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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

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NO. 47.

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

Ballyroan Cottage, Rathfarham, May 29, 1856.

My Lord—The neglect, the deceit, and the recklessness of what are called "The Missionary Bible Societies of these countries" are now so palpable and so unendurable as to demand the loudest expression of the public indignation, in order to abate this gigantic national grievance. The empire is robbed by the monstrous revenues of the Church Establishment; the stability of the British throne is imperilled by the religious discord which they engender; and the true record of Christianity is almost entirely obliterated by the absurd novelties which, by a kind of annual succession, makes Protestantism the terror and the jibe of the Christian world. The landlord feels the pressure of the Rent-charge—the statesman marks the progress of the political volcano, which is eating its disastrous course beneath our feet—and the Christian philosopher feels that the Gospel is ebbing from the English Church, with the precision and the certainty of the receding tide. Every man of every shade of religious and political opinion in the country must own to his own naked conscience that the present character and career of Protestantism must, under coming circumstances, involve the interests of society and the power of the throne in a serious national difficulty, perhaps in a national catastrophe.—Yet in spite of this universal impression—and, I might say, this national conviction—the Bible Societies, by their speeches, their agents, their perseverance, their misrepresentations, and their annual income of millions of money, keep up such a war cry against Popery and for the protection of Protestantism as to shut the mouths of Cabinets, and Parliaments, in the very sight of a grievance which the leaders in both Houses of the Senate have denounced as the most monstrous injustice and most flagrant iniquity which have ever been inflicted on the patience and the liberties of mankind. The Scotch members of the House of Commons denounce it; the Dissenters reprobate it; the Free-Trade party are ardently opposed to it; in truth, it could not stand the discussion of one Session of Parliament from the palpable anomaly and injustice of its inherent principle. But the Protestant Bishops, the lay proprietors of tithes, the clerical aspirants to the fat livings, and thirteen and a half millions of money, annually (the amount of voluntary contributions, and Church revenues) form a fortress, where they have laid up all the weapons of defence necessary to maintain this gross imposture. From this Church Sebastopol they send out their paid emissaries, who spread themselves through every Catholic country; through every nation verging to political revolution; through every kingdom of social discontent; and by a torrent of lies against everything Catholic, by the slander of Catholic worship, of Catholic discipline, of Catholic legislation, of Catholic morality, of Catholic Kings and Queens; and aided by a paid press with Editor parsons, they raise such an outcry against what they call Popery; they excite such a dread of Catholicity, its laws, its genius, its character, that the English nation entertain such a horror of the very shadow of Catholicity, as willingly to submit to the Church Creed, which they doubt or deny; and to the Church robbery, which they abhor.

At one time they represent through their Drummonds the gross immorality of our Convents, as awful in Catholic countries! at another time they employ the Scotch novelist, Macaulay, to denounce the agriculture of Catholic countries! on another occasion they hire Biblical tourists to sneer down the manners; the commerce of Catholic countries, so that they terrify the whole population of merchants, farmers, tradesmen, men, women, and children against the horrors of Popery.

Misrepresentation of Catholicity is the grand scheme of their policy, the principle of their success, the engine to work up the fears, and abhorrence of the generous, but deceived English people. The indignation of Austria, the contempt of France, the hatred of Spain, the revenge of Naples, and the curse of Ireland, are faint but true expressions of the universal feeling of these countries, against the political and religious lies of the agents of Protestantism. The Russians—that is, the Greek Church—believe the same doctrines as we do, with the exception of the Supremacy of the Pope, and the Procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son; yet your Excellency is aware there are no Souper-missionaries in any of the Dependencies of Russian rule; Russia is not revolutionary; and as the material of their profession of slander is revolution, they are not heard of in Russia. While Austria governed the willing obedience of Hungary on the one side, and Lombardy on the other, Vienna or Venice had no English Correspondent of the Times; there was no room for the office of calumny in the time of national peace. But

when English statesmen encouraged, and executed the Revolution of 1848, Austria swarmed with Biblical agents, with political correspondents. Austria was then denounced as a tyrant, an obstacle to liberty, a down-trodden kingdom, a Popish anomaly; the English press teemed with such tales of horror against this Catholic dynasty, that very little additional fuel, added to the insane bigotry of that year, would have driven our Parliament to reverse Emancipation, and to enact the sanguinary laws of Elizabeth.

The same policy is adopted in every Catholic country, sustained by myriad agents, paid by millions of money, and calculating on success from the publication at home of the grossest lies that ever degraded the foul invention of the most opprobrious deliberate calumniator. The modern revolutions in Spain, France, and Portugal, are repeated instances of this scheme; and while it degrades England abroad, it debases her at home and lays the foundation of an internal disease, which diminishes the strength, blasts the social happiness, and retards the development of her national resources.

The worst feature of this system of religious revolution and imposture is not the successful plunder on which it lives; the most disastrous result of this Biblical conspiracy is the fact that it has unchristianized England and depopulated Ireland. The English pulpit having no topic but "the errors of Popery," the people, as a matter of course, have no religion of their own; and they have no religion. The Irish pulpit seizes on the errors of Popery the new topic of hatred to the Papists themselves; and hence hatred of our supposed doctrine, and hatred of our race, produces not only irreligion, as in England, but also the extermination of the people! I pray your Excellency to bear with me on this subject, which I have studied deeply: hear my proofs, and attend to my experience, and judge the accuracy of my conclusions. Let me be called before a Committee of the House, where I cannot be harassed by the laws of libel; and I undertake to prove by incontestible evidence that some of the foulest murders in Ireland have clearly resulted from Biblical persecution. The English pulpit has made England a nation of infidels; and the Irish pulpit has converted Ireland into sheep-walks and bullock-pastures. The bone and sinew—the living population—the material of the army and navy, the farmer, the laborer, the artisan, are gone to add to the strength, the skill, and the revenue of other nations: England looks on at this tide of emigration: the Biblicals laugh in triumph; and in return for this cruel waste of men the Queen has in lieu of her faithful subjects a faction of Revolutionists, Swaddlers, and Infidels. In proof of these assertions of mine I shall furnish your Excellency with the necessary amount of public evidence.

In a report now before me, taken by Mr. Nathaniel Caine, Mount Vernon, Liverpool, and concluded 21st March, 1853, he states:—

"The Church of England has fifty-eight places of worship in Liverpool, with seat-room for 63,769 persons; but the average attendance is only 35,526; leaving space for 28,243 unoccupied, or what is the same, leaving room equal to 28 churches vacant."

"The Dissenters of all denominations (not including Roman Catholics) have eighty-seven places of worship, with seat-room for 34,549 persons, and an average attendance of 28,243 persons; leaving room unoccupied for 25,762 persons, or what is the same, equal to 25½ empty churches."

Here, from the official report of a Protestant gentleman, it appears that the Dissenters are nearly equal to the Church-of-England worshippers in Liverpool; and again, that nearly the one-half, in both cases, do not attend any worship of a Sunday.

Lord John Russell, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and others, allege—"That upwards of five millions of adults in England are sunk in barbarism or infidelity."

The Commissioners, in Lord Ashley's Report on Education, state that in the English collieries very few persons had ever heard of the name of Christ! The answers given to the Commissioners are too shocking to be repeated here. Let it suffice to say, that they had never been at church! Never heard the Gospel? Did not know God! Were sunk in drunkenness and profligacy; and hated the very name of a Parson.

In May, 1853, a set of men, calling themselves "the Secular Society," opened Conventicles in London on Sunday mornings, where this "Secular Society" of laymen engaged to deliver lectures on "Secularism." What this Secularism is will appear from the placards which were posted through the city, inviting audiences to defend the character of God from the corruptions of Christianity! The following is one of their placards, viz:—

On Sunday Morning, May 1, LECTURE ON WASHINGTON, By Mr. Stephens.

On Sunday Morning, May 8,

LECTURE ON THE LIFE OF COBBET, By Mr. Thompson.

On Sunday Morning, May 16, LECTURE ON THE CHARACTER OF JESUS CHRIST! By Mr. Archdale.

On Sunday Morning, May 22, LECTURE ON THE MILITARY CAREER OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, By Mr. Frazer.

The city of London, with its near and distant suburbs, contains a population little short of three millions. Nearly half this population are Dissenters; and amongst the remaining half, which are called Protestants, are to be found practical, avowed Infidels, having official Conventicles of Infidelity, where the doctrines of Paine and Straus are publicly preached: here also may be seen tens of thousands who never frequent any worship, the parochial London churches having, on an average, on Sundays, only about fifty persons present! and the character of the remainder may be learned from a Protestant journal, the Saturday Review, which gives the following frightful picture of the irreligion of the lower classes in London:—

"Could the statistics of our existing Sunday observances be obtained, they would prove that in spite of, as many think by means of, this assumed traditional reverence for a strict Sunday, the lower classes of London are almost to a man alienated from religion. The solid fact remains that the extant religionism of England, as it affects the lower classes, fails—and fails egregiously.—The question is not between a Sunday-keeping population with crowded churches and meeting houses, and a possible or probable loosening of such vigorous and operative religious influences. We have to do with a population notoriously, palpably, and almost exclusively irreligious, sullen, apathetic, ignorant, and debased—untouched by the finer feelings, incapable of other than the lowest emotions, addicted to the vulgar stimulants, unrefined by art, or by the higher susceptibilities of human nature.—We have not to deal with a quarter of a million of church-goers, but with a quarter of a million of dull, stupid, apathetic bodies who either spend the Sunday in slothfulness or sleep, or in the debasing attractions of the pothouse and the guingettes."

It is at once a disgusting, and indeed an unnecessary office to cite Governmental reports in reference to the character and immorality of female habits in the crowded factories: several official commissions have brought this horror before successive Parliaments: it is a notorious fact: and hence, as I have already stated to your Excellency, Protestantism has clearly failed in England. The horrors of London surpass belief. Its ministers want training in clerical discipline: they want professional learning: they want unity in doctrine: they want sincerity in their belief: in fact, they want to be Christians. The Dissenters now far outnumber the Protestants: they hate the tithes and episcopal insolence as much as the Scotch do: so that between the vacant, empty churches, the increasing Dissenters, the pagan democracy, the infidel societies, the pressure of the rent-charge, and the undying hatred of Scotland, the days of Protestantism in England are numbered. One shock of bankruptcy, or failure in the cotton trade: a brisk war with America for twelve months, where we purchase cotton annually to the value of eleven millions sterling: one effort at revolution in England, would denude Protestantism of its power, its influence, and its wealth, at a single blow. Its ignorance, its plunder, its persecution, its infidelity, can be maintained only by lies and millions of money: one national shock, and the flash of one national resolve, will yet and very soon lay this fabric of spoliation and blood in irretrievable ruin.

The Bishops and the lay-impropriators see this coming fate with trembling terror; and as the annual sum of eight millions and a half sterling is a stake worth fighting for they have opened in Ireland, as a last resource, a traffic in beggars to recruit their declining numbers, to fill the vacant churches, to replace the old charter-schools, and to act as a sort of make-weight against the abandonment of their churches and the preponderance of the Dissenters.

If the Government do not take up this case in time they are digging a mine under the throne of the Queen: better to have any class of subjects than infidels: better to disendow the Bishops in time than to encounter an insatiable mob: better to surround the Queen or the future monarch of England with the bulwark of truth, honor, justice, and religion, than with the protection of lies, blasphemy, and revolution. The history of Europe is full of warning on this vital point; and no man knows it better than the Earl of Carlisle.

I beg your Excellency's serious consideration of the following extract, taken from the Dublin Warder of the 24th of May; I take the statement as it appears: and it will convince any man of sound judgment, and of unbiassed mind that wherever the Souper agents commence their scheme of slander and of insult of the Catholic population, there will immediately spring up in fertile abundance Ribbon combinations, nightly outrage, and the awful crime of assassination and ferocious murder. My Lord, you

wisely hold the government of unfortunate Ireland in your hands: and my matured and humble conviction is, that there can be no act of your valued administration which will perpetuate the celebrity of your rule, and advance more efficiently the peace and the happiness of Ireland, than to give the weight of your powerful influence towards an efficient measure of just tenant-right, to protect the poor from Biblical extermination, and stop the mouths of a combination of men whose profession really is slander; and who earn their ignominious bread by a system equally hostile to the stability of the empire and to the true interests of religion. The extract is as follows:—

"WANTON OUTRAGES IN THE KING'S COUNTY.—Edward Syngé, Esq., Syngéfield, has for a length of time past devoted much time and taken a deep interest in the religious instruction of his dependants and tenants, many of whom, who were originally Roman Catholics and natives of the county of Clare, he brought to Rathmore, in this county, where they have resided with him on his property up to the present, and have been the objects of his charity and Christian care. Mr. Syngé has established schools for the literary and scriptural instruction of both adults and children, which have been well attended, and were productive of much good. On Sunday, the 11th of May, his proceedings and schools were the subject of an altar denunciation in the neighboring Roman Catholic chapel, in which they were held up to odium and popular abhorrence, and before the week had terminated, on the following Tuesday night, Mr. Syngé's cottage at Rathmore, his school house, and several houses of his cottiers, whose children attend his schools, were assailed by a party, who demolished all the windows with stones, and on the same night the house of a woman, named Mary Coy, also at Rathmore, was maliciously set on fire, the fumes of which awoke the inmates in sufficient time to make their escape, and gave an alarm to some friends residing close beside, by whom the flames were extinguished. Mr. Syngé has had frequent escapes from assassination. On one occasion he was fired at in the county Clare, when seven slugs were lodged in his body, and his servant shot dead by his side. Again, in the same county, in the noon-day, he was fired at and struck, but the bullet was providentially intercepted by his Bible, carried in his breast pocket, in the leaves of which it was found, having stopped at the remarkable passage—John, 17th chapter, 11th verse—'Holy Father, keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given me, that they may be one, as we are.' He was also fired at near his residence in this county, when engaged in religious exercises. It is a lamentable state of society that such a gentleman as Mr. Syngé should receive such a requital for his many acts of charity and Christian philanthropy."

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

EIGHTH LETTER. TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

Moore's Hotel, Limerick, June 4, 1856.

My Lord—The late mention of Mr. Miall for the disendowment by the State of all religions, is the most important fact in the modern history of England. If such a Bill were proposed to be introduced even twenty years ago, it would be scouted with indignant contempt; but the temper of the times is changed; the enormous revenues, the total neglect, the varying creed, the relentless tyranny, and the social discord, which mark the character of Protestantism have excited the hatred and the disgust of all men of sound judgment of every religious denomination in these countries and hence a formidable, and a compact body of one hundred and nineteen representatives, (or as they are called voluntaries) have combined, at a month's notice, to put an end to the spoliation and imposture of the Church Establishment. I need scarcely say to your Excellency, that this determined section of the House of Commons, bent on one defined object, seeking no place, or pension, working together without fee or reward, can carry any measure they may please to demand. The doom of the Protestant Church Establishment has, therefore, been decided, executed, and sealed, on the 24th of last May; and will become the law of the land in a shorter period than could have been possibly anticipated, even within the last year.

Your Excellency is aware that a society, called "the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control," had been formed in England in the year 1844. During the first three years their progress was slow; but they were determined never to abandon their project; and so steady has been their advancement that at this moment they are, perhaps, the most powerful party in the House of Commons. In July, 1855, they published the first number of their monthly official gazette, the Liberator; and any one who chooses to read the pages of this clear, business-like little publication, will soon have learned from their income, committee, and delegates that this society holds at this moment the key of the House of Commons; and that moreover, they can, like Cromwell, kick out the Church Establishment any year or month they please to name. The matter is, beyond all doubt, perfectly settled; and I think it is true to say, that all Christian mankind will exclaim that the justice of Heaven has at length decided on extinguishing the most cruel imposture which the history of the world has ever recorded.

