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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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NO. 51.

TWELFTH LETTER OF DR. CAHILL TO THE EARL OF CARLISE.

Ballyroan Cottage, Rathfarnham, Dublin, July 2, 1856.

My Lord—I regret with much sincerity that my present communication may cause to your Excellency some personal unpleasantness. During these some months past I have, as you know, devoted some time to the exposure of the vile means adopted by the Souper-bishops and Souper-ministers of the Protestant Church to fill their deserted benches; and I have, from admitted facts, pointed out the social discord they have propagated at home—the national enmities they have engendered on the Continent—and the injuries (unless checked) that are likely to result, at no remote period, to the interests of the Empire and the Throne. I entertain no personal or sectarian hostility to these gentlemen: on the contrary, I feel assured that, in all the relations of private life, they are men of undoubted integrity and honorable minds; and that the points of my impeachment are confined to their incredible misrepresentation of Catholic doctrine, and their opprobrious bribery and kidnapping of the children of the starving naked poor. In fact, the insanity of the Mormons living (under the pretence of religion) at the Salt Lakes in a state of concubinage; or the unnatural cruelty of the Snake Indians, leaving their aged sick parents (from a false notion of the love of God) to perish in the woods, in time of their tribe-wars, do not present more prominent or more palpable instances of mental religious derangement than the present ludicrous Biblio-mania of the Protestant church, accompanied by the atrocious farce of employing apostate Bible-readers with black eyes, broken ribs, and bloody noses, to convert Ireland by summoning the Catholics to police-offices, and teaching them the love of Protestantism, by handcuffs, confinement, and the treadmill. When considered in its own essence, this system is an insane scheme, or a mere diversion to turn away the public indignation from the exorbitant revenues and the creditless profession of the Protestant church.—So far as (what they call) conversion of Ireland is concerned, it is the old continued gross imposition of the Bible Societies on the credulous bigotry of England: it is an attempt more reckless than any scheme hitherto undertaken to arrest (by engendering sectarian animosity) the secession of their own flocks: and again, to increase by bribery, open and palpable, of the poor, the broken ranks of the tottering establishment.

This plan, my lord, is partly a new one, and, like all the other preceding schemes of the ill-omened church, it is doomed to certain failure. From the year 1536 up to the present time (upwards of 300 years) the Law Church has never ceased devising plans against the Catholicity of Ireland. Fines, imprisonment, confiscation, banishment, and death was the first plan, which this church of God practised through the Soupers of the first reformed century; but our hearts not being entirely captivated with this mode of preaching the gospel of Christ, and our minds being rather indisposed to receive the grace of God, through the Anglican rope and gibbet, their next bright practical device was to exclude us from all places of honor or emolument, in order to starve us into Protestantism. This system having failed, after a trial of one hundred and fifty years, and their own numbers beginning to decrease, they devised at one and the same time two new schemes—viz., they founded Charter Schools! Foundling Houses!! &c., &c., to fill their wasting ranks; and they permitted us to vote at elections, to take out a lease of twenty-one years, to enter the army as private soldiers, to appear outside our houses after six o'clock in the evening! and this scheme they devised in order to caress our savage ungrateful nature into Protestantism. This attempt not proving successful, they hit on the idea of (what they called) "educating the benighted Irish Priesthood," by giving us in those days a yearly sum (as Grattan said) less than they granted to the "Lock Hospital," to cure "opprobrious malady" of the city: or, to use his own words, "they allowed £30,000 a year to encourage vice, and refused to grant a mere pittance to encourage virtue." This plan of educating us they adopted, in order to refine us into Protestantism, supposing that we became genteel; we could not be so vulgar as to resent the persecution of ages; and thinking again that when we had learned history we should become more ardent admirers of the axe that beheaded our fathers, and kiss with more grateful love the gibbet, where their rotting flesh (within the memory of the last generation) was devoured by the birds of the air! This scheme having utterly failed, they have taken up the new idea of the Souper farce. The meaning of this last plan is to clothe us into Protestantism: to insult, gibe, calumniate, and belie us into Protestantism: to fine, imprison, and treadmill us into Protestantism: to employ "diaper-weavers," as at Carrigrohilly, to

walk in the footsteps of the Saviour, and to preach, and fight, and play cards, for the sum of five shillings a week; and, by way of an extra attraction of this preaching, these weavers have permission to call (as at Kilrush) on the army, and the navy, and the police, in order (I suppose) to bayonet, shoot, and cannonade us into Protestantism. What a meek, charitable, pure, disinterested, beloved, spotless, self-denying system, must be this Protestantism: how full of attractive lessons is its past history: and with what irresistible force does it appeal to the Irish heart! Ah, my lord, these remarks have been wrung from my pen by the vile conduct of the Protestant Church towards my poor slandered countrymen: by their persecutions and by the extermination of my faithful countrymen: and, humble as I am, I shall make all the kingdoms of the earth, and all civilised men, utter daily prayers of execration against the system which could encourage the robbery of the poor man's only inheritance—his Faith—and against the Government which could permit a rampant church and a rancorous aristocracy to oppress and banish the Irish race, for no crime save their invincible fidelity to the ancient faith of their fathers.

My lord, this system will also fail very soon, but after having inflicted much suffering on the unprotected poor; it has already been banished from Connemara, Clifden, Kilkenny, Kells, &c.: and its only resting-place at present is Dublin, where, like the cholera, it infests the damp cellar, the filthy garret, and carries away some starving victims, in their weak and helpless destitution. These souper-preachers are seen each week, in the Police-offices, waging an interminable war with children and beggars: deserted children and street-beggars are the ranks from which they recruit their contingent for the falling church. The system is now become so odious, that already a Judge has denounced it: a County Chairman has denounced it: an Inspector of Police in Kilkenny has made a report against it: the Government Prosecutor at Kilrush has called it a "vile system;" the Stipendiary Magistrate of Clare reprobated it, and the Police Magistrate of the city of Dublin have all declared at different times that it leads to a breach of the peace. One hint from the Lord Lieutenant would put an end in one day to this gross system of bribery, lies, and insult. I transcribe for your Excellency their hebdomadal Police Exhibition, taken from the Freeman of last Monday:—

"CAPLE STREET OFFICE, SATURDAY: THE SCRIPTURE READERS.—A man named Timothy Kelly, apparently from the country, was brought before the bench in custody of Police Constable 129, charged with having assaulted a man named John Thompson on the road leading to the Vice-regal Lodge.

"Mr. Ennis attended for the defence, and admitted the assault, but urged that provocation had been given to justify it.

"The complainant, on being examined, stated he was walking along the road in the park on the day previous, when he saw two boys on before him; complainant went to them and offered for their acceptance two religious tracts; the prisoner and another were driving by on a dairy cart; the prisoner stopped the horse, got down, and approaching the boys gave each of them a kick, and told them to go home; complainant asked the prisoner why he interfered with the lads, who were willing to receive the truth; the prisoner said he had no right to interfere with the boys in the absence of their parents. An argument then arose between prisoner and complainant on religious matters. The prisoner became angry in the course of the dispute and assaulted complainant, giving him a black eye. A probationary Scripture reader, named Murphy, on witnessing the assault, ran off for some of the constabulary, and eventually the prisoner was arrested.

"Complainant (to Mr. Ennis)—I am six years a Bible Reader.

"Mr. Ennis—What were you before that?

"Complainant—I will not answer that question.

"The Magistrate (Mr. O'Callaghan) said that the question had not been put to witness for the sake of annoyance. The law would protect him, and he had better answer the questions put to him.

"Complainant—Well, then, I was part of my time in Tipperary, and I was a servant there, and after that I was a dealing man; I was originally a Roman Catholic, and I consider myself still a Catholic; I object to some of the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church; I will not say how much my wages are at present; it is not for the paltry sum that I might get that I went out to preach, or have to appear here.

"Mr. Ennis said it was clear that a great deal of irritating and insulting conduct had been used towards his client by the complainant. The prisoner had interfered to save a friend's children from the insidious wrong sought to be done them by the complainant and his associate, who sought to tamper with their religious belief as Roman Catholic children. He (Mr. Ennis) gave everybody privilege to differ from him in religious faith, and he claimed for himself and for his client a similar right. There was no doubt an assault had been committed, and it was also clear that intense provocation had been given, and he (Mr. Ennis) called upon the bench to take cognisance of that fact. Those out-door preachings had a tendency beyond almost any other cause to promote breaches of the peace, and it was the interest of those who administered the law to prevent them. Many serious squabbles and disorders had arisen out of these street discussions. God knows, there was church-room enough if people attended there; but there, they should be devotional, not argumentative or oratorical.

"For the defence it was stated that the defendant is a dairyman, and was driving by the Park Road, when he saw the complainant and another man in the act of giving

tracts of a controversial character to two little boys, one of whom defendant knew. Defendant looked at the tracts, and found that they contained most insulting reflections against ceremonies of the Catholic religion. Defendant then gave the two urchins a kick each, and sent them away. It was then that the defendant was addressed by the complainant, who, in a mixture of preaching and insult, provoked him beyond all bearing.

"Mr. Ennis submitted that the first breach of the law had been committed by the complainant, whose conduct towards the defendant justified much severer treatment than what was complained of. Human patience had its limits. Tracts were offered in which the sacraments of the Catholic Church—Extreme Unction, for instance—were denounced as "humbugs." This conduct, in itself, was an outrage on the subject; and he (Mr. Ennis) called on the bench to look upon it in that light.

"Mr. O'Callaghan, in deciding on the case, said he fully concurred with Mr. Ennis in the opinion that those street preachings had a direct tendency to promote breaches of the public peace. It was clear that in law the complainant had been assaulted, and so long as he (Mr. O'Callaghan) sat on that bench no man, so far as he could prevent it, should take the law into his own hands with impunity, no matter what might be the provocation. Under all the circumstances he (Mr. O'Callaghan) would impose upon the defendant a fine of five shillings, but he would at the same time assure him that were it not for the extenuating facts of provocation having been given, so ably put forward on his behalf, a much heavier penalty would be inflicted on him."

My lord, seeing from official reports of officers, in the civil and military department of her Majesty's service, that this souper system has met their disapprobation and positive censure, it will be naturally asked why the Lord Lieutenant does not at once put an end to a public nuisance which, from the undoubted testimony of his own subordinates, leads to a breach of the peace. Two points present themselves at once in this inquiry, in reference to the Lord Lieutenant—viz., he sees the entire Irish Catholic population insulted every day by the most unprovoked and gross calumny: and again he hears from all quarters every day (from Government officials of all grades), that this conduct does in fact lead to a breach of the peace. The Lord Lieutenant, who has been so much beloved in Ireland, listens to these reports against the soupers, and remains perfectly inactive, against the repeated remonstrances of his subordinates. And, most strange, the Lord Lieutenant, who is so deaf to remonstrances against the soupers, is quite attentive to official communication in favor of soupers; as the Lord Lieutenant has at once, on the suggestion of Lord William Butler and others, sent down police (as stated in newspapers) to protect the soupers while preaching in the streets of Kilkenny, and insulting the citizens. This viceregal conduct, my lord, looks exceedingly inconsistent, and does require an explanation, which explanation I am now about to give to the Catholics of Ireland. And in furnishing this explanation of your Excellency's manner towards the Catholics of this country, I beg to assure you that I would not, or could not, willingly or knowingly utter a word which would have even the remote tendency of giving you the smallest annoyance, either personally or officially.

Within the last few days I received from a friend in London a number of a new paper called the *The British Flag*; and in this new paper an advertisement appears with your Excellency's name as one of the official patrons of "The Modern Scripture Readers' Society" to Roman Catholic soldiers. I must say, in truth, that this announcement would surprise me if I read it even in reference to the Earl of Carlisle; but when coupled with the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Governor-General of a Catholic people, I must own the advertisement astounded me: it is as follows:—

SOLDIERS' FRIEND AND ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY.

Offices of the Society, 14 and 15 Exeter Hall, Strand, London; 6 York Place, Edinburgh; and 54 Upper Sackville street, Dublin.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY:

Patrons—His Grace the Duke of Manchester; Right Hon. the Earl of Carlisle, K.G.; Right Hon. Earl of Darnley; Right Hon. Earl of Ducie; Right Hon. Earl of Kintore; Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor; Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery; Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury; Right Hon. Lord Benholme; Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe; Right Hon. Lord Henry Cholmondeley, M.P.; Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.; The Viscount Ebrington, M.P.

President—Rev. W. Marsh, D.D., Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

Vice-Presidents—Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart.; Ven. Archdeacon Law, M.A., Canon of Wells; Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Chester; Commodore H. D. Trotter, R.N.; Sir E. N. Burton, Bart.; Rev. J. T. Brown, M.A.; J. I. Briscoe, Esq.; Rev. T. Best, M.A.; E. B. Oabbell, Esq., M.P.; F. Crossley, Esq., M.P.; Rev. R. H. Hergeford, M.A.; G. Carr Glyn, Esq., M.P.; Rev. R. H. Hergeford, J. Labouchere, Esq.; Sir Oulling E. Eardley, Bart.; Rev. W. T. Marsh, B.C.L.; Rev. F. O. Morton, M.A.; E. Oliveira, Esq.; A. Pellat, Esq., M.P.; Rev. J. Stoughton; Rev. F. Truich, M.A.; J. Thompson, Esq.; H. Thompson, Esq.; Rev. W. Carus Wilson, M.A.; James Wild, Esq.

Chairman of Committee—W. Bramston, Esq.

Treasurer—Major Papillon, Woolwich.

Committee—Major-Gen. Buckley, M.P.; Rev. C. D. Bell, M.A.; Rev. T. Bennett, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, M.A.; Lieutenant-Blackmore, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Burrows, R.A.; Rev. J. Burns, D.D.; George Burns, Esq.; Rev. J. Cox; Rev. R. Dibden, M.A.; Rev. W. Dickinson;

Captain de-Batts, R.E.; R. Elliot, Esq.; Rev. W. Leask; W. J. Maxwell, Esq.; J. Oliver, Esq.; Major Papillon; J. Pearce, Esq.; Captain Peavor; J. Redford, Esq.; Captain Roxburg; Captain Stuart, M.P.; Captain Young; Rev. John Weir; Rev. W. M. Wright, M.A.

Clerical Secretary—Rev. G. Albert Rogers, M.A.; Incumbent of Regent's Square Church.

Secretary—Mr. William A. Blake, 14 and 15 Exeter Hall. Bankers—Royal British Bank, 429 Strand.

Examiners of Scripture Readers—Rev. John Cox; Rev. R. W. Dibden, M.A.; Rev. R. W. Leask; Rev. John Weir. Scotland—Rev. John Bonar, M.A., Edinburgh; Rev. J. D. Miller, M.A., Aberdeen.

Ireland—Venerable Archdeacon Irwin, Dublin; Rev. W. M'Clure, Londonderry.

Superintendents of Scripture Readers—London, Rev. O. D. Bell, M.A.; Do., Rev. John Cox; Alderholt, Rev. J. Dennett; Portsmouth, Rev. E. W. Milner, M.A.; Colchester, Rev. T. W. Davids; Deal, Colonel Deverall; Sheerness, Colonel England; Salford, Rev. Canon Stowell, M.A.; Sheffield, Rev. F. O. Morton, M.A.; York, Rev. J. Robinson, M.A.; Winchester, Rev. Dr. Surr; Gosport, Rev. H. A. Veck, M.A.; Shorncliffe, —; Newport, I. W., Rev. W. C. Wilson; Dublin, Rev. Dr. Stanford; Jersey, Rev. A. Smith, M.A.; Marseilles, Rev. J. Mayers; Gibraltar, —; Malta, Rev. G. Wiseley; Scutari, —; Crimea, —.

