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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1856.

NO. 52.

LETTER OF THE REV. DR. CAHILL TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

(From the Catholic Telegraph.)

House of Commons, July 7, 1856.

Lord John Russell gave notice that on Friday or Monday he should move for the Correspondence arising from the Paris Conference, relative to the affairs of Italy.

Ennis, Co. Clare, July 9, 1856.

My Lord—On last Monday, twenty-eight years ago—in the year 1828—and on the seventh of July, too, was declared Member for Clare, at the far-famed Election, and after the memorable struggle in this county, the Emancipator of the Catholics of Ireland—Daniel O'Connell, of whom your Lordship was then a prominent supporter. It is a singular coincidence, if true, that on the same day of the month, and on the same day of the week, the Lord John Russell of 1828, the champion of Liberty, the advocate of Reform, the propounder of Toleration, should, in the same House of Commons, now stand forth the leader of persecution, the enemy of reform, and the implacable opponent of liberty of conscience. I am writing this letter within sight of the spot where the men of Clare, in a voice of triumph, accelerated and won the Emancipation of 1829; and while I reflect on the Russell of '28, and behold the Russell of '56, there can be no two pictures more opposed, or no two statesmen placed in more diametrical antagonism. You were, in those early days, amongst the most distinguished senators of Great Britain.— You are now, by universal consent, the most contemptible politician in Europe. The elevated position which you once attained has only served to render your ignominious descent more terrific, and your present degradation more palpable. You were once "the chief" in revolutionizing Italy, and Lord Palmerston was your subordinate; you have now shifted your respective places; and in order to recover your forfeited political name at Court, you now crawl in the path of the man whom you once hated as your rival, or despised as your tool.

So you now move for the papers of the Paris Conference in reference to Italy. Surely you know them all already: Count Cavour, your Swiss pupil, has sent you the results of the scheme which you yourself have long since sketched out for his adoption. In calling for the Correspondence, you do not intend to learn anything new: you are merely fanning the dying flame of Revolution in the Italian Peninsula; and so maintain your conspiracy against Catholicity, while you have yourself a spark of existence to keep alive the last glowing embers of your implacable hatred of the Catholic Faith. It is not true to say, that your bigotry commenced with the Durham letter in '51: you were a conspirator against the liberties and the creed of Catholic Europe since 1844. Austria, Hungary, France, Switzerland and Italy will long preserve the history of the mines which you and your confederates laid beneath the surface of these countries; and the failure of this wide-spread English scheme will ever act as a salutary warning against the future success of similar stratagems.— The Durham letter, by accident, developed the feeling which had been long before in calamitous action in Switzerland and Hungary; and the new Catholic English Hierarchy became the premature pretext of opening those floodgates of rabid fanaticism where an accumulated bigotry had been long prepared to be discharged, at a favorable opportunity, on the progressing and inoffensive creed of our country.— You have, Sir, been a concealed bigot since '44: you have been an open formidable foe since '51, up to the Conference of Vienna: and you are, since that time, doomed, during the remainder of your life, to be a Court- nuisance, a hanger-on at Downing street, a thirteenth guest at political dinners: and, like an old worn-out forgotten actor, who has descended through all grades of the stage till at length he is employed in snuffing the candles at the theatre, you are now heard as an underling making inquiry about Italy, the former scene of your lofty labors, but notorious intolerance. You are now, beyond all doubt snuffing the candles for Sardinia, where you once played to crowded houses "the future tragedy of Lombardy," and where you were listened to with breathless emotion by an Austrian army and Radetzky at their head.

I have frequently taken leave to give her Majesty heretofore, an advice, in reference to you and Lord Palmerston: and the result always proved the accuracy of my remonstrances against you both. In the present instance then I counsel her Most Gracious Majesty to dispense altogether with your services in reference to Italy: and I do most emphatically declare, that unless Lord Palmerston be removed from his position as Prime Minister, he will cause, what I denominate an embroilment, in the European Continent, which may very soon shake the foundation of the English throne. Time will tell: Lord Palmerston may have been a very fit agent during the Cri-

mean war, to overcome by his reckless character the stolidity of all the old gouty officials; and, by his known unscrupulous vigor, to keep the Horseguards awake to the wants of the army. But now that the war is terminated, he is, of all men living, the most unsuited, and inappropriate person in these countries, to hold supreme power, and official intercourse, with Catholic Europe. He can no more exist on peaceful level ground, than a bean can live without a pole to climb: place him where you will, he must still climb higher; and unless removed very soon from his present position, the next place he will be heard of will be on his pole, on the top of the Alps, encouraging the Sardinians, as he did before, to meet one hundred thousand clad in armor to the teeth, who are prepared to revenge, when necessary, the blasphemy and spoliation of Count Cavour (the pupil of your Lordship) in the blood of his countrymen.

Within the last eighteen months I have followed your Lordship through several places in England, where you have delivered lectures: these lectures generally, have for their object the ignorance of the Church of Rome: the propagation of the Protestant Bible: the resistance of the Catholic Priesthood to the diffusion of the Scriptures: with some occasional remarks of the deficiency of Catholic Agriculture, &c. How you have so completely transferred yourself into an Irish Souper is, I must own, a matter of utter astonishment to me: and how you have so entirely inverted your intellect, as to utter the grossest historical falsehoods, produces in my mind something like the picture which Milton had before him, when he painted the fall of Satan, his change of mind, his deranged conscience, and his hideous looks.

My lord! you cannot walk through the halls, the libraries, the chapels, the corridors of your Universities, without reading on the books, the paintings, the sculpture, on the very ceilings and walls, the refutation of every word you have spoken on this subject. What you have added to the old learning of England since the reign of Elizabeth, is like a modern parasite, living, growing, amongst the old luxuriant branches of Catholic literature: planting the trunk, we encouraged the branches: we filled Europe and the world with the tree, and the fruit of knowledge. Before your Protestant name was heard of, or your piebald genealogy known, we spread literature, the liberal arts, constitutional laws, philosophy, and science from the rising to the setting sun; and after this, to hear a swaddling Souper-Protestant English ex-statesman assert, in the face of all history, that the Church of the Reformation has added light to our literature, is something like the ludicrous story in Gulliver's travels, where an official Lilliputian, two inches in height, falls on his face before the King of Lilliput (four inches high) and crying out at the top of his voice, salutes the king, in the words, "light of the universe," "giant of creation," "thunderbolt of the skies," "wonder of time and eternity!" The modern twaddle about the learning of Protestantism, is of all their other lies the most sickening fabrication in their manufactory of falsehood. No, my lord, examine the records of Catholic England, and of all Catholic countries; end every page of their history presents one unbroken detail of finished constitutional law, extended literature, flourishing arts, and true liberty: and study the press of all the Catholic countries, read the debates in their Senates, listen to their Courts of Jurisprudence, attend the Sermons in their Pulpits, and I undertake to say, you will not hear, on all these points, throughout the entire earth, in one year, anything to offend, like the lying statements, the social persecutions, the brutal bigotry, which are discharged in one day in any of the Protestant cities or towns of Great Britain and Ireland.

Your lordship, by your political conduct, your anti-Catholic votes, and your Souper lectures, are leading the way back to former persecution, and reversing, as far as you can, the Act of Emancipation, which you originally supported.

The English Parliament granted £30,000 to make Catholic priests: and now, because we are Catholic Priests, they propose rescinding the Grant.

They enabled us to build places of public worship, and they gave us leave to pray to God in our own fashion, after they had seized all our old churches: and now when we do pray, and teach our people to pray, they meet our children in the streets, enter our houses, and bribe, and seduce, and actually force our deserted poor to abandon us, to take their hated creed: and when we resist they drag us to police-offices, send our advocates to prison, and by fine and confinement they harass us from all quarters.

They passed a law to enable us to vote at elections; and now when we do vote on our oaths for the man of our choice, they attack the poor tenant, distract him, pursue him, eject him, expel him, drive him into the poor-house, or expatriate and kill him.

They have laws, on parchment, which they parade before foreign nations; these laws are said to grant

liberty of conscience: and yet because we are Catholics we are excluded, by a silent combination, from all place in the State, except in a few cases of clap-net to deceive the public.

They tell all mankind abroad that Catholicity is tolerated in England: and yet every man who takes office under these toleration-laws (!) swears that we are idolaters, that our worship is damnable and our creed a lie!

A system of deceptiveness, of treachery, of perfidy, persecution, bigotry, national discord, was inaugurated in these countries on the day you wrote your Durham letter: Prince Albert endorsed the national bill of bigotry on the day he made his famous speech on the "needy children of the clergy:" the bishops have united to give force to these views: the bench, the bar, the magistracy, the landlords, the employers, the press, the ladies, the bazaar, have all lent their assistance: and with all Protestant England and Ireland united in one effort, for one object, and having a yearly fund of fourteen millions sterling, the wonder is how we have been able to possess an acre of land, or claim one constitutional privilege, or maintain one article of our ancient faith, in the face of a combination of power, talent, and money, such as beyond all doubt has never before been set to work in this country for the extinction of our liberties, the annihilation of our creed, and the expulsion of our people.

We have no weapon to oppose to this formidable attack, except the fidelity of our countrymen, their hatred of our tyrants, their abhorrence of employing bribery and force in religion: their hope in the sympathy of all civilised men: their reliance on the God of justice; and their belief that the cup of England's crimes is full, and must soon receive a visible chastisement for her relentless cruelties to Ireland. Amongst the many who have added in heaping misfortune on Ireland no one has contributed a larger share than you: your unexpected bigotry has enkindled a flame which still consumes us; you have filled our cabins with woe, and you have spread mourning through our villages. You have made Ireland a universal church-yard or poorhouse: you have banished tens of thousands from the homes of their fathers: and the cry of the widow and the orphan is the wild expression which is coupled with your name in our ill-fated country. No one in your early career has done more for our liberties and toleration: no man has ever, in your declining years, inflicted such incurable wounds on our religion, our race, and our country. History will place you in opposition to yourself; you will fill two opposing scales in weighing your political character; and the impartial chronicler of Lord John Russell must confess that the weight of his late sins against liberty far—and far and away—preponderates over the amount of the virtues of his early toleration.

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

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND ITALY.

(From the Catholic Telegraph.)

The English journals, one and all, seem running fairly wild in their impatience to conclude an alliance offensive and defensive, with Messrs. Mazzini & Co., in Italy.

The Morning Advertiser, for instance, affecting to be astounded at what it terms the indecision of Government in the Italian question, says:—

"Considering the importance of the subject, it is surely one of the most extraordinary indications of the indecision of our policy, that, though the Sardinian notes have been so long before Government, and though the question of Italian reform has so largely occupied the public mind, all the efforts that have been made in that direction have failed to elicit from her Majesty's Ministers an explicit declaration of their views with reference to it."

May we ask the Advertiser why it never expressed such wonderment when, day after day, and year after year, each successive Government turned a deaf ear to the representatives of Ireland, when they described their country's wretchedness and misery? How is it that the Advertiser was silent when it had to record the sneering tone in which Ireland's demands for justice were answered? Why did it not notice the listlessness, impatience, and downright aversion with which questions affecting this country are met by the "beggarly account of empty benches" that occasionally condescends to remain in the House when they are brought forward?

Surely every one knows it has become next to a habit in both Houses—a plague on them—to laugh, gibe, and clamor down the luckless Milesian member who ventures on the futile task of seeking the absolutely necessary reforms in the administration of his country's affairs. But Italy, between which and England there lie empires really and naturally interested in her weal or woe—Italy, with which England stands in no conceivable relation, should, as the Advertiser insists, "occupy the immediate and earnest attention of Government:" whilst Ireland, which she

professes to regard as an integral portion of her dominions, is alternately neglected, contemned, or oppressed, as best suits the purpose of the moment.— Liberate Italy, and keep Ireland in a state of vassalage! Secularize the government of the Legations and centralize Irish government in the British beaurocracy. But send bibles, tracts, and Scripture-mongers to both, and wherever you can, by means of sceptics, socialists, and soupers. Coute qu'il coute, manufacture Protestants as you manufacture everything else. If, however, all other arts fail—if the "drum ecclesiastic" be not listened to—carry your point vi et armis—the ships that durst not face the bristling cannon of Fort Constantine or Cronstadt could ride triumphant in the Neapolitan Bay.

"We need not explain (continues the Advertiser) that however glorious was the part which the French played in the great drama (the late war) they played it as soldiers, not as freemen."

Passing over this ill-timed and ungracious allusion to the power that saved England from utter ignominy in the "great drama," let us ask whether the Advertiser considers the Irish, who constitute at least one-third of the British army, as freemen? Sardinia furnished a paltry contingent of 15,000 men to the war, and in return "France and England," says the Advertiser, "are equally pledged by the aid they have received from Sardinia to assist that gallant power in its crusade against Austria, and its noble endeavors to erect the standard of Italian nationality and independence." Italian fiddlisticks, say we!— And who, pray, is to assist Ireland in erecting its standard of national independence? Why, the Mail would cast its dark shadow over our Sun, and eclipse it, if we said France or Austria would be far more justified in aiding Ireland for such a purpose than England would be warranted in arming Sardinia against the sovereigns of the Roman and Neapolitan States. What wrong have these States inflicted on Sardinia? None; nor do they, from anything we can learn, meditate any. The very reverse is the state of the case. It is this same bepraised Sardinia, aided by the English emissaries of revolutionary incendiarism, that is spreading discontent, exciting sedition, and disseminating the germs of rebellion throughout the entire Italian peninsula.

After calling on Lord Palmerston to bestir himself, the Advertiser remarks further that—

"The world looks to England for the support of liberal principles wherever they show themselves; and that consequently Government should be prepared to state what it has done, what it has advised, and what it is prepared to do."

All this is much easier said than done. Lord Palmerston would, no doubt, be prepared to advise, and do a vast deal in the matter, if he were permitted. A little demonstration of this kind would be worth an immensity just before a general election, or at any time, in fact. It would bring all the fanatics of the country in crowds to his side; but then it is awkward to reckon without one's host. There is not, we venture to aver, a single Continental power that would permit England to interfere in the affairs of Italy, (further than by a mere interchange of "polite notes.")

But what casus belli has England with Italy, unless she contrives, by her intrigues, to create one?— Not one. Of the Protestant States there is none, save Prussia, whose military resources are worthy of notice. But even Prussia could not again imperil her existence by standing singlebanded against the powerful empires that surround her on every side. But Lord Palmerston and his colleagues know all this well, and hence although their wish may be father to the thought of driving the Pope from his domains, and enriching their new protegee, Sardinia, with a goodly portion of them, the project cannot be executed, and poor Count Cavour's memorial must fall to the ground, sharing the fate of memorials in general. The Press, too, may rave, fume, and fret, but the thing cannot be helped. Italy is not like Ireland, unprotected, nor can it be so easily assailed, either in or out of Parliament, by the advocates of intolerance, bigotry, and pseudo-liberalism.

ENGLISH GUARDS, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH SOLDIERS.

(From the Northern Times.)

