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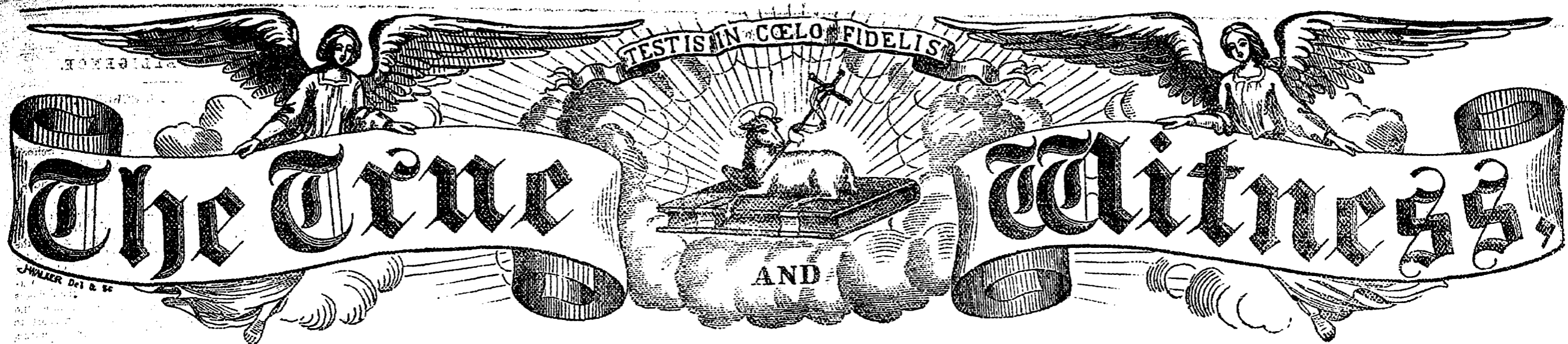
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THIODOLF THE ICELANDER.

BY BARON DE LA MOTTE POUQUE. CHAPTER XXXVI.

In the meanwhile all the Væringers had assembled, and kindly grasping of hands, and touching of shields and swords, had passed again and again between them and the followers of Thiodolf.

How is it called, that royal tree. With verdant, glittering boughs, That steers the path of victory. And wreathes the conqueror's brows?

O linden-tree, thou shinest fair, The first of noble trees; Thy branches court the summer air, And wave before the breeze.

High words, bold youth, of sounding breath, The linden wand from thee; And yet thou standest here beneath A far more noble tree.

These groves, with princely canopy, Shut out the noonday rays; But, ah! their name is strange to me, And strange to northern lays.

Fair laurel! ever fresh and green, Whose bright leaves never fall— Hero Helmfrid's glittering spear was seen: Hail to the laurel! hail!

And thou, my shield! well proved to stand The stroke of foeman's blade— A hero gave thee to my hand Beneath the laurel-shade.

I loosed that golden shield so true From off a linden-tree; Then hail unto the linden tree; And, laurel, hail to thee!

Ye children of our home beloved! Ye noble trees, so high and strong, Whose grateful shade we oft have proved, For ever live in minstrel-song!

Ye lofty stems that court the breeze, And spread abroad your leafy boughs; Ye joyous, brilliant laurel-trees, For ever wreath our victor-brow!

Verdant laurel—linden fair— Both together twine our hair; Both together shower down A never-fading hero-crown!

North? They have now known us Væringers for many and eventful years; I will answer for it they will receive thee as becometh a hero.

"Is he not one of the mightiest warriors in all the world?" asked Thiodolf. "No," answered Helmfrid, "I cannot boast that of him. He has, indeed, seen few other fights than such as are held before him for his entertainment on great occasions.

"In truth," said Thiodolf, "such a lord must be a very mighty giant; and I think so to be seen myself towards him that he will be satisfied with me."

"Thou shalt also throw many a spear for him and give many a sword-thrust for him," said Helmfrid. The youth shook joyfully Throng-piercer's silver hilt, and the old man asked him, with a smile:

"Turn back?" replied Thiodolf with displeasure; "that never has been, and never will be, my way. What wert thou thinking of, dear old master? Ah! if thou knowest what I have to seek in Constantinople.

The old hero looked at his pupil with great delight. The ships drew to land amidst the loud cries of joy of the people. Helmfrid, quickly springing to the shore, ordered a letter to be brought for Margherita; and the sorrowing mother, sadly veiling her eyes at the laughing faces of the children, was carried, by her own desire, under Pietro's care, away from the tumult into a quiet, retired dwelling.

But Helmfrid caused to be brought to him a fiery coal-black Arab horse, who joyfully reared up beneath the youth, and seemed to take pleasure in having a rider who could so strongly master him.

As they now rode through the streets to the sound of joyous trumpets, many flowers and wreaths flew down from the balconies out of the hands of fair women.

On one side was seen the church of St. Sophia, on the other the Hippodrome. Now to this, now to that, would Thiodolf turn his horse, alternately attracted by the noble and dazzling richness of both the brilliant buildings.

Having dismounted from their horses, they entered the court, which was perfumed with sweet-smelling shrubs, and cooled with fountains, and went up stairs of colored marble, with gilt balustrades.

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the tall unknown youth who walked beside him Thiodolf might have taken many of them for the emperor, but the calm, noble pride of his disposition made him not over hasty with his salutations, and he reached at length the chamber where the emperor awaited his renowned general, in great wonder, it is true, but with the loftiest and most befitting demeanor.

Around the brilliant throne there stood a train of many attendants and officers, all in such dazzling attire that Thiodolf at first could understand nothing clearly, and he imitated the greetings of his leader without seeing him who received it.

"But afterwards?" asked Thiodolf, still commanding his gestures and voice. "You need not be wrath with me," answered Glykomedon, "but I have lured her from out your hands.

In the midst of these and like thoughts he hardly heard what Helmfrid said in praise and commendation of him. But when the emperor signed to him to come nearer, he went forward with pleased alacrity, and answered to the question of whether he would serve the emperor among the Væringers:

"Mighty lord and emperor, that is a gigantic chariot which you have to manage, and I wonder where you can find as many noble and obedient horses as you must need.

The emperor bent his head with a kind smile, and desired the Væringier chief to receive the young hero and his troop into his company. But Thiodolf had neither eye nor ear for what was further arranged either with Helmfrid or with other noble state-officers, for his look was fixed on a youth who had caught his eye as he stood near the emperor, arrayed in a brilliant dress, and treated by many with reverent attention.

That very Glykomedon, whom he had seen in the chestnut-forest between Marseilles and the great baron's castle, stood assuredly before him, shining in all the light of court-favor, and of the respect ever paid by courtiers to favourites.

The emperor had left the presence-chamber; princes, knights, and courtiers, walked through the ornamented halls, exchanging courteous words; many of them were drawn by the fragrant air from the garden, and a cool breeze, into an open gallery, which, from almost a dizzy height, gave a view over grottoes and fish-ponds, woods and meadows, far beyond the city, out upon the glittering sea.

Thiodolf was reminded of the vaulted way which led from the great baron's castle to the park, and although everything here was infinitely more splendid and magnificent, yet a longing for that beloved spot arose in his bosom.

"We have met before!" said Thiodolf; and the dainty merchant-prince was forced to close his eyes for an instant at the angry glow which shone in the blue eyes of the North.

"Ay, truly, worthy Sir, we have met before; but alas, for too short a time. At first you were seated rather too high up in the chestnut-tree for me to treat you with becoming courtesy, and afterwards you ran off rather too rapidly in an opposite direction, while I passed on with a certain fair lady to the port of Marseilles."

"You have probably taken her back to her father?" asked Thiodolf, calmly. "That have I done as little as you would have done, had she chosen to go with you rather than me."

Thiodolf's eyes flashed more wildly, but otherwise he appeared perfectly calm. "Good Sir," he went on to Glykomedon, "how did you take her to your ship? For I should think violence would not be suffered in the port of Marseilles, at least not from you."

"That was as it pleased me!" answered Glykomedon, haughtily. "But, young Sir, you make my task an easy one. What had I more to do than to tell her that the angry Iclander had levelled her father's castle to the ground, and was already destroying and burning a part of Marseilles in pursuit of his lost and beautiful prey?

"You need not—in truth you know not!" muttered Thiodolf, through his fast-shut teeth. "Now, then, thou miserable, empty man, I believe thee in this, for it is like the rest of thee, but so much less is it needful that the joys of heaven should be longer polluted by the breath of one like thee."

A long death-like stillness and horror followed the daring and fearful deed. Thiodolf, certain that this would be succeeded by a storm all the more wild, and that the crowd—win now, as if spell-bound, fixed their eyes on him—would in a few minutes break loose to take revenge, drew his helmet more firmly on, grasped his spear more tightly, and held his shield before his breast with cautious strength.

The emperor himself said that to me," answered the youth, thoughtfully, "it might be that I would give them up, and it might also be that I would not. But now it is very different; for you, my good, sir-messenger, although you may be a very brave man, have ventured much too far in this business.

"Then it must be done," answered the captain. "Forward, soldiers! and, if it be possible, bring him alive to the emperor!"

A hollow laugh from Thiodolf appeared to make the troop shudder, but on all sides the half-circle drew closer in. The Berserker rage flashed from the youth's eyes. He brandished his spear.

Then suddenly Helmfrid appeared in the midst. "I will take him to the emperor," he said, turning to the captain; adding, with a voice of command, "Lower your spears! march!"

"As I said," replied Helmfrid, "to the emperor; perchance to a judgment of death." "I shall keep my arms?" "Yes, if thou give thy word to injure no servant of the emperor with them."

In one of the halls they passed the bloody, crushed body of Glykomedon, which had been brought from the palace-garden, and lay there previous to its interment. It seemed as though even Helmfrid had his eyes with horror from the disfigured corpse; but Thiodolf looked firmly at it, saying, "The fellow has had his just due."

mixture of displeasure and astonishment. But soon he turned away from him, made a sign to the Væringier chief to approach, and spoke with him and the other counsellors apart in an opposite corner of the room, but earnestly, and often warmly. Thiodolf remained for a long time motionless and calm; but at length he frowned, and muttered to himself, "they may decide what they please; but I wish they would soon come to some conclusion. Ye gods of Walhalla, what might not have been done while these great people are reflecting?"

"At last the emperor spoke aloud to Helmfrid: "There remains no other way. Say to your too daring young countryman, that he must submit to die; Glykomedon's blood calls for vengeance."

"Is it so?" answered Thiodolf, "strange enough! Hardly an hour ago I was thinking what solemn decisions must pass those imperial lips, and now one such solemn decision is pronounced on me!"

"Do not think it needful to remind me of it?" asked Thiodolf. "I must not think that thou hast to do with a countryman. In truth, I mean to hunt no other servant of the emperor with this weapon save the youngest of the world, who has belonged to it but half an hour, and who has helped him out of all difficulties, as it is decreed that he must now die."

The placed the silver hilt of his sword against the base of a column, and turned its point against his breast as he bent his body forward. "Be not over hasty, rash boy!" cried Helmfrid, going toward Thiodolf, who made a sign to him not to approach, saying, "Disturb me no further. I too may think that it is too early to go to Walhalla, but I will not give up my weapons, neither will I defend myself against the emperor, my new lord. What else remains to be done?"

The emperor signed deeply, and answered, "Do I not myself feel that verily enough! But what then would become of the safety of my palace? What of the merchants of the imperial city, if their chief should so unwarily perish unavenged? I must not to me a gentler way, and I will follow it."

Helmfrid, greatly troubled, was silent; none of the counsellors knew how to answer. Thiodolf gazed more and more fixedly on the shining sword.

At that moment a page announced an envoy from the merchants. The emperor desired that he should be admitted; and then turning to Helmfrid— "You see it," he said, "they can wait no longer to see vengeance taken for the death of their chief. Could you not remove the wild youth from here, that these sacred walls may not be stained with his blood, shed by his own hand?"

Helmfrid shook his head; and Thiodolf said, "Be not disturbed; this marble will not be the worse for having the blood of an Iclander hero sprinkled upon it."

"Mighty imperial ruler!" said the merchant, the while, "be who now bends before you is not a subject of your sceptre. I came from strange lands to this capital; but not the less have all the merchants here dwelling, foreign and native, with one voice chosen me to carry to imperial majesty a representation on the fearful fate that lately befell here the Prince Glykomedon, a moment before so rich and flourishing."

"I can divine the subject of your message," answered the emperor, somewhat gloomily. "Be content, justice shall be fully done to you." "We pray for that," said the merchant; "that is, we hope that your imperial Majesty will not deem us so unworthy as to resent the deserved death of a fellow-merchant, because the slain was the principal and also one of the richest and most powerful among us. I will answer on my head for Glykomedon having run into the arms of his fitting punishment. Let not, therefore, your imperial Majesty on this account deprive yourself of one of your bravest warriors. As a fine for the outrage perpetrated in the palace, the assembled merchants offer ten thousand pounds of gold; for to our associate belongs the guilt of this outrage, but not to the brave Northman, to whose hands fate intrusted a somewhat impetuous revenge."

Then the merchant brought to light the unworthy manner in which he had carried away the lady Isolde, and offered to bring many witnesses who heard it from his own boasting lips.

"I need no other than you," said the emperor. "My noble French merchant, I know you well; and through you I thank the merchants of the city they have given me the opportunity to be just while clement. Helmfred, thou mayest tell thy pupil that he is pardoned.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Helmfred would have hastened to leave this inner apartment of the palace, into which none but the emperor and his attendants came, and such as had some immediate favor to beg of the supreme ruler—but Thiodolf thought that there was no place on earth in which it was not seemly and fitting to restore to an honest man his own property. So he drew forth the jewels which he had received from Haroun, and gave them to the merchant.

"Thou wouldst not have lost them, dear Bertram," he said, "ere had I run my silver sword through my breast; for with my last breath I would have given them over to my master Helmfred, and then they would have been in safe and careful hands. But tell me of Isolde."

"It is high time for us to leave this chamber," said Bertram. "You are, I hear, become a paid soldier, dear Thiodolf, and must now dutifully follow the will of him whom you have acknowledged as your chief."

"That is true," answered Thiodolf; and he hastened to the door, still desiring Bertram to tell him, by the way, what he had learned of Isolde.

That was not much more than Glykomedon had before declared to the young Icelander, for Bertram's knowledge came from the same source; only he added to it, that there were traces of Isolde even now concealed in Constantinople, but that he could say nothing certain till he had obtained further information.

"That shall be this very hour," answered Thiodolf; "one need only ask through the city from one room to another, and she will be easily found."

But Helmfred led him out on a balcony which they were passing by, and showed him the multitude of houses, saying, "That is not a fifth part of the city; now ask from room to room, my boy, and see how far thou wilt get."

Thiodolf signed deeply, and said, "Truly, that would not be so short and easy as I had thought; but yet it must be done. A true Northman can find his way aright through the wildest wood. Do we abide here long?"

"We shall not take the field again until the beginning of spring," replied Helmfred.

"Oh! the whole winter!" cried Thiodolf. "It will be strange indeed if I do not find Isolde.—Her brightness must shine out like the light of heaven, even through dark clouds, and from between hard rocks, so that she can never be long concealed."

Helmfred and Bertram led their young friend through the palace-gardens, and through many sumptuous buildings such as his eyes had never seen; he often remained motionless, in bewildered astonishment, yet the name of Isolde was almost constantly on his lips, the thought of Isolde in his heart. Only as they entered the august hippodrome, it seemed as though for an instant the azure and marble figures on the walls drove out all that commonly lived and moved in his soul.

"These are the heroes of the North!" he exclaimed. "There are Nibungen, and Asas, and Gunkungen, and he with the dragon is no doubt the mighty Sigurd. Oh! how he is pressing down Father!"

"Tristan, poor bereaved child, Torn from thy mother's hand, Whither dost the tempest drive thee? Whither lead the robber-band?"

"Tristan, Isolde is to thee A baneful star portending wrath, Thou to all so good and gracious, Threaten not my darling's path!"

Thiodolf came into them, and they received him with deep, heartfelt emotion. Much was said of the child, of Isolde, of the sweet past, and of the glimmering future; and Thiodolf mentioned the wonderful events of the day only in passing, adding:

"Dear children, an emperor's court is a precious, solemn, and brilliant thing, but truly nothing when compared to the joy to sit so confidently together as we are now doing, it only we were five; but, ah! Tristan and Isolde are missing!"

Then some one knocked at the lower window. Looking round, they were aware of a tall man, who, wrapped in his mantle, looked into the chamber with keen eyes, and said, with a somewhat hollow and indistinct voice, through the window:

"You have forgotten the sixth! Without him you can do nothing, and you may wring your necks off before you catch him."

He had left the window, and vanished in the crowd of passers-by, long before Thiodolf had got through the hall and the court into the street.

"That must have been my father's ghost!" said Malgherita, shuddering, when Thiodolf came back. "You may believe me, it must indeed have been his ghost; for the great baron never had left the home of his ancestors Huldibert, without being driven to do some terrible deed. That fearful word which he breathed just now would never satisfy him. We know already, Pietro, from dreadful experience, how each time that eagle has left his nest portentous things have followed."

It seemed as if all trusting sympathy had been checked and stopped by that fearful exclamation. Soon afterwards Thiodolf went forth, and passed through now silent streets in deep thought, towards his now unknown home, the Væringers fortress. On his way, as he was carefully watching the stars which were to be his guides, his look was drawn to the earth again by a solemn chant, and lights streaming out from a deep vault. He drew near; it was the funeral of Glykomedon, celebrated in a subterranean chapel. The shattered corpse, clothed in white grave clothes, lay on a splendid bier. The torches threw upon it their brightest light; a cold shudder thrilled through Thiodolf. "I must know at once," he said to himself, "whether even a shade of guilt lies on me from my rash deed. This solemn place will make it known openly." Therewith he went with slow steps through the press of priests and laity, near to the bloody corpse of the slain.

Then there arose from her knees, near the bier, a tall female form, veiled in white robes.—Who could here have been praying by the body of Glykomedon, thrilled like a mystery through the youth's heart. Was it a bride, was it a sister whose tender bosom had been pierced through by his death-blow? The people reverently made room for the noble lady, whilst some whispers were heard around: "There stands the murderer by the bier! It is he, the wild, gigantic Icelander warrior!"

"Yes," said Thiodolf, aloud and slowly; "has any one sought to say against me?"

As now there arose among the crowd a displeased murmur, the lady in the white veil turned back and said, looking towards the corpse, "Most guilty!" And then again, looking towards Thiodolf, "Guiltless!" and left the chapel. All bowed before Thiodolf; and Glykomedon's relations covered their faces, ashamed and sobbing. But Thiodolf looked long in the face of the dead; and as soon as he could bear this gaze without horror, he felt himself fully purified from all guilt. As he went out the white figure who knelt by the door who was the white figure who knelt by.

"What?" was the answer; "know you not the Secret Helper?"

"Who is she, then?" asked he again. "She may be a spirit," they answered; "but beyond all doubt she is a good spirit." Far off in the darkness Thiodolf saw her white garment shine; he shuddered inwardly, and could not but rejoice that his way led him in directly opposite direction.

As the watch before the Væringers fortress cried out in the familiar northern tongue, "Who goes there?" he became again gay and joyful.—He loudly returned the password given to him by Helmfred, and hastened through the gate into a spacious chamber, where he saw the northern lances glittering in the moonlight as it streamed through the high arched windows. This was the guardroom of the Væringers, where thirty bold warriors were sitting at their suppers around the hearth, repeating the old lays of their father-land, among which were strangely mixed, at times, the lighter legends of the Greeks. One of these warriors sprang up to take the princely youth to his room; but he preferred spending the night in friendly talk; and also he desired to learn thoroughly, by experience, how watch was kept in the Væringers fortress. He therefore went forth whenever guard was relieved, and stayed also with the sentinels on the wall, looking thoughtfully over the august, moon-lit city. Visions of what had already happened to him in this eventful day, arose like dreams from all the still houses, and passed before his mind with strange forebodings of the future. He often sighed softly to himself: "Ah, Isolde! if thou art hidden in this mighty forest of houses, does not the beating of my heart awaken thee from slumber, and draw thee towards me, thou beloved fugitive?"