In the year 1844 the society contemplated the union of one hundred "voluntaries," as being a number competent to carry their measure; they have succeeded beyond their expectations; they now command over one hundred and nineteen "voluntaries," and they hope that after the next general election they will present the overwhelming voice of one hundred and fifty members to secure this most holy triumph. It is refreshing to read their report; they have fifty men of all classes in the executive committee—viz., clergymen, merchants, private gentlemen, and members of Parliament; they have four hundred delegates spread through all the towns and counties in England; they have an income of nearly three thousand a-year at present; and they have efficient, active men watching the registry, and securing the return of men favorable to this one engrossing point of legislation. Their body was at first principally composed of Dissenters, but now all shades of religious opinions unite to annihilate this gigantic national grievance, and declare that England shall no longer be degraded in worshipping an overgrown life.

Not the least useful part of their project is to strip the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge of their monopoly, to strike off the chains and fetters which they have riveted for ages on the mind of the nation—and to open the doors of these old Catholic seminaries, where the Dissenter and the Catholic can take their place beside old, ignorant, rotten Protestantism, stand under the motto of "Impartial education," and surround their free, noble brows with the laurels of victorious rivalry. This society will soon contain the same valued and formidable power as the former Corn Law League; and will command the same success in the Legislature. Ireland hails the progress of this society with welcome and with pleasure: and although the Catholics may suffer something from the success of the contemplated measure, they will gain one hundred fold in the peace and prosperity of the country, in the union of landlord and tenant, and in the extinction of religious fraud, hypocrisy, and perjury, which has hitherto depopulated Ireland, converted our private society into exclusiveness and open insult, and turned our public institutions into hells of blasphemous persecution.

I believe it is the general impression in England, my Lord, that it was the mismanagement of the late war which has accelerated the downfall of the Church Establishment. The notorious neglect, the palpable blunders, and the wholesale destruction of our army, have placed the incompetency of Aristocratic officials in a position of such national disgust and hatred, as to decide Englishmen no longer to endure overgrown abuses in either Church or State: and, therefore, the future of England's legislation is likely to exhibit a record more free, than at any former period, from family influence, aristocratic patronage, and the reckless insolence of Church spoliation.

As long as the missionaries and agents of the Soupers terrified honest Englishmen with the "errors, the terrors, the idolatries" of Popery, the Protestant Church enjoyed its spoliation in security; but the intercourse of the last few years between Englishmen and Irishmen has removed the delusion, and has exhibited at once the maligned creed of the Catholics, and the official slander of our enemies. The next generation of Englishmen will be surprised how their fathers had so long borne the Church Establishment imposture: the history of the Protestant creed during the last twenty years is without a parallel from the conflicting opinions of its professors. In fact, it has no defined creed: it reads the New Testament backwards and forwards with different meanings: it expunges, interprets at pleasure: the Church of 1855 is very different from the Church of 1856: it has no authority: no supreme council to decide: no code of government. It has no congregation: no fixed principle. And if these positions be all true, my Lord, surely it has no pretension to be the work of a God, or even of an honorable set of men. And then, if you add to this incongruity the enormous annual revenue of eight and a half millions sterling: and subjoin to this infliction, the persecution, the tyranny, the lies of its agents: and if your Excellency will take into consideration the professional ignorance of its ministers, I think it will be admitted that the history of the whole world contains no social or religious phenomenon, which can at all stand in comparison with the unaccountable delusion of a nation claiming pre-eminence in learning and philosophy; and yet, enduring for one year a system of such absurd inconsistency, such grinding exaction, and such flagrant imposture. Who could believe that England, so renowned for her commercial talent, could pay millions of money to men who are mock preachers, who have a mock faith, who are attended by mock congregations, whose churches are empty, who have infidelized England, depopulated Ireland; and who, if not checked, will surround the throne at some future time with the followers of Cromwell, and with the regicides of Charles First.

My Lord, it requires no great depth of historical knowledge to foresee that our Senate is about to undergo a thorough revolution. The Dissenters outnumber the Protestants in all the towns and cities, and their members are aided in all the counties by the honest Protestants, who are disgusted with aristocratic official incompetency, and with clerical creedless arrogance. The Reformers in the House of Commons will abolish both these nuisances very soon: the House of Lords will naturally resist this levelling society, and a conflict between the two houses is not improbable. An insult offered to a Lucretia, a Watt Tyler, a Washington, have been sparks to involve nations in a conflagration: where the magazine is within reach of an incendiary, no one can tell the disastrous result; and humble as I am, your Excellency can take a hint from me, which is, that the Catholics of Ireland may very soon be called on to protect the peace of England, and the very existence of the throne. The whole aspect of

European policy encourages this idea, and hence the sooner your present Parliament fixes them on the soil, enlarges their liberties, and earns their gratitude, the better for the future interests of England. Stop emigration, give them a home, make no further sacrifices for the rotten Church Establishment: so far from aiding you, it cannot protect itself: cultivate our bogs, encourage our commerce: put swords in our hands: and we will have the hearts and the arms to do the duty to which we are bound by our honor, and which we are commanded by our creed.

I conclude this letter by calling your attention to the disgusting, vile Soupers of Ireland: to convince foreign nations of their interminable lies, and to show their traffic of perjury amongst the starving Irish poor. The recantation of the following poor creatures is one of daily occurrence: and the event of a plentiful harvest, cheap provisions, and demand for labor, would leave the soup kitchens of these hypocrites without one Irish beggar.

Ribbonism will receive a decided check, outrage would be diminished, and the foul crime of murder would be lessened in our country. Read, my Lord, the following recantations, and judge the Soupers and their ragged schools:—

WEBB STREET CATHOLIC CHAPEL, SOUTHWARE.  
The following declarations have been made and attested by those whose names are subscribed:—

"We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bermondsey, are desirous of making this public declaration of our sincere repentance for having, under the influence of extreme poverty, and through the temptation of worldly gain, been induced for a time to abandon the profession of the Catholic and Roman faith. We humbly ask pardon of Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin, and saints, and this congregation, for the injury and scandal we may have caused by this our act of shameful apostasy. And we declare, in the presence of God and of the witnesses whose names are hereto subscribed, that we were induced to commit this sin by the temptation of money and other worldly advantages, and that our apostasy was merely outward and formal, our hearts never having swerved from the faith of the holy Roman Church.

Signed the 5th and 6th, and also the 12th and 13th days of June, in the year of Grace, 1853.

Witnesses:—  
Daniel Riley, 11 Webb street, Bermondsey. Dan. X Coveney's mark, Cow Yard.  
Samuel Giles, 8 Nicholas lane. Mary X Coveney's mark, do.  
Patrick A. Hogan, 6 New Western street, Bermondsey. Ellen X Toomy's mark.  
Jeremiah Frs. Denny, 3 Palmer's rents, Snow's Fields.

J. Holland, 6 Marble court. Timothy X Connor's mark, 9 Stannage, Staple street, King street, Bermondsey.  
Patrick A. Hogan, 6 New Western street. Cornelius Sheehan.  
Catherine X Sheehan's mark, Stannage, Staple street, Long lane, Bermondsey.

Her two children, named Ring, by a former husband.

June 8.  
Wm. Crowley, 10 Western court. William Dunlea, 5 Long lane, Bermondsey.  
Patrick A. Hogan, 6 New Western street. Daniel X McCarthy's mark, 2 Palmer's rents, Snow's Fields.  
John X Regan's mark, 7 Tattle court.  
Eliza X Regan's mark, and her two children.  
Timothy X Hearn's mark, 9 Stannage, Staple street. June 12th.

Patrick A. Hogan, 81 New Western street. Edw. X Murray's mark, 9 Staple street, Stannage, Long lane. June 14th.  
R. J. Quin, 21 Nelson street.

P. A. Hogan, 81 New Western street. John Enright, 5 Winter's court, Long lane.

We, the undersigned, declare that, in our hearing, on the 4th day of June 1852, a messenger from the Rev. Mr. Armstrong (the Protestant incumbent of Bermondsey), required that the clothes which had been given to Mrs. Coveney for herself and baby since she became a Protestant should be returned, because she refused to submit to the ministrations of the above-named Rev. Mr. Armstrong, and sent for the Rev. Mr. Donovan, the Catholic priest, to administer the sacraments of the Church to her husband, who was dangerously ill. We also declare that, in our presence, the mother was obliged to strip naked both herself and infant child (four weeks old) in order to give back the said clothes.

MARGT. LYONS, 21 College st., Tooley st.  
CATHERINE SULLIVAN, 19 Cow Yard, Barmy.  
(Supplement.)

While in attendance on Daniel Coveney, the person referred to in the above declaration, I witnessed the scene as described by the foregoing witnesses, with this exception—that the mother had not undressed in my presence. I must also add that Protestant as I am, I felt so disgusted with such conduct that I could not find language to express to the Rev. Mr. Donovan my horror and indignation at such a system.

(Signed)  
E. D. ROWLAND, Guy's Hospital, August 22nd, 1852.

I, Patrick Sullivan, son of the late Michael Sullivan, of Oughterard, do solemnly declare, that I abandoned the Roman Catholic faith from no conscientious motive, but being induced thereto by motives of self-interest—being paid five shillings a month as a Bible reader. I do also declare, in the presence of witnesses, that I am sorry for this apostasy, and I voluntarily make this reparation for the scandal I have given to the Roman Catholic Church—the only reparation I can make—on the eve of my departure for America. I declare, also, that I am not moved to make this declaration by any motive of interest—I make it freely from my heart.

PATRICK SULLIVAN,  
Bible reader, aged nineteen years.  
(Witnesses) {MICHAEL JOYCE, } Householders.  
{PATR. FITZPATRICK, }

Oughterard, Sept. 15, 1852.  
I solemnly declare, in the presence of my God and Judge, that I (being an inmate of the workhouse), from my own free will, sent for the Rev. Mr. Cavanagh to receive me back into the Roman Catholic Church, believing that I was dying, and that I could not be saved without being reconciled to that true Church; which I had abandoned from motives of gain and self-interest. I now thank God that he has restored me to health, and in gratitude to Him, declare that I will never again abandon the holy Roman Catholic Church, and that I hope to live and die in its communion. I also declare that it was I who in-

duced my children (against their will), to become perverses, being promised land and other bribes for their advantage.  
MARGARET MARTIN, or KELLY,  
Her mark.  
JAMES CONNOR, P.L.G.

[Witness]  
Oughterard, August, 1852.

I hereby declare and confess, that I left the Roman Catholic Church against the solemn convictions of my own conscience; and I moreover declare, that I would not have continued a perverser, but for the constant temptations of temporal relief or the promises of future advancement, which were held out to me, and I am solemnly convinced that others (whom I know), are kept in error, from similar inducements.

JOHN M'GRATH,  
Late Bible reader and Teacher, Coolnamuck.  
(Witness) MICHAEL CONNOR.

The above declaration has been signed by several others whose names are too numerous for publication.

The day is fast approaching when Ireland will be rid of the shameful iniquity revealed in the foregoing declarations: and that day will be the dawn of a new era of national peace and prosperity. The celebrated Mr. Curran, in reviewing the persecutions inflicted on Ireland for her invincible fidelity to her ancient creed, used to exclaim that "Without the advice of the priesthood it would be impossible for a Catholic and an Irishman to be loyal to the English throne." It is quite true, we have been always too faithful: and we have ever been paid back by insult, exclusion, and banishment, and death.

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

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale commenced his confirmation visits on the 24th of May, when the remote districts of the Diocese, Spiddal, Killeen, and the Islands of Arran, were subjected to ecclesiastical scrutiny, and gladdened by the presence of their beloved Bishop. He reached Spiddal on Saturday, the 24th, accompanied by the Rev. P. MacHale, P.P., Belmullet, and the Rev. P. Conry, R.C.A., of Tuam, where he was received by the pious and hospitable P.P., the Rev. Mr. Lyons, and many of the Clergy of the adjoining parishes. The presence of His Grace was acknowledged in the evening by the hearty rejoicings of the people: bonfires blazed in every direction, and demonstrations of respect and affection met him at every turn. After he had dispensed the sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of 350 children, he proceeded next to Killeen, and was received in a similar spirit of hearty hospitality by the Rev. Mr. Moore, the able and talented Administrator of the parish. Previous to his departure he minutely inspected its ecclesiastical affairs, and expressed himself in strong terms of approbation on the state of education amongst the people, and the admirable condition of the chapels of both parishes of Spiddal and Killeen. All traces of jansenism had vanished, and piety and plenty have taken the place of that disorganising supererism which had once fastened itself on the poverty and wants of the poor. But though the unhallowed calling is at a dead stand, and the voice of the charmer falls only upon the unimpressible breeze; still is there a staff kept up under the specious pretext of a possible proselytism. As long as there are funds to be had, so long will the game of hypocrisy be kept alive, and rich old women of England continue to be mulcted by the lying missionaries of an infamous propaganda.—Galway Vindicator.

The people of Darver have collected £120 to erect a belfry in connection with the Catholic church of the parish. Stones were being quarried at Killencooles for the work, when a certain land agent stopped the men, as the quarry, he stated, belonged to the landlord. The people of Darver, not to be frustrated, succeeded in getting stones of Mr. Byrne's estate at Cargans, and they are being carted at present to Darver.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE TENANT RIGHT BILL.—Wednesday had been fixed for a Committee of the whole House on the League Bill; but the Petition of an Indian Prince, who has been swindled by the Company, stood first upon the paper; and the discussion occupied the House for hours. The House only sits from twelve to six upon Wednesday. The chance which distributes the Parliamentary business of Independent Members without reference to its relative importance, had placed the question of Tenant Right below half a dozen other local and indifferent topics. The clock struck before its turn came; and Mr. Moore was obliged to postpone the Third Reading to the 9th of July. This renders it physically impossible to pass the Bill this year—but we started without the expectation of our carrying it so far as we have done in the Commons. And the interval may be well employed. More petitions, manifestations of opinion such as those of Corporations and Boards of Guardians, steady pressure upon Parliament, and such a Bill may be carried to the Third Reading, such an expression of opinion elicited from the Commons as may ensure legislation next year. This is all the League asked, and the Members attempted to do in the present Session, and for so far, they have succeeded wonderfully. One of the reasons we regret the delay of the debate is, that Mr. Horsman has escaped the strictures which his conduct on last Wednesday week challenged; but such has been the universal sense of the very villainously bad taste, and reckless incapacity which he betrayed, that it has been rumoured all the week he had resigned his office; and if he has not it is to be hoped that he must.—Nation.

IRISH SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.—The Dublin Evening Mail says:—"Our readers need not be informed that there are at this moment hundreds of thousands of their fellow-creatures suffering grievously from the sad havoc caused by the unusually heavy rains in the south of France. There is a bond of generous sentiment and kindly feeling between the French and our own people, which renders it impossible that the misfortunes of the one can be a matter of indifference to the other; and it is seldom, happily, that such an occasion of lamentable appropriateness as the present occurs for an active exercise of practical sympathy on the part of either. When our people were afflicted with famine and pestilence, the French were amongst the most active of their sympathisers, and the most cheerful givers of all those who contributed to their relief. Let Irishmen now testify their sense of former timely aid."

THE DISEMPOWERMENT MOTION AND DEBATE.—Twelve years—six years—three years ago, what Voluntary would have ventured to predict that in 1856 the House of Commons would spend more than five hours in discussing an initiative proposition for separating Church and State in Ireland? Or, if a sanguine imagination had conceived the likelihood of such an event, who would have anticipated that no fewer than one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Commons would sanction the proposal by their deliberate vote? Yet, after months of anticipation, not unmingled with misgivings, that is the proud position now occupied by the Voluntaries, as the result of Mr. Miall's motion, on the 27th of May. The scarcely veiled intentions of politicians, on both sides of the House, to shirk the discussion, if practicable, have been frustrated, and the vis inertia of Parliament has been so far overcome, that as many as 312 members have committed themselves to an expression of opinion on this the first occasion that the question has been put from the Speaker's chair. At a single bound, therefore, that question has obtained a Parliamentary position, which places it in the category of subjects to be reckoned in the calculations of Ministers and Oppositions, to be dealt with by the press, and to be pressed on candidates at the hustings. Perhaps the most striking circumstance which marked the debate was the readiness and seriousness with which—the subject once fairly before it—the House of Commons entered on the consideration of facts, principles, and proposals, which have been wont to be regarded as matters of speculative interest, rather than of any practical importance to the political class. There was no expression of impatience or contempt on the one hand, and but little manifestation of alarm and indignation on the other. We have, let it be remembered, but just set our hands to this particular work, which from the nature of things, cannot be brought to an immediate conclusion. Members of Parliament who are at present either hostile or indifferent, candidates for the next general election, and leaders of public opinion everywhere, have to be dealt with judiciously and perseveringly; that there may, year by year, be decisive progress beyond the point happily reached on the 27th of May.—Liberator for June.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—There is not as yet a single case for trial at the approaching Louth Assizes, and according to the present reports from the various districts, it is probable that there have never been so many light calendars at an assizes in Ireland as will come before the judges on this occasion.

