was avowedly entered upon by those who originally engaged in it (which were quite different from those upon which it was subsequently continued), it is impossible not to see that the people of this country aged in it in a spirit of irreligion and of pride,-In the papers laid before Parliament, or in the discussions in Parliament, the most contemptuous disregard was displayed as to the Holy Sepulchre—that most sacred shrine of the Christian world-and our foreign Minister more than once avowed in Parliament that they were not going to war with any view of rescuing the Christian population from their state of cruel degradation. The rescue of Christ's tomb and the liberation of a Christian people would have been worthy objects of war; but our statesmen avowed that their object was the "integrity and independence of the Turkish empire," and subsequently the humiliation of Russia in sacrifice to the pride of England or the vanity of France. Well, these were not objects with which other and more Catholic nations were likely to sympathise; and they were objects which, as to France, would soon and easily be satisfied by a little military glory. That once acquired by her arms, she ceased to feel any interest in a war the only worthy objects of which were, disavowed by her Protestant ally. And so peace was forced upon us, just when we were ready for war, and burning to satisfy our glory and satiate our pride. It was forced upon us by the influence of Austria and France, and that was unfavorable to the continuance of the war in a great degree through the evil influence of our Protestantism. It could no more be the wish of Catholic or truly Christian powers to have England dominant than Russia. Indeed peror viewed Gregory XIII. with veneration; and his son and successor, taught by experience the fatal effect of the isolating influence of schism, is drawing closer the bonds of amity between himself and Rome. The lesson which he has learnt, we, faithful to our binators: and no fox-hounds ever pursued a fox: no stubborn national character, have refused to learn. a keener smell than a Souper will follow up to the dom, but inspirations of revenge. Disappointed in last point of insult and persecution the poor forlorn the issue of the war, so little grateful to our national

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

have failed to recognise the cause of our comparaourselves on France and Austria by engaging them in a war of which we might be the arbiter. This is one reason of our menaced onslaughts on the Papal mainly mere revenge. The traditional policy of of religion from which we find ourselves alienated .-With France and Austria united, we are well aware, especially if they are in amity with Russia, that our influence in Europe would diminish; and as it is an influence which has always been exercised for pernicious purposes, and sinister and selfish ends, we have an instinctive consciousness that it would find opposition on the part of those great Powers. And of course, Rome, as the source and centre of Catholic Courts, is the object of England's most intense aversion, and exposed to her incessant machinations-to all the insidiousness of intrigues and all the insolence of menace. Nor are these general motives the only ones which are operating; there are others more secret. Thus a treaty of commerce, which Naples entered into in 1845 for ten years, has lately expired, and the King declines to renew it, and has preferred concluding a commercial convention with Rome on terms more favorable than are conceded to ourselves. The English are a practical people, and are as likely to be moved by commercial jealonsy as by religious bigotry. Our commerce makes its way by force of arms, and our soldiers and sailors are often pioneers for our traders, and purveyors for our manufactures. Thus, fifteen years ago, we threatened Naples with war in order to make her continue to us a monopoly of sulphur; and ten years ago we went to war with China to compel her to drug herself with our Indian opium. Italy is a fine field for commerce, and has many ports on the Mediterranean. in the county Sligo. Morever, having succeeded in making Portugal quite, and Spain very nearly, subservient to our purposes, by means of placing puppet-princes upon their thrones, there have long been intrigues for putting on another Coburg on the crown of Naples. Lord Palmerston has already set up several kingdoms and created several kings; and Belgium, Greece, and Portugal and Spain are precedents. Our policy and our bigotry go hand in hand; and after throwing a Catholic country into confusion by our intrigues, and placing it under the rule of our instruments, we can at once gratify our cupidity by opening illegitimate avenues, or obtaining illicit facilities for our commerce; and we can point proudly to the ruined condition of the countries thus victimised by the schemes of Protestantism as triumphant proofs of the fatal influence of Catholicism. But at the present period we have an antagonist in Europe as politic as ourselves, and a match for our most astute statesmen. Under the aspect of an "alliance" we have an effective "surveillance;" our good ally fathoms our counsels and penetrates our plans; and Louis Napoleon countervails all the intrigues of Lord Palmerston. The influence of France and Austria carried several great points against us, in accordance with Catholic principles and in opposition to our own. Thus, in spite of our repeated disclaimers as to the object of the war being the protection of the Christian subjects of the Porte, we were compelled to concur in coercing the Porte into a treaty with Russia and the allies, engaging to treat its Christian subjects on an equality with the Mahomedan-a treaty which, if kept, destroys of Russia or France, or rather, probably, of Russia and France; for as their influence, with that of Austria, carried the treaty against England, the probability is that they would combine to enforce it, even against the will of England. Thus, then, the un-Christian statesmen of England, finding themselves isolated by reason of their estrangement from Catholic unity, endeavor by intrigues to destroy it. But the Emperor of Austria, from that piety which is the only true policy, and the Emperor of France, from piety or policy, are resolved to adhere to it. The tripartite alliance between them and England is only a blind upon their part, in a means of binding England not to act in Italy but in accord with them ; while Prussia has distinctly intimated to Sardinia that her intervention in Italy must not be expected; and Russia is little likely to waste any of her recruited energies in any war for the aggrandisement of her treacherous little friend, Sardinia, now under the influence of England. The truth is that, as with England, interest and bigotry go hand in hand, so with Austria and France policy and piety combine to protect the Papacy. Neither of them ever have any desire to allow of English influence in Italy; and they both are sufficiently instructed in history to know that their own fate is bound up with that of the Papacy. Europe knows the Vicar of Christ wields a sacred power which alone can give cohesion to nations and peace to earth; while, on the other hand, between irreligion and revolution there is an intimate connection. De Thou has recorded how Calvinism gave rise to civil war in France, because the Protestants became rebels. The French revolution was the development of Protestant philosophy; and in our own age we see how Mazzini and Manin, Garibaldi, Gavazzi, and Kossuth find admirers in Protestant the keystone of the arch of Christendom; and could any human power impiously dislodge what a divine hand has planted in its position? Its fall would crum-

enter into the war with us, and secretly chagrined | ble into ruins the social future of Europe. France with France for refusing longer to continue it, we is regaining, and Austria has never relinquished, the sublime gift of faith, and they are little likely to altive isolation in our religious estrangement from the low the most anti-Catholic power in the world to great continental Powers, and we have fallen with carry her fatal influence into the soil consecrated to the savage her ceness upon the Pope and the smaller Ca. Holy See, long before the enteringer Emperors in Gertholic Powers of Europe, in the hope thereby of embroiling the two greatest of them, and thus avenging ourselves on France and Austria by engaging them will not prove false to the traditions of a thousand years during which, whether as rivals or allies, they have recognised and respected the authority and the power. Not that our statesmen's object is solely or territory of Rome-the territory which Pepin defended in order to vindicate the independence of the England, ever since the age of Elizabeth, has been Holy See, and sustain her against Arian molestation in the exercise of her spiritual supremacy, long beto sow dissension among the Catholic Powers, in order to deprive them of the advantages of that unity fore a Pontiff placed the imperial diadem on the brow of the first German Emperor, in an age, when Britain as a united realm did not exist among the nations of the earth.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISHOP OF CORK.—A meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of Cork was held last week in the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of presenting the Right Rev. Dr. Delany a suitable address and testimonial on his return to Cork, after a sojourn in the Eternal City. The meeting, which was one of the most respectable and influential that has been held in Cork for a long time, embraced the leading Catholic Cork for a long time, embraced the leading Catholic merchants and traders of Cork. At the close of the proceedings a subscription was opened, and in the course of a few minutes amounted to nearly £200.-

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF COLLOONEY, COUNTY SLIGO.—The people of Collooney, with their pious and exemplary Clergy, held a meeting on Sunday, the 8th inst., for the purpose of making a further effort to obtain the necessary funds for the completion of their beautiful church. The meeting was presided over by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The resolutions express their gratitude to Sir John Benson, of Cork, for his kindness in supplying to his native town the designs and plans of a structure so creditable to his genius, and to the Lord Mayor, not only for his generous and efficient support, but also for the blessings conferred on the district by his humane and considerate management of the tenantry on his estates

The Rev. James Browne gratefully acknowledges a donation of £25 from Mr. James Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, for the chapel and school of Killawalla. Mr Hope Scott has lately purchased some property in that locality from the Marquis of Sligo, and the proofs he has given of his disposition to promote the happiness of his tenantry are already visible in the contentment of the people on his estate, who are everywhere applying themselves to the improvement of their holdings. The example of such a landlord as Mr. Hope Scott will have a good effect, at the same time that, in consulting for the welfare and comfort of his tenantry, he is securing his own permanent interests in his property there.—Mayo Constitution.

JESUIT MISSION AT LONDONDERRY .- Four Priests of the Society of Jesus opened a mission at the Catholic cathedral of this city on Sunday last. Since that time the devotional exercises, instructions, &c., which they are authorised to impart, have been numerously attended by all grades of our Catholic community. The object of the mission is not controversial, nor do the members of this illustrious Order even touch upon polemics. Their purpose is to recall, and if possible, to bring back the careless and indifferent of their own communion to the paths of Christian piety. The mission will be continued for three weeks. The reverend Fathers in charge of the mission are Messrs. Kyan, Dwyer, Blake, Healy, and Fontescue. -Londonderry Journal.

REPRESENTATION OF TIPPERARY. - It is reported that the Hcn. George O'Callaghan, son of Lord Lismore, will offer himself to the constituency, his principles being "those of a thorough and enlightened Liberal, which he is prepared to avow and advocate."

Mr. Moore has written to the Secretary of the Tenthe Mahomedan—a treaty which, if kept, destroys the Turkish empire, and if not kept, opens a door for the future renewal of the war, at the pleasure either to the announcement made by Mr. Horsman, that the question involved in the second reading would be again discussed on going into committee, the hon.
member justly remarks "that the conduct of the
government in this matter is without precedent in the history of Parliament; and is condemned by men of all parties-by none more than the government supporters, whose course it has left without defence."

> Mr. Cullen of Limerick, received a letter from Mr. S. E. DeVere, M.P., stating that he would support Mr. McMahon's motion for an enquiry into the Irish Fisheries, and that the case of the Limerick Fishermen was one that needed enquiry before some tribunal that had not absolutely made up its mind,

> The Cork and Youghal Railway Bill passed through the committee of the House of Lords without opposition. It will receive the royal assent in about a week's time.

> ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.—Property to the amount of nearly £70,000 changed hands yesterday. Among the properties sold was another portion of the vast estates of Lord Portarlington, situate in Tipperary, Limerick, and Longford, and which produced about £50,000.

MR. W. B. MACCABE-THE "WEEKLY TELE-GRAPH.-We are requested by Mr. William Bernard MacCabe to state that he is no longer editor of the Weekly Telegraph. He asks us also to mention it was his wish to have placed before the readers of the Weekly Telegraph his reason for resigning; but as such statement was considered by the proprietor likely to be injurious to the paper it has not been published. -Dublin Evening Post.

HONORABLE CONDUCT. - A few years ago Mr. Burrowes opened business in Cork as a cabinet maker, but was unsuccessful, when his creditors accepted a composition of 13s 4d in the pound. He again commenced business in the same trade. This time fortune was more lenient, and he rapidly succeeded. Mr. Burrowes has now paid to his late creditors the balance of their debt, 6s 8d, which he conscientiously England. Our influence would set firebrands loose and send them through all Europe. The Papacy is this unlooked-for repayment have, in return, present-

HARVEST PROSPETS.—One or two of the southern papers speak of the appearance of the old blight in the growing potato crop, but it is admitted that the symptoms, coming thus early, are too insignificant to create any alarm, and little doubt is entertained that they will fade away under the influence of the fine weather which has just set in. The following cheering agricultural report is taken from the Dublin Packet:- With the certainty of a remunerative harvest the hopes of the rural population have risen. Now that the country has enjoyed an uninterrupted continuation of weather suitable for rapid vegetation, farmers anticipate an abundant harvest. On every side the effects of the late beneficial rains are observable. Where the early sown wheat and corn crops were parched and delicate a month ago, not a trace of weakness is now seen. They rear their heads with a stubborn and healthy look indicative of a generous yield. If the crops are in a state to gladden those whose comfort depends on the fertility of the soil, a glance over the country also affords pleasure to all interested in any way in the advancement of agriculture. In the reclamation of waste lands, the drainage of large patches previously useless, and the systematic culture and application of scientific skill to the cropping of the soil, we have confirmation of the wider extension of industry. The farmer has discovered that neither the capability of his lands nor the demand for its fruits has yet been exhausted; and whatever benefit may result to the agricultural classes from this increased activity the country in general will partake of the gain. Corn and wheat are, as we learn from information just received, most promising. Oats, even on lands which have produced poor crops previously, look in excellent condition, and the staple food of the people, the potatoe, will repay the disappointment its repeated failures lately created. It is said that a larger tract of land is under this esculent than her here planted with it for four or foresteen than has been planted with it for four or five seasons past; and it is consolatory to ascertain that there is little apprehension of the destruction of the root by disease. Although the crops have not passed all danger, they are in a forward enough state to brave a little untoward weather. Had the last month not been so propitious this would not have been the case."

THE POTATO. - We regret to learn that symptoms of disease have already shown themselves in some parts of the west of this country, particularly adjacent to the sea. It is not exactly similar to last year, but the leaves of the plant are perforated with small brown spots. In some cases the stalk of the plant shows it also; it is much earlier in showing itself this year than last, and the plants may recover, but in some of the fields the blossom has shown early, and it hangs down in an apparently languid state, instead of being well formed and vigorous. Some excellent new potatoes are on sale here, though at smart prices.— Wexford Mail.

The bright showers which have recently fallen, refreshed the growing crops, without occasioning any inconvenience whatever to the farmer. Some excellent hay crops have been already gathered in, and mowing becomes pretty general. The hay in this county, notwithstanding the long drought in the early part of the spring, will be nearly an average. The season has been favorable for turnip sowing, and we may anticipate a rich barvest of both grain and green may anticipate a rich harvest of both grain and green crops. The potato crop was never more promising; and it is indeed, gratifying to anticipate an abundance of that wholesome esculent for the poor, and a consequent relief from what they regard as unpalatable dictary-namely, Indian meal. As porkers generally follow in the train of potatoes, the poor man will be enabled this year to fall back on his old reliance—the pig. Pat's potatoes, and porkers, have more than an alliterative alliance. - Newry Examiner.