The Guards have been received, on their return to London, with feasting and with triumph, rejoicings and reward, while Irish regiments are driven into revolt by unjust and unfeeling treatment, and are left to slaughter each other as a sacrifice to military discipline. This is the account given in the face of Parliament, and in the presence and silence of the Minister of the Crown, regarding the late disastrous revolt of the militia in Ireland. Promised what they did not receive, they were disbanded without any adequate provision for their necessity, and provoked into mutiny by absolute distress. They were ordered to depart, without clothing and without money to

buy food—with no prospect but starvation; and when they resisted, their brethren of the regular army were called out, reluctantly to inflict upon them military execution. The difference of treatment is remarkable between that received by the Irish soldiers and the English Guards. The reason cannot be sought in any difference of desert—at least, in any disparity of merit on the side of the Irish—for the Irish and the Scotch soldiers bore the brunt of all the bloody battles of the late war, from the Alma to Balaklava; and the Government have been obliged to acknowledge the spirit shown by the Irish militia in recruiting the regular army, and even in sending entire regiments into the line. The reason for the difference of treatment is to be sought in that settled policy of British Government to make "the Guards," like the "Prætorian Band" of old pagan Rome, a pampered corps, for the defence of royalty. The very name they bear suggests unpleasing reminiscences of an age when the sovereign of England needed no Guards. Not until after the Reformation—not until Tudor tyranny had provoked popular reaction—was the sovereign surrounded by Guards. The "Coldstreams" are associated with the name of Cromwell, and the germs of a standing army were sown by our Dutch "Deliverer," and the brigade of Guards assumed its present form under the liberal sway of the House of Hanover. Five thousand chosen foot guards, with three thousand horse, and several thousands of the line, in addition to ten thousand police, are congregated in and about London to protect the seat of Government; and the force is, on the least appearance of commotion, swelled to thirty thousand men. The experience of this country since the Revolution attests the necessity of precaution, and the necessity has certainly arisen since the suppression of Catholicism. In an age when Catholic loyalty is impugned, we may fairly look at the comparative results of Protestantism; and when the Holy Father is reproached because he has been compelled to protect himself against foreign incendiaries, it is advisable to point out how the English Government requires to be protected. The standing army, which was the first fruit of the Revolution, was long resisted by English patriots; and so lately as the reign of George II., "honest Shippen" declaimed against it; and Horace Walpole satirically declared: "it would be necessary as long as the nation enjoyed the happiness of having the present illustrious family on the throne." The Highlanders, having been persecuted and disarmed under the Georges, and the troops sent to disarm them were encouraged (say the historians) to commit all kinds of oppression upon them. The case of Captain Porteous was only one of many instances in which the Government interfered to screen military officers who had been legally convicted of murder; and, goaded to madness, the entire city of Edinburgh became party to the infliction of that exemplary retribution which has made so celebrated an incident in its history. Not much more than a century has elapsed since the "Guards" marched to the north to subdue the Catholic Highlanders beneath the mild sway of the House of Hanover, and the "Coldstreams" participated in the atrocities of Culloden. Thus did the "Guards" avenge Catholic fidelity; but the only great service they have performed, at home was in quenching the flames kindled by "Protestant" loyalty. Abroad, their achievements have never been distinguished. They are associated with the disastrous failure of Walcheren; and they only took their share in the victory of Waterloo. They rarely leave London, and then they seem as an essential portion of the pageantry of Protestant royalty—expressly indicating how little reliance is placed upon Protestant loyalty. Their share in the labors and dangers of the late war has been grossly exaggerated. The brunt was borne by the Irish and Scotch regiments. It was only by a gross oversight of the general, that the Guards were so exposed to the sanguinary attack of Inkermann; when attacked they defended themselves with British tenacity; but the engagement was more the result of his blunder than their valor; and the men were so pampered by a London life that the Brigade rapidly melted away. It was the hardy Scotch and Irish regiments who bore so bravely all the crushing fatigues of the trenches, and carried the British colors so gallantly across so many ensanguined fields. And we do not wonder at the general impression in Ireland, expressed in Parliament, that the Irish militia—which recruited those noble regiments—(for a large portion of the so-called Scotch are really Irish)—have been treated very shabbily. It is said that Lord Panmure, the War Minister, is chiefly to blame. Very likely. His lordship is a Scot of the "Free Kirk," and has no sympathy with the benighted Irish Papists. But let his lordship beware how he disgusts them. In the next war—which may not be so far off—he will have once more to rely upon them. Lord Palmerston knows their value, as did the immortal Pitt. It was that illustrious Minister who gave the country the benefit of the "hardy valor" of our Irish and Highland regiments, which bigotry had excluded from the army on account of their Catholicity. But let the successors of Pitt beware how they destroy the fruit of his far-sighted policy. Let them recollect that they have already lost the Highlanders by their policy of expatriation, and the present Highland regiments will very nearly be our last. They must in future rely for recruitment of the line upon the Irish peasantry. And for that bold and hardy peasantry—in any struggle with a foreign enemy—the pampered Guards will be a poor substitute.

It is very rare to find ground which produces nothing; if it is not covered with flowers, with fruit trees and grains, it produces briars and pine. It is the same with man; if he is not virtuous, he becomes vicious.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**CONVERSION.**—The Rev. G. O'Sullivan, P.P., Parlee, and Meelick, writes as follows to the *Limerick Reporter*:—"James Frost, Esq., of Derra, a highly intelligent and respectable farmer, and formerly one of the guardians of the Limerick union, openly renounced the errors of Protestantism on Saturday last, on the altar of the Catholic church of Meelick, and was publicly received by me into the bosom of the holy Catholic church, to the great delight of a numerous and respectable congregation."

**REDEMPTORIST MISSION AT KILLYBEGS.**—At the end of last month the Redemptorist Fathers Thunis, Petcherins, Schneider, Anold, and Lee, brought one of their most effective missions to a close at Killybegs. During their labors 6,000 communicants, including 700 children (first communicants) approached the altar. The attendance of the faithful was immense, and from early dawn till night the large and beautiful church of the Visitation was thronged to excess.

**THE CONVENT AT ATHLONE.**—Arcdeacon O'Reilly, of Athlone, has during the last week purchased the splendid house, offices, and premises, lately occupied by Mrs. O'Beirne, for a convent of the Order of Mercy. There is a lessee for ever subject to an annual rent of £29 11s. There cannot be a more eligible or healthy site for a convent. The house is in perfect order. There is a good garden and a large field. Steamers ply each alternate day to and from Athlone to Limerick and Carriek-on-Shannon; this, with the railroad, will afford to parents and guardians every facility to visit their friends who may be inmates of the convent. To the deceased and pious widow Hanlon, we are principally indebted for establishing this convent—she left £400, all she was possessed of, for that purpose. May she ever enjoy the reward of her zeal for the poor. May God inspire with holy zeal some pious Christians on whom he has bestowed means to aid and complete the work so happily begun by the humble widow.

**RUMORED ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.**—A correspondent informs us that a number of workmen have left Dublin for Killybegs, to make certain improvements in Kenmare House, the seat of the Earl of Kenmare, preparatory to a visit from her Majesty to that celebrated locality. We give the fact communicated by our correspondent without guaranteeing its accuracy. He adds, "It is understood her Majesty has promised to honor his lordship with her presence next month." Some weeks ago the *Cork Constitution* stated that the Queen, would visit Killarney after the prorogation of Parliament. This announcement was contradicted "on authority" by one of the London journals, which stated that the Queen had promised to spend a portion of the autumn at Berlin, previous to her withdrawal to Balmoral. If her Majesty should accomplish her southern visit, she will not be disappointed with the renowned Lakes, the most delightful spot in all her broad dominions. She has yet to learn what true natural beauty is, for the inhospitable barrenness of the Highlands affords no insight into the loveliness, though it gives some idea of the sublimity of nature. —*Freeman*.

By the last accounts Mr. Smith O'Brien was at Dromeland, county of Clare, on a visit to his brother, Lord Inchiquin. Mr. O'Brien, it is remarked, takes no part whatever in politics.

**A NOBLE AND GENEROUS LANDLORD.**—As a class, Irish landlords have always been remarkable for enforcing the rights of property, rather than for performing the duties that attach to the ownership of the soil. To this rule, so general and so ruinous, there are illustrious, though rare exceptions. We instance, with pride, a Catholic nobleman as furnishing an example which landlords generally would do well to imitate. The Earl of Kenmare is owner of a large tract of country in the western portion of this county, in the neighbourhood of Bantry. The tenants upon his lordship's estate are made to feel that their landlord is more concerned about promoting their interests than he is about increasing his own income. They entertain no dread of bailiffs or evictions—their rents are moderate, and regularly paid—their tenure of the lands is secure, and they are contented and happy. The present Earl has not been in possession of the title very long, not three years in full. During that short period he has contributed largely to the funds raised for the purpose of repairing and completing the chapels in the parish of Bantry. He has given sites for National Schools, where they are required, and supplied funds for the building of suitable school houses. His latest act of generosity consists in granting a valuable piece of ground adjoining the town of Bantry, as a site for a convent, which is so much needed in that remote locality. His lordship has also contributed £50 towards the Convent Building Fund. Acts such as these speak for themselves, and ensure the approval of God and man. The benevolent intentions of Lord Kenmare are most faithfully carried out by his lordship's excellent agent, Thomas Galloway, Esq., J.P., Killarney—a gentleman whose wise and benevolent management of the Kenmare estates, has made the tenantry happy and prosperous. If Ireland were blest with many such landlords and agents, the Tenant League would find its "occupation gone." —*Cork Examiner*.

**PRISON RETURNS (IRELAND).**—On the 1st of January, 1851, the number of prisoners in gaol in Ireland was 10,084; in 1852, 8,803; in 1853, a further reduction to 7,304; a still greater reduction in 1854, the number being 5,955; while on the 1st January there were but 3,561. The number charged with serious offences in the last year was inconsiderable as compared with any previous year. There was a large increase in the number of prisoners charged with violating the revenue laws, one of the consequences of the great augmentation in the spirit duties.

**JAMES SADLER.**—The *Carlow Sentinel* mentions that three heavily laden drays arrived in that town on Friday evening from Tipperary. They were stated to be the property of the fugitive member for Tipperary, and were on the route to the Irish metropolis.

**SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY AND ARREST OF FIVE PRISONERS.**—Constable Smith, and Sub-Constables Creagh, Lock, and Sullivan, of the Latoon station, succeeded in making a very extensive seizure on the night of the 27th ult., in the townland of Tullynashan, consisting of still, still head, and copper worm at full work, together with five prisoners, in a most remote part of the sub-district. Too much praise cannot be given to this small party for their exertions on this occasion.

**THE MUTINY IN IRELAND.**—No further news has been received since our first edition went to press. A contemporary this morning has the following in reference to the event:—"The militia *émute* which has occurred in Ireland gives us a pretty good notion of the character and ability of those who are designed to uphold the honor and interests of England. A coroner's jury has taken evidence, and has deliberated upon the bodies of the men who were slain, and from that inquiry we should say that the misbehavior extended to the soldiers of the line as well as to the militiamen. In one case, the jury condemned the conduct of the 55th Regiment for not making use of more discretion when they fixed bayonets and fired bullets. The real origin of the fight is worthy of being reported, for it tends to show what kind of discretion was employed by the Irish authorities in disbanding the militia. A man refused to give up the black trousers which he wore. Poor fellow, was he to go naked after serving his Queen and country, or turn a Highlander? He kept his trousers on his legs, and for this disobedience to delegated authority he was placed under arrest, and blood began to flow when his comrades endeavored to rescue him. The *Limerick Observer* contains the following statement:—"We have been assured that to every man of the North Tipperary Militia there is due, at the present moment, of the bounty promised them by the government on their enlistment, from fifty shillings to seventy shillings! They were offered only sixpence each to face the world with on the day of their discharge, and if they could manage to return on some day—we believe the 10th of next month—they were to get fourteen shillings by way of payment in full of all demands! And, in the meantime, they were to be deprived of their good clothes, and turned out in rags, if they had any, and if they had not, then naked!" Another contemporary observes—"That these unfortunate men were grievously wronged—nay, swindled—out of their scanty wages, the press of Ireland, British and Irish, with one accord, have testified. While bounties, favors, and rewards are being squandered upon the vagabond scum of continental cities, the English Government deigns not to vouchsafe common justice to the mere Irish. As for the individual regiment in question, unlike others of the force, it was, we believe, distinguished by the most exemplary good conduct and national spirit. We are assured of this upon the best authority in a town where they were not long since stationed." Respecting the Queen's County Militia, the *Leinster Express* contains the following:—"Two hundred and fifty, rank and file, of this body were disbanded during the week. Very few of the men had more than two or three pence to commence life again. Their old clothing (they had to surrender their new dress) is very bad, and they are begging for old vests. Their being drifted on the world without the balance of their bounty has been severely felt and commented on. The general disembodiment will take place about the 7th of August next." About ninety of the Tipperary Militia are confined in the county gaol, Lieut. Colonel Hart, Lieut. Colonel Maude, and the other officers, hold a court daily for the purpose of making preliminary inquiries into the deplorable occurrence previous to taking ulterior steps for punishing the principals in it.

The *Ulsterman* says of the mutiny of the Tipperary Militia:—"We see clearly the result of this affair. Five hundred drilled men are added (with thousands of others) to the discontented population of Ireland; and five hundred arms are prepared for the service of America, if ever that power should be at war with England."

It is said that the 71st, 72nd, and 79th Highlanders will shortly form part of the garrison at Dublin.

At the Westmeath Assizes counsel on behalf of Geo. Strevens and James Bannon, who had been charged with being implicated in the murder of Mrs. Kelly applied that their recognizances might be re-sented till next assizes, as the crown did not intend to send up any bills against them to the grand jury on this occasion. The application was granted, and the case stands over till next assizes, if the traversers should then be called on.

**A PERVERSE VERDICT.**—After referring to the recent action against the *Times* by a tailor's foreman, to which we referred last week, the *Hull Advertiser* observes:—"A worse case than even that of the *Times* reaches us from Ireland. In an action for libel, brought by the Rev. Moore O'Connor, Rector of Culladuff, against the *Londoner's Sentinel*, the jury gave the Parson £300 damages, although the libel was proved to be true, and the rev. prosecutor was proved to be the original offender. Both the plaintiff and the defendant are members of the Established Church in Ireland, and staunch advocates of No-Popery principles. The Parson had denounced the Editor of the *Sentinel* as a 'Mr. Dry-squill,' said he had taken his diploma in scoundrelism, and that he was a B.A., i.e., a B-lackguard in private, and an A-postate in public life." This was strong language for a Parson, but the Editor retorted after a fashion calculated to make a more lasting impression. He said that he knew all about the Rev. Moore O'Connor from the day he left his father's door—a coffin-maker in Tralee—as plain Jerry Connor, the boy Papist, till his appearance as the Rev. Moore O'Connor, Rector of Culladuff. How he had been a newspaper errand lad, procured his ordination from the Bishop of London, as a convert Missionary to Canada, how he gave the 'Bishop' the slip, and got connected with Yorkshire, then found his way to Ireland, and, by a course of love-making, and pious wheedling, conquered his grand position in the Irish Church. The Editor concluded by lamenting that converts from Popery were allowed to take precedence of men born in the Church, and intimated that, if Protestants were wise, they would not trust one of them. Now, the Parson had brought this publication of the history of his life upon himself, and, as not one word of it could be contradicted, the damages ought to have been nominal, unless, indeed a verdict was given for the defendant. It was, therefore, flagrantly wrong to give a verdict for £300, seeing that, in the case of a journal like the *Sentinel*, that amounts to a confiscation of the paper. We are aware that £100 of the damages is given conditionally, but that does not alter the circumstances of the case in the least. Only one satisfaction remains to the defendant. The prosecution of this libel will spread a knowledge of the history of the Rev. Moore O'Connor, Rector of Culladuff, throughout the world. His fame will make the circuit of the globe. In prosecuting the *Sentinel* he was unconsciously engaged in the paternal trade of a coffin-maker. He has, indeed, made a coffin—for himself."