A renewal of the Crime and Outrage Act passed the Commons on Thursday, (June 5,) rendered ungracious by the notorious fact, that there is now less crime in Ireland than in any other part of these kingdoms. Sir George Grey took it on his own responsibility, and showed that it afforded facilities for the detection of crime when it did take place. No doubt. But the exact question is, whether Ireland required an exceptional law. Powers beyond those given by the ordinary law either are or are not necessary to the detection of crime. If they are, why are they not extended to the whole empire? if not, why given in Ireland when crime is less prevalent in Ireland than in England?—Weekly Register.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—A misunderstanding of rather a serious character has taken place between the highest official of this institution and one of the professors, which has resulted in an appeal to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, complaining of serious infraction of College discipline. It is believed that the dissension will become matter of investigation before the visitants, when it is expected the whole conduct of the college will be inquired into.

Her Majesty's Administration are not often lectured from the seats of justice. The Master of the Rolls in Dublin has, however, taken occasion to condemn the conduct of the Irish Government for not prosecuting those parties connected with the Tipperary Bank who were guilty of "the most extraordinary fraud." The Castle authorities are also, he thinks, guilty of a "very great dereliction of duty to the public."

ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.—Accounts from Cork state that the screw steamer Protonis, Captain Goodwin, is now at Queenstown, where she is coaling, having on board the sub-marine electric cable, to be laid down between Cape Ray, Newfoundland, and Cape North, Cape Breton Island. The length of this cable is 95 miles, and its weight 170 tons. She has also on board the cable to be laid down between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Formantino, New Brunswick; length 13 miles, and weight 30 tons. The cables are manufactured and are to be laid down by W. Kuper and Co., of London; under the direction of Mr. Ganning, who, with his assistants, is on board. The former failure in laying down the cable arose from the fact that it was on board of a vessel towed by a steamer; now it is on board the steamship itself, and there is no doubt it will be effectually laid down.

COLLISION WITH THE MILITIA: THREE MEN STABBED.—On Monday night, Robert Millar, Patrick Gaffey, and Jas. Scanlon, were stabbed at the Barrack gate, in North Queen Street, by some of the men belonging to the Deery Militia. It appears that the picket, on returning to the barracks, had been accosted in offensive terms by some persons who were standing at the entrance—whether or not by those mentioned above we have not been able to discover. The militiamen, excited by the epithets addressed to them, turned suddenly round, and with their bayonets, made an indiscriminate attack upon the bystanders. Serious wounds were inflicted upon Millar, Gaffey, and Scanlon, in different parts of the head and body. They were admitted into the hospital shortly after the occurrence, where their wounds were dressed.—Although they are badly hurt, it is believed that the injuries are not mortal.—Belfast News Letter.

CELTIC REMAINS FOUND IN DEEPENING THE SEWERS IN WERRBURGH-STREET.—Several curious relics have been recently found within the town walls of ancient Dublin, such as singularly ornamented combs, bronze and iron fibulae, and implements used in the manufacture of those curiously constructed wooden houses, erected in that ancient locality at a very remote era. Amongst the articles enumerated is an antique shaped signet seal, supposed by a distinguished heraldic authority to have belonged to the Lord Deputy Essex, time of Elizabeth. Several of these relics have been collected by Mr. James Underwood, well known for his former indefatigable exertions in amassing antiquarian stores.  
There is no clue whatever to the murderers of Mrs. Kelly. All those who were in custody have been discharged.

**IRISH EMIGRATION.**—A Kerry journal says:—"A greater tide of emigration is flowing from our shores this season than for two years past. Three ships have already sailed, carrying away nearly 800 persons, and two others are announced to sail before the middle of the month. The emigrants now going are principally young healthy adults. The Woodstock, Captain Wright, 342 passengers, very many of them Wexfordians, left the quays of New Ross, on the 29th of May for Quebec, being towed down the river by the Duncannon steamer. The scene was an exciting one.—*Wexford Independent.*"

**ORANGE OUTRAGES IN TYRONE.**—Orangeism has assumed so dangerous an aspect here against Catholics that I think it right to direct public attention, through your columns, to the state of this district—and also to the danger Catholics are in, not only on the public roads, but in their own homes. A set of low, mean ruffians parade the roads after nightfall to do the bidding of others higher up, who pay them to waylay and beat Catholics to the point of death, and the Catholics are then sent threatening notices that if they prosecute they may look to themselves for the future. Cases of this kind are becoming of frequent occurrence, and your readers had a sample in the outrage perpetrated on 1st May. The enclosed letter I take from the Belfast *Ulsterman*, and its accuracy I will vouch for; it will show that there exists a regular organization to beat, waylay, and kill Catholics in general—that the authorities know this, yet heed them not, and wink at their proceedings. It is true the magistrates refused to take bail for the murderous scoundrels who beat the Catholics on Ascension Thursday; but the Orangemen are out of gaol again. Poor deluded Catholics, how soon you forget the past (and no wonder from its oppressive bitterness). Can you think for a moment that you would receive justice? Is this the law—is it fair to Catholics? Will the Government pass it over when brought under its notice? The Catholics here are determined not to appeal again for redress to magistrates, so that if Government do not look to this, and adopt rigid measures to stop these outrages, and show impartial justice to all alike, retaliations the most bloody and desperate will ensue.—*Cor. of Dublin Telegraph.*

**ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN THE COUNTY TYRONE.**—At Dervaghroy, in the parish of Clougherney, one mile from Beragh and four from Omagh, a shot was fired through the window of the parlor where Mr. James McDowell was sitting with a few friends last night (Monday, 2nd), about 11 o'clock, when the servant boy (named Lion), was wounded in the leg by two small bullets. It is conjectured the shot was fired at Mr. McDowell, who is an aged single man, and possesses some hundreds of pounds in cash, and that this might be the cause of the outrage. With pain do I mention that like occurrences have become general in this county—viz., setting fire to houses, maiming horses, &c., which incur heavy expenses on industry.—*Correspondent of the Dublin Telegraph.*

**ROOM FOR FOREIGN INTERVENTION.**—Another correspondent, after stating many cases of outrage on unoffending Catholics, drops the following very natural and suggestive hint:—"I fear, Mr. Editor, that I am trespassing at too great length, but the state of society in this part is so alarming at present, that I consider it the duty of every Catholic to use his best endeavors to get the voice of public opinion to pronounce a verdict against this Orange conspiracy. I wish our Imperial ally got it inserted in one of the protocols at the peace conferences, that this wicked and blood-stained conspiracy should be plucked out of root in this Catholic country. Then we would have peace, and the people would live in harmony with each other. Who knows but at the next conference this may be insisted upon? A consummation most devoutly to be wished by every lover of his kind and of his country."

**THE SPLIT IN THE CONSERVATIVE CAMP.**—A writer in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, who is vouched for by that journal "as one of the ablest and best known members of the Conservative opposition," alluding to the absence of the leaders at the late division on Mr. Miall's motion, suggests the following explanation in reference to Mr. Disraeli by recalling certain facts in his Parliamentary career *apropos* to the question of the Irish church. A storm is evidently brewing, the first outburst of which will be unmistakably heard at this side of the channel:—"Mr. Disraeli," says the writer, "does not usually absent himself from the House of Commons—no one is more assiduous or more unwearied in his attendance. Does he differ from his party upon the maintenance of the Irish church as he does upon the preservation of the Christian character of Parliament? It was an occasion upon which the leader of the Conservative party was bound to be in his place. His neglect of that duty was nothing more or less than a voluntary abdication of his leadership; and the Conservative party deserve their fate if they ever allow him to assume it again: I do not know whether any light can be thrown upon this subject by the following extracts from *Hansard*. On the 16th of February, 1844, Mr. Disraeli said in the House of Commons:—"Let them consider Ireland, as they would any other country similarly situated, in their closets: They would see a teeming population; . . . that dense population, in extreme distress, inhabited an island where there was an established church which was not their church, and a territorial aristocracy, the richest of whom lived in distant capitals. Thus, they had a starving population, an absentee aristocracy, and an alien church, and the weakest executive in the world. That was the Irish question." "The speaker went the length of asserting that this state of things actually called for a revolution:—"What," he asked, "would hon. gentlemen say, if they were reading of a country in that position? They would say at once, the remedy is revolution. But the Irish would not have a revolution. And why? Because Ireland was connected with another powerful country. . . . If the connexion with England prevented a revolution, and a revolution were the only remedy, England, logically, was in the position of being the cause of all the misery of Ireland." "But he went on to state his Irish policy. I pray the attention of Irish Conservatives to his words:—"To effect by his policy all those changes which a revolution would do by force. . . . The moment they had a strong executive, a just administration, and ecclesiastical equality, they would have peace in Ireland."

"Any incredulous reader desirous of verifying this quotation, will find it in *Hansard*, for 1844, volume 72, page 1,016. He may, perhaps, after reading it, begin dimly to understand why Mr. Disraeli, who spoke it, walked out of the house on Tuesday evening."

**TENANT RIGHT.**—Mr. J. P. Neary's motion, at the meeting of the Drogheda Board of Guardians, on the 29th May, to petition parliament in favor of Tenant Right, was carried unanimously. The motion was seconded by Mr. Thomas Boylan, of Hilton House.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

**DECLINE OF PAUPERISM.**—There were in the Clonmel Union workhouse, on the 1st of June, 1853, no less than 2,036 paupers; this formidable array of poverty showed a sensible decline in the subsequent years, until, at the corresponding period in 1856 the number sunk to 952, or less than one-half of the amount in 1853. A further decrease is shortly expected, but even at present the saving to the rate-payers is about £5,000 per annum. The only drawback to the satisfaction afforded by these and similar returns is the fact that no commensurate reduction is made in the establishment charges, the workhouse staff being kept up to the full complement, without half the duty to perform.

**GALLANT ACT OF AN ENGINE-DRIVER.**—Wicklow, May 31.—I have to record an act of bravery on the part of the engine driver on the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, which not only reflects great credit on the individual himself, whose name is Joseph Browne, but which has prevented the Dublin and Wicklow line in its new career, from being thus early stained with blood. The occurrence took place on last Thursday morning during the progress of the train which started from Wicklow at eight o'clock. After passing through Bray-head the driver perceived at some distance three children on the rails, of whom the two oldest made their escape on seeing the train approaching leaving the youngest to its fate. The driver seeing the imminent peril of the child, at once turned off the steam and put on the drag; but calculating that this would not avail, he forthwith, at the greatest peril to himself, jumped off the engine, and though stunned momentarily, he succeeded in outstripping the speed of the train, and plucked the child away almost at the very instant that the wheels were going over the spot, thus saving it by a second or two. The man's gallant act was highly applauded by the passengers, and at the Dundrum station it was even suggested that a subscription ought to be set on foot for the purpose of presenting him with some substantial testimonial for an act of instantaneous courage which only entitles him to be ranked amongst the brave. We trust the directors of the line will know how to appreciate their servant.—*Evening Mail.*

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—LOSS OF FIVE LIVES.—The town of Portaferry was thrown into consternation on Saturday morning, by a report that Mr. Milligan, of Marfield, a respectable farmer living near the town, and four other persons belonging to Killyleagh, were drowned in Strangford Lough on the previous evening. On making inquiry it unfortunately turned out that the report was too true. It appears that on Friday evening Mr. Milligan, having some business to transact in Killyleagh proceeded thither in a boat, accompanied by his wife and three children. On reaching Killyleagh he met a man named Murrugh, from whom he was about to purchase a boat, and in order to test her sailing abilities, Murrugh, two of Murrugh's sons, and a farmer named Hamilton, got into the boat, and sailed into the Lough. The wind was blowing at the time very strongly from the eastward. Night coming on, and the boat not returning, fears were entertained as to the safety of the parties who had set out in it. Next morning at an early hour the boat was found about a mile from the shore, keel uppermost, and on making search two of the bodies were discovered, the man Hamilton and one of Murrugh's sons, about eleven years old, together with Mr. Milligan's two coats, his watch and money, which he must have placed in one of them for security after they had upset. It is thought Mr. Milligan could have easily swam to shore but for the impenetrable darkness which set in accompanied with heavy rain. Further search is being made to recover the other three bodies. Mr. Milligan lived lately on the farm of the late Mr. Robert McCleery, of Portaferry, which he purchased some two or three years ago for the sum of about £1300. He had been ten or twelve times in America; his father lived or lives with Sir Robert Bateson, at Newtonbreda. A coroner's inquest will be held on the bodies.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

**CARDINAL WISEMAN.**—A letter, just received from Rome, states that but little weight is to be attributed to the report which mentions the name of Cardinal Wiseman as the probable successor of the late Prefect of Propaganda. His Eminence's services to the Church in this country are probably too highly appreciated by the Holy See, and are considered too important to the interests of religion in England, to admit of his being removed to any other position, however exalted, or well suited to his eminent talents.

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 bill is unimportant. Everybody knows that the point really aimed at in its provisions is the relief of Jewish disabilities.—*Times.*

The *Post* of Friday contains a statement, apparently official, that Mr. Dallas, the new American Minister, has announced to the British Government the intended dismissal of Mr. Crampton from the United States, accompanying the message with an explanation, that Mr. Dallas "has received authority, if we retain him here, to treat with full powers concerning the questions at issue in Central America, and in case of non-agreement with Lord Clarendon, to refer the matters to an arbitration to be jointly agreed upon." The *Post* adds; "Under these circumstances there is but one course which the country can expect from Her Majesty's Government: the dismissal of Mr. Crampton must be followed by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas."

**WAR PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.**—Her Majesty's ship *Impérieuse*, 51, Captain R. B. Watson, C. B., and the squadron of steam despatch gun vessels cruising under her, off Falmouth, have received orders to prepare for any service that may be required of them. All the commanders of the gunboats at Portsmouth were also called to the Port Admirals—it is rumored, to receive instructions for having their respective vessels ready for active service at telegraphic notice. When these vessels sail there will be upon, or on their way to, the North American and West India station the following: fleet—Nile, 91; Captain G. R. Mundy; Powerful, 84; Captain Massie; Boscawen, 70, (flag), Captain Glanville; Imaum, 72, Commander Morrish; Pembroke, 60, Captain Seymour C. B.;

Cornwallis, 60, Captain Wellesley, C. B.; Euryalus, 51; Captain G. Ramsay, C. B.; Amphion, 34, Captain Chads; Vestal, 26, Captain T. P. Thompson; Eurydice, 26, Captain Tarleton, C. B.; Termagant, 24, Commodore Ketter, C. B.; Cossack, 21, Captain Fanshawe; Pylades, 21, Captain D'Eyncourt; Arachne, 18, Commander Inglefield; Malacca, 17, Captain Farragut; Falcon, 17, Commander Campion; Archer, 15, Captain Heathcote; Mariner, 12, Commander Bate; Espiegle, 12, Commander Lambert; Arab, 12, Commander Pease; Daring, 12, Commander Napier; Buzzard, 6, Commander Dobbie; Argus, 6, Commander Purvis; Basilisk, 6, Commander Crofton; Scorpion, 6, Master-Commander Parsons; Hermes, 6, Commander W. E. Gordon. Only one-third of the above are sailing ships; the steamers, although mounting but few guns, mount the heaviest carried, and good crews. The Nile, Pembroke, and Cornwallis are screw line-of-battle ships; Euryalus is the heaviest first-class frigate; Termagant, Cossack, Pylades, and Malacca are the heaviest class of corvettes, carrying 68 and 84 pounders. The Vestal and Eurydice are heavily armed "donkey" frigates; the Amphion is a heavily armed frigate. The 12-gun sloops are the newest and most efficient of their class, all carrying long 32's; and the 6-gun steamers are mounted with bow, stern, and broadside guns of the heaviest metal and longest range; and if a flotilla of gunboats be taken into consideration, about 80 of the heaviest and newest guns of the longest range may be added to the computation. Her Majesty's ship Shannon, 51, is the chief object of preparation in Portsmouth dockyard. The artificers are as busy (and numerous) as bees upon her, and are setting up her rigging and internal fittings with astonishing alacrity. Captain George Nathaniel Broke, Bart., C. B., son of the celebrated victor in the action between the old Shannon and the Chesapeake, visited the new Shannon a few days ago, and this has given currency to a report that he will "for auld lang syne" be appointed to the command of this, the largest and most powerful steam-frigate in the world. There are two other captains, however, also named in the same "report" as likely to have the honor of appointment to this ship. Five million rounds of Minié ball cartridges are in course of preparation at Woolwich Arsenal, and are about to be despatched to make up deficiencies in the supply with which the British troops are provided at the present moment in Canada. A considerable quantity of this ammunition has been prepared and stored in the floating magazines, at the rate of 62,000 rounds per day, preparatory to embarkation for Toronto. Other foreign stations are to have their exhausted stocks of ammunition restored in like manner.

