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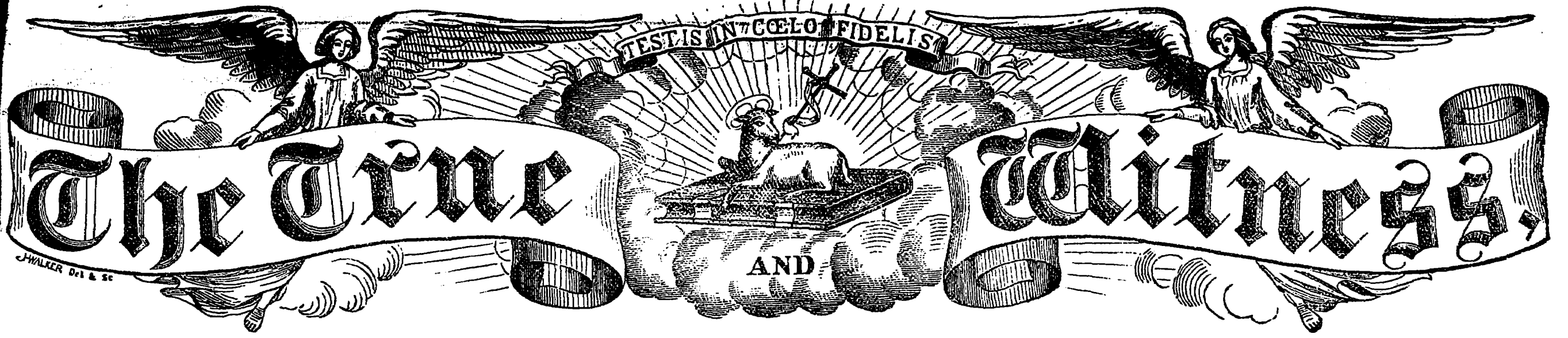
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. IX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859.

No. 38.

THIODOLF THE ICELANDER.

BY BARON DE LA MOTTE POUQUE. CHAPTER XXXI.

"Yes," said Thiodolf, after a time, "all is now right and good; we love each other heartily, and we could live as happy as kings, only by ill-luck we have not yet got at any gold. What is there about here that we can take? For I tell you I will go no further with empty purses. We must see how we can do the people here some great service, for which we may receive, without shame, a rich recompense. Or, what would be yet better, we may search out for some pirates or other rogues, whom we may kill, and, with a clear conscience, take away what they possessed. How is that island before us called?"

"Sir," answered an experienced seaman,—"that is the fair island of Cephalonia."

"Cephalonia!" repeated Thiodolf, thoughtfully; and looking at another island which was seen in the distance, then that yonder must be Zante.

"You have guessed right, my young lord," said the old man. "There was nothing to guess about," said Thiodolf. "Uncle Nefolf has so often told me of these two islands, and of deeds which he did there, together with my noble father, that I must have been deaf or a blockhead, if I did not know how these islands lie. Know ye, children, that our money could not have come to an end in a better place than here. The men of Zante owe me, through my father, tribute and treasures. He and Uncle Nefolf helped them against those of Cephalonia, and the people, in return, promised gold and goods in great abundance—if I am right in my belief, I shall claim enough of it—but when the time for payment came, they would hear nothing of it, and joined themselves to the Cephalonians; a storm drove the two northern heroes far out to sea, towards a shore where my father won a fair love, and so forgot the whole adventure; and Uncle Nefolf also did not attack the allied islands. But wait awhile. Now shall they pay every farthing, and a good fine besides. Lift the anchor, my children, and prepare for a fight."

"Ah, Thiodolf," sighed Malgherita, "another fight already! Forgive them rather; I pray thee earnestly, forgive them the whole debt."

"Lady," he answered, "I would rather give them as much more than refuse thee anything; but the worst is, that we ourselves have nothing."

"Thou hast nothing?" asked she, with surprise. "Are then those precious jewels nothing which thou bearest with thee, and with whose sparkling brightness thou hast so often amused me?"

"Yes, little Malgherita," said Thiodolf, "they are very well to look at, and play with, but beyond that they avail us nothing, for they belong to Bertram."

"I know that," answered the lady, smiling, "and I also know Bertram well, and I will answer for him that he would lend you, with joy, the half of his treasure; and a few stones alone will bring us out of difficulty."

"That may well be," said Thiodolf; "but Bertram himself is not here; and to borrow from one who cannot refuse you or withhold his purse, seems to me not the most honorable proceeding. Besides, why borrow when we need only fight a little sharply to win back our lawful property? Thou must not oppose me too much, little Malgherita, or we shall end by being quite under woman's rule."

hortation, and that he professed to believe in Him whom Thiodolf, with reverential meaning, was wont to call the white Christ. "Ye people!" he cried, stamping on the ground; "you might be amongst those who hold it an honor to call upon the white Christ; and you bring forward your Apollo, and who knows what besides! Have you not enough of one; and he so great! I pray you to take half a dozen more, and mix up in your speech Mahound and Trevisant, so that all may find in it what will suit their taste. Only I desire that you leave out of your melody our hero-gods of Asgard. They will not tolerate such a motley fool's-game; and many a northman could so pay you for it that your whole island would be destroyed by sword and flame."