Any person acquainted with the sectarian bigots of England and Ireland will see at a glance, in this advertisement, that the names attached are, almost universally, persons of the most exclusive feelings, long known as the enemies of Ireland and Catholicity.—The history of the late war in the Crimea has no incident more galling to the Irish Catholic soldier than the insult given by the Soupers to these faithful invincible subjects of her Majesty, as the poor fellows poured out their life's blood in defence of her crown and empire. The vile Soupers visited them in camp, ridiculed their faith as they marched to battle, and scattered calumniating tracts on their sick and dying beds in hospital. Little did the Irishman think, as these insults were heaped on his creed in the Crimea, that the Earl of Carlisle was an official patron of this society: but this conduct, I am convinced, had not Lord Carlisle's sanction. I transcribe an extract of a printed letter of one of these Bible-readers—printed in *The British Flag* of June 27th, 1856:—

"It was in March, 1854, that the attention of the above society was first directed to our army in the East; and they succeeded in raising sufficient funds to send out, in May, two Scripture readers to Constantinople. About the same time one was sent to Gothland, a small island in the Baltic. He commenced his labors at Faro Sound; but after a short time was compelled to return home. Other agents were sent out as the funds in hand allowed; so that recently there were ten agents employed by the society, endeavoring to preach to the solitary 'Christ crucified.' They have five agents and stations at Constantinople and Scutari, two at Balaklava, two at Malta; and one recently sent out to Smyrna. Of these agents, two are clergymen of the Church of England. Many deeply interesting extracts might be made from the correspondence of this society, as to the faithfulness, extent, and success of their spiritual labors. But we have no space for them."

In order to inform your Excellency how much offence your Scripture readers gave, not only to the Irish Catholic, but also to the Sardinian and French Catholic, I beg to call your attention to the bitter complaint which was made on that irritating point by General de la Marmora to General Codrington; at the same time transcribing for you an extract of a letter from Mr. Matheson, the principal of the Scripture readers in the camp of the Sardinians. The extract is copied from *The British Flag*, your Excellency's official journal:—

"I hardly know how to write about my work amongst the Sardinians. It would require many pages to enter into it fully, and no idea of it as it has been could possibly be conveyed. It has been a great, cheering, and glorious work, rejoicing the soul above all outward things.—Properly, it did not belong to me, but in God's providence I was called to it. The British and Foreign Bible Society, by request, sent all the Testaments here on the arrival of the Sardinians; and one of their devoted agents, Mr. Seller. He, whilst in health, assisted me greatly, and nothing but a dangerous illness compelled him to leave. I entered on the work, after much prayer, in great fear. It commenced slowly. Many prejudices had to be removed, and much wisdom manifested. After I had gained their confidence the work became easy, and the awful amount of mortality amongst them disposed their minds for the study of the Word. Day by day, I have been visited by groups and singly. When one had received it he brought his comrade, and I have known one bring seventeen others at different times. As they got convalescent in hospital the first walk was for a Testament; so that up till this date I have had 1200 visit my residence for it. I have been welcomed in their camp and hospital, where I have found many of them reading the Word. No doubt, various motives influenced many in asking it: but I believe a spirit of inquiry is largely abroad, and, in some, deep and really earnest. I have learned as much Italian as to be able to tell many of them of Jesus being the only Saviour of sinners, and the whole ground of hope for eternity.—Many of the officers have sent, come, or written me for Bibles, and 300 of them, including non-commissioned officers, have been supplied. Surely it is matter of much thanksgiving to think of 3,620 Italian Testaments, 150 Bibles, 20 French Bibles, and 310 French Testaments, given to the French reading soldiers in the Sardinian army; making in all 4,100 copies of the Word amongst those who never had it; and were deterred from getting it. Who can estimate the results? Some go to their country; some have carried it with them; and hundreds have said, 'I am prepared to return; the Word should be kept by them; and placed in their homes as a memorial of English affection.' In the meantime, it is doing its work."

and the Bible Society may rejoice in granting the Word so freely; and our committee in lending help—help to the Lord against the mighty."

Your Excellency cannot have forgotten that in the case just quoted General Codrington replied to General de la Marmora that the Sardinian Commander had his (Codrington's) permission to expel the English Bible-readers from the camp, and to punish them according to the Sardinian laws. The Sardinian soldiers denied before their General having received the English Bibles except for waste paper, and in an ironical joke, on the English Soupers. If your Excellency will not explain your connection with this most bigotted and rancorous association; if you give your apparent sanction to the public insult of the Catholics in the streets; and if, at the same time, you seem to protect these reckless calumniators by ordering an additional force of police in their favor, it will be hard to persuade the public to entertain towards you that distinguished respect for the rectitude and impartiality which I, in common with my countrymen, would fain to cherish towards the Earl of Carlisle. I presume to send a private note with this communication, as I have done on a former similar occasion in London; and if your Excellency will condescend to send a reply, I shall be most happy in my next letter to give a satisfactory explanation of a line of conduct which, under existing circumstances, appears inconsistent with your well-known liberality, and at variance with your official character, as the Chief Governor of Catholic Ireland.

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

P.S.—Not the least offensive part of the advertisement of the Scripture-readers is, that the agents of this movement of your Excellency are to be found at Exeter Hall, in London, and at the Souper Rooms, Sackville Street, Dublin.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF IRELAND, TO THEIR BELOVED FLOCKS THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

Assembled in obedience to the wish of the Apostolic See, to take counsel with each other upon the spiritual interests of the flocks committed to our charge, we cannot separate, dearly beloved brethren, without addressing to you some words of exhortation and instruction.

As bishops of the Church of God, called to the zealous guardianship of that faith which is continually assailed by the powers of darkness, it is not to be wondered that we should make this great and necessary virtue a leading subject of our admonitions, or that, in times of special danger, we should seek to stimulate, to their utmost activity, the zeal and vigilance, which have already made your devoted adherence to the faith once delivered to the saints, celebrated over the whole world, like that of the Romans mentioned by St. Paul—"Fides vestra annuntiat in universo mundo."—Rom., i. 8.

Faith, dearly beloved, that great fundamental virtue, the principle of a spiritual life, whereby, according to the apostle, the just man liveth, and without which, as the same apostle tells us, it is impossible to please God; "is," says the Council of Trent, "the beginning, the foundation, and root of all justification." Man, deprived of it, possesses not the very first element of a spiritual life. Though he should exhibit to the eye of the world every moral virtue, and abound in works of benevolence, though strict integrity should characterize his relations with his fellowman, yet, without faith, all this in the supernatural order is as nothing; it is building on sand without a foundation. Works, even morally good in themselves, if not animated by faith, may, indeed, merit and obtain the applause of this world, but they are worthless for the attainment of a heavenly crown—"He that believeth not shall be condemned."—Mark, xvi. 16.

Deeply impressed with the importance of these great and fundamental maxims of our holy religion, it is our duty to employ all legitimate means to preserve the deposit of the faith; and we are bound to warn you against the dangers to which so precious a treasure may be exposed. You are aware that in our days a most insidious war is carried on against the poorer members of our flocks, and that advantage is taken of their poverty and sufferings to attempt to seduce them and their children from their holy religion—their only consolation amidst the unexampled privations they have to endure. We are not to be surprised that truth should be thus assailed, or that the children of darkness should lay snares for the children of God. It was so from the beginning and it has always been the practice of heresy, to seek to recruit its ranks by seducing Catholics from the profession of the true faith, and to lead them into a state of infidelity or doubt. Changing in every other respect, both as to external features and internal structure, its warfare of error against the Catholic Church has ever been the same. We find an illustration of this in the words of a celebrated writer of the second century:—"What shall I say," says Tertullian, "concerning the ministry of the word, seeing that their (the heretics) business is, not to convert the heathens, but to subvert our own people? This is the glory which they rather catch at, if perchance they may work the fall of those that stand, not the raising up of those that are fallen; since their very work cometh not of the building up of their own, but the pulling down of the truth. They undermine others, that they may build up their own."—De Præscript. Thus it is with our enemies of the present day; the fanatical bigots of every shade and form of profession. They make no conversions among Jews or Pagans. They have no positive teaching of their own; the miserable remnant of what they brought with them, in their revolt from the true Church, has either disappeared, or, existing only in name, is utterly powerless in their hands to effect the least amount of good even among their own adherents. Peers of the realm, members of parliament, dignitaries of the Establishment, ministers of various ranks—all declare that, amongst them, whole districts are immersed in worse than pagan immorality and ignorance. Yet, these unquestionable witnesses of

the hollowness of their own system, are amongst the most prominent promoters of the wild scheme for seducing the poor Catholics of Ireland from that faith, which, working through charity, has been among them the root of so many good works. Truly, this is catching at the glory of working the fall of those that stand, not the raising up of those that are fallen. Their work cometh not of the building up of their own, but of the pulling down of the truth.

We have heretofore frequently warned you, dearly beloved, of the dangers to which your faith is exposed, and exhorted you to watch and pray, lest you should fall into the snares of the enemy. We raise our warning voice again, and address ourselves especially to the poorer and more afflicted, against whom so cruel and unholy a war is principally undertaken. And dearly beloved children, more like your divine Master and Lord, because poor, and therefore more cruelly persecuted and hated by that world which first hated and persecuted him, "stand fast in the faith, which is the victory that overcometh the world." That faith has been maintained by your fathers, and handed down to you amid forfeitures, and exile, and death. You are engaged in a contest not less holy, not less glorious, than that which won for so many of them the son's reward and the martyr's crown. Already your patience, your constancy, your devotedness to the faith, have made you a spectacle to the world, to angels and to men. You have merited universal admiration; and we are confident that, for the future, you will not prove unworthy of those who have preceded you in the noble struggle, nor barter for the temporal allurements held out to your eternal birthright and that of your children. You know that to deliver your children to be educated in heresy is to cut them off, as far as in you lies, from all chance of salvation. The parent who would deprive his child of temporal life is justly looked upon as a monster; what, then, must be the guilt of those who sacrifice the eternal life and happiness of their offspring! Oh! have they not too much reason to dread that, the souls of their children being irreparably lost, they too shall, by the just judgment of God, be taken away ere they have time to repent?—that the angels of these little ones whom they have destroyed, who always behold the face of their Father who is in Heaven, shall cry out against them in the dread hour of their extremity for the fulfilment of the awful sentence—"Amen I say to you, it were better for a man that amill-stone should be hanged about his neck, and that he should be drowned in the depth of the sea, than that he should scandalise one of these little ones who believe in me."—Math. xviii. 6.

To you next, dearly beloved brethren, we address ourselves, whom God has blessed with an abundance of the goods of this world, reminding you of the strict obligation of using a portion of the means wherewith you abound for the relief of your poor brethren and their protection, by providing for their necessities and the education of their children. We exhort you to a faithful and liberal discharge of so pressing a duty, which you can best perform by supporting your diocesan and parochial charities, and the various societies recognised by your pastors for the benevolent purposes of relieving the poor and providing for the education of their children.

And here let us remind all those of our own flocks, who have power and influence in their hand, and all others, whose enlightened liberality, and zeal for their country's good, render them not unwilling to hear our words, that it is their duty to make well-directed and judicious efforts to obtain a remedy for the many evils that press upon the poor and unprotected. The office of guardians of the poor, if exercised by them with charity, treating the poor as their own brethren and members of Jesus Christ, is so congenial to the spirit of the Gospel, that we earnestly call their attention to the necessity of insisting upon a proper classification of the inmates of workhouses, and especially of females, lest the young and the innocent be corrupted by the fallen and degraded, and of establishing therein separate and suitable places of worship, where the old and infirm, and all others laboring under the afflictions of suffering humanity, can devote some time every day to prayer, prepare themselves for eternity, and derive consolation and patience from communing with their Creator. The inmates, too, of these asylums must be protected against the snares of those who would seduce them into the paths of vice, or the equally corrupt agents of proselytism, who, we are credibly informed, among their numerous other discreditable practices, number that of inducing the children of want to leave the shelter which the law had provided for them, that, becoming again a prey of misery and destitution, they may be fit subjects for their execrable traffic.

The attention of our representatives we would solicit among many other matters, to the proposal now before parliament for opening or assisting institutions for the correction and amendment of juvenile offenders. We would not oppose obstacles to the progress of any reasonable plan giving a promise of becoming a source of moral improvement to the young and misguided; but the measure, as it now stands, must be productive of painful results. Passing over in silence the inroads on personal liberty, which it would seem to sanction, we feel bound to raise a warning voice when we behold parental influence and authority formally ignored and set aside, and opportunities afforded for an easy exercise of proselytism, on which the enemies of Catholicity seem to be peculiarly bent at the present time.

The spirit of bigotry and exclusiveness with which many departments of the public administration, even those established for charitable purposes, such as hospitals and other asylums for human misery, are frequently conducted, is a subject also well deserving the serious consideration of your representatives. We exhort them, and all who have influence, to persevere with steadfast unanimity in seeking to infuse into their administration a new spirit, and such elements of sound liberality, as may give confidence to our great Catholic population.

The mention just now made, dearly beloved, of the necessity of providing schools for the young and unprotected, reminds us of the interest we should take in the education of our people, and the anxious zeal with which purity of religion is ever to be guided. The schools held in connexion with the National Board of Education have been to us a constant source of solicitude. We regret to perceive that attempts are made, and have been made, in Parliament to render them hostile to our religion, and to convert them into a series of proselytism. We regret also to learn, that, in many cases, the use of the sign of the Cross, a practice as ancient as Christianity, and the reciting of a simple prayer, have been interfered

with. On this subject it shall be our business to consult on the proper steps to be taken, and to seek for our purely Catholic population the advantages of education under purely Catholic principles, a right which has been conceded in other parts of the empire, and to which we are equally entitled. Meanwhile, it shall be the duty of your clergy to watch narrowly over the working of the schools wherever they exist within their respective pastoral charges; to visit them assiduously, to resist steadily every effort whereby they might be rendered insecure, and to keep us regularly informed of anything deserving of note which may occur. Yours it will be, dearly beloved, to withdraw your children from the places of education from which your parish-priests deem it necessary to withhold their confidence and superintendence, and to contribute according to your means towards the support of those establishments and places of early training in knowledge and piety, which, we bless God, are springing up around us, under the care of the different bodies of brothers, and the consecrated inmates of the several communities of religious ladies which overspread the land.

From this branch of the subject of education, we turn dearly beloved, to the contemplation of a great victory which your piety and devotedness, aided by the liberality of your Catholic brethren all over the world wherever the English language is spoken, have accomplished in the establishment of a Catholic University. We originated this great project in the National Synod of Thurles, and we have since done everything in our power to secure its success. The report now presented to us by the distinguished ecclesiastic to whose care we have, with the approbation of the Holy See, committed its destinies, placing before us in one view the results of his past efforts and his arrangements for the future, has received, and will receive our most serious consideration. To your liberality and zeal, dearly beloved, we continue to recommend this rising institution, still in its infancy, and requiring a fostering care. As a work of charity sanctioned by the Sovereign Pontiff, it has powerful claims on your bounty. As a place of education where religion and science will go forward hand in hand, we trust it will produce excellent results, directed as it is by an ecclesiastic of singular piety, and one of the most distinguished scholars which this empire has produced.