From a return, just published, it appears that the entire forces of Great Britain, amount to 235,000 men of all arms, exclusive of those in India; 22,000 foreigners are to be disbanded; Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers, Land Transport, &c., in the aggregate reckon 55,000, Colonial Corps 10,000, and 10,000 may be assumed as the number to be discharged. This will add about 45,000 bayonets more than existed at the commencement of the war.

Whatever the Americans may think of their own violent dignity and outrageous innocence, observers cannot help connecting these demonstrations with the habitual policy of their country. The weak point of their political morality is expressed by the significant word "annexation." It is a process as gradual and as regular as any husbandry or craft; as much a system as that by which the Roman Republic went on for centuries acquiring successively friends, allies, colonies, and provinces. Every weak country within reach of the United States is subject to a continual infusion of Americans, as adventurers, settlers, sympathizers, and ultimately, in large bodies, as invaders, always claiming to act in behalf of the people themselves, though in the end it is they who are the people. At this moment Mr. Walker is at the head of a force consisting almost exclusively of American citizens, and his occupation of one independent State and invasion of another with a force virtually enlisted in the United States have been "recognized" by their Government. For our part, we are ready to take a very liberal view of this process. We do not quarrel with that apparent destiny which seems to mark out the greater part of the New World for democratic federations tending more or less to a general unity.—It is natural enough that territories and peoples in the neighbourhood of the United States should be leavened with their political principles, their commercial enterprise, and their restless race. The other stages they pass through are also natural enough. But temptation and crime are always found in the direction of nature. Here, then, is the temptation of the American conscience, the blot of their history, the wound to their sensitiveness. This is the imputation they are always ready to encounter. A painful self-consciousness is ever impelling them to claim a high standard in the matter of political sympathy. The result, of course, is that they are excessively virtuous, when virtue is showy and cheap; but their virtue fails when it must be paid for. At the same moment they are magnanimously and obtrusively neutral in the battle of European liberty, and interfering with considerable profit in the States of Central America.—They have strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel, for the gnat was not worth an acre or a cent, but the camel may bring them at least one new State.—*Times.*

**MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.**—In England and Scotland generally, the weekly consumption of cotton is not under 31,500 bales. There are spun 50,000,000 miles of yarn per day, a length sufficient to circumscribe the globe two thousand times; and there are woven by 250,000 power looms, 3551 miles of cloth per day, equal to the distance between Liverpool and New York—or forming an annual produce of cloth that would extend over a surface, in a direct line, of 1,000,000 miles.—*The Builder.*

It has been discovered that some of the boxes brought by the last West Indian Steamer, purporting to be filled with gold, contain only lead and shot. The amount of deficiency at present ascertained is about £9,000. A portion having been sent to Paris, the result was communicated to this side, and an examination on behalf of the consignees on the 11th at the Bank of England, demonstrated the extent of the fraud. The boxes came from the interior of New Grenada, and were shipped at Carthagena.

**SCOTCH TEMPERANCE.**—The keepers of all our principal "temperance hotels," says the *Aberdeen Herald*, have lately been convicted, on excise prosecutions, of selling spirits, beer, or other excisable articles without a license, and the lowest statutory fines—£12 10s. in each case—were imposed.

**SUNDAY BANDS IN LONDON.**—On Sunday afternoon the bands provided by public subscription again played in the Regent's and Victoria Parks, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons, whose number in the two parks was estimated at nearly 200,000. The greatest order and decorum was maintained; and, as far as could be ascertained, there was not a single act of misconduct calling for the interference of the police.—*Globe.*

**SUNDAY BANDS.**—We understand that at a recent meeting of the promoters of this movement in London, it was suggested to support a band in Edinburgh, and another in Glasgow, for the purpose of discoursing sweet music to the inhabitants on Sabbath afternoons, as a delicate acknowledgment of the interest they have taken in the London performances.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

**PROTESTANT EMIGRATION FROM PRESTON.**—The emigration of the inhabitants of our town, under the auspices of the Mormons is more extensive than we were led to imagine. We find it not unusual for husbands to return home at night and find his wife, daughter, and children fled, the house stripped, and a pretty long list of debts incurred on the eve of departure left unpaid. Tradesmen, too, in seeking after debtors, are astonished to find those who had promised to pay off to the land of promise. A hard case has recently come under our notice. A laboring man took his wages home on the Saturday evening, and returned to his work, which detained him till a late hour. When he had finished his labor he again returned home, but found his wife and family had fled, and his home stripped. Subsequently, he ascertained that, instead of applying his wages to their proper use, they had run deeply in debt, and allowed the money to accumulate to assist them in their flight. They sailed from Liverpool on the 23rd ult., with a large number of others from various places, in the Horizon, bound for Boston.—*Preston Guardian.*

A contemporary, which is not only ultra-protestant but rather apt to uphold the abuses (as for instance—the Establishment in Ireland), has been compelled to bear testimony to the enormities of the Establishment in England, which it confesses "has descended," as we long ago well knew, "into the condition of a sect," "Every year," says the paper alluded to, "Parliament votes between two and three thousand pounds to a body of persons called Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of whom nobody knows anything, who perform no national duties, and whose entire business is to watch, or seem to watch, over the interests of the Establishment. The votes to these Commissioners appear to be increasing in amount. In 1850 the sum of £2,640; in 1851, £3,230; and in 1856 it was £3,462; and perhaps it may go on augmenting. But what is chiefly to be observed is, that the Establishment is provided with larger resources for carrying out any religious objects than she can ever honestly expend on them. If the majority of livings are wretchedly poor, the property of the Establishment is iniquitously distributed among the Bishops and other offshoots of aristocracy. As to paying yearly for an ecclesiastical commission to work purely for the benefit of the holders of rich sees and benefices, it is little better than a robbery of the tax payers. More than enough has been done for an establishment, which has grossly deceived the nation. We protest against the grant to Maynooth, but we do not see how any grants can be claimed for the Establishment, if we begin to punish other religions. An adverse majority of 100 in a house of 232 will not, we hope, deter Mr. Williams from continuing his opposition to those iniquitous votes of the people's money to an Establishment which is gorged to the mouth with wealth. The past history of Bishop's Commissions is disgraceful to all the parties concerned in appointing and establishing them, an enormous devourer of the national revenues, and must continue to be so while the Establishment is the richest corporation in the world, and well able to bear all charges for its government or increase."

At Garraway's last week, the advowson and right of perpetual presentation to the rectory and church of the parish of Christleton, Chester, with rectory house, glebe lands, &c., and income (including commuted tithes rent-charge) of £901 17s. 10d. per annum—the population, agricultural, is 964, and the present incumbent is in his sixtieth year—sold for £4,000.

**UNITED STATES SEAMEN DESERTING IN ENGLAND.**—In the *Times* of this day week we gave some particulars of an application made by a number of United States masters to the North Shields magistrates for authority to empower the police to apprehend and restore a number of their seamen who had absconded and who were joining the British mercantile service. But as England is not upon reciprocity with the United States for the restoration of runaway seamen of either country, for which the Cabinet at Washington is to blame, as our Board of Trade is anxious such a treaty should exist—the authorities could not interfere, but recommended that Mr. Herbert Davy, the United States Vice Consul on the Tyne, should lay the whole of the circumstances before the American Minister in London, with a view to procure an international treaty for the mutual protection of British and United States shipping. Mr. Herbert Davy is an American citizen, and it would have been imagined that, with a knowledge of the excitement which has been caused in the United States by the infringement or supposed infringement, of the municipal laws of that country by British agents, he would have done nothing to compromise the laws of England.—But it appears that previous to the last application to the magistrates several American seamen had been apprehended by the River Tyne Police, and conveyed on board the vessels they had deserted from, though no sooner were they taken on board than they deserted again. The police, in thus setting at defiance the law they were sworn to maintain, had acted under the following guarantee:—"I, Herbert Davy, Vice Consul of the United States of America, do hereby authorize the River Tyne Police to apprehend all deserters from American vessels, and also, in cases where seamen refuse to do their duty, the captains may call the assistance of the River Tyne Police, for whose acts I am responsible. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix my seal of office, this 22nd day of May, 1856. "HERBERT DAVY, "Vice Consul of the U. S. of America."

This discussion of the subject may possibly lead to an international treaty between England and America, as between England and the other principal maritime countries of the world, for the mutual protection of the mercantile marine.—*London Times*, June 6.

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London. The Bank of Ireland, Dublin. The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacramento Street.

Montreal, December 14, 1854.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON, At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1856.

The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, June 21, arrived at Halifax July 1st. Her news is unimportant. The following is the most interesting:—

Excitement consequent on Crampton's arrival speedily subsided; and as Mr. Dallas was not to be dismissed, the recruiting business was regarded as definitely settled, and hopes were freely entertained that the Central American question would soon be also.

Peace meetings, and friendly addresses to America, were abundant.

Mr. Baillie's motion in the house of Commons respecting the American difficulties, and on which it was supposed that the Palmerston ministry would be defeated, and resign, is withdrawn.

Rumor prevailed that Great Britain would send no minister to Washington during the Administration of President Pierce. It was, however, merely rumor.

Latest advices from St. Petersburg state that in consequence of the dearness of provisions in the Crimea and the sickness which prevails there, a decree had been issued prohibiting all persons not inhabitants from landing there.

The evacuation of the Crimea proceeded rapidly. Balaklava would be cleared by the 15th June.

THE CATHOLIC CITIZEN AND THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF UPPER CANADA.

Catholic journals, assuming a religious character, are, no doubt, excellent things in their way; for they have been sanctioned and approved of by the Rulers of the Church. But to be of service, their editors, if laymen, should remember that not unto them has Christ committed the care of His Church; and that the moment they array themselves in opposition to their ecclesiastical superiors, or affect independence of the authority of their legitimate Pastors, they cease not only to be serviceable, but become positive nuisances, which it behoveth every honest Catholic to do his best to abate.

It cannot, in fact, be too often impressed upon the minds of all Catholic writers for the press—and more especially for that portion of it which avowedly assumes a distinctive religious character—that Bishops are the rulers of the Church; that they, and they only, are the fit judges of what is expedient or inexpedient; and that it is the duty of the laymen always, and in all things wherein the interests of religion are at stake, to submit himself without reserve to the divinely appointed authorities. A lay Bishop, a newspaper Prelate, is unknown to the Catholic Church, and can not for a moment be tolerated.

These remarks have been called forth by the sad spectacle presented by the *Catholic Citizen* of Toronto. Our cotemporary, whose career hitherto has been honorable to himself, and profitable to the interests of our holy religion, has, we regret to say it, of late assumed a most disrespectful, not to say hostile, attitude towards His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and the other Catholic Prelates of Upper Canada, on the School Question. Nay! he goes so far as, by implication, to rebuke them; to tax them with want of judgment and discretion; and though he does not say so, in so many words, he more than insinuates that he, and one or two of his political friends, are better judges of the wants of the diocese than Mgr. De Charbonnel and his colleagues of the Episcopacy. And yet we are not aware that any Bulls have been received from Rome, authorising him thus to assume the functions of Bishop of Toronto, or to supersede the venerable Prelate who till of late has occupied that See.

It must be well known to all our Catholic readers who take an interest in the School Question, that before the opening of the present Session of Parliament, a Bill to amend the defects in the existing School Laws of Upper Canada, had been laid before, and approved of by, the Bishops of Canada. This Bill, thanks to the trickery of the Ministry, has been allowed to lie over till the last moment of the Session; though had they been in earnest in their professions of a desire to do justice to Catholics, it might have been passed in the course of the spring. At the close however of the Session, an effort is made to get something done for the relief of our Catholic schools; but, upon the plea, that such a measure was inopportune—really because Ministers did not relish being thus called upon to redeem their pledges—they (the Ministers) backed by several of our Catholic representatives, have contrived to gain a vote from the

House, to the effect that it is inexpedient at the present time, to make any alterations in the unjust and oppressive school system now actually in force. This action of the Ministers, and their supporters, the *Catholic Citizen* defends; though he well knows that it was the ardent desire of the Bishops of Upper Canada that the Bill introduced by the Member for Toronto should be passed without delay; and he has the modesty to qualify those gentlemen who are honestly in favor of Separate Schools, and who voted in accordance with the well known wishes of the Catholic Hierarchy as "ill advised."—*Catholic Citizen*, 26th June.

We will admit that—if the one great object of Catholic Members of Parliament, and of Catholic journalists, be to support the present holders of office—that, if to retain M. Cauchon and his confederates in their present situations, and to make their seats pleasant for them, is all that is required by the Catholic Church—the motion for amending the School Laws was untimely and ill advised. The School Question is one, we are aware, that our present administration would willingly shirk altogether, if these troublesome fellows, the Bishops, would let them.—It is a question that cannot be settled satisfactorily to Catholics without giving mortal offence to Protestant bigots; and our rulers would therefore be only too happy could they get rid of it altogether. In this sense it was "inexpedient" that they should be called upon either to make good their promises, and thereby incur the displeasure of their Protestant supporters—or to prove false to their pledges, and thereby forfeit for ever the respect and support of the Catholic voters. It was indeed cruel to place such excellent men as M. Cauchon & Co. in such an exceedingly unenviable predicament. In this sense only was it "inexpedient" to compel Ministers to make an open declaration upon the School Question.

Now we happen to be of those who care not one straw if the present Ministry were kicked out tomorrow; of those who, with the Bishop of Toronto, prefer an open enemy to a false friend; and to whom therefore a change of Ministers does not appear an evil to be deprecated, but rather a blessing to be diligently sought for. We know that so long as the present men are in office, nothing will ever be done for the cause of our Schools; and that a change of Ministry, even if it gives us nothing better, can not by any possibility give us any thing worse. We believe that Canada and the Catholic Church could get on very well even if M. Cauchon and his friends were to retire into private life to-morrow; and we look upon it as very expedient, very fortunate indeed, that just at the close of the Session, they have been compelled to show themselves in their true colors—as unprincipled office seekers, ready to sacrifice anything and everything for the sake of place and salary.

The *Catholic Citizen* tells us that with regard to the School Question, "a very different policy must be pursued" from that which has hitherto been followed. We agree with him. It is time to change our tactics, and to see if more cannot be obtained by a bold uncompromising opposition than by a tame servile line of conduct. We have relied too long and too much, on liberal professions; we must now insist upon liberal acts. We know enough of our public men to know that we shall never obtain justice until we have convinced them that the whole force of the Catholic vote will always be arrayed against every Ministry that does not make "Justice to Catholics" part of its official programme. As it is, Ministers boast that they can buy and sell us like a flock of sheep. It is time that this degrading system of corruption were at an end.