The wise man stood opposite the angry youth, with mouth wide open, and knew neither what had raised this sudden storm, nor how it could be appeased. Thiodolf soon became calm again, and continued: "However, I do not care much for you; and if you will pay me that which you owe me, I will sail on in peace. For, my good people, you do not seem to be very war-like, but rather a good deal more fearful than is seemly. Come boldly to my ship, there I will reckon up with you, and we shall soon agree together."

The envoys did as the young chief directed; and he told them what they owed to his father, and also what, on account of the long delay, he meant now to require of them. Then they raised great complaints that they were unfairly dealt by, and said that they would hardly have paid so much treasure to the largest squadron.

"That depends upon the squadron," said Thiodolf, "whether it would take more or less, or rather if it could get at more or less. But I judge that this is sufficient; and I am not wont to take pattern by other people."

He remained, however, quite gentle, and let the envoys exhaust themselves in wise and well-stated reasonings. But when they at length began greatly to lament themselves, he said: "Now, be not so sorrowful. For to show you that I mean you no evil, I will do you a pleasure. My uncle will have to send again for his share, and you will have a second fight. So you can count me out two shares, and I will take his with me."

"But when the envoys grew yet paler, and looked upon this offer as an insult, Thiodolf waxed wroth and cried out: "An honorable man would sooner have fire in his house than the property of another; and you would keep my uncle's. Wait awhile. I see that you would rather not pay Uncle Nefolf's share; a little more delay, and I will land without further negotiation on your island, and I will take myself what belongs to us—perchance also a little over; for swords are rules with which it is difficult to measure exactly."

Then the envoys became very humble and very submissive; and before long, many boats rowed from the shore, laden with gold, and purple stuffs, and silver vessels, and carried them to Thiodolf's ships, where they were taken in.

CHAPTER XXXII. The dreaded Northman, as soon as the islanders became submissive, and ready to pay him his dues, spoke to them so gently and kindly that they soon lost all fear, and they looked with some pleasure upon the young stranger so tall and so beautiful; some of them even seemed to think that the strange acquaintance had not been bought too dearly with their share of the treasure. They knew likewise that those who could boast of a friendship with one of the northern sea-heroes, were thereby secure from all his fearful countrymen. In the midst of this peaceful intercourse, Thiodolf began to ask whether a lady, such as Isolde, had not appeared on their coasts; and he described the princely dazzling form with such clear and distinct words, that Pietro and Malgherita smiled at one another, and felt that it was as if some magician had called up the image of the lost one from the sea by his enchantments.

The islanders also smiled as if the reflection of a bright apparition had spread over their countenance; and soon many voices were heard declaring that in truth such a noble woman had been seen some months before on their coast, in company with the knightly merchant prince Glykomeidon, but that he had quickly sailed on with her, it was not known whether to the shore of the freemen of Lacedemonia, or whether farther round the peninsula of the Morea.

Malgherita knew well the name of the far-traveled Glykomeidon, and even thought that she had before seen him at a minstrel-feast in her father's castle. Thiodolf made the people describe him, and then repeated the description, suddenly crying out, "the coward must have cruelly deceived me! he it was who was walking under the chestnut trees, with another youth, as I thought, on his arm; but it was, in truth, none other than Isolde."

The fearful light began to flash from his eyes,

and the islanders shrank back frightened. "Be not afraid, children," he said; "Glykomeidon is not among you. How did she beseech herself towards him?"

"Half reluctantly, half confidingly," was the answer; "at least so it seemed. Sometimes she fixed her queen-like eyes on him as if inquiringly, till he trembled as if struck by an arrow. Then again he would speak to her of strange things—the destruction of her father's castle."

"That is a falsehood," interrupted Thiodolf. "And how the whole country lay in smoke and flames, through a fearful Icelfander, and how he was now pursuing them."

"Enough!" said Thiodolf. And after a long silence, seizing Malgherita's hand, he sighed deeply, saying: "Hear, oh! hear, she flees from me, and goes through the world with that deceitful boaster!"

He looked like a man dangerously wounded, who yet, with the noble pride of a leader, holds himself erect before his troops. But suddenly returning to his former joyful strength, he asked again, "Towards the coasts of the Morea?"—And on the affirmative answer, he commanded the anchors to be raised, and the sails given to the wind; but first he lavished so much gold and precious things on the icelfanders, that, had not for once the entreaties of the old men prevailed, the whole of the Asmundur tribute would have been scattered from his hands.

CHAPTER XXXIII. The night brooded darkly over the rocky coasts of Lacedemonia as the ships passed cautiously through the foaming surf; and Thiodolf, from the rudder, bent forwards his head and breast, saying: "A solemn and inspiring breeze comes to me from those lights and woods. Here great deeds must once have been accomplished."

"So it is," answered Pietro, who stood at his side. "In this country did the most manly and fearless warriors of all ancient Greece receive their assistance. A wild and war-loving race, it is said, dwells here to this day. They are called the freemen of Lacedemonia; they pay the Greek Emperor a rare and costly-wool tribute; and defenceless strangers avoid the inhospitable robber-city."