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE PHENIX TRIALS.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The penal records of Ireland have been revived in their most odious form by the late judicial mockery in Cork, Belfast, and Tralee. The law officers of the crown seemed to direct all their energies to secure a conviction of the prisoner; and they more than fully succeeded since they not only convicted Dan Sullivan, but even passed sentence on themselves. The basis of a court of justice: the presence of an impartial judge; the sworn decision of an honest jury; and the rigid examination, the sifting and searching scrutiny of the witnesses, are all intended by a wise legislation to discover the truth or the falsehood of the charges against the prisoner. His life and his liberty hang on these fair premises: and his condemnation or his acquittal should be the honest result of the conscientious action of this omnipotent court. But if a case occurred where the judge selected to preside was prejudiced against the prisoner, where the witnesses were known perjurers, where the jury were sworn enemies, or where any one of these items of justice were present, that judicial court, under these circumstances, was corrupt, the officers became a band of assassins, and if the prisoner were hanged by a verdict under these premises, it is a clear case that his death would be a cool, deliberate, premeditated murder. In this imaginary case which I have here put forward the most infamous criminals in the sanguinary judicial servants who could sanction conduct, and take official part in this hypothetical trial. The terrors and the realities of this case could be made to reach, under similar circumstances, the life of any man in the community; and hence, as long as such a court, with such a power of abuse, could remain undisturbed in any country, so long would liberty and life itself in that country be placed at the mercy of the partisan judge, the perjured witness, and the hostile packed jury.

During the late trials at Tralee, it is impossible to avoid charging the Government with a questionable administration of the law. A general censure has been already passed on the verdict which has found Dan Sullivan guilty; and his sentence of ten years' penal servitude is regarded by the people with the same feeling as if he had been transported, without charge or trial, but at the mere caprice, or malice, or bigotry of his prosecutors. This is a deplorable condition of the public mind in this case, since it deprives the conviction of all moral force, and attaches sympathy rather than opposition to an illegal society, which should enlist every man of sound sense and judicious patriotism in its discouragement and total extirpation. The whole judicial management of these trials, therefore, has awakened a malignant suspicion against the law officers of the Crown, has damaged the character of the Irish Government, and has considerably weakened the public respect and confidence in the impartiality of the law. The sole aim of the prosecutors seemed to be, not precisely the discovery of the truth, but the conviction of the prisoner; not precisely the adjudication of his innocence, but the sentence of his guilt. And this leading idea in the conduct of the trial, has tainted the entire proceedings with a predominant color and ingredient.

The challenging and removing eleven of the jury is in itself an act which would seem to prove the feeling, namely, that the challenger wished rather to secure a conviction than to discover the truth.—Again, this act would appear to assert that these Catholics would not respect their oaths in their verdict; and again, by substituting eleven Protestants in the room of these Catholics, this act declares, as far as acts can speak, that these eleven Protestants were appropriate instruments for a conviction! In fact, this conduct cuts two ways, and equally impeaches the honor of Catholic and Protestant, by insinuating that one party could be guilty of a fore-worn acquittal, and the other capable of a perjured conviction! If to this item of removing eleven Catholics from the jury box we add the testimony of the hated informer, the blasted Approver, the accomplice in treason, the associate in an infamous secret oath, the confederate in an illegal society, what part of these trials, then, remains sound, and free from the taint of injustice or merited suspicion? What English Court of Justice can value the testimony of a sworn traitor to the Queen? What Jury can believe the oath of a man who receives a reward and support for life by kissing the Gospels against Sullivan in public court? If this man once took an infamous oath against the Queen's crown and person, who can believe that the same man in the same year would not take a similar oath a second time against the liberty and life of Dan Sullivan? If he took the first thrilling oath in the mere distant hope of bettering his condition in Ireland, who can doubt that he would hesitate to take a similar heinous oath on receiving a present immediate sum of money, with a secured engagement of a life annuity? Is this man, a disloyal wretch, a rebel, a traitor, a perjurer during December, in the year 1858, in the glens of Killynure with his highly sworn companions, meriting the felon's chain and the hangman's rope; and is he now in April, 1859, a loyal subject, an evangelical witness giving unsolicited testimony, while receiving a reward for the blood of Dan Sullivan?

I must say I could not believe that man on his oath. I must also say I have less horror of him in the glens of Kerry, than in the witness box of Tralee. And if impartial justice had a place in an Irish court, I would also say that his rebel associates are a less culpable set of men than his official companions in Tralee. It was the clear view of this whole case which induced the doomed Dan Sullivan to throw up his defence, preferred as he did, to leave his case to the verdict of the Crown, than to the decision of a hostile jury. He was right. The nation now acquits Dan; and this universal verdict must very soon induce the Queen to reverse the sentence of the Tralee jury, and restore the culprit to his Kerry glens. And if he were the most infamous wretch that ever stained the annals of crime, society would pity him under the circumstances, since it is better that one thousand criminals should escape condemnation, than that one innocent man should be found guilty by the vengeance of the jury, or the misdirection of the law. Dan Sullivan's letter to his Attorney will be read in foreign countries as a commentary on English justice or rather on Irish Catholic policy; and whether this man be guilty or not, mankind will declare that he had not a fair trial, that the verdict is a mockery; and that the Irish government is branded before the world with the same crime as if they sentenced without a trial an innocent man to ten years' penal servitude.

This PRISONER'S LETTER.—The following is the letter of the prisoner to his attorney, directing him to abandon the defence.—

March 31st, 1859. Dear Sir—Having seen every Catholic who was called upon to try me, including men of the highest station and respectability set aside by the crown, and an exclusively Protestant jury empanelled to try me, who am a Catholic, and this course having been taken after every effort had been made in the public press to create prejudice against me in the minds of Protestants, I feel that a jury has been unfairly chosen to convict me. I will, therefore, be no party to going through the mockery of a defence, and I withdraw all authority from you, and from my counsel, and I leave those who persecute me to do as they think proper.—Yours,

DANIEL SULLIVAN. Joseph J. O'Nordan, Esq. The French journals have long rallied the English Law Courts with disgrace and constitutional crime on two points of their jurisprudence. The first point is the civil action, in which an injured husband receives money for the dishonor of his wife; and the second point is, where the Government offers a reward to an approver in cases of treason and murder. The laws of France recoil from these two English legalities, which they designate as base shameless-

ness and palpable guilt. They insist that a man who accepts money as compensation for his wife's dishonor is far and away more infamous than the man: that he not only accepts, but enforces, payment for her degradation; and that he lives, supports himself, and holds offices of trust and position in the State while receiving the emoluments of his wife's misconduct. The French law in this case is imprisonment or transportation, accompanied in grave instances with partial or total confiscation to the Crown of all personal property. But in the second English practice, where a reward is offered to an accomplice in murder and treason, the French allege that the Government is worse than either the rebel or the assassin: that the reward offered under the circumstances is a direct encouragement to perjury in the first instance, and to murder the prisoner in the second. And hence that the nation which adopts these two principles of criminal law plainly rewards perjury and murder: demoralizes its subjects; pollutes the Gospel by hired perjurers, and stains the Bench with the innocent blood of its citizens.

I have a great objection to speak of the faults of even the very worst class of my countrymen: and if I could I would screen them from public censure.—But it is true to say, what Oliver Cromwell stated upwards of two hundred years ago—namely, "that if you placed one Irishman on a spit you could get for a shilling another Irishman to turn him at the fire." And so it is, that if the Government offer a sufficiently tempting reward to Irish accomplices, they can procure perjured Irishmen in abundance to swear away the lives and drink the blood of their countrymen. In the year 1851 and '52, when "Ryan Puck" was arrested by the uncommon daring of the Head Inspector of Police, all the Ribbonmen who were transported or hanged during these years, from Tipperary, Limerick, and Clare, were found guilty on the testimony of their accomplices, who swore that they procured the powder and ball, or charged the musket, or waited in ambush or aided in the assassination of their victims. And I am in a position to state that the Government had no less a number of approvers than thirty-six informers, whose evidence, or rather perjury, they did not want! Now, some of these men did tell the truth; but the fact is beyond all doubt established that in the vast majority of instances these infamous informers are reckless perjurers! And surely it must be admitted that the miscreant who can deliberately stand behind a hedge, and for a higher sum commit perjury—who can believe that the deliberate bird assassin, cannot equally be the deliberate hired perjurer?—Will this wretch freely become a murderer and hesitate to be a perjurer? The result is, therefore, that this species of evidence in our courts of law, sends the innocent to the scaffold oftener than the guilty; weakens so far the public confidence in the justice of the law; and brands the Government with being the encouragers and the accomplices of the guilt of the sanguinary informer.

It is this same principle and practice which makes the Bible Societies and the Protestant proselytisers so hated and despised in Ireland. They employ the most notorious vagabonds, the degraded scum of the city parishes, the outcasts of Catholic opprobrium to publish their gospel; and, although these men and women would not be received in any house of commercial business to sell an ounce of tobacco from their degraded character, they are received as fit and suitable itinerant preachers in the Protestant fold, to hawk their spurious Bibles, and to scatter their lying tracts.

It is very much to be regretted that the Administration of Lord Eglinton should be damaged by the Orange color of these trials; the Lord Lieutenant has beyond all doubt rendered much service to the interests of Ireland by persevering personal exertions, and it would be a pity that these services should not receive the national acknowledgment which they merit in consequence of the intemperate partizanship of one or two of his leading official servants in Tralee and elsewhere. When the Cork and the Belfast prisoners shall have been tried a third time, and when their informer shall have been covered with shame, and charged with perjury, as has lately occurred in the county Clare, I shall return to this subject, and shall warn the Government of the danger of spreading abroad national discontent, produced by the officers of the Crown abrogating the essential conditions of trial by jury. I cannot better conclude this article than by quoting part of the proceedings in the county Clare, at the Petty Sessions of Ennis, where Royce, the informer, was informed, was charged with perjury by a full bench of magistrates.—

THE PHENIX ARRESTS IN CLARE.—This being the day fixed for the investigation of the charges preferred against six young country boys as putative members of the Phoenix Society.

The following justices took their places on the bench—Wainwright Crowe, Esq., (in the chair); Captain Augustine Butler; E. Blake, R. M.; J. N. Bonnying, William A. Brew, W. McMahon, Jonas Studdert, Marcus Patterson, and Francis Neas, Esqs. The young men charged who were out on bail, were then called and answered to their names as they appear in the following information. They were all the sons of respectable farmers, and wore the dress peculiar to this country—grey treize coats and corduroys.

Mr. Hynes addressed the bench. Mr. Crowe—Mr. Hynes, it is the unanimous opinion of this bench that the case be dismissed. [Tremendous cheering in court, which lasted for several minutes.]

Mr. Hayes then applied to the court to receive informations against the informer for perjury. Mr. Brew said that he did not recollect any case in which a similar course was pursued.

Mr. Hynes mentioned a case in point, where a corrupt witness had been transported. Mr. Crowe—Who will make these informations? Mr. Hynes—These men.

Mr. Brew—I think it is a very dangerous precedent. Mr. Hynes—As it is suggested to me to let this follow go, would it be an indignity to crime?

Captain Butler—No magistrate can refuse to receive an information. I would take the informations with the greatest pleasure. Mr. Keen—If you believe it was a got up case you should not let it stop here. If you don't believe one word he swore, why not take the informations?

Captain Butler said as they did not believe the man, they were bound to receive informations against him for perjury, when informations were tendered. Mr. McMahon—We will take the informations. Mr. McMahon—Hitherto our county has been very quiet; why are we to be disturbed by a fellow in this way. (Hear, hear.)

It was then decided to receive the informations against the informer for perjury, and he was given into custody. Informer (getting on the table)—Mr. Blake, with great respect, your worship and your brother magistrates, that is a bad way to treat me, for if they let me pass, I would let them pass.

Mr. Blake—We are all of opinion what you told is not true. Informer—If you peruse my testimonials you will see that— Mr. Blake—A man's conduct before us is what we have to judge of. Informer—Summons me, and I have no objection to appear. (Laughter.)

The Court then adjourned. The informer was escorted to the barrack between a large body of police, who had quite enough to do to save him from the people, who cursed and sent forth the most deafening yells, until he was lost sight of. April 14th. D. W. O.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

Begetting of our readers to bear in mind that it was in these schools that the Brown-Dorion Ministry proposed to find units for the amendment of the School Laws of Upper Canada, we comment to their perusal the following article on the rascally Irish National System:—

THE FRAUDULENT REPORT.—In the debate of last Session upon National Education, Mr. Maguire astonished the House of Commons by stating that the Tyrone House Commissioners had expunged from an important official document the statement of one of their Head Inspectors, that the proselytising of Catholic children was general in numbers of the Schools visited by him, and that having so mutilated the document, they submitted the Fraudulent Report to Parliament. This was admitted to be a grave charge, and its substantiation was at once challenged. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Monsell placed a notice on the Books of the House, calling for various Returns, amongst others, for the production of the expurgated portion of Mr. Keenan's General Report for 1855, in reference to the practice of Religious Instruction in the Schools then in his charge in Ulster. The House ordered the Returns last July, but Mr. Monsell had to renew his notice a few weeks since, when a second mandate was issued for their production, and, at length, the Return is printed, and now in the hands of the public.

In 1855, Mr. Keenan was appointed Head Inspector, and to the charge of the circuit or group of ten School-districts, lying, generally speaking, north of a line drawn from Dallyshannon to Belfast, the latter being his place of official residence. Although this included a great portion of the counties in Ulster in which National Schools, under Presbyterian and Protestant Patrons abound, it is to be remembered that Down, Armagh, and a large part of Tyrone—all largely Protestant—were not included, so that whatever practices are reported in reference to any class of Schools in the former may safely be regarded as existing in those under similar management in the latter. The Head Inspectors visit, examine, and report on individual Schools, in various localities, during the year; but, besides the ordinary reports upon these, which are submitted from week to week, at the close of the year, they are required to draw up, for publication with the Board's annual proceedings, a General Report on the entire of the Schools visited, with a view to exhibit their condition and the working of the system of education in their circuit. During that year, Mr. Keenan appears to have visited about 200 National Schools, in various localities, and his General Report on them in its mutilated form occupies over seventy pages of the Second Volume of the Board's Report for 1855, as laid before Parliament. The printed draft of that Report contained the following brief but important account of the working of Separate Religious Instruction in the Schools, and this was struck out, lest the Catholic Clergy and Catholic parents might become acquainted with the proselytising practices to which the Catholic pupils were subjected in National Schools under Presbyterian Teachers:—

"As to religious instruction, five different practices prevail in the National Schools which I visited. These were:—

"First. Where there was no religious instruction at all given.

"Second. Where the teacher and pupils were of the same denomination, and religious instruction was regularly carried on.

"Third. Where the teacher and part of the pupils were of different denominations, and the teacher gave the religious instruction to the children of his own faith only.

"Fourth. Where the teacher and part of the pupils were of different denominations, and the teacher gave religious instruction to all the children, but to each in the doctrine of his own faith.

"Fifth. Where the teacher and part of the pupils were of different denominations, and the teacher gave a common religious instruction to all, none of them retiring.

"I observed the first practice in one school only; the second practice prevailed in those places where population is not mixed as to religion, and also in most of the large towns; the third practice, where the teachers were Catholics, and in some few instances, where they were Protestants; the fourth where the teachers were Catholics and Protestants indiscriminately (principally in the counties of Antrim, Derry, and Donegal); and the fifth was confined exclusively to schools which were conducted by Protestant (Presbyterian) teachers.

"In all the schools that I visited in Belfast, which were taught by Presbyterian teachers, and in which there was a mixed attendance, this practice prevailed; indeed it is pretty general throughout the counties of Antrim and Londonderry, but I never observed it to prevail in any other part of the country. By this practice religious instruction is separate as to line from the ordinary literary business of the school, but not as to a distinction of the denominations whilst religious instruction is going on. I have brought these different practices already under the notice of the Board in my ordinary reports upon the schools, and have, therefore, no occasion to enter further into them here. Rule 16, section IV., was not in operation until the end of last year, but the rules then in force relating to religious instruction and parental right were in all cases complied with."

The assumed artificial fence lifted off the corporate animal of Tyrone House, beheld the slim, gaunt, rabid outlines of the northern wolf, to whose tender care the Catholics of Ireland commit over half a million of their little ones. Rules are framed to proselytise the Catholic children—for, be it noticed, Mr. Keenan states that the Board's Rules were, in all cases, complied with—and, under the successful operation of these rules, when the generality of the practice in all the Presbyterian National Schools in Belfast, Antrim and Londonderry is reported to the Board, in a document designed for the information of Parliament and the public, the Commissioners deliberately strike out this important passage in order to conceal, protect and continue the anti-Catholic practice. Now, from this same return, we find that there are 714 National Schools under Presbyterians, almost all of them in Ulster, and 507 under Patrons of the Established Church, chiefly in Ulster, or a total of 1,221 National Schools under non-Catholic Managers, and as these are attended, during the year, by not less than 100,000 Catholic children, the magnitude of the evil and the object of the fraudulent report can be understood. Of twenty-two Head and District Inspectors in Ulster only two, and these of a lower grade and stationed in its most Catholic localities, are Catholics, and thirteen of them are Presbyterians. During the year 1855, Mr. Keenan continued to report, from week to week, upon the individual schools in which the Catholic pupils received this special religious instruction from the Presbyterian Teachers, but without producing any effect, or he would have adverted to any such change in his General Report, written so late as July, 1856. He continued to reside in Belfast, to incidentally visit the same schools inspected in 1855, and to extend his visitation to other Presbyterian Schools; yet he found no grounds upon which to modify his first reports of the anti-Catholic instruction which the Catholic children received from the Teachers.

Appended to the suppressed passage, as given in the Parliamentary Return, the Commissioners submit an explanation of their conduct in the matter, and which but completes the enormity of their guilt.—They first dishonestly mutilated and cooked an important official document, then submitted this fraudulent Report to Parliament, and now they knowingly and willfully lay before the country an apology for having done so, every material statement in which is a falsehood. Their explanation of the omission of the passage is this: That in December, 1855,

and after Mr. Keenan had closed his inspection of the schools in question, there came into operation the new scheme of printed notices, informing parents on the first occasion when their children had attended religious instruction given by a Teacher of a different persuasion; and, therefore, that as that scheme had been fully six months in operation when the passage was expunged, "it was presumed," say the Commissioners, "to have brought the government of the schools in question in conformity, in this matter, with the Board's rules." It is demonstrable that the Board presumed no such thing, and had they done so it must have been open defiance of the fullest grounds to deter them from such unwarranted presumption. They did not ask Mr. Keenan had the operation of the new rule altered the practice, as reported by him, nor in striking out the passage did they inform him of the alleged presumption upon which they had taken that step. How could they presume that the state of things had been modified by the new rule when Mr. Keenan specifically refers to the new rule, omitting all statement of any such modification, and we know that at the end of May, 1856, he expressed himself in writing in these words:—"Catholics attend the Protestant religious instruction universally in the National Schools of Belfast, &c. The notice system is a mere sham." So much for the refutation of the Commissioners' statement as to the "presumption" that the operation of the Notice System had brought the schools in question into conformity with the Board's rules. The reading of this explanation would lead any one to suppose that the practices reported by Mr. Keenan, were violations of the Board's rules; they are, it is true, totally at variance with the system, the administration of which Lord Stanley entrusted to them; whereas, it is distinctly stated in the suppressed passage, that "the rules, then in force, relating to religious instruction and parental right, were, in all cases, complied with." When the Board struck out that passage, they were fully aware that the Presbyterians refuse to issue those notices to Catholics, and, shortly after, the Commissioners, by giving the new rule a prospective action only, yielded to this objection, and thereby excluded from its operation the thousands of Catholic scholars who, for years, had been in the habit of attending Presbyterian and Protestant religious instruction. The National Board, therefore, not only submitted a fraudulent report to Parliament, but the reasons which they now allege for having done so, rest on statements which are false and unfounded.