REMARKABLE RYE.-Monday we were shown a specimen of remarkably full grown rye, produced on the land of Messrs. Dickson, Farrell, and Co. It is upwards of six feet from the bottom of the stalk to the top of the ear, and the straw is in a corresponding degree strong and perfect. The crop is of two acres in extent.—Belfast News-Letter.

and if we only had some heat now we would have an early and abundant harvest .- Cork Constitution.

EARLY STRAWBERRIES AND MUSHROOMS.-Mr. M. Russell has succeeded, as usual, in producing the earliest samples of the favorite fruit and vegetable above named. He has favored us with a basket of Keane's strawberries and mushrooms, the former two days sooner than last year, and in perfection, as regards both ripeness and flavor .- Newry Telegraph.

Trout fishing at Killaloe was never known to be so abundant. The fish taken are large, and of great

Mr. M'Donald, a trader in fish, on Thursday evening forwarded to London, one ton weight of salmon, taken within twelve hours by the Coonagh and Strand fishermen, within a circuit of three miles in the river

guardians are about establishing an asylum for the maintenance and instruction of the blind.

A Miracle. - A circumstance has just occurred in Providence. Every one acquainted with our city knows poor little Sally Hewitson, the lame beggar child, who has been seen every day, crawling about, astonishment of the citizens of Kilkenny, on Tuesday, to witness this poor child walking about, permiraculously cured by a venerable priest named Fastreets of Kilkenny to-day .- Kilkenny Journal.

TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS TAKEN PRISONERS IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL.-During the course of this week numerous arrests have been made in the county of Donegal of persons charged with being connected with illegal combination. Twenty seven persons in the neighborhood of Fintown and Glantis were arrested on Monday night last, six of whom were admitted to bail, and the remaining twenty-one were on Thursday brought to the county prison at Lifford by a strong escort of police. The greatest secrecy appears to be observed as to the offences with which these parties are charged, and the evidence by which the charge against them is to be sustained. One of the confederates is said to have stagged, and that it was upon the information furnished by him that the parties were taken into custody; but be this as it may, it is quite_clear_that_the_Government, from_the_number of the arrests, has obtained information which at present leaves the impression that there has been for some time past a formidable confederation in existence in that past of the country. From anything which has as yet transpired, no opinion can be formed as to the extent of the confederation, or the criminality of the parties in custody. The case will likely come on for trial at the coming assizes, when it is hoped that the Attorney General will prosecute in person, and that the prosecution and jury panel will be of such a character as to leave no doubt on the mind of any one as to the fair and impartial administration of justice.—Correspondent of Dublin Telegraph.

The Constabulary of Kincun succeeded in effecting a large seizure of contraband spirits, as also a still, head, and all the working apparatus; a number of barrels, and about 45 gallons of pot ale, the entire of which belonged to a man named O'Neil. The seigness was made at Palmaratary near Willale. zure was made at Palmerstown, near Killala.

It is very remarkable, that not one Irish officer was married in Turkey though it abounds with handsome

A young man named John Reilly, clerk in the firm of Messrs. Barlow, Merchants quay, Dublin, who recently absconded with some money, was arrested lately by a policeman near Essex Bridge. He begged the officer to walk an the other ride. the officer to walk on the other side, and he would follow, in order that he might not be exposed to public curiosity. The policeman consented, and young Reilly, watching his opportunity, vaulted over the parapet into the river, from which he was rescued with difficulty.

THE SADLEIR BANK FRAUDS.—The appeal case of Mr. Vincent Scully against the decision of the Master in Chancery holding him responsible for the payment of certain shares in the Tipperary Bank, and which was argued on Saturday in the Rolls Court, Dublin, was decided on Monday. Judgment was given against Mr. Scully. On the same day, the Master in Chancery ordered the payment of 2s. in the pound to the creditors of the bank whose claims are admitted. The order was made on the affidavit of the official manager, stating that he had admitted claims of creditors to the amount of £240,379 14s. 6d., and that other claims required investigation, which they were undergoing. He also stated that for the purpose of the dividend he had to his credit over £25,000. The Master countersigned a check for the sum re-

John Sadleir.-Mr. Maguire, M.P., writing in the Cork Examiner, revives the strange story that "the late Mr. Sadleir" is still alive. He writes:—"Not one of John Sadleir's relatives saw the body, or, if they did, that not one of them ever declared that it was his body. And they ask, how, supposing it to have been John Sadleir's body, did John Sadleir come to the particular spot on which it was lying? Did he ride, or did he walk? If he rode, where is the cabman who drove him? If he walked, whether the whole way, or any part of the way, how did it happen that the boots were perfectly clean, and free from stain of any kind? How did he cross the moist and muddy ground that encircled the hillock on which the body was found? If that hillock could not be approached in the day time without the boots or shoes of the per-EARLY HARVEST.—A number of ears of corn, wheat, barley, and oats, have been sent to our office. They have been taken from large fields in full blow, belonging to John Galway, Esq., Fort Richard. We never remember having seen corn so early mear, essential oil of bitter almonds was ascertained by smell; but whether any of the poison had reached the stomach of the body then examined, was never ascertained, because knife never touched it. If another body passed for awhile for that of Foschini, the Italian assassin, why might not a well-selected body pass for that of John Sadleir, especially when so many concurring circumstances helped the spectators and the public to an easy credulity .lt is then triumphant-ly asked, why should he kill himself? Money was what he toiled, and schemed, and lied, and forged for; and money he had to an enormous extent-a quarter of a million, at the very least. If he had not, where has it gone?—who can account for its disappearance? who can tell one word about it? Sadleir alone can clear up the mystery. Mystery as it is at present, I am told there are interested people in the City who are beginning to be confident, that it is a mystery not There has been a reduction of no less than 1,083 paupers in the numbers at the Clonmel workhouse between the years 1833 and 1856. One relieving of certain crossed checks. Curiously enough, the officer has been appointed for the entire union. The same belief in Sadleir's existence is also entertained in the monied circles of Paris."

Mr. Robert Nichol, a gentleman who made a post mortem examination of the body, refutes the supposi-Kilkenny, of so extraordinary a character, that many tion adduced by Mr. Maguire, that Mr. Sadleir is not are disposed to consider it a direct interposition of Providence. Every one acquainted with our city which was made on the body, Dr. Nichol says:— "This examination was made in the presence of three witnesses, and was extended to every important organ or riding on a donkey, begging alms for the support in the system. From only a portion of the contents of of herself and her mother—the latter also a cripple. She was born a cripple, and Mr. Dunne, the Reliev- of pure essential oil of almonds, the nature of which ing Officer, recollects that when she was admitted to was demonstrated not only by its odour, but by the the Workhouse some years ago, her useless limbs had ordinary chemical tests. I still retain this oil in my possession, and shall be happy to place it at Mr. possession, and shall be happy to place it at Mr. Maguire's disposal, if he has any desire to examine it." This which follows should, we think, settle the day, to witness this poor child walking about, perfectly well! Her statement was that she had been point:—"I believe that in no instance has the identification of a body been more complete. The butler ther Nolan, who resides at a place called Dunane, declared it on oath to be that of his master. It was beyond Castlecomer. This pious and venerable recognised by one of his brothers, and by at least recognised by one of his brothers, and by at least clergyman has the reputation of great sanctity, and three of his most intimate friends; and, lastly, the is said to have wrought many other equally marvel-lous cures. The case of Sally Hewitson seems to us beyond question; she is known to have been a cripple from the birth—she is seen walking through the eyes—that it was none other than that of the latemember for Sligo."

ORANGEISM RAMPANT .- The Ulsterman has the following article on the late assault at Duncannon, by two ruffianly Orangemen, on the poor defenceless the origin of Irish surnames, the lecturer shewed Catholic, Donnelly. The assailants were held to bail the fallacies of Beaufort in regard to Celtic names, by the magistrates, to be tried at the sessions for the assault :..

" Here is a case to make an honest man's blood boil. The infamous brutality of it is unsurpassed. There was no provocation given. Two young men met one old man; and one of them coolly and deli-berately knocked him down three several times, to the surnames of the ancient Irish families, and smashing his head and deluging him with his own blood. And what was the motive? The old man was a Catholic; his assailant was an Orangeman; that is all! Human language is insufficient to stigmatise such brutal purposeless ruffianism! But why need we inveigh against the brutalised creatures who commit crimes like this. Every night of the year, almost, deeds as ruffianly are perpetrated by them.
The district stretching from Dungannon to Lurgan is
made almost a hell by them; and it was only the
Oconveyed the idea of title, whilst that of Mac did other day that a respectable man living there, after not, and stated that O was not a bit more respectable vainly appealing to partizan magistrates, told us his life had been rendered almost unendurable by these degraded wretches, who had smashed his windows, trampled down his fields, killed his horse, and at some popular errors regarding surnames, particularly tempted to set fire to his corn stacks. The scoundrels are but the obedient pupils of the Greggs and the Drews, whose lessons they improve upon.

We find in the public newspapers, and on the dead walls of the country towns, the following appeal to all that is savage, fanatic, and brutal, in these unhappy wretches?-

"Protestant of Down! Assemble in Thousands, On the 17th day of June, 1856, In Finnebrogue Demesne, To meet Gregg, Drew, and other Protestants, and demand justice for Protestantism. No Maynooth! No Nunneries! No Surrender! The Constitution of 1688. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

What would any sane man expect after that When the Orange mob have had their passions inflamed by the horrible harangues of the Drews and Greggs-when they return home primed with maddening whiskey, and brandishing their bludgeons, shall we wonder if they knock a poor Catholics, brains out, kill their neighbor's horse, or set fire to his house? Such things are but logical consequences of such teachings as they have often got, and will get again next Tuesday, in the demesne of Finnebrogue.

Look again! The Proprietor of that same Finne brogue is an Orangeman, high among his fellows. But, to the shame of the government be it told, he is a magistrate and (we believe) a deputy lieutenant of the county? In the name of mercy what justice can the unhappy victims of Orange violence expect from the leaders of the ruffians who have maltreated them.

And this all happens in Ireland, under the 'paternal government? of Britain! All in a free land? Aye, when the Drews and the Greggs, and the amiable Lord of Finnebrogue are free to excite the vile passions of their followers, and the Orangemen are free to break the heads and burn the houses of their Catholic neighbors! Unhappy Catholics of Down and Tyrone! (who are too much accustomed to be trampled on to have the manhood to combine for that protection with their rulers will not give them)—well for them they were living under the 'despotic rule' of

Naples.

We ask the government on whom will the blame lie, if this Finnebrogue exhibition result in another 'Dolly Brae?"

Even the Banner of Ulster can gently disapprove of the intended meeting, as at least illegal and imprudent. One of its articles commences as follows: Our attention has been attracted by the following

advertisement in the Downshire Protestant :-

(Here follows the advertisement we have above quoted, calling on the Protestants of Down to as-

semble in Finnebrogue demesne.)

"In 1689, on the day of the month above mentioned, the troops of James II. were forced to retreat from Belturbet before the men of Enniskillen. The event was, no doubt, a turning point in the history of our country, and it cannot be wrong, when we take a reloyalty to the Queen by setting the laws at defiance. Such, however, seems to be the method which the Orangemen of Down have resolved to adopt, and, accordingly, the first gathering has been formally announced. The excitement accompanying it will probably be sufficient to render any additional stimulus unnecessary; but to make assurance doubly sure, ministers of the Gospel of peace have been engaged to beat the drum ecclesiastically, and blow the war trumpet. Seeing that the combustibles have been collected, and the matches prepared which are to ignite them, there will, of necessity, be a grand conflagration. It is not likely, however, that when the Protestants have made their bonfire, their opponents will look on as idle spectators. Both in going to the scene of action and in returning from it, the Orange. men will pass through districts chiefly inhabited by Roman Catholics. Bigotry may thus encounter bigotry; and not only may the public peace be endangered, but even bloodshed may ensue.

THE ORANGE "Row."- We are disappointed. The Orangemen met at Finnebrogue on Tuesday. But, when we say we are disappointed, that is not the fact which provokes our chagrin. The thing that disappoints us is the fact, that Orangeism in Ireland is a much smaller thing than we could have supposed. One of the greatest failures of the age was that same meeting at Finnebrogue. Though the weather was fine-though every excitement was got up about the affair-it was an utter failure. Gregg was there to be sure; and Maxwell of Finnebrogue, J.P., and D.L., was in the chair; but these were both dull dogs, and they helped to make the meeting all the more stupid. Drew, the great Drew, was to have been there; and he conveniently got the gout and remained at home. The meeting was a stupid thing. There were not nine hundred people present. Of these the majority were of the lowest class, armed many of them with fire-arms and bludgeons; but the sickness of the redoubtable Drew depressed their spirits, and no disturbance occurred while we were present .- Ulsterman.

Hedge Constitution of the second state

ORIGIN OF IRISH SURNAMES. In a late lecture given by Dr. O'Donovan in the Queen's College Belfast, on among the Teutonic races, mentioning that they took their names from the places in which they lived, from colors, and from the striking characteristics of individuals. Having also shown the original of the names mentioned that the most distinguished Irish families flourished from about the year 900 to 1000. He alluded to the prefixes Mac and O, and stated that Mac signified son, and O grandson; and that the only difference between these two prefixes was, that the families who adopted Mac called themselves after their than Mac, nor did either of them shew an indication of any respectability whatever, except in cases where family and title were clearly shewn. He pointed out one in which it was believed that there were only five Irish families entitled to have the prefix O. He dwelt on that subject, he said, from a wish to have the errors removed; and he trusted it would be believed that Mac was fully as respectable as O, and that instead of five there were at least 2,000 Irish families who were entitled to O prefixed to their names. In conclusion, he said, he would not further trespass on the attention of his audience, though he had intended to say a few words on the effect which the Auglo-Norman invasion and the introduction of the English laws had in changing and modifying names; and stated that he intended to finish the subject by showing the position of Irish families on the arrival into this country of Henry II. in 1172. Dr. O'Donovan, during the delivery of the lecture, was frequently applauded.