"O Pietro," exclaimed Thiodolf, with great joy, "then men such as we are come to the right place. But tell me some of the old legends of the better times, when heroes yet dwell here who were not only a terror, but a joy, to men."

And many glorious stories poured from Pietro's lips, especially the deed of Leonidas and his three hundred, and how the only one who fled away wandered about, pointed at and dishonored, until he fell in another glorious strife, and death washed out his shame in his own heart's blood. "That was right!" said Thiodolf, with kindling eyes. "Oh! may his good star preserve every brave man from anything which might be called a stain falling on his honor! For see, brother, the poor survivor of whom thou speakest did not mean to do so wrong. He thought, perchance, that some one must carry the tidings; yet see what came of it!"

He remained long in deep, sad thought, and then he roused himself by saying: "Well, still he found an honorable end, and the gods will never deprive a true heart of that, however sorely they may punish him in other ways."

They now cast anchor; but the sea was very rough, and the ships had an uneasy, swinging motion; Malgherita came on deck and complained that she was unwell and frightened, and that only sounds of lamentation came to her saddened ears in the howling of the wind and the rolling of the waves, fear of her father's curse, and grief for her lost child. "We will go on shore," said Thiodolf. "If the night is dark, our torches burn bright, and that trembling lady will feel more secure."

Malgherita, so long accustomed to Thiodolf's safeguard, had nothing to say against his proposal, and they landed. A path which seemed often trodden led up to a wooded light. The light of the torches, and their reflection from the armor, shone strangely on the leaves; but a delicious scent of herbs was wafted up from the ground, and the clustered olive-branches formed festive arches over the heads of the wanderers. On the summit was a large open space—in the midst a stone well. "It must be an altar of the old heathen times," said Pietro; but he was astonished, as he stretched out his hands towards it, to feel fresh wreaths hanging from it. He was about to seize a torch to throw light upon it, when the dark figure of a man rose up from the foot of the altar, who sighed out: "Leave me in peace; I have left the wild world to which you belong; but the parting from it yet smarts in my bosom."

The Northmen shuddered and drew back in silence. But Thiodolf stepped forward, and said: "Art thou, then, he who survived at Thermopylæ? and canst thou find no rest in the grave?"

for thou didst yet fall honorably before the enemy."

"I have not yet fallen honorably before the enemy," murmured the figure, like a hollow echo, and sank slowly down again.

"Leave him," said Thiodolf to his warriors; "he is going to sink down again into his bed of earth."

But it could be seen by the faint star-light that he lay upon the grass. Then the soldiers brandished torches near; it was not the face of a dead man that stared up at them, but of one dying; and after a few heavy breathings, he lay there a corpse.

"It is one of the Freemen of Laconia," said Pietro. "Just such has their strange dress and figure been described to me. He must have fallen in a sharp fight. See only out of how many deep wounds has the blood escaped from his breast and forehead."

Malgherita trembled violently. "We are standing on a fearful spot," she said. "Oh! I pray you lift me on that wall; my feet can support me no longer, and if I here sink down upon the grass, it will ever seem to me that I have a corpse for my pillow."

Pietro and Thiodolf lifted her on the altar—the Northmen stood around, grave and silent, in the gloomy light of their torches. Malgherita wrapped herself in her veil; and thus they remained till the sun sent his first beams over the eastern hill.

CHAPTER XXXIV. The morning rays discovered many strange things in the spot they had chosen for their night encampment. As Pietro had already left in the darkness, the altar was indeed crowned with flowers, and they so fresh and abundant, that it was clear that a great festival must have been held on the day before.

"Strange," said Pietro. "Do we, then, yet live in the old Greek heathen times?" And looking nearer, he read these words cut in the stone: "Consecrated to the sea-burn Aphrodite." "Dearest," said he, looking up at Malgherita, full of renewed and joyous devotion, "that is for thee. Thou didst leave the sea last night, and now thou art enthroned on the altar."

"Think thou so?" answered Malgherita, very gravely. "But if I now lie as victim on the altar? Seest thou the bloody soldier yonder? All here is fearful. Perhaps I am become an idol-thing to be shunned by all."

Pietro shuddered involuntarily; but Thiodolf said, "Do not put foolish fancies into your head. Things are not so bad with you two; that can I answer for. But to drive away night thoughts, we will wander a little farther into the smiling country which glows in the morning light."

Thiodolf and Malgherita from the altar, and they all went down into a fertile valley towards the east. The bright blue morning sky above them, beside them the luxuriant dark of trees and shrubs, and the gentle descent of the hill, clothed in soft fragrant grass, all drew the eyes of the travelers with a sweet enchantment, and poured a refreshing cheerfulness into their souls and bodies. The Northmen sang some lines of their love-lays, the tenderest of their native land; and even from Malgherita's lips, which, since the loss of her child, had given forth no songs, there came a few sweet, enchanting tones, mingling with the fresh morning breeze. Thiodolf the while walked on with head bent down, but joy sparkling in his eyes.

"Dost thou then so delight in the flowers," asked Malgherita, "that thou hast no look to raise to sky, and hill, and wood? And yet they are but autumnal flowers, dear Thiodolf."