We shall, next week, take up the other heads in the Parliamentary Paper, and point out the deliberate falsification of the return as to the Board's staff of officers. They were ordered by the House of Commons to furnish the names, creed, native place, rank, and salaries, of all parties in their service having salaries, &c., amounting, in the aggregate, to £160 or upwards, but they omit the respective salaries, so that in the list the name of the Resident Commissioner, with £1,200 a year, merely ranks with that of a Catholic junior clerk, with £195 per annum. And as a set-off to the Protestant character of their own staff, they submit the aggregate amount of salaries to the Teachers of each grade, as if to take credit for not paying to Catholic Teachers, over whose appointment they have no control, the wretched salaries to which, in common with all others, they are entitled. The joint, it is true, is pretty fairly weighed out according to the common scale of rations, and Catholics get more of it, simply because of their number being seven-fold that of the others, but the chief cooks and "tasters" are all Protestants, who consume nearly half of it before it is served up, and an account of the distribution of this is dishonestly refused to Parliament by the trick of omitting the respective salaries of the officers on the official staff. This question, the authorship of the books, the return as to the attendance of the Commissioners and officers at the various meetings of the Board—a return which will produce a profound sensation, as proving far more than ever we alleged as to the Belfast and Calvinistic monopoly of the direction of the whole concern—and another important Parliamentary return ordered through Mr. Sullivan M.P., in reference to the Agricultural Department, will engage our early attention.

We have compelled the magnates of Tyrone House to prove their own dishonesty and anti-Catholic conduct, and upon every hustings in Ireland one of the first articles in the confession of political faith, now required of every candidate for Catholic suffrages, will be—"Do you renounce Tyrone House, its perverted system, its proselytizing, its anti-Catholic and anti-National working, its stale bread and pipe-water tea, its Britannia teapots and delph mugs, its false and fraudulent reports, and its corrupt administration?" From the vast majority of the candidates we anticipate the hearty response, "We renounce them."

JURY-PACKING IN BELFAST.—Mr. Attorney-General Whitehead has made but a poor business of it in Belfast, where Orangism is so rampant. The outrageous reckless effort to procure a conviction at any cost of the poor fellows charged, on the oaths of a couple of hired informers, with "Ribbonism," has twice broken down. In the North of Ireland the juries are generally always as carefully packed as they can well be, for the use of the government and the support of the Orange faction; and Belfast is notorious for the ingenuity with which the officials weed out the Catholics from the jury list. Yet, even in Belfast, the "Ribbon" prosecution has sorely miscarried. Even there a jury could not be got to agree in believing that a couple of informers, tempted by "blood-money," and supported by no corroboration whatever, were trustworthy on their oaths. Twice the crown tried and failed. How carefully the first jury was selected to do its expected function, of convicting the prisoners on any evidence, may be seen from the following trial, which we copy from a northern cotemporary:—

"To the Editor of the Northern Whig.
"DEAR SIR—The Crown Solicitor is charged by counsel for the traversers with packing the jury for the trial of the Belfast prisoners. Mr. Robinson, Q. C., on behalf of the crown, repudiates such a charge with indignation. I would like to know, therefore, on what grounds I was set aside by the crown, if it were not for political and party objects? I have been on the Antrim jury panel, and served as a juror for above twenty years, and have not even the disqualification of being a Roman Catholic, as I am what my forefathers were, a Presbyterian. I had no sympathy with, or knowledge of, the prisoners, and never expressed an opinion of their guilt or innocence. Why, then, was I considered unfit by the crown to serve as a juror on the trial of the prisoners? I leave the public to judge.—Yours truly,
JAMES M'CALLIN.

"Richmond, April 2, 1857.
"P.S.—Having stated that I am not a Roman Catholic, I should, perhaps, add that I am not an Orangeman.
The writer of the above is a respectable citizen of Belfast—not a "Suspected Papist," it will be seen, but a Liberal Presbyterian. Nevertheless, so fearful was Mr. Attorney-General, in his blundering eagerness to secure a conviction, of allowing any impartial element to mingle in the packed jury, that Mr. Caddia was ordered to "stand aside." Withal, the jury did not agree; and they were discharged!—Whereupon the Crown tried it's hand once more, made a more careful weeding this time, and put the prisoners on their trial again. But with exactly a like result: the second jury, like the first, was discharged without coming to a verdict. Assuredly, most wonderful it is—and something to be specially thankful for—that Belfast, of all places in Ireland, should have given this triumph of justice over jury-packing. But there is a peculiar feature in this northern business, which shows to what frightfully unscrupulous lengths, to compass their ends, the officials will go, to whom is entrusted the administration of the laws in Ireland. Some time ago, a man named Falloon was arrested in Westmeath; and some papers, professing to contain secret pass-words

were found in his possession. This man had only recently returned from America, whether he found it advisable to emigrate some years ago, with some charges well-known to the police hanging over his head. He had been in Dublin, we believe, and other parts of Ireland, for some time before his arrest, living a jolly riotous sort of life, but untouched by the police—may, it is said favorably by his friendly police. At last he got into a drunken row in Westmeath, in such a suspicious manner that it was shrewdly suggested that he wanted to get himself arrested. When taken, these aforesaid papers were found on him. Now, note that the men in Belfast had before this been arrested for "Ribbonism." Falloon was immediately prosecuted on the charge of being a "Ribbonman." The Belfast informers were brought down to give evidence; and they swore that the papers contained passwords similar to those used by the Belfast "lodge." Falloon was convicted; and the informers, whose case against the Belfast prisoners had previously been considered worthless, went back, with the prestige of having secured a conviction in Westmeath. This was exactly what the crown wanted; and need we say that the arrest and prosecution of Falloon under circumstances so extraordinary looked fearfully like a dodge, to build up a case for the conviction of the poor fellows in Belfast? If that was the dodge, we are happy to say that it has most signally failed; and the character of Belfast has been redeemed by the honesty and independence of men who refused to become the mere instruments of the Crown in this vile business. Ah! Mr. Attorney-General, the loaded dice do not always make a sure game.—*Irishman.*

THE KERRY TRIALS.—PACKING THE JURY.—The conduct of the crown, says the *Freeman* correspondent, in setting aside every Catholic who answered to his name when the jury was being empanelled to try Sullivan, has excited the strongest feelings of indignation amongst the Catholics of this county. The gentlemen who were so ungraciously and offensively ordered to stand aside are all men of the highest respectability, and one of them a magistrate of the county—others men of from five to six hundred a-year private property. The Catholic gentry are naturally most indignant at the imputation which has been thus cast upon them that they could not be depended on to return an honest verdict upon their oaths. The social position of these gentlemen, and the high character which they all bear, preclude the supposition that there could have been any personal objection to them. Their religion, and their religion alone, formed the ground of their exclusion. It was very generally rumored after the first trial that the Attorney-General was determined to pack a jury to try all the other prisoners. It was found impossible, however, to obtain an exclusively Protestant jury in Cork, without a wholesale setting aside of Catholics, which proved too much even for the audacity of the exclusives; and it was rumored that this formed the true ground of the postponement of the Cork trials to the next assizes—a course for which you will remember, the Attorney-General did not deign to assign any reason. Though I had heard rumors as to the intention of the crown from several quarters, I confess that I did not attach any credit to them, as I could not bring myself to believe that any man occupying the position of Mr. Whitehead would, at this time of day, be insane enough to revive the old Orange tactics, and to offer so deliberate and monstrous an outrage to the Catholics of Ireland. The recent trial has, however, convinced me of my error, and I am forced reluctantly to the conclusion that "jury packing" is not yet become an obsolete practice in Ireland. Of course I take it for granted that the setting aside of Catholics at the last trial was a pre-arranged matter between the Attorney-General and his learned colleague who conducted the case in his absence; as it is very unlikely that so important a step would have been taken without the approval and concurrence of the senior law officer. The Attorney-General has, however, outshone his mark. He has succeeded in obtaining a conviction by a packed jury in an undefended case, at the price of incalculable damage to the government of which he is a member. The abandonment of the defence by the prisoner's counsel, at the express command of their client, in consequence of the packing of the jury, has served still further to excite and intensify the bitter feeling with which the unjustifiable conduct of the crown is regarded; and for the last few days a requisition for a county meeting, to protest against the insult thus offered to the Catholics, has been in course of signature. It has already been signed by the Parish Priest of Tralee, and all the clergy of the district, and by numbers of the resident gentry in the neighborhood of Tralee, Killorglin, and Miltown. No day has, as yet, been fixed for the meeting; but I have no doubt that when held it will prove to be a most important demonstration.

ENGLISH HYPOCRISY.—Was there ever greater hypocrisy displayed by any people than that exhibited by the English in the manner in which they have received the Neapolitan exiles? At the very moment when they were cheering the Italian cut-throats, on the pretence that they were patriots and martyrs, instead of a band of turbulent and outrageous violators of the laws of their country, and plotters against a compact they made with their king; at the very time the "Great Britons" were doing this, they had not a word of sympathy for the prisoner in the dock at Tralee, who was accused of the same crime of which the Italians were convicted. They could cheer and shout round Piero and welcome him on English soil; but for Daniel Sullivan there was not a cheer, nor a word of sympathy in his perilous position. And yet we are told that the "Great Briton" loves justice, is a "thinking individual," and hates tyranny in every shape and form. But when put to the proof, his "justice" is all on one side, and his sympathy is biased by his bigotry. We have no faith in British justice; no confidence at all in the "thinking individual"; for we know his sympathies for the Neapolitan were influenced by his hatred of the Pope, and his detestation of the King of Naples, because he protected his Holiness when the Lord Minto and Palmerston's plottings his destruction. If Englishmen have real sympathy for suffering they should look in this direction; because there is more injustice and wrong practised in Ireland than in all the other nations in the world. But English sympathy for the wronged never look on Ireland. They have wronged us, and therefore, they hate us; they have outraged our feelings, and they love to see us scourged and trampled down. English sympathy for the oppressed is base-faithed hypocrisy, and nothing less. The pretended sympathy for Poland, but she would not strike a blow in her behalf. She sympathized with Turkey, because she dreaded that Russia would deprive her of her market for cotton in the East. She had the presumption to express sympathy for Italian bondage; but when France uttered a threat against Austria, when was this boasted English sympathy? It was no where to be found; it vanished into thin air, and could not be discovered. Her sympathy is a swaddling, sonper sympathy, and nothing more. If she could raise a revolt against the Pope, she would then plunge into the fray; but finding Catholic France resolved to protect his Holiness, she permitted her sympathy for Italy to die out, and she became sulky, because her old plots, and all her scheming against the Church were not in the way of succeeding. Let all who fancy that England has any real sympathy for suffering, be cured of their delusion. No such feeling ever entered her heart.—She may cheer and shout round rebels to a Catholic king, but could she who has committed such atrocities in America, in Ireland, and in India, ever feel a pang for outraged humanity? It could not be; it is contrary to nature. Her tears for the oppressed are a mere sham; and her sympathy for the wronged is a base hypocrisy.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

On Wednesday the remains of the late Marquis of Waterford were interred at Clonagan. The funeral cortege extended over three miles.—*Tippervy Examiner.*

Jury-packing in Ireland has also been the subject of questioning. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says that the Government gave no instructions to set aside Roman Catholic Jurors, and have neither the wish nor the intention that in State trials any difference shall be made between the professors of different religions. At the trial of Daniel Sullivan, the Crown Solicitor, Sir Matthew Barrington, had challenged six Protestants and ten Catholics. This question of jury-packing is one which cannot be dealt with by a question in the House put to a Minister. If there has been abuse, a committee of the House, with power to summon the Crown solicitor, Sir Matthew Barrington, and to examine him, should be appointed; or a commission should be named for the same purpose. Failing that, the Catholics of Kerry seem to have taken the best course open to them, by getting up a requisition to the High Sheriff of the County to hold a public meeting on this subject. The cry of jury-packing has often been raised against the Whigs, with damaging effect, in Ireland, and the Tories now bear their share of the inconvenience. It is not, as far as we can make out, a question of Whig or Tory Ministries, but of the practice under both Whig and Tory Ministries of the attorneys who are officially charged with the conduct of criminal prosecutions.—*Tablet.*

The Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, ever zealous in the cause of religion and the wants of the poor, is erecting two new schools for the Christian Brothers, Ennisceorthy, by which these good men may extend the sphere of their valuable labors.—*Wexford People.*

On the late division the Irish members showed the value of their united strength by forming the majority which defeated the government. They held the balance of power in the House of Commons; they never lost an opportunity of seeking to conciliate them, and thus keep down the Whigs. But in the event of Lord J. Russell or Lord Palmerston acceding to office, will the Irish members remain united in opposition to either of them? This is a question which we fear must be answered in the negative, as the desire for place is so prevalent among them, we fear they will go with whichever of the Whig Lords will accede to power. The Irish members have made a declaration in favor of vote by ballot; will they support that question should the Whigs again take office? Will they induce the latter to give a charter for the Catholic University, and pass for Ireland an equitable tenant-right act? These are questions of the greatest importance to Ireland, and we must wait for the future to answer them.—*Drogheda Argus.*

St. PATRICK.—A statue in commemoration of St. Patrick has been inaugurated at Lille, in France. A similar statue has been erected in the Catholic church in Hamilton, Scotland. These two events have happened within the last few days; graceful tributes on the part of two countries, each of which claim St. Patrick as a native. Ireland should look to this, and exhibit attachment to her Patron Saint more openly than she has hitherto done. Why should not a statue of St. Patrick adorn the streets of some of our cities?—*Wexford People.*

ROBBERY IN A NURSERY.—On April 3.—Last night a number of desperadoes broke into the nursery lately erected in this town, and stole therefrom some four or five pounds in cash, and a few articles of trifling value. It appears that, when the religious ladies heard the burglars enter, they at once bolted the doors of their sleeping-rooms, so that they are unable to identify any of the ruffians; but it is believed the constabulary are on the right scent of the party.

ENNIS ELECTION.—It is confidently stated that a Catholic Gentleman will come forward at the Ennis election on independent opposition principles, and contest the Borough with the present Member—Mr. Fitzgerald. Captain William Stackpole it is rumored to the regret of many, declines to appeal to the Electors at present.

As far as can yet be seen, the result of the Irish elections will leave the strength of the relative parties pretty much as it was. An opposition, however, is already organized against the present Orange members in some constituencies. Mr. Rea, a Protestant, who has uniformly taken the side of Ireland, opposes Mr. Tottenham in New Ross; in Limerick City, Mr. Spaight is opposed by Major Gavan and Mr. Russell. The Catholic clergy being divided in opinion, the Bishop has called upon them, "as an imperative duty," to withdraw from further interference, direct or indirect. However, the fact to which we lately called attention, that Mr. Spaight was one of the small body of extreme bigots who voted a few days ago against the abolition of the odious tax equivalent to "ministers' money" in Scotland, can hardly have been forgotten by any Liberal elector. In Kilkenny county, we regret to see Mr. Sergeant Shee opposed by Mr. Moore, who ought to be in the House, but might, we imagine, find some other constituency. The Sergeant is supported by the bishop, and twenty-five parish priests and curates have passed strong resolutions in his favor. These naturally turn upon his discharge of his duties, and his attention to local business as member for the county. It may be added, that no member of the English bar has been so uniformly zealous and active in defence of every Catholic interest; and that he has devoted himself especially to expose, with indefatigable industry, the monstrous grievance of Ireland—the Church establishment.—Merely as a Catholic also, he has been deprived of the advancement in the legal profession, to which he is justly entitled.—*Weekly Register.*

The forms of the existing generation differ somewhat from those which the ruder society of the last preferred for use. There still lives in Ireland, in 1859, deep-rooted, and but ill-disguised, the spirit and but too much of the practical power of that Protestant Ascendancy which was the curse of our down-trodden ancestors over a century and a half ago. In those days an infamous "scurrony" militia, in those days the open tyranny of a magistracy more infamous still, made of the Catholic people of Ireland a population of serfs, in comparison with whom the very slaves of the Southern States of America challenged envy for their happiness, and respect for their manliness and worth. In 1859, the "advance of civilization" has but substituted fraud force; and the chief weapon of that Protestant ascendancy which under O'Connell, we had scotched not killed five-and-twenty years ago, is the packed Protestant jury to be used in all cases in which the Government of England feels it necessary to strike terror into the Catholic population of Ireland, in the person of some one of their number detected in a manly aspiration for the salvation of his country out of the hands of her ancient and still her natural enemy.—*Irishman.*

FIRE AND DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—A Tralee correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* says that a fire took place in Tralee which resulted in the utter destruction of three houses. Owing to fright, occasioned by a number of persons knocking at her door to rouse her, an old lady named Morphy immediately expired.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MARRIAGES.—Lord Naas and Mr. Whitehead have brought a bill into Parliament, the effect of which, if made law, will be to impose certain duties upon the Catholic clergy of Ireland, and certain penalties should those duties be omitted. It is provisions that the Clergy should be made aware of the provisions of this Bill. Every Roman Catholic Clergyman will be bound to make entries in duplicate of several particulars relating to every marriage solemnized by him, unless where the parties shall have been previously married by a clergyman of the Established Church or otherwise according to law. The refusal or omission to do this, or to perform the other duties pointed out by the Bill, makes the clergyman liable for every offence to a penalty of five pounds, which may be recovered before any two justices.—Copies of all entries of marriages registered during

each quarter are to be sent by the clergyman quarterly to the Registrar of the district; the original book being preserved by the clergyman. The remuneration provided for these duties is one shilling for every entry in the certified copy, which is to be paid by the Registrar-General whose office is in Dublin.—For a search in his own Register the clergyman is to receive one shilling should the search extend over a period of not more than a year, and an additional sum of six pence for every additional year, and the sum of half-a-crown for every certificate of marriage.—With regard to Baptisms, there is a provision requiring the officiating clergyman to give a certificate when required within six months after the performance of the rite. These are important changes in the law, and require the immediate attention of the Catholic Clergy.—*Cork Examiner.*

A UNIQUE BABY.—Professor Stevelly, of Belfast, writes to the *Athenaeum*:—"Yesterday the lady of William H. Patterson, Esq., son to my friend, Robert Patterson, Esq., the naturalist, presented him with a daughter. This child has now a great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Armstrong living at Mount Pleasant-square, above one hundred years old, in full health and enjoyment of all her faculties. The little stranger has also two great-grandmothers living, one great-grandfather, two grandfathers, and one grandmother; thus presenting an instance which, as far as my experience reaches, is unique of five generations in one family all living at the same time."