Mr. Burton Bindon, the proprietor of the well-known oyster shop in Dublin, and who died suddenly in D'Olier street, on Monday, though in his 80th year, was one of the best horsemen in Ireland, and within a few weeks became master of a pack of superior hounds in the county Galway. He was formerly possessor of Cloney, and other estates in the counties of Clare and Galway, which changed proprietors in the Incumbered Estates Court.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic church was laid at Croston, a village on the banks of the river Yarrow, about ten miles from Preston, on Thursday last. The site of the intended edifice is on the estate of Mr. De Trafford, of Croston Hall. The Right Rev. Dr. Goss officiated at the ceremonies.—Liverpool Mercury.

MR. CRAMPTON IN LONDON.—Mr. Crampton, late British Minister to the United States, arrived in London on Monday, 16th ult., and had an interview with the Earl of Clarendon. Mr. Crampton also paid a visit to Viscount Palmerston.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT WOOLWICH .- Orders are at present in circulation to enter an additional supply of good leading hands for the shipwright's department of Woolwich dockyard. The docks and basins occupied in fitting out the war vessels, which are of the most varied and formidable description, are in an unusually crowded state. The number of hands employed in completing the Thunderbolt amounts to about 300. In fact, great activity is visible on board the whole of the gun and mortar boats, the number of hands engaged varying according to the amount of labor requisite.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.-A COT espondent writes: - In addition to the troops on their passage, or under orders for Canada, it is intended by the Government to augment the army in that Province by 5,000. This number will include two regiments of cavalry, each 350 strong, four batteries of field artillery, and the remainder infantry regiments: trospect of former times, to make grateful mention of and a battalion of the 60th Rifles, a detachment of it among the many blessings which a gracious Providence has vouchsafed to bestow upon us; but it
surely cannot be necessary that the expression of our
have grateful inentials of the deceased in the control in the c gratitude should be accompanied with insult to our have gone from the Admiralty to Admiral Fanshawe fiscating the property of the Church, and maintain-fellow-subjects, still less that we should show our to avoid, on his part and that of the British captains ing the disbanded army just returned from the Criunder his command, any collision with the naval force of the United States.

Captain Thompson, one of the gallant defenders of Kars, died on the 13th ult., at his mother's house, in London. On his arrival at Hull, on the 7th, he was suffering severely from cold and illness, which in two or three days assumed the form of bronchitis, and cut short the career of a most amiable, brave, and skilful officer at the early age of 27.

The proceedings in Parliament are not of absorbing interest. When Lord Clarendon declared on Monday, in reply to Lord Derby, that it was not the intention of the Government to suspend diplomatic relations with the United States, every one felt that the crisis was over-for the present. Lord John Russell and the Premier went more into detail on the subject in the other house, and last night Mr. Gladstone elicited from Lord Palmerston that the papers relative to the American dispute would be presented in the course of next week.

Her Majesty gave a grand state ball at Bucking-ham Palace on the evening of Tuesday, at which there were upwards of 2000 of the leading nobility and gentry. But while the head of the State was thus pleasantly engaged, her Majesty's opposition stole a march upon her Majesty's Ministers, and placed them in a mincrity of ten on a motion intro-duced by Mr. Walpole respecting the national sys-tem of education in Ireland. The attack made thus covertly upon a system of education which has worked wonders in the sister country during the last quarter of a century, would have been stoutly resisted by the Commons of England had the body been intact; but while two or three hundred were in Pimlico at the time they were wanted in Palace Yard, Mr. Walpole triumphed, and can afford to enjoy his triumph, however short it may be. When a march can thus easily be stolen on the whipperin, it might suggest to him, we should imagine, the impolicy of " making a house" when there are festivities in the Royal residence. But Lord Palmerston, who feels the importance of the decision, is determined to reverse it, Notices of eviction have been served on 47 families | which he can do without trouble on Monday next, on the Marquis of Clanricarde's property, Galway. when the same subject appears in another form.

THE DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY .-Our readers, and indeed every Irishman, will learn with deep regret, the sudden and unexpected decease of the Countess of Shrewsbury, which took place in Paris towards the close of last week, and their prayers will not be wanting for the repose of her soul. A daughter herself of a branch of the noble house of Talbot, she was united in marriage to the head of that illustrious family, a nobleman, whose public and private worth, liberality, and munificence have endeared his name, not only in England and Ireland, but through every Catholic court and country upon the continent. Marrion, late Countess of Shrewsbury, was a daughter of the late William Talbot, Esq. of Castle Talbot in the county of Wexford, by Mary daughter of Laurence O'Toole, Esq., of Brixtown, in the same county—a gentleman who traced his descent from the O'Tooles, princes of that part of Ireland in the 14th century, and of kin to the great Saint whose name he bore. In 1814 Miss Talbot married John Talbot, Esq., then heir presumptive to his uncle, the 16th earl, and who afterwards, in 1827, succeeded to the title, as 17th Earl of Shrewsbury, Wexford and Waterford. His lordship, as our readers are aware, died suddenly at Naples in November, 1852, amid the regret of the Catholic population of the United Kingdom. Since that time her ladyship has resided chiefly in Italy and the south of France, and has been unremitting in her attentions to the present earl, to whom the loss will be irreparable. By the late earl Lady Shrewsbury had issue a son, who died in infancy and also two daughters-Mary Alathea Beatrix Princess Doria, and Gwndaline Catherine, late Princess Borghese. The former lady was raised several years since to the rank of a princess by the King of Bavaria; the latter lady died, as our readers are aware, about fifteen years ago, in the flower of her youth and beauty, leaving behind her a name distinguished for personal worth, great munificence, and a spotless life. To say that in her last moments Lady Shrewsbury was fortified with all the rites of the church is almost superfluous, at all events to those who knew the regularity which her ladyship practised in religious exercises of our holy faith, and the devotion which she cherished to Our Lady and her Divine son. May she rest in peace! will be the prayer of many a devout reader on perusing these lines.— Tablet.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF Mr. HORSMAN.-It has been reported about the House of Commons, that Mr. Horsman intended to resign his situation as Secretary for Ireland.

The London journals announce the conversion to the Catholic faith of the Rev. W P. Freeman, late Protestant curate of St. Andrews, near Plymouth.

Prince Napoleon is visiting English ports in a vacht.

The Lord Mayor has remitted 100,000f. to the prefect of the Seine, as a first instalment of the London subscriptions in aid of the fund for the sufferers by the inundations in the south of France.

We have reason to believe that Her Majesty will be advised by Lord Palmerston to raise Sir Edmund Lyons to the Peerage, in consideration of his services while in command of the fleet in the Black Sea. This will be the only Peerage conferred for military or may al service rendered during the last war. Sir Ed-mund Lyons, notwithstanding the new dignity it is proposed to confer upon him, will retain the command of the Mediterranean fleet. It is also, we are informed, intended to confer upon Sir Baldwin Walker the honour of a baronetcy, in recognition of the great ability and unwearied assiduity with which he has fulfilled his laborious duties as Surveyor of the Navy. – Times.

An elegant and costly testimonial has just been resented to Captain Sir Robert M'Clure, by a number of officers of the Royal Navy, several of them among the most distinguished in their profession, in among the most distinguished in their profession, in admiration of his intrepidity and perseverance in penetrating through the Polar Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin. The testimonial consists of a winged figure of Fame standing on tiptoe on the part of a globe representing the Polar Seas, and in the act of blowing a trumpet. It is exquisitely carved in frosted silver, and stands on an ebony pedestal which bears an appropriate inscription.

mea. Now, if we can afford to tax ourselves to lend money to Sardinia to be invested in prospective sacrilege, we can surely afford to give half that sum, at least, to relieve the inhabitants of Southern France, whose habitations are submerged by the waters of the Rhone and the Loire. We have it now in our power to manifest a spirit of good neighborhood—or brotherly kindness and Christian sympathy, exceedingly rare in the intercourse of two such powerful said she did it voluntarily. She further admitted that nations as England and France—and we sincerely another sister of hers had died in the Agapemone. trust that the government and people of England will The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity," not be wanting to themselves and to their country upon such an occasion."

Governor Sir G. Barkly has arrived in this country from Jamaica, and after receiving instructions from her Majesty's government will proceed to his new government in Australia.

In the year ended the 31st of March last 33,524,350 bushels of malt were brought into charge against 35,208,608 in the preceding year, and 41,020,381 in the year 1853-54.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT .- An extraordinary operation, necessitated by a singular accident, has just been performed in the Bristol Royal Infirmary. A young Irishman, named Patrick Haggarty, residing in New street, St. Phillip's, while comping with some of his country women and neighbors, ran after a buxom girl, who was engaged in sempstress werk, and gave her a hug in sport. It proved, however, anything but sport to him, for as he pressed the girl to his bosom it turned out all but a fatal embrace, as a needle which was in the breast of her gown, literally-entered the cavity of his chest, and broke off, leaving nearly three quarters of an inch of steel in the muscles. Haggarty instantly fell sick and faint, and was taken to the infirmary, where it was determined to make an effort to extract the needle, so as to prevent inflammation of the heart and death from ensuing. Dr. Green accordingly cut through the outer flesh, and having laid bare to the surface of the heart discovered a small portion of the needle fragment protruding, which he drew out with forceps. The delicate operation was most successful, and Haggarty, though not yet entirely out of danger, is progressing favorably.

Execution of William Palmer .- On Saturday 21st of June, Palmer was executed in front of Stafford gaol, in the presence of thousands of spectators. He made no confession. The moment his head emerged upon the scaffold was the signal for a deafening round of curses, shouts, hootings, oaths, and execuationscries, shrieks, groans rose from the raging mob. The populace, infuriated, tore the air with clamours— "Murderer!" "Poisoner!" "Blood!" were loudly shouted and screamed in hideous mockery. Through all this the miserable wretch preserved his composure. The rope was quickly adjusted, the final prayer spoken, the bolt was drawn, and William Palmer, fell with a slight struggle. He seemed not to endure much pain. Not less than 70,000 to 100,000 persons of all classes witnessed the execution. If they separate without accident or riot it will be wonderful.-The miners and colliers seemed maddened with excitement.

IRISH PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—A meeting was held on Friday evening last, the 17th inst., at the Britiannia Tavern, St. George's-in-the East, London for the purpose of explaining the principles, objects, and advantages of this meritorious Society. Frederick Swift, Esq., occupied the chair, and we are happy to say that there was a very large attendance, not only of gentlemen aiready connected with the Society, but also of Catholic Irishmen (of whom there are so large a number in this locality), who expressed a laudable desire to become acquainted with the advantages of the Society. The Rev. Father Santry at some length urged upon the meeting the necessity of supporting such an institution, as well for their own sakes as for their neighbours. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Secretary enrolled a considerable number of new members. We are glad to be able to state that the institution is in a very flourishing condition .- Weekly Register.

CATHOLIC SOBRIETY AND PROTESTANT INSANITY. What is called the Sunday Question has stimulated those worthy citizens, called the Saints, to unwonted efforts to escape from that plea of their opponents which urges that the Sabbath is the only holiday for the working man. There is no escaping from the cogency of this argument, except by making its pre-mises no longer a fact. The half of Saturday is now becoming to be regarded as the right of labor, but it is felt that this is not enough. Some demand the half, some the whole, of Wednesday as a holiday. Nature, it is certain, never intended mankind to live only to work. Its purpose was that we should work only to live. If the number of days of sickness caused by over toil, the loss of time arising from men taking refuge in drunkenness from too much work, from what are called St. Mondays, and from other causes, traceable to excessive labor, be taken into account, it will be found that a new stated weekly holiday would be an economy rather than a waste of time. It is really a fact that drunkenness is very much in the ratio of the severity of employment, and that sobriety increases with the number of saints' days. Catholic are more sober than Protestant countries. Insanity, it is seen, also increases rapidly among the class that are hardest worked. It is a fact that the number of pauper lunatics is fearfully on the increase. It is notorious, also, that the number of merchants of the highest class in the City, whose brains have given way under the pressure of incessant devotion to business, has become the general remark of the faculty. It would be far better for us all that we should consent rather to be more healthy than to be quite so rich.- Weekly Dispatch.

THE AGAPEMONE.—It will be recollected that a short time ago the body of a lady named Maber, an inmate of the so-called "Abode of Love," which is situated near Bridgewater, was discovered in a pond near the establishment, and it was evident that death had been caused by drowning. At an inquest, which has just been held by the coroner for the district, Mr. Monckton, some extrordinary disclosures were made. The unfortunate deceased it appeared, was not "right in her mind," and entertained the notion that "she had never believed in the Lord Jesus Christ." One day she escaped from the "Abode," and there was no doubt that she had committed suicide by throwing herself in the pond. Before the coroner her sister, Miss Fanny Maber, who is also an inmate of the and fearful perplexity. When I go Self will go from the 'Abode.' If my wretched heart were not stone and unbelieving, what 'Beloved' said would have relieved me.' The term "Beloved' was, she said, applied to Mr. Prince, the principal of the establishment, and was intended as a term of reverence and respect. The inmates had never seen anything of Mr. Prince but "God's life outwardly." The witness admitted that her deceased sister had transferred all her property, amounting, to £1,700, to Prince, and and it was intimated that some official inquiry would probably be instituted into this notorious establish-

STRANGE CASE OF POISONING IN DONCASTER.—On Thursday last, a highly respectable female, of the age of thirty-four, attempted to poison herself at Doncaster. The case excited considerable interest, owing to the symptoms presenting in their external appearance great resemblance of those manifested prior to the death of the unfortunate Cook at Rugeley. The wo-man, who is respectably connected, happily recovered. The case is painfully interesting. The sufferer has a kind husband and affectionate children, but labours under the monomania that she does not do her duty to them, and that they would be better without her.

A MOTHER'S CRUELTY TO HER CHILD .- The county magistrates at Canterbury adjudicated on a shocking case on Thursday. William Jarman, of Whitstable, and his wife, Lucy Jarman, were sentenced, the wo-man to eight months' hard labor, and her husband for six months, for cruelly ill-treating Lucy Fill, the illegitimate child of the female defendant, and only eight years of age. They had tied up the child na-ked, so that she stood on only one leg, the other leg being fastened to the bedpost, in which posture she was kept many hours. They had also beaten her with a tope an inch thick, until her back was "like a piece of raw beef.". The poor little creature was bruised and lacerated all over in a frightful manner.

It is said that Mr. C. Towneley refused an offer of £1,000 made to him at the Paris agricultural exhibition for his Durham bull "Master Butterfly," which won the first prize.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE TRUE WITNESS

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1856.