While commenting, dearly beloved, on the trials to which your faith is exposed, and the means which will assuredly bring you triumphant through them, we cannot omit recommending most strongly to you a virtue for which this country has always been distinguished—attachment to the Centre of Unity, the Rock of Faith, the See of Peter. This attachment, always obligatory, becomes doubly a duty, when, as now, it is necessary to repel the numberless assaults made upon the character and independence of the Holy See, under the pretence of correcting the grievances by which it was asserted, its temporal dominions were afflicted. While the calumnies which were circulated on this head depended for their reception only on the authority of those nameless writers who are obliged to minister to the taste of an anti-Catholic self-worshipping public, they might indeed be passed over in utter disregard; but surely all Europe must have been startled at the undignified endeavor made to force on the consideration of grave statesmen charges against an independent and friendly sovereign, destitute of foundation, and calculated, in the impartial judgment of all, to produce the evils it was pretended they were intended to correct. You will not give ear to calumnies which owe their origin to inveterate hatred of the Apostolic See.—Were it necessary to refute them, we might appeal to the testimony of writers of great merit and repute, who spent years in examining the condition of the states in question, and to authenticated official statements. But to you, dearly beloved, this subject presents itself on far higher grounds than those of mere human economy. Catholics will ever view, as a special arrangement of divine wisdom for the security and independence of the Church, the wonderful institution and preservation, amid so many dangers, oftentimes averted by the hands of her bitterest foes, of the temporal sovereignty of the Roman Pontiff. Truly, they will exclaim, the finger of God is here. You will not fail, dearly beloved, to offer up your prayers to the Sovereign Ruler and Disposer of Events, that he may long continue to bless our holy and beloved Pontiff, and enable him speedily to triumph over the enemies of his sacred person and office.

You will pray, moreover, for the welfare of those great and pious princes whom God has raised up, for relaxing the fetters in which the church was held bound, for the protection of the Holy See, and the tranquillity of nations—whom he has endowed with wisdom to know that the best security of the throne is the freedom of religion, and who have had courage to proclaim that the blessing of the Vicar of Jesus Christ on earth is the surest pledge for themselves and their families of the protection of Heaven.

A heavy and unexpected calamity has befallen a great Catholic nation governed by one of these most religious princes. During the times of persecution France received and educated our clergy, and when we were reduced to the lowest degree of misery by the late famine, she stretched out to us an assisting hand. Surely it becomes us to think of our brethren now overtaken as they are by a fearful visitation which has desolated cities, laid waste fertile plains, and blasted the fair hopes of plenty which had cheered the inhabitants. Considering the straitened means of many, and the numerous claims on the liberality of those in better worldly circumstances, we cannot expect you to make large offerings in behalf of the victims of these unhappy inundations. Some little, we are assured, will be offered as a testimony of our gratitude to the French people, and as gratefully received by that nation. We have done all that was in our power, on our own part, and we and our vicars will be ready to take charge of any contributions handed in for our suffering brethren in France by our flocks.

But while we exhort you to sympathise in the afflictions of our distant brethren, we should not, dearly beloved, be unmindful of those who continue to press so heavily on our own people. Be assured that no effort which, consistently with our character, we can make, no legitimate influence which we may possess, shall be wanting to you in seeking alleviation of these miseries, and in checking the heartless oppression which leads to the expatriation of our people, and causes so many dangers to their freedom and their faith. Above all, you shall always be present to us and your devoted clergy in our and in their prayers and sacrifices to that throne of mercy, from which it behoves us in the first place to seek redress. Unite your fervent praise to ours, and let us not cease to pray until heaven shall lend us a favorable ear; and whilst asking the Almighty to relieve our wants, let us, in obedience to the command of the apostle, pray for our gracious sovereign, that God may grant her a long, a happy, and a peaceful reign, and for all who hold the reins of power in their hands, that God may fill them with a spirit of equity and a love of justice, and direct them to protect the poor and the oppressed.

With prayer we exhort you to unite an upright and conscientious use of the means which the laws of this country place at your disposal for the just remedy of your grievances. Considering the progress you have already made, and the rights you have acquired, you may hope by steadfast persevering in the exercise of your privileges, and in demanding what is still due to you, in a spirit of prudence and charity, placing your efforts under the protection of your powerful Patroness, the Immaculate Virgin Mother of God, and our glorious Apostle St. Patrick, that He "in whose hands is the heart of the King to turn

it whithersoever he willeth," may dispose the minds of our rulers to consider in a proper spirit the claims of the miserable and the oppressed.

"For the rest, brethren, take counsel, observe charity, be of one mind, and may the God of peace and all consolation be with you all, and preserve you unto life everlasting."

Given at our Meeting, Dublin, June 27th, 1856. Paul, Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, and Delegate of the Apostolic See.

- † Joseph, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland.
- † John, Archbishop of Tuam.
- † Patrick, Bishop of Raphoe.
- † John, Bishop of Limerick.
- † James, Bishop of Kilmore.
- † John, Bishop of Meath.
- † George, Bishop of Elphin.
- † Cornelius, Bishop of Down and Connor.
- † Thomas, Bishop of Killala.
- † Charles, Bishop of Clogher.
- † Edward, Bishop of Ossory.
- † William, Bishop of Cork.
- † John, Bishop of Clonfert.
- † Timothy, Bishop of Cloyne.
- † Francis, Bishop of Titopolis, Apostolic-Administrator of Derry.
- † Milesius, Bishop of Ferns.
- † William, Bishop of Ross.
- † Daniel, Bishop of Killaloe.
- † Patrick, Bishop of Achonry.
- † Patrick, Bishop of Kiltenera and Kilmacduagh.
- † John, Bishop of Ardagh.
- † David, Coadjutor-Bishop of Kerry.
- † John, Coadjutor-Bishop of Dromore.
- † James, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.
- † Bartholomew Roche, Vicar-Capitular of Galway.
- † Patrick Leaby, Procurator of the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN, V. S.—The Cork Examiner notices the death of this reverend gentleman the present priest of Dingle which occurred from fever caught while attending a patient in the workhouse. He was only fifty years of age, and, says the Examiner, comprised more of energetic action in that short span than most who reach the full term of man's existence. Of late years he was constantly employed in combating the efforts of the "Soupers" to secure his flock from their ancient faith.

LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN FOR 1857.—On Monday Alderman Atkinson was elected to serve the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. He is an extensive cabinet manufacturer, and much respected by his fellow-citizens.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.—From all sides and from all parties, words of welcome have greeted William Smith O'Brien on his return to his native land. He is welcomed by those who most opposed and assailed that course of action by which he enrolled his name amongst the many who in the darkest hours came forth to dare, and if need be, to suffer for Ireland. Years of exile have not destroyed or damped his love of country; he returns to Ireland as he left her, her worthiest and truest son, loving her not the less because of his temporary sojourn in lands with brighter skies and a grander history. That his days in his old home may be long and happy, is a prayer to which Ireland replies with one voice, and which will find an echo in every part of the world.—Nation.

THE HARVEST.—The Newry Telegraph, speaking of the prospects of the harvest, says:—"For the past fortnight the weather has been peculiarly serene and summer-like, and the several crops are approaching to maturity under highly favorable auspices. At no former season have cereals of all kinds, potatoes, &c., presented so verdant an aspect, or one giving promise of a more successful harvest. The even course of the weather was interrupted yesterday by a fall of rain, accompanied by cold blasts, such as we are not often accustomed to experience in July. We trust, however, the change is only temporary, and that the atmosphere will regain its wonted warmth and benignity."

RELEASE OF MR. JOHN CARDEN.—On Thursday, the gates of Clonmel jail were thrown open for the egress of Mr. John Carden, of abduction notoriety, who proceeded on horseback, as privately as possible, to the Limerick junction en route to Cork, where he is to remain for a few days to brush up, then to return to Barnane, and afterwards to go to the continent on a visit to a relative. Mr. Carden, it is said, appeared pale and careworn after his protracted incarceration. While in Clonmel prison he was engaged principally in artisan pursuits—carpentry generally, and he made a considerable variety of small articles which manifested much ingenuity.

There is only one for trial from the Tipperary district at Clonmel assizes.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AND THE IRISH EXECUTIVE.—On Friday the Master of the Rolls made his promised statement in reply to the Attorney-General in the House of Commons. His Honor at considerable length enumerated the several judgments he had given in the case of the Tipperary Bank in which he maintained that he distinctly pointed out Mr. James Sadlier as being implicated in the frauds of John Sadlier. He concluded by insisting that the Attorney-General, and not he, had grossly neglected his duty by not taking steps towards the prosecution of James Sadlier. The opinion in court was that the observations of the Master were nearly a resume and reiteration of his former statement, without the introduction.

Parliament is to be prorogued for a fortnight. The "massacre of the innocents" has commenced in the Upper House and in the Lower. The Tenant Right Bill could not have been carried, with any advantage, a stage further this Session; and Mr. Horsman was prepared, with the aid of the Tories, which he and Lord Palmerston had openly canvassed in the last debate, to outvote the Independents on going into Committee by a heavy majority. After carrying the Bill through two stages with such unexpected success, and establishing again in Parliament a basis for the Tenant Right Question, it would have been insane, for no possible practicable object, to have given the Government such a triumph. It would have at once relieved them from the false position in which they have been throughout the Session placed. Mr. Moore, with admirable sense and tact, surprised them by moving that the Order for going into Committee should be discharged—and so postponed the question, as it was already by the mere fact of time, to next Session.—Nation.

240 soldiers of the South Mayo Militia stationed at the Curragh were disbanded on the 10th inst. with their own consent.

THE MILITIA REVOLT.—On Monday last the streets of Nenagh were the scene of murderous conflict; ten corpses riddled with bullet wounds fifty wounded sufferers stretched groaning on the hospital boards, are evidence of the bloody fray. It was no popular outbreak, no collision between rival clans or factions; this time the Queen's soldiers were not shooting down harmless gazers at an election row. The Tipperary Militia have resented with disastrous violence the injustice and exasperation which it is admitted on all hands have been liberally dealt out by Government to the Irish militia. From end to end of the land, loud and long, on Monday last, a sergeant went round to collect the reclamation and protest arisen against the down-right dishonesty which has been practised towards them. When the British army was crumbling away before Sebastopol, and was dying in the hospitals of Scutari, Ireland was hauled as with a net for recruits. Then, as upon all similar occasions, palaver and cajolery took the place of sneer and contumely towards the Irish peasantry; every possible means were resorted to coax, entrap, or coerce them into the militia or the line. A bounty of six pounds sterling and fair promises a store were offered to recruits. When those who, on the faith of such promises had enlisted, came to claim the bounty, they received about a tithe of it: the rest being promised in quarterly instalments. A year passed away, and many poor fellows who had not drawn or called for their bounty balances, in the hope of having a few pounds saved, applied, repeatedly, for the amount due. They were, in true circumlocution style, banded about from officer to col. from col. to Horse Guards—the disbandment of the militia being all the while on the tapis, until at length, when peace was certain, and their dismissal determined on, the men were coolly informed that they were not to receive any of the balance of bounty money due. Violent outcry naturally resulted and matters stood thus—the men claiming their own—the government petting the foreign legionaries, and swindling the militia, meantime, trying various tricks to get the men to leave the force, as it were, of their own accord, so as to afford a pretext for denying them their rights. "Facilities for obtaining discharges" were the traps offered to the men; some of them were thus duped, and applying for their discharge, were required to give up their clothing with their arms. Considering that the money justly due to them, which would have enabled them to buy clothing on their discharge, was withheld, it will be easily seen how peculiarly exasperating has been the treatment received by the men.—*Nation*.

A despatch from Dublin, dated Thursday, the 10th, says:—The mutiny at Nenagh has been quelled, and inquiries were held on four persons killed. Eight were wounded. A large number of prisoners have been taken. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased came by their deaths in consequence of gunshot wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown; and that the death of the soldier Curley, of the 41st Regiment, was caused by a soldier of the North Tipperary Militia." A second edition of the *Limerick Reporter*, dated Wednesday night, contains the following particulars:—"The town is quiet today. It is said that the Militia who were taken with arms in their hands last night will be tried by the civil power. A great many deserted last night, taking their arms and accoutrements with them. The firing at nine o'clock last night in Pound-street was terrific. It was there all the damage was done. The number of Militia wounded in barracks is six, and it is supposed many of those who went away are wounded. Eight or ten soldiers of the Line are wounded. In the case of Peter Gibbons, who was shot by one of the 55th Regiment, the jury returned the following verdict:—"Deceased came to his death by the effects of a gunshot wound inflicted by a soldier of the 55th Regiment; that such firing was unjustifiable; and that the troops might have used more discretion in firing into the house of a respectable man, having fired ten rounds into deceased's house."

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF THE MILITIA.—We are by no means satisfied with the treatment of the militia. The manner in which this invaluable force has been employed, and the incalculable benefit it has conferred on the country at a time of pressing need, ought to have secured for it more consideration when its services were no longer required. The militia has furnished garrisons at stations from which the war required us to withdraw the regiments of the line, and the corps have furnished fully 30,000 excellent soldiers to the regular army. We regret exceedingly that the men of the militia have been treated so stingily by the government. The militiamen, on being disembodied, have received only what was absolutely their own property, for which they had paid. They have been allowed to take away each a pair of old trousers which they had worn a year, a shell jacket for which they had paid by stoppages from their daily pay, and they have been banded their residue of bounty up to the 31st of December next, which we believe is about fifteen shillings. Mr. Peel talked in Parliament of giving each man fourteen days' pay, but have they received it? It is a mistake to suppose that the militiamen can easily obtain work. Such is not the case—at least with the laborers. Farmers usually engage their servants for twelve months, but they are unwilling to take militiamen into their employment, knowing that they may be called out at a short notice, and at a time when they can be least spared. This illiberal treatment of the militia is not only shameful but it is also unwise. We should look to the contingency of their being again required, and it is foolish in our rulers to make enlistment into the militia unpopular for the sake of a few pounds. Penny wisdom is again in the ascendant.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

FRACAS AT CORK.—The *Cork Examiner* has a free and easy account of a fracas which took place at the Queenstown regatta ball, on Friday night, between a clergyman of the Established Church and a Crimean Officer. The writer alleges that a warm discussion arose between the parties as to the merits of their respective professions, when the clergyman "pitched into" the man of war; but we had better allow the *Examiner* to finish the tale.—"It is stated that, after the first blow was struck, the military gentleman retired to wash the blood from his face; and returning in the course of a few minutes, retaliated after the same fashion, and that with such effect as to damage considerably the personal appearance of his ecclesiastical adversary! Another version of the affair states that the son of Mars returned the blow in the first instance; and that with an amount of interest which, at least as far as he was concerned, left nothing further to be desired. The parties present then interfered, and further action on either side was suspended, at

least for the present. It is stated that the entire transaction will become the subject of legal investigation, and, doubtless, the public will then become fully acquainted with the particulars."

RIOTING IN FETHARD.—A riot took place in the town of Fethard last week, and caused a rather curious circumstance. A native of the town named Patrick Hickey some years emigrated to London in a most distressed condition. He entered the service of a Jew and served him so faithfully that when dying the son of Abraham bequeathed to him all his wealth. Hickey then returned to his native town, purchased a property in the Incumbered Estates Court, lived comfortably, and became a subject of wonder to all the country, people in general believing that he must have found "a crock of gold," or caught a "leprehaun." But Hickey, any more than the Jew, could not live all ways. He died on Thursday week, after having made a will, and appointing Mr. William Skehan, of Clonmel, and Mr. Pierce Landers, of Fethard, his executors. Among his friends and relatives the rumor spread that he had left all he possessed to Mr. Skehan, a disposition of things they declared to be most unjust, and were determined to resist. Accordingly, when on Friday morning the executors came to take possession of the house, large numbers collected about the place, and appeared much excited. Rioting soon commenced. The magistrates and police were unable to preserve order, and a troop of the 17th Lancers, stationed in Fethard barracks, were called out. Their manoeuvres, however, were greatly marred by the women, who brought a number of empty barrels, and rolled them through the streets, a proceeding worthy of the Parisian fair ones. The excitement was not allayed until Monday morning, when the will, at the request of the magistrates, was opened in public court, when it appeared that a sum of £1,114 was demised to no fewer than thirty four legatees, many of whom were those relatives whose doubts respecting the contents of the will originated the disturbances of the two previous days. Six priests were left sums varying from £3 to £5; and should the sale of the effects and property of the deceased realise more than the £1,114, the surplus is to be devoted to charitable purposes. Since Monday the riotous proceedings have altogether abated. The different police parties have returned to their respective districts, and the town has resumed its wonted quietude.