GREAT BRITAIN

Had the Derby Administration but played fair with the people, they would hold yet, and would long continue to hold, the reins of power; but they played the game of the aristocracy; they afforded an opportunity to the long-displaced writer of the Durham Manifesto—that basest of all political swindlers, that meanest of all political blacklegs, Russell—to hurl them from their position, to oust them from Downing street, and although we sincerely regret that Lord Derby is no longer Prime Minister, still we are forced to admit that his Cabinet has met the fate it deserved. We do regret the fall of the Ministry, because to no other Ministry, for years past, has Catholic Ireland been more indebted.—From Lord Derby Catholic Ireland has received an instalment of her rights, both religious and political, larger than any instalment she ever received from "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs." How Galway will be affected by the change, and how the interests of Ireland will, through Galway, be affected by the change it is as yet, at all events, difficult to say.—*Galway Mercury.*

GRINDING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The grinding of Chinoline the other evening in the House was so noisy, perhaps owing to the bad and stiff quality of the car's levers, pulleys, double pulleys, &c., used in this machinery, that the members thought that it was a storm of rain, and looked up in inquiry and doubt, till they were reassured as to the fact by a heavy of beauties depositing themselves in their seats.—*Court Journal.*

In the year 1833, when Napoleon resided in the Castle of Arenenberg, he frequently visited Constance. His love of literature and study led to his acquaintance with M. Lender, the director of the Lyceum of Constance, to whom he frequently made presents of books. In one of these books, we are informed, on the authority of the *Caroline Zeitung*, the following words are inscribed in the emperor's handwriting:—"N. Napoleon, sidit, sciatu ac scribit: Libertas et patria!—Lubovius Napoleoni"—*Bath. Times.*

We understand (says the *Court Journal*) a grand fancy dress ball will be given at the Palace in May in honor of the visit of the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

We (*Weekly Register*) are enabled to announce that the *Rambler*, in connection with which from time to time very unpleasant feelings have been excited among Catholics, has passed into the hands of the Very Rev. Doctor Newman, under whose care the next number, that of May 1, will be published.

SCOTCH ROYAL NAVY.—The Scotch Royal Navy is now being recruited for another period of five years, and the number of recruits admitted portion of the number of recruits admitted are cheerfully coming forward for another term of five years. The force consists solely of fishermen and sailors in the coasting trade.—*Birmingham Journal.*

IT ONLY COMES IN A HUNDRED YEARS.—How did the majority of Scotchmen at the centenary festival preserve the memory of Burns? In whiskey.—*Punch.*

INNOVATION IN THE MARRIAGE LAWS.—An unhappy spirit of innovation, as regards the marriage laws, appears to have seized a number of our legislators. Last year a new Divorce Court was established, by means of which the cases of divorce have multiplied to an alarming extent. It certainly was an irregularity that certain means of divorce should be open to the rich which were not to the poor. The true means of correcting the anomaly would have been the passing of a just and Christian law equally adapted to both. In such questions, however, our legislators are too ready to disregard Christian principles, and to direct their course by rules of apparent expediency, by which means they necessarily lose the advantages of a true expediency, as well as promote the cause of immorality. The Christian law upon the subject of divorce is laid down with much distinctness by Christ himself, and it is by the maintenance of this law that the Christian family bonds can alone be firmly maintained. It might have been thought that the example of the Continent, especially of Germany, where the reasons for divorce are numerous, and where, in consequence, the strength of the marriage-bond has become greatly loosened, would have constituted a warning to this country. The Divorce Act was, however, passed, and the result has been that the cases have been greatly more numerous than was expected, and that in many cases where divorce had been obtained, the reasons have been of the most trivial kind. The Divorce Court has itself become a public nuisance, and the social fabric is threatened, on account of the encouragement given to family bitterness and feuds by the existence of such a last resort.—*Scott's Chronicle.*

MR. SPOONER AND MAYNOOTH.—Mr. Spooner's attack on the single religious endowment which the Catholic Church receives from the State is, we think as offensive and insulting to Catholics as his advocacy of the retention of the Catholic faith. The Royal College of Maynooth was founded in the year 1795, by an act of the Irish Parliament, which passed through both Houses without a single dissentient voice. The object of the foundation was that the Catholic clergy should be educated in Ireland instead of in the colleges of Italy, France, and Spain, to which they had been driven by nearly a century of persecution against Catholic education in Ireland. It was thought dangerous at the time of the French revolutionary war to have all the religious instructors of the poorer classes educated abroad. The foundation of the College by the State was necessary, because the State had created the difficulty by prohibiting Catholic schools and Catholic colleges. It was, therefore, a just and wise act of atonement on the part of the Irish Protestants for their previous injustice. A great deal of abuse has been from time to time heaped by violent partisans on the teaching at Maynooth; but a single fact disclosed in the prosecutions now pending in Ireland, and the Attorney-General's comment on it, prove how completely the teaching at Maynooth has secured one of the great objects for which the college was founded. One of the witnesses at the trial says that the secret societies proposing to obtain French and American assistance thought "the only way was to let the priests know nothing about it, or they would destroy us as they did in 1848." The Attor-

ney general was happy to say that this was the truth and that the Priests had, as far as the Government had information, set themselves against secret societies. It thus appears that not only in the recent trivial disturbances, but in the more eventful and dangerous period of 1848, when rebellion was openly preached and actually attempted, the influence of the Catholic clergy was so fatal to the rebels that they were described as destroying them. What more logical conduct could be expected from any body of citizens? When they are thus faithful to the empire in great emergencies, is it not the grossest intolerance to assail them for maintaining their own views on the education of the people, for sympathizing with their sufferers under local grievances, and for resisting offensive and insulting proselytism? Sir Robert Peel saw the folly of the annual exhibition of Protestant intolerance on the Maynooth grant, and he introduced and passed through Parliament in 1846 the act which makes the endowment for Maynooth perpetual. Mr. Spooner, who argues so stoutly for a compact as to the Catholic oath, can admit no settlement as to Maynooth. It is a point of conscience with him. He cannot consent to pay a share of the taxes to support what he believes to be an error; but he has not the slightest scruple in referring to others what he claims for himself. He would force Catholics to support what they believe to be an error. His notion of liberty is that of the slave owner being free to beat his slave. How stands the case? The endowments of the Established Church in Ireland, from the great charges, from the estates of bishops, and from the property invested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, amount to £200,000 a year. The Parliamentary grant for the support of Presbyterian ministers is £38,000 a year. The State support for the Catholic clergy is nothing. An endowment of the Established Church are estimated, has an endowment from estates granted by the Crown, which exceeds upwards of £30,000 a year. The Presbyterian Church has its General Assembly's Theological College at Belfast, which, with the Queen's College for the arts course, provides for the education of the Presbyterian clergy in the north-west of Ireland. Maynooth College does the same for the Catholic clergy, at an expense to the State of £26,000 a year. Of these six endowments, the only one which affects Mr. Spooner's conscience is the last. The relative proportions of these endowments could not be understood without comparing them with the proportion of persons of different religious persuasions in Ireland. In 1844 there were 830,000 members of the Established Church, 200,000 Protestant Dissenters, and 1,400,000 Roman Catholics. There has been no religious census since then, but the marriage returns show that for ten years the marriages according to the rites of the Church of Scotland stationary, while the marriages of Protestant Dissenters increased about a fourth. It is estimated that the total population has increased since 1841, by the deaths during the famine and emigration, 1,000,000. This diminution has been amongst the poorer classes, chiefly Catholics, and at present the probable religious population of Ireland is about of the Established Church, 500,000 Protestant Dissenters, and 1,400,000 Catholics, whilst the religious endowments are in the proportion of about £100,000 for the Established Church, £45,000 for the Protestant Dissenters, and £26,000 for the Catholics; and Mr. Spooner's notion is that the £26,000 shall be taken from the Catholics, whilst the endowments of the Established Church and of the Protestants are considered inviolable, and all this is as a fair application of the principle that no one should be compelled to support that which he believes to be wrong.—*Irish News.*

BEATIFICATION OF ORANGISM.—The following specimen has been collected by the *Northern Whig*:—"Did you ever read even Protestant authority—Lord Gosford for instance—on the subject familiarly practised by the Orangemen of 1848, in the Catholic people after their defeat—whose cause was as just and as holy as man ever urged against oppression the most sacred? Read him then, in Whipping hall, laughing, and extol a profession of your suspected guilt, and plotting; the hair of some of the victims was cut in the form of a cross on the crowns of their bonnets, and the hollow, thus formed, strewn with gunpowder, which was set on fire, the process repeated till the sufferer expired. There was also the torture of the pillow, which consisted in applying a rag impregnated with hot pitch to the crown of the head of a "crotchet," and then dragging it off slowly when the pitch hardened. The flesh was thus torn from the victim's head, and bleeding was added to his other suffering, as the melted pitch streamed down his forehead into his eyes! The cabins of the peasantry were burned, their sons tortured, or severed, and their daughters, in many instances, brutally violated by the Orange demons whom the English government employed to oppress the people, the people in compliance with the worst outrage on their national independence—the embellishment of their Parliament." Are these the specimens of religion which this *Big game* allies himself to? If so, he of God?—of Moloch?—of whom? Ah, we could tell him. Let his heart tell him. Is he to stand forth as the swaggering bully of such blood-stained criminality as Orangism?—a dangerman in sacrosanct? Are we alone, all of us, journalists, to explain to him the meanness and heinous of a system—without any redeeming quality—before he flies from it to his sanctuary? Regarding Dolly's Blue—which the most minister of the Gospel boasts of—let us be heard.—On the 12th of July, 1849, Lord Clarendon having dismissed from the commission of the peace the idol of the Orangemen, Lord Rolan, with a few other violent partisan magistrates, the Orange faction resolved to have satisfaction, if not from the government at least from the "Papists." With that design, they marched in a body, armed and otherwise prepared for the accomplishment of their object, to the seat of Lord Rolan, at Tullymore Park; there, having gratified themselves at a feast given by their degraded chief, they made their vows of vengeance on the innocent—being too cowardly to attack any agent of the government. There, with stomachs full of meat and whiskey, and with hearts inflamed for Popish blood, they marched considerably out of their regular track to the small village of Dolly's Blue—defied and denounced the poor defenceless Catholics of the place, assailed them with their firearms, &c., murdered, indiscriminately, all who stood in their way, including women and children, and even an idiot boy; set fire to the houses of the pariahs, and routed inhabitants, who had no means of resistance, and then, having completed, to their satisfaction, their work of blood and rapine, and having thoughtly secured themselves, like true Orangemen, they proceeded on their journey. Such was the battle of Dolly's Blue.—Such is Orange bravery! Such were the accursed proceedings, (for 39 years,) and such the valiant prototypes of the transplanted faction who boast of the deeds they have done—and oh, heavens! such deeds!—and that they are not "a secret combination of nightly murderers to burn the houses of their neighbors, or imbrue their hands in the blood of the innocent!"

MASSACHUSETTS AT THE NANCY OF "FOURTEENERS." The close connection between mental and physical infirmity is remarkably illustrated by the late census of Massachusetts, birth and deaths in Massachusetts.—That State is, par excellence, the seat and center of every fanaticism, and is, also, as proved by its census, the most thoroughly decrepit of the Union. With a native population of nearly a million, their births number less than 16,000, leaving the excess of births over deaths to be made up by the 15,281 natives among the foreign population of a few hundred thousands. The old creature is actually kept from becoming a wild man by the people whom she hates and persecutes so much! Why do they not leave her at once, and thus, without being morally responsible for the act, ensure her self-murder? The Union were well rid of her.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1859.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE debates in the Imperial Parliament on the 18th ult., and the explanations given in the Upper House by Lord Malmesbury when calling attention to the state of Europe, do not seem to warrant the expectation that peace will be preserved, or that much good is likely to result from the proposed Congress. Neither of the Great Powers—France and Austria—seem to be sincere; and both appear as if they were anxious to find a good excuse for not coming to an amicable arrangement. Austria insists upon a general disarmament as an essential preliminary to the holding of a Congress; Sardina refuses to disarm, because she is not to be admitted to a vote in that assembly; and France is more intent upon increasing, than diminishing her military preparations. We may expect, therefore, at any moment to learn of the actual outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

SMITH O'BRIEN.

This distinguished Irishman left Toronto yesterday, and will visit Kingston and Ottawa cities on his way to this city. He will arrive here at six o'clock to-morrow evening, by steamer; and will be met upon his landing by the officers of the St. Patrick's Society, who will escort him from the Ottawa steamboat depot to his hotel, where they will present him with the address of the Society.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Legislative Council has distinguished itself, and almost brought about a Ministerial crisis by its vote of the 29th ult., upon the Supplies. On the motion of Mr. Blaquiere the Council resolved by a majority of three, that it would not consider the question of Supply, until it had received assurance that the Seat of Government was not to be removed to Quebec. The vote of the Council was in short a sort of vote of want confidence, and was designed to prevent the Ministry from keeping faith with Quebec.

The Ministry however, were determined to maintain the original compact; and by means of good whipping-in, managed to obtain a majority of four in the Council, upon the second and third readings of the Supply Bill; which was finally passed on Tuesday evening. An address to Her Majesty, inviting her and the Royal Family to visit Canada, and be present at the opening of the Victoria Bridge, was carried in both Houses.

On Wednesday, the Governor General, having given the Royal assent to several Bills, but reserving for Her Majesty's further consideration the McLean Divorce Bill, put an end to the Session with the following speech from the Throne:—

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

I am glad to be able to fulfil the hope that I held out of relieving you somewhat earlier than usual, from Parliamentary labors, I may however congratulate you on having accomplished much useful work in the course of the present session. The answer of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to my dispatch announcing the final statement of the question of our Seat of Government, has been placed in your hands, you will see that such answer expresses satisfaction on learning your ultimate judgment on this long agitated matter; consistent as such judgment is with the House and good faith of the Provincial Legislature.—You have made provisions for carrying out fairly the commutation of the feudal rights in Lower Canada. You have placed some additional restraints on the power of borrowing conferred by previous Acts on the Municipalities; whilst you have taken steps for gradually enforcing the fulfilment of the local obligations already incurred. In my opinion, nothing could be more injurious to the credit of the Province and the value of Municipal Government, than the prevalence of any impression that obligations of this character, could be impaired or evaded. You have had before you the whole mass of correspondence on the matter of the Hudson's Bay Territory; and you have expressed, by resolutions of your own, your views on the subject. Your addresses relating to the postal subsidies and to the duties on Canadian produce shipped from foreign ports, have been duly forwarded for the consideration of our Gracious Queen.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

You have amended the Tariff, whilst I regret the necessity for increasing some of the duties

on imports. I hope that the principle on which such duties are imposed will be found to alleviate their pressure. It is satisfactory, at any rate, to see that the increase of the Province for the first quarter of the current year shows signs of the revival of Trade and the increase of our resources.

I have every reason to believe that the arrangements sanctioned by you, with reference to the Public Debt, will be advantageous.

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the public service. These shall be expended with economy and with a strict regard to your wishes.

Hon. Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

The revision of the Statutes of Upper and Lower United Canada is now accomplished, and the result of their enactment and publication in a new form will be to simplify most naturally the law of the whole country. You have, as a Legislature, solemnly invited Her Majesty and any member of the Royal Family to visit British North America. I believe that there is a portion of Her Majesty's Broad Dominions in which such a visit would be hailed with the expression of a loyalty more affectionate and more genuine. With an earnest prayer that Providence may bless us with an abundant Harvest, and restore the prosperity of Canada. I now terminate the present session.

PROTESTANTISM AND CRIME.—Why should crime chiefly abound in Protestant communities? is a question that we may be justly called upon to answer. That it does there abound; that as compared with Catholic communities—or communities that in practice as well as in theory have remained faithful to the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic Church—Protestant communities invariably display a fearful preponderance in vice and immorality of all kinds; are facts so clearly established by Protestant testimony, that their existence cannot be called in question by any one even moderately acquainted with criminal statistics, and the last reports of competent observers. Upon the first question, then, as stated by us; and as a rejoinder to an argument urged by some of our contemporaries—to the effect that the Protestant religion teaches and countenances nothing immoral—we intend to say a few words; with the object of showing why crime abounds chiefly in Protestant communities; and that Protestantism and immorality stand to one another in the relation of cause and effect. But first, that we may not be accused of assuming as true, that which is false in fact, we must be permitted a few words upon the criminal statistics of Protestant communities; premising, however, that we shall adhere to our constant rule of citing Protestant authorities, exclusively, in support of the fact of Protestant criminality.

First then we call into Court Dr. Samuel Laing—a Scotchman, a Protestant of the most rigid stamp; and an attentive observer of the moral features of the several communities by him treated of. Now Dr. Laing, as all the world knows, upon his return from a tour in Sweden, the most thoroughly Protestant country in Europe, with the exception of Scotland, published some years ago the result of his personal observations upon the morals of the Protestant people of Sweden. He showed by statistics, which Protestants cannot impugn—that in one single year, one person out of every one hundred and forty of the entire population of Sweden, was convicted of crime; that of the urban population of Sweden, one in every forty-nine, or upwards of two per cent, were annually punished as criminals; whilst in the rural districts, the number of persons punished as criminals annually, was, to the entire population, as 1 to 176. Commenting upon the frightful depravity of the Protestants of Sweden, as revealed by these statistics, Dr. Laing felt it necessary to observe that it was the more remarkable, since in Sweden there was no political agitation; and therefore none of those political offences which in Ireland help to fill the jails of that Catholic, but misgoverned, and, by Protestants, grossly maligned, country. The offences in Sweden were invariably offences against God's laws, and involved a great amount of moral turpitude.

Now, in Ireland, the scene of so much misgovernment, and whose criminal statistics are swollen with political offences as much as with crimes against the moral or natural law; and during the same period of time as that in which Dr. Laing was pursuing his observations in Protestant Sweden, the proportion of convictions to population was as 1 to 723. These, we beg the British Whig to bear in mind, are not Catholic slanders, but facts furnished to us by eminent Protestants. Again; it appears from the Report of the City Chamberlain of Glasgow for 1858, that in that city 7.7 per cent. of births were illegitimate; whilst in other cities, as Dundee for instance, the illegitimate births were as high as 10.1 per cent.; and in Aberdeen as high as 14.9 per cent., of the whole number. If we turn to other Protestant countries of Europe, the same order of facts meets the eye. In Prussia, bastardy, though more rare than in Sweden and Scotland was very high; and according to the Volksblatt, a Protestant journal, whilst in the city of Berlin 856 divorces had been

granted within a single year, in the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, whose population is almost exclusively Protestant, out of 49 villages and communes, from one-half to one-third of the entire number of births were illegitimate.

But as we said in the commencement, the question is not as to the immorality of Protestant communities, but as to the cause of that immorality. That cause is, we contend, to be found in their Protestantism—or, in other words, their repudiation of the Catholic Faith.

It is, no doubt, true as argued by some of our contemporaries that in the Protestant religion there is nothing to make men vicious or immoral; for in so far as Protestants have any religion, it is in all points identical with the religion of Catholics. Protestantism per se, as we have often shown, is not a religion, but the negation of a religion; it is Protestant in that only wherein it differs from Catholicity; and wherein it differs from Catholicity, it is identical with infidelity. It is not, therefore, in what it teaches, but in what it denies, that Protestantism essentially consists; and it is in its denial of many of the great vital truths of Christianity taught by the Catholic Church, in its separation from that Church which is Christ's Body on earth, and separation from which implies spiritual death; it is in its want of the Sacraments, the channel through which the life of grace is given and maintained, that we find the cause of that fearful immorality, and of that rapid increase of crime amongst Protestant or non-Catholic communities, of which Protestant statistics furnish us with such incontrovertible proofs.

The demoralising process of Protestantism, and its modus operandi are so clearly set forth in the Westminster Review—one of the leading and certainly the most talented of the Protestant periodicals of the British Empire—that we cannot do better than give the words of that eminent Protestant authority at full length. The passage will be found in the January number of the Review; in an article headed "SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION IN ENGLAND"—and thus it runs:

"There is a sect originated recently, adherents to a system called 'Secularism'; the principal tenet being that, as the fact of a future life is (in their view) at all events susceptible of some degree of doubt; while the fact and the necessity of a present life are matters of direct sensation; it is, therefore, prudent to attend exclusively to the concerns of that existence which is certain and immediate, not wasting energies required for present duties by a preparation for remote, and merely possible contingencies. This is the creed which probably with most exactness indicates the faith which virtually, though not professedly, is entertained by the masses of our working population; by the skilled and unskilled laborer alike—by hosts of minor shopkeepers and Sunday traders—and by miserable denizens of courts and crowded alleys. They are unconscious Secularists; engrossed by the demands, the trials, or the pleasures of the passing hour, and ignorant or careless of a future."