WHY DO ANGLICANS OPPOSE SEPARATE SCHOOLS?

" In vino veritas"-saith one old proverb; according to another, " Truth lies at the bottom of a well;" and even in the columns of the Protestant journals may the article in question be sometimes found, mixed up, no doubt, with a good deal of feculent matter; from which it may however be extracted.

We find, for instance, some truth in a late article in the Toronto Colonist, upon the School Question, explanatory of the motives which actuate his brother Protestants, members of the Anglican sect, in their opposition to the claims of Catholics for "Freedom of Education." Our cotemporary, in fact, lets the truth out in a manner marvellous to behold; and as it is a recognised maxim that every man is a good witness against himself, we will call him into Court. to testify as to the causes which have induced him, and his Anglican colleagues, to accept for themselves. and to join with the George Brownites in imposing upon others, the slavish and anti-Christian system of State-Schoolism, and indigenous to Massachusetts.

Our cotemporary is honest enough not to pretend that his policy and that of his friends on the School Question is dictated by any paltry considerations of right or wrong-truth or falsehood-justice or injustice. No. He and they oppose Separate Schools, and are prepared to accept the "Common" system of education-not because the latter is just, but because it is oppressive to Catholics-not because they approve of it, but because it is obnoxious to Papists -not because they have changed their opinions, upon the immoral tendencies of Godless education, but because they are determined to be avenged for the loss of the Clergy Reserves, which they attribute to the influence of the Catholic vote in the Legislature.

"We long ago warned Roman Catholics"—says the Toronto Colonisi—" of the bitter retribution they were invoking on their own heads, by their unprincipled abettal of injustice in the matter of the Clergy Reserves. We pointed out to them that the masses of the Conservative party once let loose from the restraint, which a regard for the temporal interests of the Churches of England and Scotland imposed upon them, never would, and never could be recalled to any other consideration than that of retaliation."

Why-by the showing of their own organ, what a precious set of rascals, what a gang of unprincipled knaves, must these same Conservatives, members of the churches of England and Scotland, be !-Once let loose from the restraints imposed upon them by a regard for their temporal interests, no considerations of truth, or honor, or justice, can have any control over them, or their actions! Non noster hic sermo-'Tis the Toronto Colonist, the recognised organ of the Protestant Conservative party, who proclaims to the world the disgraceful fact, that he and his friends once freed from the restraints which a regard for their temporal interests impose, are prepared to sanction any act of dishonesty, in retaliation upon those whom they most falsely insinuate were the means of releasing them from the said "restraints." Oh honest men!—Oh upright and honorable politicians!

But the Colonist should, and does, know-that the secularisation of the Clergy Reserves was not the work of the Catholic party in Canada. Individuals there were amongst them, no doubt, who did give their votes in favor of that measure; but we deny-and we can appeal with confidence, not only to the Catholic press, but to the conduct of our Prelates in support of this denial—that the Catholics of Canada, as a body, are responsible for the action of the Legislature in the matter of the Clergy Reserves. And if, as we contend, the Catholics of Canada, as a body, be not responsible for the said action, even the miserable plea of "retaliation" urged by the Colonist in extenuation of the policy of the Conservative party, fails him. But what a plea for a political party-a party professing to be the friends of order and right, against revolution and might-to put forward, or allow to be put forward in vindication of its

The plain fact is that, since the secularisation of the Reserves, the said party find themselves in the condition of the fox in the fable, who had lost his tail in a trap. They know that there is no hopes of so in the words of their organ—the Colonist—"they sword of the Spirit. She has left the Church, feels cannot be recalled to any other consideration than that of retaliation"-

"By pulling down the fabric of Romish exclusion, and thus restoring in their own fashion, the balance of equality between Protestantism and Romanism in Canada."

Conservatives, we often foretold during the debates lical men have to undergo. on the Clergy Reserves Bill; because we knew that that their own organs would openly avow it, and beautiful sentiments" with which it is his wont to read it. gloss over his ugly deeds.

There is no doubt however, but that the Colonist speaks the simple truth; and that the unfortunate secularisation of the Clergy Reserves has greatly diminished, if not totally destroyed, our chances, slight as they were, of obtaining justice in the matter of education. This of course was self evident from the first; and of course every one who in any way aided in the passing of that measure, knew, unless he was a simpleton, that he was virtually voting against the cause of Catholic education, and Catholic separate schools. Indeed the clauses of that Bill-as we repeatedly pointed out-were so worded as to leave no possibility of doubt upon this matter; and so as to secure, without any further legislative interference, the inevitable destruction of the already existing separate schools. From a Legislature which could by a large majority carry such a measure, we knew all along-and we said so long ago-as may be seen by reference to the fyles of the TRUE WITness of 1854—that nothing was to be hoped by Catholics; for we knew that every man who as a member of Parliament supported that measure, was in his heart opposed to our schools, whatever he might pretend to the contrary with his lips. Unfortunately every one of our predictions has been fulfilled, and in every particular. Nothing has been done for the cause of "Freedom of Education" by the Parliament which secularised the Clergy Reserves; and we have nothing to hope, and much to dread from its successor.

"The next general election"—says our Toronto cotemporary—"so far from diminishing, will greatly increase the vote against Separate Schools. A large number of Conservatives in the rural districts are sincerely convinced of the impracticability of separate schools for their own religious denomination. Many others, who still contend for their right to educate their own children as they think proper, are prepared, we believe, to accept the proposition brought forward by the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, by which Separate Schools shall be abolished," &c.

We have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the Colonist's calculations for Upper Canada; neither can we hope that the cause of "Freedom of Education" will gain at the hustings in Lower Canada, as much as it is certain to lose in the Upper Province. What is certain also is, that from the general run of our Canadian place-hunters, whether calling themselves Papists or Protestants, we have nothing to expect but what we can extort by force. These men have long contrived to obtain the support of the Catholic vote, by means of their liberal professions, and by holding out flattering prospects which it was never their intention to realise. Catholics are however, thank God, beginning to estimate these men at their proper value, and to discover the meaning of the old adage, "Fine words butter no parsnips."

Several inquiries have been addressed to us of late as to the progress making by the French Canadian Missionary Society in the work of destroying the faith of the French Canadians, and the achievements of the Colporteurs, in the tract and bible peddling business. To these questions we scarcely know what to answer, so little do we know of the movements of those to whom it refers. From this we reasonably infer that the "Soupers" are not driving a very lucrative trade — or particulars would ere this have come to our ears.

In this opinion we are fortified by the very meagre report published last month by the Society itself.— Modesty is certainly not one of the crimes which can be laid to the charge of the "Soupers." If they do make a convert, they are sure to let the world know of it; and if they manage to get hold of some poor wretch whom they can bribe into a denial of the faith, they chuckle over him like a hen over a new laid egg. "Such a getting up of Ebenezers-such a groaning amongst the Saints"-is sure to be heard, when a recruit is brought into the conventicle, that we may safely infer from the long continued silence of our friends that for the last year they have done nothing to brag of. Indeed, their last report is so stupid that it is scarce worth noticing.

The principal facts therein recorded are :-1. That the little boys at Pointe Aux Trembles have been examined, and were found to be well up in their Scriptures.

2. Little girls, do.

3. That a Mr. Richard, at Industry Village, "enoys abundant opportunities of conversing with French Canadians on religious subjects. That the nuns and priests are very active; and that several people are prepared to forfeit absolution sooner than give up their intercourse with the said M. Richard.'

4. That same gentleman thanks God that he begins to see some fruit of his labors; and "trusts that several souls will be led to a full knowledge of salvation as it is in Christ.'

5. That a Mrs. B- has had a terrible combat with the Grand Vicar of Industry, whom she utterly discomfited; knocking him about the head with texts getting back that of which they have been docked; of Scripture, and belaboring him soundly with the a farce, and Episcopal Ordination as a rag of the happy, and her digestion is excellent.

6. At Les Grais, there is a school in which little children are taught to "disbelieve the Catholic Church"-which is the one essential article of the In other words, the balance of equality must be Protestant Faith. The head "Souper" of the dismaintained by cropping the tails of all the other trict, a M. Geoffrey, makes domiciliary visits, " which

That this would be the policy of the Protestant miles daily." Such are the hardships which evange-

7. M. Tourgis is pedlar, and bible-chopper in the for the most part they were utterly unprincipled, and same neighborhood. He "seldom meets with famito be kept in the path of duty only by the " restraints lies eager to listen to him;" but gets hold of a loose of their temporal interests; but we did not think customer occasionally. On one occasion he confounded twelve people "by proofs from Scripture"-and glory in their shame. However, the most sly-faced sold a New Testament to a young woman. He hopes rogue will let the truth bolt out of him, when yexed; also to get another young woman in for another New and will forget in a moment of irritation, these " most Testament shortly—that is as soon as she is able to

M. Tourgis has been cruelly persecuted. On one occasion he lent a New Testament-and it was sent back to him. On another, three men in a sleigh poked fun at him. but did not use any violence. M. Tourgis did not allow himself to be disturbed. But the following adventure, which also befell M. Tourgis, and which we will give in nearly his own words, is perfectly harrowing in its details:-

"M. Tourgis had been warned"—so says the Report to which we are indebted for all these interesting particulars—"that a conspiracy had been formed by hostile Romanists to attack him from a lonely house which stood on the road he attack nim from a lonely house which stood on the road he had to pass to visit a Canadian family which has ceased to attend Mass in consequence of reading the Gospel. For a time our brother postponed his visit in that direction; but remembering that the Lord hath said 'Do not fear those who can destroy the body,' &c., he placed his trust in God, and went on his missionary errand."

And now for a chapter of horrors! Full of trust. and with the martyr spirit, M. Tourgis drew nigh to the house—but we will let him give the sequel in his own words:—

"As I was drawing near that house, I saw taces crowding to the window, and watching my progress as if I were a monster. When opposite the door, a man stepped out and called out to me, in order to know where I was going. I answered, politely, his question. He said, you need not gowyou will not find the people at home, upon which he abruptly closed the door. I thought best to follow the man into his house. When I approached I heard a stir within, and a voice exclaim with dismay, 'Why he comes here.' I found inside guite a number of men and women, who received me voice exclaim with dismay, 'Why! he comes here.' I found inside quite a number of men and women, who received me with mute wonder, watching my words and motions with amazement. I carefully avoided all cause of offence, until a man asked me if I did not carry books with me; I answered affirmatively, and produced a New Testament. The man passed it to his wife, who read in it, aside, for about a quarter of an hour, and then returned it. I asked the husband if he did not wish to keep it; he answered, he had no money at present. I told him I would wait for payment. They declined, and suffered me to depart. When, already at some distance from the house, I was called back, invited to dinner, and the New Testament taken; while a woman and a young man each bespoke one copy, and the former, a few days afterwards, redeemed her pledge."

This outrage calls for the active interference of

This outrage calls for the active interference of the Government. What! shall it be said that in a most—a pedlar certainly—" watched as if he were a monster by a crowd of faces." Noses are flattened against the window panes; and eyes-a pair to each nose-are directed full upon him! Finally, he is asked to dinner, and a young woman buys a New Testament! These are the persecutions to which F. C. Missionaries are exposed from savage Romanists-and we warn the Government, we warn the police, and the district constables, that the country expects them to do their duty. We know now how cruel and unrelenting are the sufferings of the Colporteurs; and it is time that they were put a stop to; and that the Romanists were taught a salutary lesson.

Lastly-we learn that the same Tourgis, in spite of the fury of the Romanists, visited the school at Pointe Aux Trembles; sat up till late reading the Bible, pounding texts, and expounding the Word .-Such success did he meet with that he "sold them Five Copies of the New Testament before they parted."

"The statements given above"—concludes the Report—
"may afford some idea of the arduous work in which this
Society is engaged. The Committee are still impeded by a
debt which has not been diminished, but rather increased

since the issue of the last circular." From this it would seem that the F. C. M. So-Society need give our good friends but very little uneasiness. They can hardly sell Bibles and New -they have not a single convert to boast of, except the mysterious Mrs. B- who may be Mrs. Harris herself, for aught we know to the contrary-and a "family which has ceased to attend Mass." but of which it is not said that they attend any other form of divine worship—and the worst case of persecution they can parade upon their grand field day is that of M. Tourgis, who was looked at out of a window, and invited to dinner. Besides all this, the Society is over head and ears in debt, with no earthly prospects of getting rid of the load. In their extremity, they commend themselves, and their work, to their friends in " Canada, Great Britain, and the United States;" and throw out some mysterious hints about the "Treasury of the Lord"-a place where we are very sure such fellows as the F. C. M. Society and its pedlars will get no credit, and where their paper will not be

The Church is the organ of the Anglican sect in Upper Canada and we suppose may be accepted as the exponent of the views and opinions of the more respectable and conscientious members of that denomination. We congratulate him then, upon the manly manner in which he expresses his opinions of those ministers of his sect, who, though calling themselves priests of a church which teaches that Episcopal ordination is indispensable for the due administration of the Sacraments, and the preaching of the Gospel-yet make common cause with the adherents "Beast." We know not how those clergymen of the Church of England who occasionally figure on the platforms at the "Anniversary Meetings" in company with ranters and jumpers of all denominations, will relish the following rebuke administered to them by their coreligionists.

form, with ministers and leaders of other religious bodies, who are altogether separated from the one body of their Divine Lord, and daring to associate with them in some work of God and even to congratulate them on their success in setting up rival altars; as though Jesus had never prayed for unity, His Apostles never commended it, or the Eternal never asserted it, ay! and accompanied with sore judgments for its neglect, that, "To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of, rams." To us, we repeat, a scene like this is appalling; knowing as we do that those so acting do not wish to insult their master to His face; we are led to the sad conclusion that they or their fathers have so determinately shut their eyes to the truth in this matter that they are left to the dangerous delusion that they are doing Him service by scornfully trampling under foot one of the most vital principles of His own nature, and which forms one of the plainest sub-Divine Lord, and daring to associate with them in some His own nature, and which forms one of the plainest subjects of His revealed teaching.

And yet this " scene, so appalling to the Church, may be witnessed regularly at the Anniversary Meetings" of the French Canadian Missionary Society of Canada and the meetings of all the proselytising societies of Great Britain and Ireland. We tremble when we reflect what a sad state our Anglican cotemporary's nervous system must be in, if such scenes appal him.