**A ROMANTIC STORY.**—In the year 1846, a poor tailor, residing in the village of Ardkillan, lost a heifer, it having been stolen. Two men were arrested and tried—one was acquitted, the other found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. To the authority in Australia this man's good conduct was remarkable; it procured him employment, he was entrusted with a gang, and ultimately, with the duties of a book-keeper. At the end of three years the authorities gave him his liberty as the reward of his merit. He was fortunate in the bush as a shepherd—more fortunate in the diggings as a gold seeker. He was last week in England disposing of a cargo of his own wool, and this week the inhabitants of Tulse were astonished by the anxious inquiries of a well-dressed gentleman, who wished to see one Betty Connolly, a woman remarkable for poverty, patience, and good conduct; he found herself and her children in a bog cabin—he saluted her with "God save all here—do you know me Betty?" She eyed him calmly for a moment—"My own Johnny," she cried, and fainted in the arms of her husband. The scene that followed may be imagined—hope and joy tumultuous in either breast—the past a shadow dark—the present all in sunshine. This is not "a story written for the papers;" it is all true. The returned convict is the owner of £25,000, and as many thousand acres. —*Roscomm Messenger*.

**DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.**—Sometime since Mr. Lane's gardener in digging a trench in the garden of that gentleman, at the rear of his house in John street, Kilkenny, at the distance of four feet from the surface, lighted on a human skeleton lying in a stratum of yellow clay, without any appearance whatever of a coffin. On proceeding further, the remains of four other human beings were laid bare, and from the evidence existing it was obvious that if the search was carried on, several other skeletons were likely to be found. It would appear as if a long trench had been dug from east to west, in which a number of bodies had been laid; two deep, the feet to the east, and the heads of each two in close proximity to the feet of the couple preceding them, leaving no room whatever for coffin or enclosure of any kind, of which, too, no trace was apparent. The bones, which might be deemed as likely to have remained two or three centuries, but not longer, in their present position, were all those of full grown persons, although their stature was not large, averaging only about five feet four inches. The teeth of some exhibited such marks of decay as would prove those to whom they had belonged to have been tolerably advanced in years, whilst one of the skulls, from the division in the frontal bone, must have been that of a very young man or a female. Although thus crowded into a pit, without coffins, in unconsecrated ground some care had been taken in laying the bodies, for not only was the usage of Christian burial followed in placing the feet of each corpse to the east, but all were placed face-upwards and the arms were regularly disposed across the breast. It is difficult to account for such an interment having taken place in such a spot. The burial ground of St. John's Abbey was not very far distant and therefore we must conclude that there were too many bodies to be disposed of to find room within the precincts of the cemetery. We must suppose that if the skeletons could tell their history, the closing scene would be likely to be laid in some time of civil strife or devastating pestilence. It may be soldiery who fell in the attack of Colonel Eyre upon the gateway of St. John's-bridge, which was obstinately defended by Ormonde's garrison, in 1650, and only taken by the burning of the gate. However, this is a mere conjecture. The true story of the remains of mortality discovered on Wednesday is likely to remain a mystery. —*Kilkenny Moderator*.

A report is in circulation that the Irish artillery militia regiments are to be drafted into the Royal Artillery.

**OPINION OF THE FRENCH PRESS ON DR. CULLEN'S PASTORAL AND THE PROSELYTISING SOCIETIES.**—The admirable pastoral recently published by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has attracted the attention and elicited the panegyrics of the entire Catholic world, whilst it has spread dismay and consternation amongst the proselytising coteries from one end of the empire to the other. At this we feel no surprise, for a more overwhelming exposure of the perverting system and its agents could not possibly have been made. We subjoin, from the *Univers*, Mons. Jules Gondou's estimate of the Pastoral and its Right Reverend Author:—

"Protestantism pays no regard to the lessons either of history or experience. One would imagine it had long since abandoned every idea of gaining Ireland over to the side of heresy, or that, at least, it would have confined its propagandism in that country to its chances of success. Such, however, is not the case. The money of these Protestant associations claims to realise what neither fire, sword, spoliation, nor the most cruel persecutions could wring from Catholic Ireland—the surrender of its Faith.

"The pastoral letter on the efforts of the proselytising associations in Ireland, just published by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, is of so important a character that we have decided on publishing it in its entirety. Therein will be found the most instructive information on the infernal war which Protestantism is waging against Catholicism. Every means and every species of seduction are employed by the associations calling themselves Evangelical, to corrupt, or rather to purchase by bribery, the faith of such families as misery and wretchedness on their part render objects of particular attack. It is no longer a courteous struggle between two rival communions; but stratagems the most odious are resorted to for the purpose of seducing not only the destitute and defenceless adult, in the midst of his poverty and distress, but it seeks also to ensnare the children of the poor in their tenderest years.

"His Grace, Dr. Cullen, in unmasking these machinations, has rendered a service to the Catholic Church in Ireland, the high importance of which the proselytising confederacies thoroughly appreciate. They feel themselves deeply wounded by the blow which they have thereby received, and they are consequently making public appeals to England to induce it to come to their aid in the contest, which they will now have to sustain openly and without disguise. They are in despair, because they can no longer carry on their vocation in the dark.

"Doctor Cullen has, however, acquired an additional claim to the gratitude of the Church, at the head of which the confidence of Pius the Ninth placed him when nominating him Legate of the Holy See in Ireland.

"JULES GONDON."

**BROOKBOROUGH, JULY 9.**—On Monday the 7th inst., the tenantry on the estate of the late Sir Arthur Brooke were summoned to Brookborough, to give a welcome to a young Ensign (nephew to the late Sir Arthur, and son to the present High Sheriff for Fermanagh), who is after returning from the Crimea. The tenantry cheerfully responded, and were happy to be permitted the pleasure of greeting their young Crimean hero on his safe arrival among them. But little did they expect (the Catholic portion at least) that the pleasure which they anticipated would be turned into a sectarian outrage. When some of the most respectable of both Catholics and Protestants rode out of town to meet their worthy guest, the lower classes of Orangemen came out of the Orange-hall with all sorts of Orange colors, together with files and drums, and other instruments, and marched in procession up and down the town for several hours, playing the most insulting airs. Strange to say, these contemptible bigots were led on by no less distinguished persons than the rector of the parish, and one of the local magistrates named Sankey, who is famed for his true blueism. Now, I don't blame these creatures, for they are so invincibly ignorant that they know nothing else but something they call Orangeism and a hatred to Popery; but the magistrate and rector are to be blamed, from whom something better ought to be expected, particularly as they were the cause of bringing the tenantry together on that occasion. To their credit be it said, the moment the Catholics found that their creed was ridiculed and held up to scorn by the bigots, they immediately proceeded homeward, knowing well that if they remained in town they could not bear the insults of the Orangemen, and that their meeting would end in, perhaps, fatal conflicts.

**HOW IRELAND IS TREATED.**

"Look on this picture and on that."  
To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir—As you have at all times fearlessly espoused the cause of Ireland, and denounced the oppression of her noble and brave sons, you will not object to let me draw the attention of your readers to the following contrast, and then it will be known in the United States and throughout the Continent—indeed, wherever your excellent paper circulates—with what justice the English governors of Ireland treat that conquered dependency. In your Second Edition of last week, it is stated that the real origin of the Militia disturbances at Nenagh, was the demand made upon the soldiers to give up their clothes, including in some instances their trousers, even although they had none of their own to exchange, and would therefore have gone naked. This is the actual truth, and is corroborated by the *Times* of Wednesday, as follows:—

"The sole cause of the disturbance is, the indignation of the Militia at what they conceived a breach of faith on the part of the Government. The facts are, that at the present moment there is due to every man of the North Tipperary Militia from 50s. to 70s. of the bounty promised on enlistment. The day of their discharge had come, they were once more to disperse to their homes all over that and the adjoining counties, when they found that they were to be dismissed penniless for the present, but that some weeks after they might receive 14s. as the balance of bounty due to them according to Government calculations. At the same time, the clothes they wore were to be taken away from them, and they were to go forth in such garments as constitute an Irish peasant's wardrobe, even supposing them to have been careful enough to preserve the clothing with which they had enlisted."

Now, Sir, let us see on the other hand how the mercenaries who were not Irishmen, but who had been hired to fight our battles, have been treated. The *Times* a week or so ago contained the following announcement:—"Arrangements are being made at Malta for the return to the Piedmontese States of some 1,700 of the legion, in weekly draughts of from 400 to 500 at a time. Each private will receive on embarkation a sum equivalent to a year's pay, or about £18, and will be allowed to retain the gray wrapper or overcoat, the property of the British Crown." I by no means complain of this liberality, but I cannot help thinking that should war ever again unhappily arise, the British Government have at all events, by this mean and paltry conduct, openly avowed their determination to do without Irish aid.—Yours obediently,  
A TIPPERARY BOY.

**THE REVELATIONS OF SADLEIRISM.**

(From the London Weekly Chronicle.)

"Maxime, quis non,

Jupiter, exclamat simul atque audivit."—Horace.

"Is God's providence superseded in Ireland?" Such was the exclamation of a deceased member of Parliament on hearing of the rapid and successful strides which were made towards political power some time since by the firm then trading under the title of "Sadleir and Co." Such was the exclamation likewise used by ourselves, in common with hundreds of our countrymen, for

"When knaves and fools combined o'er all prevail

When justice halts and rights begins to quail."

it is then no wonder that honest men should look aghast. But still we knew there was a just God above, and that the day of retribution would come sooner or later.

We need not remind our neighbors that on the accession of Lord Aberdeen to power, John Sadleir became a Junior Lord of the Treasury, that about the same time Edmund O'Flaherty was appointed Income Tax Commissioner in Ireland, and that promise of promotion was held out to "Honest Anthony," "Honest Jack Reynolds," the Scullys, and many others of the "Brass Band." What followed? The wretched John Sadleir, after having committed the most gigantic frauds—after having sold the *soi disant* Liberal Party to the Whigs, and after having betrayed and tricked everyone with whom he had ever any connection—put an end to his existence on Hampstead Heath. O'Flaherty, the forger, was compelled to fly the country, and it is even rumored that the "too confiding brother" has also made his escape—if this report prove true we have no hesitation in saying that the government have been guilty of a gross and unpardonable dereliction of duty, and that they have thereby inflicted upon society a serious and grievous wrong. In the year 1838 John Sadleir established the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank, and a deed of co-partnership was executed on the 5th of July in that year. The court of directors consisted of James Scully, Wilson Kennedy, and James Sadleir, managing director. James Scully died in 1846, and Vincent Scully was appointed director in his stead, but there is no evidence that he ever acted as such. Wilson

Kennedy transferred his shares in March 1855, and if such transfers were valid he ceased to be a director. From March 1855, James Sadleir acted as if he constituted the court of directors. The liabilities of John Sadleir to the bank were very great, and, to use the words of the Master of the Rolls for Ireland—"It was of course necessary, to meet the enormous claim upon the resources of the bank by John Sadleir, to adopt some plan by which funds could be realised." In February, 1855, there remained 5,945 unappropriated shares in the bank. John Sadleir, and his too confiding brother coolly and deliberately determined to issue those unappropriated shares to parties in England, and thereby conspired to swindle them out of several thousand pounds. William Kelly, one of the managers of the bank, swears in his affidavit, that James Sadleir told him, "in or about the month of April, 1855, that they had it in contemplation to increase the capital of the bank by issuing shares and bringing in shareholders," and that, "he was afterwards divided warrants in respect of those shares for the whole of the current half year in which they were issued." The following plan was then adopted by the two brothers for the purpose of carrying out one of the most nefarious and gigantic pieces of villany on record—a proceeding "unprecedented in the annals of fraud." In 1846 John Sadleir applied to one Austin Ferrall to allow shares to be entered in his name, alleging as the cause of such application that a female cousin of his was desirous of taking shares in the bank, but did not wish her name to appear. To this Ferrall consented, John Sadleir having offered to indemnify him, consequently, James Sadleir had the unappropriated shares entered in Ferrall's name on the 9th of May 1855, and at subsequent periods.

[Here follows a resume of the facts elicited during the recent actions in the Rolls and Queen's Bench:—]

We have now before us the most gigantic swindles, the most nefarious frauds, that have, perhaps, ever been disclosed, and notwithstanding the many and independent observations of the Master of the Rolls, the Irish executive has made little effort to bring the guilty parties to justice.

"So easy still it proves in factious times,

By party zeal to cancel private crimes."

Yes, we repeat it, the most nefarious frauds have been committed, and yet the perpetrators are at large, and even permitted to retain their seats in the Imperial-Parliament. It will however, be perfectly impossible for the Government to connive at the guilt of James Sadleir. Indict him they must and will; but if they should hesitate to do so, it will then become incumbent on the independent press of both countries to speak out and denounce that system which makes the administration of justice subservient to party interests.

We cannot conclude this article without expressing our conviction that the thanks of the country is due to that most upright of judges, the Irish Master of the Rolls, for the pains which he took in bringing these frauds to light, and for the clear, manly, and ever memorable judgement which he delivered on Friday last. When a practising barrister, Thomas Berry Cusack Smith bore the character of being one of the purest and most single minded men at the Irish bar—we may have heard that it was his custom to return fees in cases to which he could not attend, an act unprecedented amongst lawyers—need we add that he has carried that noble character with him to the bench? In his court, suitors are certain to meet with no foul play; there, at all events, the fountain of justice is pure and undefiled. In his judgement he clearly demonstrated that James Sadleir was connected with John in his frauds which were perpetrated on the parties in England—that he was equally culpable in carrying out the scheme,—and he likewise proved beyond question that he was guilty of an indictable offence; and we will merely add that he has not left the law officers of the Crown a particle of excuse by means of which they can evade their duty, if desirous to do so.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

The Hon. and Rev. Gilbert Talbot (younger brother of Earl Talbot) has entered upon his duties as one of the priests attached to the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

The late Earl of Shrewsbury gave upwards of five hundred thousand pounds for the building and decoration of Catholic churches.

Lord J. Russell's motion about Italy was intended just to afford him an opportunity of delivering an inflammatory speech, stimulating as much as possible the hopes of the revolutionary party abroad against the Church, and the Catholic Powers which support her. Lord John, who has of course hereditary reasons for hating the Catholic Church, seeing that the Peerage of Bedford would be a pauper peerage if stripped of its Church plunder, and his ancestor rose into notice by servility to the hideous tyrant, Henry VIII., and his family owe all that they possess to the favor of the Crown—he has, at the present time, particular reasons for this hate, seeing that his exclusion from office and the discreditable circumstances attending the downfall of his administration, were indirect results of his atrocious Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, that act of petty spite and intended persecution against the hierarchy.—*Northern Times*.

Henry Drummond is about to lead to the about-to-be abolished hymeneal altars a very highly connected young Miss. This is publicly announced and no doubt much comment is invited—as on other marriages of kings and princes. Well, then, it is a very extraordinary match. Henry Drummond is the skeleton of the House of Commons, not merely in the usual hideous inuendo of that traditional article of domestic furniture, but in personal appearance. He was for some years the Angel No. 1 of some last form of Dissent, himself proclaiming its patent blasphemy; and ever since he is cracked on theology—now and then urging British respect for Cain, on the ground that Cain was the first Protestant. He is in mind altogether like one of Shakespeare's fools, a good deal of rancidity and strange wit. But then he has £30,000 a year. The young lady regards him, no doubt, in his congregational light—as an elderly angel.—*Nation*.

There is getting up in Scotland a great tea-spoon stir in the cause of public morality. An association is about to be formed, to be called 'The Universal Sabbath. Cold Tea Brotherhood and Sisterhood'; the benign object of which is to compel everybody to drink cold tea on the seventh day, in order to abolish the public scandal manifested in the singing of the tea kettle on Sundays!

The strength of the Navy in commission has been reduced to 338 ships and 50,000 men and of this force 33 ships and 10,000 men are ordered home to be paid off.