This then is a Protestant's description of the Protestant Faith, as held, professed and virtually acted upon, by the great masses of the Protestant population of Great Britain—"Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die. Heaven and hell, God's judgment, and a life beyond the grave, are remote and uncertain contingencies; our bellies, our appetites and our passions, these are sensible, these are present and real, and these only are certain. Let us not be such fools as to sacrifice the present and certain, for the remote and uncertain." These, by Protestant showing, are the chief articles of the Protestant Faith in England; a Faith we must admit that is but the logical deduction from the negation of a living, ever present and infallible authority in the spiritual or supersensible order; and a conclusion which we see not how any one can impugn, without, at the same time, calling in question the very basis or fundamentals of all Protestantism. For, but for the infallible testimony of the Catholic Church, which all Protestants, in that they are Protestants, reject, there would be no infallible assurance of the truth of any facts in the spiritual order; and if we reject her authority, we have, as the "secularists" contend, only our senses to fall back upon; and nothing but our senses in which we can any longer put trust.

But what must the effects of such a faith upon the morals of its professors?—and that such is the form that the Protestant Faith has assumed, in so far as the masses of Great Britain are concerned, we have the authority of the great leading Protestant periodical of the day, and of the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, for believing. This is a question surely not difficult to answer; for it is evident that from men, "engrossed by the demands, trials, or the pleasures of the passing hour, and ignorant or careless of the future," it would be in vain to expect very exalted notions respecting, or even very clear meaning of the words, "virtue and duty." All virtue implies the exercise of self-denial, the sacrifice of the present to the future; and from men wholly engrossed in the present, intent only upon their animal gratifications, and the satisfaction of their sensuality, it is in vain to expect such self-denial or such sacrifice.

Nor is it only amongst the ignorant classes of the Protestant community that this "Secular" disbelief in revealed religion, prevails; or amongst whom this antagonism betwixt the natural and supernatural, betwixt the material and the spiritual, obtains. We find this incredulity everywhere; amongst all classes do we encounter this same antagonism. Faith and reason are by Pro-

testants looked upon as contradictory and irreconcilable; so that the Protestant can maintain his faith in any scraps of revealed religion, only by making abnegation of his reason; and can only assert his reason by making sacrifice of his faith. Of this fact we met a striking instance the other day in the columns of the Montreal Herald; wherein our Protestant cotemporary commenced an article with the subjoined profound reflection:

"In religion we all know that there are some mysteries, which, self-contradictory to the human sense, can be apprehended, and held only by faith."—Montreal Herald.

This we venture to say is the general opinion of the Protestant world with respect to the facts of revealed religion which transcend the "human sense;" and as the inevitable consequence—all Protestants who reason reject as unreasonable, and therefore as false, a religion which propounds to them tenets that are "self-contradictory" to their reason, or human sense. In thus rejecting revealed religion Protestants are logical; for in its own order, reason or "human sense" is infallible; and as truth in one order can never be contradictory of truth in another order, it follows that that which is "self-contradictory to human sense" is a lie; and that the religion which teaches the "self-contradictory" doctrine is a false religion. The consistent Protestant therefore who reasons, and who finds in the doctrines of revealed religion statements "self-contradictory" to his reason or human sense, renounces all revealed religion as an attempt at imposture; whilst the Protestant who accepts those doctrines, can do so only by making abnegation of his reason. Hence in the Protestant world the constant struggle for supremacy betwixt reason and faith, as betwixt two mutually antagonistic powers; hence too the practical infidelity, or "Secularism" of the Protestant world; and hence too its disbelief in moral responsibility, and its consequent disregard of moral obligations.

But in Catholicity, though there is much that transcends, there is no doctrine that contradicts, or is repugnant to, reason; nothing that is "self-contradictory to human sense." Hence there is not going on in the bosom of the Catholic, that constant struggle betwixt faith and reason, from which the intelligent and thinking Protestant can never deliver himself; and thus whilst in Protestantism the individual is being continually goaded onwards towards infidelity, in the Catholic Church the teachings of reason and of revelation can be alike accepted as infallibly certain. Now, that a belief in the certainty of things unseen, must have a moral effect upon the practice of the believer, is a self-evident proposition; and in that belief, we find the cause of the superior morality of Catholic, as compared with Protestant, communities.

In fine, Protestantism teaches its votaries to place all their affections on the things of time and on the goods of this world; it teaches that the gratification of the animal appetites, the acquisition of wealth, and the indulgence of the senses are acts of highest wisdom; because the things of the spiritual supersensible world, because heaven and hell, the life of the world to come, and the Judgment Seat of Christ are remote and uncertain. The Protestant in short looks to the filling of his belly, and the life of the world as at present existing.

The Catholic, on the contrary, looks for the resurrection from the dead, and the life of the world to come, with as much assurance as the Protestant Secularist looks for his daily bacon, and attendant pot of beer. To the Catholic, heaven and hell are as real, and as present, as hunger and thirst, cold or heat are to the Protestant; and though the former's vision may be often obscured by the mists of passion; though in consequence he may be often led astray; his errors, his deviations from the path, are in spite of, and not the logical consequence of, his Catholic principles. But with the Protestant the very reverse is the case; and his immorality, his sensuality, his criminal indulgences are the direct, logical, and indeed inevitable results of his Protestantism, or disbelief in the realities of the unseen and supersensible world.

THE BROWN ALLIANCE.—The Toronto Leader, a Ministerial organ, and therefore not the very best authority on the tactics and proceedings of the Opposition party, gives the following circumstantial account of the caucus held on the evening of Friday, 22d ult.; whereat it was agreed to depose Mr. G. Brown from his position as Opposition leader, or Chief of the "Out" party:—

"The production of the names of the gentlemen composing the caucus of Friday the 22d, has been challenged by Mr. Brown. We accept the challenge; and without circumlocution proceed to produce the names, among which are four of Mr. Brown's ex-colleagues, and several of the firmest supporters of the two-days' coalition. The caucus comprised Messrs. Drummond, Lemieux, Thibaudon, LaBerge—all colleagues of Mr. Brown, in the still-born Ministry—Bourassa, Piche, Dunbar, Ross, Horbart, Papineau, Jobin, McGeer and Boreau. Mr. Dorian, the remaining Lower Canada colleague of Mr. Brown in the July Ministry, was unavoidably absent from the committee; but his concurrence in the proceedings and the result arrived at was afterwards obtained. The result of the caucus, which comprised the entire Lower Canada Opposition who could be got together in the city on that day, was to withdraw from all political connection with the senior member for Toronto. Mr. Drummond was deputed to announce to Mr. Brown the feeling of the gentlemen composing

the caucus; and was afterwards observed in close and earnest conversation with him in the House.—Will Mr. Brown cause to be published the communication made to him by Mr. Drummond on behalf of the caucus? Will he deny that a like announcement was made by the same agent of the caucus to Mr. Mowat, Mr. Foley, and Mr. Sanfield Macdonald? Or will he be pleased to let the public know what was the purport of the communication which Mr. Drummond made to these gentlemen? We have accepted Mr. Brown's challenge to produce the names of the members who attended the caucus; we now, in turn, challenge him to produce a statement of the purport of the communication made to him by Mr. Drummond on behalf of those gentlemen. The issue must be met. It will not do to evade it or to attempt to get rid of it by falsehood and denial.

Nor was the announcement made on behalf of the committee allowed to remain an empty threat. On the very night of the day on which the caucus had been held, Mr. Thibaudon and others parted from Mr. Brown on the division on the Jury Bill. This was the first overt act of actual separation, after the caucus.

"How did Mr. Brown treat this withdrawal of his Lower Canada allies? What was his public answer to the announcement which Mr. Drummond had deputed to make to him? It is to be found in the Globe of Monday, in the shape of an impudent demand for the repeal of the Union. Yes, a repeal of the Union, because no section of the Lower Canadiana is willing to occupy the position of allies to the man who for five years has only conducted his followers to defeat; who assails every man who stands in his way; who only regards principles, and parties, political alliances, the Union itself, as instruments for his own personal and political advancement. It is well that Upper Canada should rightly understand the meaning of Mr. Brown's denunciations of Lower Canada. For office he was willing to pay off all the casual seigniorial dues out of the public chest. He was willing to defer to the wishes of Lower Canada to any extent; but when the Lower Canada portion of the Opposition announced their withdrawal of all connection from him, he became the sectarian champion of Upper Canada and demands a repeal of the Union! Let no one mistake the cause of the new position which Mr. Brown and his paper have taken in reference to the sectional questions and the stability of the Union."

If the above be true, and there are certainly strong reasons for believing it to be so, we must congratulate the members of the Opposition party upon the withdrawal of their allegiance from one so unworthy as Mr. Brown has approved himself to be. That a Brown Ministry was an impossibility we have always asserted; and that an alliance with him was a source of weakness to his allies, we have repeated time after time, ever since the news arrived of his abortive attempt to construct a Ministry. According to the Leader these views have been adopted by the great body of his former supporters, and, amongst others, by Mr. McGeer; who has thus fully ratified all our assertions with respect to the impolicy and dangerous consequences of a Brown alliance. If ever a party to that alliance, he seems now to have withdrawn from it, and we heartily congratulate him thereupon. His talents, his eloquence and influence might, and no doubt for the future will, be better employed than in the service of Mr. G. Brown; and his friends and constituents will rejoice to see Mr. McGeer detached from one who was certainly no credit to him; and with whom he could not ally himself without betraying the cause of his constituents, and those high interests which he was sent to Parliament to advocate.

Detached from Mr. G. Brown, Mr. McGeer has a fair career before him, if he will but steadily pursue it; and whilst no one can question his talents, his persuasive eloquence, and great powers as an orator, all must deeply regret to see those noble faculties wasted on an unworthy object. Let us hope however that we have misunderstood Mr. McGeer; that his connection with Mr. Brown was but transitory and apparent, rather than real; and that it is now entirely severed. If this be, as we believe it is, the case, we shall indeed rejoice; because thereby will Mr. McGeer best consult his own honor and interests; and most effectually carry out the wishes of those who sent him to Parliament as their representative, and as the champion of Catholic interests in both sections of the Province.

The simple fact that upon every politico-religious question that has come before the House Mr. McGeer has had to vote against Mr. Brown, must, we should think, by this time have convinced the former that a political alliance with the latter is an impossibility. A more rascally scheme than that proposed by the Brown-Dorion Ministry for "grappling" with the School difficulty, was never devised; and no honest Catholic, no one had sincerely at heart the speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Upper Canada School Question, could for a moment have entertained even the infamous proposition, enunciated by Mr. Dorion at the commencement of the present Session of Parliament, as the Separate School policy of the Brown-Dorion Ministry, had that Ministry been allowed to remain office. We know therefore by their own admission, what from their antecedents we might easily have surmised; that from them we had, and have nothing to expect in the shape of justice. Mr. Brown could not even if he would, do us that justice; for as it is solely as the enemy of Catholics, and of "Freedom of Education," that he has acquired his political influence amongst the Protestants of Upper Canada; and as the first symptoms of a relaxation on his part of hostility to the Catholic cause, would be fatal to that influence; so they would render an alliance with him as unprofitable, as under any circumstances it would be eminently disgraceful. We trust therefore that the Leader is correct in its allegations; that Mr. McGeer is now sensible of the gross folly, to say the least, of a Brown-alliance; and that that alliance is at an end for ever.

AN AMUSING ROW.—Our Anglican friends at Quebec have of late been furnishing the world with an amusing, and at the same time, most instructive lesson upon the beauties of Protestantism. In an evil hour for themselves, they obtained an Act of Parliament authorising them to hold Synodal meetings; for it is one of the blessings, and peculiar features of the Anglican Church, that, as it is the creature of the State, or Civil Power, so without the permission of its creator, it can exercise none of the functions of a church. The Catholic Church holds her Synods by the permission of God, and reckons not whether they be pleasing or displeasing to the State. The Church, as by Law established, can meet only when, and as its establisher sees fit to permit.

And judging from the late proceedings at Quebec, the State has hitherto acted a prudent and fatherly part towards its creature the Anglican Church, in prohibiting Synodal meetings. It was always predicted that those meetings would be the signal for a "row;" and that prophecy has been most literally and conspicuously verified.

The question at issue betwixt our Anglican friends is in substance, the same that has ever agitated the non-Catholic world—and may be thus stated:—"Does the Church derive its authority from God or from its members?" Or in other words, "are the laity to be subject in matters ecclesiastical to their Bishops, or are the Bishops to be subject to the laity?" The particular form in which this question presented itself at Quebec was this:—"Shall the Bishop, in virtue of his office, have a Veto over the proceedings of the Synod?" The *Montreal Herald* in an editorial upon the subject, thus states the question:—

"A few years ago, Acts of Parliament were passed in the Province, giving to the Church of England a right to hold Synods for their internal government, which were to consist of three branches, like the old English constitution. The King, Lord and Commons were to be represented in the ecclesiastical state by the bishop, clergy and laity of each diocese. But the precise power to be allowed to each branch is a matter still indeterminate, and to be settled at meetings shortly to be held in each diocese. In Quebec there has been a strong feeling among some members of the Anglican community against the Synodal meetings, which rightly or wrongly are imputed to the Bishop, to his son, the acting Bishop, and to many of the clergy. There are old sores, too, almost of a personal nature arising from events, on some of which we had occasion at the time of their occurrence to express the opinion that the Bishop did not adopt a very judicious course; and perhaps as much on these accounts as from attachment to any abstract principle, a part of the Anglican Congregations have desired to limit the power claimed by the Bishop, of annulling, by the interposition of his veto, any legislation by the other branches of the Synod. Hence the election of delegates was made to turn upon the question of veto or anti-veto."

The election of Delegates then for the approaching Synod was the signal for the "row;" and the occasion upon which the long-pent up fury of the mutually antagonistic parties in the bosom of the Protestant Israel broke out. The elections were held in the churches, or buildings attached to the churches, of the Anglican party in Quebec; and the scenes of confusion that thereupon arose are thus set forth in one of our Quebec Protestant cotemporaries:—

"At two o'clock, P.M., yesterday the voting for the election of three delegates to represent the Cathedral congregation at the Synod, shortly to be convened, commenced in the National School Room. A large number of 'roughs,' who, it is said, had received their day's pay from influential enemies of Episcopacy, and who certainly 'looked like it,' were in attendance. Controlled, however, by the great number of respectable persons present, the mob, who went on mass to the Cathedral meeting, confined their interference to words and yells. Foremost amongst the disturbers of the meeting, was an old gray-haired man, whose constant utterance of short groans, mingled with savage threats, provoked a mixture of laughter and exclamations of disgust. This old gentleman, who appears emulous of the position of the Protestant 'gretot' of the city, was less blameable than some of his superiors in life; distinguished amongst these was Mr. Richard Pope, who kept speaking to the Rev. Mr. Housman, in a dictatorial and offensive manner, with his hat on his head, the Rev. Chairman being uncovered. Messrs. J. Hale and A. Campbell, Juniors, were conspicuous, and here, as at St. Matthew's in the evening, the palm was borne off by Mr. George Hall the Pro-Mayor, who intruded himself in a forcible and riotous manner into the place set apart for the Chairman.—As he would have been put out despite of the howling mob who cheered him on, Mr. Hall at length gave way to Mr. Housman. Many votes were objected to; about the first of these was the Honourable Francis Ward Primrose, it was, however, eventually allowed. We think correctly, for though hundreds see Mr. Primrose at the Scotch Presbyterian Church on Sundays as well as going to and coming from it, we think still they must be mistaken, and that his solemn declaration upon his honor that he is not a member of any Church but that of England, ought to convince these numerous witnesses that they eye have deceived them, as we are quite convinced a man of such a family as Mr. Primrose would no more tell a falsehood in order to give a bogus vote than he would cheat at cards, leave play debts unpaid, or perpetrate any other act of personal dishonor. Other votes however, it is said, of a less objectionable character than that of Mr. Primrose, were taken for Lay Association, and in consequence of the crowding and noise, several good voters of the Church party went away; hence the defeat of two out of the three most eligible candidates proposed at this or any of the synodical elections for the City of Quebec."

"At St. Peter's Chapel, the transaction of ordinary vestry business being got through early, a vote of want of confidence in the incumbent was proposed by Mr. Nettle, superintendent of fisheries probably brought forward to give time for the mob to arrive. The motion was averted by motion for 'the previous question.' At half-past seven the election of three delegates came on, and twenty good votes in all having been polled, that of Thomas Simpson was opposed. He vowed he would shed the last drop of his heart's blood on the table, or have his vote. A disturbance hereupon arose, and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, after being repeatedly insulted, and loud cries of 'put out Hamilton,' announced that he adjourned the meeting till ten this morning. Efforts were made to seize the books, but they were carefully removed.—During the excitement, Mr. Welch, one of the Lay Association candidates, openly declared that 'his

party came there to gain the day, and were prepared if necessary, to fight for it.' At the same time, a man came up to Mr. Radon, Town Councillor, another Lay Association candidate, and audibly whispered, 'what are we to do, shall I pass the word?'—Shouts were now made for 'Hail' as chairman, and finally Mr. W. Cole was put into the chair, the minister and his friends having previously withdrawn.—Some paper belonging to the Churchwarden was seized, and the crowd voted till about ten o'clock. The Churchwarden claimed the paper as his private property, and Mr. Hall threatened to have him arrested for so doing. This morning at ten the clergyman resumed the chair, the secretary and wardens being present, and the voting continued till past twelve when Messrs. H. N. Jones, James Parke, and Fred. Andrews were elected delegates, Mr. Langlois, N.P., serving a protest on the part of Messrs. Radon, Welch, Nettle, and others of the Lay Association."

At St. Matthew's Chapel, in the evening, Mr. Jeffrey Hale, (who appeared to be the spiritual adviser of Mr. Hall), Colonel Fitzgerald, (who stood with muddy boots on the Communion table), Mr. Archibald Campbell, Juniors, several other prominent members of the Lay Association, and some hundreds of the vilest scum of the whole city, many of whom, it appears, were covertly armed with slung-shots, steel knuckles, and other secret bludgeons, and who openly boasted they had come for a row, were in attendance. The meeting was scarcely opened before the rabble crowded the aisle, contrary to the reiterated request of the Chairman. Constant threats, cries of "put him out," and appalling yells desecrated the sacred building from seven to ten o'clock, several gentlemen were assaulted or threatened, and it was avowed by some of the mob they had marked for vengeance those who objects to had votes at the Cathedral. At about half-past eight a rush was made on the Rev. Chairman by the infuriated mob in the aisle, he was dragged from his seat and for some moments his life appeared in immediate danger; he was, however, rescued by the Clergymen who rallied around him in despite the furious onslaught of superior numbers. Some few respectable and conscientious friends to the Lay Association also, we believe lent their services to prevent the possible fatal commotion of outrage on the person of the Minister. Both previous and subsequent to this assault on Mr. Hale, Mr. Campbell, Juniors, directly incited the mob to put him out of the chair, and the Protestant *Gazette*, a noisy old scribbler, was more distinguished as aingleman to the Lay Association, than he ever had been as aught hither to the Bishop."