But, if, as our cotemporary contends, such conduct on the part of his clerical brethren be so sinful, and so contrary to the spirit of the Anglican Churchand if the Bishops of that Church have any authority or influence over their inferior clergy-why do not the Anglican Prelates exercise that authority and influence to put a stop to such "appalling scenes?" -why do they not forbid the appearance of Anglican clergymen "on a common platform with ministers and leaders of other religious bodies who are altogether separated from the one Body of their Divine Lord?" Is it because the aforesaid Bishops well know that were they so to interfere with their Clergy, their prohibitions would be disregarded, and their admonitions laughed at? or because, in their batred of Catholicity and their ardent zeal for making proselytes, they think it a small thing to tolerate, and even countenance, that at which the Church stands "appalled?"

THE CONCERT FOR THE ORPHANS .- We copy a notice of the Concert for the benefit of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum from the Montreal Gazette, which we fully endorse. Before visiting Quebec. Mr. Ferguson went to the Asylum, and played for the children; and he then offered his services to per-Christian country such outrages upon evangelical men form publicly for their benefit. The Charitable Laare tolerated. Here we have an apostolic man al- dies' Society took the matter in hands; and the result will be something very handsome for the orphans. Too much praise cannot be given to Prince's Band: not alone for ther exquisite music, but for the very kind manner in which they volunteered their services.

Mr. Ferguson has informed us that he intends visiting the chief Cities of Upper Canada, and we can assure our friends there, that, he is well worthy of their support. He plays the "Coulin," "Dear Irish Boy," "Last Rose of Summer," and several other airs admirably. His Comic songs, too, he sings with a good deal of humor.

The concert in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. went off with great eclat; there were upwards of 1,000 persons present. The music was very good; and Prince's Band, with their characteristic liberality, were present and executed in their usual excellent style several very fine airs. The number of the Band is swelling up and they now number upwards of twenty-five members. The "Storming of the Redan" was particularly well performed, as was the operatic selection from "Martha," piece there was a solo part which was remarkably well executed by Mr. Hastie, who was formerly a member of the splendid Band of the 71st Highlanders. Mr. Charles Ferguson, an Irish piper of more than ordinary ability, enlivened the proceedings of the evening with several popular airs on the Irish Union Harmonic Pipes; he also sung several comic Irish airs, which were much applauded by the audience. During the recess, Mr. Ferguson thanked the people of Montreal for the kind reception he had received during his short sojourn amongst them. He alluded in very Testaments enough to pay the travelling expenses of their pedlars; only seven sales are mentioned, and of these it is stated that they were all cash transactions of beauty, which were sold for the benefit of the poor. and he hoped they and their offspring by and by would never know what it was to want. We have no doubt that a handsome sum was realised for the object speci-

> LES MONTAGNARDS.—The French Mountaineer Minstrels Concert at the College on Monday evening was very well attended. A considerable proportion of the Catholic Clergy, and the bulk of the clite of our French Canadian society, were present. The Concert gave general satisfaction. The effect was very beautiful from the perfect harmony of the voices. The number of Minstrels is six; and the pieces of Minstrelsy are such as they are accustomed to execute in their native land, amid scenery which gives additional fervor and feeling to the execution. It is a style of music perfectly novel here; it rivets the attention, and can scarcely he heard without emotion. The tones as they swell on the ear or die away in the distance, are extremely musical

These Minstrels travel under the authority of the Church, and the proceeds of their performances are directed to the erection of a church, an hospital, and the sustenance of the poor in the valley from whence they journey. Their Concerts are conducted by M. Oharles Sage, Professor of Elocution, who at the Concert on Monday gave a very elo-quent lecture on the mission of Les Montagnards.

We learn that in the course of next week two or three additional Concerts will be given by these Minstrels, at some place more convenient than the College for the collection of a promiscuous audience. We are sure connoisscurs and others who delight in the divine art of music will feel a pleasure in attending.—Argus.

Mr. P. Fitzgerald, Aylmer, has kindly consented to act as collector for the TRUES WITNESS for Ottawa City and the surrounding districts.

Mr. P. Furlong, our Travelling Agent and Collector for Upper Canada, will call upon our subscribers in Wellington, C.W., in a few days; and we hope they will be prepared for him.

The Library Committee of the St. Patrick's Soobliges him during a rigorous season to walk Five appointed Ministers of Christ, meeting on a common platciety beg to acknowledge a donation of four volumes

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PIC-NIC OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .-We would beg to remind our readers that the great annual pic-nic of the St. Patrick's Society to Lavaltrie is fixed for Wednesday the 16th. There is no fear but it will be well attended and go off well, judging by the experience of former years. that the high reputation of the Irish pic-nic may be fully sustained. The proceeds will, as usual, be devoted to charitable purposes."

Our cotemporary the Torronto Mirror administers the following well deserved chastisement to the Catholic Citizen for its behaviour on the School Question. We need only repeat, what we said last week, that a journal which sets itself in opposition to space prevents us; we shall content ourselves for the present with placing the following scorphing denunciation of the Bishops of the Diocese has no right to assume the title " Catholic": -

A "CATHOLIC" JOURNAL DE, THE BISHOPS.

A journal in this city, from whom better and nobler conduct was expected, had an article last week attacking, not openly, but in a covert way, the course pursued by Bishops De Charbonnel, O'Farrell, and Pinsonneault, in pressing for an amendment to the infamous XIIth clause of the School Bill of '55. The main reason for this, as far as we could understand, for the article is obscure and disjointed in its composition, is the alleged lateness of the period at which the Bill of Mr. Felton has been introduced. It is contended that to press it forward at this moment is impracticable, nay highly injurious to the interests of Catholicity; and (we exceedingly regret to say it) the ecclesiastic or laic who reads the article referred to, cannot fail to leave off with the fixed impression on his mind, that the Bishops of Toronto, Hamilton, London, &c., are a trio of visionaries and impracticables, who are seeking the shadow while in infinite danger of losing the substance. We will not question the competency of the writer of this article to discuss any question of religion or politics bereafter; his genius must be of a transcendant species, indeed, when he thus, on a matter so intimately connected with the very existence of the Catholic Church in Canada, presumes to lecture its Hierarchy.

The charge of impracticability is most foul and unfair, especially coming from this quarter. It was well known to the Administration and to its new organ, two months before the assembling of Parliament, that the just and equitable demand contained in Mr. Bowes' Bill, and which had been urged upon the attention of the Clergy and the Press by letters from all parts of the Province, would be made at the approaching session. The bill was in the hands of the member for Toronto from the very first: sixteen weeks of the session had been allowed to pass withent one single attempt having been made to advance it: and now we are impudently taunted with imprudence and impracticability, because, seeing ourselves betrayed, we warn the Ministry, and those men whom we can call by no other name than servile tools, that justice must be done this session, without further parlance or delay. This Bill has been long enough before Parliament for that every one of our public men might have learned it off by heart; and we cannot find language strong enough to condemn the treachery of those who seek the petty excuse of its being too late in the session now to deal with it, in order to screen the infamy of those members who have been all along endeavoring to stifle it. The excuse alleged is a mere evasion, a simple pretence;—the real cause is that office or emolument, interest or party connexion interfere with and cloud a once clear and decided intellect; and that the journal has now taken its stand beside those which are favorable or opposed to Separate Schools, as it suits their wishes or convenience.

The charge of ultraism, violence, imprudence, exaggeration and vain-glorious boasting, (for all these are implied) never was made against any men with less reason than against the three Bishops of the Western section of unan against the three Bishops of the Western section of Upper Canada. Bishop de Charbonnel's sympathies are well known to be with the poor, suffering, and humble people; the liberality of his theological views are matter of notoriety everywhere; and it is well known that even before the Council of Quebec, he was censured for having assisted at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Normal School. Besides, the Hon. F. Hincks highly appropried of his moderation in 152 while in 1855 the realized proved of his moderation in '53, while in 1855 the zealous and holy Bishop of Kingston wrote himself to the Government that Dr. Ryerson's voice ought not to be regarded in preference to his, and that if equal rights are not conceded surely the Ministry cannot blame us for being displeased with them, and consequently for being determined to use every constitutional means in our power to prevent their future return to Parliament! P

But wby seek to rebut such a senseless charge? Does not any man at all conversant with the doctrine or discipline of that Church of which these prelates are rulers, know and feel that they dare not act otherwise? Can we not see that canon after canon, decree after decree, Council after Council, oblige them not to lose a day or an hour in exposing the villainy of men whom even Protestants at a distance, much less Catholics at the capital, perceive to have betrayed and violated their oft-repeated pledges, and to be intent only upon holding on to the public plunder for a few years longer, despite of their protestations to the contrary? How, we ask, dare any Catholic Bishop falter in his duty, or temporize for the sake of keeping any set of men in office, in this semi-Catholic Relation country. and Celtic country, with this sentence of the National Council of Baltimore before him, signed as it is by Six Archbishops, Twenty-four Bishops, and Two Vicars-Apostolic of the United States?—

'No portion of our charge,' say the Venerable Fathers of the Council, 'fill us with greater solicitude than that which our Divine Master, by word and example, has taught us to regard with more than ordinary sentiments of affection: the younger members of our flock. If our youth grow up in ignorance of their religious duties, or unpracticed in their consoling fulfilment—if instead of the words of eternal life, which find so full and sweet an echo in the heart of innocence, the principles of error, unbelief or indifferentism are imparted to them—if the natural repugnance, even in the happiest period of life, to bend under the yoke of discipline, be increased by the example of those whose relation to them gives them influence or authority, what are we to expect but the disappointment of all the hopes which cause the Church to rejoice in the multiplication of her children!

The Fathers of the Council proceed, in reference to those men who from motives of interest or expediency, seek to dissuade the people from continuing to seek re-

ligious education,-Listen not to those who would persuade you that religion can be separated from secular instruction. If your children, while they advance in human science, are not taught the science of the saints, their minds will be filled with every error, their hearts will be receptacles of every vice, and that very learning which they have acquired, in itself so good and necessary, deprived of all that could shed on it the light of Heaven, will be an additional means of destroying the happiness of the child, embittering still more the chalice of parental disappointment and weakening the foundations of social order. Listening to our voice, which tells you to walk in the ancient paths; to bring up your children as you yourself were brought up by your pious parents; to make religion the foundation of the happiness you wish to secure; for those whom you love so tenderly.

And thus we say too, to our fearless, honest, incorrupt and noble countrymen: "listen not to designing men!" The emblem of our national glory has been for a thousand years the symbol of Heaven's incomprehensible Trinity. Our Shamrock grows in the free and pure air of the hills and valleys beneath the smile of the celestial spirits, and in the flower plots and gardens of our social happiness. It rises not nor does it flourish beneath the withering influence of dezzling gold, or in the deep black dungeons of judging by the experience of former years. Of the seven of the experience of former years. It rises not nor does it nourism beneath the witnering influence of dezzling gold, or in the deep black dungeons of fluence of dezzling gold, or in the deep black dungeons of fluence of dezzling gold, or in the deep black dungeons of official corruption. Our Fatherland ever rests on the pilars of eternity; and surely will he fail—surely as the cross and crown of Erin is of iron and not of gold—will be the constant of the constant of the cause of the he be driven into oblivion, who forsakes the cause of the Exile and the father of his people, for paltry office or ignominious bribes. But it has turned out as all prophetic minds anticipated. He who sneered and threw cold water upon the movement for the recall of poor Smith O'Brien-he who could thus smother the warm gushing tide of sympathy in his Irish bosom for one of his country's heroesis not the writer, nor never can be the writer, to denounce a traitor to the altar of his ancestors.

sent with placing the following scorching denunciation of the O'Farrells, the Alleyns, the Cauchons, the Cartiers, the Massons, the Meaghers, and the Chabots of the present rotten ministerial party, together with their new organ, who is ' proud to agree with them in all things!'

ON SCHOOLS. 1st. The execution of the Provincial decree on mixed schools must be required, and absolution refused to parents who send their children to those schools when they can ABSOLUTELY do otherwise, and to children who frequent such schools when thereby their faith and piety are in danger, which is almost always the case.

ON POLITICS.
2nd. The people must be instructed in their obligations in the exercise of their rights, civil, political, and religious: for all must know that at the election of members for the Legislature, of Mayors, Municipal officers; School Trustees, &c., they must elect those whom they think conscientionsly able to defend and support those very rights.

end and support those very rights.

† P. F. Archbp. of Quebec.

† IG. Bp. of Montreal.

† P. Bp. of Carrha Admin. Kingston.

† J. C. Bp. of St. Hyacinthe.

† J. E. Bp. of Bytown.

† A. F. M. Bp. of Toronto.

† TH. Bp. of Trace Rivers.

† I. Bp. of Furnition. † J. Bp. of Hamilton. † A. Bp. of London. For the especial benefit of the Crown Lands Commis-

sioner and his new organ, we beg to submit that a dignitary of Quebec (who, he will comprehend,) has written to

Bishop de Charbonnel, speaking thus:—
I cannot believe that Mr. Cauchon is opposing the Bill of Mr. Bowes. It would be too crying an iniquity ! members think or say, to exculpate themselves, that you go too far, they must belong to, or hold it from, those false brethren who are found everywhere!!!

And yet these men, with this same Cauchon at their head, having mounted into power with the Separate School question as a stalking horse, not only destroyed the Bill of last session but refuse to remedy their own misdeeds even now after Mr. Brown's defeat; and prompt too, their mouth-piece to fabricate for them this vile and flimsy ex-cuse while they laugh to scorn in their gilded saloons and upon their Brussels carnets the "Irish paddies" that are fools enough to believe them!

Once for all, countrymen, mark them well! If they were ever honest men (which many think doubtful) pelf and place have utterly changed them. They care no more about Separate Schools than they do about the feelings or sentiments of their advocates. The question was a convenient rallying cry for a time, but they are prepared to throw it aside, having once served their purpose. They will promise anything, may they will swear anything to secure their election for the moment, but depend upon it, sellow liberals all, they want or all they receive for the moment. fellow liberals, all they want or all they require is four years more to suck the life-blood of the nation, and by trebling taxes and imposing upon us an armed police, to drive the country as another heartless faction did in 1837, to the verge of revolution. Away with the tyrants then I And may Heaven send us a few honest men.