"Flowers! autumnal flowers!" said Thiodolf, awakening from deep thought. "Who was thinking of flowers? But look at these deep marks on the grass. They are made by spears, dear Malgherita; and truly I must be greatly deceived if they be not northern spears which have plowed so deeply the grassy ground."

The Icelanders agreed with their young leader, and followed these traces of their brave countrymen with a longing which only those can know who, cast on a desert island, perceive the foot-marks of men on the sand of the beach. Then were heard voices in the troop, as they wondered, now at this, now at that spear-mark. "That spear," cried one, "was flung by a bold hero."

"What sayest thou, then, to this one?" answered another; "see how deep it went into the ground; and the bloody trace shows that it had first gone through a foeman's limbs."

by the immense size and beautiful shape of the weapon, and partly by the example of their young leader.

Thiodolf now gazed with reverence at the firmly fixed spear, now looked round inquiringly at his soldiers. At length he said, "My people, this weapon—look once more at its mighty polished shaft of the most precious wood, the bright gold rim around the point, and the huge shining steel point itself—this weapon can be none other than a spear of Heimfrid's. But that we may know with entire certainty whether it do belong to the mightiest of northern warriors, and whether his strong hand have flung it, let us each in turn approach and try to draw it forth from the stem."

It was done as Thiodolf commanded. Many a brave northern hand shook the shining weapon, but it remained firm and immovable in the tree. Pietro likewise in vain tried with his utmost strength. Then Thiodolf drew near, and even his first effort failed. He began again the trial, eager already flashing in his eyes; and at length he tore the spear from the groaning and cracking laurel-stem, and with it fell his whole length on the grass, his armor rattling as he fell; but he held fast in his hand the conquered spear. Then there came over him a tall old man, shining in brilliant northern armor, whose approach none had perceived in the heat of the contest, and who now, with a grave smile, said in the Icelandic tongue, "Young man, young man, who then has taught thee to draw forth from a tree the lance of Heimfrid?"

CHAPTER XXXV. Thiodolf slowly arose, looking keenly into the old man's eyes, and with some anxiety, that length his haughty young head was bent, and he again sunk slowly on his knees. The Northmen stood around in astonishment, leaning on their spears. But Thiodolf brought forward the golden shield which hung by a chain at his back, unfastened it, and said, holding it towards the old hero, "Take it, dear and honored master; for beyond all doubt, you are Heimfrid!"

The old warrior stepped back in wonder before the golden brightness of the shield; a deep crimson, half of shame and half of joy, flew to his cheeks, as he cried out, "In God's name, thou brave boy, how didst thou win this fatal shield?"

"Honorably, in open fight, as I need not say," answered Thiodolf. "My own steel shield, which I left in free gift, now hangs in the place where this once hung; high on the linden-tree, on the Norwegian shore."

"I truly did not leave my golden shield as a free gift beneath the linden," murmured Heimfrid in return; and he added, turning away, "O victorious boy! throw again that shield over thy back. Else I could not look at thee; for the only dishonored hour of my life is brought back to me with burning shame by its golden light."

"Dishonored?" cried Thiodolf, springing up with the swiftness of a deer. "Bid, I pray you, another than thyself speak thus, and I will so bring him back to reason that he shall wonder at himself. Dear, noble, mighty master, I am not surely the first to tell thee that a fight without victory is not always without glory! All the harps of the north resound with thy deeds on that day when thou wast borne senseless to thy ship."

"Do they so?" asked the old man, joy sparkling in his eyes. But then again he cast down his proud eyes to the ground, looking like a wounded eagle, and sighing, "What can that avail? I yet there lost my shield!"

"My good star has chosen me to bring it back to thee," said Thiodolf, "little worthy as I am of the great honor. Though I am a brave and true-hearted fighter, that I may say without boasting."

"Ay," cried Heimfrid, "thou hast so beseeched thyself. He who could win back this shield—the Norway warriors are powerful heroes—he might honorably bring back the weapons of an emperor. But now name thyself to me, that I may know right certainly that such a precious gift was brought back to me not only by a friend, but by one of a friendly race."

Thiodolf bent low and said, "I shall never be quite like him, Malgherita; but I will diligently copy him." Would that at once I might have fought before my princely master-in-arms. But we are, alas! come too late for the combat."

"Be not grieved for that, brave boy," answered Helmfriid. "We shall soon have more serious things to fight about together. The Free-men of Laconia are, indeed, bold and wild opponents. They often sacrifice to the old heathen gods, and thus preserve the memory, and part of the strength, of their great ancestors;—but they have not enough of it, and the skill of leaders is quite strange to them. There was no need that I should come here with a band of Væringers to force the unruly people to submit and pay tribute; but a real trial of war gives better teaching to young soldiers than all the schools for fighting, swimming, and riding in the world. So I offered my services to the emperor, and very few of my scholars have fallen in the earnest game. Thou wilt follow me to Constantinople, young man, and thy friends and retainers with thee?"

"I will follow thee through the world," answered Thiodolf. "Besides, my friends wish to go to the imperial city; and I would wish to go there too, if thou canst tell me that I shall there find a certain Glykomedon."