It is time too that the *Catholic Citizen* retrace his steps—acknowledge his errors—and humbly apologise to the Prelates whom he has insulted—if he desires any longer to retain the confidence of the Catholic public. It is mighty fine for him to talk about his attachment and respect for his Clergy, and to wax eloquent in his professions of fidelity and devotion. Obedience is better than sacrifice; and the only reliable proof he can give of his "attachment—respect—fidelity—and devotion"—is to allow himself to be guided and instructed by those towards whom he professes to entertain these sentiments. As it is, when he tells us that "the cause of Separate Schools has been most seriously injured by the last impolitic motion of Mr. Felton"—and when we know from the Bishops themselves that that motion was by them approved—we cannot, we must confess, attach any importance to our cotemporary's professions.—His sentiments are excellent in so far as they go; but still we can't help exclaiming with the testy old gentleman, D—, something or another, your sentiments.

We have permission to make public the annexed correspondence betwixt His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and J. O'Farrell, Esq., M.P.P. Mr. O'Farrell voted against Mr. Felton's motion to the effect; that it is expedient to give to the Catholics of Upper Canada the same advantages with respect to their schools, as are enjoyed by Protestants in Lower Canada; and in justification of the policy which dictated that vote, wrote to the Bishop of Toronto—letter No. 1—to which his Lordship replied in letter No. 2 of the correspondence annexed:—

(No. 1.) Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 20th June, 1856.

To the Right Rev. Dr. De Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto

RIGHT REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 18th instant, and to apologise for delaying to answer it until now, by stating that I was desirous, before addressing you, of seeing the *Toronto Mirror* of this day, as your note requested me to do. Having attentively perused the articles and correspondence in that journal relating to the subject matter of your note, I still find myself unable to perceive the impropriety of my vote; and indeed I recoiled from the consequences of defeating the present Government on Mr. Felton's motion; I dreaded to see George Brown ascend into power, without any guarantee to us

that our desire for Separate Schools was likely to be fulfilled. However, to guard against misconception of matters likely to influence the votes of Catholics in the House, I humbly beg from your Lordship answers to the following questions, with permission to use those answers for the purpose of justifying my future course:—

1st. Would you prefer a Brown-Dorion Administration to the present one?

2nd. Would you, in order to ensure the adoption of Mr. Felton's motion, be willing to concede Representation by Population, the principle of annulling death-bed legacies made to religious corporations, within the six months preceding the decease of the testator; and the other avowed planks of Mr. Brown's platform?

3rd. Are the Catholic Bishops of Western Canada unanimous in desiring us to vote for the principle of Mr. Felton's motion, at this particular moment?

4th. Are you aware that Mr. Felton voted for the much-censured clause of Mr. Drummond's Religious Corporations Act?

5th. Would you, had you a seat in the Legislature, have voted for Mr. Felton's amendment, with the absolute certainty before you of seeing the present Administration replaced by one based on the avowed principles of Mr. George Brown, and prepared to attempt the secularization of Lower Canadian Church property?

I await with some impatience your Lordship's answers to these questions.

In the meantime I beg to subscribe myself, Your Lordship's obedient humble servant, (Signed,) J. O'FARRELL.

(No. 2.)

Toronto, June 20, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to the questions you have submitted for my opinion, I beg to make the following answers:—

To the first: I do prefer a sincere Protestant to a bad Catholic, and hope that the good sense of the country will always get rid of any Administration injurious to her constitution, her honor, peace and prosperity.

To the 2nd: The Bill of Mr. Bowes and Mr. Felton's motion are open questions, and have no necessary connection with the consequences referred to in your second question; besides, *non sunt facienda mala ut veniant bona.*

To the 3rd: In a letter addressed to Bishop Plessis and other Bishops by the Holy See, mixed schools are called *cockle—the greatest injury to Catholicity—schools of Death*; and by the first Council of Quebec, an absolute danger for faith and innocence fountains of poisonous doctrines, and sources of infidelity: both documents recommend the bishops and pastors to exert all their energy, to make any sacrifice, and leave nothing undone in order to turn away the faithful from such schools, and to replace them by good Catholic schools. I have the signature of my colleagues to what I ask from the Legislature, and we ask nothing more than when in Lower Canada, 1853, the Hon. F. Hincks, in the House of Parliament, praised our moderation.

4th. Yes, I am; and I repeat that the reprobate Incorporation Bill was not so injurious to the Church and society, as is the present position of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada with regard to the education of their children; because, if the proverb be true, a youth, according to his way, even when he is old, will not depart from it. (Prov. 22, vi.)

5th. Had I a seat in the Legislature, regardless of any human considerations, I would never commit a positive injustice for fear of any consequence, and would never vote against my conscience for party, office, or re-election sake: again no evil should be done that good may come from it.

I have the honor to be Your obedient humble servant, † Bp. CHARBONNEL.

REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS OF THE U. STATES.

It is a proud boast with Americans that their institutions are much superior to those of the countries of Europe; in theory indeed they may be admirable; but, we must say, in practice they are most oppressive to Catholics, on whose necks they have fixed the yoke of Protestant Ascendancy as firmly, and as heavily, as ever it was fixed upon the necks of Irishmen by the Protestant Penal Laws of the XVII. and XVIII. centuries. "Know-Nothingism"—which means 'Protestant Ascendancy'—which is nothing else than Yankee Orangeism—is new indeed in name, but in fact, is as old as the first settlement of New England. It is not, as some pretend, and would try and make silly Catholics believe, something alien, and repugnant to the American people. On the contrary, it is, always has been, and until they are converted, always will be, an essential and integral part of their system.—The Protestants of Boston who a few years ago burnt the Convent at Charleston, did not indeed call themselves "Know-Nothings;" but they were nevertheless as much "Know-Nothings" in fact, as any of those blood-thirsty scoundrels, whose favorite amusement for the last year or two has been to tar and feather Catholic priests, and to cut the throats of Irish or German Papists.

Nor is the thing dying out; but rather it is, day by day, increasing. The name is becoming unpopular; it is felt to be a vile name, a disreputable name, and its bearers are ashamed of it. In this sense only is "Know-Nothingism" dying out; in this sense only is its malignity abating; but for the thing itself it is as bad perhaps worse than, ever. Witness the late cruel, unprovoked, and unpunished murder of an Irish Catholic by a Member of the American Legislature; shot down like a dog in open day, and in cold blood, for no other offence than being an Irishman and a Catholic. And yet there are some simple enough to wonder that Irish Papists no longer feel kindly disposed towards the United States! and that the sympathies of Catholics are not for the great American Republic! though with the exception of schismatical Russia, no country has ever proved itself such a cruel and unrelenting foe of the Catholic Church as the said glorious republic. Yes, when Irishmen are told, that—in the United States there is no aristocracy, no gripping landlords, no tithe-proctors—that all men are equal, all equally protected by the law—they will do well to call to mind the unavenged murder of their countryman by a Yankee Legislator. Amidst all the crimes that we have heard laid to the charge of the British aristocracy, we do not remember to have heard, that, publicly and in mid-day, and without provocation, a Member of either the British House of Lords or Commons had shot down or stabbed an obnoxious Paddy; and that no punishment—not even the blackguard's expulsion from the House—followed upon the brutal act. Our soldiers swore, no doubt, horribly in Flanders; and many a

harsh act has been perpetrated by British rulers; but with all their faults, they never were so bad as the Legislators of the model republic.

What then is the conclusion that we draw from these facts? This—that it is the undoubted interest of Irishmen everywhere, and of the Irish in Canada, in particular, to shrink with loathing from Yankeeism in all its forms—and that if they can do nothing to alleviate the bondage, or to mitigate the sufferings of their down-trodden, unfortunate fellow-countrymen whom a singular delusion has led to emigrate to the United States, they are at all events bound to use every effort to preserve themselves and their children from a similar calamity and degradation.

On this point the *Dublin Weekly Telegraph* speaks strongly, and sensibly; and we cannot do better than lay the excellent remarks of our Irish cotemporary before our Irish Catholic readers in Canada:—

WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND—CONDUCT OF IRISH CATHOLICS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC.

There is a probability that a war may soon take place between the United States Republic and the British Monarchy; and, as in case of hostilities, there is something more than a probability that the Republicans on the one side, and the Monarchists on the other, would be looking for the aid of the Irish Catholics, the question presents itself to the mind—What is the part Irish Catholics ought to take in such circumstances?

As a speculation, involving principles of very great importance, the subject is one well worthy of consideration. So far as Irish Catholics are concerned, they being *free agents* and not bound to volunteer into the armies either of the Republic or of Great Britain, the question arises—ought they to do so?

Ought Irish Catholics in America or in Ireland take part on the one side or the other, in case of hostilities between America and England?

The solution of this question ought to be determined by the treatment of Irish Catholics under the Government of the Republic, and under the English Monarchy.

Let us see, first, how the Irish Catholics in America have been treated by Republican; and, next, how Irish Catholics have been treated at home.

The Republicans of America boast that theirs is "a land of liberty"—that there is no distinction of race or of creed permitted under their institutions—and that all who contribute to the maintenance of the State and the prosperity of the country stand on an equal rank with each other as "citizens."

Such is the theory of the United States Constitution; but what is it in practice? Is it not a notorious fact that there has been carried on for the last three years, in the great Republic, a deadly and remorseless persecution of Irish Catholics? Is it not notorious that in the *free State* of America have been revived, as against the Irish Catholics, all the atrocious deeds of cruelty perpetrated with impunity under the Tory Administration in Ireland by the Irish Orangemen? Is it not notorious that Catholic chapels have been burned down in the United States—that the houses of Catholics have been "wrecked" in its cities—that the blood of Irish Catholics, of men, women and children, has been shed like water in the public streets—that the privacy of convents has been violated—that property of the Catholic Church has been confiscated—that a Priest has been tarred and feathered—that a Papal Legate has been burned in effigy—that every foreign vagabond who would abuse the Catholic religion, and had the power to promote persecution, even of the poor Irish Catholic servant girls, has been encouraged in the United States?

Is it not notorious that at this moment, no matter what may be a man's talents, information, and administrative capabilities, the very fact of his being an Irishman or a Catholic is a disqualification for office?

Is it not notorious that instead of Irish Catholics being treated and regarded as "citizens" in the United States, they are despised as "aliens," and contemned as "slaves"?

If the United States be now involved in war, should not the Irish Catholics in America bear in recollection these facts?

It is quite true that in the last war into which the United States rushed, without the slightest provocation, the Irish Catholics in America bore a very conspicuous part. We believe five-sixths of the United States army that marched against Mexico was composed of *Irishmen*—of Irish Catholics.

That gallant band of warriors won many victories for the great Republic. They returned triumphant to the United States, and what was their reward? The formation of a secret society, bound together by oaths, and having as its main object the persecution of all professing the Catholic religion, and the degradation of all who were Catholic Irishmen.

The conquest of Mexico by an Irish Catholic army was followed by the establishment of the Society of the Know Nothings.

Should the Irish Catholics, being so treated in America, now risk their lives in upholding institutions, and perpetuating a system which despises, dishonors, and degrades them?

If the Irish Catholics in America can, under such circumstances, determine on serving in the army or navy of the United States, they are deserving of the dishonor that is heaped upon them—then are they only fitted for the degradation to which the dominant spirit of Know-Nothingism in the United States dooms them.

ORANGE ROWDYISM.—We subjoin an article from the *Quebec Colonist*, announcing the intention of the Orangemen of St. Sylvester, and the adjacent districts, to endeavor to provoke their Catholic fellow-citizens to a breach of the peace on the 12th instant. In this we sincerely hope that the said Orangemen will be disappointed by the good sense, and Christian forbearance of the Catholic community. It is not by brawling, and fighting with drunken rowdies of Orangemen, that the cause of either the Church, or of Ireland, can be promoted.

We shall be told, no doubt, that it is hard for flesh and blood to bear the insults which an Orange procession is intended to convey; and that no true Irish patriot can witness unmoved the celebration of the anniversary of the conquest of his native country by the Dutch, and other foreign cut-throats. This may be; but still it can not justify a breach of the peace, or any act of physical aggression on the part of the insulted Irish Catholic; and what "flesh and blood" cannot bear, may with the aid of divine grace, prove but a very light burden after all.

Hearken then—would we say to our Irish Catholic friends—Oh, hearken to the admonitions of your pastors; and keep away altogether from the scene of strife. The object of the Orangemen is to provoke you to violence; and thereby to find some excuse for shedding your blood, and desecrating your places of worship. It is for you to disappoint them; and to show yourselves as much superior to them in Christian charity and obedience to the laws of the land,

as we have no doubt you are in mere physical strength. Your forbearance will be justly appreciated by your fellow-citizens; and the Church herself will be proud to acknowledge you as her true and faithful children:—

A SPEC OF ORANGEMEN.—We are credibly informed that the Orangemen of Leeds, New Ireland and St. Sylvester, as well as their brethren in this city, intend making an armed demonstration in the parish of St. Sylvester, on the 12th of July next. Orange emissaries from this city—Mr. A. L. Gravely and others—have visited that locality several times since the late Corrigan trial, and have organized lodges in several parts of the country: and the intention of walking on that day has been determined on for the purpose of shewing their strength, and striking terror into the minds of their Catholic neighbors. It remains to be seen whether they will be permitted to carry out their design or not. Fortunately for us, in Lower Canada, we have not hitherto been visited with any outward exhibition of religious bigotry or intolerance. No party processions, either Catholic or Protestant, have ever been seen in our streets. Each party was permitted to hold its own opinions, provided they did not intrude upon those holding a different belief; and in this respect we prided ourselves on the favorable contrast we presented with Upper Canada, where riotings, bloodshed and murders are of almost daily occurrence. Now, we ask, what earthly motive can these Orangemen have for seeking to keep up the excitement which we had hoped, was beginning to die out, in a district so lately the scene of so much bickering and religious strife? They must know that the Catholic inhabitants are as numerous, if not more so, than themselves, and are not likely to brook any insult offered to their religion or their feelings. If the Orangemen persist in their design, they must be responsible for the consequences. The Government have a police force at St. Sylvester, under Major Johnson; yet in case of any disturbance, they would be quite powerless. It is the duty of the Government and the police authorities to send a sufficient force from here to prevent any breach of the peace. It would, no doubt, suit the purposes of Minister King, and a few others that there should be a row. The public will remember that this pious minister pocketed some £120 for the evidence given by himself and his wife at the Corrigan trial; afterwards he wrote letters to an obscure paper in this city, calling for aid for Corrigan's widow, and notwithstanding that we called upon him to head the list, he has never contributed one penny to the fund! As for Mr. Gravely, his conduct must be brought before the government; public officers cannot be permitted to figure so conspicuously as members of party associations. To those who look to us for advice we say, let the Orangemen meet and walk if they choose. Heed them not; be guided by the advice of your pastor, and the senseless exhibition of a parcel of drunken fanatics will not harm you. We trust that the timely interference of the authorities will prevent the possibility of a collision, and thwart the designs of the scoundrels who seek to create civil strife in our midst for their own personal gain.

ARRIVAL OF THE 39TH.—This distinguished regiment arrived in town on Saturday last, and was received with an enthusiastic welcome by the Mayor, and citizens of Montreal. Upon their landing, His Honor was on the wharf, and read an address suitable to the occasion; to which the Major commanding replied on behalf of himself, officers, and brave brethren in arms, in appropriate terms. A procession was then formed, headed by the different volunteer corps, who presented a very soldierlike appearance, and followed by the 39th. In this order they marched through the streets, which had been elegantly ornamented for the occasion, to the Barracks. In the afternoon, the officers and men sat down to a repast prepared for them by the citizens in the City Concert Hall; to which due honor was done; and after which many appropriate speeches, toasts, and songs were delivered to the great satisfaction of the guests, who were all mutually well pleased with one another.

The 39th are a fine body of men, about 890 strong; and seem just the sort of fellows to keep up the well earned reputation of their regiment for valor and discipline. Many of the men are decorated for their services in the Crimea.

We mentioned in our last the presentation by Captain B. Devlin's Company of Volunteers, to their drill sergeant, of a purse of \$150; for which Sergeant Rooney made a suitable acknowledgment. One little thing, however, connected with this presentation, and to which we did not allude last week, struck us as being worthy of record, as very significant at the present juncture.