CALLISTA: A sketch of the Third Century. By Very Rev. John Newman, D. D. New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 164 William street .-Montreal: corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier streets.

ong expected work, Callista; A Sketch of the Third Century: and have read it carefully through from beginning to end. It is a work of rare artistic merit, whether we regard it as a picture of the existing state of liver for some of your black purposes- It's not in my society, when the world was just passing from the shadows of the old pagan, to the benignant and lifegiving day of Christianity; or in its bearings on the present phase of the Church's existence, with which the connection is throughout admirably kept up .-Amongst the characters, we find St. Cyprian, the martyr, Bishop of Carthage, who is placed before us by the genius of the author in all the sweetness and in all the majesty of his proper person. Many of the other personages are admirably drawn, especially the two brothers Agellius and Juba; the Greek girl Callista, the heroine of the tale; and the good natured, self-loving old heathen Jucundus. Many of the scenes are of great dramatic interest; take, for instance, that between Gurta, the witch, and her son Juba, who had assisted on the previous day at a violent popular tumult excited against the Christians:-

"Well, my precious boy," said the old woman, "the choicest gifts of great Cham be your portion! You had excellent sport yesterday, I'll warrant. The rats squeaked, eh? and you beat the life out of them. That scoundrel

sacristan, I suppose, has taken up his quarters below."
"You may say it," answered Juba. "The reptile! he turned right about, and would have made himself an honest fellow, when it couldn't be helped."

"Good, good!" returned Gutta, as if she had got some-thing very pleasant in her mouth; "ah! that is good! but he did not escape on that score, I do trust." "They pulled him to pieces all the more cheerfully,"

said Juba.

"Pulled him to pieces, limb by limb, joint by joint, ch? answered Gurta.

"Did they skin him?—did they do any thing to his eyes, or his tongue? Any how, it was too quickly, Juba. Slowly, leisurely, gradually. Yes, it's like a glutton to be quick about it. Taste him, handle

him, play with him, -that's luxury! but to bolt him,-

him, play with him,—teavs luxury! but to boil him,—faugh!"
"Case's slave made a good end," said Juba: "he stood up for his views, and died like a man."
"The gods smite him! but he has gone up,—up:" and she laughed. "Up to what they call bliss and glory;—such glory! but he's out of their domain, you know. But he did not die easy?"

"The boys worried him a good deal," answered Juba "but it's not quite in my line, mother, all this. I think you drink a pint of blood morning and evening, and thrive on it, old woman. It makes you merry; but it's too much for my stomach."

"Ha, ha, my boy?" cried Gurta; "you'll improve in time, though you make wry faces, now that you're young. Well, and have you brought me any news from the capital? Is any one getting a rise in the world, or a down-Is any one getting a rise in the world, or a downfall? How blows the wind? Are there changes in the camp? This Decius, I suspect, will not last long."
"They all seem desperately frightened," said Juba,

"lest they should not smite your friends hard enough, Gurta. Root and branch is the word. They'll have to make a few Ohristians for the occasion, in order to kill them: and I almost think they're about it," he added, thoughtfully. "They have to show that they are not surpassed by the rabble. 'Tis a pity Christians are so few, isn't it, mother?"

"Yes, yes," she said: "but we must crush them, grind them, many or few: and we shall, we shall! Callista's to come.

"I don't see they are worse than other people," said Juba; "not at all, except that they are commonly sneaks. If Callista turns, why should not I turn too, mother, to keep her company, and keep your hand in?"

"No, no, my boy," returned the witch, "you must serve my master. You are having your fling just now, but you must be to in good time. You must one day take some

will buckle to in good time. You must one day take some work with my merry men. Come here, child," said the fond mother, "and let me kiss you."

"Keep your kisses for your monkeys, and goats, and cats," answered Juba: "they're not to my taste, old dame.

Master! my master! I won't have a master! I'll be no-Master! my master! I won't have a master! I'll be nobody's servant. I'll never stand to be hired, nor cringe to
a bully, nor quake before a rod. Please yourself, Gurta;
I'm a free man. You're my mother by courtesy only."
Gurta looked at him savagely. "Why you're not going
to be pious and virtuous, Juba? A choice saint you'll
make! You shall be drawn for a picture."

"Why shouldn't I, if I choose?" said Juba. "If I must

take service, willy, nilly, I'd any day prefer the other's to that of your friend. I've not left the master to take the man."

"Blaspheme not the great gods," she answered, "or

they'll do you a mischief yet."
"I say again," insisted Juba, "if I must lick the earth, it shall not be where your friend has trod. It shall be in my brother's fashion, rather than in yours, Gurta."

"Agellius!" she shricked out with such disgust, that it is wonderful she uttered the name at all. "Ah! you have not told me about him, boy. Well, is he safe in the pit, or in the stomach of hyena?"

"He's alive," said Juba; "but he has not got it in him to be a Christian. Yes, he's safe with his uncle."

"Ah! Jucundus must ruin him, debauch him, and then

"Ah! Juctudus must rum him, debauch him, and then we must make away with him. We must not be in a hurry," said Gurta, "it must be body and son!."

"No one shall touch him, craven as he is," answered Juba. "I despise him, but let him alone."

"Don't come across me," said Gurta, sullenly; "I'll have my way. Why, you know I could smite you to the dust, as well as him, if I chose."

"Per you have not asked me about. Callista it assuranced."

"But you have not asked me about Callista," answered Juba. "It is really a capital joke, but she has got into prison for certain, for being a Christian. Fancy it! they caught her in the streets, and put her in the guard-house, and have had her up for examination. You see they want a Christian for the nonce: it would not do to have none such

in prison; so they will flourish with her till Decius bolts from the scene. "The furies have her?" cried Gurta: "she is a Christian,

my boy: I told you so, long ago."
"Callista a Christian!" answered Juba, "ha! ha! She and Agellius are going to make a match of it, of some sort or other. They're thinking of other things than paradise."

"She and the old priest, more likely, more likely," said Gurta. "He's in prison with her,—in the pit, as I trust." "Your master has cheated you for once, old woman," anid Juba.

Gurta looked at him fiercely, and seemed waiting for his explanation. He began singing :-

She wheedled and coaxed, but he was no fool; He'd be his own master, he'd not be her tool; Not the little black moor should send him to school.

"She foamed and she cursed,-'twas the same thing to him;
She laid well her trap; but he carried his whim:—
The priest scuffled off, safe in life and in limb."

Gurta was almost suffocated with passion. "Cyprianus has not escaped, boy?" she asked at length.
"I got him off," said Juba, undauntedly.
A shade, as of Erchus, passed over the witch's face;

but she remained quite silent.

"Mother, I am my own master," he continued. "I must break your assumption of superiority. I'm not a We have at length been favored by the American ublishers—the Messrs. Sadlier—with Dr. Newman's cong expected work, Callista; A Sketch of the Third the Century; and have read it carefully through from be-

wailed in mimicry. You were panting with pleasure."
Gurta was still silent, and had an expression on her face, awful from the intensity of its malignity. She had

uttered a low piercing whistle.

"Yes!" continued Juba, "you revelled in it. You chattered to the poor babe, when it screamed, as a nurse to an infant. You called it pretty names, and squeaked out your satisfaction each time you stuck it. You old hag! I'm not of your breed, though they say I am of your blood. I don't fear you," he said, observing the expression of her countenance, "I don't fear the immortal devil!" And he continued his song:—

"She beckened the moon, and the moon came down; The green earth shrivelled beneath her frown; But a man's strong will can keep his own.'

While he was talking and singing, her call had been answered from the hut. An animal of some wonderful species had crept out of it, and proceeded to creep and crawl, mocing and twisting as it went, along the trees and shrubs which rounded the grass plot. When it came up to the old woman, it crouched at her feet, and then rose up upon its hind legs and begged. She took hold of the uncouth beast and began to fondle it in her arms, muttering something in its car. At length, when Juba stopped for a moment in his song, she suddenly flung it right at him, with great force, saying. "Take that!" She then gave utterance to a low inward laugh, and lenued herself back against the trunk of the tree under which she was sitting, with

her knees drawn up almost to her chin.

The blow seemed to act on Juba as a shock on his nerrne now seemed to act on Juba as a shock on his nervous system, both from its violence and its strangeness. He stood still for a moment, and then, without saying a word, he turned away, and walked slowly down the hill, as if in a maze. Then he sat down.

In an instant up he started again with a great cry, and began running at the top of his speed. He thought he heard a waite angalving in him and however fact he real

heard a voice speaking in him; and, however fast he ran, the voice, or whatever it was, kept up with him. He rushed through the underwood, trampling and crushing it under his feet, and scaring the birds and small game which lodged there. At last, exhausted, he stood still for breath, when he heard it say loudly and deeply, as if speaking with his own organs, "You cannot escape from yourself!" Then a terror seized him; he fell down and fainted away.

The popular outbreak above referred to is also described with thrilling effect, and may perhaps suggest to the reflecting mind certain analagous riots in modern times, and in our own hemisphere; such, for instance, as the Gordon Riots, which some years ago

disgraced London; and others of a like nature. Unregenerate human nature is about the same in the nineteenth, as it was in the third century; and we suppose will be as long as the world holds together.

Dr. Newman is intimately conversant with the classic ages of antiquity; he is also a shrewd, keen observer of the present aspect of the world : and the result of his study and observation are before us in this admirable sketch, illustrating the momentous period of the Decian persecution. While commending it to the favorable attention of our readers, we cannot do better than quote the opinion of our distinguished Catholic Reviewer :-

"Callista," says Dr. Brownson, in his July number, "is a most remarkable production, displaying great beauty of style, wealth of imagination, and knowledge of the human heart. In descriptive power, the author is excelled by no modern writer, and his story is simple and graceful, his dialogue is spirited and natural, and his characters are strongly marked and well sustained.... We have no room to give a summary of the story, but we recommend it to all our readers as a work not only intensely interesting, but as full of instruction and lofty principle and noblesentiment. The reader will learn from it the difficulty there was for a man in that old Pagan world, under old imperial Rome, to become a Christian, and perhaps appreciate somewhat higher than he has been accustomed to do the work which was effected in its conversion."

DESTRUCTIVE Fire. -- About half-past three o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, a fire broke out in a wooden building, off Alexander Street. The building being almost wholly of wood, the fire soon communicated to the adjoining buildings on the back of the houses in Hermine Street, and in a short time six dwellings on this Street were completely destroyed. The same number on Alexander Street shared the same fate. The sufferers by this fire on Alexander Street, were Mr. E. Thompson, Mr. F. Clarke, and Mr. W. Gemmill. The latter lost a two story double brick house, and the two former two wooden houses, with two tenants in each. We understand Mr. Genmill and Mr. Thompson are both insured in the Equitable, the former for £500, and the latter for £200. We believe Mr. Clarke is also insured but for what amount we could not learn. On Hermine Street the parties suffering were, Mr. F. Clarke who had a large two story wooden house a good deal damaged, Mr. Tresside two dwellings, with only £100 insurance, B. Waudby three houses, and with £150 insurance. The inmates had hardly time to remove the furniture; in fact, some of them lost nearly their all.—Montreal Gazette, July 7th.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Godmanchester, P. Brady, 10s; Ottawa City, L. Whelan, 12s 6d; St. Luc, F. Kent, 15s; Mobile, U. S., J. J. Connolly, 15s; Georgetown, J. Martin, 6s 3d; Williamstown, J. Hay, 18s 9d; Bristol, T. Gallagher, £1 5s.
Per T. P. M'Cabe, Peterboro—D. M'Carthy, 10s; J. Doras, 10s; J. Haffy, 5s; M. Clancy, 5s; M. Halahan, 5s; J. Clancy, 5s; J. Dunne, 5s; J. Shaw, 5s; M. Macauliff, 15s; D. Caleher, 5s; D. O'Brian, 5s; D. Hay, 7s 6d; C. Beaudry, 5s; M. O'Brien, 10s; J. Crowley, 5s; E. Cushing, 5s; J. Cavanagh, 5s; J. Slattery, 5s; J. Kelly, 5s; J. Moran, 5s; J. Hurley, 5s; J. Quinlan, 5s; B. Magarity, 5s; T. ran, 5s; J. Hurley, 5s; J. Quinlan, 5s; B. Magarity, 5s; T. Hoolahan, 5s; W. Morgan, 5s.

Per P. Furlong, Picton—J. O'Dounell, 6s 3d; P. Hourighan, 5s; Jas. Power, 5s; J. Denvir, 5s; J. Power, 5s.

Married.

At the Catholic Church, Picton, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. M. Lalor, Pastor, Allan Cameron, Esq., of Montreal, to Rosa, only daughter of John Low, Esq., Barrister-al-Law, and grand daughter of W. H. Gray, Esq., of the for-

Diocese or Ossony .- On Tuesday, the 10th instant, at the Church of Dunnamaggin, the residence of her distinguished son, Father O'Keeffe, was celebrated the Month's Memory of Mrs. Mary Anne O'Keeffe, late of Higginstown, County Kilkenny. Seventy Priests of the diocese of Ossory and the conterminous dioceses of Cashel and Waterford attended the office to mark their respect for a lady who had given the Church, in the person of Father O'Keeffe, one of its brightest ornaments, and the country one of its best patriots—the illustrious confessor of Tenant

Right.
The concourse of people who assembled from the surrounding parishes, particularly from Callan, the scene for many years of the Rev. Gentleman's labors, was unusually large and respectable.-R.I.P.

At the ceremonies, above one hundred of the clergy and laity, in a rustic arbour erected for the occasion, and tastefully decorated, partook of a superb dejeuner, at which all the delicacies of the season were plentifully sup-



IRISH PIC-NIC

LAVALTRIE.

A GRAND PIONIC-NIC and PLEASURE EXCURSION, under the management of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY of Montreal, will take place on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, when the large and commodious Steamers BOW-MANVILLE and CULTIVATEUR will leave the Island Wharf at EIGHT o'clock A. M., arriving at Lavaltrie at half-past ten, leaving there at four P. M., and arriving in Montreal about half-past seven.

The SARSFIELD BRASS BAND, and TWO QUAD-RILLE BANDS, under the leadership of Messrs. PRINCE & MAFFRE, have been engaged for the occasion.

An able Engineer (W. P. Bartley, Esq.,) has been in-

vited by the Society, and has kindly consented to superintend the engineering department for that day.
REFRESHMENTS will be furnished on board the Boats,

as well as on the Green, at reasonable rates. The Officers of the Society will do all in their power to make the excursion a pleasant one to all who may attend.