Colonel Fitzgerald, though not belonging to St. Matthew's congregation, was called by the mob to the chair, but a member of the Bar, plunging himself to indict him for riot if he took it, the colour of the praying Colonel, like that of Bob Acres, seemed to ooze out at his finger's ends, and with his mire-stained boots bespattering the altar, he declined the honour with a grace and union worthy of the late Lord George Gordon in the worst moments of his mania. Mr. George Hall, no-may-o, then came on the scene, by jumping on the table, and rightly enough told the meeting (despite of Mr. A. Campbell Juniors) that Mr. Roe was the proper chairman. A large force of police were, just previous to this, led in by Mr. Hall and posted in double ranks along the aisle of the Church. The police would obey none but their chief, Mr. Bureau; Mr. Bureau would obey none but Mr. Hall; and Mr. Hall seemingly upon Mr. Jeffrey Hale, whose Sunday Scholars with slung shots in their sleeves, defiance in their faces, menace in their mouths, and murder and sacrilege in their hearts, crowded the Church and, in humble imitation of the altar-popped Colonel Fitzgerald, trampled over the desks in every direction. Men of every denomination were present at this hideous scene, Presbyterians and Dissenters were brought up to aid the Lay Association, but it is just to say that many of these denominations viewed their proceedings with indignation and disgust. Mr. Hall posted himself at the table and refused to retire, appealing incessantly to the worst passions of the mob, and made them distinctly understand that he and the Police would act with them and refuse (as they twice did) to act at the instance of any of the clergymen, to whom he again and again in his capacity of Magistrate refused the protection of the law. The Rev. Mr. Roe being struck, in his presence, called upon him to cause the arrest of his assailant! He refused, Mr. Bureau Chief of Police refused when called upon under similar circumstances, to act without the command of Mr. Hall.—And at the end of a riot of more than six hours' duration, the election was abruptly closed.

The result of the voting was 15 majority for the Church candidates. The friends of the Lay Association violently assaulted the Minister, his friends, and the unpopular candidates, hunting them through the streets, threatening their lives, tore up and completely destroyed the poll books, and wrecked the Chapel to the amount of some forty pounds worth of damage. One of the candidates, a most unoffending gentleman, owes his life, under Providence, to Deputy Chief Reynolds and some of the Police, who risked their own in securing him. A mob threatened to pull his house down, and he has been told that if he is ever caught by the miscreants his life shall be taken.

Mr. Romaford, of the British and Canadian Infant School, patronized by Messrs. Hale and Wurtele, & Co., was loud and forward at the election in St. Matthew's Chapel, and had been so at the Cathedral meeting during the day. Most prominent "Protestants" in the manual violence part of the work, were those who show most discretion when dealing with men of other denominations than their own. The wretches who were some years ago too much afraid to vote in the St. Patrick's Society; the men who jumped out of the windows on a false alarm at Oh-niquy's lectures in Ann Street; and the first fugitives from Chalmers' Church these (and most eminent in evil amongst them) many of Mr. Hale's Sunday scholars and teachers, were last night the wreckers of St. Matthew's Chapel. Why is it these poltroons, hitherto the most forgiving, submissive and cowardly cavalle in America, became suddenly thus lawless and violent against their pastors? It was because they were their pastors, and they believed they would not prosecute their flock! But the sacrilegious ruffians have been identified; they can be sworn to; their leaders are known; and we call upon the ministers of the church to falsify the dastardly calculation founded upon their Christian charity by saintly agitators and their banded villains. The lives of their orthodox flock have been endangered, the public peace has been outraged, in their persons and sacred edifices.—The majesty of the law is superior to every earthly justice which says, he is a criminal who fails to prosecute a crime, and that divine justice which commands churchmen to 'render unto Cesar that which is Cesar's,' we call upon the clergy and laity of the Anglican church to come forward, as they are bound to do, and prosecute those miscreants and their confederated instigators, to conviction."

We have been thus particular in giving the details of an affair in which it may seem at first sight that Catholics have no immediate interest, because, if duly considered, it enveys to the latter a most important and valuable lesson. It should teach them the folly as well as wickedness of arraying themselves in opposition to their Bishops; to whom, and not to the laity in general, has Our Lord committed the Government of His Church. It should teach us also to distinguish betwixt a Church founded by Christ, and one Established by Law; betwixt the work of Him Who is the author of peace, and the work of the spirit of confusion. Viewed in this light, the disgraceful proceedings at Quebec may be-

come to us exceedingly valuable; and it is in this hope that we lay before our readers the above report of the first fruits of Protestant Synodical action in Quebec.

OBSCENE JOURNALISM.—The *Montreal Witness*, in spite of its repeated Pharasaical admonitions to its Protestant cotemporaries, is perhaps one of the most filthy offenders against modesty, as well as against truth, amongst Canadian journalists. And whilst he is incessantly, and oftentimes not without reason, taking his Protestant brethren to task for their insertion of obscene and immoral advertisements, their filthy details of the Sickles' Trial, and things of a similar stamp, the *Montreal Witness* is himself the nastiest, dirtiest cur in the kennel. We cannot, of course, pollute our sheet with many extracts from our evangelical cotemporary; but the following which we transcribe from an article in his issue of Saturday last on his sixth page, is a fair specimen of the garbage, and moral filth in which the readers of the *Montreal Witness* delight, and with which its sanctified editor plentifully indulges them. The subject is the Priests of Rome, and their charitable visits to the poor:—

"The friars are sent to their houses to save them the trouble of calling them in. The friar gives lottery tickets to the wife, dandles with the husband, instructs the children, and sometimes bores them."

This is the sort of stuff with which the *Montreal Witness* habitually regales the fair daughters of "our Zion?" who with flushed faces, and leering eyes, hang enraptured over the pages of the obscene journal which twice a week comes to them in the name of the God of truth and holiness. We must beg our readers' pardon for transferring a portion of it to our columns; but it is impossible to give a fair idea of the turpitudes of the *Montreal Witness* without a violation of the laws of modesty. And yet it is the same filthy fellow who lays before his readers, and in what he calls a "FAMILY NEWSPAPER" forsooth, smutty stories like that by us quoted above, who presumes to rebuke the *Montreal Gazette* and the *Montreal Herald* for their occasional deviations from the paths of propriety; and to whom a game at ball after divine service by the pupils of the Jesuits' College is mourned over as an instance of youthful depravity which if left unrebuked must, ere long, provoke God's judgments upon the land. Out upon the impure, canting hypocrite! and yet to be sure this may be said in his behalf, that he is but caterer to the still more impure tastes of his lecherous readers. He writes for the daughters of the Conventicle; he knows their tastes, and that they like obscenity; and he furnishes them with that which they most admire.

The *Montreal Herald* publishes the following apology for laying before its readers all the disgusting details of the "Sickles' Trial." "The allusion to the Bible is most unfortunate on the part of a Protestant:—

"REPORTING THE SICKLES TRIAL.—We had intended to make some reply to a censure passed by a cotemporary upon ourselves for the publication of the report of this trial. But the following terse notice on the same subject, from the New York *Tribune*, in a few words, expresses almost all that we wished to say:—

"Certain of our cotemporaries, after having printed the Associated Press report of the Sickles' Trial *verbatim*, have mounted the stool of repentance, and are making half-way promises never to do so again. We beg leave to be counted out of that ring. Having decided that it was right and necessary that this trial should be reported and published, we incurred the expense, and did the work fully and suitably. Each subscriber was at liberty to read the trial in full, in part, or not at all; we did not feel at liberty nor called upon to suppress or mutilate it. And, whenever we shall decide to print another such trial, we shall do it in like manner. Do those who think a true report of such a trial disgusting or demoralizing ever read the Bible? Or have they an expurgated edition adapted to their notions of what a Bible should be?"

"We only add that we saw nothing in the trial, which could excite to vice; but everything to deter from—perhaps the coarsest part of the narrative being that which most plainly showed the fearful degradation to which vice leads. It was a shocking lesson; but one that is, at least, as important for our every day life, as those biblical histories to which the *Tribune* refers, some of which contain no moral, at all appropriate to the present condition, even of the most demoralized, portion of society; but which yet are put into the hands of persons who can hardly understand them, because 'all scripture is given for instruction,' &c."

But until "those biblical histories" to which our cotemporary refers, can be shown to be profitable reading for the young; or until the wisdom of the Catholic Church in imposing restrictions upon the indiscriminate perusal of the Scriptures by the young can be impugned; and her caution in refusing to place the Bible in the hands of her children, without regard to sex, or age, or mental culture, can be proved to be unnecessary; the *Herald's* apology for its action with regard to the "Sickles' Trial" is not valid. It contends that the indecent reports by it published can have no more deleterious effects on the minds of its readers, than can have the indiscriminate perusal of the Scriptures; but the Scriptures are by Protestants placed in the hands of all persons without regard to age, sex, or mental culture;—therefore the *Herald* concludes there can be nothing objectionable, or nothing to which Protestants can take objection, in the circulation, and indiscriminate perusal of the obscene details of the Sickles' adultery trial.

And this we should grant, were we also prepared to admit the propriety of placing "the Scrip-

tures indiscriminately in the hands of the young, the vicious and the uneducated. But denying that propriety; and knowing from experience how dangerous, how morally deleterious is the indiscriminate perusal of the Bible; we cannot admit the validity of our cotemporary's plea in defence of its publication of the details of the "Sickles' Trial." We know—and there is no one who ever attended a Protestant school but will in his heart recognise the truth of what we state, though he may question the propriety of telling the truth upon so delicate a question. We know, we repeat, and every Protestant knows, that it is from the Bible that boys learn their first lessons in vice, immorality, and impurity; and knowing this; and seeing what manner of argument is based by our Protestant cotemporaries upon the conduct of these blind leaders of the blind, who stick the Bible into the hands of boys and girls, leaving the latter to make what use thereof they please, we recognise more clearly the wisdom of the Catholic Church in placing restrictions upon the reading, and circulation of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures. Even if "all Scripture" were given for instruction, it would not follow that "all scripture" was equally profitable for all; or that a father of a family should feel himself authorised to read for the delectation and instruction of his young sons and daughters all that is to be found in the Scriptures of the Old Testament.—Indeed as a general rule, even Protestant fathers in this respect give by their practice, a formal contradiction to these theories; and hence do not select as the subject of the evening's exercises, especially when their children are present, those "biblical histories" to which the *N. Y. Tribune*, and *Montreal Herald*, more especially allude. Whence then this reticence? It is because nature teaches them that "all Scripture" is not always profitable for all.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Report of the Medical Superintendent of this Institution is before us; and gives apparently very satisfactory evidence as to the manner in which the inmates are treated. On the first day of the present year, the number of patients under treatment was 478; of whom 216 were males, and 262 females. The number of deaths during the past year was stated at 75.

Of the different denominations into which the patients are divided, we have also a full report. Of Catholics there are but 147; whilst of the remainder—142 are put down as Anglicans—99 as Presbyterians—54 as Methodists—9 as Baptists—9 as Lutherans; and the remainder, with the exception of one Jew, as belonging to the other Protestant sects—such as Quakers, &c.

At page 13 of the Report, we find the following, which no doubt by our evangelical friends will be treated as another glaring instance of a "Papal Aggression":—

"The Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church have always been prompt and faithful in attending to the calls made upon them on behalf of the sick; and have been more attentive than those of any other denomination in visitation of the Asylum. The same grateful acknowledgment is due to the Sisterhood of Charity of this City" (Toronto).

Evidently these Romish priests and Sisters of Charity should be "put down," lest their zeal in ministering to the sick, should become a scandal to the professors of the Holy Protestant Faith.

The *London Times* commences a violent tirade against the Sovereign Pontiff in the following style:—

"As nearly as may be 30 years ago a decree, bearing the signature of the Emperor Napoleon, and dated Vienna, was given to the world. By this decree the Pope was deprived of his temporal power, and the Pontifical States were united to France. General Radet, who had been despatched with a body of patriots, forced his way into the Quirinal, which had been fortified by Pius VII., and insisted that his Holiness should resign his temporal dominions. The Pope refused. He was consigned at the Pontemolle to the tender care of General Miollis, and conveyed to Florence. The rest of the history is sufficiently notorious."

It is a pity that, for the benefit of its readers, and as a warning to those who may feel a disposition to raise sacrilegious hands against the Lord's Anointed, the *Times* did not continue the history. For he might have added, that within six years from the signing of the decree of spoliation, the once mighty Emperor, the signer, was as an exile and an outcast; the laughing stock of his enemies, and a prisoner squabbling with his jailer about his daily rations. So may it ever be with every one who ventures to assail the Papacy. Amen.

FIRE.—Tuesday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables in the rear of the house occupied by Benj. Lyman, Esq., which soon spread to the adjoining stables of James Torrance, Esq. The flames soon spread to the houses, and in a very short time they also were in a blaze. There were of brick. The walls stood; but the interior was destroyed.—During the fire an accident occurred, by the fall of a ladder, which had been placed against the building. When it fell several frames of the "Queen" and "Protector" Companies were on it; and one of them named Wm. Johnston, fell to the ground. It is supposed one of his arms is broken. The others were fortunately uninjured.

The steamship *United Kingdom* arrived in port early Tuesday morning; and the *North-Briton* arrived in port at about 7 o'clock same evening.

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH O'BRIEN. The following letter has been received from Mr. Smith O'Brien, in answer to the resolution conveying an invitation from the St. Patrick's Society, of this city, which had been forwarded to him:—

Dear Range, New Orleans, April 2d, 1859. Your letter of the 7th March, by which you communicate a resolution of the members of the St. Patrick's Society, of Montreal, to the effect that they wish to offer me a welcome to that city, in whatever manner may be most acceptable to my feelings.

You are probably already aware that I am anxious to avoid as much as possible all ostentatious parade during my present tour in America; at the same time, I have not endeavored to shun those who may have been desirous to make acquaintance with me, and I have enjoyed much friendly intercourse with my own fellow-countrymen, as well as with native born Americans, since my arrival in the United States.

It is my wish to pass through Canada in the same unostentatious manner, and whilst I accept the kindly welcome of the members of your Society in the same spirit in which it is offered, I must beg them to avoid all display in my reception at Montreal.

I hope to arrive at Chicago before the 1st of May, and shall thence proceed to Toronto, on my way to Montreal.—I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. To M. Doherty, Esq., President St. Patrick's Society, Montreal.

CHARGE OF POISONING.—Owing to the expressed opinion of a medical gentleman, that a man named Marr, employed in the foundry of Mitchell & Co., who died on the evening of Good Friday, and was buried on the following day, had been poisoned.—Cooper Jones, on Friday last, had the body disinterred from Mount Royal Cemetery, and conveyed to the dead house of the Montreal Central Hospital, where a post mortem examination was made. Marr, it appears, occasionally got on the spree, at which time he would drink large quantities of liquor, and his wife was in the habit of confining him to his room, and not allowing any of the neighbors to see him. A few days before his death he got on the spree, and was confined to his room; the day previous to his decease he drank tea and a glass of brandy, and the physician who was called in a few hours before his death, found him vomiting violently. It is also said that Marr had a wife in the old country who was expected out this summer, and that the wife with whom he lived at present, was heard to say, not long ago, that she would sooner see her husband a corpse than reside with this other woman. She had also made arrangements to leave for Glasgow, Scotland. These circumstances aroused the suspicions of the neighbours that foul play had been used. The post mortem examination revealed the fact that the man died from strangulation of the intestines, caused by the violent vomiting, which most likely was due to the enormous amount of high spirits swallowed. The stomach was tolerably healthy, and presented no trace of any acid poison. To satisfy more fully the public, and to ensure justice, the Governor has ordered an analysis of the contents of the stomach to be made, which has been entrusted to Dr. Chalk. Meanwhile, the wife of the deceased, a young woman of some 22 or 23 years of age, has been committed to goal to await the result. We sincerely trust that it will clear her honorably of the charge which is at present attached to her.—*Pilot*.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of those who may wish to procure New Garments to Mr. Gareau's Clothing Establishment, No. 271 Notre Dame Street, as being the best and cheapest, and where purchasers may rely on being served with punctuality and uprightiness.

Died. In this city, on the 27th ult., Mr. Patrick McGinty, aged 42 years, a native of Athlone, County Westmeath, Ireland.

Rev. D. P. Livermore, Editor of the Chicago *New Democrat*, says of Mr. Brown's Bronchial Troches:—"We have frequently had occasion to test the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches," and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended. Through our influence, others have tried them, and always with the most beneficial results, and so from our own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchial complaints. No family should be without them, and every public speaker will find them absolutely invaluable. The two distinguished divines of our country, Henry Ward Beecher and E. H. Chapin, bear testimony to their excellency, as our readers can see by getting a box of the Lozenges.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION. CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE SEASON. The Seventh LECTURE of the Course, being the Fourth and concluding Lecture of the Series on the "History of the Irish Church," will be DELIVERED in the

CITY CONCERT HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 12th INST. BY THE REV. MR. O'FARRELL, SUBJECT: "THE PENAL LAWS, AND CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION."

Doors open at half-past SEVEN o'clock. Lecture commences at EIGHT o'clock precisely. Tickets of Admission, 1s 3d each; to be had at Sadler's Bookstore, and at the doors of the Hall. THOMAS WALSH, Rec. Sec.

FURNISHED BED ROOM, with use of Sitting Room and partial BOARD, if required. Address, "M. C.," TRON WITNESS OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. NEW SEED WHEAT FROM SCOTLAND.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received, per last Steamer from Liverpool, samples of 3,000 Bushels Scotch Rye WHEAT, to arrive by first vessels. This Wheat has been selected for them with great care, and is imported expressly for Seed. Samples may be seen at their Office, and all other information obtained, if, by letter postpaid, addressed to

GREGORY & CO., 37 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

April 28, 1859. B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Stieglitz still continues to shout his solitary war-whoop, and maintains that peace would be "really alarming" unless Austria should, "by a miracle," consent to evacuate all her Italian possessions.

The Montclair has published another article, which contains some significant expressions. Thus, after stating that France respects national rights, it closes with the following remarks:—"The policy of France has not two weights nor two measures; she weighs in the same scales the interests of all nations."

The Lent sermons, or conferences, at the Church of Notre Dame are preached by Father Felix of the Society of Jesus. The reputation of the preacher attracts large audiences, and his discourses appear to produce a great effect.

The Papey is not only the keystone of the social world; it is not only the strong bulwark which protects order against anarchy, and society against revolution; the Papey, maintained through the course of ages by the obedience, respect, and love of Christian nations, is then a rampart which defends us, and a bulwark which covers us—

Whatever he thought of these sentiments, no one will deny to the preacher the merit of boldness. The clergy, who have been hitherto the great support of the Imperial system, become alarmed at the designs imputed to Sardinia, with the sanction and co-operation of France; and it is said that one eminent prelate at least has renounced it.

GERMANY.

The official Prussian Gazette (Preussische Zeitung) publishes a leading article, of which the following is a summary:

"During the last few days uneasiness has taken possession of the public mind at the news that the assembling of the Congress has again become doubtful. The anticipation of a near and dangerous crisis which that news arouses has increased public fears."

MEXICO.—The warlike proposals keep everything in tension; will there be war or not every one asks. Catholics and Protestants shake hands to guard the honor of fatherland. Protestants forget their distasteful quarrel about the hymn-books, and let the debate about the introduction of a new liturgy now and then rest a little.

The official Austrian correspondence publishes an article, of which the following is a summary:—"Austria has given undeniable proof of her love of peace by the manner in which she met Lord Cowley's mission, and afterwards by accepting the proposals for a Congress."

notates her prevails also in all the other Cabinets."

The Times calls attention to the statement that the Austrian army is maintained at the cost of £50,000 a day. No wonder that the actual breaking out of war, with all its chances, is regarded as a less evil than the continuance of a peace like that. Such a state of things would explain, and we suppose justify, her drawing the sword at any moment.

ITALY.

UNPOPULARITY OF WAR IN SAVOY.—The prospect of war is most unpopular in Savoy, where the belief is general that the province is to be part of the price paid to France for assisting the King of Sardinia against Austria. Nothing will convince the people of Savoy that some such compact has not been entered into.