**EXETER HALL.**—The following sketch of the institution of Exeter Hall is taken from the *Westminster Review*:—"Exeter Hall is one of the institutions of our age, appropriate to a critical period of a Protestantism threatened by High Churchism or Romanism on the one hand, and science and philosophy on the other. When the Clapham Church began its ministrations, nobody had the least idea of such a result as the Exeter Hall institution and its staff. The Bible Society was formed, and the religious leaders of the Anti-slavery movement were its originators and officers. Some of us are old enough to remember the conflicts about the admission of the Nonconformists to the Bible Society, and the zeal of the orthodox Dissenters when admitted. All these parties, and the Quakers as a body, and the leaders of missionary enterprises, held periodical meetings in London, and most of them at the same time of the year. When the menagerie was removed from Exeter Change, and the old edifice pulled down, the Low Church and Nonconformist leaders of the philanthropy of the age proposed to build a place which might be the headquarters of their enterprises—the Exeter Hall was opened in 1831. Great boast has been made of the crowds assembled there, of the magnitude of their accommodation, and of the prodigious amount of the funds contributed for benevolent objects; but it does not appear that sufficient attention has been given to the bureaucratic interests created by such an organization. The expenditure of an annual million and a half in objects as various as the sects of the religious world, and reaching to the ends of the earth, must require a large and diverse agency; and the agency, with the money in its hands, constitutes a power—a power abundantly able to sustain missions under any adverse influences whatever. The mere collecting of the funds employs no small number of poor clergymen, and lawyers who make themselves as like clergymen as they can. Vain men, and men who think it a duty to let their names and station be used in a good cause, are on committees; and the real business of committees is done by secretaries; and the secretaryships, which confer enormous unrecognized power and prodigious patronage, are objects of ambition to the active and aspiring men of all sects that can get a footing in Exeter Hall. Whatever their sectarian differences may be, these men have a strong interest in such concert as may keep up the organization in vigor and authority. They are the paid staff of a rich social department; and the zeal of a paid staff on behalf of the department by which it lives and enjoys life may be always depended on. That zeal cloaks all deformities, conceals all delinquencies, gets rid of sinners, and obtrudes its saints; denies failure, magnifies success, and devotes some of its professional benevolence to "making things pleasant" for contributors who enjoy giving their money, but would be painfully disturbed by hearing that anything was going wrong. The subscribing multitude assembled to hear of widows rescued from the pile, children snatched from the Ganges, savages singing hymns, missionaries dying in the odour of sanctity, Jews extolling the cross, and infant converts from Romanism spitting out texts in the priests' faces; and it would be a chilling disappointment to them to hear that widows still choose to burn; that the heathens are perishing out of their lands; that a dying missionary now and then hopes that no more brethren will come out into the wilderness, and waste their lives as he has done; that some hypocrite has embezzled funds; that a devoted member here and there has turned secular, and become devoted to Mammon in one form or another. The rule of conduct in such cases is, "least said, soonest mended;" and the glow of hope and complacency is not to be clouded over by bad tidings which nobody will be the better for the hearing, while some be the worse for the telling. Thus the servants of Exeter Hall become its masters. While professing to render their account, they lead the religious public whithersoever they will. Now and then some story comes out which reveals the true quality of some of the managers of missions and other enterprises. Such a case as that of Davies versus Pratt, which our readers may remember, and other disclosures occasionally made in the law and arbitration courts, justify any strength of expression that can be used in warning the donors of the annual million and a half to look to the spending of their money, and to the character of the agents they employ to promote the spread of Christianity. We need not descend into the depths of sectarian and philanthropic intrigue and scandal to bring up specimens. The reports of the law courts are doing that work for us. We need not only point to facts open to general knowledge, and registered already as material for history.

**MEMS. OF THE PALMER CASE.**—Some very curious facts about the Palmer case have recently transpired. I hear Sir Alexander Cockburn is said to have stated that he could not conceive any person in Palmer's position showing the firmness and nerve that he did, when he knew that, were he acquitted for Cook's murder, there was not the smallest doubt about his being convicted for the murder of his wife. The Attorney-General declares that, for reasons which he does not care to divulge, he took the most doubtful case first, but that, from his thorough investigation of all the circumstances connected with the death of Ann Palmer, he had never the least doubt as to his power of convicting Palmer for that murder. Another curious thing is that, during his trial, while Lord Derby was seated on the bench, a note was accidentally dropped by Palmer on to the floor, and handed by one of the jailors to Mr. Weatherhead, the governor of Newgate. On perusing it, Mr. Weatherhead found it to be from Lord Derby's head-trainer, disclosing several secrets of the racing-stable to Palmer, and hinting at the consideration that was to be paid for the information.—Mr. Weatherhead immediately gave the letter to Baron Alderson, who glanced at its contents, and, with a smile, handed it to Lord Derby. It is needless to say the trainer has since been dismissed. I have heard it stated that the private diary of Wainwright, the insurance poisoner (an elaborate account of whose case was given in this journal some months ago), in which, in his own handwriting, was a deliberate account of all his murders, or attempts to murder, was lying in a house within a five minutes walk of the Old Bailey, while his disciple, Palmer was being tried for a similar crime, for Wainwright was a strychnite poisoner; and there is little doubt but that Palmer, knowing how he had escaped punishment, imitated his practices and hoped for a similar result.—*Illustrated Times*

We have great pleasure (says a London paper) in announcing her Majesty's intention of raising Sir Colin Campbell to the rank of Lieutenant-General, in consideration of his distinguished services in the Crimea.

**THE DIVORCE BILL.**—We have to congratulate our country, and especially our Catholic countrymen, upon the withdrawal of the Government measure, for the creation of a Court with power to dissolve marriages (the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill). The law of God upon this subject is to be, one year longer at least, the law of England.—*Weekly Register*.

**THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND MAYNOOTH.**—That a vast number of persons are disposed to keep up a cry against Maynooth is a fact which cannot be denied, and the importance of the subject compels us again to return to the question. There are special reasons which ought to go far in showing the utter impracticability of agitation on this dangerous theme, so encircled with inflammatory passions. We ask of the promoters of the agitation against Maynooth one practical question, which it is impossible for them to answer satisfactorily to themselves. Have they ever considered "What would the House of Lords do about Maynooth?" That is a topic on which we have ourselves made some reflections, and we should strongly advise those who are inclined to promote an anti-Maynooth cry to meditate carefully upon it. Let them recollect that it has always been one of the most marked characteristics of the House of Peers to differ from the House of Commons on the treatment of religious questions. Its course on such subjects has always been more guarded than that of the popular branch of the Legislature. Even on the "Catholic Question" the House of Peers was far more wary and circumspect than the House of Commons. It has never been prone to give in to "cries." Thus when, about the year 1780, there was a most outrageous "No Popery" feeling excited by Lord George Gordon and his followers, the House of Lords acted a far more dignified part than the House of Commons. In the Lower House at that time Sir George Saville brought in a bill for preventing Catholics from educating the children of Protestants. The bill passed the Commons by a large majority, but it was rejected by the House of Lords. So, after the Union with Ireland, the Peers seem to have argued that the concession of the Catholic claims was merely a question of time, and must be yielded eventually. On the motion of the Marquis of Wellesley, in 1812, a majority of two in the House of Lords decided in favor of the Catholic claims, which did not pass the House of Commons until many years afterwards. Then let us mark the contrast after the Reform Bill between the Houses of Peers and the Commons. The Dissenting interest had been vastly increased by the Reform Bill. The Whigs used "Appropriation" as an electioneering cry, and were for secularising the property of the Irish Church. With the House of Commons, as it existed in 1833, 1834, and 1835, these measures found favor, but the Peers rejected "Appropriation," the Houses came into collision, the country was appealed to, and it decided finally with the Lords. The dissenters' Chapel Bill of 1845 encountered far more opposition in the Commons than in the Lords; and on the right of Jews to sit in the Legislature, the two Houses have decidedly differed. It is, indeed, on religious questions that the House of Peers shows its strength against the House of Commons. On Sacheverel's trial it nobly contrasted with the vulgar fanaticism of the Commons. "It is on occasions such as these," says a recent ecclesiastical historian, "that the House of Lords has so often commended itself to the deep respect of the English people, and shown that if the House of Commons gives full expression to their will, the House of Peers is no less necessary to interpose between democracy and its excesses." Now Maynooth is exactly the sort of question upon which the House of Lords would be likely to encounter the House of Commons with unyielding spirit. The Whigs and waverers in the assembly would join upon it, and their votes would be aided by a most powerful section of the Conservative Peers, who conscientiously believe, as we do ourselves, that a cry against Maynooth is not only impracticable, but most dangerous. We put it to any intelligent politician whether there is the least likelihood of the house of Lords consenting to repeal the grant to Maynooth? And to what purpose would be a struggle between the two Houses on such a subject? Of the dangerous character of such an agitation, political discretion forbids us to state all the particulars. We trust, therefore, that those who take a practical view of politics will reflect on the certainty of the House of Peers refusing to endorse the anti-Maynooth "cry." Let them recollect also that there is only one Roman Catholic in the representation of England and Scotland; and that, if the Maynooth Act be repealed, there will certainly be a sort of "Long Parliament" shout against the Church of Ireland, and that the whole of our Protestant system will be disorganised. Such thoughts might deter them from lending their voices to an agitation more sincerely undertaken than O'Connell's "Repeal," but just as certain to end in nothing, after having excited mischievous discord throughout the land.—*Press*.

**SHAMS.**—For twenty years or so there has been a very showy crusade against what are called "shams." Almost everybody has joined in it, from economists to metaphysicians, from public speakers to philosophical writers, from the popular church warden to the young Oxford divine. What each of them meant to denounce and run down, and whether it was the same object of aversion in every case, it is not for us to say, but certainly there has been a great reaction. On all sides we are surrounded by "earnest" men, who, whether they pine for something higher, or wish to grasp something more solid, or are content simply with a strong practical bias, profess a common horror of that which is not what it professes to be. Our satirical writers have reaped quite a harvest by showing up flunkeyism, toadyism, and the whole tribe of petty conventionalities. So universal has been the movement, that we ought by this time to be like a nation which had just burnt all its idols at the preaching of some missionary, at all events negatively and nakedly sound, though with the feeling that we still wanted something. It is our serious conviction that the contrary is the case, and that flunkeyism of all kinds never was more rampant than just now. Nothing is now done in England except under false pretences.—*Times*.

**MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO LAW.**—The *Banffshire Journal* of last week contains the following advertisement:—"We, the undersigned, advertise in the *Banffshire Journal* that we have become man and wife.—DONALD CATTANACH, ANN DONALD."

## REMITTANCES

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Montreal, December 14, 1854.

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THE TRUE WITNESS  
AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 1856.

## TO OUR READERS.

With this number we bring to a close the VI volume, and the "First Series" of the TRUE WITNESS. It is our intention to present our readers, in our next issue with a considerably enlarged sheet; the terms of subscription remaining as they are at present.

To our subscribers—to such of them as have been punctual in discharging their obligations to the printer in particular—we return our hearty thanks. To those amongst them who are still in arrears, we would again particularly address ourselves; begging of them to lose no time in remitting to this office, or to the agents of their respective districts, the sums still standing against their names on our books.

We are urgent in this request for the prompt payment of all arrears due to this office. The alterations and improvements which we purpose making will necessarily entail considerable expense; and it is only through the promptitude of our subscribers in meeting their engagements, that the proprietor of a journal can expect to meet his.

Having thus given a word to our readers, we trust that our egotism may be pardoned if we say a word of ourselves.

Since the first appearance of the TRUE WITNESS, now six years ago, it has been our constant object to merit the approval of our Ecclesiastical superiors, and the confidence of the Catholic public, by our firm and consistent assertion of Catholic principles, and our unflinching advocacy of Catholic rights. We have endeavored to be of no party, to know no party save the Church—and to consult no interests save those of our holy religion. We have by so doing, perchance trod upon some corns, and perhaps shocked some morbid susceptibilities. If so, we have no apologies to offer, nor any regrets to express; but we trust that we have never exceeded the limits of a fair controversy, nor violated the rules of Christian charity. If then, by our past conduct we have in any degree won the confidence of any portion of our Catholic fellow countrymen, we think that we may safely promise them that our editorial career for the future, shall not belie the kind opinions that they are pleased to entertain of us. Our great ambition will still be, as it always has been, to make the TRUE WITNESS a thoroughly Catholic paper—for which end the first and indispensable requisite is, that it be perfectly independent, and, above all, free from all Ministerial or party influences whatsoever. This promise we held out to our subscribers at the commencement of our acquaintance; this promise we think they will allow that we have kept up to the present; and therefore we trust that we may, without vanity, claim their confidence for the future, and their support towards the Second Series of the TRUE WITNESS.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have had several arrivals of vessels since our last; but, in so far as Great Britain is concerned, they bring us but little that is interesting. A pot house row, in which a party of English and Scotch soldiers quarrelled with some of the German legion over their beer, and from words came to blows, has been magnified into a "Mutiny in the Camp at Aldersholt." Next in importance, we learn that on the 19th ult. the usual Ministerial dinner came off at Greenwich; from which—taking a lesson from the Whitebait—we learn that the end of the Session is at hand, and that the British Legislature is about to rest from its labors. The 30th was the date spoken of for this great event, which is anxiously looked forward to by poor old Mrs. Spooner, whose nervous system has been much shattered since the demise of her little Maynooth Bill.

Much discontent still prevails in Ireland, caused by the summary treatment of the Militia. The men conceive, and make out a very good case for themselves, that they have been misled, cheated, and rob-

bed by the British Government, in the matter of their pay and allowances. The general opinion of the press, both in England and Ireland, is, that the Irish Militia have been harshly dealt with. Smith O'Brien is stopping quietly at home, and has hitherto firmly resisted all the efforts of his friends to induce him to embark once more on the stormy sea of politics.

On the Continent, trouble seems brewing. Revolutions in Spain are so common that revolution may be said to be the normal state of that country. But the last outbreak seems to have been more serious than the ordinary run of Spanish revolutions, and to have excited much uneasiness in France. In consequence, the Emperor has ordered the formation of an army of observation, to assemble near the Pyrenees, in case of an emergency. In Italy, affairs seem ripe for an insurrection; the probable result of which, if not checked, will be again to involve all Europe in war. It is said that the special commission appointed to investigate certain delicate matters connected with the Napoleon family, have reported in favor of the validity of the first marriage of Jerome Napoleon, youngest brother of the Great Emperor, with Miss Patterson, an American lady. This union was, during the lifetime of Napoleon I., never recognised by the head of the family; who also used all his influence, but without success, to obtain its condemnation by the Sovereign Pontiff. The decision of the select commission will therefore have the effect of raising the issue of Prince Jerome by Miss Patterson to the dignity of Princes of the Empire; whilst Prince Napoleon, Jerome's son by his second union, will be excluded.

The American difficulty is at an end. The proceedings for violation of the Neutrality Laws are, by order of the American Government, to be abandoned; and the Central American difficulty will either be shortly adjusted, or it will adjust itself. Mr. Walker, or General Walker, or Fillibuster Walker, is for the present firmly established as head of the Government of Nicaragua; he has taken all manner of strange oaths, and delivered himself of a speech in the Cromwell style, like a man that puts his trust in Providence, and in the Great Yankee institution of robbing one's weaker neighbors. From New York we learn that yellow fever had made its appearance in that city, and had carried off several victims.

## MISSIONS FOR UPPER CANADA.

We are happy to learn that, thanks to the exertions of His Lordship the lately consecrated Bishop of London, that diocese is about to be favored with a Branch establishment of the Providence Convent of this city. The following are the names of the Sisters who will compose this important mission:—

1. Sister Katrine, formerly of the St. Patrick's Hospital, Superior.
2. Sister Olier.
3. Sister Marie Claire.
4. Sister Marie de Mont Carmel.