PRICE OF TICKETS-Adults 2s 6d, Children under PRICE OF TICKETS—Adults 2s 6d, Children under 12 years of age 1s 3d; to be had at Messra. Sadlier's Book Store, Mr. Prince's Music Store, Mr. Phelan's (Dalhousic Square,) at St. Patrick's Hall, of Members of Committee; and at the Wharf on the morning of Pic-Nic.

The A THIRD BOAT conditionally.

N. B.—The Pic-Nic will be conducted entirely on temperance principles.

Proceeds to be devoted to the St. Betrick's Chapter Acc.

Proceeds to be devoted to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asy-T. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

CFOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

and comism ad FRANCE.

THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE. PARIS; JUNE: 14.-The baptism of the Imperial Prince was celebrated to-day at half-past five o'clock, p.m., in the church of Notre Dame. On the previous day His Majesty received the Most Eminent Prelate who had arrived as Legate, to represent the Holy Father After Cardinal Patrizzi had presented the Brief, His Majesty replied as follows:-

" Lam very grateful to His Holiness Pope Pius IX; in that he has deigned to become godfather to the son with which Providence has blessed me. In asking this favor, I wished to draw down in a particular manner, upon my son and upon France, the protection of Heaven; and I know that my surest means of deserving it, is by testifying my deep veneration for the Holy Father, who is the representative

of Jesus Christ on earth."

Notre Dame-that ancient metropolitan Cathedral which has witnessed so many exciting ceremonieswas literally crammed on the occasion. No less than eighty prelates were present, including two of the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, viz., the Bishops of Ossory and Cork, and also the Vicar Apostolic of the Cape of Good Hope, who had been honored with o a magnificent Imperial carriage drawn by eight horses. The reception of His Eminence by the people was most respectful, and his carriage occasionally halted that he might bestow a benediction upon the crowds. At the moment His Eminence set foot in the church the cannon pealed through the lofty vaults, the great Bourdon boomed upon the air, and the powerful orchestra burst forth with the motet-Tu es Petrus. Thus heralded, the Cardimai advanced along the nave, under a canopy supported by the four principal cures of Paris, and assumed his seat on the throne behind the altar. On entering, and for some time after, he wore the scarlet robe and cap, but previous to the approach of their Majesties His Eminence assumed a mitre, cope, and crozier. The cannon and bell once more thundered forth a welcome to their Majesties. The Prince and their Majesties paused at the entrance to the transept; the Legate quitted his throne to intone the Veni Creator before the altar, and then descended to perform the ceremony of the catechumens. When terminated, their Majesties proceeded to their thrones before the altar; the Prince was carried to the font, and the baptismal rite, in completion of the ondoyment, or christening, was performed by the Legate. At its conclusion the Empress was seen first to take the infant in her arms; and a moment afterwards the incident occurred which all agree in citing as the event of the ceremony. The Emperor quitted his chair, and moving towards the Empress, took the child from her arms, and, turning round, presented his son and heir to the assembly. The effect, of course, was electrical upon the excited and curious spectators, and a loud cry of "Vive l'Empereur" rung through the building.

I am not able to say (writes the Guardian correspondent) whether the incident was a premeditated part of the ceremony, or the result of a momentary impulse on the part of His Majesty; but in either case the effect produced was the same. His Eminence intoned the Te Deum, which was continued by the orchestra, as was also the Domine Salvum. The Pontifical blessing was bestowed; their Majesties left the Abbey in the same state in which they entered it, and the ceremony was at an end. There were great rejoicings in the evening; and on the following day (Sunday) there was a great fete at Paris, with fireworks, illuminations, and various popular amusements.

The Progrès du Pas de Calais says :- " A subscription is being formed for the erection of a chapel at Agincourt in honor of the victims of that battle. It is known that amongst the dead were 8,000 knights and esquires, more than 100 baronets, 7 counts, the Dukes of Brabant, Bar, and Alencon, and the Constable and Admiral of France. The subscription is being received by a Franco-Belgian commission, which includes the highest names of the two countries."

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE. - PARIS, JUNE 10, 1856 .- These are sad times! This noble country, that war had not weakened, nor victory intoxirated, is now bowed down under the stroke of an unexpected calamity. More than four hundred miles of fertile land are buried under water-sunny corn fields, rich vineyards, blossoming fruit trees, and noble woods lie rotting and embedded in sand and mire .-The Loire and the Cher have mingled their waters, and in one broad and impetuous current swept away the ripening harvest and luxuriant verdure of the garden of France. La Tourraine is one immense lake, so wide that the victims on one side can scarcely see their companions in misfortune on the other .-The beautiful town of Tours is inundated. The waters burst like a torrent into it, carrying down houses, and filling the shops before anything could be saved. The Soane and the Rhone have flooded the pasture lands and rich valleys extending for many miles along their shores. The village of Grencours was entirely submerged by the Romaine, which before the inundation was a mere stream. In the centre of the country the Allier has caused frightful de-Aruction. Several villages have been swept away -(ne inhabitants of Crevery took refuge on the spofs of their tottering houses, and were saved by the courage and devotedness of a few boatmen. On every side from Orleans to Nantes, from Moulins to Lyons, from Bordeaux to Marseilles, a great tract of land has been destroyed entirely for this year, and

a public calamity threatens the whole nation, is to keep all hands at work, and to save all if possible.-The infamous calculation of lightening the vessel by throwing the weak and afflicted over board, and diminishing the number of mouths, never was, nor ever convey the expedition. will be the policy of a generous nation like France. When the more sweeping and fatal inundations of famine afflicted poor Ireland, the year before 1848, did the Monarch of the United Kingdom or the Ministers' visit Cork, Tralee, or Skibbereen? Did they take money with them, and give assistance and encouragement to the hundreds of thousands of innocent victims? Valence, Tours, and Lyons were not left one hour in despair. The chief of the government, and his ministers were on the spot, everything that money could purchase, that talent, experience, and courage could execute was put in movement to shelter the houseless, to save those who were in danger and protect and encourage the distracted and despairing victims who were bereft of the fruit of long years of labor in one hour. The rich have given millions, the poor their mite, people of every rank, of every party, have come to their assistance, and in this country which cannot boast of all the apinvitations. The Legate arrived at about five o'clock parent advantages and liberties of a British constitution not one poor wretched peasant shall die of want and hunger by the ditch side, not one single innocent victim that could be saved will be left to perish. The government, the clergy, the army, the whole country in fact have joined in one great and magnanimous effort, and at every risk and sacrifice to arrest the calamity and save the sufferers. The heroes of Sebastopol have risked their lives as fearlessly on the angry waters of the Rhone as they did on the sterile plains of the Crimea, and where danger was greatest, the village priest was to be seen not only consoling the afflicted, but bravely assisting in survey the poor wretches struggling in the current. The Zouave and the cure de campagne were to be seeu rivalling each other in zeal and courage, and unfortunately in more than one instance falling together victims to their noble devotedness. The weather is now calm and mild again; the waters begin to subside, and, in a few weeks, with God's help, this great country will have righted itself again .- Paris Corespondent of the Nation.

Large sums were being collected by the Prelates and municipal authorities on behalf of the sufferers by the inundation. The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons, the Archbishop of Avignon, and the Bishops of Angers, Blois, and Orleans, had made the most nnremitting efforts for the relief of the sufferers.

The Emperor Napoleon is taking steps to have the Empress appointed Regent for her son. A projet proposes that on the Emperor's demise, the Empress should reign, assisted by a Council of Regency, whose names the Emperor will leave under sealed envelopes.

The Emperor Napoleon, on the occasion of the baptism of the Imperial Prince, has pardoned 291 nersons confined in the bagnes and prisons of the empire, computed or reduced the penalties of 489 others, and remitted the fines of 251 delinquents—in all, 1,031 persons have experienced the effects of the Imperial clemency. The Emperor has also granted a remission of the remainder of their punishments to 180 military offenders, and a reduction to 123 others.

SARDINIA.

On the 15th May, the King of Sardinia distributed the English Crimean medals to his troops, at Turin, with military ceremonies.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Wesner, the Austrian Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Rome-the rumored object being, if possible, to convince Cardinal Antonelli and his colleagues of the necessity of making reforms in the administration.

ITALY.

A Turin journal says, accounts from Lombardy state that the Austrians are preparing for a war in Italy—that the fortifications of Milan and other places are being strengthened.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that very great jealousy prevails between the French and Austrian diplomatic representatives at Rome. No outbreak is feared at Milan, but the social relations between the Italian and Austrian officers are more unsatisfactory than ever.

The Morning Post's correspondent writes from Vienna that Marshal Radetsky had communicated from Lombardy with his Government, stating that if certain symptoms of excitement continued in the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces, he should demand an increase of 30,000 Austrian troops. A Council was summoned on receipt of this despatch, at which the Emperor presided. It was agreed that the increased force should be accorded if necessary. The same writer says, "I understand that a note has been received from the French Government, which is very haughty and independent."

The Cortes have rejected a vote of Censure on Mar-

shal O'Donnell by a Majority of 136.

The Madrid Gazette contains an assurance that

the Duke de la Vittoria will always govern in accordance with the sentiments of the majority in the Cortes, whatever they may be.

The Spanish government has accepted the media-

tion of France in the dispute with Mexico.

DENMARK.

The treaty of commerce between Denmark and the United States expired on the 14th June. The first American vessel that appeared in the Sound since that event was the "Sarah Bryant," Captain Jefferson, which arrived on the 17th June, bound from Cronstadt to New York, with a cargo of Russian produce. She paid the Sound Dues, but under protest. RUSSIA.

this difference, however, that here there is no sister fleets and harbors therein be placed under the indecountry to look on with worse than indifference on the death struggle. The policy of this country when Russian American Company to sail name the independent control of the government of Eastern Siberia.

An Expedition is fitting four at Hamburg by the Russian American Company to sail name the independent of the government of Eastern Siberia. Russian American Company, to sail next month for Russian America. The expedition is of the nature of a colony, numbering 500 persons, including artificers of all kinds. The Russian ships "Czarovitch?" and "Constantine," and a steamer from Hamburg will

The papers say now that we shall obtain no grain to speak of from Russia this season, and that hun-

dreds of the vessels in the Black Sea, which had gone there in anticipation of meeting cargoes, may have to return empty

Prince Menschikoff has been summoned from retirement, by the Emperor, to consult with him respecting the rumored military expedition to Asia.

UNITED STATES.

FEARFUL TORNADO. -- On Monday last a fearful tornado raged through the neighboring State of Vermont and the eastern portion of the State of New York .-Early in the morning dark clouds were observed to be forming in the west; they continued to grow darker till the entire sky was one dark mass, and there was a constant rumbling of thunder. About half-past ten the rain came down in torrents, and then bail began to fall, which was of an immense size, some weighing about an ounce; one of these struck a hen in a yard in Rouse's Point and killed her instantly. The storm came from the south-west, and not a building facing in that direction escaped without broken windows. In the village of Rouse's Point above one thousand panes of glass were broken, but this is a small loss compared with the destruction of crops and garden vegetables. In the garden of the Editor of the Rouse's Point Advertiser, and mrny others, nothing is above the ground. Tomatoes, melons, and cucumber vines, onions, beets, &c., are among the things that were, the vines in particular being stripped of all their leaves, and cut off close to the ground. The field crops are seriously injured while barley and other grains in an advanced state are completely ruined. The same storm visited Champlain Village, (New York), and made sad havor with windows, gardens and crops in that vicinity. The village of Chateauguay, situated on the line of the Ogdensburgh Railroad, a short distance from Malone, (New York), was also by this storm, nearly entirely destroyed .-But one house in the whole village escaped, while the rest were either unroofed, removed from their foundations or totally demolished. Barns, sheds, and out-buildings were scattered like chaff in every direction. Scarcely a tree or fence on the track of the tornado remains.-The Catholic Church was totally demolished flat with the ground. Heavy green railroad ties eight feet long and one foot thick, were taken up and carried a long distance. The track of the tempest is about two miles in width, and its length is several miles. The forest through which it passed is completely levelled with the ground. One man was killed, but a great number were more or less severely wounded. It is said that about four hundred houses in this village were destroyed. The amount of suffering caused by this disaster is immense. It is contemplated we understand, to raise subscriptions to relieve the sufferers. --Rouse's Point Advertiser.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AND LOSS OF LIFE .- One of the most awful and heart-rending calamities that we have ever been called upon to record, occurred at Reed Street wharf, Philadelphia. Over a hundred persons, men, women and children, had, at an early hour in the evening, gathered together upon the wharf, to enjoy the cool and refreshing breezes from the Deleware, and while thus congregated, the piers sustaining the wharf fell with a tremendous crash, which was distinctly heard at the distance of several squares. In an instant, not less than a hundred persons were precipitated into the water; others were otherwise seriously injured. It is believed that in consequence of this lamentable affair not less than twenty or thirty lives have been lost. Many rumors are affoat as to the probable cause of this accident—the most reliable of which is one which attributes it to the heavy weight of a massive pair of shears, placed upon the wharf for the purpose of raising vessels, to undergo repairs. The wharf is leased by Messrs. Merrick & Sons.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

tion of Mr. Fillmore.-Ine civic re ception of the Know-Nothing candidate for President, for which the City Council of New York voted the people's money, came off on the 24th ult. It was a very meagre affair-composed of a procession, whose numbers were very small, indeed. In fact, in a city with 800,000 population, just 937 persons, all told, turned out to welcome the great "American" cham-

A " private and confidential" circular has been issued in New York within a few days, calling for the enrolling of a rifle brigade composed of native born citizens, and no others, in view of approaching hostilities with Great Britain. It is signed by "the Patriotic Committee!" How much patriotism has to do with it will be seen from the fact that the party to whom applicants are referred is Col. Thomas Picton, the literary judge of the Know Nothings, who has so long been doing good work for England in Know Nothing organs. We opine the arms of this gallant brigade, if it is ever formed, will not be used on the American side in the contest!