Nothing new has turned up here in the way of political development since my last, but it is felt by all that we are lying becalmed on waters soon to be upheaved by storm. The war of words will not achieve peace—especially between armed antagonists already confronted.

It seemed a question with some, whether or no we would join Israel in their abiding place, and be consigned by authority to the Ghetto. We are happy to inform his friends that he is allowed to tenant apartments in the Barberio, in the centre of British colonisation, enjoying full liberty, like the rest of his race, and is really free to act at will.

It is remarkable that the same witnesses who seek to clear the Chief of a share in the murder of the Christians have no scruple in admitting that from him alone emanated the orders for the execution of the two Sikhs. This circumstance alone sheds suspicion on the whole of the testimony given in favor of the accused by these witnesses.

It is known that the Rev. Father Souillard, of the order of Brother Preacher, preaches the quadragesimal fast at St. Petersburg. A religious Paris paper having stated that the holy synod, alarmed at the great concourse which this French preacher attracts, had asked, and obtained, that the pulpit should be forbidden him, Father Souillard has addressed to the Union the following letter:

"Mr. Editor.—I am ignorant of what have been the steps of the holy synod to shut my mouth, but the act, I have had no prohibition to discontinue my preaching. It is true that a certain Russian paper has sent forth cries of alarm, but the acknowledged organs of the Government have replied to it with a tact and elevation of idea which I regret not being in a position to praise as they deserve."

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INDIA.

The important news from India is, that a beginning has been made towards an improvement in the financial system, a subject, the vital importance of which secures our hearing a good deal more of it hereafter. The loan to the full amount authorized by the late Act £7,000,000, is announced.

of the late Sepoy army, and that the total of the whole force, not including certain local levies, makes a muster of nearly a quarter of a million bayonets.

The following is the letter of the Times correspondent:—"In the absence of stirring intelligence from the provinces respecting the rebel fugitives, our attention has been particularly directed to the cases of two chiefs, one of whom is under trial for the foulest crime committed during the mutiny of 1857, while the other has just received a pardon for offences of a lighter nature."

"The massacre of Futteghur is now sufficiently familiar to the public from the beautiful narrative of Mr. Edwards. I well remember with what a thrill of horror intelligence was received in Bombay, that after the most daring efforts to keep at bay the mutineers who besieged the Fort of Futteghur, the remnants of that heroic little garrison, with the women and children, having escaped over the walls into boats, in the vain hope of successfully floating down the Ghanges to a place of safety, were caught by Sepoys despatched after them, part killed on the spot, and the remainder brought into Furruckabad."

"The charge against the Nawab is not only that he was a leader in the mutiny, but that he was accessory, before and after the fact, to the murder of the Christians. It is proved in evidence that the Sepoys who destroyed the boats below Futteghur, by firing at them from a battery on the shore of the Ghanges, and afterwards boarding, were led by a miscreant, who was subsequently appointed by the Nawab to a place of trust; and it is further in evidence that the order for the execution of the survivors was signed by the Nawab. Indeed, the accused does not deny his signature to the document in question."

"It is remarkable that the same witnesses who seek to clear the Chief of a share in the murder of the Christians have no scruple in admitting that from him alone emanated the orders for the execution of the two Sikhs. This circumstance alone sheds suspicion on the whole of the testimony given in favor of the accused by these witnesses."

"The case of the Chief of Junkenhdee has not been before any tribunal. You will remember that in 1857 the 27th Regiment mutinied at Kolapore, and murdered three English officers. It was a military mutiny, favored by Chota Sing, Commandant of the Junkenhdee local battalion, and doubtless not unknown to the Chief. The 23rd Native Infantry at Belgaum was to have risen at the same time, fostered by another agent from Junkenhdee. Happily he was caught and executed; but before his execution he swore by the most awful oaths that the person who sent him was the Chief of Junkenhdee. Still the Government was loth to credit the existence of disaffection in so young a man as the Rajah of Junkenhdee, and he was allowed to remain unmolested."

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CHINA.

CANTON, Feb. 13.—I dare say you will have heard that, since the affair at Sheeking, the monotony of our existence at Canton has been somewhat relieved by sundry little trips into the interior, the object being, as we hear, to accustom the country people to the presence of troops, to show them how harmless we are when left alone, how terrible and irresistible when opposed. As I accompanied the last expedition, which has just returned, and which possesses the historical interest of being the longest march ever yet performed by British troops in China, I must tell you that our destination was a place called Fayune, celebrated as the nest in which every plot for the extermination of the "barbarians" has been hatched, by a committee composed of three Mandarins, who were specially intrusted with the raising of the "Braves" and the general conduct of military affairs against the barbarians, and who, known as the "Fayune Committee," have been our standing bugbear for this year past. However, after the Braves had received their thorough thrashing the other day,

it was reported that these worthies had decamped, whether they had done so or not, it was determined to board the lions in their den. Accordingly off we started on the morning of the 8th, the force was composed of some Engineers, Artillery, 150 of the French Naval Brigade, the 65th Bengal Native Infantry, and a battalion of Marines, in all 1,000 men, under the command of Brigadier Caulfield, Sir Charles Strachan accompanying the expedition. Lord Elgin and his staff also rode out with the column on their first day's march.

The weather was lovely, and the scenery charming. At this time of year all the paddy fields are dry, which facilitates the process of marching across the country, although, as the troops generally filed along the narrow paths, our line of march seemed interminable, our array of baggage coolies being almost as extended as that of our troops. Substantial villages were found snugly ensconced in groves of handsome trees, and the heavily timbered hills and smaller knolls betokened the last resting places of the more illustrious of the rural community, whose semicircular graves always occupy the most picturesque spots. After an easy day's march we halted for the night at a village called Kong-soong, on the bank of a considerable stream, which was, however, fordable for the horses. Here a joss-house had been prepared for the reception of the General and his staff, which before long was surrounded by the white tents of the barbarian host, who in their turn were encompassed by a crowd of admiring Chinamen, for the whole village seemed to have turned out to witness the process of encamping. Then as night closed in, cheery camp fires began to blaze and crackle, and the hum of many voices filled the air, a perfect Babel of sounds, in which French and Hindostanee, Chinese and English, struggled for the mastery in a confused chorus. Next morning the inspiring strains of the band were the signal for a start on our part, and a rush on the part of the Chinese, who came to listen to them. Our march led us through a country very similar to that passed on the previous day, except that it was somewhat tamer and more Indian looking; the soil seemed more light and sandy, and the waving plumes of clumps of bamboos must have reminded our Bengalee friends of their native plains. We passed numerous populous villages; so far, however, from any alarm being manifested, the inhabitants all turned out to look at us, the small-footed women with babies in their arms stumping manfully across the rough ground to watch the long procession pass. As every village the elders came forward to meet us, presenting the General with slips of pink paper as tokens of friendship and amity, while by the road side tables were spread with tea and refreshments, as a sort of peace offering and propitiation. However much it was to be regretted that the swaggering Braves should not have received some severe punishment for the various acts of treachery and audacity of which they have at sundry times been guilty, it was impossible to pass through this smiling, peaceful country and not feel thankful that it had been spared the scourge of war. For you must distinguish between the Braves and the peasantry; had we turned to destroy these villages in retaliation for the injuries inflicted upon us by the Braves, we should have been making the innocent suffer for the guilty, and have raised up for ourselves enemies in all those whose homesteads we had burnt, instead of keeping them as friends who have (now that they have made our acquaintance) less sympathy than ever with the Braves. These ruffians are composed of the scum of the province; there are many of them avowed rebels, all of them idle vagabonds, who prey upon the country people when they are not fighting with their own Government or with foreigners, and to maintain whom for the latter purpose the rural population is heavily taxed; latterly, however, they have refused to respond to this levy, and this is doubtless one reason why the Braves seem no longer to exist in an organized body. We reciprocated their professions of friendship by issuing printed notices assuring the population of our desire to preserve peace and order, and our determination not to injure those who did not molest us. We halted that night at the village of Pingshan, where the General and staff were lodged in a really sumptuous abode, dedicated to the most illustrious ancestors of the population of the surrounding villages. Piquet had notified the magistrate of Fayune of our intended visit, and this dignitary had met us in the course of the day's march, and assured us that he had prepared all the accommodation of which that town could boast for our reception. Here, as elsewhere, the band proved a great attraction, while the officers amused themselves by scattering cash broadcast for the multitude to scramble for. We reached Fayune early on the 10th, and were delighted with the improved aspect of the country as we approached. It is surrounded by rounded hills, covered with fir and other handsome trees, while in the rear a fine range of mountains rises an irregular line of peaks to a height of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet. It is evidently considered by the Chinese a strategic point of some importance, as guarding the entrance to the rich plains from the mountainous district which commences here, and runs north for some distance. Though insignificant in point of extent and population, it is surrounded by a wall in admirable repair, apparently newly built; in the centre a rising ground is crowned by a temple, and overshadowed by magnificent trees. As the troops marched in, to the tune of "Cheer, boys, cheer," the small guard of the Imperial soldiers at the gate turned out—a significant indication of the altered state of our relations in this part of the empire. Some of the troops were lodged in temples and yannus inside the town; others were encamped on a hill behind it; while the General and Staff occupied the very rooms in which the celebrated commissioners used to concoct those dire machinations by which they hoped to turn us out of Canton. What city in the province at present shelters their dishonoured heads is a mystery. A visit which the magistrate paid the General to-day was returned on the following day, the usual compliments being exchanged; indeed, the magistrate professed to derive great enjoyment from our visit, and assured us that he would be delighted to lodge and care for any shooting or picnic parties who might be tempted to explore the charming country in the midst of which Fayune is situated. We regretted that our stay was not long enough to admit of any extended rambles, which would have been doubly appreciated after the routine of Canton. However, we had no reason to complain, the weather continued lovely, and no contrivances occurred to mar the general success of the trip. In justice to the men it should be remarked that they behaved admirably, nor, so far as I am aware, were any complaints made by the people of violence or a tendency to "loot" on their part. The march back was performed in two days, some coolies being hired out of the villages through which we passed to carry the men's packs, and on the afternoon of the 12th we were all safely housed again in Canton.

There is some talk of a gunboat expedition next week to a place called Shaouking, said to be an important city about 100 miles up the great western river.—Times Correspondent.

AUSTRALIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The total number of immigrants, adults and children, who have arrived in this colony from the 1st of January, 1852, to the 31st of December, 1857—a period of 26 years—amounts to 160,972, a number exceeding one-half of the present population of this thriving colony. Of these immigrants, 125,216 were adults, and 41,565 children; of the adults, 60,200 were men, and 59,016 women—that is, 89 women to 100 men. During the five years, 1853-57, 73,031 persons arrived in this colony, 38,559 of whom were males, and 24,472 females, against 30,826 in the previous five, 15,695 of whom were males and 15,131 females. The proportion of female emigrants to 100 males, during the last five years, was only 89, during the previous five it was 96. The total amount of money paid out of the revenues of the colony on account of immigration during the 26 years, was £2,098,883.

UNITED STATES.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The New York Herald publishes an article showing that there are now confined in the prison of that city eighteen persons either convicted of or charged with capital crimes. But such offences are not confined to New York. All through the continent the papers abound with accounts of the poisoning of husbands by their wives, and of wives by their husbands.

There is a rule at Oberlin College, Ohio, that no student shall board at any house where prayers are not regularly made each day. A certain man fitted up a boarding house, and filled it with boarders, but forgot until the eleventh hour the prayer proviso. Not being a praying man himself, he looked for one who was. At length he found one—a young man from Trumbull county, who agreed to pay for his boarding in praying. For a while all went smoothly, but the boarding master furnished his table so poorly, that the boarders began to grumble and to leave, and the other morning the praying boarder actually "struck" something like the following dialogue occurred at the table: Landlord—"Will you pray Mr. Mild?" Mild—"No, sir I will not." Landlord—"Why not Mr. Mild?" Mild—"I don't pay sir. I can't pray on such victuals as these. And unless you bind yourself in writing to set a better table than you have done for the last three weeks, I'll never another prayer you get out of me." And that's the way matters stood at the latest advices.

ANOTHER WIFE POISONING CASE.—The Rev. J. S. Hadden, of the Methodist Church at Trenton, New Jersey, but not in full standing as a minister, has been accused of poisoning his wife. It appears that the prisoner had bought arsenic as he said to kill the rats, and at the time had conversed with the druggist about the possibility of a woman living after taking several doses of such poison. After his arrest he said his wife had died by poison; but that she took it herself, in consequence of a quarrel between her husband and her mother.

THE LAWS CANNOT BE ADMINISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES.—The parties supposed to have been engaged in bringing slaves in the Echo from the coast of Africa, and landing them in Cuba, and indicted at Charleston for the offence, have been acquitted by the jury. Judge Wayne, in his charge to the jury, demonstrated the constitutionality of the Act of 1820, and explained with great clearness and force the several counts of the indictment; but the jury, after being out about an hour, returned a verdict of "not guilty." The Charleston Mercury makes the following comments upon the action of the jury:—"It is most probable that they have been satisfied with thinking that it would be not only inconsistent, but cruel and hypocritical for them, as members of a community where slaves are bought and sold every day, and are as much and as frequently articles of commerce as the sugar and molasses which they produce, to pass condemnation and a verdict of guilty of death upon men whose only crime was that they were going to a far country to bring in more supplies of these articles of trade, these commodities; and in this case not even to trespass upon our soil, but to carry them to a foreign land, to Cuba, and merely throw them into the market of nations. It is most probable that this was the inducing ground of the verdict, and if so, every other case will be open to this. Further persecution is idle, expensive, and vain."

MAKING CONVERTS.—Much real is manifested among a certain class of Catholics for making converts to the Church. They make great professions of regard for those without the Church, being very tender to their prejudices, very reverent toward their rank and position. They are ready to acknowledge that Catholics are wrong in every other respect, but Religion. They are happy to acknowledge that every difference between Catholic and Protestant nations, is to the advantage of the latter, and to declare emphatically their conviction, that nothing is wanting to the perfection of non-Catholics, but the adoption of the true Religion. They lament that the Catholic Church seems to be linked with a dead body in the social and political order, just as non-Catholics are dragging after them the carcass of Protestantism, in the religious order. Now these Catholics desire the conversion of their brethren with evident sincerity. They sacrifice as little convenience and self-respect to accomplish it. They do not hesitate to censure, and even quarrel with their fellow Catholics, to further their purpose. They may therefore be expected to reflect, if their attention is called to the subject, on what they aim at when they propose to convert a non-Catholic. To convert, is to change one's state from worse to better. Now what is there bad in the state of a non-Catholic? Nothing temporal, certainly. He has wealth, influence, worldly comfort, and popular prejudice to soothe him. What you think bad in his condition, therefore, must be something in the spiritual order, it must be his burden of unpardonable sin, his ignorance of the end of life, his troop of vices, tormenting him like so many devils, his spiritual pride, his preference of the temporal to the eternal, his forgetfulness of God and his fastidious ruin and utter desolation. Now would it be of any advantage to a man to stop calling himself a Protestant, and give himself out a Catholic, unless so doing he renounced his Protestant spirit of worldliness, his spiritual pride, his low temporal aims? If a man is to waste his years in seeking his talents, in praising, what the gentiles seek, indulging the passions, the piques, envy, rancor, vanity, which they indulge, of what use is it to get him to proclaim himself a Catholic? We do not want any worldly converts. If any man desire to be rich, to gain office, to propagate opinions, or to aggrandize himself in any worldly way, he had better remain outside of the Church. Let him not become a Catholic unless he is ready to give up all things for his soul's sake, unless he wants to bid good bye to the world, until the day of Judgment. He will find too much for flesh and blood to endure in the Church, unless he has made up his mind to crucify his flesh and pour out his blood, in order to save his soul. It is true that an hundred fold is added to the substantial happiness of those who seek God, in truth; but the hundred fold never is given to those who go after it. A worldly Catholic is worse off than a worldly Protestant. He is tormented with a consciousness of degradation, and weighed down by a responsibility proportioned to his clearer knowledge. If you want a man to live for worldly aims, to live in the whirl of worldly excitements, as you love him, let him be ignorant of what he ought to believe, do not try to "convert" him. Let him repose in his dream of enjoyment and popularity, as he may. It is better to let him sleep, as his barque of life glides towards the cataract, than to awake him to what may distract him more than sleep. We want no converts who are hunting money, or enjoyment, or politics, or civilization. "If any man will come after me let him take up his cross."—Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

LIFE OF A NEWS-PAPER EDITOR IN CALIFORNIA.—He rises at ten o'clock in the morning, dresses himself, takes his hat, already pierced with three or four bullet-holes, and goes to a restaurant to get his breakfast. After breakfast, he returns to his office to read the morning papers. He finds that he is called a wretch in one, in another a liar, and in a third a villain. He smiles at the thought of having something to do, and signs his name to three challenges, which he invariably carries about him in order that he may be ready for any emergency. These he dispatches and sits down to write an article, when he is suddenly interrupted by some interloper, whom he is compelled to throw out of the window. At noon, he learns that his challenges have been accepted. At three o'clock he goes to fight a duel which had been arranged the day before, kills his man, and returns to dinner. On his way from dinner, gets mixed up in a riot, and gets some bruises and wounds. When he reaches his sanctum he finds an infernal machine on his table. Without manifesting the least surprise, he throws it out of the window. He then writes a leader on Moral Reform: this done he goes

to the theatre. On his way he is attacked by three men; he kills two, and takes the third to the nearest station-house. When returning to his office at twelve o'clock at night, he beats a man who tries to rob him; kills a dog with a stone; is almost run over by a hackney coach, and on the threshold of his own door receives two more bullets in his hat; then congratulates himself on having passed a quiet day, writes till two in the morning, retires to bed, and sleeps tranquilly.

Religious freedom in North America is due to France and French influence, and was conceded by the Anglo-Americans only by treaty, or from considerations of expediency. The Capitulation of Quebec (A.D. 1760) established religious freedom in that province at a time when in all these colonies—even in Maryland—Catholics were subject to a colonial penal code, worse than that of Ireland. The French alliance of 1777 and the desire to bring Canada into the Union, are mentioned by Archbishop Carroll, as two of the principal reasons for granting "freedom of conscience" during the revolution. There was a powerful opposition to that concession even in Congress. In New York, the distinguished John Jay very nearly had a Protestant test enacted in the State Constitution of 1787. D'Eustach's fleet it was which repealed the penal laws of New York and New England, when His Most Christian Majesty's Chaplain, De Robin, Le Poivre, Whelan, &c., said the first public Masses on Manhattan Island, in New Haven, and at Boston. What else could the Americans do, when their enemy was the leading Protestant power and their ally the leading Catholic power? Had it been precisely the reverse, what reason is there to believe that the Colonies collectively would be more tolerant than all the Colonies individually, had been up to that era? For the liberality of the just, law-loving Washington, we have true reverence. But for the loose liberality of Jefferson, Franklin, Paine, and Ethan Allen, who did not believe in persecuting Christians, because they did not believe in Christianity itself, we have small respect, and very little gratitude. We do not know but we could better bear with the open bigotry of John Jay and John Adams, than the insidious impartiality which classed Christ with Mahomet, and the Scriptures with the Koran. It is simply an untruth to say that the American spirit in '76 was too just and tolerant in itself to retain or enact religious tests; the fact is, it yielded in this respect, slowly and unwillingly to one of the indispensable conditions of the French alliance. It is equally an untruth to say that there is any natural or traditional tendency of the American mind hostile to persecution. If it were so would Mount Benedict be still a ruin? Would Worcester be without a Charter? Would all our early annals be subordinate to the secondary fact of Plymouth Rock? Would James Campbell have been selected for the special hostility of the enemies of the last Administration? Would the mob, with a savage instinct, have run a muck against the churches, and convents, whenever a riot was raised? It is folly; it is falsehood; it is a disarming delusion; it is an enfeebling sophism, to say that there are any characteristics of the general mind, which guarantee religious freedom. If it would pay to do it, Catholics would all be disfranchised before New Year's Day next, without the slightest compunction. In their own unity, industry, intelligence, and influence, lie the only guarantees of their rights; and whoever teaches anything else, misleads and deceives, ignorantly or wilfully, the body he pretends to direct and advise.—Western Banner.