These good Sisters will start on their heroic mission about the latter end of the present month, or the commencement of the next. Arrived at their destination, they purpose to establish schools, to attend the sick, and generally, in so far as their limited means will permit, to perform those other works of mercy to which our Sisters of Charity have devoted themselves, and in the faithful performance of which they have won—on earth the love and respect of all who can appreciate generous devotion, and disinterested charity—and in heaven, a never fading crown of glory from Him Whose chaste spouses they are, and to Whom they have dedicated themselves and all their affections.

We would take this occasion to remind our Catholic readers that this mission has great claims upon their charity. The wants of the newly erected diocese of London are many, and its means but small. Favored as we are in Lower Canada, we can hardly realise the spiritual destitution of our brethren in the Upper Province, whose lot is cast amongst a semi-heathen population whose gross ignorance can only be exceeded by their diabolical hatred of our holy faith. It is amidst these that our brave missionaries are about to erect their schools, trusting that they will be seconded in their generous efforts by the generosity and liberality of their co-religionists of Canada. Particularly does this mission appeal to the sympathies of our Irish Catholic friends, for it is chiefly in behalf of Irish Catholics, and the children of Irish Catholic parents, that it is undertaken. Owing to the intolerance, and injustice of the Protestants of Upper Canada, and the dishonesty of our rulers and legislators, the Catholics of that section of the Province are heavily taxed and burdened for the support of a school system of which they cannot avail themselves, without failing in their duties towards the Church, without jeopardising their own souls, and those of their children. Upon the danger of mixed schools for faith and morals there can amongst Catholics be no two opinions; or rather, no opinion at all. That such schools are altogether dangerous, and therefore altogether to be avoided, is not a matter of opinion, but of faith; for they have been condemned by the assembled Prelates of the Church, whose decrees have also been formally ratified by the Sovereign Pontiff himself. If then, it be the duty of the Catholic father, in pursuance with these decrees, to keep his children altogether away from these hotbeds of vice and infidelity, it is no less the duty of every Catholic, in every part of the Province, and in every situation of life, to labor, incessantly and indefatigably—using for that purpose every means within his reach, and exercising with that end every privilege social or political with which he may be invested—for the overthrow of these schools of pestilence.

How can this be accomplished? The means are twofold: the one, by the proper exercise of the political power conferred on us by the form of Govern-

ment under which we live; the other, by seconding as private individuals, the never ceasing efforts of our Holy Mother the Church to establish in all parts of the country, Catholic elementary Schools, and other educational institutions under the superintendence and control of duly qualified teachers and professors. As citizens, as members of the body politic, it is our duty, as it is our right, to agitate unceasingly and to use all our influence for the abolition of "Mixed Schools"—that is for the repeal of all laws which compel Catholics to pay directly or indirectly for the support of such schools. As children of the Church we are also bound to contribute liberally, and of the abundance wherewith God has blessed us, towards the advancement and support of such schools as these which our Sisters of Charity are about to establish in London under the sanction of the Chief Pastor of that Diocese. If on the one hand it is our duty to pull down, on the other hand, it is no less our duty to build up.

We sincerely trust that the appeal now made on behalf of the Sisters of Providence to the liberality of our Catholic friends, may not be in vain; but that it may be, as on so many previous occasions, cheerfully and promptly replied to by all whom God has blessed with wealth—by all who know how to appreciate the blessings of a sound Catholic education for the rising generation, and its important bearings upon the future destinies of our common country. To these, and to all good Catholics, do our Sisters now address themselves. The smallest contributions—not in money only—but in books, clothes, linen, &c., will be most thankfully received by them at the Providence Asylum; and in return their fervent prayers will be offered up to the Throne of Grace on behalf of their benefactors—prayers that will assuredly be heard and answered by Him Who has told us that not even the cup of cold water given in His Name shall pass unnoticed, or go unrewarded.

The *Montreal Witness*, with his usual candor and good taste, favors us with a few remarks upon our last week's article upon "Orangeism":—

"The horrors exposed by our cotemporary"—says the *Montreal Witness*—"consist of *ex parte* statements about affairs which took place many years ago on the 12th of July."

It so happens, however, First—that these horrors took place not "many years ago," but so late as 1849; since when, "Orangeism" has been greatly repressed by the British Government, and Government officers have been dismissed for countenancing it; and secondly, that "these same horrors" are extracted, not from "*ex parte* statements," as the *Montreal Witness* would make it appear, but from the "Reports, of the Select Committee of the House of Commons," and of Protestant officials in Ireland, duly commissioned by the British Government to investigate into, and report upon, the Orange Societies of Ireland, and their effects upon the social condition of that country; together with the comments thereupon of the *Edinburgh Review*, one of the most celebrated, and most decidedly Protestant periodicals published in Great Britain, and one which numbers amongst its contributors most of the eminent Protestant writers of the present day.

But, because these authorities, official and undoubtedly Protestant though they be, are strongly and conclusively condemnatory of a Protestant institution, the *Montreal Witness* thinks to evade the force of their condemnation by qualifying them, and their statements, as "*ex parte*" and therefore unworthy of credit. This is bad policy on the part of the *Montreal Witness*. For, if Protestants be, as he would have us believe, such monstrous and incorrigible liars that their evidence, even when tendered in the most imposing manner, in their Courts of Justice, in the Halls of the Legislature, and in matters betwixt Protestants and Protestants, cannot be relied upon—the conclusion is inevitable that, in matters at issue betwixt Protestants and Catholics, their testimony is altogether inadmissible. It is however a universally recognised maxim, that every man is a good witness against himself; and upon this principle, though we attach no importance to the asseverations of Protestants against Catholics, we are ready to place most implicit reliance upon their veracity when they bear witness against themselves.

The *Witness* asks, if—"any one can deny that there is in Ireland a counter-organisation of Ribbonmen?" We admit and deplore the fact; and though this much may be said in palliation of "Ribbonism," that it is a counter-organisation, or organisation provoked and called into existence by the cruel tyranny of "Orangeism"—yet, as it is an organisation which the Catholic Church has always forcibly condemned, and participation in which excludes from her Sacraments, and virtually involves the penalty of excommunication, God forbid that we should say a word in defence of it. "Ribbonism" is as execrable as "Orangeism"; it is impossible to say anything stronger against it.

Again the *Montreal Witness* urges as another proof of the wickedness of Irish Papists that:—

"Had the Roman Catholics been the strongest in Ireland, the Protestants would long ago have been all driven away," &c.

No doubt of it. But wherein is this a reproach to Irishmen or Catholics? Had the Greek Christians been the strongest in the East, the Turks would long ago have been all "driven away," just as the Moors were expelled from Catholic Spain because the Catholics were there the stronger party. Had the Irish loyal and patriotic Catholics in the XVII. century been the stronger, the Anglo-Dutch invasion of their native land would have been repelled; and the Protestant invader would no doubt have shared the fate of the Spanish Moslem. Had the Poles been sufficiently strong to resist the aggressions of the Russian schismatics, they would no doubt have done so; and no man would have blamed them. To the

Irish Catholic alone, are patriotism, love of fatherland, and stern stubborn resistance to the alien invader—(the alien in blood, in language, and in religion)—of his native soil, to be imputed as crimes! That attachment to national independence which is a virtue on the part of Greek or Spaniard, and which we honor in every other people on the face of the earth, is a sin, forsooth, if indulged in by an Irish Papist!—and whilst we applaud the efforts of the Italians to rid themselves of the German intruders upon their soil, we are called upon to condemn the Irish Catholic Celts, because if they could, if they had been the stronger, they would long ago have thrown off the yoke of, and "driven away," their Anglo-Saxon Protestant tyrants. Protestantism certainly recognises a very anomalous code of justice.

Lastly—our evangelical, and "ever-to-be-admired-for-his-strict-adherence-to-truth-and-sanctuary-privileges," cotemporary gravely informs us, that:—

"The worst outrages and riots on the 12th of July in Ireland are not after all so bad as the Romish Gavazzi riots in Quebec and Montreal only three years ago."

The facts being that—in these riots not one single Protestant met his death from Irish Catholic hands; that, at Quebec, they commenced with a brutal assault by a large body of Protestants upon an unarmed Catholic; and that in Montreal, though there were Catholics cruelly and cowardly murdered by Protestants, and though both Catholics and Protestants were indiscriminately killed and wounded through the unsteadiness of a detachment of the 26th regiment, composed indiscriminately of Catholics and Protestants, under the command of Protestant officers—not one single Protestant was killed or seriously injured by Catholics; and not a dollar's worth of injury of any kind was inflicted by the latter upon Protestant property.

If the *Montreal Witness* thinks fit to impugn the truth of these statements, we would beg of him to do so, not with vague generalities, but by definite statements. Let him, if he can, name one single Protestant in Montreal who was killed by Catholics in the aforesaid Gavazzi riots; or specify where, what, and to what amount, injury was, by Catholic hands, inflicted upon Protestant property in this city. We pause for a reply.

The *Toronto Mirror* has the following remarks upon Orangeism, and the countenance afforded to it by Sir Edmund Head:—

"There can be no doubt that one of the greatest evils in this country, is the existence of a Secret Society, sworn to maintain the predominance of one portion of the population over the other, such as Orangeism; there can be no doubt that any Governor belonging to this order would be justly regarded with such feelings of hostility by the whole people as to disqualify him for the post of Viceroy; nor can there be any doubt as to the sentiments which they will entertain towards him, when they see him in open day, and by an official act, recognizing the existence of this dark organization. If Sir Edmund Head had of himself, and without the consent of his cabinet, received the address of the Orangemen on the 12th of July, and responded to it graciously, he would earn the execration of the great body of Canadians who are accustomed to enunciate their opinions, political or religious, in the light of heaven, and not in the secret lodge rooms of an Orange Inquisition.

"We do not believe, however, that the responsibility of this Act was Governor Head's. He is not the man to make a prepared speech on State occasions without the advice of his ministers. He must have known that the Secret Society whose address he received, exists contrary to the laws of the Province; he knows that in Ireland to join in its displays is an indictable offence; and he surely could not have been so ignorant as not to be aware that Chartist Societies, and Orange Societies, and Ribbon Societies, are equally proscribed by the laws of England and Ireland. The Governor General, knowing all this, would never have ventured on a policy so diametrically opposed to that of Britain's most illustrious colonial statesman Lord Elgin, unless at the earnest solicitations of his constitutional advisers. Upon the heads of Cauchon & Co., then, be the blame of this, and of the many other acts calculated to perpetrate politico-religious dissension which we have seen perpetrated within a few months back.

"We cannot but applaud the action of our countrymen at Montreal in meeting together and protesting against this official act, recognizing the existence and predominance of this Secret Society; but we do not think it politic or just, or necessary, to appeal to the Home Government in the matter.

"We judge it *impolitic*, because it would fix the impression upon the Irish mind that Orangeism rules in Canada with even more intolerance than at home, which would injure emigration to this country beyond remedy.

"We judge it *unjust*, because the ministry are responsible and not the Governor, unless we admit that he governs without their assistance which is not the case.

"We judge it *unnecessary*, because since the ministry, and not the Governor, are responsible for this misdeed, they must answer for it in Parliament and at the hustings.

"By the way, it incidentally occurs to us to ask how Mr. O'Farrell will justify before the men of Lotbiniere, his continuing any longer to support a government guilty of an offence thus heinous?"

"Not only for this, but for the rejection of Mr. Felton's motion, and for other iniquities and robberies which we shall shortly bring to light, the present compact are doomed, let who may succeed them."

In the above remarks of our cotemporary, there is much with which we cordially agree: a little in which we differ from him.

We agree with him that M. M. Cauchon, Cartier & Co. are responsible to the Catholics of Canada for the consent by them given to the ill-advised step taken by Sir Edmund Head on the 12th ult.; we agree with him that our Canadian Ministers are to blame, and have justly earned "the execration" of the great body of Catholic electors throughout the Province.

But we differ with the *Mirror*, in that we contend that the action of the Catholics of Montreal, in applying to the British House of Commons for redress—or rather in bringing the unprecedented conduct of the Governor General prominently before the notice of the British public, the British Legislature, and the British Ministry—is not "*impolitic*," not "*unjust*," nor "*unnecessary*."

1. It is not "*impolitic*" for the reasons assigned by the *Mirror*; because it is never "*impolitic*" to convey a true impression. Now, unfortunately, it is true—alas! too true—that in Upper Canada, at the

present moment, "Orangeism rules with even more intolerance than at home." This is a melancholy fact, but one which with the evidence before our eyes there is no gaining. As a test—a conclusive test—we would request the *Mirror* to answer us these questions—"How many Catholic Members does Upper Canada return to Parliament? Are the Catholics of Upper Canada as well, or as numerously represented in Parliament, as are the Catholics of Ireland?" And if Ireland, in proportion to its population returns more Catholic Members of Parliament, than does Upper Canada in proportion to its population, it is certain that "Orangeism rules with even more intolerance in Upper Canada than at home."—We have not yet heard of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland receiving officially a Twelfth of July procession of Orangemen; and we are very sure that were he so to forget himself, his tenure of office would be very short.

Whatever then may be its effects upon Irish emigration to Canada, we repeat that it is our deliberate opinion, that, at the present moment, the social and political condition of the Irishman in Upper Canada is not such as to induce those who can earn a living in the old country, to quit the home of their fathers, or to warrant the holding out to them hopes of bettering themselves by crossing the Atlantic. Besides, for the sake of Ireland, we trust that the Irish Exodus is nearly over.

2. To memorialise the British House of Commons on the conduct of a Governor General of Canada, is not "unjust," because though the Ministry are responsible in a modified sense to the people of Canada for their political conduct, the Governor, and the Governor alone, is, in the strict sense of the word, responsible for every one of his political acts. That this is so, is patent to any one acquainted with British history, or the British constitution. A Governor of Canada, as of every other part of Her Majesty's dominions, is liable to impeachment for his official acts; nor would it be deemed a valid plea in bar of such impeachment, that he had acted under the advice of his Ministers. If then a Governor be liable to impeachment, he must be responsible; and if he be responsible it cannot be "unjust" to hold him responsible.

Lastly—the action of the Catholics of Montreal is not "unnecessary," because, the Governor himself is responsible for his public acts, and because it is in vain for Catholics to look for redress for the insult complained of, to any other quarter than the British Legislature. "The ministry" says the *Mirror* "must answer for it" (their advice) "in Parliament, and at the hustings." And no doubt, in so far as Upper Canada is concerned, they are amply prepared to do so; as it was with the view of making a little Protestant political capital in that section of the Province that they advised the official recognition of Orangeism by the Governor. Besides, so vast are the means of corruption at the command of the Ministry—so unscrupulous are the latter in the employment of those means—and so easily accessible are our legislators to certain influences—that there is no reason to believe that a remonstrance from the Irish Catholics of Canada against Orangeism, would meet with more respectful attention from a Canadian Legislature, than have the hundreds of petitions which for the last six years have been presented to that body praying for "Freedom of Education" for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada.

If however our friend the *Mirror* is of a different opinion he had better try the experiment by taking some action in the premises. But so long as he sits tamely, with his arms folded on his breast, doing nothing, and allowing the Orangemen of Toronto to kick him at their pleasure, it is hardly fair, or becoming on his part, for him to criticise very strictly the conduct of his less patient and forbearing brethren of Montreal. If he is of opinion that they have erred in what they have done, he should show them wherein they have erred, not by merely doing nothing, but by doing something better. We hope our cotemporary will accept this hint in good part.