"Glykomedon!" said Helmfriid, with surprise. "Yes, we shall surely find him there. But I know not what thou, young Iceland warrior, canst have to do with the feeble, pompous merchant-knight."

"Well, it will be known!" said Thiodolf, half to himself; and he smiled at Malgherita with a joyful, confident nod.

(To be continued.)

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE PHOENIX TRIALS.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

There are few countries in Europe which have not been attacked by the English Press, as enforcing partial or tyrannical laws; and again as being wanting in the first principles of Constitutional liberty.—In their weekly, indeed their daily articles, Austria is described as an armed despotism, Naples is the laziest prison of liberty, Rome is the stupid den of superstitious persecution, and France is a military baroque, where the will of a single man at the head of the army and the state gags the mouths of the Community; and through the agency of Courts-martial, of the transport ship, of the galley, and of subterranean chains enslaves the Senate, corrupts the Press, oppresses the Constitution, and degrades the Empire. This is the ordinary language employed by the English Journals when referring to the Legislature, and the administration of laws of all other countries as contrasted with England. And so indoctrinated is every Englishman with these statements put forward in the universal Press, and in the entire literature of their country, that the whole British race believe in their own immeasurable superiority over all other people, as firmly as they entertain the opinion of the social, political and religious degradation of every Kingdom which is not English in its Constitution and Protestant in its creed. When the student first begins to read history, written by a certain class of British authors, he is astounded to learn that all perfect art, and legislation, and liberty, and faith, are contained within the English parallels of latitude! and that the rest of mankind, without a single exception, rise and fall in the scale of human, temporal and spiritual perfection, just in the proportion as they approach or recede from the institutions, the education, and the belief of this model empire! Every scholar in the modern records of human transactions knows, that all these English writings must be unlearned and unread, by a second laborious study, before one can get rid of the falsehood of these mischievous works, and know the truth of real impartial history. Strange to say, however, these false National productions end in a great truth—namely, they make Englishmen attempt to equal the flattering picture which is drawn of their National character; and in this effort they are successful in commerce, invincible in war, and indissolubly united in universal political combination.

The malignant Orangism of the Phoenix trials (as they are called) has called forth these remarks: demonstrating as these trials do, that in no country in Europe so much maligned by great Britain could there be exhibited in a Court of Justice such palpable prejudgment, such official symptoms of a desire to persecute, as have been evinced towards these wretched prisoners by an unceasing torture from the hour of their arrest to the day of their trial. And what renders this conduct so reproachful is the fact, that while English law, and English authorities, and English statesmen, and English judges, receive with open arms all foreign rebels stained with multitudinous crime, in order to publish abroad her national liberty, she employs the bulk, the transport ship, perpetual penal servitude, and the rope, to punish the smallest illegal ebullition of popular feeling in her own subjects at home! The reception of Kosuth, the unprincipled, the treacherous Hungarian rebel; the pity extended to the Neapolitan exiles by the heads of Cabinets loses the merit which this conduct would otherwise possess over our hearts when we couple these foreign clap-net exhibition with the cruelties exercised every foolish schoolboy revolutionaries at home. These grinding severities at home are the just commentary, to judge the clear perfidy of this hollow sympathy for foreign culprits; and convinces us that the kindly reception of the exiled strangers is not so much sympathy for the individuals as a public censure on their Catholic governments! while their practical treatment of their own subjects is the true exponent of the Orange views of their character.—The foreign sympathy, and the domestic prejudice, strange to say, are the same identical feelings, being in one case hatred of Catholicity abroad; and in the other a horror of Catholicity at home.

There is no intention in this article of defending the foolish young men who are guilty of the insane illegal combination for which they stand charged.—Their offence may be palliated from the circumstances of their youth, their ignorance, and the total absurdity of their phrenzied organisation; but the object, the plan, and the oaths of their society come within the sphere of the heaviest penalties of the law. The Catholic clergy have long since denounced this society; and they have received from Lord Eglinton the just expression of the gratitude of the Government for their wise and Christian support in this matter. Every man of sound experience and patriotism, and social feeling, must view with horror an illegal system, which, if widely spread, and embracing such a numerous confederacy as might be called national, would call forth the whole power of the State to crush it; and might in the end place on us and our posterity the chains of seven future centuries of exclusion, slavery, and persecution. If these young men had the sense to foresee the disastrous results which such a society might in all likelihood inflict on their race, their religion, and their liberty, they would and should be reckoned amongst the deadliest foes of their country to organize a scheme which would be hailed by our ancient enemies as an excuse to strike down our liberties, and to re-erect the gibbet for our degradation and our punishment.