In returning thanks for their present, the Sergeant took occasion to compliment the Company upon their excellent appearance, and the proficiency they had displayed in their exercises. He also, incidentally, alluded to the possibility of their being called upon shortly to put in practice against their "Know-Nothing" neighbors on the other side of the lines, some of those instructions of which they had lately been acquiring the theory. This suggestion was well received; and elicited from the Company—who are all, we believe, Irishmen and Catholics—a very significant and unmistakable mark of approbation.

It would not have been so some ten years ago.—God knows how little cause Irishmen have to feel enthusiasm for British rule, or to shed their blood in battle with Britain's enemies; nor is it strange, considering how Ireland has been dealt with, that, by the Irish, the Government of Great Britain has long been looked upon as the natural enemy of their country and their religion—and that of the United States as their natural friend and protector. A great change has however taken place within the last few years—thanks to the intensity of Yankee Protestantism, and to the spread of "Know-Nothingism" in the neighboring Republic.

Indeed the "Know-Nothings" have approved themselves the very best friends that ever Great Britain had on this Continent. They have alienated, we hope for ever, the affections of the Irish Catholic; and they have inspired him with a lively hatred of Yankee republicanism, and a well founded horror of Protestant democracy. The Irish know now—from the sad experience of their race in the United States—from church and convent burnings—from mid-day massacres, and midnight conflagrations—from the torch of the incendiary, and the knife reeking with the blood of their wives and little ones—from their priests brutally treated, and their Sisters of Charity

barbarously outraged—that the bitterest foes of their race and creed, are to be found, not in the Old, but in the New World; and that even the Orange landlord is as an angel of justice and mercy, in comparison with the true born Yankee "natyve" Protestant. This is the lesson that the Irish Catholics in America have learnt from the "Know-Nothings"—this the meaning of the applause with which they hailed the intimation, that they might soon have a chance of settling a long outstanding account with their Yankee persecutors. That cheer was significant, not so much of love for British rule, as of hatred of Yankeeism.

Besides, the Irish Catholics of Canada well know that, whatever it may have been at home, British rule in this country is, upon the whole, just, impartial, and beneficent; and that in the permanence of that rule is the best security for the permanence of their civil and religious liberties. They know too, that, on this Continent, Catholicity has nothing to dread from either monarchy or aristocracy; but that it is threatened by, and has every thing to fear from, the spread of Protestant democracy, and Yankee principles. They know also full well that, if in Upper, or Protestant Canada, their brethren are denied those rights which they themselves enjoy in common with their fellow-citizens of all origins, and of all denominations, in Lower, or Catholic Canada, it is owing, not to British connection, not to the preponderance either of the monarchical or aristocratic element in our constitution—but rather to the want of these, and to the consequent absence of any efficient check upon the tyranny of Protestant demagoguism. The Irish Catholic in Canada has therefore the strongest motives, for maintaining his British connection, and for resisting everything that has a tendency to assimilate our Canadian institutions to those of the United States.

A PERTINENT SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the Dublin Weekly Telegraph suggests that it would not be amiss were Irish Catholics to offer their services to the Sovereign Pontiff, in the event of England putting its threat of interference with the internal affairs of Italy, into execution. "To use Mr. Gladstone's words"—says the writer—"we are bound to see that those who profess the same faith with ourselves are not trampled on." These words, gravely uttered in the House of Commons by an enthusiast, should become a text for all the Catholic papers in Ireland to agitate, and thus show England that 100,000 men (without even bounty to induce them) were available for an emergency."

The doctrine enunciated in the above dictum of the English Protestant statesman—to the effect, that English Protestants "are bound to see that those who profess the same faith with themselves, are not trampled upon"—might also be very laudably asserted and acted upon by the Catholic Powers of Europe. They also are bound to see that those who profess the same Catholic faith with themselves are not trampled upon; and if, upon this principle, Protestants are justified in interfering with the internal affairs of Italy in behalf of its Non-Catholic subjects, so also, and upon the same principle, must the Catholic Powers of Europe be called upon to interfere with the internal affairs of Ireland, and in behalf of the oppressed Irish Catholic subjects of Protestant England.

Whatever may be the grievances of the Protestant subjects of Austria, or of the Italian Sovereigns, no one who has any, the least, acquaintance with the facts of modern history, or the slightest regard for truth, will venture to assert that they are worthy of comparison with the "monster grievances" of which the Catholics of Ireland have to complain. In the wide world, there is not, as even Protestant writers have, in moments of candor, been themselves forced to admit—there is not in the wide world a grievance so monstrous as the Protestant Establishment of Ireland. Compared with this monster iniquity, all other iniquities seem small, trifling, almost amiable. Why then, if the Protestant Government of Great Britain persists in its design of fomenting insurrection and rebellion in the Italian Peninsula, should not the Catholic Governments of the Continent retaliate by giving their aid and countenance to the Catholics of Ireland—by insisting upon the restoration of the Church property of Great Britain to its ancient and legitimate owners—and by peremptorily demanding the repeal of all Penal Laws against Catholics, the late Ecclesiastical Titles Bill included? Yes—it is as much the bounden duty of Catholic France to see that those who profess the same Catholic faith in Ireland be "not trampled upon" by the iron heel of Protestant tyranny, as it is the duty of England to countenance the revolutionary projects of a Mazzini, a Kossuth, or a Cavour.

We are pleased to announce that the Committee of the Colonization Society of this City have advertised for an agent. Several applications have already been made, and we believe the appointment will not be deferred later than this evening; after which, we understand, a general meeting of the Society will be called. We sincerely hope that this proceeding will meet with approbation; and that the friends of the cause throughout Canada will aid our Society in carrying on the good work with spirit and energy.—To give effect to the working of the Society in Montreal, branch societies should at once be organized; which, we hope, will be done without delay. This Society is just in a fair way of doing much good for those Irishmen who may have been forced to abandon their native land through bad laws. If they do leave Old Ireland, let them come to Canada where they will be received warmly, and where they can worship God without being molested; yes, and where their altars will be protected. We are anxious to know what is doing in Toronto and other large cities.

PROROGATION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The present session of the sitting of Parliament was prorogued on Tuesday, July 1. The following is the Governor-General's speech:—

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In the present Session of Parliament you have passed an Act altering the constitution of the Legislative Council. I sincerely hope that the result of this change will prove the expediency of entrusting to the good sense of our people the choice of that body, whose calm and deliberate judgement must form an important element in the process of successful legislation.

I rejoice that you have done your best to simplify the procedure of the Courts in the Western portion of the Province, and have thus far facilitated the administration of justice.

From the measure of last session abolishing the Seigneurial Tenure, the country expects substantial benefits, and the supplementary act of this session will render easy the fulfilment of those benefits.

In this way I trust that the arrangements which have been made for securing to each municipality of Upper Canada the immediate benefit of its share in the Clergy Reserves Fund, will be rendered satisfactory to the people.

Your act for establishing Normal Schools and improving superior education in Lower Canada, is calculated to increase the number of those who will hereafter be qualified by instruction to advance the prosperity of their country.

The liberality of Her Majesty's Government has given over to the Province the mass of the Ordnance Lands, and has thus placed their proceeds at our disposal for the purpose of meeting the expenses of that militia whose loyalty and zeal have been so graciously acknowledged by the Queen.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have granted for the public service.

I trust that the aid afforded to the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada will be sufficient to secure the completion of that great work, essential as it is to the progress and unity—political and commercial—of both sections of the Province.

Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

At the opening of this session I expressed a hope that I soon might have to congratulate you on the conclusion of an honorable peace. By the blessing of God that hope has been fulfilled. Tranquillity has been restored to Europe, and I hope it may bring with it renewed vigor to the interests of trade, and productive of industry.

I am happy in being able to relieve you from the toils of a laborious session, by proroguing the Parliament of Canada as I now do.

The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly:

It is His Excellency the Governor-General's will and pleasure that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Saturday, the 9th of August next.

(From the Toronto Mirror.)

POLITICAL PHENOMENA.—We behold, on the left side of the House, at the present moment, a young, and destined to be a powerful party, whom their opponents have stigmatized with the opprobrious name of the Rouges—composed (say these model Ministerial Conservatives) of socialists and infidels whose only desire is to persecute religion and its ministers;—here they are voting consistently for the principle of equal rights to Catholics as well as Protestants, and using their utmost endeavors to convince their allies amongst the Reformers of Upper Canada of the injustice of their views on the Separate School question; while on the other hand we have their opponents about the Treasury benches claiming all the credit for sincerity or sound political views to be found on the banks of the St. Lawrence, absolutely setting their face against the prayer of the Bishop of Toronto and his people for relief from the odious penal law of '55! One for a paltry Queen's Counselship, and another for a Seigneurial Tenure Commissionership, and another for some "good thing" in prospective, lend their aid to rivet the fetters upon the Catholic parents of Upper Canada, telling by every word and action that they must be compelled to look on in utter helplessness, while their children float down the stream of infidel education, to be carried away into the abyss of an unhappy eternity! And yet these latter will stand up and declare that they are the best friends of Catholics and their religion! These men, whose only aim since they rejected Mr. Felton's motion, has been to hold firm to the principle of "mutual accommodation" out of the public chest—these men, we say, are they who brand the undefiled office or public plunder as socialists and infidels, and endeavour to hookwork the people of Lower Canada into the belief that they are the only disinterested conservators of the public liberties. They have eaten of the unclean things; but theirs is not yet the case of callous iniquity; they have a conscience (such as it is) which stings with remorseless virulence; they must seek to satisfy it with excuses.

It is truly remarkable indeed, what excuses men will seek out to justify their conduct when they first begin to wander from the right path. A man who commits an error from sheer disregard for the rules of justice, is prone to act and speak boldly, but a man who takes the first dishonorable step under the influence of cowardice or avarice, looks around him, and selecting a number of petty quibbles, arranges them together, fondly hoping to present those whom he has betrayed with a solid reason. We have often observed this amongst politicians, but we scarcely ever remember to have witnessed it in a more striking manner than is now exhibited on the ministerial benches, by some of the soi-disant Liberals in the present Assembly.

If these gentlemen had been sent to Parliament with no other object in view than the accomplishment of their own petty ends, or the sustentation of a road in one place or a railway in another, or if they had not been pledged individually and collectively to do us justice on the question of Separate Schools, we should be prepared for the course they are at present pursuing. If Mr. O'Farrell, at the hustings in Lotbiniere, had informed our compatriots that he only solicited their votes that he might advance his own private interests by supporting a government against his conscience on some absurd plea of expediency: if Mr. Cauchon had declared within the water clouds of the glorious falls of Montmorency that the first time £1,250 per annum (the salary of a minister of the Crown,) became endangered, he would vote against a motion for equal rights: or if Mr. Cartier had made similar statements before the hardy islanders of Vercheres, how, we ask, would Mr. O'Farrell, Mr. Cauchon, or Mr. Cartier have fared? Would one single man of them occupy a seat in the Legislature at this moment? Would one of the many insults heaped upon Prelates of the Catholic Church within the last few weeks have been attempted? Let him answer yea who can!

But thus rolls the retrograde wheel of a once honest and powerful party. Thus whines and whispers, the powerful voices: that once roused the French Canadian race to deeds of heroism and glory!

We are informed that Mr. Thomas Battle is about applying for the appointment of Inspector of Butter in this city. Mr. B. held the office for many years previous to the appointment thereto of the late Mr. Francis Macdonnel, and from his large experience and general knowledge of the business, is fully competent to discharge the duties of the office, having been for five years a Cooper in one of the best butter markets in Ireland.—Pilot.

HEAD QUARTERS—TORONTO, 26TH JUNE 1856.—The formation of the following Corps is authorised, viz:—

Military District Number Nine, Lower Canada.—One Volunteer Militia Rifle Company, at Montreal, to be styled The 5th Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Montreal. The number of Privates in this Company to be sixty-three.

To be Captain—Lieutenant William P. Bartley, from the 2d Battalion, Montreal.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sherington, W. O'Meara, 5s; Berthier, J. Dignan 12s 6d; Kingston, Rev. J. O'Neill, 10s; Hamilton, Rev. M. Carayon, 17s 6d; Sorel, Rev. Mr. Limoges, 12 6d; St. Johns, Mrs. Caldwell, 7s 3d; do., F. Marchand, 12s 6d; Alexandria, D. M'Phee, £1; do., D. M'Neil, 10s; Quebec, A. Leonard, 3s 1 1/2; New York, Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, £1 5s; Beauport, P. O'Brien, Merchant, 15s; Norton Creek, J. M'Goldrick, 6s 3d; Cumberland, J. Merriman, £1; Richmond, P. Flynn, 10s; Williamstown, Rev. Mr. M'Donagh, 6s 3d; St. Vincent de Paul, Rev. Mr. Lavoie, 25s; St. Jerome, P. O'Shea, 6s 3d; St. Jean Chrysostome, Vital Barbeau, 6s 3d; Brantford, R. P. Carton, £2 10s; Fort William, W. M'Surley, 15s; York Grand River, A. Lamond, £1 5s; Long Island, P. M'Cafferty, 5s; St. Bernard de Lacolle, Rev. F. Rochette, 15s.

Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—L. Moore, 10s; P. Boylen, 15s; M. Hawkins, 15s; M. Plunket, 15s; R. Gamble, 15s; J. Conolly, 15s; Rev. Mr. Campeau, 12s 6d; M. Mooney, 12s 6d; T. Rochford 12s 6d; G. Workman, 13s 9d; T. M'Intyre, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Beland, 12s 6d; T. J. Murphy, 15s; P. M'Elbearn, 15s; Rev. Mr. Auclair, 15s; Rev. Mr. Hamelin, 15s; Rev. Mr. Drolet, 15s; Rev. Mr. Racine, 15s.

Per A. M'Ardele, Leeds—Self, 12s 6d; D. O'Connor, 12s 6d. Per Rev. J. B. Proulx, Oshawa—Self, 1s 3d; J. Long, 12s 6d; L. Mutart, 6s 3d.

Per T. Raile, Railton—Self, 12s 6d; J. Dwyer, 12s 6d. Per Rev. M. Byrne, Renfrew—Self, 12s 6d; M. Bennett, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. J. Farrelly, Hastings—H. Power, 12s 6d; S. Gibson, 12s 6d.

Per M. Heaphy, Kempville—R. M'Gavern, 10s. Per M. O'Dempsey, Belleville—J. Cantwell, 7s 6d; J. Ennis 6s 3d; W. Deegan, 6s 3d.

Per W. Chisholm Dalhousie Mills—Self, 12s 6d; A. M'Donald, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. W. Richardson, St. Giles—Self, £2 10s; C. Timmony, 6s 3d. Per Rev. Mr. Gings, Perce—Self, 12s 6d; N. Walsh, 6s 3d.

We observe that another American Revenue Steam Cutter has arrived at Quebec, requiring permission to proceed through our Canals to the Upper Lakes; and it is stated she is to be followed by four more. Whether these vessels are for surveying purposes, as stated or not, we think this is no time to grant such courtesies; and least of all without an examination of their loading. No one can deny that the state of our relations with the American Republic is likely to lead to war, and under such circumstances it is folly to furnish a probable enemy with facilities for prosecuting observations which may be injurious to us. The vessel which passed up before was useless as a gun boat, those that follow her are said to be just the thing. And to let an American armament get the start of us on the old scene of warfare would be a piece of stupidity totally unpardonable. We should like to know what answer President Pierce would give to an application for half a dozen gun boats to pass up the Hudson.—Commercial Advertiser.

AMERICAN RECRUITING IN CANADA.—In the London Times of the 11th inst., we find the following note addressed to its editor:—Sir,—During the Mexican War, the United States openly enlisted men for their service both in Upper and Lower Canada; they had agents both in Niagra and in the Eastern Townships. Surely this is a sufficient precedent and justifies the action of the English Government, about which so much noise has been made. You may rely on the truth of this statement. I am Sir, your obedient servant, John S. Cumming, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Robinson, C. E. May 21.

Birth.

At Lot No. 4, in the 9th concession of Charlottenburgh, on Sunday, the 15th ult., the wife of Mr. Alexander McDonell, of triplets,—one son and two daughters. The two latter survived but a few minutes, but the boy is doing well.