A sad accident took place in the Lough, off Carrickfergus. It appears that Lieutenant Donnellan and two gunners of the royal Antrim Artillery corps, went out on the Lough to enjoy a boating excursion, when owing to some misadventure the boat capsized and sunk, when Lieutenant Donnellan and one of the men were drowned; the other man was fortunately saved.

THE MURDER OF MRS. KELLY AND MR. O'CALLAGHAN.—It is reported (says the *Dublin Evening Packet*) that the case against Mr. George Stevens, the nephew of the murdered woman, is so far incomplete that the crown does not mean at present to press the matter further; consequently, the bills will not be sent up before the grand jury of Westmeath at the approaching Assizes. The whole affair is still wrapped in mystery, and there is no nearer clue now to the discovery of the assassins than there was twenty four hours after the commission of the murder. The same remark applies to the case of the late Mr. O'Callaghan, who was murdered last spring in the county Galway, although it is said that the perpetrators have made no attempt to fly the country, and are quietly pursuing their ordinary avocations without hindrance on the part of their neighbours, many of whom are said to be quite competent to lay hands upon the guilty parties.

THE MURDER ON IRELAND'S EYE.—There has been a revival of talk about the commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Kirwan, for the murder of his wife on Ireland's Eye—an island in the Bay of Dublin, in 1852, under circumstances of peculiar villiany and profligacy. If ever evidence brought home to the door of an accused man guilt of long preparation, and without the smallest imaginable extenuation of any kind, none ever being suggested at the trial, it was in that case. So thought the jury, who immediately gave a verdict against him. So thought the judge, who sentenced him to be hanged. So thought the public, who rejoiced at society's ridance of a most sensual, sordid, and sanguinary knave. To the astonishment of everybody, however, and without the slightest cause being assigned for the act, he was reprieved by the Lord Lieutenant, and sent to the convict depot in Cork, and thence to Australia, where, for anything that is known to the contrary, he may now be a prosperous gentleman, like others, of a like kind, of some of whom we shall speak presently. It is now pretty well understood that knowledge even more conclusive than was adduced on the trial, of his guilt, and of the precise mode in which he consummated it, has long been in the possession of the authorities, who, of course, could not undo the mischievous folly of their own profligate clemency. It will be recollected that Kirwan was an anatomical draughtsman, and the acquaintance he derived in the study of that pursuit gave him the key that enabled him to unlock the bolts of life, without leaving a trace of the surreptitious entrance. It is not possible to allude to the facts, further than to say that in their presence all mystery disappears about the sword cane he had carried to the island, and so often adverted to in the trial, without those speaking of it having the slightest suspicion of the uses it was put to by the miscreant, the absence of a post-mortem nearly securing him impunity altogether. Kirwan, of course, protested his innocence, and with an emphasis proportioned to his scoundrelism; as in the case of Palmer.—*London Correspondent of the Birmingham Journal*.

The Protestants of Ireland have been again testifying their attachment to the religion of brotherly love by celebrating the battle of the Boyne, which was one of the most revolting illustrations of national and religious hatred that is recorded in history. Some of these valiant Christians have in the excess of their zeal laid themselves open to charges of having committed a breach of the peace.—*Morning Star*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

POPERY IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—I am sorrow to say Popery is much increasing in and around Stroud. They have just laid the foundation of a chapel and a school there, and are going about in a most audacious manner. The Sunday before I came here, the Woodchester priests sent in the Nailsworth omnibus with four

horses, postilion in white and silver, &c., to bring and take back free all who would come to their chapel in the afternoon. Of course, there was no difficulty in filling it inside and out, as well as a large van, hired for the same purpose. Ought not such things to cause Protestants to rouse from their lukewarmness? Yet, alas! It does so but in few cases.—*Cor. of Protestant paper*.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.—The proceedings in this case, which has become so notorious, will be commenced at the Guildhall, in the city of Bath, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., and will, if permitted to go on, extend over several days. It is expected, however, that the whole affair will go off on technical legal difficulties. Dr. Robert Phillimore, M.P., will appear for the Archdeacon, and it is understood that he will at the outset of the inquiry submit to the Court that the "Archbishop" of Canterbury, the promoter of the suit, has not complied with those preliminary regulations which entitle him to proceed. There is a general opinion afloat that the "Archbishop" will be glad to avoid further progress, inasmuch as one of two very unpleasant things much necessarily arise out of the trial. In the event of the Archdeacon being condemned, he must be suspended, and this will probably lead to a considerable secession from the Establishment. If Archdeacon Denison gains the day, the spiritual head of the English Church will, *ipso facto*, be declared a heretic by his own principal ecclesiastical tribunal.—*Chronicle*.

IRISH LABORERS.—Some years ago, at this season, the streets, used to be filled with Irish laborers proceeding to the agricultural districts in search of employment. For the last few days there passed through town a small number of Irish laborers but of a very different class from what we used to see. The men now are fine young fellows, whose physical proportions and attire show that they are of a much better class than our former visitors. The fact is, there is now plenty of good employment in Ireland for laborers, and it is more of a roving curious disposition, than the want of work, that actuates the men who come here for laboring purposes at present.—*Liverpool Times*.

Six passengers in the steamer Mail, coming into the Mersey from Dublin, were killed by a collision between that vessel and the *Excelsior*, steaming out for Belfast. Eight others were severely wounded. It appears that the unfortunate victims were Irish laborers coming to the harvest in England. They lay asleep, with their heads close up to the bow of the ship. Six were killed as they lay, and nine others were dreadfully mangled, one of them dying soon after the collision. The *Liverpool Albion* says:—"A number of trembling Irishwomen thronged the place during the day, dreading to find one of their own kin and kin among the bodies; for at this season of the year most of the poor Irish of the town are as likely as not to be visited by some of their relatives, as they pass through Liverpool to the agricultural districts. One body presented a frightful spectacle. The skull was literally stove in, and the protruding brains overlapped the face. Another seemed to have had all his bones broken, and a round tin box, for his tobacco, which was in his waistcoat-pocket, was crushed as flat as a crown-piece."

ENTRY OF THE GUARDS INTO LONDON.—The Guards, from the Crimea, made their triumphant entry into London this morning, and were welcomed with enthusiasm on the line of march from Nine Elms to Hyde Park. The bronzed faces of the men and their faded uniforms very clearly indicated the active service in which they had been engaged. They passed through the court-yard of Buckingham Palace, where they were received by her Majesty, who was seated at an open balcony. The Crimean battalion then proceeded to Hyde Park, where they found their comrades of the other four battalions formed in line; and her Majesty arrived shortly afterwards and passed along the whole line. The line of the Guards, about 6,000 in number, then deployed before her Majesty.

THE REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.—It is proverbial that her Majesty on all her excursions is attended by good weather. For once, however, her remarkable good fortune has deserted her. On Monday she attended at Aldershot to review the troops, but the rain came down heavily. It was suggested to her Majesty that it would be better to postpone the review. The Queen said that a little rain would not harm her; and it was only on being notified that the men might suffer by being paraded during the rain that her Majesty acceded to the suggestion. It was definitely arranged that the troops should be mustered as soon as the rain ceased. Orders were given for every man to be in readiness; and so complete were the arrangements, that it was stated that the men, numbering some 16,000, could be out and in line in less than ten minutes after the word of command was given. The rain, however, did not cease for a single moment. During the forepart of the day, the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, 1000 strong, under the command of Lord A. G. Russell, marched into camp, headed by their fine band. Of the original battalion who left for the Crimea, only 250 have returned to their native country. Her Majesty expressed a desire to welcome them, and the whole of the men were ordered under arms, and remained for some time in the rain ready to march at a moment's notice, but the weather prevented an inspection. Her Majesty was to remain at the Pavilion until Tuesday last, intending to proceed with the review when the weather allowed; but when the last report left there seemed little prospect of a favorable change. At the review at Aldershot, on Tuesday, her Majesty addressed the officers and men from the Crimea:—"I wish personally to convey through you to the regiments assembled here this day my hearty welcome on your return to England, in health and full efficiency. Say to them that I have watched anxiously over the difficulties and hardships which they have so nobly borne—that I have mourned with deep sorrow for the brave men who have fallen for their country—and that I have felt proud of that valour which, along with gallant allies, they have displayed on every field. I thank God that your dangers are over, whilst the glory of your deeds remains; but I know, too, should your services be again required, you would be animated with the same devotion which, in the Crimea, has rendered you invincible."

TO WHAT BASE PURPOSES!—By way of attraction to his customers, a Halifax publican has engaged Smith, the executioner of Palmer the murderer, as a waiter, and we hear that Smith is to be exhibited at Leeds during the fair.

VERDICT AGAINST THE "TIMES."—A verdict has been obtained against the *Times* in the English Court of Common Pleas, at the suit of a Mr. Smith, who complained, and as it would appear, justly, of a statement prejudicial to his character which had appeared in the columns of that journal. The statement in question was contained in one of Mr. Russell's Crimean letters, and was to the effect, that a certain individual, who acted in the capacity of agent for a London house, had embroiled himself in a brawl with one of the Provost-Marshal Sergeants at Balaklava, for which he was carried off to the main guard, and received "two dozen on the back." For this story there was not the slightest foundation, and although no name was mentioned in connexion with it, yet the whole thing obviously pointed at the plaintiff there being no other person similarly employed in the Crimea at the time. Feeling aggrieved by such an aspersion, and having suffered a good deal of ridicule in consequence, Mr. Smith brought his action, and recovered £100 damages.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE IN A CHURCH.—Edward Charles Merrick Dyer, 21 years of age, and respectably connected, was charged at Worship street, with creating a disturbance in the Catholic Chapel, Moorfields, during the performance of divine service. John Jennings, collector at St. Mary's Chapel, Moorfield, said—On Sunday Cardinal Wiseman preached, and a large congregation was attracted. The prisoner, who sat near the pulpit, drew from his pocket a Testament, and after referring to it exclaimed in an audible voice, at some point in the cardinal's sermon—"That is a great lie; you are the Scarlet Whore of Babylon." This interruption caused great confusion among the congregation, and resulted in the suspension of the service until the prisoner was secured and removed from the chapel. He made no resistance, but at the station he showed some anxiety for the safety of a paper containing a number of entries upon religious matters. The prisoner had walked from Chertsey during Saturday night. The prisoner said he could give no reason for his conduct, but that he could not command himself. He had been ill and much harassed and disappointed in his endeavours to get employment in the church as a lay missionary. The officer said from what the prisoner told him it appeared he had been trying for the last three months to obtain the appointment of a lay missionary preacher. Ultimately the prisoner gave the name of a merchant in the City, who attended, and at the suggestion of Alderman Carden undertook to send him to his family.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS!—The Unitarians of Norwich have had a great meeting. Their rejoicing is that "their principles were rapidly leavening society," and spreading among men belonging to other religious denominations, and especially in the Established Church, who have not the courage to avow their views." "A religion of notions is giving way before a religion of ideas and affections," "depriving the obsolescent forms of a metaphysical creed of the little vitality they retain, and preparing the way for a spiritual Christianity." "Orthodox principles are undermined to an extent which even they were hardly prepared to expect, and which the orthodox themselves could not possibly comprehend." They particularly rejoice in the abandonment of the doctrine of "Christ's vicarious sufferings" by the late Rev. Mr. Robertson of Brighton, and by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, Mr. Jowett, and Mr. Stanley, son of the late Bishop of Norwich, who had laid down principles upon the question, without directly alluding to it, which might well have come from the pen of a Unitarian teacher. This ought to be to them all a great encouragement.—*Weekly Register*.

The work of disembodiment of the Scotch Militia has been going on for the last three weeks, and is now all but completed.

MARRIAGE OF THE ENGLISH CLERGY.—It is rather curious that the first Act of Parliament which ever allowed the English Clergy to marry tells them at the same time that they had better not do so. The following is the preamble of the Act in question—2 and 3 Edward VI., c. 21:—

"An act to take away all positive Laws againsts Marriage of Priests."

"Although it were not only better for the estimation of priests and other ministers of the Church of God to live chaste, sole, and separate from the company of women and the bond of marriage, but also thereby they might the better attend to the administration of the Gospel, and be less intricately and troubled with the charges of household, being free and unburdened from the care and cost of finding wife and children," &c.

It would seem to require rather more than ordinary effrontery in those who avail themselves of the permission thus given to them, to presume to speak contumeliously of those who adhere to the "better" rule.—*Weekly Register*.

A RUSSIAN'S OPINION OF THE ENGLISH ARMY.—"Your army," said he, addressing himself to some of his English companions, "is not a profession, but a plaything. Men think of coming into it as they would of going to a ball. Fathers think of putting their sons into it as they would of sending them to college, or for a trip up the Rhine. In Russia it is different. There, military life is a business matter; and the men who engage in it must work like business men. The Russian army is organized on a general system, in which the individual is lost, as a single component part of a well-adjusted Gothic cathedral is forgotten in the aspect of the whole. In the English army the individual officer, at least, is seldom, if ever, lost. In the Russian army a great amount of study is requisite; from the Military College upwards, for promotion and success; in the English, none. The English officer turns away in disgust from the midnight lamp; the Russian, *notens volens*, must make himself acquainted with it, and work something of its lucidity into his brain. The English officer has months of absence from his regiment, or depot; the Russian is kept close in his quarters. He is considered as the paid servant of the Czar; and, as such, is made as available as possible for the general interest of the Czar. Your officer, on the contrary, would anything but like to be looked upon in the light of a paid servant; nor is he, in fact, a paid servant, in the common sense of the word; for his pay rarely amounts to even a tolerable percentage on the money he is obliged to spend for the attainment of his rank and office. You can scarcely expect a person to pay for the mere pleasure of working, and as long as your exclusive system of purchase and patronage continues, I do not see how your officers can become working men."—*Tail's Magazine for June*.

REMITTANCES

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 1, 1856.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Arabia brings dates up to the 19th inst. The American difficulty is in a fair way of being amicably settled. From the debates in Parliament on the Italian question it would seem that the British Government are determined to persevere in their designs of interfering with the affairs of that Peninsula...

GRAND BRITAIN.—In Parliament, several items of minor interest have transpired. A Committee of the House of Lords have recommended that all executions henceforth should take place within the jail precincts, as in the United States, but no interference is contemplated with the usages of capital punishment in British North America or Australia.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News of Thursday evening says:—"I learn from a reliable source that the French Government has already given orders for the formation of an army of observation on the Spanish frontier."

ITALY.—Naples letters say that the signs of revolt are more frequent, and even the army is discontented. Austria has sent another note of remonstrance, and a letter in "Boroni Hall" says, if not attended to, a special ambassador will be sent to demand a categorical guaranty. Austria is supposed to be acting by the instigation of France.

THE CRIMEA was entirely evacuated, except that the allied ships were carrying away heavy stores and iron from Sebastopol.

ORANGEISM.

The official sanction given by the highest authority in the Province, to an institution so justly odious to every Catholic, and to every sincere friend of civil and religious liberty, must be our excuse for again calling public attention to the principles of Orangeism, and to its disastrous effects upon the social and moral condition of every community amongst whom it is tolerated. We purpose therefore to lay before our readers a brief sketch of this unbaptized notorious organization, and the result of its workings, as published a short time ago in the Edinburgh Review under the caption of "Orange Processions." As Protestant testimony to the danger, and gross impropriety of encouraging Orange Societies and Orange Processions, this article is extremely valuable; for it fully confirms all that has been said against them by Catholic writers; and at the same time, it is not obnoxious to that suspicion of partiality which must always attach to the evidence of writers who espouse the Catholic side of the question, and who may therefore be suspected of partisanship. Against the shadow even of such an imputation, the well known Protestantism of the Edinburgh Review is a sufficient guarantee. As a Protestant, we may be sure that the writer presents Orangeism in its most favorable, or rather its least odious aspect; and that if he finds himself compelled to pass judgment against it, it is because it is positively indefensible. Besides, most of the assertions of the Reviewer are confirmed by published Parliamentary Reports, and other official documents.