No, there is no intention in this article of coming forward as an advocate for the guilty in this confederacy. But while one brands these silly young men with the folly and the crime of conspiracy against the crown and person of the Queen, and against the

lives of her loyal adherents we ought not to forget that the prisoners on their trial have liberties and lives, too, as well as the Queen; and that these liberties and lives cannot be invaded, or injured, or taken away by the trick, the partiality, or the malice of an unjust trial without wounding the life and the liberty of every human being in the entire community. The presence of one mad dog at large in a city alarms every citizen and renders the life of each individual insecure till the animal is captured and secured; and the well founded impeachment against the justice of even one trial in an entire nation spread terror through the kingdom and reaches the very existence of every person placed under the jurisdiction of this suspected tribunal. If a man really guilty of cold-blooded, deliberate murder, were killed with guilty intent, on his way from his cell to the court-house to be tried for his crime, the second murder would undergo the last penalty of the law as if he took the life of the most virtuous man in the community.—Men under trial for the most heinous offences known to the laws are supposed to be innocent till their crime is proved and the verdict of the jury is constitutionally pronounced. Political trials should be conducted with the same calm justice as commercial trials or land trials. Men may be excited but the law should evince no party feeling. And the great enemy of the Queen and of the stability of her throne is the man who would tamper with the secrecy, the honour of the jury-room, or endeavour to warp the public decision.

In the various remarks made by different writers on the subject of these trials, I think it is not just, strictly just, to impeach the conduct of the Attorney-General personally with all the anti-Catholic feeling hostile pleadings which appear to accompany these trials. It would be more reasonable to charge the government than the individual; he is only acting under official instructions; and unless he resigned his place, he can make no departure from the crooked line of the course prescribed for him. We have had former Attorney Generals, and excellent men too, and ardent friends of Ireland, whose name I could mention if I wished; and these men are compelled by the position they held to take all the advantages they could to obtain a conviction; and to plead against the prisoner's liberty and life with the same eagerness as the prisoner's counsel laboured to obtain his acquittal, and to save him from servitude or death. For all this shameful practice of our law Courts it is the Government, not the official man, which should be charged; and it is against this thrilling perversion of law and justice that the public cry of indignation should be raised. When persons suspected of unlawful combinations of any kind in this country are arrested and imprisoned, every imaginable resource is put in motion to secure their conviction. Their innocence and acquittal are never for a moment entertained; no, their guilt, condemnation, and punishment, are foregone conclusions, for the attainment of which all the vigilance of the police, all the advocacy of legal talent, and all the quibbles and intricacies and privileges of pleadings are energetically employed. In this character of our law-courts, therefore, to be arrested is generally the very same thing as to be condemned. By urging these principles and practices a little farther, all these cases could be decided before the trial with the same unerring justice. These remarks would not be applicable or true, if the trials between the Government and illegal Societies were conducted with the same judicial forms and evidence as the trials between man and man in the community. But this unfortunately is not the case in this country.

In those cases, which I might call social or commercial trials, between man and man, the most unimpeachable testimony (or evidence) is required before a jury will pronounce a verdict against the defendant. Any flaw in the moral character of the witness; any proof of his want of truth, at any period of his life; any contradiction in his testimony are sure to break down his evidence, and he is ordered down from the witness box, and his oath is not believed by any jury in Ireland. How strange to be obliged to feel that the practice is reversed when the trial takes place between the Government and the Prisoner. In this case the greatest miscreant the most notorious liar, the most abandoned wretch generally the government witness. The accomplice, the blasted Approver is the evidence which the Government generally employs in the cases referred to; and on their testimony the liberty and the life of the devoted prisoner hangs. In the year 1852 an Approver in Limerick stated, in the presence of the Judge and the Jury, who received and adopted his testimony, "that he would shoot any man, or number of men, if his accomplices either gave him money for the job, or even ordered him to commit these murders." And again, at the trial of the poor wretched Cormacks, Spillane, the informer, stated in the presence of the Court, that "he gloried in committing murder, and that he would kill twenty men if employed to do so."

The testimony of these men, or rather these demons, would be rejected in a commercial trial on a suit of five shillings! how does it happen that the same testimony is admitted in a case of life and death! If these statements were made in several foreign countries which I could name, they would be believed as rank imposture and malicious lies.—But all Ireland can bear sad testimony to the truth of these positions. And these are the causes which render these government trials so liable to public censure: the juries summoned and selected by the Crown on those occasions so much canvassed by the public suspicion; the verdicts pronounced on those occasions so variously interpreted by the community; and the condemnation or the death of the prisoner in those cases so much deplored as legal murders brought about by perjured witnesses and a packed jury.

In this letter I have only glanced at the general aspect of this painful subject; in my next article I shall quote trials, state local facts, and discuss the risk of life, the possible, the probable, punishment of the innocent which this practice of our law courts may be likely to produce.

Thursday, April 7th. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

TRALES ASSIZES.—On Thursday, immediately on the sitting of the Court, Mr. Coffey, Q.C., announced that the prisoner had resolved on abandoning his defence, and had written him (Mr. Coffey) a letter to that effect. Daniel Sullivan saw on the preceding day that the Crown had rendered all defence useless and only a waste of time and money; he saw the jury prepared for the purpose not of trying, but of condemning him, and he resolved to put an end to the mockery as soon as possible by baring his breast to the knife, which he saw in readiness, and telling the Government to strike! Yes, now the Government may strike down with somewhat more ease the man they were determined to sacrifice. Now they can deal with him as Cooper dealt with the disarmed regiment in the Punjab. That worthy at any rate did not torture his prisoners by giving them a mock trial before execution. Daniel Sullivan of Bonane has done well in dispensing with that preliminary. The victim is ready—let the sacrifice go on.—Nation.