Married.

In this city, on the 30th ult., by the Very Rev. Mr. Trudeau, G. V. and Canon of the Cathedral, Joseph Cléus Robillard, Esq., Merchant of New York, to Miss Marguerite Dufaux, only daughter of Joseph Dufaux, Esq., of this city.

Died.

On Saturday, the 29th ult., after a long and painful illness, borne with exemplary fortitude and resignation, and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, Susanah E. Connolly, wife of T. F. Miller, Esq.

After an illness of two hours, at her residence on Lot No. 4, in the 9th concession Charlottenburgh, on Sunday, the 15th ult., Nancy, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander McDonell.



ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

A GRAND PIC-NIC

AND PLEASURE EXCURSION,

Under the auspices of the above-named Society,

WILL TAKE PLACE

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT.

THE PICTURESQUE GROUNDS OF

LAVALTRIE

Have been selected for the occasion. Particulars in our next.

T. C. COLLINS, Rec. Sec.

N.B.—The proceeds are to be devoted towards the Orphan Asylum.

T. C. C.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The uppermost thought in every Frenchman's mind at the present moment is the scourge with which the country has been lately visited, in consequence of the inundations. The disaster is so universal that it is impossible to ascertain yet the real amount of suffering to which millions of persons have been reduced. The waters still cover the whole face of the land; and I have been told by eyewitnesses that the rich valleys of the Rhone and the Loire offer an immense scene of desolation. At a great distance from both rivers, and on each bank, the eye can discern nothing else but houses in ruin and fields covered with slough, rocks, and sand. In some places, the miasms arising from the stagnant water are dreadful; in all, the miserable inhabitants are reduced to ruin, and to live on the charity of their more favored countrymen.—That charity shows itself worthy of the cause, or rather worthy of true Christian feelings. For instance, in one of the Parisian faubourgs, inhabited chiefly by persons of very limited resources, the crowd is so large at the places appointed for subscription, that the people are obliged to form into ranks, there waiting for many a long hour, until their turn comes to give in their mite, so highly acceptable in the eyes of God. The movement is universal, and all the classes of the French nation seem to vie with each other to do their utmost. But, in every scene of devastation, the Clergy, the Christian Brothers, and many ecclesiastical seminaries made themselves conspicuous by their efforts to conjure as long as possible the impending danger. At Tours, which has been almost buried under the waves of the Loire, the Cardinal Archbishop was among the foremost, pickaxe and spade in hand, to help the workmen in their endeavors to strengthen a pier which formed the last defence of the fated city. Where manual labor was rendered useless by the fury of the torrent, boats, often manned by clergymen and mariners, were seen hurrying from one house to another in the midst of imminent danger, either to save the inhabitants from immediate death, or to carry provisions to places cut off both from danger, on account of their declivitous situation, and from all communication, on account of the surrounding waters. It is by acts of devotedness like these, and which are constantly brought forth in one shape or another, that the French clergy endeavor themselves to the nation, nay, even to unbelievers. Many a one has been brought back to feelings of religion by these bright examples.—*Cor. of Weekly Register.*

A staunch republican, writing to a friend about the Emperor's late visit to the inundated districts in the south of France, says, "You know my principles, and that I will never change them; but I must confess that I admire that man. I saw him at Tarascon in a cockle-shell of a boat, in which I would not have risked myself to save my house."

The revolutionary spirit in France seems to have spent itself in political changes. In some things the people which has been the terror of Monarchical Europe is the most timid and conservative in the world. It is difficult to find a French manufacturer, or even a tradesman or artisan, who is not by instinct a Protectionist. There it is not the wealthy aristocrat with his square miles of country, but the bourgeois, cautious and unenterprising, who shudders at the thought of exposing French industry to the rude concurrence of the world.—*Times.*

## ITALY.

It is stated that the Italian Powers have responded to the Austrian Circular of the 18th of May, by expressing their acquiescence in its sentiments, and rejecting the pretensions of the Sardinian Government to speak in the name of Italy.

As to Italy, we are told that France and England are to do something, and that Austria is satisfied.—It is plain that Count Cavour and his Government, if they have lost less than they did by the piratical attack in the Austrian dominions in 1848, have gained as little by their late diplomatic move, except the confession that they joined the Western Powers not as allies, but as robbers, to try what they could lay hands on, and that they have been disappointed.—*Weekly Register.*

"A bad feeling widely prevails in Italy," writes the *Opinione*—"a bad feeling which the Conferences of Paris have embittered, without being able to suggest a remedy" (No. 114.) "Let us again betake ourselves to the revolution," exclaimed the *Cittadino*, of Asti (No. 59.) "Italy can expect no more from diplomacy, nor any help from the European Governments," says the *Tempo* of Casale (No. 8.) "If the Italians feel themselves able to mend matters, so let it be; if not, let them rise," cries the *Diritto* (No. 98.) "Let them rise," repeats the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa, "and learn not to treat with the Powers against which they rise, under whatever form they may present themselves" (No. 113.) I will give no more citations, for it would be wrong even to repeat the silly and abominable calumnies of our licentious journals against the Italian Governments. It would seem that our journalism in these days has wished to show by its extravagance the necessity of putting a restriction on the press, a matter which was strongly urged by the Congress of Paris, in the meeting of the 8th of April, as appears from the official documents. What was said by Walewski against the license of the Belgian Press was, with good reason, applied by the Austrian Plenipotentiary to other States who daub themselves with the same pitch. Signor di Cavour smarted under the blow, and was silent. But he might have known that silence was not enough; and, moreover, it is reported that a law upon the press is already preparing by our ministry, in some measure modelled after the French law, which would have the effect of suppressing a journal after several condemnations.

The *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa, which not long ago published a most violent article, is sequestered. His Holiness Pope Pius IX., having learnt the disasters caused by the inundations in France, desired to aid in the succor of the victims who were affected by them, and has intimated to the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, that he will devote to that purpose the sum of 15,000 francs.

## SPAIN.

There are reports of the discovery of a secret conspiracy to assassinate the Queen of Spain. One of the body, being designated by lot, was to have 2,000 piasters for accomplishing the deed, or to be put to death if he failed. The pistol missed fire, he was discovered, and confessed, naming his confederates. A very unlikely story, and not at all to be borne out by authentic details. Questioned in the Cortes, the Ministry say that something has been discovered and is being inquired into, but decline telling more.

A deplorable duel has been fought at Valencia between the Vice-Consul of England and an officer of the Staff. The former was run through the body with a small sword, and little hope remained of saving his life. The officer was likewise wounded, but slightly.

## SWITZERLAND.

The petty cantonal Government of Tessino is persisting in its course of aggression and insult against the rights of the Church. At a place called Onsernone, in that canton, an Italian gentleman, known as a friend of Mgr. Fransoni, had been set upon with knives and stilettoes by some revolutionary ruffians, and escaped assassination by little short of a miracle. Such is the liberty and order that reigns in Republican Tessino!

At Zurich the Mormon emissaries were preaching everywhere their pestilent doctrines, and gaining crowds of deluded converts from the ignorant Protestants of the canton.

## AUSTRIA.

A NEW PROTESTANT SECT.—The arrest on Whitsunday of the so-called "Brethren of St. John," at a small village called Breitensee, still forms a subject of conversation for the inhabitants of some of the more remote suburbs of Vienna, but the circumstance has not attracted the attention of persons residing in the inner city, and therefore it has been extremely difficult to obtain any more detailed information on the subject. Several of the 60 or 70 men who were arrested on the above-mentioned holiday have been liberated by the police, but some time is likely to elapse before the others will be permitted to return to their homes. It was at first believed that the brethren of St. John were simply religious reformers, but it is now strongly suspected that they are dabbling in politics. As it has been observed that the members of the new sect allow their hair and beards to grow to an unusual length, a very sharp eye is kept on those individuals who are particularly hirsute in appearance, and the consequence of the surveillance of the agents of the police has been, that the proprietors of several houses in the suburbs have given notice to bearded and long-haired workmen to quit their lodgings. According to my informant, the brethren of St. John have no clearly defined idea of their own intentions and wishes, except on one or two points. They deny the necessity for an ecclesiastical hierarchy, and profess to despise the pomp and ceremony displayed by the Roman Catholic Church. They attend no burials, and when a relative dies they leave it to the parish to convey his corpse to the grave. It is evident that the sect is imperfectly organized, but party feeling in religious matters is remarkably strong in Austria at present, and it is probable the public has not heard the last of the brethren of St. John.

REPORTED RUPTURE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PIEDMONT.—The *Breslaw Gazette* asserts that Austria intends to recall her chargé d'affaires from Turin, on account of a new note said to have been addressed by Count Cavour to the court of St. Petersburg, and containing complaints against Austria, on account of the attitude she has assumed with regard to Sardinia.

## NORWAY.

We read in the Hamburg correspondence of the *Brussels Independence*:—"The Norwegian people profess the Protestant religion; Catholicism is altogether unknown in the country. For three centuries no church or chapel has been built for the exercise of the Catholic worship, and the country people are ignorant of even the existence of a Pope. This state of things has attracted the serious attention of the Sacred College. Some Catholic missionaries, familiar with the language and its dialects, have been laboring in the country since winter, especially in the district of Finmarken, at the extremity of the north of Norway, upon the White Sea. A Polish Priest, Diunkowski, is at the head of this mission."

## RUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent in the *Times* of the 7th of June, states that the Russian Government cannot deal with Poland according to the same measure it treats Russia with, because "the majority of the inhabitants of Poland adhere to the Roman Catholic Church." After referring to certain "exemptions" which the Russian Emperor occasionally permits, he adds, "but this occurs only when the persons to be thus favored are Protestants, with whose creed and church the Russo-Greek faith has more affinity than it has with the Roman Catholic." I should not, until I had read this, have supposed it possible that any moderately well-informed person could have fallen into such a ludicrously absurd mistake, the Russo-Greek faith agreeing with the Catholic in every particular in which the latter differs from the Protestant, and where it does differ from the Catholic differing from the Protestant also. If the fact be as this ignorant correspondent alleges, the reason

doubtless is just the opposite one, viz., that the Russian authorities apprehend their subjects may more readily become Catholics because there is so much affinity between the two creeds, whilst they have no fear of their becoming Protestants on account of the great dissimilarity of the creeds.

## THE CRIMEA.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 31.—If the army continues healthy, it is, under Heaven, owing to the great care which is taken of the men, and above all to the moderate temperature which has prevailed for the last week, notwithstanding the sirocco, which has blown at least a hot, warm, fever, compelling, irritating dust-driving wind from the north has lasted so long. The thermometer has rarely risen a degree above 84, and the average may be set down at 78 degrees in the shade. Every one is anxious to get away—the infection of moving off is spreading rapidly. No wonder. The plateau is like a dirty Aldershot now that one knows every in and out of Bakshiserai, Simpheropol, and the south coast—has poked about every nothern fort, examined every ruined battery, and counted every embrasure between Constantine and Mangup-Kale. Fishing there is none—hunting is over, even if we had dogs, and the birds are all on their nests. The game have fled to the wilds of Asia Minor and the Crimea, and there are only eagles, vultures, jays, ravens, rollers, crows, magpies, thrushes, starlings, doves, apiasters, and small song-birds, which offer no great temptation for the pot-hunter. If we are anxious to go, the Russians are equally desirous of our departure. They are going to set to work at once to rebuild Sebastopol, so it is said. For two years no persons will be permitted to reside on this plateau or to enter Sebastopol—no one except the 70,000 masons, who are, we hear, to arrive as soon as we leave, and restore Sebastopol to more than all its former glory.

The 57th Regiment (the "Diehards") left their camp, near Cathcart's-hill, at 12.30 o'clock, soon after the 21st, and marched down to Balaklava for embarkation. They were played off by the band of the Rifle Brigade, and were loudly cheered by their comrades of the division. This gallant regiment has seen much service, having been engaged at Inkermann very severely, and having lost considerably in the trenches and in the assault of the 18th of June.—Lieutenant-Colonel Street, who commanded the regiment at its departure, was fourth Captain on its arrival in the Crimea! Brigadier Goldie (the Colonel), Colonel Shadforth, Captain Stanley, and others having fallen during the siege.

The 48th, a very fine and orderly regiment, sailed to-day for Malta, under the command of Colonel Riley. It was not the good fortune of this regiment to come out early, or to share the dangers and honors of the army till late in the siege, but it has, on every occasion when called upon, evinced a high degree of efficiency and discipline.

I am credibly informed that the French army buried 23,000 men in the Crimea this winter alone.—Exclusive of that enormous item, our losses and theirs are very nearly in proportion. Out of 200,000 men they lost more than 40,000. In our army of 97,000 men we lost upwards of 20,000. Of course neither French or English ever had such a number of men together at any one time; these figures relate to the total number of men landed from time to time in the enemy's country.—*Times Special Correspondent.*

## UNITED STATES.

MANNERS IN WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—"By the way, it is a significant fact that a certain set of Southern members have freely patronized the shooting galleries in this city, during the last few weeks. I have names—but it is, perhaps, not worth while to mention them, at present. Judge Kellogg, a venerable citizen of Michigan, arrived in this city on Saturday evening. It was his first visit to the Federal Capital, and when the cars stopped he was a little uncertain where he was; but as he noticed that all the passengers were leaving the cars he followed suit. As he entered the main hall of the depot, he saw a man engaged in caning another ferociously, all over the room. 'When I saw that, says the Judge, I knew I was in Washington, immediately.' The sarcasm of the remark is as biting as the wit is pungent."

CENTRAL AMERICA.—It has been published in *New York papers* of the 22nd, and copied in the *Washington Union* that Costa Rica had recognized the power of Walker, given up war, and offered to be responsible for all the expenses growing out of it. We are assured by persons in this city who are well informed that this is a gross fabrication. On the contrary, we understand that Costa Rica is resolved on waging war to the last against the foreign invaders of Central America, and that, according to the very latest advices from that country, the army was ready again to take the field as soon as the concerted attack by Guatemala, Salvador, and Honduras might begin; which attack they expected would close in a few days the career of General Walker, whose forces, it is stated, were perishing by scores from cholera, yellow fever, and other epidemic diseases.—*National Intelligencer, June 26.*

A BAD STATE OF THINGS.—We learn from the *New York Mirror* that the terrible evil of false swearing has become so general in the New York courts as to excite the apprehensions of the legal profession. On Wednesday evening a meeting was held at the New York University, to take measures tending to check this crime, now fast increasing in courts. It was stated that there are persons, mostly from the centre of Europe, who let themselves out to swear up or down a case; and Mr. Reed, a counsellor, remarked, that such uncertainty exists as to testimony which may be manufactured and brought up against their clients, that members of the bar are almost afraid to bring suits. The remedy proposed was to form a society to investigate, and cause such false swearing to be punished; that parties have power to bring a civil action for damages against a false witness; and that Judges and District Attorneys be required by law to take cognizance of apparent perjury.

WHAT METHODISM DOES FOR THE SLAVE.—At the late term of the Charles county Circuit Court, a colored man named Henry Green, an exhorter (lay preacher), was convicted for receiving a hog, knowing it to have been stolen, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He is a man of apparently sixty years of age, and throughout his life had heretofore borne an irreproachable reputation. Green was formerly a slave but liberated early in life and after that married a slave woman. He labored for the purchase of his wife, which he accomplished, and received in due form a bill which made her his slave, as he did not subsequently manumit her. He had several children, and among them two sons who were promising and likely young men. Their father had been in easy circumstances but during last fall became peculiarly embarrassed, to extricate himself from which he sold his two sons, one eighteen and the other twenty years old, to a trader who shipped them to Louisiana, the father receiving \$2,000 in lieu for his own flesh and blood. These facts were stated by the Sheriff of Charles county who brought the inhuman wretch to the penitentiary, where he should have been before this time for an act against the law of nature if not of the land.—*Balt. American.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.—A few days since Daniel Linden, aged 16, shot and mortally wounded a boy of the same age, named John Boyle, in a quarrel about a girl! Both were going to school at Paris, in Eastern Illinois.—*Philadelphia Herald.*

A few days since Mr. W. of this city, on his way from the Astor House, New York, to the New Haven boat, stepped into a drinking saloon for the purpose of "smiling" with a friend. Upon entering, he saw two young men, dressed in deep black, indulging in "something warm." They were brothers. T. W. accosted one of them familiarly thus: "Tom, I perceive you are in mourning, who is dead?" "Mother, answered Tom. "Ah, indeed, when did she die?" asked Mr. W. "Day before yesterday," replied Tom. "When is she to be buried?" asked Mr. W. Tom took another whiff at his cigar and replied, "The funeral is advertised for 4 o'clock this afternoon, but I don't think they will get it off before five."—*Boston Post.*

A YANKEE DODGE.—It is said that during the religious anniversaries in New York, recently held, over one thousand dollars in counterfeit money was dropped into the contribution boxes.