The Reviewer begins with a brief sketch of—"ORANGEISM AND ITS ORIGIN." From the inquiry made in 1835 by a Committee of the House of Commons, it appeared that the Orangemen of the North of Ireland were a party united in defence of Protestant ascendancy; which, in theory, was assumed to mean the defence of the Protestant religion against the encroachments of Romanism—but, in practice, was simply the political supremacy of Protestants as such, over Roman Catholics. They comprised most of the higher orders—grand jurors, sheriffs, magistrates, clergymen, members of Parliament, peers, judges, and privy councillors—and received the physical support of the militia and yeomanry, who were constituted almost exclusively of Orangemen. The Roman Catholic party, on the other hand, was composed of the lower orders of the population. Without leaders to guide and restrain them, almost without arms, (for the magistrates issued orders to their own adherents) without money to contend for justice in the courts of law, they had little to trust to but their numbers. As their "loyalty" is the plea generally urged by the Orangemen in extenuation of their atrocities, let us hear what our Protestant Reviewer has to say about it.

"The loyalty of the Ulster Orangemen has been made the subject of infinite boasting. It led them in 1836 to dissolve their society; but it did not refrain them from reorganising it in 1845. We admit that they are not repeaters, nor followers of W. S. O'Brien; but the loyalty which consists in not seeking to dismember the empire to their own ruin, and in not joining in a rebellion of which they would be the first victims, is not so pre-eminently meritorious as to warrant so much self-glorification. It is, we trust, not necessary that Orangemen should be enrolled in Lodges and marched in processions, to prevent them from turning traitors. So long as loyalty is accompanied by ascendancy, we hear a great deal of it; but let any measure trench upon their fancied privileges, and the Reverend Dr. Drew, an Orangeman of some note, and a speaker at Lord Massarens's meeting, declares without any circumlocution 'that his loyalty is conditional.' Or let a rate-in-aid threaten their pockets, loyalty is put away for a more convenient season, and 'resistance is the word.' Or, in other words, Orange loyalty is a sham, a lie, a matter of mercenary calculation, an affair of pounds, shillings, and pence; a counter-kipping loyalty, an ardent attachment to quick returns and large profits. Put a dollar on one end of a pole, and loyalty, honor and patriotism on the other, and it does not require the spirit of prophecy to foretell that it is not towards the latter that the genuine Orangeman would make the first rush.

Again the Reviewer writes:—"Nothing could be more praiseworthy than the published rules of the Orange Society. They prescribed loyalty as the point of honor—obedience to the law as the first duty; they prohibited the admission of any one capable of upbraiding another on account of his religious opinions, and they inculcated peace and good will. 'But never did any society exhibit such a glaring inconsistency—rather such a positive contradiction—between its professed principles and its actual practice. The facts which came out before the Committee surprised all parties—some more, we believe, than the Grand Master himself. It appeared that the Orange oath of allegiance had once been avowedly 'conditional,' and that the same spirit remained, although the words had been changed; that, contrary to law, warrants had been issued to military bodies; . . . that the practice of the Society was to resort to every contrivance—by songs, speeches, party tunes, processions, emblems and mottoes—to insult, to domineer over, to offend and irritate their Roman Catholic neighbors; and the result of its working was seen in outrages, murders, houses wrecked, villages destroyed, riots without number, law perverted, justice denied, and the animosity of the rival parties wrought up to madness."

And this is the state of society that the Governor-General, with the countenance of his responsible advisers, is doing his best to bring about in Canada!—Upon the impolicy, not to say wickedness, of such conduct upon the part of men in authority the Reviewer thus comments:—"To give some idea of the responsibility falling upon those who encourage Orange Processions, we will enumerate a few of the principal Orange riots in the five years preceding the formal dissolution of the Society in 1836—At Crossgar, in 1830, in the County of Down, a formidable armed procession, exhibiting warrants from the Duke of Cumberland, openly resisted the police, and only retreated before an overwhelming military force. At Dungannon, in Tyrone, they overawed the Magistrates, and by force compelled them to disobey the orders of the Government. At Tanderaghee there were riots and murder. At Maghera, in Londonderry, the Roman Catholic party having dispersed, the Orangemen broke their promise to the Magistrates, evaded the troops, and rushed upon the village of Drumard. There they fired upon the peasantry who fled; and continued to wreck and burn the houses, until at length the military re-appeared, and drove them back at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Hunter, the Magistrate, in his Official Report to the Government says—'Anything so disgraceful to the character of men and of Protestants, so savage, so lawless, and so uncalculated for, cannot be forgotten; the whole was done with such deliberation, and in open defiance of the law.'

The Reviewer then proceeds to give us some specimens of the mode in which justice is administered by Orangemen:—"In Armagh, some Orangemen passing in procession through the Roman Catholic village of Maghera, and playing the 'Protestant Boys' were beaten, and their drums broken. Two days afterwards, the Orangemen attacked Maghera. There was no opposition—the inhabitants fled for their lives; an old man was beaten—a widow within eight days of her confinement was wounded with a bayonet, and knocked down—her son, a half witted lad, was fired at—another woman and her infant were beaten and knocked down—and twenty-eight houses wrecked and burned, and every particle of property pillaged and destroyed. The sequel is characteristic of the state of society there: 'The Roman Catholics who broke the drums were convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment; but though the wrecking of Maghera took place in open day, in the presence of Colonel Verner himself, though the rioters' names were known and their identity sworn to, not one of them received any punishment.'

The following occurred at Annahagh, near Armagh:—"A Protestant and his daughter had there been beaten by Roman Catholics; in revenge for which the Orangemen turned out armed with their yeomanry firelocks. They attacked Annahagh and burned and wrecked nine houses, when they were stopped and driven off by the police and military. It is almost superfluous to record that, for beating the man and his daughter, four Roman Catholics were transported—but for burning nine houses not a single Orangeman was punished in any way."

Again, upon the occurrence of any riot, the Reviewer tells us that:—"Roman Catholics were arrested and punished; but the dominant faction was always safe. Informations against Orange offenders had to be sworn before Orange Magistrates, Bills to be found by Orange Grand Jurors,—the jury was impanelled by an Orange Sheriff, and the verdict was given by an Orange jury, upon prisoners ostentatiously wearing Orange roses even in the dock. Intimidation of witnesses prevailed to a frightful extent, acquittals were given against evidence, against the judges' charges, and even against the prisoners' own confession. So that after every fresh struggle the parties retired to prepare for another contest—une animated by their victory, the other feeling that Protestant ascendancy was Roman Catholic slavery, and doggedly determined not to submit to the one, nor acknowledge the other."

The consequence of this state of things was, in 1835, a Parliamentary enquiry into Orangeism:—"It was thus that the Orange murderers of Tierney escaped the due recompense of their crimes. An Orange Grand Jury, in the teeth of the most positive and uncontroverted testimony, refused to bring in Tris Bills against their brother ruffians. Orangeism is the same in Canada

"The exposure was complete, the condemnation universal; all classes, creeds, and parties then united in declaring that the Orange organization must be arrested, that the supremacy of the law must be vindicated, and that no party in the State should be permitted to arrogate to themselves superior privileges, and insult their fellow-subjects, on the ground of a purely religious belief, or on the false and insolent plea of superior loyalty."

In consequence of the suppression by law of Orangeism, peace was for some years restored to Ireland. Unfortunately in 1845 the "Party Procession Act" expired; the demon of Orangeism again raised its loathsome head; and in consequence, murders, arson, and other outrages became of constant occurrence. Protestant magistrates too, in some cases, countenanced these disgraceful demonstrations; but were, by the British government of the day, speedily dismissed from the Bench for such conduct. A Mr. Watson, like Sir Edmund Head in Toronto, made himself very conspicuous as an Orange Deputy Lieutenant.

"The government now attempted to quell the growing evil, and superseded Mr. Watson, on the broad principle which they were then applying to those magistrates who attended repeal meetings—(a principle which is surely applicable to Governors of Her Majesty's colonies who officially sanction and foster Orangeism)—that where criminal acts were likely to arise out of violent party meetings—and that criminal acts have within the last year arisen out of Orange Processions in Canada, is an undoubted fact)—'the administration of justice could not be safely entrusted to magistrates who, by attending and countenancing such meetings, constituted themselves open and acknowledged partisans.'

In consequence of this wise decision of the British Government in accordance with which several Orange Magistrates were superseded—the leading Orangemen openly called upon their followers to resist the law, and "to make themselves feared by the Government." But the Government remained firm, and for a time the enemies of order and liberty were kept down by the strong arm of the law. In 1848 and '49, however, the Orangemen took fresh courage; and signalled themselves in the latter year by the notorious 12th of July massacre of Dolly's Brae. Of this—the most notable of Orange exploits of late years—the Reviewer furnishes us with the following details, established upon oath before the Court appointed to investigate into the disgraceful occurrences of the day:—"A large body of Catholics had assembled on a hill side near the road by which the Orange Procession—about three quarters of a mile long and armed, as Major Wilkinson says, to the teeth—had so passed. According to the evidence of Major White of the Enniskilleners, Captain Fitzmaurice, a stipendiary magistrate, and Mr. Hall the Inspector of Police, the Orangemen commenced the fray by firing upon the mass of men, women and children—(for the most part unarmed)—who were collected on the hill side. The latter, of course unable to contend against such overwhelming odds took to their heels.

The scene that then ensued is thus described:—"Nearly two hundred Orangemen also began to ascend the hill, and kept up a fire upon the retreating Ribbonmen; and while the rear part of the procession were thus engaged, those who were in front broke loose from all restraint in Magheramoy, where there was no opposition, and began to burn and wreck the houses, while some scattered themselves over the fields to complete the same work of devastation. The dragons now pushed forward, and drove the Orangemen onwards towards Rathfriland. By this time a number of houses were blazing, and a party of police were sent to extinguish the flames. Mr. Scott saw two men trying to set fire to a house; he struck one and took the gun from the other. Mr. Tighe, a magistrate, saw an Orangeman firing into the thatch of a house, but never thought of arresting him. Inspector Corry went into six burning houses: from one an old woman was struggling to escape, but the door was partially closed, and the blazing thatch falling in; and she would have been burned to death had he not saved her. A policeman rescued a girl eighteen years old from another house. Sub-constable Fair took a woman out of a house on fire in a desperate state, blackened and wounded. Another constable saw an Orangeman strike a woman with the butt end of his gun as she was trying to get away.

"The work of retaliation, both on life and property, by the Orange party, was proceeding lower down the hill, and along the side of the road, in a most brutal and wanton manner, reflecting the deepest disgrace on all by whom it was perpetrated and encouraged. One little boy, ten years old, was deliberately fired at, and shot, while running across a field. Mr. Fitzmaurice stopped a man in the act of firing at a girl who was rushing from her father's house; an old woman of seventy was murdered; and the skull of an idiot was beaten in with the butts of their muskets. Another old woman was severely beaten in her house; while another, who was subsequently saved by the police, was much injured, and left in her house which had been set on fire; an inefficient man was taken out of his house, dragged to his garden, and stabbed to death by three men with bayonets, in the sight of some of his family. The Roman Catholic chapel, the house of the Roman Catholic curate, and the National School-house were fired into, and the windows broken; and a number of the surrounding houses of the Roman Catholic inhabitants were set on fire and burnt, every article of furniture having been first wantonly destroyed therein."—(Mr. Bewick's Report.)

"The scenes which took place in the houses are best described in the witnesses' own words:—"Bridget King. I know Pat King, who was killed on the 12th of July; he was taking care of his mother on that day: the door was shut. I saw the Orangemen fire at the house: they broke in the door; they pulled him over the garden ditch and stabbed him,—he died in ten minutes afterwards: he was not out of the house that day." "We condense the evidence as to Arthur Traynor. He was standing near his own house—had no arms in his hands on the 12th—was hit with a ball in the cheek—ran to Mr. F. C. Beers to save his life—Mr. Beers thought him a peaceably disposed man—ran him among the prisoners, where he was handcuffed. No attention was paid to him for four days. On the 16th, when under examination before the coroner, it was made known that the ball was still in his face. On the 17th, this man, who had not had arms in his hands, and was known by Mr. Beers to be a peaceable man, having had his house burned, all his property destroyed, and being himself severely wounded, was discharged!" "Margaret Traynor. The men with sashes on them fired into my house, and burned it, and destroyed it: they chased the old woman who is dead into the byre, and followed her—I saw her after they went away: she was then drawing breath, but she died in about an hour afterwards. They shot my husband in the cheek and made a prisoner of him. I saw Pat King's killing; they dragged him out of his house: he begged for mercy: he got away from them and ran into the garden: three of the men made a bounce at him: others following: them: they stoned him

in the garden: I saw him gathering himself up and begging for mercy." "Margaret King. I was in the house when the door was broken open and my uncle Pat King killed: the house filled with Orangemen: one of them hit him on the head with a stone: three of them then took him down to the low room. I got into a field. One of the Orangemen said "D—n your soul for a Popish b—h," and knocked me down off the garden ditch with a stone. When I returned to the garden, three of them had my uncle down and were stabbing him. I got into a byre and hid in some hay: some of them came in and stabbed the cow in two places—broke the stake and let her out. When I could do so with safety, I went to my uncle, and got his head on my knee: he lived about ten minutes after that. The dragons came up just as my uncle was dying: one of them said "May be he'll come to again." They (the Orangemen) d—d my grandmother, who is an old bed-ridden woman the last year and a half,—spat in her face, hit her on the head with a stone—cut her arms, and then smashed a chair on her forehead."

Amongst the victims, the names of the following are given as all brutally murdered, deliberately and in cold blood—so at least the Protestant historian of the massacre tells us:—"John Sweeney an idiot, was found on the road with his skull battered to pieces; Patrick King was dragged out of his cabin, stabbed, and beaten to death. Ann Traynor, a woman seventy years of age was cruelly beaten and died soon after. Eight houses, one of them half a mile from the scene of conflict, were wrecked and burned; and a great many others, including the Roman Catholic curate's house, the chapel and school house, were fired into and more or less injured."

It is hardly necessary to add, that for these crimes no Orangeman was ever punished. Lord Rodden, who had received an address from the Orangemen before the massacre commenced, a Mr. Beers an Orange Magistrate who headed the procession, and one or two others, were properly dismissed from the Magistracy. But for the brutal rabble of Orangemen who took an active part in the massacre, there was, thanks to Orange magistrates, and Orange juries, no punishment whatsoever—"Savage and brutal as was this scene" (the massacre itself) says the Reviewer—"the events which followed are to our minds more deeply disgusting."

Why do we recall these horrors? we may be asked—or of what service can it be thus to evoke from their bloody graves the ghastly corpses of the slain?—We do so, because, by the boast of the Protestant organs of Upper Canada, Orangeism is already a recognised institution, and a power in the State; because, unless Catholics are on the alert, unless they be quick to interpret the signs of the season, and prompt to avert the storm that menaces, they will in all probability find themselves ere long, as completely the victims of Protestant ascendancy in Canada, as ever they and their fathers were in Ireland. Because, seeing that Orangeism—discouraged by all good men of all creeds or political parties at home—is here in Canada petted and fostered by the very Government itself, it is the duty of every Catholic, of every friend to civil and religious liberty and of equal rights for all—to do his utmost to check, ere it be too late, the progress of the accursed monster; and because, if allowed to obtain a firm footing, and to control the Government, we may be certain that Orangeism will bear in Canada as in Ireland, a plenteous crop of riots, outrages, and murders. There are some well meaning persons who, unacquainted with the modern history of Ireland, think that Orangeism is a harmless thing; and that it is only through the hatred of Irish Catholics that it has been represented in an odious light. To undeceive these, to convince them, by Protestant testimony, how foul, how execrable a thing Orangeism is, always and everywhere, is our object in reproducing the comments of the Edinburgh Review. It is well, indeed it is necessary, that now that the beast is lifting up its head in our hitherto peaceable community, it should be manifested to the world in its proper colors.