Of course, in the strict sense of the word, "responsibility" there is, and can be, no such thing in a British colony as "Ministerial responsibility," for the simple reason, that there exists no tribunal whereby that "responsibility" can be enforced.

On Thursday evening of last week, His Excellency the Governor General and suite arrived in town from Kingston. His Excellency was received by a guard of honor on the wharf, which escorted him to his lodgings at the St. Lawrence Hall, where he remained till Saturday morning. His arrival excited no interest amongst our population; nor was there the slightest enthusiasm manifested during the time of his sojourn amongst us. A few flags were visible here and there, along the streets; but we noticed that, from the St. Patrick's Hall, there was no display of any kind, as is customary upon similar occasions.—Upon the whole, never did a Governor of this, or of any other colony, meet with so meagre, not to say, cold, a reception from Her Majesty's loyal subjects.

On Friday there was an abortive attempt to get up a *levée*. But though the ministerial whippers-in were most active, and most indefatigable in their exertions, the thing turned out a miserable, or rather a ludicrous failure. The City papers paraded the following day the names of about 102 "distinguished personages," &c., who had "the honor," &c., of being presented to His Excellency; and a very sorry appearance they made. More than one-half were the names of persons holding situations or commissions under the Government; and with the exception of officials, hardly one of the "Inferior Race" had the "honor," such as it is, of wriggling and making himself vile before the man who, since he has been in Canada, has lost no opportunity of insulting them and their religion. Of Irish Catholics, there is scarce, we are happy to say, the name of one to be found on

the list; for Irish Catholics deem it no "honor" to be "introduced" to one who has avowed himself a partisan of their bitterest enemies. From the Corporation, the St. Jean Baptiste Society, the St. Patrick's Society, and similar bodies, there came neither visits nor addresses of any kind. The "Inferior Race" seemed to understand its position, and kept out of sight accordingly.

On Saturday forenoon Sir Edmund Head slipped off very quietly, and when last heard of was supposed to be somewhere in the direction of Quebec.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA—SECOND SESSION, 1856.—This is a document printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly, showing the number and nature of Petitions presented to, the fate of Bills introduced in, and the amount of Moneys appropriated by, the said Assembly during its last Session. The number of Petitions received was 2,307; Bills introduced 291.

Amongst the latter we find, as No. 16 on the list, "A Bill to amend the 12th clause of the Separate School Act of 1855;" its fate was "to be lost or dropped in the Legislative Assembly." A little further on—No. 211—we find a "Bill to amend the School Laws" in Lower Canada; whose fate, very different from that of the Upper Canada School Law amendment Bill, was, "to be passed and assented to." Mr. Drummond's Bill for regulating Religious Corporations stands as No. 44 on the list; and No. 24 is a Bill to incorporate the Orange Societies of North America. Both of these passed the Legislative Assembly, and were lost only in the Legislative Council.

From this it is evident that—had our Ministers been as zealous to do justice to the oppressed Catholic minority of Upper Canada, as they were, to effect some trifling and unimportant alterations in the School Laws of Lower Canada, and to inflict by their General Corporations Bill an indelible and most unmerited stigma upon the Bishops, Clergy, and Religious Orders of the Catholic Church in Canada—the Bill for securing to the minority of the Upper Province, those rights which have been long unjustly withheld from them, might at least have been pushed through the Legislative Assembly; and the principle have been thereby established—that a Catholic minority in Upper Canada, are entitled to the same liberties as are enjoyed by the Protestant minority in, the Lower Province. Had M.M. Cauchon, & Co. but served their Church with half the zeal that they served her enemies, they would not now be the objects of the scorn and execration of every honest Catholic.

We have been requested by our Kingston correspondent—whose communication will be found in another column—to deny most positively the statement of the Kingston *Herald*, to the effect that, on his late visit to Kingston, the Governor General was waited upon by His Lordship Bishop Phelan. This statement our correspondent denounces as an unmitigated falsehood; and assures us that, neither by himself, nor by deputy, neither in person, nor by card, did that esteemed Prelate take any part in the Governor's *levée*. We trust that the *Herald* will notice.

We learn with pleasure that four Ladies of the "Sacred Heart" accompanied His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, from France to Montreal; their destination is the United States. The services of the "Ladies of the Sacred Heart" in the cause of religion and education are so well known, that we are convinced that this announcement will give general satisfaction throughout that country.

"CATHECHISME DE LA PERSEVERANCE."—On the afternoon of Thursday of last week, we had the pleasure of assisting at the annual distribution of prizes to the young ladies who compose this most admirable society. The meeting which was held in the Parish church, was presided over by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and attended by many of the Clergy of the Diocese, and by several of our most distinguished citizens.

An address to the Bishop having been read by the President of the Association, His Lordship replied with much emotion, and expressed his joy at finding himself once more amongst his own children, and amongst the little ones of Christ's flock. He cited some interesting traits in the character of the august occupant of the Chair of Peter, illustrative of that venerable Pontiff's love for children. It was the pleasure, said Mgr. Bourget, and chief recreation of the Sovereign Pontiff, when harassed by the cares of State, and the superintendance of all the churches, to seek solace and repose in the company, and from the presence of little children. Without previous warning, he would make his appearance at some one of those countless asylums which make Rome the glory of the universe; and then calling the young inmates around him, he would proceed to catechise and instruct them in the rudiments of our sublime religion; thus in his person illustrating the precept of Our Lord Himself when upon earth—"Suffer the little children to come to me, and forbid them not: for of such is the Kingdom of God."—*St. Mark*, x., 14.

After the exercises customary upon such occasions—and in the course of which the proficiency of the young pupils abundantly testified to the excellence of the instructions of the teachers—the distribution of the prizes took place; and the assembly broke up deeply impressed with the importance of the great work over which the M.M. Picard and Larcen of the Seminary so admirably preside.

We see by the Quebec papers that the Government have it in contemplation to found an asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Pic-Nic of Captain Devlin's Company of Volunteer Rifles, No. 4, came off with great eclat on Monday last, at Guilbault's Gardens. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance most numerous and respectable. Upwards of fifteen hundred persons, we have heard it stated, "improved the occasion." Several excellent bands were in attendance; and dancing, which commenced early, was kept up with great spirit throughout the day. In the course of the afternoon, Dep. Adj. Lieut. Col. Dyde and Staff, Major Coffin, Major David, together with the Captains of the various military companies, visited the grounds, and were hospitably entertained by Captain Devlin, and his brother officers. It was not until the shades of evening had fallen, that the merry party commenced to break up, well satisfied with one another, and with their day's amusement.

A meeting of the friends of B. Devlin, Esq., was held on Tuesday evening last, at the office of the *True Witness*, when the following resolutions were unanimously carried. James Sadler, Esq., being called to the chair, Mr. J. W. Casey was then named Secretary; after which the Chairman proceeded to explain the object of the meeting, which he said was convened at the request of a great many Irish Catholics who are desirous of publicly rewarding the meritorious conduct of Mr. Devlin, than whom, the Irish emigrant has no more zealous or devoted friend in Canada. I am not, said the Chairman, as you are aware, in the habit of addressing public meetings, and indeed if I were, I feel that upon this occasion it would be entirely unnecessary.—Mr. Devlin is known to every Irishman in Canada, and I am certain that his friends here and elsewhere will feel but too happy in having it in their power to contribute to the testimonial which, I have no doubt, will shortly be presented to him.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting upon the same subject, after which the following resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically carried:—

Moved by Mr. M. O'Meara, seconded by Mr. Chas. Crow, "That the unceasing efforts of B. Devlin, Esq., to promote the interests and maintain the rights of his Catholic countrymen in Canada justify entitle him to their confidence, and that it is the duty of those in whose behalf he has so long and faithfully employed his talents, to evince their appreciation of his valuable services by presenting him with some substantial mark of their gratitude."

Moved by Mr. John Maher, seconded by Mr. Edward Murphy,

"That, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the foregoing resolution, a Fund, to be called 'The Devlin Testimonial Fund,' be forthwith opened, and that so soon as a sufficient sum is received, a meeting of the subscribers, whose names shall be published, be held to decide upon the most appropriate object for presentation."

Moved by Mr. P. Murray, seconded by Mr. John Hanley, "That lists, headed 'The Devlin Testimonial Fund,' be left with Messrs. Sadler, Maher, Mulligan, Driscoll, McMahon and Hanley, at the stores of Mr. Terence Moore, Mr. Dominic Moore, Mr. John Hester, Mr. W. P. Maguire, De Blury Street; Mr. Edward Murphy, Jacques Cartier Square; Mr. Ronayne, McGill Street; Mr. T. Patton, do; Mr. White, Mechanic's Hotel; Mr. P. Mober, Mr. E. McEnroe, and Mr. John Phelan, Dalhousie Square."

Moved by Mr. Richard Mulligan, seconded by Mr. Robert Kean,

"That the Chairman be requested to act as Treasurer."

Moved by Mr. John Murphy, seconded by Mr. M. Doolan, "That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *True Witness*, *Transcript*, *Herald*, *Argus*, and *Pilot*, newspapers."

Moved by Mr. A. O'Reilly, seconded by Mr. D. McEnroe, "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to Mr. Sadler for the very creditable manner in which he has presided over this meeting, and to Mr. J. W. Casey, for his services as Secretary."

Before the meeting separated, a very handsome sum was subscribed by those present, after which three hearty cheers were given for "The Devlin Testimonial Fund."

JAMES SADLER, Chairman.

J. W. CASEY, Secretary.

N. B.—Parties at a distance from Montreal, desirous of contributing to the Fund, will please address the Secretary, who will acknowledge the same.

At the regular Monthly Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening, August 4th, the following letter having been read by the Corresponding Secretary, it was unanimously—*Resolved*—"That it should be published in the *TRUE WITNESS* of this week, as the best answer that could be given to the falsehoods so industriously circulated through some of the City papers, to the effect, that there was disunion amongst the members of the St. Patrick's Society":—

Seminary, Montreal, July 28, 1856.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT—Will you permit me to thank your admirable Society, through you, for their liberal charity towards our poor Orphans. I have had to express my acknowledgments for similar favors before; but you will believe me that I never did so with the same cordial satisfaction as on the present occasion. This satisfaction arises not only from the large amount realized for the charity, but much more, I assure you, from the complete success of the first essay of the St. Patrick's Society. Your Society holds, in our midst, the place of a truly National Society; it is a centre of union, and a bond of harmony for all our people. I am not unaware how much your wise and conciliating direction has contributed to this most happy result; nor am I unaware how cheerfully and efficiently you have, on all occasions, been sustained and aided by the Officers and Committee of the Society.

Accept, dear Mr. President, for yourself, and for them, and for the St. Patrick's Society at large, not only my warmest thanks, but also my sincere congratulations.—From this forward, our dear little children must put down on the list of their benefactors the St. Patrick's Society as a whole;—already the members, as individuals, were to be found there.

Believe me, Dear Mr. President, Your faithful and obliged servant,

P. DOWD, Pr.

Dr. Howard, President of St. Patrick's Society.

At the Regular Monthly Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on the 4th inst., Dr. Angus Macdonald was elected physician jointly with Dr. MacKeon, to the above Society.

The *Quebec Colonist* of the 4th inst., has the following notice of the enthusiastic reception of Sir Edmund Head at Quebec:—

"His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Lady Head, and suite arrived yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, on board the steamer *Doris*. There were no preparations made to receive him, and he did not disembark, although the steamer put into Atkinson's wharf for that purpose. A large body of police were in attendance. His Excellency leaves for St. Thomas by the Grand Trunk Railroad this morning."

The *Ottawa Tribune* has the following on the recent Government appointments in his district:—

"The numerous batches of Magistrates and Militia Officers made in this City, Carleton, Russell, Renfrew, Pontiac and Ottawa, have, no doubt, been made for election purposes, and in all instances Catholics have been overlooked."

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.

Kingston, 1st August, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR—You have doubtless heard ere this of the brilliant (sic) reception given by the inhabitants of this loyal city to the Governor General, on Tuesday last: how he was welcomed with loud acclamations, and afterwards feasted and toasted, in a way that might put even John Bull himself to shame! This they did, I suppose, to mark their appreciation of his dignified and honorable career since his arrival amongst us, as the unworthy representative of her gracious Majesty; and more particularly with the view of thanking him for the handsome compliment which he paid the vast majority of Canadian Celts on the 12th ult., at Toronto; when, in his official capacity, he generously received, and responded to an address from the Orangemen of that city; thereby gaining for himself the glorious title of the "Orange Governor," which you have already so appropriately conferred upon him. Of course, Mr. Editor, the Catholics of this city, with very few exceptions, had the good sense and self-respect to stay at home, and to "leave him alone in his glory," with his new relations.—Judge, then, of my surprise when, on taking up the *Herald* of this city, published on the morning after the reception alluded to, amongst a pompous array of names of persons said to have waited on His Excellency during the *levée*, I read, first on the list, the name of our revered Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Phelan!

Now, Sir, as this is a matter calculated to make a mischievous, and most erroneous impression on the minds of those at a distance from Kingston; and as I happen to be in a position which enables me rightly to inform the Catholic public thereon, I trust that you will have the kindness to give insertion, in your next issue, to this, my unqualified contradiction of the statement of the *Herald*, as to the presence of His Lordship, either personally, or by card, at the aforesaid *levée*. There is not a particle of truth in it: it is simply an "unmitigated falsehood." As to the few other Catholics, whose names are given as having been present, what brought them there, if they really were there, I am sure I do not know. But one thing I do know—(my intercourse with the Catholics of Kingston being of such a character as will fully substantiate my assertion)—that by far the larger portion of the sound, patriotic, and Catholic inhabitants of this city, heartily endorse the sentiments expressed at the late Catholic meeting at Montreal; and ardently hope that you may obtain the prayer of your petition to the Home Government, asking for the immediate withdrawal of Sir Edmund Head from a post which he can no longer fill with honor to our well-beloved Sovereign. In these sentiments I most cordially acquiesce; having the honor to be

AN INFERIOR CELT.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICE.—The party of Government Police which has been stationed at St. Sylvester since December last, returned to Montreal on Monday afternoon.—*Herald*.

A STRIKE AMONGST LABORERS.—On Monday Captain Jones, of the ocean steamship *Indian*, reported to the Chief Constable of the Water Police that the laborers working on said vessel had struck for higher wages, and that a number of them were assembled in the vicinity of the ship, and that their presence tended to intimidate those who continued to work. The Chief Constable, with a party of police, hastened to the spot, and informed the persons so assembled that it was unlawful for them to remain so; and if they did not disperse they would be arrested. Whereupon they left, but with great reluctance. In the afternoon one of them named John Dunn returned, and endeavored to prevent the others from working, when he was arrested.—*Herald*.

We understand that in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, the Ministerial candidate for the representation of the City of Quebec will be Messrs. Andrew Stuart, Q. C., Alley, member elect, and Simard, merchant.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

TEMPERANCE MEETING—FONTENOY STREET.—On Monday evening last, the usual weekly meeting of the Holy Cross Temperance Society was held in the school rooms, Fontenoy street,—the Right Rev. Dr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal in the chair. The Rev. Messrs. Egan, Dutertie and Jolinet were present. His Lordship who is a teetotaler himself, addressed the meeting in the French language, which was afterwards explained by the Rev. Mr. Jolinet; he spoke of the great progress of Temperance in Canada, and said that the Irish Emigrants carrying Father Mathew's medals with them were truly the apostles of temperance to the people of North America. In His Lordship's diocese there are 200,000 teetotalers. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Father Egan, founder of the Holy Cross Temperance Society; and after the singing of numerous songs, the temperance pledge was taken by over 300 persons. The meeting, which was a very large one, more than 2,000 persons being present, separated at 10 o'clock, after having spent a delightful and profitable evening. The band of the Society was in attendance, and diversified the entertainments by performing several popular airs.—*Correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury*, 16th July.