HOW OTHER MEN ACT.—James King, editor of the *San Francisco Bulletin*, having been shot in the street, that whole city rose in indignation, "the Vigilance Committee" was reorganized, the prisoner taken out of the hands of the law, and hung forthwith. For particulars see our *San Francisco correspondent's* letter, than whom no one has a better right to know the facts. In New Orleans, the other day, a Frenchman named Girard was killed by rowdies "because he was a damned foreigner." On our 6th page will be found how his compatriots acted. They have placed themselves under the protection of the French Minister at Washington, and the Consulate at New Orleans. They have made the murder and very properly, a diplomatic affair, holding the city, the State and the Nation, accountable for the lawless act. For this they are blamed in New Orleans, and here; many specious arguments are urged to show that it was "only a police affair," and that it ought not to be made a subject for diplomacy. But if this foreigner was killed for the sole offence of being a foreigner, a Frenchman,—if that is the well authenticated fact—it appears reasonable enough that the French government should be placed in possession of the case. When Keating was murdered at Washington, what did his compatriots do? Did they cashier Captain Key from the command of "the Montgomery Guards?" We have not heard that they did so; if the Montgomery Guard have not done so, shame on them. Let them never parade their green coats again, if they cannot vindicate themselves from this gross neglect of duty. Have the civilians among Keating's countrymen formed a committee to prosecute the case or to assist the widow and orphans? Why have they not done so? Why have they not helped us to make the land ring with this outrage, and the name of its author? Has their forbearance availed them anything? Look at the murders of Owen Quigley and Nicholas Murray following immediately after the Herbert homicide. Such are the fruits of submission—such the perpetual dangers of a people who will not make a stand against the first responsible criminal.—*American Cell.*

DELIGHTFUL CITY.—The *New Orleans Delta* publishes the following interesting item in regard to law and order in that city. Surely New Orleans must be a delightful place to live:—

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—We give in our local columns, a full report of an investigation held before Recorder Bright yesterday, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. In any well regulated society where the laws are faithfully executed, where person and property are protected, the carrying of concealed weapons is a dastardly act, and should be punished, as it is made punishable by the statutes of this State.—When, however, society has resolved itself into chaos—when all law and order are at an end—when bullies and stereotyped assassins walk the streets unmolested, as is, and has been the case for the last eighteen months, matters assume a new phase, and it behoves every man whose life is worth anything to himself or his family, to be in a position to defend himself. Such is the case at present in New Orleans, and we will venture to assert, without fear of contradiction by any decent man whose word is worth anything, that there is not one man in ten, in this city, at this moment, who occupies any prominent position (we leave out the assassins who are always armed), who does not carry about his person some concealed weapon of defence.—This fact is too notorious to admit of doubt or cavil. Well, the matter has come to this, that any man who may become objectionable to the bullies who at present terrorize over the authorities and actually govern this city, must make up his mind to run the risk of being mulcted in the nice little sum of \$25 a day for carrying concealed weapons, or be every moment of his life at the mercy of the assassins, without the means of defending himself. We would suggest to all parties who have anything at stake in the community, and who may conceive themselves an object of aversion to the bullies who now govern the city, to go armed to the teeth—to carry their arms openly that all may see them, and above all to use them on the right parties. There must be an end to this state of affairs, or society may at once be declared dissolved.

A man named Wisely, who made desperate attack upon a Captain Gibson and his wife, with a large bowie knife, in the streets of New Orleans on the 14th, was stabbed through the heart by the captain, who acted in self-defence. It is feared Mrs. Gibson was mortally wounded by Wisely before her husband had time to draw his dirk and repel the assailant.

The day fixed for the election of electors to elect a President and Vice President of the United States is the first Tuesday in November.

Iowa ENTERTAINMENT.—The following notice of the opening of the "Red Barn" is from an Iowa paper:—"First night of the dancing goat, who goes through the intricacies of the cotillion like a feller critter. The performance of the goat will be followed by an exhibition of the mathematical attainments of the dog Billy, a quadruped that reckons up figures like a piece of chalk, and works problems in algebra with one leg tied behind him. Admission one shilling. No corn will be taken at the door. P.S. The free list is entirely excluded, except the press and Ministers of the gospel."

WAKING UP SINNERS.—We have heard of an old minister in Kentucky, who purchased a whistle, and when his hearers went to sleep, as usual, he emitted from it a very shrill sound. All were awake and stood up to hear him launch forth thus:—"Well, you are a set of smart specimens of humanity, ain't ye?" as he slowly gazed at his wondering people; "when I preach the gospel, you go to sleep; when I play the fool, you are awake, and look like a rush of horns with a pole in their nest."

Washing day is a day in the calendar to be remembered—a day when women reigns supreme—reigns in more senses than one—a day which furnishes an excuse for cold coffee and a picked-up dinner—a day when every woman claims as part of her prerogative, to wear her hair in papers; and scold and even kick the wee stools over the muckle if she feels in the humor—a day when the good man of the house is brought fully to appreciate his own littleness, to feel that he is but as a grasshopper in the sight of any woman, armed with a mop or water-pail. And this noted and justly celebrated day comprises one-seventh of a man's life, and he who has reached his grand climacteric has lived through nine whole years of washing days, a consideration as terrific to the young householder, as it is consolatory to those in old age, who believe that the trials of this world are to be deducted from the discipline of the next.

A TEMPERANCE JOKE.—Joe Harris was a whole-souled, merry fellow, and very fond of a glass. After living in New Orleans for many years, he came to the conclusion of visiting an old uncle away up in Massachusetts, whom he had not seen for many years. Now there is a difference between New Orleans and Massachusetts in the use of ardent spirits, and when Joe arrived there; he found all the people run mad about temperance; he felt bad, thinking with the old song, that "keeping the spirit up by pouring the spirit down," was one of the best ways to make time pass, and began to feel indeed that he was in a pickle. But on the morning after his arrival, the old man and sons being gone out at work, his aunt came to him and said:—"You have been living in the South, and no doubt are in the habit of taking something to drink about eleven o'clock. Now I keep some for 'medical purposes,' but let no one know it as my husband wants to be a good example." Joe promised, and thinking that he would get no more during that day, took as he expressed it, a "buster." After he had walked out to the stable, who should meet him but his uncle. "Well, Joe," said he, "I expect that you are accustomed to drinking something in New Orleans, but you had us all temperate here, and for the sake of my sons I don't let them know that I have any brandy about, but I just keep a little for my rheumatism. Will you take some?" Joe signified his readiness, and took another big horn. Then continuing his walk he came where the boys were manning rails. After conversing a while, one of his cousins said:—"Joe, I expect you would like to have a dram, and as the old folks are down on liquor, we have some out here to help us on with the work." Out came the bottle, and down they sat, and as he says, by the time that he went to dinner, he was as tight as he could be.

THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS.—A retired cheesemonger, who hated any allusion to the business that had enriched him, once remarked to Charles Lamb, in the course of a discussion on the Poor Law, "You must bear in mind, sir, that I have got rid of all that stuff which you poets call the milk of human kindness." Lamb looked at him steadily, and gave his acquiescence in these words:—"Yes, sir, I am aware of that; you turned it all into cheese several years ago."

A TALE FOR THE SCRUPULOUS.—We read in the life of St. Philip that in the Monastery of Santa Maria, a nun named Scholastica Cjazzi, went to speak to him at the grate, and to lay open to him a thought she had never mentioned to any one else, which was—a conviction that she should be damned. As soon as St. Philip saw her, he said to her—"What are you doing, Scholastica—what are you doing? Paradise is yours." "Nay, Father," replied the nun; "I fear the contrary will be the case: I feel as though I should be damned." "No," answered the saint; "I tell you that Paradise is yours, and I will prove it to you; tell me, for whom did Christ die?" "For sinners," said she. "Well," said Philip, "and what are you?" "A sinner," replied the Sister. "Then," concluded the saint, "Paradise is yours; yours because you repent of your sins." This conclusion restored peace to Sister Scholastica's mind. The temptation left her and never troubled her again; but, on the contrary, the words, "Paradise is yours, yours," seemed always sounding in her ears. Gentle reader, may St. Philip do the same for you and yours! Now, here is no answer to our temptation; but here is another side to it. Let us pray for the gift of holy and discerning fear. Then let us go on joyously, adding grace to grace, and love to love, and doubt not of our eternity. Heaven will come soon. The temptation is to be impatient, because it does not come sooner. Yet as God wills. It shall be our act of love to Him that we wait where we are, and for His sake be content to live. Life is a hardship, but not a very grievous one, for it does not hinder our loving God. And short of that, all griefs can be but light.—Dr. Faber.

A VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINE.—So celebrated has Dr. McLane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful; and on the first appearance of those distressing symptoms which warn us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires a trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praise that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of certificates can be produced, showing its great medical virtues.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLane's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, 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. 45



THE regular MONTHLY MEETING OF ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 7th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.

N.B.—A full and punctual attendance is requested. By order, T. C. COLLINS, Rec. Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF IRELAND. BY THE REV. THOMAS WALSH.

THIS Work embraces the Annals of the Irish Church, from the earliest period of Ireland's conversion, to the doctrines of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic faith—the succession of the Irish Hierarchy to the present time; the labors of Irish Saints and Missionaries in foreign countries;—the Monastic establishments of each County—the plunder of the same; the persecutions of Ireland under the Danes; and finally, those of England; with brief notices of the Bishops and Clergy, who suffered death in defence of the ancient religion.

The Rev. Author will wait in person, and solicit the names of subscribers to the work.

The present will be the only opportunity of procuring the volume, as the stereotype will be transferred to Ireland in a short period, and as it is not given to the trade.

Montreal, June 25.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF DANIEL LENAHA, 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 Lennah, 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 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, Linens, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Small Wares.

ALSO,—Crapes, Merinos, Coubours, Paramata, and all sorts of Black Goods for Mourning.

Which they will sell cheap for cash only.

Prices marked in plain figures, and no second price.

BOUDREAU FRERE, No. 200 Notre Dame Street.

June 26.

MRS. D. M'ENTYRE, No. 44, McGill Street, (OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET), MONTREAL.

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has just received a large assortment of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable terms. She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, having enlarged her work room, to execute all orders, at the shortest possible notice.

Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to CLEAN AND TURN, To the latest Style, Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES, of every style and price.

Mrs. MacI. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is managed with the greatest economy.

Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years.

June 13, 1856.

DR. MACKEON, OFFICES: 81 McGill and 35 Common Streets, Montreal.

DR. A. MACDONELL, OFFICES: 81 McGill and 35 Common Streets, Montreal.

The above Medical men have entered into Partnership.

WANTED, FOR the CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL of WILLIAMSTOWN, GLENGARRY, a TEACHER holding at least a Second Class Certificate of qualification. Personal application immediately to be made to G. E. Clerk, Esq., True Witness Office, Montreal, C. E., from whom the necessary information can be obtained. May 26, 1856.

WANTED, FOR the CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL at CANIFTON, a Duly Qualified Teacher holding a Second Class Certificate, who is qualified to Teach both the French and English language. A liberal salary will be given. Application to be made to the undersigned Trustees. JOHN BYRON, SIMON McCAFFREY. May 28, 1856.

CAREY, BROTHERS, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS, 24 St. John Street, Quebec.

BEG to call attention to the following new and standard CATHOLIC WORKS:

	s. d.
All for Jesus; or, The Easy Ways of Divine Love. By the Rev. F. W. Faber, D.D.	2 6
Growth in Holiness; or, The Progress of the Spiritual Life. By the same Author.	2 6
The Blessed Sacrament; or, The Works and Ways of God. By the same Author.	2 6
Lingard's History of England, in 8 vols.; Paris edition	30 0
McGeoghegan's History of Ireland, in strong and handsome binding.	12 6
Mooney's History of the Antiquities, Men, Music, Literature, and Architecture of Ireland.	17 6
The Complete Works of the Right Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston.	50 0
Miscellaneous; a collection of Reviews, Lectures, and Essays. By the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville.	10 0
History of the Catholic Missions. By J. G. Shea.	8 9
Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for Recalling my Subscription to the Royal Supremacy. By the Rev. R. J. Wilberforce, M.A.	3 9
Trials of a Mind. By Dr. Ives.	2 6
The Christian Virtues, and the Means for obtaining them. By St. Alphonsus Liguori.	3 1 1/2
Catholic History of America.	2 6
Lectures and Letters of Rev. Dr. Cahill.	2 6
Letters on the Spanish Inquisition.	2 6
Life of St. Ignatius Loyola. By Father Daniel Bar-toli, 2 vols.	10 0
The Jesuits—their studies and teachings. By the Abbe Maynard.	3 9
The Pope, and the Cause of Civilization. By De Maistre.	3 3
Questions of the Soul. By Hecker.	3 9
Eucharistic. By the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh.	3 1 1/2
Life of St. Rose of Lima.	3 6
Life of Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus.	3 6
Tales of the Sacraments. By Miss Agnew.	3 6
Bertha; or, The Pope and the Emperor.	3 9
Florine; a Tale of the Crusades.	3 9
Propheet of the Ruined Abbey.	2 6
The Cross and the Shamrock.	2 6
The Lion of Flanders.	3 9
Veva; or, The Peasant War in Flanders.	3 9
Ricketicketack. By Hendrik Conscience.	3 9
Tales of Old Flanders.	3 9
The Blakes and Flanagan.	3 9
Life and Times of St. Bernard.	5 0
Lives of the Early Martyrs.	3 9
Fabiola. By Cardinal Wiseman.	3 9
Well! Well! By Rev. M. A. Wallace.	3 9
Witch of Melton Hill.	2 6
Travels in England, France, Italy, and Ireland. By the Rev. G. H. Haskins.	2 6

Besides a general and well assorted Stock of Bibles, Prayer Books, Doctrinal and Controversial Works.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just published, with the permission of His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa, Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec,

A PRACTICAL CATECHISM OF THE FEASTS, AND FASTS, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

300 pages. Price 9d. Sent, free of Post, on receipt of the price in Postage stamps.

CAREY, BROTHERS, Catholic Bookstore, 24 St. John Street, Quebec.

May 7th, 1856.

PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW," AND "THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO.

WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance.

P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



W.M. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship; and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them.

A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

DONNELLY & CO., GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,) No. 48, McGill Street, Montreal.

DONNELLY & CO., BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS in the

Ready-Made Clothing Line, in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No. 48, McGill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROWSERINGS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will make to Order, under the direction of FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS, at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any other Establishment in this City.

An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respectfully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere.

All Orders punctually attended to. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856.

CENTRE OF FASHION! MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE, 85 McGill Street, 85 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

D. CAREY IS NOW RECEIVING, and will continue to receive, a splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of BROAD, BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS and VESTINGS. Constantly for sale, an extensive and general stock of FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, Of every description, which cannot, in point of advantage to the buyer, be surpassed by that of any house in the trade. Also—Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gloves, &c. &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE! The services of RANCOUR, the celebrated CUTTER, having been secured, a grand combination of Fashion and Elegance, together with a Correct Fit, will characterize the Custom Department. September 20.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, NO. 84, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET. MR. DANIEL DAVIS

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, including the investigations of its different formulæ, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Gauging, &c.

The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical branches.

N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Studies, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes. Montreal, March 15, 1855.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS JOHN McCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,) 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street,

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and Watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

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