The Toronto Colonist anticipates a speedy dissolution of Parliament, from the activity of the corruptionists, and—to use the language of the Brokers' Circular—the buoyancy of the political market.—Free and independent electors are in great demand, and constituencies are changing hands, or preparing to change hands, at greatly advanced rates. Liberal Catholic soles warranted steady "government hacks" are abundant and may be had cheap; but the article is in bad odor at present, and the Ministry have already a large stock on hand. A very brisk business is still doing in Commissions of the Peace, Crown Land Agencies, and Militia appointments. The Colonist says:—"Ministerial candidates are notoriously getting Commissions of the Peace issued to secure votes from the Bench, or to rise to political power through magisterial servility. The Adjutant General's office, the Crown Lands office, the Attorney General West's office, may the very Executive Council Chambers, are but so many manufacturing factories at this very moment of tools to carry elections, or of candidates to betray and deceive the people. We are prepared to unfold a tale if necessary, which will show that a net work of this description of corruption is now being thrown over the whole Province."

We fear that there is but too much truth in these revelations of our Toronto cotemporary. The Ministry knew well, that—by their treachery on the School Question—by their unfortunately too successful efforts to perpetuate the present tyrannical and insulting system of Protestant State-Schoolism—by their support of the "General Corporations Bill"—and the encouragement given by them, through their willing tool Sir Edmund Head, to the insulting Orange demonstrations of the 12th of July last—they have justly and for ever forfeited the confidence of every honest and independent Catholic in the country; and that they can number amongst their friends and apologists but a few score of venal hacks, ever prowl-ing about in search of ministerial offal, and Government garbage. These and such as these, the Ministry have bought, cheap, soul and body. But with the exception of these hirelings, they well know that every Catholic in Canada, who loves his Church, re-

veres his Bishops, prizes his integrity, and loathes duplicity and treachery; is disgusted with them; and they thence conclude that their only chance of salvation consists in the successful application of a wholesale system of bribery and corruption. To this man they give a berth as "Inspector of Drains and Sewers"—to another, the honorable situation of "Superintendent of Cesspools, and Comptroller General of Stinks;" this one they purchase with the offer of a Magistracy to his cousin; the services of another are secured by the promise of an "Agency in the Red Tape Department" to his brother or next of kin; and thus, following the example of the "unjust steward" in the parable, do they contrive to make unto themselves friends of the mammon of iniquity—"De mammona iniquitatis."—St. LUKE, xvi., 9. The facts are, no doubt, as the *Toronto Colonist* represents them; but this should provoke neither his anger nor surprise. Where the carrion is, there will the vultures and all obscene birds gather together. As the sweet singer of the conventicle, Dr. Watts, would say, "It is their nature to;" and our cotemporary might just as reasonably be scandalised at pigs for wallowing in the mire, as give vent to expressions of his disgust at the venality of Government hacks. In spite of his virtuous indignation, dirty dogs will eat dirty puddings, and "Jack-in-Office" will remain "Jack" to the last.

ARRIVAL OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—It was not generally known in town, before Sunday last, that His Lordship had actually embarked on board the steamer *Indian* on the 16th ult. On Monday however, the telegraph announcing the arrival of that vessel at Quebec, conveyed also the joyful tidings that Mgr. Bourget, our revered and well beloved Bishop, was amongst her passengers, and would be with us the next day. Preparations were immediately commenced for his reception.—Triumphal arches, decorated with evergreens and national emblems, were erected on the road leading from the port to the Episcopal palace. Meetings of the St. Jean Baptiste, the St. Patrick's, and other Societies were held; and all that could be done at such a short notice to give the Chief Pastor of the Diocese an appropriate reception, was done by these bodies, and by the individual members of our Catholic community.

On Tuesday, about noon, the great bell of Notre Dame announced the arrival of the *Indian*, and summoned the Catholic citizens of Montreal to the port. It was in fact a general "turn out" of the entire population—young and old—of rich and poor—all intent upon one object. So dense was the crowd, so unexpected the arrival of the *Indian* at so an early hour, that it was almost impossible to carry out the programme of the procession originally agreed upon. When His Lordship set foot on shore, one deafening shout arose from the assembled thousands; and it was almost with difficulty that he managed to effect his entrance into the Mayor's carriage which was waiting to receive him. At this stage of the proceedings, order or ceremony there was none. It was the rush of loving children, all eager to welcome and embrace once more the long absent and dearly cherished father of the family.

At length by dint of pushing and struggling something like a procession was formed. The members of the St. Patrick's and St. Jean Baptiste Societies, wearing their respective insignia, formed in two lines; on either side of the street marched the dense mass; whilst, followed by the Clergy of the Seminary and of the different Religious Orders, and preceded by an elegantly attired little St. Jean Baptiste, the carriage of the Bishop slowly made its way along the river side, McGill street, and St. Antoine streets to the Cathedral. Arrived there, a solemn *Te Deum* was sung; after which His Lordship having given his Episcopal benediction to the crowd, entered his palace, where he gave audience to, and answered addresses from, the different Societies.

The following is the Address of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal; to which, as to the Addresses from the other bodies, His Lordship replied in a few but most impressive words. Not anticipating any such public demonstrations, the Bishop was not prepared to do more; but his visible emotion amply testified to the nature and depth of the feelings with which he received these unmistakable proofs of the fervent love of his spiritual children:—

"To Ignatius, Lord Bishop of Montreal.

"Mr. Lord.—We the officers and members of the Montreal St. Patrick's Society, being a religious as well as a national body, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Lordship.

"We return thanks to Almighty God, that through the intercession of His Most Blessed Mother, you have been restored after your long absence, to your devoted children.

"We would assure your Lordship of our firm adherence to Holy Mother Church, and obedience to Christ's Vicar upon Earth, our most holy Father, Pope Pius IX., whom may God and His blessed Mother protect against his and our enemies. And to your Lordship, as our chief Pastor, appointed by the Holy See over this Diocese, we offer our filial obedience, and pray that Almighty God may long spare you over your people, and that you may be always under the special protection of our most pure and Immaculate Mother conceived without sin.

"We beg leave to present your Lordship with a copy of our Constitution, as approved of by our revered clergy of St. Patrick's Church, and his Lordship the Administrator of the Diocese during your Lordship's absence, whose kindness and consideration towards us we beg most humbly to acknowledge, and pray Almighty God's blessing upon him.

"HENRY HOWARD,
"President of the St. Patrick's Society.
"Montreal, July 29, 1856."

The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum very gratefully acknowledges the handsome sum of £65 17 6d from the St. Patrick's Society, in aid of the funds of the Orphan Asylum; that amount being the net proceeds of their late Excursion to Lavaltrie.

The following is the petition to the British House of Commons, which, in accordance with the resolutions of a meeting held in the St. Patrick's Hall on the evening of Tuesday the 22nd ult., a committee was appointed to draw up. It will be left for signature at the store of Mr. Sadlier, Notre Daine street, and at this Office. Copies will also be sent to the country parishes for signature.

The object of the petitioners will have been gained, should the attention of the British Government be drawn to the unprecedented conduct of our Governor General. It is to be hoped that the Ministers will find themselves compelled to give a plain straightforward answer to the question that will be put to them—as to whether they approve in a Governor General of Canada, conduct, which successive British administrations have condemned in an Irish Magistrate, or the deputy lieutenant of an Irish County. What we have a right to know, and from the lips of the British Government, is—whether in Canada, Orangeism is to be henceforward reckoned an institution, or acknowledged power in the State. When to this question they shall have received an answer Irish Catholics will know how to act:—

TO THE HONORABLE, THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of the undesign'd Catholic Inhabitants of the City of Montreal;

SHewETH:

That your Petitioners have learned with feelings of surprise and indignation, that His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, officially received and replied to the Address of the Orange Lodges on the 12th July last, at Toronto; these bodies having previously marched through the principal streets of that city, playing insulting and offensive party tunes; decked out in all the trappings and insignia of Orangeism; and indulging in those manifestations of hostility to a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects which have so often led to scenes of riot and bloodshed in Ireland; and which, if indulged in in Canada, must, your petitioners fear, lead to similar deplorable results in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

That although the reception of public bodies by the Governor General, are in most instances, matters of mere routine, yet in the present case the conduct of His Excellency has awakened the alarm of the Catholic people of Canada; knowing as they do, the origin, history, objects, and the disastrous workings of the so called Loyal Orange Association. And your Petitioners accept as a fact of deep significance, and as one pregnant with danger to their liberties and the stability of the institutions of which they are justly proud, that His Excellency should be the first Governor General in the history of Canada, to lend the sanction and approbation of his exalted office to a secret, and till lately, actually illegal organization; an organization which is, as he must be well aware, impotent for good, though as the history of Ireland proves, very powerful for evil; and one which by its annual display on the 12th July, tends to provoke the worst and most angry passions of our nature.

That the Imperial Government has invariably abstained from any recognition of Orange Associations; viewing them and their kindred societies as hostile to the common law of the land, opposed to the spirit of the British Constitution, and evermore tending to engender strife and provoke civil commotion.

That your petitioners happy in their position of British subjects, have a right to expect from the Governor General of this colony, conduct that would tend to allay, instead of fomenting religious prejudices and political animosities; and they consider it as highly indecent in him to show himself a partizan of a politico-religious party, so aggressive and intolerant as Orangeism avowedly is, both here and in Ireland.

That a few years since Her Majesty's Government in Ireland dismissed several leading Magistrates from the Commission of the Peace, for their open participation in Orange manifestations; and so well understood and appreciated is this policy, that even in Canadian Governmental Departments, it is a standing rule that no official shall attend or take part in any such displays.

That, in consequence of the application of this rule, we have had presented to us one and on the same day the singular anomaly of a petty official of the Education office being dismissed for having walked in the very procession which was afterwards officially received and addressed by His Excellency the Governor General.

That the conduct of His Excellency the Governor General upon the occasion in question, cannot but lessen the confidence of Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in the good faith and intentions of the Imperial Government; and if not promptly reprobated cannot fail to lead to the most deplorable results.

Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray that your Honorable House will be pleased to take the unprecedented conduct of His Excellency Sir Edmund W. Head, Governor General of these Colonies into consideration; and to take such action in the premises as in your wisdom may be deemed most expedient, and most conducive to the honor of Her Majesty, and the peace, welfare and prosperity of all Her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.
Montreal, 28th July, 1856.

"MACKAY'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY."—1856-7.—We have much pleasure in recommending this very useful work to the notice of our readers. It has been most carefully compiled, and corrected; and contains a great amount of information, invaluable to the man of business.

SCHOOLS OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

On Thursday the 25th ult., the general distribution of prizes for the St. Lawrence and Quebec Suburbs took place in the chapel of the institute, decorated and prepared for the occasion. The pupils had undergone a careful examination on the previous day, conducted by some of our principal citizens. A vast number of boys received prizes in the various departments, both of French and English education. Many beautiful specimens of calligraphy, architectural drawing, book-keeping, &c., were presented for inspection, with the names of the young artists appended to each. These did infinite credit to the institution, as well as to the boys by whom they were executed, none of whom seemed to exceed the age of twelve or fourteen. Several English dialogues were well recited by the boys; and the visitors were also agreeably entertained by a little drama, subject taken from Canon Schmidt's well-known story of "Anselmo." Various pieces of vocal and instrumental music were introduced, which added greatly to the interest and effect of the performance. We had also some fine choruses sung by a large number of the boys, and also some very good instrumental music, chiefly the piano and the violin. Several gentlemen, both lay, and clerical, were present, with a vast concourse of the friends and relatives of the pupils. At the close of the exhibition, Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of Public Schools, arose and addressed the audience in a very neat and appropriate speech; dwelling principally on the advantages of a good moral and religious education, and also on the great utility of boys here in Canada, applying themselves to master both the English and French tongues. He observed that during the three days in which he had been engaged with others, examining the Brothers' Schools, he had seen with much satisfaction, that many of the boys who obtained prizes in the French classes had English names; and so, too, with the English classes, in which many of the most successful competitors were of French origin. This, Mr. Chauveau considered highly commendable; and strongly urged upon parents the necessity of obtaining for their children this two-fold advantage; judiciously remarking, at the same time, that learning two languages was like doubling the powers of the mind.

Mr. Chauveau was followed by Mr. Rodier, who descanted in eloquent terms on the inestimable value of such a system of education as that of the Christian Brothers; founded as it is on religion, and embracing within itself all that is necessary to form good useful and enlightened citizens. He spoke of the astonishing progress made by the pupils during the past year, as witnessed by himself and the other gentlemen who had assisted at their examination, and went on to say what a prominent position many of these boys might hereafter have in the country. "Fifteen or twenty years," said the learned gentleman, "and we may find some of these very boys amongst the first professional men of their day." Mr. Rodier then referred in glowing terms to the deep debt of gratitude which all Catholics, nay, society at large, owe to this devoted, humble brotherhood, whose lives are consecrated to the service of God in the gratuitous instruction of the young.—These addresses were heard throughout with marked attention; for the sentiments of the speakers found a response in the hearts of all present; and the immense crowd departed deeply impressed with their obligations to the pious sons of De La Salle.

We have been requested to notice an abusive letter that appeared in the *Pilot* of Friday last, reflecting in no measured terms upon the meeting held on the previous Tuesday to condemn the conduct of Sir Edmund Head, in giving an official sanction to Orange demonstrations in Canada. We think it unnecessary to comply with this request for the following reasons:—

1. It has been already ascertained that *Legion*, the writer of the article in the *Pilot* alluded to, is a mere employe in a government office; one whose opinion therefore is of no consequence to any independent man.

2. We learn from the *Transcript* of Tuesday last that Mr. Devlin has already inflicted a severe corporal chastisement upon the writer; and with this punishment we think that the ends of justice are fully satisfied. We will therefore let the matter drop.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—Sir William Eyre, whose gallant services in the Crimea have won for him the respect of the British army and nation, arrived on Tuesday last as passenger by the steamer *Indian*. He was received with all military honors; and, amidst loud cheering, was escorted to his residence, by a guard furnished by the 39th Regiment, and by all the officers of the garrison. Sir W. Eyre has the reputation of being a good disciplinarian; and from his antecedents will, we have no doubt, make himself respected by, and popular with, all classes of our Canadian society.

"Audi alteram partem."
"Give the devil his due."

Free Translation—Ed. T. W.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—I know that if through any cause you do any man an injustice, your greatest pleasure is, as soon as possible, to make the *amende honorable*. Allow me, therefore, to correct your remarks in your last issue in giving an answer to your correspondent "Q." and to assure you, that whatever you may have heard to the contrary, I have the most satisfactory reasons for believing that the Irish Catholics are indebted to the Honorable Mr. Cartier for the grant given to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

I am, Dear Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY HOWARD.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Rawdon, 24th July, 1856.

Sir,—I was one of those lucky persons who, on the 16th ultimo, formed one of the many that proceeded to Lavaltrie, on the occasion of the Irish Pic-Nic; when I say proceeded, I doubt not but you will understand that I joined the party at Montreal, and am actually a Montrealer; but, Sir, it is not so; I came, in a word, from the back woods, and only joined the party at Lavaltrie; and on that event I cannot refrain from giving vent to my feelings—so I beg a small space in your columns.