Birth.

In this city, on Saturday the 2d inst., Mrs. J. Sadler, of a daughter.

Died.

At St. Laurent, on the 28th ultimo, of consumption, Isabella Cullen, wife of Mr. Peter King, farmer; aged 31 years, deeply regretted by a large number of friends and acquaintances.—May her soul rest in peace.

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THOMAS PATTON having purchased the entire Stock of the above Establishment, in consequence of Mr. Carey's retiring from business, consisting of Gentlemen's and Youth's

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Of every description, at a very low price, he is now desirous of informing Mr. Carey's customers as well as his own friends and the Public in general, that he will dispose of the whole of the above Stock at *Twenty-five per cent under cost price*.

Country Merchants and others are most respectfully requested to call at the above store and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.  
August 7.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

The Emperor of France had ordered a French force to assemble on the Spanish frontier as a measure of precaution.

The returns of the public revenue for the past six months of the present year are said to be satisfactory. There is an increase of £2,000,000, including new taxes of £600,000.

The Emperor, by a decree of June 16, founded on the proposition of Count Walewski, minister of foreign affairs, and published on Wednesday last in the *Moniteur*, has nominated in the imperial order of the Legion of Honor, nearly 450 officers and soldiers of the English army, and 140 officers of the English navy.

*Galignani's Messenger*, in its summary of news from the Crimea to the 28th June last, says: "The English soldiers, in order to occupy their leisure time, had constructed on the heights of Inkermann, an immense battery with 20,000 bottles. It has been christened 'Lord Cardigan's Black-bottle Battery.' It is said that the Russians intend to build a similar one opposite."

## SPAIN.

The *Nation* has the following notice of O'Donnell whom the late Revolution in Spain has placed at the head of the Government:—

"Since the time of Hugh Roe, the O'Donnells have had colonies in Spain and Austria. An O'Donnell saved the life of the Emperor of Austria a few years ago, and is his most familiar courtier. The O'Donnells have always been high grantees at Vienna, since the days of *le beau Irlandais* whom Maria Theresa thought the handsomest man at her court. In Spain, this reputation has been more essentially military. They have given at least half a dozen eminent Generals to the Spanish army. The present Marshal seems to belong to that class of soldier-statesmen, of whom Napoleon and Cæsar are the highest types, whom Nature appears to call upon to govern with deadly vigilant rigor, a country recently disorganised through incessant ineffectual revolutions. For the last two years he has been by far the most eminent man in Madrid. His contest with the Queen's Ministers, two years ago, was a veritable *coup d'état*. Since, in alliance with Espartero, an unwilling Coalition, which circumstances seem to have made necessary, he has been the real strength of a Cabinet the most powerful that Spain has known for the last twenty years. At the head of affairs, and separated from Espartero, he will either fall on the Red Republican barricades, or found the most powerful authority that any man can attain in his country. If he be able to fulfil his career, he will probably prove to Spain a modern military Ximenes, the man that to such a country is of more use than a dozen of constitutions—than all the mines of Mexico, than all the lands that Charles the Fifth swayed.—May this glorious labor, the regeneration of the old country of our forefathers, be the mission of an Irishman! A thorough Irishman he is! The last Australian emigrant does not retain a livelier affection for his native land than, it is said, O'Donnell does for that country between him and which so many generations intervene. It is said that, from faithful family tradition, he speaks the old Celtic tongue, in which his fathers used to harangue the hosts of Tyrconnell, and prides himself far more upon the high, unblemished, and patriot blood which he carries from his Irish descent, than upon all the rank, dignity, and power which Spain has conferred upon him. Such is the man who is at present struggling for Power or Death with the Spanish factions, and who stands at the head of a faithful army in defence of his authority, while the barricades are up in Madrid.

## ITALY.

Serious disturbances broke out at Caznia in the Papal states, also at Naples.

Republican conspiracy had been detected at Fa- rentine, Two Sicilies; several arrests were made.

The Russian ambassador at Rome, had arrived.—Difficulties with the Holy See, touching the nomination of Bishop for Poland.

Advices from Florence, state that a negotiation has been pending for sometime between the Governments of Rome, Naples, Florence and Modena, for the purpose of forming a confederation of those states, under the patronage of Austria.

We have reason to believe that the reply of his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies to the joint representations of the Governments of England and France has been received, and has been for some days in the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers. This reply, we understand, is curt and haughty. It is said to be founded on a principle very difficult to be questioned by Her Majesty's Government. As the Sovereign of an independent nation, the king denies the right of any foreign Government to interfere in the internal affairs of the State.—*Press*.

## RUSSIA.

A Vienna paper learns from the Russian frontiers that Prince Gortschakoff has, in a confidential way, informed the first Polish families that the Russian Government hopes to see them strongly represented at Moscow during the coronation. According to the correspondent, the Polish nobles have been assured that it is the intention of the Emperor to make all those concessions to the Poles "which are compatible with the arrangements now existing in Russia." As the phrase is ambiguous, every one interprets it according to his own good pleasure, but the prevalent opinion certainly is, that the state of things in Poland is not likely to undergo any change of importance.

It is considered that a great expedition will be undertaken in the Caucasus in the spring; as the officers of engineers are busily employed in surveying the

different passes. That part of the plan of operation which relates to the construction of fortifications and strongholds is to be entrusted to General Todleben.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Considerable bodies of troops have gone to the Cape. Sir George Grey, however, hopes that a border-war may yet be averted.—*Weekly Register*.

## UNITED STATES.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES ON PRACTICAL FREEDOM IN THE UNITED STATES.—An incident worthy of being recorded in the *Celt* occurred at the late Exhibition of St. John's College, Fordham. It was referred to at the time by two of our daily papers, the *Times* and *Tribune*. It has since become the subject of many comments wherever Dr. Brownson is known or his peculiar views receive the least attention. It appears that after a part of the exercises proper for the occasion had been concluded, Dr. Brownson made a speech on the Compatibility of the Church with Republicanism. In the course of his remarks he reiterated the favorite theories that "the Church is necessary to the Republic" and that "this is the freest country in the Globe," together with some other prime hobbies equally at issue with History and Experience. The purpose of such conduct was evident to all present.—The Dr. wished to implicate his auditors, and an illustrious one especially, in his own folly. The time, the place, the witnesses, were eminently suited for such a coup. But, as the sequel shows, he failed signally. The Archbishop after the Doctor had finished his discourse, got up and "cautioned the students against a credulous reliance on the words about freedom they had just heard from Dr. Brownson." He said that in this Republic "he did not deny that there was freedom—freedom in the institution of the country, freedom in the profession of its laws, freedom in theory—but he did deny the existence of practical freedom within the limits of this Union." He advised the students to consider and reconcile themselves to this stern reality, and "not to be led away by a delusive ideal. They could not," he added, "belong to or move in society without being promptly and thoroughly convinced of the truth of what he had endeavored to impress upon their minds." After enlarging upon these views with an unusual degree of force and feeling, the Archbishop concluded his remarks, say the reporters, "with a severely ironical allusion to what Dr. Brownson had done to demonstrate the terrific energy of our Anglo-Saxon tongue." A more impressive rebuke to the wild system of extravagant assertion in which Dr. Brownson has lately indulged could not be administered by any one possessing less weight and judgment than the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes. It will, we hope, have the desired effect, in putting a stop to statements which can only gratify a guilty pride of opinion or render assistance to the common enemy.—*American Celt*.

Will Irish Catholics ever learn from experience?—Will they go on trusting to the "sense of right" which they foolishly imagine is put into practice in America? Will they, in spite of all that has been said of the heartless trafficking in words which mean nothing, still trust politicians, and repose confidently on the bosom of Party? We tell them that they need expect no justice in the present state of the American mind. Do they believe us, with Herbert's acquittal before them? We tell them that all parties are impregnated with hostility to them openly or secretly.—Will they act as if they thought so? If not, let them not wonder that every second man of their creed and race should be another Thomas Keating before this day twelve months!—*American Celt*.

Henceforth let it be known and understood that if a poor Irish man should happen to kill "a distinguished man," he will be hung without mercy; but when "an honorable member of Congress" wishes to shoot an Irish waiter in cold blood, he is privileged to do so without being amenable to law. It is well to know these facts, that we may be prepared for contingencies.—*N. Y. Citizen*.

In New Hampshire and other parts of New England, a violent epidemic prevails among the horses. It is a congestion of the lungs, causing difficult breathing, shivering, stopping the action of the bowels and rendering the animals powerless. The sickness lasts from 8 to 12 days, and is readily cured if attended to in season.

The *N. Y. Herald* says there are four spots in the republic beyond the pale of civilization, to wit:—California, Utah, Kansas, and the city of Washington. The last is the worst of the four. Murders in hotels, riots on the floors of Congress, gambling in the avenues and corruption everywhere.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF AMERICANS IN PARIS.—The title of American citizens—so long a passport to favor!—now raises prejudices against one in Court circles, in consequence of disgraceful scenes which stain the honored name, and but few of which ever reach the public ear in the United States, although they are the gossip of all Europe. It has not been long since four or five Americans became beastly drunk at a ball in the Tuilleries, and forced their way to the Emperor's table at supper, making the greatest uproar, and indulging in liberties which might be pardoned only at the penultimate hour of a political calm-bake. The annoyance a "scene" would cause, and the fact that two of the party were \* \* \* prevented them from being excluded from the precincts of the palace by the imperial menials. But the disgust and astonishment raised by their degrading misconduct persuaded the Court Chamberlains that there must be mistake here somewhere; they believed these brutes had surreptitiously obtained their tickets and uniforms; several detective police officers were summoned, and ordered to observe these persons during the remaining period of the ball, and to dog them home when they retired, that they might ascertain if these persons were the people they represented themselves to be. To the astonishment of the French, the police discovered that there was no manner of fraud. You will not be surprised after this, when I tell you that these persons regard this whole occurrence as a very good joke, and the circumstance of their being attended home by the detective officers as "decidedly rich." With the exception of a forcible entrance into the Emperor's supper saloon, disgusting incidents of this nature occur wherever the Emperor or the Prefect of Seine gives a ball: Americans regard the invitation to these places as a *carte blanche*, on which they may write any "spree" they please. At the last ball given at the Tuilleries, two Americans went in full court costume from the palace to the

Maison d'Or, where they exhibited their beastly state of intoxication! Drunkenness is a vice which is here confined to the most degraded of the lowest classes. American ministers fail to exert the influence which belongs to them, and which, if used, might altogether put an end to these disreputable scenes.—*Paris Cor. Boston Atlas*.

THE STATE OF ITALY.—Lord Lyndhurst in the House of Lords and Lord John Russell in the Commons, on the same day, delivered their harangues and inveighed against Austrian occupation. The French occupation of Rome was passed very lightly by, though it has lasted equally long and was occasioned by similar circumstances. The real cause of this anxiety and noise about the occupation of the Italian States is a jealousy that England has not been called on or furnished with an excuse to occupy some one of them herself. But what people or what ruler on the face of the earth will seek for British protection? Some of the unfortunate monarchs of India did so, or were made appear to do so, with what result the rest of the world has seen and are warned accordingly. Lord John Russell advocates British interference in Naples on the ground that the people suffer and are discontented. He forgets the state of Ireland under the British Government from the days of Henry to the present time, and forgets even the state of affairs in this country under his own administration, when the people suffered not from imaginary or romantic evils, but from famine and disease, and he looked on gratified, and openly preached the most cruel policy that ever cursed the world. To hear such a man grow eloquent and pathetic on the present state of Italy is even more disgusting than ridiculous. The course of action he now desires to be adopted towards Italy, is still characteristic of the noble lord, for it is an inconsistent and cowardly business, as is sufficiently shown in the able speech of Mr. Disraeli. Similar ground for English intervention exists in France and Austria; why is it not recommended or attempted there? "I want" said Mr. Disraeli, "to know what there is in the state of Naples more exceptional than in the case of Austria; and if the cruel imprisonment of citizens by a Sovereign be considered so exceptional a thing as to permit the violation of the cardinal principle of our diplomacy, why do we not violate it in the instance of Austria (hear)?—Why, when we hear of those dreadful banishments to Siberia with which hon. gentlemen are so familiar, do we not consider that an exceptional case; and what other difference is there between Naples and Austria and Russia than this—that Naples is a weak Power and the others are very powerful ones?" But the debate led to no result in either houses, beyond the delivery of various speeches. Lord Clarendon refused to produce the papers moved for in the House of Lords, and who would suspect Lord Palmerston of delivering them to the Commons?—*Nation*.

POISONINGS IN MORAL ENGLAND.—To what extent this terrible crime had spread in England, before attention was directed to it we shall never know, and perhaps it is as well we should not. But there can be no doubt that as insurance from fire has largely increased the crime of arson for the sake of gain, so life insurance has been prolific of secret murder for the same object. Mr. Henry Mayhew, the author of many valuable statistical papers on Poverty and Crime in London, has lately collected the experience of the Life Insurance Offices there on this subject, and some of the facts developed are extraordinary. Many of the offices refuse to insure the lives of wives in favor of their husbands, particularly those of surgeons. The mortality among insured females is admitted to be greater than among males. One case is given of a Mrs. E., the mistress of a baronet banker of the West-end of London, who is believed to have poisoned over thirty persons, many of them her relations, after previously insuring their lives. Her confederate was a surgeon of respectable standing, who was the medical reference, and signed the certificates of death. The poisoner called at the offices to effect the insurances in the carriage of the banker, and the insured were sure to die within a few months after acceptance. On the life of a female friend she had obtained £6,200; on her Father's £5,499; and on her own sister's £24,000. The suspicions of the Companies being at last aroused, payment was refused; but upon trial she won the suits, but immediately after the Companies obtained further information upon which they still resisted payment, and the plaintiff from fear of criminal proceedings was content to forego her claims.

Speculation in bad lives has also been a fruitful source of loss to the Offices, one Company having lost £148,000 by taking such risks from Frankfurt Jews. The Companies have also lost heavily by pretended deaths, in some cases the supposed deceased assisting at their false funerals.

## REMINISCENCES OF '98.

THE KILKENNY REBEL.—In my school-boy days there lived in the Marble City a burgess, then hale and old, who had figured conspicuously in the Croppy Summer. He was a tall, active man, rather spare in figure, but with an honest, open, frank, countenance in which were plainly written honor and resolution. This famous old rebel often visited my father's house, and that house then held eight of us, younglings, (boys and girls), amidst whom there was always an open rebellion of inflammatory joy whenever this our general favorite was announced. Oh! how we waited for his welcome knock—how we clung to his knees and arms—my father assailed him with his old soubriquet of "Gallows Paul," and how my mother, who loved him as much as we did, dragged over a comfortable arm-chair for him near the fire, and gave us all leave to stay up "all hours!" On all other occasions we were sent to bed when the "blackguard bell" rang, as the old Curfew nine o'clock bell was then always denominated.

Gallows Paul (so called from having so often escaped hanging in '98) was systematically and ever the staunch friend and advocate of every one of us, striplings—in all our troubles, wants, emergencies, petitions, joys and sorrows. He struck out boldly with both our parents for our Christmas boxes and Easter gifts—he joined our sports at "All Hallow Eve"—he patronised our dramatic performances, and greeted all actors with applause—he joined our country parties—and above all, and before all, his fascinating accomplishments, he told many and many a personal narrative of his exploits and miraculous escapes during the memorable year of the great "rebellion." I know all his stories still, they are in my memory as

freshly as when they set my little heart beating with joy and sorrow; whilst listening to their details from the mouth of the gallant relater, in that very dingy, though very snug back parlor, in the back-lane, now King's street, of the City confederates. When my father noticed that Paul was half-way down the second tumbler, he took off the crown of an old "pepper" and salt straw hat which he always wore on the top of his head, whilst indulging in his after-dinner nap, and placed it on the table.