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS (DISCONTINUED) IN ARRARS TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

Table with columns: Name, Place, Amt. Due. Lists names like D Dubuc, M'Donnell, Jerniah M'Carthy, etc., with their respective locations and amounts due.

Table listing names and amounts, including Frankford Murray, Bath, Windsor, Chatham, etc., with amounts ranging from 2 15 0 to 0 10 0.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

Read the following letter from CALEB PARKER, Esq., of Concord, N. H., a man honored and esteemed by all who know him:— "Gentlemen,—With no disposition to make my name conspicuous, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, severe attacks of diarrhoea, accompanied with water-brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfitted for business. I applied to several physicians from whom I obtained only temporary relief, but without the least faith in their efficacy, to try the Oxygenated Bitters, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of water-brash after taking the first portion. My weight has increased some thirty five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the Oxygenated Bitters the best tonic extant. I have recommended them to several, who have invariably found great benefit from their use. Yours respectfully, CALEB PARKER. SETH W. FOWLE & Co., Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Arms.

JOY TO THE WORLD!

DEAR SIR:—I feel that it is a duty I owe to suffering humanity that I should give a relation of the great benefits I have derived from the use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. Last summer I had the misfortune to lose two of my children by that dreadful scourge—the cholera—and in all human probability should have fallen a victim to the pestilence myself if a kind Providence had not provided me help in the hour of need. I first became acquainted with the Pain Killer whilst travelling on the river with my husband. A gentleman passenger had some with him which he recommended in the highest terms as a remedy for cholera. I thought no more of it at the time, but the same night I was attacked by the cholera in the worst form. I resorted to various remedies used to arrest its progress, but all in vain. I was seized with violent cramps, and my discharges began to assume the same character as did those of my dear children previous to their death. I was looked upon as lost, but all at once thought of the PAIN KILLER. My husband obtained the bottle from a fellow passenger and administered to me a dose. I experienced almost immediately a cessation of pain. The dose was repeated at intervals of fifteen minutes, four or five times, and the result was my complete recovery. I feel confident that I owe my life to the Pain Killer, and only regret that I had not have known of its extraordinary virtues earlier. I then might have saved the lives of my dear children. Since that time I have used the Pain Killer in my family extensively, and the more I use it the better I like it. As a great family medicine it has no equal. SARAH SANDERBERY, St. Louis. Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

MONTREAL ACADEMY.

Bonaventure Hall. THE next Term of this Institution commences on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, under the Professorship of Mr. P. FITZGERALD. The Course of Instruction comprises—English, in all its departments; the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, French, and Book-Keeping, &c. A French Teacher is wanted for the above Academy. Montreal, April 28, 1859.

EDUCATION.

MR. M. C. HEALY will OPEN his SCHOOL on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, in St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, No. 95, in the School-house lately occupied by Mr. Anderson. Mr. Healy's Course of instructions will embrace a sound English and Commercial Education; as also a Course of Mathematics for those who may wish to prepare for any of the Professions. N.B.—Pupils can receive PRIVATE instructions, after School hours, in any of the above studies. Terms moderate, and made known at the School Rooms, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street. Montreal, April 28, 1859. EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, 371 Broadway, New York, have now ready MARIAN ELWOOD; OR, HOW GIRLS LIVE. ONE OF THEMSELVES. A most interesting, lively and agreeable Tale of American Social Life. Sent Orders to 371 Broadway, New York.

JONAS WHITCOMB'S REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, ROSE COLD, HAY FEVER, &c.

PREPARED from a German recipe, obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It is well known to have alleviated this disorder in his case, when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of purely Asthmatic character, has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past two years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases, with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever, an infant may take it with perfect safety.

[Letter from a Methodist Clergyman.] WANDERER, VI., May 12, 1857. Mr. BURNETT—I take great pleasure in briefly stating the wonderful effects of "Whitcomb's Remedy" for the ASTHMA, on my wife. She had suffered for years more than my pen can describe with the Spasmodic form of that terrible disease. I consulted numerous physicians of the highest celebrity to very little or no purpose. As often as ten or twelve times in a year, she was brought to the very gates of death—requiring two or three watchers sometimes, for several days and nights in succession. At times, for hours, it would seem as if every breath must be the last. We were obliged to open doors and windows in mid-winter, and resort to every expedient that affection could devise to keep her alive. At one time she was so far gone, that her physician could not count the pulse. At length I heard of your "Remedy"—it acted like a charm; it enabled her to sleep quietly in a few minutes, and nearly broke up the disease. I keep it constantly on hand—and though it has not cured her, it has done wonders in the way of relief. I have never known it fail in more than one or two instances of affording immediate relief.—I am a Methodist clergyman, stationed here. I shall be happy to answer any enquiries respecting her case, and you are at liberty to make any use of the foregoing facts that will benefit the afflicted.—Yours truly, KIMBALL HADLEY. Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy is Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., 27 Central Street, Boston, and Sold by all Druggists. One Dollar per Bottle. For Sale in Montreal, at Wholesale, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at Medical Hall, Great St. James Street.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid. When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the superfluous of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out abundantly by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.—The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels. From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear. The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, those who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cheer and brighten your days. CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed J. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. All others are spurious. A. J. WHITE, & CO., Sole Proprietors, 59 Leonard Street, New York. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines. Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on receipt of \$1. postage free.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MR. DORAN, having resigned his place as Principal Master in the School at the corner of Cote and Vitre Streets, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he will REMOVE on the SECOND OF MAY next, to that BRICK BUILDING he has lately got erected near the corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets; he solicits a continuation of that almost unparalleled patronage which he has received for the last seven years, for which he does and always will feel deeply grateful. Mr. DORAN will continue to impart instruction to the higher ENGLISH, ARITHMETICAL, BOOK-KEEPING, and MATHEMATICAL Classes. Mr. T. MATHBWS will continue to teach the PREPARATORY ENGLISH Classes, and Mr. J. Desroches will take charge of the FRENCH Classes. Mr. DESROCHES, has received from the Catholic School Examiners of Montreal a Model School Diploma in French. For admission and other particulars, apply at No. 10 Cote Street until 1st May; after which apply at the School near the corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets, which will thenceforth be known under the name of "MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL." Early application is necessary, as the number will positively be limited and select.

PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. ANDERSON, sincerely grateful for past favors, begs to notify the gentry of Montreal and vicinity that, in consequence of his recent appointment to a Professorship in the Montreal Model School, Cote Street, his Classes for the Private Tuition of Young Gentlemen for entering the Army or Matriculation in McGill College, will, from 1st May next, be held in the Rooms of aforementioned Institute. Hours of attendance, Terms, &c., may be ascertained daily after school hours. April 11.

A TRAINED TEACHER.

OF very good literary attainments, who can produce excellent Testimonials, REQUIRES a SCHOOL, where a good Salary is given. Apply to the Rev. M. O'BRIEN, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, C.E.

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C.

FOR SALE, At 43 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. TEAS (GREEN) GUNPOWDER, very fine. YOUNG HISON, best quality. IMPERIAL. TWANKY, extra fine. BLACK TEAS. SOUCHONG (Breakfast) and Flower CONGOL. GOLONG. SUGARS. LOAF. DRY CRUSHED. MUSCOVADA Sugar, very light. COFFEE, &c. JAVA, best Green and Roasted LAGFAIRE, do. FLOUR, very fine. OATMEAL, pure. RICE. INDIAN MEAL. B. W. FLOUR. DRIED APPLES. CHEESE, American (equal to English.) WINES—Port, Sherry, and Madeira. BRANDY—Planat Pale, in cases, very fine; Martell in blads, and cases. PORTER—Dublin and London Porter; Montreal Porter and Ale, in bottles. PICKLES, &c.—Pickles, Sauces, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Shelled Almonds, Honey Soap, B.W. Soap, Castile Soap, and English do.; Corn Brooms, Corn Dusters; Bed Cord, Cloth Lines, Shoe Thread, Garden Lines, Candles, Lemon Peel, Orange and Citron do.; Sweet Oil, in quarts and pints. STARCH—Glensfield, Rice and Sated, fair. BRUSHES—Scrubbers and Stove Brushes; Cloth and Shoe Brushes. SPICES, &c.—Figs, Prunes; Spices, whole and ground; Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Indigo, Button Blue, Segoe, Arrowroot, Sperm Candles, Tallow do.; fine Table Salt; the Salt in Bag; Coarse do.; Salt Petre; Sardines, in Tins; Table Cod Fish, Dry; do., do., Wet; Cream Tartar; Baking Soda; do., in Packages; Alum, Copperas, Sulphur, Brimstone, Fat Bricks, Whiting, Chalk, &c., &c. The articles are of the best quality, and will be Sold at the lowest prices. J. PHELAN. March 3, 1859.

H. BRENNAN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 3 Craig Street, (West End), NEAR A. WALSH'S GROCERY, MONTREAL.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK. "Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK. "I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON. "Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON. "Contain no Opium or any thing injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON. "Very beneficial in clearing the Throat when compelled to speak through suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS. "I heartily unite in the above commendation." REV. J. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS. "A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found relief from the Troches." REV. R. LETTS, FRANKFORD, ILL. Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box. Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES or Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.

MRS. MUIR, 283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST, (Near Morison & Empey's).

WOULD intimate to her Customers and the Public in general, that her SHOW ROOM is now opened, with a handsome assortment of the FINEST GOODS in the city. PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL, AT MRS. MUIR'S. Millinery and Dressmaking Establishment, 283 Notre Dame Street.

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province. Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my account.

BURNETT'S COCAINE.

"A compound of Cocca-nut Oil, &c. for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness it is without a rival. It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky. It does not disfigure the hair. It restores the hair when hard and dry. It makes the hair soft and supple. It effects the richest color. It is not washed off by the hair. It is sold in bottles for a half-pint bottle. BURNETT'S COCAINE. BOSTON, July 13, 1857. Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocaine). For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritating condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit. By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced to use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly, SISKIN R. POPE. A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest of Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston. For sale by all Druggists. For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gr. St. James Street.

P. P. P. PARK'S PINKY PLASTERS.

They soothe pain; protect the chest; they extract the congested impurities and screeners from the system, and impart strength. They are divided into sections, and yield to the motion of the body. Being porous, all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence can be worn four times longer than any other plasters, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. Where these Plasters are worn cannot err! Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature. BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y. Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by Jons J. Brown & Son, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass. —The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hacking Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of SINGERS. Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.] "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of in all my lecturing tours, I put 'Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first of the great Lozenge School." BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.] "I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers." BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New York.] "I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches." BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gr. St. James Street.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

- Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm.
Adjala—N. A. Goste.
Alymer—J. Doyle.
Amherstburg—J. Roberts.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron.
Aricat—Rev. Mr. Girroir.
Belleville—M. O'Donoghue.
Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee.
Brookville—P. Furlong.
Brantford—W. M. W. Asmy.
Cobourg—M. McKee.
Cassville—J. Knowlson.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Compton—Mr. W. Daly.
Creston, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy.
Dundas—J. M'Gerrald.
Dundasville—J. Bonfield.
Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.
Frampton—Rev. Mr. Parada.
Furnessville—J. Flood.
Gananoque—Rev. T. Rossiter.
Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry.
Huntingdon—O. M'Faul.
Ingersoll—Rev. B. Kober.
Kemptville—M. Heaphy.
Kingston—M. M'Namara.
London—Rev. E. Bayard.
Lochiel—O. Quigley.
Lobrorough—T. P.
Lindsay—Rev. J. Kelly.
Lacolle—W. H.
Merricksville—B.
Millbrook—P. Maguire.
Niagara—Rev. Mr. Wardy.
Ottawa City—J. Rowland.
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Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn.
Reynolds—Rev. H. Byrne.
Russellton—J. Campion.
Richmond Hill—M. Deely.
Richmond—A. Donnelly.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
Sumnerstown—D. McDonald.
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Alban's—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pointe—Rev. Mr. Bourratt.
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Fulvay.
St. Raphael—A. M'Donald.
St. Rom—H. McGill.
St. Romuald d'Etchenia—Rev. Mr. Sax.
Thorold—John I'eanan.
Thornhill—T. Donegan.
Toronto—P. Doyle.
Trempton—J. Hagan.
West Cayuga—M. M'Kivoy.
Windsor—O. A. M'Intyre.
York Grand River—A. Lamood.

PATTON & BROTHER.

NORTE AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 42 McGill Street, and 79 St Paul Street MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, of make to order, at the shortest notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 4, 1859.

ROBERT PATTON,

226 N. D. Street. BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

MOUNT HOPE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART. LONDON, E. W.

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreeable location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Monday of September, 1859.

In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite to a finished education; while propriety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity.

The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which its importance demands, as the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Institute.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Board and Tuition, Day Scholars, Book and Stationery, Washing, Use of Library, Physicians' Fees, Italian, Spanish, and German Languages, Instrumental Music, Use of Instrument, Drawing and Painting.

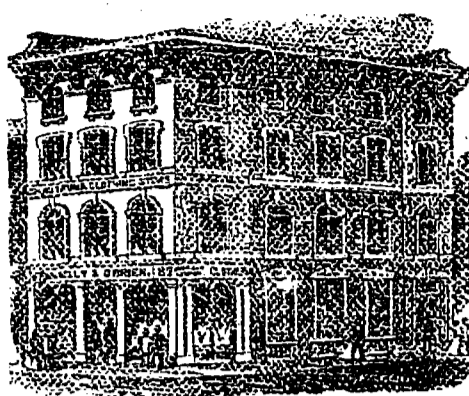
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September. There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils remaining during the Vacation. Besides the 'Uniform Dress' which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, &c., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing Box, Combs, Brushes, &c.

1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859.

GREAT BARGAINS!

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, 87 M'GILL STREET, 87



The Proprietors of the above well-known CLOTHING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Patrons and the Public generally that they have now completed their SPRING IMPORTATIONS; and are prepared to offer for Sale the

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING & OUTFITTING

(All of their own Manufacture) EVER PRESENTED TO THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

Their Stock of Piece Goods consists in part of French, West of England, German, and Venetian BROAD CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES; also fancy DOESKIN; Scotch, English, and Canadian TWEEDS, &c., &c.

The choice of FRESHINGS is of the newest Styles and best Qualities.

Their Out-Fitting Department contains, amongst others articles, Fancy Flannel Shirts; Australian and English Lambs' Wool do.; every description of Hosiery; White, Fancy French Prints, and Regatta Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c., of every style and quality.

Also a great number of French, English, and American India Rubber Coats—Invertible and otherwise.

The whole to be disposed of at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

To give an idea of how cheap we sell our goods, we here state the price of a few articles:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Black Cloth Coats, Tweed, Vests, Pants.

N.B.—A liberal Discount made to Wholesale purchasers. DONNELLY & O'BRIEN, 87 M'GILL STREET, Montreal, April 14, 1859.

IMMIGRATION.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES, PER SABEL & SEARLE'S FIRST CLASS LINE of Packet Ships, from LIVERPOOL to

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON, and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned.

Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be prepaid. HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents, Montreal.

January 1859.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, ADVOCATES.

No. 59 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

W. M. PRICE, ADVOCATE.

No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE.

No. 7, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY, ADVOCATE.

No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

(Established in 1826.) BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrants, director of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address A. MENEZES'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS.

JOHN HOLOSKY, Silk and Woolen Dyer, and Sewer.

88, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street.

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same.

He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.

No will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woolens, &c.; as also, Securing all kinds of Silk and Woolen Shawls, Brocade Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.

N.B. Goods kept subject to the claims of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1858.

NOTICE.

MONSTER SALE

SIX THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF DRY GOODS.

THE ST. LAWRENCE MART COMPANY, MAIN STREET.

Giving up Business on the 1st of May, the lease having expired, has commenced to

SELL OFF

From THURSDAY, the 14th of APRIL, THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, part of which is the Spring importation, consisting of Delaines, Cobourgs, Cassimeres, Silks, Satins, Poplins, Bareges, Pelotes, Moulins, Prints, Mantles, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Sewed Muslin Work, Table Linen, Sheetings, Toweling, Blankets, Connerpanes, Carpeting, Rugs, &c.

A large assortment of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Braces, &c.

The Establishment has closed for a time to re-mark the Stock at a reduction of One-Third, and in some instances One-Half, so as to effect an entire clearance; and as there are but two weeks to close out the Entire Stock, the greatest possible dispatch will have to be carried out in all the departments till the closing day of sale.

The Goods are marked in plain figures, and no second price made.

Hours of Business from half-past nine o'clock in the morning, to seven o'clock in the evening. No parcels will be sent till after business hours.

ST. LAWRENCE MART COMPANY, St. Lawrence Main Street, April 13, 1859.

McGARVEY'S LARGE STORE IS NOW OPENED,

with an entire new stock of the choicest styles of PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE, at prices that will be found lower than ever before offered, as he has availed himself of the advantage of purchasing his Stock during the winter for cash, and securing the best Goods in the market for prices that would astonish all. He would call special attention to his large assortment of PARLOUR, CHAMBER and DINING ROOM FURNITURE of Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chestnut, and Enamelled Furniture, from \$25 to \$175 a set, and a large Stock of Mahogany, Black Walnut Centre Tables (Marble top); also a splendid ornamental Centre Table, representing William Tell shooting an apple off a boy's head, Washington, Indian Chiefs, and containing 7, 60 separate pieces of wood.

Those in want of such goods will best consult their own interest by calling at 244 Notre Dame Street, and examining his Stock. All goods warranted to be what they are represented, if not, they can be returned within one month after date of sale and the money will be refunded. All goods delivered on Board the Cars or Boats, or at the residence of parties who reside inside the Toll Gates free of charge.

OWEN MCGARVEY, Wholesale and Retail, 244 Notre Dame Street, near the French Square, April 14.

WILLIAM GUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY,

BLEBNEY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)

WM. GUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVESTONES; 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. Gunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Blebney Street, near Hanover Terrace

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,

HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and opposite to Dr. Picaut, where he will keep a Stock of the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and all other articles [required] at the lowest prices. JOHN PHELAN.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

KINGSTON, C.W.; Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Moran, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st, 1858.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, SYPHILIS, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA or TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSA or St. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which foster in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and you will be well; but with this purgative of life, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flooded the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO. LOWELL, MASS. Price, 51 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations; they make more profit on Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best and truest, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by Lyman, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL, \$500,000.

FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE.

Office—No. 11, Lemoine Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. The Company insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Merchandise contained therein.

Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.

AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent, Montreal, October 8, 1858.

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, CATARRH, any irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges.

To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.

"If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring about magical relief!"—CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

"Indispensable to public speakers."—ZION'S HERALD. "An excellent article."—NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON.

"Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with."—CHRISTIAN HERALD, CINCINNATI.

"A most admirable remedy."—BOSTON JOURNAL. "A sure remedy for throat affections."—TRANSCRIPT. "Efficacious and pleasant."—TRAVELLER.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

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 the common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors.) 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 cancer 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.—Adults, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a 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 of 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, acid 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; will apply the Ointment freely, but you 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 unending 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, 25 cts 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, Superiress of St. Vincent's Asylum.

ANOTHER.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

Sisters of St. Joseph, Harleston, C. W.