Being a reader of your invaluable journal, I noticed with delight the advertisement for the "Irish Picnic to Lavaltrie;" so I at once decided that I should be present to witness the merriment of an Irish party. It was a decision that I have not regretted, having met there so many of my countrymen and friends whom I have not seen for the last 20 years. I witnessed with surprise, as the splendid steamer "Bowmanville" hove in sight, the crowd of human beings she carried; and exclaimed with the other country people—"quelle masse." But what was our astonishment when we perceived at a short distance behind two other steamers, laden to excess with a like cargo. It was then we had reason to exclaim—"quelle masse!"—then was the sight a living strain of young and old continued to pass from the boats towards the favored spot; and as if by magic, in a few moments all were seated in the shade, and then commenced to partake of the good things they had provided. Not long after, dancing commenced in real earnest; during which my attention was particularly attracted to a true daughter of the old sod, who struck out on her own account, she not being so fortunate as to be familiar with the fashionable dances of the present day; and I tell you she did foot it in such a style as to throw far in the shade the ladies of fashion; and last, though not least, was seen the good old Irish piper, laboring away at the foot of a sturdy oak, with a zeal becoming the occasion.

The military decorum of Captain Devlin's Company also attracted much attention, ably officered as they are by Lieutenant Mullins and Ensign Gillies, and evidently fit for any emergency when their country's call required them.

The Committee of the St. Patrick's Society, with their excellent President, could be easily distinguished by the stranger, everywhere adding comfort to pleasure. Well indeed may the Society be proud of the harmony, hilarity, and good conduct of such a vast crowd of people assembled together.

Retracing my steps homeward, I was brought back in imagination to 25 years ago, when a "green-horn," stemming the current of the St. Lawrence, my eyes fell on the village of Lavaltrie. Then little did I think that I should ever have the happiness of beholding its streets and lawns covered with the beauty and fashion of Erin's sons and daughters. Finally, I arrived at my old habitation in the "bush," well pleased.

With the fond hope that should a similar occasion offer next year, you may reckon, Mr. Editor, on meeting me amongst the crowd—for any Irishman who would not do himself the pleasure of spending a day in honor of Old Ireland, would not be a true child of his "daddy."

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.,

A DENZIEB OF THE WOODS.

THE CORRIVEAU MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of Jean Baptiste Corriveau, for the murder of Charlotte Todd, at St. Thomas, in January 1855,—which has occupied the Court of Queen's Bench since Wednesday last,—was closed yesterday. Mr. Justice Carou summed up the evidence, and the case was given to the Jury at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they retired to consider their verdict, and the Court was adjourned till 6 o'clock. The general tenor of the Judge's charge was strongly against the prisoner. When the Court met at 6 o'clock, the Hall was crowded with persons anxious to learn the result of the trial, and when the Jury entered their box, it was but too visible from their appearance that the fate of the prisoner was sealed. Amid great silence, the Jury declared that they had agreed upon their verdict, and that the prisoner was guilty of the murder whereof he stood indicted. The verdict surprised many, but the prisoner did not betray any emotion, maintaining the same composure, he had manifested throughout the trial. Public opinion is very much against Corriveau, and has been so since his arrest, so that there are few who regret his doom. Sentence of death was deferred, and, it is supposed, will be pronounced only on the last day of the Term.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The *Leader*, who has been "bobbin' around" between the Ministry and the Opposition for some time back, labors very hard, in an able editorial of Tuesday last, to prove a fact which is pretty well known to most of our readers by this time, viz.,—that the Lower Canada Opposition are most decidedly in favor of justice being conceded to Catholics on the question of Separate Schools, and this upon the just and equitable two-fold grounds—1st. That no man should be taxed for the maintenance of a system of education or religion which he cannot conscientiously avail himself of; and—2. That in any event the Catholic body in Upper Canada are entitled to equal rights with the Protestants of Lower Canada. Quotations are freely made from *Le Pays*, the organ of the French Canadian Liberals, in order to sustain this position, and it is then demanded what consonance of feeling can exist between this party and its Upper Canada allies.—*Toronto Mirror*.

Birth.

In this city, on Monday the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. John Gillies, of a daughter.

Married.

In this city, on the 28th ult, at the Parish Church, by the Rev. A. Trudeau, O. M. J., brother to the bride, Mr. Honore Cote, to Julia Mary, youngest daughter of Alexis Trudeau, Esq., all of this city.

GRAND MILITARY PIC-NIC
BY
CAPT. DEVLIN'S COMPANY,
AT
GUILBAULT'S GARDENS,
ON
MONDAY NEXT, THE FOURTH INSTANT.

UPON which occasion this Company will be happy to meet their friends at the above place. Every arrangement has been made to contribute to the pleasure and amusement of visitors.

A large Tent will be erected. Refreshments of the best description will be on the ground, and at very moderate prices.

QUADRILLE BANDS will be in attendance. The Company will march from their Armory, Notre Dame Street (old Court House) at 10 o'clock, A.M., headed by the SARGENT BAND, to the Gardens. Let every one prepare for MONDAY NEXT, and be on the Grounds early. TICKETS, 1s 3d; children, 7d. To be had at Sadliers' Book Store, and at the gate of the Gardens the day of the Pic-Nic.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH OPPOSITION.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a review of the session of the French Legislative Corps, just expired, says that session has been distinguished by an amount of opposition such as has never been exhibited within the walls of the Palais Bourbon since the *coup d'état* of 1851. "To hear is to obey" is no longer the motto of the House. The rules so carefully and cunningly framed, with a view to keep down individual prominence, to prevent any cross-questioning of Government, and to restrict the privilege of members to the task of saying "well done" to whatever might be submitted to them, have fairly broken down. Several members have succeeded in obtaining the ear of the House, have devised indirect means of making forbidden "interpellations," and by the cheers they have elicited, in spite of the exertions of M. de Morny and his vice-presidents to enforce the regulations prohibiting all demonstrations of feeling, have gone far to level the cherished distinction between this model legislative body and the old Parliaments. Although the present Corps Legislatif has another year to serve, and the Government can scarcely hope to secure another elected under circumstances so likely to ensure subserviency, the writer thinks that body will not be convoked again.

THE FRENCH LOSSES IN THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.—The *Moniteur* of the army publishes official returns of the casualties of the French army in the East from their first landing in Turkey on the 1st May, 1854, to the conclusion of peace on the 30th March, 1856. The returns include those who died from illness and fell in the field. Their numbers amounted to 62,492—namely, officers 1,284, including 14 Generals. Non-commissioned officers and corporals 4,403, and soldiers 56,805. During the two years which the expedition lasted, the French army lost, besides, in Algeria, Italy, the Baltic, and in France, 21,028—making the total losses of the French army from 1st May 1854 to 30th March 1856, 83,250 men.

SPAIN.

A letter of the 28th June, says:—As tranquillity has been re-established in Castile, the prorogation of the Cortes will take place on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Although the Ministers of War and the Interior ascribed the insurrection in the province of Castile to Socialists, the Carlists contributed, it is now known, to that at Valladolid. The number of persons arrested at Valladolid was fifty; at Palencia, forty-five; and at Rioseco, forty-two. At Majados the crops were set on fire, and fourteen persons have been arrested for the crime; their pretext was that they were suffering from scarcity. By the incendiary fires at Valladolid more than 600 workmen have been thrown out of employment, and 27,000 arrobas (the arroba is 25lbs) of flour and 6,000 of bran were destroyed. It is supposed that the incendiaries intended to burn down all the 131 manufactories at Valladolid, and to destroy all the stores of corn. The object of the instigators of these wretches was no doubt to create a famine as the best means of exciting the population to revolt. At Badajos there have been some disturbances, but they were not serious, and were caused by purely local circumstances.

AUSTRIA.

The efforts recently made by Austria with a view of organising a political league of all the States of Italy, except Piedmont, it is understood, have failed. It was intended that these States should have entered into a compact, by which they would have guaranteed the integrity of each other's dominion. This scheme—curiously enough—met nowhere with more opposition than at Naples. The objections of his Sicilian Majesty did not arise, of course, from any failing of patriotism, but from a desire to be unrestrained in his political course. He wishes to be absolute lord and master in his own dominions, and he wants to keep himself free from any engagements which might interfere with an increase of his territory, should events occur which might lead to such a result. Although a devout son of the Church, King Ferdinand II. would not be averse from annexing a portion of the States of the Church to his Neapolitan dominions.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, JULY 3.—The *Marine Journal* mentions that a number of gunboats have been lately launched with perfect success in the presence of the Grand Duke Constantine and other imperial princes, and various reviews of these small craft have since been held. An imperial ukase orders that the owners of all boats shall be required to prevent any private persons who may hire their craft from taking any soundings in the sailing channel along the coast in the government of St. Petersburg and in the arms of the Neva. The Grand Duke Constantine has ordered that the musketoons, which have hitherto been used in the navy as boarding weapons, shall be replaced by rifle firearms, such as used by the dragoons, and the latter have already been distributed to the different crews.

ITALY.

The English papers continue to teem with the most barrowing and astounding narrations of the enormities imputed to the Italian Governments, especially that of Naples. In spite of the assurance given by Lord Clarendon in Parliament last week, that the tone of the communications passing between the French, English, and Neapolitan Governments was "friendly and confidential," we are this week informed that a squadron of British men-of-war has been despatched to the Bay of Naples. This, no doubt, is of equal veracity with the other countless mendacities that have inundated the public prints these twelve months on the subject of Italy.

Doubtless, as we have often remarked, it is hatred to the Catholic religion that gives the virus to all the attacks made on the Governments of Italy. Hence the hopelessness of argument on this subject. Two great French Catholics have lately spoken on it, especially with reference to the Papal power—the Bishop of Arras, Mgr. Parisis (from whose pastoral we copied a striking extract last week), and the famous Count de Montalembert, who has lately put forth a pamphlet, who has lately put forth a pamphlet that is reverberating throughout Europe the hypocrisy, the injustice, the absurdity, and the stupid impolicy of the Sardinian plots and calumnies against Italy and the Holy See. A résumé of the Count's publication will appear in our columns next week. A debate in Parliament may be expected shortly, Lord John Russell having given notice that he shall move the Government to give "some explanations to the House with regard to the communications that had taken place with foreign Governments on the subject of Italian affairs. On any day that might be convenient to his noble friend at the head of the Government—probably on Friday or on Monday—he would move for copies of the communications to which he referred, and he would ask the noble lord what fruits might be expected from the declarations made at the Paris Conferences."—*Northern Times*.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.—The able article of the Count de Montalembert on Italian affairs, is creating a marked sensation in these countries, as well as on the continent. For a time English writers and speakers had the subject entirely to themselves, and the consequence was that all sorts of falsehoods and misrepresentations were daily given to the world, too many of which have been allowed to pass current. English men and maidens have been taught to sigh over the miseries of the Italians, who, at the same time found themselves as comfortable, and felt quite as contented as the people of most other nations, and, at any rate, envied not the social state of the people who brawl so much of their freedom; but who are steeped in the deep misery of vice and depravity beyond all others, and who endure a tyranny more dire than that of prince or potentate, the tyranny of their own soulless capitalists and manufacturers.—*Nation*.

The *Cologne Gazette* is responsible for the following story:—"When Palmer was condemned, the Sardinian Ambassador telegraphed to Turin—'Palmer, condemned to death, will be hanged at Rugeley.' The official wrote for 'Palm,' (abridged for Palmer) 'Palmerston,' and sent it in an official despatch to the Minister Carour. The latter, having smiled on reading it, left it open on his desk, and in a few minutes the report went like wildfire through Turin that the English had hanged their Prime Minister."

CRIMEA.

THE EVACUATION OF THE CRIMEA COMPLETED.—The *Moniteur* says that Rear-Admiral Peling announces, in a despatch dated Constantinople, 6th July, that the evacuation of troops and war stores in that city continues, and that the evacuation of the Crimea is completely terminated.

SEBASTOPOL IN JUNE, 1856.—Kazatch Bay, June 20, 1856.—Yesterday I went to see Sebastopol, which presented a very different appearance from the time when we bombarded it in 1854, from the Bellerophon. We landed at Kamiesch, now a large village of wooden houses, built with very great regularity. The road to Sebastopol was clean and dry, without any apparent attempt at formation, being chiefly footpaths. We passed through the lines built by the French for defending Kamiesch, seemingly of great strength, and consisting of a deep trench, with the earth thrown up, making a sort of breastwork of about ten feet thick, with, at certain distances, batteries to command the whole front. Passing on, we came to remains of some of the French camps, one of them for cavalry, with wooden sheds for horses; these, we understand, are not to be removed at all. A little further on, great quantities of shot and pieces of shell that had been fired at the French were lying about. After passing the Russian cemetery, with a very neat church in it, we entered the town by one of the batteries in the line of the loop-holed wall, and which was built during the siege. I should say it was in the same state as when evacuated, except that the guns were taken away, but several gun-carriages remained. The earth was of great thickness, and in the centre were a couple of water tanks. Behind this battery and along the back of the wall were the houses in which the Russians defending that place lived—strong enough to resist shot.

The civil town was quite deserted—scarcely a house has a roof on it, and whole streets, of which, in some places, you see no trace, have been knocked down, including several handsome buildings, churches, &c. We then crossed the Dockyard Creek by a floating bridge to the Karabelnaia, or military town, which the English hold, and where the docks and barracks are—all beautifully built of white stone, whiter and softer than your Edinburgh buildings. The stone houses around the outer basin are all in capital order, but just above them are the remains of the docks, one mass of ruins. There were six, of which you see traces, arranged in two rows, and they are taking away the unharmed blocks of granite to build docks at Malta. They are all surrounded by a wall on the high ground above them, which is thoroughly riddled with shot, as well as the largest barracks also situated high up.

The Malakoff presented an extraordinary appearance, being, besides the outer fortifications, a mass of mounds, formerly the roofs of the underground barracks of the Russians. I went down one of them, and felt I would have been quite safe there from all shot and shell. In one trench here the sergeant says there are some 3,000 men buried. We next passed from the Malakoff Tower through a small underground passage that they made sorties from, and here,

as well as before the Redan, to which we now came, the ground was covered with missiles of every description. The Redan is much like the others, the underground places being all destroyed by the explosion—the forts heaps of rubbish.

UNITED STATES.

CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION AT ST. LOUIS.—A meeting preparatory to a Catholic organization was held at St. Louis on the 18th inst. The object of the association is to enable Catholic emigration of whatever nationality, to settle on vacant lands in Missouri. The stock is fixed at ten dollars a share.

Henry Green, a free negro of respectability, living in Baltimore, has recently been tried for larceny, and during the trial it came out, that having married a slave woman, many years ago, he purchased her but never gave her freedom—consequently their children were his slaves. Last year he sold two of his sons, 18 and 20 years of age, to a slave dealer, for \$1,000 each, and they were shipped to Louisiana. He was himself born a slave, but was manumitted when young.