The Albany Times mentions a pistol recently invented in that city, the manufacture of which is about to be commenced at Worcester, Mass. The Times claims that it is superior to Colt's in every respect, saying that it loads and caps itself by a movement connected with the trigger, that it will fire twelve times in eight seconds, and will carry a ball forty yards further than any pistol in the country, and that it is also much lighter than any other pistol

THE MURDER AT WILLARD'S, WASHINGTON.—Private letters from Washington received in this city(New York) inform us, that Mr. Reverdy Johnson declined to prosecute Senator Herbert for the murder of Keating. It is alleged he is too busy elsewhere. Every other lawyer of ability in the district has, it appears, either been employed by the friends of Herbert, or refused to interfere. A letter from the brother of the murdered man, has also been handed us. It corroborates the statements we publish. What, under these circumstances, is to be done? Is Keating to be left with the worms in his grave, while the man who dealt him his death-blow, walks abroad free? Is the murder seriously damaged for many years to come. French its American territory. An imperial decree notifies writers have compared this awful visitation to the failure of the notato crop in Ireland in 1847; with

IRISH AID SOCIETY-New YORK.-One of the saddest misfortunes which happens to our countrymen on their arrival in America, is that of their being unable to get out of the city in which they first set foot. It is perhaps, the most grievous misfortune which befals them, for, in many instances, it is the cause of every other evil which overtakes them. The crowding of emigrants into such cities as New York, and their being compelled to remain there huddled together and pent up, is a mischief concerning which volumes might be written. We speak of the mischief done to the emigrants themselves. Want of cleanliness, imprudent and intemperate habits, disease, beggary, all sorts of wretchedness proceed from it. The tenement which the emigrant, in the vast majority of cases, is forced to resort to in one of these huge cities, is by a thousand degrees less wholesome and affords less shelter than the rudest hut which could be thrown up on the prairie or within the forest. Provisions here are far dearer too, and so are all the other requirements of life. Industry, ingenuity, dar-ing-all bringing floods of health and heart, manly beauty and bright morality with them-will supply at a little cost out there what it takes days of aching drudgery to purchase on the seaboard. Of the temptations which lead to drinking, debauchery, and riotousness in great cities, among the struggling and hard-pressed especially, it is needless for us to speak. These are no more to be denied, than the fact that the night comes. Rich and poor are made sensible of them. But the latter they conquer more rapidly, and, in most instances, wound with a deadlier thrust. The competition for wages, moreover, grows fiercer, as the laboring population of a city grows more dense. Where the same population is thinly scattered, the demand for labor is more anxious and productive. Truths so plain, so oft repeated, so evident to the dullest brain as these are, we feel it almost a waste of time to chronicle. But plain as they are, evident as they are, constantly reiterated as they have been, few of our countrymen can be induced, or have the means, to act upon them. The consequence is the very worst which could afflict them. The hope which led them across the ocean falls to ashes on their dismal hearth-stone. Instead of prosperity they find rags, and the husks of swine, and the filthiest caves or garrets instead of the bright free homes of which they had many a glad dream upon the sea. In some measure to remedy this sinful and ruinous state of things, a number of honest and intelligent citizens, most of them of Irish descent or birth, have formed themselves into the Society the name of which prefaces these few words. The first sentence of their circular simply but fully communicates their object and good wishes:-" The object of this Society is to aid and assist, by pecuniary means and practical advice, all deserving Irishmen who have large families, and require aid to reach a home in the West, or any other part of the country where labor is in demand. In order to carry out this object more effectually, and serve the cause of humanity, we appeal to every citizen who desires to relieve the suffering and want of many deserving and industrious families." The appeal with which that sentence closes, should meet with a prompt response. The object which calls it forth is urgent, useful, and most noble. The evils to be corrected by the Society are of a grievous nature. Grievous to the emigrants in the first instance and in the deepest measure, they are grievous to the city where the emigrants are compelled to remain. The blessings to be secured through the instrumentality of the Society will be without end; generations will enjoy them. The emigrants will have their fondest hopes fulfilled. Their grand idea of America as a happy home will at length be realized, and America will be all the happier, wealthier, and more stable.-

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

After the decision of Her Majesty's Government had been made known, the Times of the 17th asks :-Could they with propriety send back the American Minister, when the American Government had brought themselves to aver that they had on this point no quarrel with our Government, but only just cause for offence with its agent? Could they with propriety suspend diplomatic intercourse with a Government withstanding alleged provocation to the contrary? at all events, could they not, without loss of honor, accept the overtures of peace made to soften a painful but inevitable act of offence? Undoubtedly the American Government has carefully so put the matter that our dismissal of its Minister would be more than a retaliation. It would be returning the blow, and giving a deaf ear to the mild tones that explained We were at liberty either to interpret the hand by the voice, or the voice by the hand. Government has taken the former alternative. It is, after all, the safer course. safer course. In saying that the United States' Government has adopted a half measure, and that our Government has met it more than half-way; in admitting that both sides had a right to do what they have done-the one without giving offence, the other without loss of honor-we do not for one moment blink the fact that the result, so far, is anything but flattering to the pride of this country. If there are any people in the United States capable of gratification at the fact, we certainly have been touched in our honor, and we submit with as much grace as we can to what all feel an insult. We have no disposition to slur over that fact, for we are not without hope that the British people will be rather less liable to this species of annoyance for the future.

We do not doubt in the least Mr. Crampton's faithful devotion to his own Government, and good intentions towards the Government to which he was seat. But there is such a thing as a careless and undisciplined fidelity, which tells its master, "Oh, trust me; I know what you want, and I'll do it, and I won't be particular either." There is a fidelity to a master which implies too little self-respect in the servant Mr. Crampton appears to have wanted self-respect in the kind of persons with whom he connected himself in these transactions, and the style of proceeding he adopted, and to have managed the affair on a free and easy principle, never intending, perhaps, really to offend the United States' Government or to violate the United States' law, but simply thinking that "it didn't signify," that it was of no use sticking at a trifle, and that the United States, Government would never make a fuss about such a little matter. But The Russian Government is turning its attention to to be forgotten, to be let slip quietly into the category this was at line unfortunately most unsuitable for deal-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

difference of behaviour towards themselves and European Governments.

The Daily News takes it for granted, after the de-claration made by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, that all danger of a rupture with the United States is over; and that, under the circumstances, it does not appear that the controversy can ever be resuscitated, or that the friendly relations with our kinsmen across the Atlantic are likely to be "dis-turbed upon grounds so puerile as the dismissal of an incompetent diplomatist or the claim of a shadowy

The Morning Post, although it had entertained strong doubts of the policy as well as the justice of us by the Cabinet of Washington, says that, as the House of Commons appears to be entirely with Lord Palmerston on the subject, it is quite willing to suspend its judgment on the matter, "waiting in hope that the patience, the self-control, and the sagacity which the noble lord has displayed throughout the anxious and irritating discussion of the points at issue between the two nations, may meet their reward in the attainment of the objects at which he aims in common with us-in common with the whole civilised world, who stand by, deeply interested spectators of these lamentable events."

THE JEWS AND THE LIFE-PEERS.—The House of Commons has again decided by a large majority that the oath of exclusion—ordinarily known as the Abjuration Oath—should be abolished. The precise form of the bills unimshould be abolished. The precise form of the bills unimportant. Everybody knows that the point really aimed at in its provisions is the relief of Jewish disabilities. We are really rather aiding to relieve ourselves than our Jewish fellow-subjects from reproach, when we promote the success of this measure. The principle of exclusion from Parliament as applied to the Jews is unknown to the British constitution. It is perfectly true that they have been accordingly but by the operation of the concluding words. so excluded, but by the operation of the concluding words of an oath which was never intended to produce any such effect. In strict reasoning, if it be the intention of the Legislature that the Jews should not be permitted to sit in Parliament, we have need of two bills. In the first place, the Abjuration Oath should be rescinded on grounds peculiar to itself; and, in the next place, we ought to pass a disabling act which should exclude our Jewish fellowsubjects from Parliamentary honors. It is ridiculous enough that the mere effect of blotting out from the statute-book a mildewed oath, directed against a Royal stock which has disappeared from the earth should be to remove the only obstacle which keeps the English Jew from his place in Parliament. Nobody will maintain that it is not indecorous in the highest degree—we will even say blasphemous—to exact from our representatives an oath the terms of which are mockery upon common sense, and the obvious course is to remove the obnoxious and useless oath from the statute-book without further ceremony. We are, from the statute-book without further ceremony. We are, of course, bound to admit that if any person can show that the objects of this cath was two-fold—first, the exclusion of the House of Stewart from the British throne, and secondly, the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament—then it may be perfectly right to continue the Jewish disabilities, at the same time that we cease to turn the solemn sanction of an oath into ridicule. But this no one has attempted to do. The real battle, of course, remains to be fought in the House of Lords, and we would submit this fought in the House of Lords, and we would submit this one point to the consideration of the Peers.—They have of late, by a mere resolution of their House, excluded from his seat a Peer appointed by the Orown. Thus they have defined and defied the Royal prerogative, and have declarated and about the restaurance of the such and such pressors. denned and dened the Royal prerogative, and have declared by their own arbitrary vote that such and such persons and no others shall be admitted to the honors of their House. Now if they possess this power—and certainly they have exerted it—with what face can they deny the same faculty to the other branch of the Legislature? This is not the case of Catholic Emancipation; this is not an extension of the faculties this is not the case. extension of the franchise; this is not the giving of a seat in Parliament to any person or class of persons to whom it has been denied by positive law. The case of the Commons as against the Peers with reference to the Jews is an a fortiori one when we examine the conduct of the Peers in the matter of Lords Wensleydale. The Peers say, "The Crown shall not create Peers for life, but the Crown shall, by virtue of an act of Parliament which originates with us, appoint so many salaried Peers quamdiu bene se gesserint." The Commons say, "We find it in the highest degree unjust that our Jewish fellow subjects, who may constitutionally be elected to serve in Parliament, should be excluded from their sears by reason of the formal words are constitutionally the philosystems of the search of the formal words." be excluded from their seats by reason of the format words of an old oath which was never directed against them." An act of Parliament is, no doubt, needed in either case, but substantially we are dealing with a resolution of the House of Lords, who determine that they will not have life Peers at the pleasure of the Crown, and with a resolution of the House of Commons, who say by a large majority that that they desire the admission of the Jews. rity that that they Times, June 10.

SARDINIA AND ROME.-We take the following article from an able cotemporary, the Hull Advertiser :-

"The cabinet of Sardinia continues to exert itself to the utmost to rekindle the slames of war in Europe. Appealing to the passions of the French and the prejudices of the English uations, Count Cavour and his unprincipled colleagues are striving with might and main to unite their master in a league with the western powers against Austria, Naples, and the Pope. With an empty treasury, and a hungry army returning from the Crimea, the buccaneering ministry of Sardinia know not which way to turn to save themreturning from the Crimea, the buccaneering ministry of Sardinia know not which way to turn to save themselves, except by the means of a desolating war in the very heart of Europe! But the tragedy which has just been acted at Malta will serve to open the eyes of the people of England to the danger of appealing to the revolutionary passions of Italian conspirators. Accounts from that island of the 8th ult, state that several murders had been committed in open day by the men of the Anglo-Italian Legion, enlisted in Italy to fight against the Russians, and that their blasphemies were such as to fill the minds of the peaceful inhabitants of La Valetta with horror. These men are all Count Cavour's pets, and quite ready for any work of blood requiring to be performed in the Italian peninsula. Nor are they at all particular as to the scene of their operations. Were the plunder obtainable about the same in pecuniary value, they would just as soon rob St. Paul's in London as St. Peter's in Rome. "Down with the altar and the throne—down with the palace, the convent and the palace. St. Peter's in Rome. "Down with the altar and the throne—down with the palace, the convent and the castle," would be their cry in England and in Italy. Count Cavour does all in his power to flatter France by referring to the imaginary happiness which the Romans enjoyed during the Italian regality of the first Napoleon, and by invoking the Emperor to restore to the Italian subjects of his uncle the blessings of a secularised government, and the administration of his celebrated code. We hope that neither France nor England will pay the least regard to these treasonable overtures on the part of a ministerial faction in Sardinia. The affairs of Italy may be in a very bad Sardinia. The affairs of Italy may be in a very bad state, but those of England are not in such a good one as to warrant us in neglecting our own business to attend to the concerns of our neighbors.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD .- Cromwell was thinking of marrying his daughter to a wealthy gentleman of Gloucestershire, when he was led to believe that one of his own chaplains, Mr. Jeremy White, a young man of pleasing manners, was secretly paying his addresses to Lady Frances, who was far from discouraging his attentions. Entering his daughter's room one day the "protector" caught White on his knees kissing the lady's hand. "What is the meaning of this?" he demanded. "May it please your highness," replied White, with great presence of mind, pointing to one of the lady's maids, who happened to The Morning Post, although it had entertained be in the room, "I have long courted that young genstrong doubts of the policy as well as the justice of the the pressure put upon ing her ladyship to intercede for me." "Why do you refuse the honor Mr. White would do you?" said Cromwell to the young woman. "He is my friend, I expect you should treat him as such," "If Mr. White intends me that honor," answered the woman, with a very low courtesy, "I shall not be against him." "Sayest thou so, my lass?" said Cromwell; "call Goodwin; this business shall be done before I go out of the room." Goodwin, the chaplain, arrived, and White was married on the spot to the young

> PETER THE GREAT.-This monarch being at Westminister Hall in term time, and seeing multitudes of people swarming about the courts of law, is reported to have asked some about him, "What all these busy people were, and what they were about ?" And being answered, "They are lawyers." "Lawyers," repeated he, with great vivacity, why I have only four in my whole kingdom, and I design to hang two of them as soon as I get home.

ANOTHER CASE OF FEVER AND AGUE CURED: IF A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention, viz: that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Madisonburgh, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also

expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the best for bilious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, or diseases of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidence of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

MT-Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

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

INFORMATION WANTED

OF DANIEL LENAHAN, who left Montreal about nine months ago; and is supposed to be in or about Kingston. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, James Lenahan, at Addy & Co.'s, St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

BOUDREAU FRERE

HAVE the honor to intimate to the public generally that they have opened a RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in the House formerly occupied by Boudreau, Herard & Co.

They beg leave to call the attention of the numerous customers of that old house to visit their New Establishment, which will be kent on as good and a respectable.

ment, which will be kept on as good and as respectable a footing as any house in the city in the same line.

They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Silks, Satins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottons, Lineus, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosicry, and Small Wares. --ALSO.

Crapes, Merinos, Cobourgs, Paramata, and all sorts of Black Goods for Mourning. Which they will sell cheap for cash only.

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June 26.

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