"Come, Paul," he would say, "tell the children a story of the Rebellion—stay—let me see—tell them how you were going to be hanged below at the old jail, or anything else you like."

Then Paul would strike into the middle of his story, like an experienced old Sennachie. He usually commenced after this fashion:—

"Yes—they sent down General Hunter at last to make peace—and indeed it was easy enough to make peace then—for all the blood in the poor old land was nearly shed out, and the yeomen had it all their own way. At the time I had been nearly six months on the run and had been hunted like a wild fox up and down, here and there, from dog to devil, until I was sick and weary of my life. Some of my friends advised me to apply to the General for a pardon, or a 'protection,' or something by which I might get a little rest, or peace, or ease, for, as I was, I had not stretched my aching sides on a bed for many a dismal day. I did not think much of the advice, but, nevertheless, I at last adopted it, and sent a trusty messenger to Hunter's military quarters, stating my case, acknowledging my participation in the rebellion, and asking him whether he would oblige me to 'see it out,' or would he enrol me once more amongst my quiet fellow-burgesses, and let me try could I behave for a start, until the troubles in the country blew over. The General laughed heartily over my impudent letter, read it at the military mess, where it caused great merriment, and crowned all by sending me a 'protection,' written with his own hand, and promising me a full pardon if I could manage to be quiet for a month. Armed with this document, and on a fine merry sunny morning, I made my unexpected appearance openly in the streets of Kilkenny. Sheriff Blank was at that time in his glory, as an official, and a relentless Orangeman. He was a merciless persecutor under the laws of his Most Gracious Majesty the King, and had as much consideration for anybody bearing a rebel-taint, as a hyena would have for a king, or a kite for a robin. He was the terror of the citizens at large, a bully, a blusterer, and a coward.

"I was strutting as stiff as murder up High street, when whom should I encounter face to face, but the exemplary Sheriff."

"Halloo, Paul, you bloody rebel!" he exultingly cried: "you here in the open streets, in the noon day, and I here to witness it!"

"So saying, he seized me by the collar, and arrested me in the King's name. My first intention, on the impulse of the moment, was to brain the rascal where he stood, and fly back again to the John's Well Mountains, but my better genius, for a wonder, came opportunely to my aid, and induced me to adopt the opposite course. So, putting my hand into my pocket, I pulled out my 'protection' paper and handed it to him with a sarcastic grin, that set him wild.

"What's this? What's this? he stammered out; a Protection for a rebel! Protection for a Papist!—Neither one nor the other will have any other protection in my day but the jail and the gallows!"

"Here he tore the paper in atoms, and flinging the fragments into the channel, gave me into the custody of five or six yeomen, whom the sight of the gathering crowd had called to the spot. And sure enough, in about five minutes, I found myself snugly seated in a corner of the old jail cell, and equated on a wad of wet straw. I set for some time shewing my cud with bitter reflections; and amongst other things, deeply regretting that I left the hill-side at anybody's instigation, and that I did not run my chance, and die, pike-in-hand, and thus have something like satisfaction out of the blood-thirsty thieves who would now assuredly hang me up like a dog.

"The Sheriff came in the evening to visit me—it was kind of him. More than that, he directed two turnkeys to lead me to the outward door of the prison. Was it to give me some fresh air? Oh no; it was to show me the gallows, which in those days, always stood erected opposite to the present Court-house ever ready for action. He pointed to it.

"I see it," I said coolly.

"You'll be hanging there, in your stocking vamps, to-morrow morning," was the consoling assurance.

"I remember the day," said I to his teeth, "when you ran through the streets of Kilkenny, without either shoes or stockings, and instead of a Sheriff's hat on your head—you wore a dirty little leathern cap—price five pence.

"He was speechless at my impudence and coldness, and after ordering me back to my cell, went off muttering all sorts of execrations and menaces.

"Well—I made up my mind to be hanged, as poor Quigly was, and many other better men than either he or I—and so, after saying my prayers and commending myself to God, I rolled down into my wet hammock, and soon fell into a sound sleep.

"An old friend who had witnessed my encounter with the Sheriff in High-street, and saw my protection paper rejected and torn, very fortunately for me, lost no time in acquainting General Hunter of the occurrence, and the result was that when this infamous enemy of mine proceeded the next morning to finish measures to ensure my instant execution, he was hastily summoned to appear at the Court-martial, then held every day at one of the city hotels, and at which, of course, the general always presided.

"You are the Sheriff of this city?" enquired the president gruffly,

"I am General,"—was the obsequious reply.

"Did you tear a protection paper which I gave to a person named Paul—?"

"I did, general, because he had no right to get—" (here, a tobacco-quit, with copious saliva, was shot directly between the two eyes of the presumptuous speaker, preventing the finishing of the sentence).

"Go, now," exclaimed the indignant general, (standing up, and striking the table with his clinched fist as he was wont to, when much excited),—"go, miserable catfist—more mischievous than a thousand rebels—go, and by my honor as a soldier and a gentleman, if you do not bring me that written protection which you had the indecipherable audacity to destroy every line of it—every word of it—every syllable of it, and put so accurately together that I can read it without the least inconvenience, and that before mid-day of this present day, I will hang

you upon the very gibbet on which I understand you threatened to have executed the man to whom I had given my written assurance of safety?"

It was a curious sight to witness on that morning, in High-street—the Sheriff of the City of Kilkenny, on bended knees fishing in the funnel of the filthy channel, with his trembling fingers, for the multitude of scraps of paper which had constituted the body of the protection, and carefully folding each precious fragment which he secured, in a piece of fool-cap deposited in his hat. More than an hour's hard work it was, be assured of it, and an additional hour it took to paste all the bits together so as to have the writing legible. He barely saved his distance, having but a few minutes to spare of the time allowed for the completion of his work. On that day I was liberated by the General's order, and on that day I met the Sheriff again full plump in the open street: but his spirit was broken, he had even neglected, or forgotten to wipe off the stain of the tobacco quid from his forehead—that spit gave him what the Doctors call concussion of the brain—he never overed it?"

My father laughed quietly, as "Gallows Paul" concluded his story, an often told tale, which he always garnished as in the present instance, by some new concluding stroke of quaint humor. And we, poor little wondermongers, held a consultation before we went to bed, about the probability of the General's tobacco-spittle having had really the magical power of perpetrating murder. At last, we came to a unanimous verdict that the destructive quality of the missive must have existed in the strength of the tobacco.

Paul heard of our decision, some time after, and perfectly agreed with us, promising at the same time to take an early opportunity of telling us another story about a tobacco quid as marvellous, and twice as amusing and entertaining as that of General Hunter. —Kilkenny Journal.

**A NEW-PROTESTANT BIBLE.**—We had a glimpse, a day or two since, of a Shaker Bible—a book not often allowed to be seen by the "world's people." It is entitled "A Holy, Sacred, and Divine Roll, from the Lord God of Heaven to the Inhabitants of the Earth, revealed in the Society at New Lebanon, County Columbia, State of New York, United States of America." This edition was published seven years since, at the Shaker establishment at Canterbury, N.H.; and the publishers say that as they have no regular printer among them, "the mechanical execution may not be perfect in all its parts." It pretends to be a revelation—and the testimony of eleven mighty angels is given, who attended the writing of the roll. One of the angels is named Con-sole-teae-Jah-mon-shue, and another Prehne-fi-nnu-vas-ten-va-ren-ve-ne. According to the angelic injunction the book must be printed and bound by the Shakers themselves, to prevent its sacredness from being polluted by profane hands. The printing was done at Canterbury; but it was found so far necessary to deviate from the Divine command as to go to Concord to have the volume bound—there being no bookbinders in the establishment. It is bound in yellow—according to the order from on high. The book appears to contain some passages from Scripture, altered, amended, enlarged, or curtailed, with original additions or improvements, as they are probably deemed, to suit the peculiar notions of the disciples of Anne Lee.—Lowell Courier.

**A GREAT BLESSING TO THE AFFLICTED.**  
The number and formidable character of diseases of the Liver have long challenged the attention of medical men. Some of these diseases, classed under the general term of Consumption, have been supposed incurable and the unhappy patient allowed to die, without medical science to offer him a hope of recovery. Happily this can no longer be the case. A remedy has been found which will cure all complaints, of whatever character, arising from derangement of the Liver. The Pills discovered by Dr. McLane, of Virginia, act directly on the Liver; and by correcting its operation and purifying it from disease, cuts off and extirpates the complaints which have their origin in the diseases of this organ. Remedies hitherto proposed for liver complaints, have failed to operate upon the seat of the disease; but Dr. McLane's Pills make themselves felt upon the action of the Liver, and by cleansing the fountain, dry up the impure streams of disease which thence derive their existence.

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

LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal 50

**BOARD AND EDUCATION.**

**PROFESSOR FRONTEAU**, of the UNIVERSITY of M'GILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, will RECEIVE, as BOARDERS, STUDENTS of the above Institution, or Pupils of the High School Department; and will give them the advantage of PRIVATE INSTRUCTION and conversation in the FRENCH LANGUAGE.  
TERMS—£50 per Annum.  
Professor F. resides in the College Buildings in an agreeable and healthy situation in the environs of Montreal.  
Prospectus of the College and High School Courses, and all information will be forwarded on application.  
August 7, 1856.

**SITUATION WANTED**

BY a young Irish girl of about 18 years of age, of most excellent character, and well acquainted with both the French and English languages, as teacher in a respectable family, where there are young children.  
The highest testimonials can be given. Apply to the Lady Superior of the Providence Convent of this City.  
Montreal, August 7th 1856.

**WHERE IS MARTIN GORMAN?**

ABOUT 14 years old; he came from the town of Carrigrohilly, County of Clare, Ireland, in the Spring, and remained in MONTREAL, after his brother. His sister, Mary Gorman, is very anxious to know where he is now. Her Address is—Richmond Hill Post-Office, C.W., care of M. Teffy, P. M.  
July 31, 1856.

**TEACHERS WANTED ON THE OTTAWA.**

THREE COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED for Country Schools. Apply to  
J. J. RONBY,  
Inspector of Schools, Aylmer.  
Aylmer, July 14, 1856.

**STATUES FOR CHURCHES.**

Just Received, by the Subscribers,  
(DIRECT FROM MUNICH.)  
A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF STATUES,  
Amongst which are:  
The Dead Christ in the Tomb, (6 feet 6 inches)... £26 5 0  
St. Joseph, beautifully colored, (5 feet 8 inches)... 26 5 0  
St. Patrick; (5 feet)... 25 0 0  
Ecce Homo—Our Saviour Seated with a Crown of Thorns on His Head, His hands bound, and a Sceptre placed in one of them, (5ft. high)... 31 5 0  
Christ's Agony in the Garden, with an Angel presenting a Chalice to Him, 25 0 0  
A beautiful Statue of the Blessed Virgin, (4ft. 5in.) 19 10 0  
Statue of the Blessed Virgin, size of life (5ft. 6in.) 26 5 0  
The Immaculate Conception, (5 feet), 25 0 0  
This is the finest collection of Statues ever imported into Canada. At the above prices, no charge will be made for boxes and packing.  
A fine Oil Painting of the Crucifixion, framed, (39 by 29 inches.) Price £12 10s.  
We have also just received from France, a large assortment of Silver Prayer Beads; Gold and Silver Medals; fine Lace Pictures; Holy Water Fonts; Silver Crosses, &c.  
D. & J. SADLER & CO.,  
Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts.  
Montreal, July 30, 1856.

**THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.**

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,  
From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.  
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.  
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.  
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.  
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.  
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.  
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.  
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.  
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.  
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.  
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.  
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.  
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.  
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.  
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.  
Directions for Use.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.  
**KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.**  
For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.  
For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.  
For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.  
For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.  
For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; you will apply the Ointment freely, but do not rub it in.  
For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.  
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.  
Price, 2s 6d per Box.  
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass.  
For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.  
Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—  
ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,  
Boston, May 26, 1856.

Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.  
ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB,  
Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum.

**MRS. D. M'ENTYRE,**  
No. 44, M'Gill 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.

**MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL,**  
CORNER OF COTE AND VITRE STREETS.  
Mr. W. DORAN, Principal.  
P. GARNOT, French Master.  
A. KEEGAN, Preparatory Master.  
H. GAUTHIER, Music.  
THIS SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED for the reception of PUPILS on  
**THURSDAY, FOURTEENTH INSTANT,**  
AT NINE O'CLOCK, A.M.  
Mr. DORAN avails himself of this opportunity of tendering his most sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage extended to this institution since its commencement; and of informing them that he has, since his removal to the large building which he now occupies, OPENED A PREPARATORY CLASS for BOYS beginning to SPELL and READ; in which the charge for each Pupil is £3 a Year.  
To the higher Classes a thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Course of Education is imparted at very moderate prices.  
For further particulars, apply to the Principal.  
WANTED in the above School, a Good DRAWING MASTER.  
W. DORAN, Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners.

**EDUCATION.**  
MR. ANDERSON'S  
**CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,**  
No. 50, St. Charles Borromeo Street,  
Will be RE-OPENED on the 1st of AUGUST next.  
N.B.—An ASSISTANT TEACHER of character and competency required.

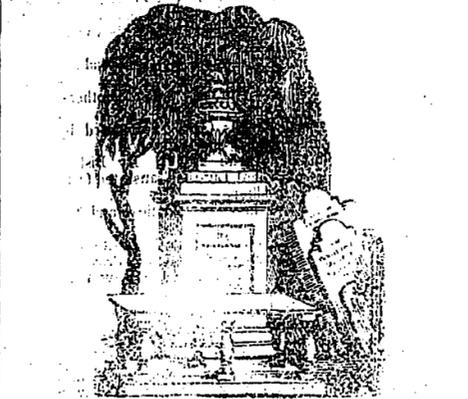
**CAREY, BROTHERS,**  
CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,  
24 St. John Street, Quebec,  
BEG to call attention to the following new and standard CATHOLIC WORKS:

- All for Jesus; or, The Easy Ways of Divine Love. 2 6
- 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 5 vols.; Paris edition 30 0
- M'Geoghegan'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 calling my Subscription to the Royal Supremacy. By the Rev. R. J. Wilberforce, M.A., 3 9
- Trials of a Mind. By Dr. Ivce, 2 6
- The Christian Virtues, and the Means for obtaining them. By St. Alphonsus Liguori, 3 11
- 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 Bartoli, 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, 6 3
- Questions of the Soul. By Hecker, 3 9
- Eucharistia. By the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, 3 14
- Life of St. Rose of Lima, 2 6
- Life of Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus, 2 6
- Tales of the Sacraments. By Miss Agnew, 2 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, 5 9
- Veva; or, The Peasant War in Flanders, 3 9
- Ricketickneek. By Hendrik Conscience, 3 9
- Tales of Old Flanders, 3 9
- The Blakes and Flanagan's, 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 Tioa, Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec,

**A PRACTICAL CATECHISM OF THE SUNDAYS, FEASTS, AND FASTS, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.**  
200 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.

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



WM. 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, M'Gill 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, M'Gill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOBSKINS, 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.

**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, Cobourgs, 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.

**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.

**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 formulae, 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 Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes.  
Montreal, March 15, 1855.

**MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS**  
**JOHN MCLOSKEY,**  
Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer,  
(FROM BELFAST.)  
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