The following remarks from the *N. Y. Citizen* upon the Herbert case establish clearly the identity of Yankee "Know-Nothingism" and Irish "Orangeism." *Arcades ambo, i. e., blackguards both:*

"We have carefully abstained from saying anything that might prejudice Mr. Herbert's case while his two trials were progressing; but it is so evident that foul play has been used to screen him from the consequences of the crime laid to his charge, that further silence would be inexcusable. We have the authority of the *Washington Star*, a journal attached to Mr. Herbert's party, for the fact that a shameful fraud has been practiced in the formation of a jury on the second trial. That paper states that eleven of those jurors are members of the Know-Nothing party. As such they are incompetent to try a cause where the value of the life of an Irishman is the question at issue, and the accused is a native-born citizen. They are solemnly sworn in their dark conclave to nourish a deep prejudice in all such questions; and they cannot, without perjury, go into the jury box resolved to do equal and impartial justice. The selection of such men as jurors does not constitute a fraud, it is true; but there are other circumstances connected with this affair not as free from that charge. Two of the jurors, says the *Star*, 'declared, on being questioned by the Court, that they had formed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and had expressed these opinions; while one of them proclaimed that at that moment his expressed opinion was retained; which means, if meaning anything, that his mind was biased on the case. One of the jurors is understood to have been a visitor of the accused in prison and an active sympathiser with him.' This is a monstrous wrong, and almost unprecedented, except in political trials in Ireland, where the jurors are always prejudiced against the prisoner, and chosen for that reason. The party press of Washington, too, is exercising an influence in favor of Herbert. The *Union* makes an undisguised appeal for him, and actually announces that the testimony of a gentleman who refused to become a witness—the Minister from the Netherlands—if given in court, would corroborate the evidence for the defence. It is disgraceful to the *Union* to make such a statement while the trial is going on. It could hardly fail to influence the jury, if they believed it. But the *Star* intimates that Mr. Dubois has stated to gentlemen in Washington, that his testimony as to the homicide—of which it will be remembered he was a calm spectator—would give a very different complexion to Herbert's case. Under these circumstances it is useless to hope for justice. The conduct of Judge Crawford, with reference to his charge to the jury on the first trial, would have made a Jeffreys or a Norbury blush. It is mockery to call it his charge, for it was a set of instructions drawn up by Herbert's counsel, which the judge at once accepted, and handed to the jury as the charge of the court. After this, no one need be startled at hearing the allegation of a Washington paper, that Herbert, who was supposed to be a prisoner in jail, on trial for his life, was coolly walking on one of the avenues with his friends the other evening. It is clear the blood of poor Thomas Keating is destined to go unavenged—crying in vain for justice—and his widow and child to remain dependents on the charity of a cold world, while he who has bereft them, walks abroad, and honored, and an "honorable" man!

PROGRESS OF RIFLE PREACHING.—The progress which the Black Republican clergy are making throughout the country in propagating their murder doctrines from the pulpit is truly wonderful. Only a few days ago, a black hearted "colored" Republican in Warren county, Illinois, offered a reward of \$25 for the "scalp" of Stephen A. Douglas! Following up the same infernal spirit, the Black Republicans met in convention last week, at Middleburg, Ohio, and passed the following infamous and cowardly resolution, after a speech in its favor by a rifle clergyman:—"Resolved—That whoever would assassinate President Pierce would be a friend to his race and to his country."—*Pennsylvanian*.

The Poole murder will, it is estimated cost the City of New York something like \$100,000.

ACQUITTAL OF HERBERT.—WASHINGTON, JULY 25.—The Jury in the Herbert case, after retiring for three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The announcement was received with manifestations of joy and delight, and Mr. H. was immediately surrounded by his friends, who accompanied him to the Kirkwood House.

About six o'clock, Mr. Preston, for the prosecution, wished to reply to Mr. Walker's strictures, which was objected to by the other counsel for Mr. Herbert. Ex-Mayor Lenox, who was standing by, was overheard by Mr. Radcliffe to observe that he was unfair or unjust. Mr. Radcliffe sharply said, in reply, they wanted no outside interference here, and in the course of the hurried colloquy that ensued, Mr. Lenox called Mr. Radcliffe a liar. Mr. Radcliffe immediately dashed at Mr. Lenox, but Mr. Bradbury immediately interposed and prevented a collision. Such is the version of the affair. Subsequently Deputy Marshal Phillips made a complaint before Justice Thompson, who was on the premises that he has reason to believe Mr. Radcliffe had sent and Mr. Lenox had received a challenge. Mr. R. was forthwith arrested, and held to bail in \$300, not to fight a duel. A warrant was served on Mr. Lenox, who failed to appear.

HERBERT AT HOME.—Intelligence of the killing of the waiter Keating had been received in California. The San Francisco papers are very indignant at the disgrace brought upon the State by Mr. Herbert's conduct. Mr. Gardner, who was his companion in the affray, and is now a witness on the trial, is also spoken of with much severity.

THE MODEL LEGISLATURE.

(From the *London Punch*.)

The proceedings in the Senate of the United States yesterday were of rather an animated character, as will be seen in the Washington report, which we subjoin, and we heartily congratulate this free and enlightened nation thereon. Hail Columbia, say we, and long may her Representatives continue to debate upon her interests with that glorious fervour and energy which throws into sickening contrast the feeble and bloodless pulse of the legislative assemblies of the whole world. If our statesmen speak and act strongly, it is because they feel strongly, and well may they do so with the illimitable destinies of the universe in their hands, and themselves entrusted with the glowing mission of development, incarnate in our noble institutions.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10TH.

On the motion for the second reading of the Old Hoss and Bunkum Railway Extension Bill.

Mr. Glaggs, (Ga), stated that he should consider it a personal insult to himself and his colleague if the motion were put. The Bill was the audacious spawn of a crawling sycophancy, which ought to be indignantly kicked to bottomless blazes.

Mr. Binckes (S Ca) concurred in what had fallen from the hon. speaker, and wished he had the same commanding eloquence in which to embody the unutterable disgust which he felt for the framers of the Bill, and for all the despicable wretches who had dared to speak in his favor.

Mr. Samuel X. Sloddy (Pa) had not thought much of the Bill, but was now convinced of its goodness when two such contemptible snags as Glaggs and Binckes howled against it.

Senator Binckes here crossed the floor, and taking off his coat, and throwing it on the table, began to whip Senator Sloddy some, but was felled to the dust by a ruler in the hand of that patriot, Owkings of Mass. He was at first stunned, but having liquored, resumed his coat and seat.

Mr. Legume (Va) hoped the debate might be procrastinated until more specific information was before them. It was unworthy of the majestic genius of America to slogdolognize.

A Voice. Who's slogdologizing?

Another Voice. Greased snakes! Jerusalem!—(Sensation).

Mr. Hactaris (Penn). The Bill had been, carefully discussed on a previous occasion and there was no excuse for delay. He would not impute motives to his opponents, but would like to know where the honorable senator Glaggs obtained the dollars that paid his extravagant hotel bill yesterday.

Mr. Glaggs. You are a mean dastardly spy.

Mr. Hactaris. You are a liar. The senator from Georgia had fired four shots at the honorable speaker, without any other casualty than killing Piskang the silent senator from Columbia, who being asleep, was unaware of the circumstance. Mr. Hactaris loudly protested against Mr. Glaggs shooting at him on a second reading, as being out of order, which, strictly speaking, may have been the case.

Mr. Wacklingbug (Va) thought that they were discussing the Bill with almost too much heat. The Railway was wanted.

Mr. Binckes would be darned if it was.

Mr. Wacklingbug wanted it himself (laughter). But as it seemed to him, the only objection to the Bill was, that the undertakers of the Railroad were a parcel of beggarly bankrupt loafers, who would never edify a pile of a rail.

Mr. Branding (Ohio) was happy to be able to inform the honorable member that he was an infernal falsehood-monger, and that among the promoters were men of the most impassioned intellect, and who sighed for the good of their great and glorious country with the most ardent aspiration.

A Voice. He means perspiration.

Mr. Branding knew that ribald throat, and dared its owner to stand up.

The gigantic Luke V. Black, of Delaware here heaved his ponderous proportions into the air, but Senator Branding seemed to discover that he had something very engrossing to whisper to his next neighbor and managed not to see the Delaware Hercules, who finally sat down not much the worse for having accepted the defiance.

Mr. Sprittle (Vt.) said that although it was as patent as the sun in the blue hemisphere, that their debates were worthy of an enlightened nation, and a pattern to the corrupt and bigotted British Parliament, he thought they lost time. He was for business, and would clench the matter by registering his solemn oath, which he did in the face of eternal creation, that whoever tried to get that bill passed he would kick through yonder mahogany.

Mr. Sloddy was not to be bullied by a lopsided crawfish from the Green Mountains. He begged to move, with unmitigated disdain, that the Old Hoss and Bunkum Bill be read a second time.

Mr. Sprittle here drew a life preserver, and rushed towards Mr. Sloddy, but finding the latter prepared with one of our friend Larkins' first-chop bowie-knives, the honorable senator turned aside and struck Mr. Hactaris, who had his back towards him a tremendous blow from behind, and beat him handsomely while on the floor. Several senators might have stopped this, but, as they said, "their motives might have been misconstrued by their constituents" and Jack Hactaris got about as grand a licking as five feet of Pennsylvania human nature had ever taken. At the request of several ladies who were present, the debate was then adjourned, for a chivalric deference to feminine influence has ever been the characteristic of our noble and impulsive patriots.

In the evening we hear that Branding and Wacklingbug fought a duel and that Branding was killed, but the report has not been verified by the last telegraphs, and it certainly does not matter. If true, however, we trust Major Billy F. Logger will jump about, and look after the empty place.

Since the above was written we find that it is Wacklingbug who has caught it. Virginia has lost a good son, and has got many a gooder.

THE IRISH IN PORTUGAL.—We have just had an account of a very interesting, and it may turn out to be an important meeting of a certain number of influential members of the Old Religious Orders, in Lisbon, which was held for the purpose of petitioning the Portuguese government to restore the regular clergy. They held the meeting in the Church of the Irish Dominicans, attached to the College of Corpo Santo, the very rev. the rector of which, Father Patrick Bernard Russell, O. P., was called to the chair. It was creditable to the public authorities that no obstacle was then thrown in the way of the meeting, to prevent it from being held. God grant that this movement may result in the restoration of the religious orders, which in former times, and down to the period of their suppression, over thirty years ago, had given to the church of Portugal and its colonies in South America and the East Indies many celebrated bishops, missionaries and learned professors. In giving the fathers of the various orders of regular clergy an opportunity to inaugurate in the church of Corpo Santo the spirited attempt they are resolved to follow up for the revival of the religious bodies, the worthy rector has paid but a small instalment of the debt of gratitude due from the Dominicans of Ireland to Portugal, since the year 1615, when the outlawed Irish Friars, of the order of Preachers, were hospitably received into that kingdom, and the highest honors, both of the crown and the church, were conferred upon the superior of that exiled body of devoted priests, Father Daniel O'Daly, called Dominic of the Rosary, founder of the Corpo Santo. He was ambassador from Phillip the Fourth of Spain to Charles the First and Charles the Second of England, and from the latter to Pope Innocent X., and from John IV. of Portugal, to Louis XIV. of France. This great and humble friar refused the Metropolitan Mitres of Goa, in the East Indies, and of Prague, in Portugal. He died, however, Bishop elect of Coimbra, the seat of the university, to which appointment he consented in the hope of being able to open his halls of learning to the persecuted Catholic youth of Ireland.—Weekly Register.

DR. MLANE'S VERMIFUGE. ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS. It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following: HARRISONVILLE, Shelby Co. Ky. April 2, 1849. J. KIDD & Co.—I am a practising physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1843, when a resident of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. MLane's Vermifuge. At some more leisure moment, I will send you the result of an experiment I made with one vial, in expelling of upwards 500 worms.

L. CARTER, M.D. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. MLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. LYMAN, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

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

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

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

TEACHERS WANTED ON THE OTTAWA. THREE COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED for Country Schools. Apply to J. J. RONEY, Inspector of Schools, Aylmer. Aylmer, July 14, 1856.

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

BOUDREAU FRERE HAVE the honor to intimate to the public generally that they have opened a RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in the House formerly occupied by Boudreau, Herard & Co. They beg leave to call the attention of the numerous customers of that old house to visit their New Establishment, which will be kept on as good and as respectable a footing as any house in the city in the same line. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Silks, Satins, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottons, Linens, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Small Wares. ALSO—Crapes, Merinos, Cobourgs, Paramats, and all sorts of Black Goods for Mourning. Which they will sell cheap for cash only. Prices marked in plain figures, and no second price. BOUDREAU FRERE, No. 200 Notre Dame Street. June 26.

MRS. D. M'ENTYRE, No. 44, McGill Street, (OPPOSITE SAINT ANN'S MARKET), MONTREAL. BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has just received a large assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to Sell on the most reasonable terms. She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, having enlarged her work room, to execute all orders, at the shortest possible notice. Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to CLEAN AND TURN, To the latest Style, Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats. Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES, of every style and price. Mrs. MacI. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is managed with the greatest economy. Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years. June 13, 1856.

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

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF IRELAND. BY THE REV. THOMAS WALSH. THIS Work embraces the Annals of the Irish Church, from the earliest period of Ireland's conversion, to the doctrines of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic faith;—the succession of the Irish Hierarchy to the present time; the labors of Irish Saints and Missionaries in foreign countries;—the Monastic establishments of each County—the plunder of the same; the persecutions of Ireland under the Danes; and finally, those of England; with brief notices of the Bishops and Clergy, who suffered death in defence of the ancient religion. The Rev. Author will wait in person, and solicit the names of subscribers to the work. The present will be the only opportunity of procuring the volume, as the stereotype will be transferred to Ireland in a short period, and as it is not given to the trade. Montreal, June 25.

CAREY, BROTHERS, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS, 24 St. John Street, Quebec. BEG to call attention to the following new and standard CATHOLIC WORKS: All for Jesus; or, The Easy Ways of Divine Love. S. D. 2 6 By the Rev. F. W. Faber, D.D. Growth in Holiness; or, The Progress of the Spiritual Life. By the same Author, 2 6 The Blessed Sacrament; or, The Works and Ways of God. By the same Author, 2 6 Lingard's History of England, in 5 vols.; Paris edition 30 0 M'Geoghegan's History of Ireland, in strong and handsome binding, 12 6 Mooney's History of the Antiquities, Men, Music, Literature, and Architecture of Ireland, 17 6 The Complete Works of the Right Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, 50 0 Miscellanea: a collection of Reviews, Lectures, and Essays. By the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville, 10 0 History of the Catholic Missions. By J. G. Shea, S. J. Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for Re-calling my Subscription to the Royal Supremacy. By the Rev. A. J. Wilberforce, M.A., 2 9 Trials of a Mind. By Dr. Ives, 2 6 The Christian Virtues, and the Means for obtaining them. By St. Alphonsus Liguori, 3 1 1/2 Catholic History of America, 2 6 Lectures and Letters of Rev. Dr. Cahill, 2 6 Letters on the Spanish Inquisition, 2 6 The Jesuits—their studies and teachings. By the Abbe Maynard, 3 9 The Pope, and the Cause of Civilization. By De Maistre, 6 3 Questions of the Soul. By Hecker, 3 9 Eucharistica. By the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, 3 1 1/2 Life of St. Rose of Lima, 2 6 Life of Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus, 2 6 Tales of the Sacraments. By Miss Agnew, 2 6 Bertha; or, The Pope and the Emperor, 3 9 Florine; A Tale of the Crusades, 3 9 Prophet of the Ruined Abbey, 2 6 The Cross and the Shamrock, 2 6 The Lion of Flanders, 3 9 Veva; or, The Peasant War in Flanders, 3 9 Ricketicketch. By Hendrik Conscience, 3 9 Tales of Old Flanders, 3 9 The Blakes and Flanagan's, 3 9 Life and Times of St. Bernard, 5 0 Lives of the Early Martyrs, 3 9 Fabiola. By Cardinal Wiseman, 3 9 Well! Well!! By Rev. M. A. Wallace, 3 9 Witch of Melton Hill, 2 6 Travels in England, France, Italy, and Ireland. By the Rev. G. H. Haskins, 2 6 Besides a general and well assorted Stock of Bibles, Prayer Books, Doctrinal and Controversial Works.

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DR. MACKEON, OFFICES: 81 McGill and 35 Common Streets, Montreal. DR. A. MACDONELL, OFFICES: 81 McGill and 35 Common Streets, Montreal. The above Medical men have entered into Partnership.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. July 28, 1856. Table listing prices for various commodities like Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc.

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