The following is the letter of the prisoner to his attorney, directing him to abandon the defence.—

March 31st, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen every Catholic who was called upon to try me, including men of the highest station and respectability, set aside by the crown, and an exclusively Protestant jury empanelled to try me, who am a Catholic, and this course having been taken after every effort had been made in the public press to create a prejudice against me in the minds of Protestants, I feel that a jury has been fairly chosen to convict me. I will, therefore, be no party to going through the mockery of a defence,

and I withdraw all authority from you, and from my counsel, and I leave those who persecute me to do as they think proper.—Yours, DANIEL SULLIVAN.

Baron Green, in pronouncing sentence upon the prisoner, spoke as follows.—Daniel Sullivan, you have been convicted on an indictment charging you with having harbored the intention and design of de-throning the Queen, and deposing her from her royal style and dignity as a Sovereign of this United Kingdom. The offence of which you have been convicted was formerly high treason, and before the passing of the act of parliament under which you have been convicted, to have sentenced you to death. That statute has altered the character of the offence of which you have been convicted from high treason to felony; and this imposed a milder sentence than that which existed prior to the passing of the act which relates to that class of offences. It is impossible for any one who has heard the evidence adduced upon this trial to doubt the propriety of the verdict which has been given. I abstained cautiously in my own observations to the jury from intimating what my own opinion was with respect to the truth of the charge against you. I merely read the evidence to that, and laid down the law, but I am bound to express my concurrence in that verdict, and I cannot think that in that opinion any fair, honest, and reasonable man can avoid concurring. I regret that it has appeared in the course of the evidence that you were a national schoolmaster. It is certainly a deplorable consideration to reflect that a person entrusted with the education of the youth of the country, as you have been, should have become a member of such a confederacy as has been proved in the course of this trial, utterly subversive of the constitution and laws of this country—utterly at variance with the allegiance due to the crown binding you to throw off that allegiance, and to join strangers and foreigners in subverting the constitution, and in fact, entering upon a course of conduct the consequences of which would be, if successful, the utter subversion of all the established law and order of this country. I regret to find that you have been in the possession of a national schoolmaster, and the evidence tends to show the others concerned with you in this guilty conspiracy have also been schoolmasters entrusted with the education of the youth of this country. I forbear making further remarks upon the nature of the crime of which you have been convicted. When seriously considered, I think its enormity must be apparent to every well-regulated mind. Some of the persons engaged in the confederacy appear to be young persons. I am afraid that the excuse of youth is not one that you can attempt to allege. I should think that you must have been perfectly conscious in this confederacy of its objects and of its consequences; and I am afraid that you have been rather the leader than the dupe in your share of these machinations. The act of parliament under which you have been convicted imposes on the crime the extreme penalty of transportation for life, or what is now substituted in the place of it, penal servitude for life. I am most anxious to deal as leniently with you as the discretion given me by the act of parliament enables me to do, and as is consistent with the solemn obligation to the law and to the public. I will exercise that discretion which is vested in me by not sentencing you to the extreme penalty which I am authorised to pronounce against you; but I must pronounce a sentence which will mark my sense of the enormity, I will say of the crime, of which you have been convicted. I say enormity, because it is difficult to say to what dangerous consequences these machinations might have reached had they not been arrested by the institution of this prosecution, and the bringing of one offender at least to the bar of public justice. Taking into consideration all the circumstances of this case, I have determined to pronounce against you a sentence of penal servitude for a period of ten years. That is the sentence of the court.

BELFAST, APRIL 6.—The fourteen persons charged with being members of an illegal society were put on their trial, for the second time, yesterday morning.—The Attorney-General having arrived the previous day, to conduct the prosecution. As in the former trial the jury was again packed; every Protestant of a liberal and liberal opinion was set aside by the crown. The Attorney-General opened the case against the prisoners, in a most vindictive and violent speech. The approvers, on whose evidence the crown chiefly relied, were submitted to a most efficient cross-examination by the able and learned counsel for the prisoners—Messrs. Ferguson and Hamill—who each subsequently addressed the jury in eloquent and powerfully argumentative speeches, each of upwards of two hours' duration. Mr. Robinson replied on the part of the crown, and, in disclaiming in the face of patent facts any intention on the part of the crown to pack a jury, carried into his address an amount of acrimony and bitterness very much at variance with his profession. The judge charged the jury, in an able exposition of the evidence, and particularly dwelt upon the point that juries are not expected to find a verdict on the evidence of approvers unless it be confirmed in all material points. The charge concluded a few minutes past seven o'clock, and the jury retired. The Judge, Baron Fitzgerald, shortly after left the court, promising to return at ten o'clock. During the interval dense crowds thronged the approaches to the court house, and the interior of the Crown Court was filled almost to suffocation. At nine o'clock, the arrival of the solicitor for the prisoners, the fearless, eloquent Mr. J. Rea, caused an outburst of popular feeling such as never before had been witnessed in it. At ten o'clock the judge entered the court. The jury was called in, and asked by his lordship had they agreed to their verdict?—The Foreman said no, nor was there the slightest probability of their agreeing. He understood one of the jurors to say that there were three on the jury who would never submit to the view of the rest.—His Lordship then requested them to withdraw, and, while they were in the act of doing so, an occurrence took place that deserves the strongest reprehension. The local sub-inspector, Mr. Bindon, spoke to the foreman of the jury, and immediately turned round and communicated with the reporter of the local Orange organ, the News-Letter. His Lordship having awaited the arrival in court of Sir T. Staples, crown prosecutor, adjourned the court to half-past nine o'clock next (Thursday) morning. On Mr. Rea's leaving the court, many thousands accompanied him to his residence. He addressed them in his usual effective style, and thanked them for their marked appreciation of his discharge of his duty. He said the abilities of the Attorney-General had failed to get a verdict with a packed jury—that two honest Conservatives and Protestants, along with he presumed, the solitary Catholic on the jury, had refused to find a verdict, and properly so, as he believed the evidence was not sufficient to convict. Though, he said, he had only done his duty, his sympathies were with the prisoners, and the defeat sustained by the crown, with all the powers of the Attorney-General, would tell against the Orange faction, who had had sway in Ireland. The Catholics had the disposition, he said, to give a fair trial to a Conservative government, but their jury-packing had now opened their eyes. I trust this large-hearted noble Irishman will be returned for New Ross, to point out the necessity to abolish jury-packing and Orangism.

DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.—BELFAST, APRIL 7.—This morning the Judge entered court and the jury, which had been locked up all night, was called out. There being no chance of agreeing, they were discharged. All the prisoners were then bound over to appear, if called on, at next assizes.

THE FAIR TRIAL FUND.—The enormous expense to which the unfortunate prisoners in Kerry and Cork have been put to defend themselves from the charges of "treason-felony" are so overwhelming that the committee of gentlemen who have undertaken the arduous task of procuring for them merely a fair trial, are compelled to make another appeal to the public for assistance. We trust that it will be responded to by all who love justice for justice's sake.—Tipperary Examiner.

£15,000 will have to be paid out of the consolidated fund for the prosecutions against the Phoenixite prisoners.—Limerick Chronicle.

On every side and in every class of society, whatever may be the differences of opinion which men entertain on particular points, there is one sentiment which is growing with alarming rapidity, and consolidating itself into a most dangerous unanimity; and that sentiment is one of sickening disgust at the reckless dishonesty with which great and vital questions are dealt with by public men.—Dublin Paper.

It is said, that in addition to the candidates in the field, Counsellor Synan, of Fedamore House, intends to offer himself to the electors of the City of Limerick, should there be a dissolution of Parliament.—Limerick Reporter.

Mr. Henry Shea, late Mayor, has addressed the electors of Limerick, offering himself as a candidate at the expected approaching general election. The Nenagh Guardian says that Mr. Moore will be put forward with the O'Donoghue, for the County Tipperary. During the Assizes, it was rumored that Mr. Lynch, Q.C., would certainly come forward. At the same time Mr. Sharratt Crawford was spoken of.—We know that some of the following citizens have been lately looking out for the appearance of Mr. O'Donnell on the hustings here, and we have also heard the probability of Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., seeking the "sweet voices" of a Kilkenny constituency.—Kilkenny Moderator.

It is said that in the event of a dissolution, the friends of Sir John Young, the ex-Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, mean to rally round him once more, and return him as the representative for the county of Oavan.

MOKE AGITATION.—We understand that it is in contemplation to hold an open-air Tenant Right Meeting in the vicinity of Borrisokane shortly after Easter. Public opinion on the vital question of protection for the tiller of the soil is strong and healthy in that quarter, and we are sure the clergy, liberal gentry and farmers of Lower Ormond, will muster in strength, and give decided expression to their patriotic sentiments. At the conclusion of the meeting, there will be a banquet, at which many prominent friends of the people are expected to attend.—Tipperary Advocate.

It gives us much gratification to learn that Lord Kilmaine has, with his characteristic generosity, granted the site for a new parish chapel at the Neel; and further promised a munificent contribution to help on the pious undertaking. To this princely offering on the part of Lord Kilmaine, we understand the respected Parish Priest, the Rev. E. Waldron, had added £200 as his own subscription, which, with another hundred at the hands of the Illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, will suffice to commence the good work. The people, we are confident, will do their part.—Mayo Telegraph.

THE BLACK ABBEY.—We are truly happy to learn that the illustrious order of Friars Preachers, aided by the spirited citizens of Kilkenny, are about restoring to its pristine beauty the ancient Church of the Priory of the Holy Trinity, commonly called the "Black Abbey of Kilkenny." Founded in the thirteenth century, it never has, we believe, passed entirely out of the hands of the children of St. Dominick. Like the order to which it belongs, it has seen dark days and has been tried by sore afflictions, and like them, too, it has survived all to spring into a new life and energy with the reviving power which is so distinctly the characteristic of the order of Friars Preachers. The "Black Abbey" in the days of its perfection must have ranked perhaps, as the very first monastic church in the kingdom for size, while for beauty it was probably exceeded by none, and for uniqueness of plan stood alone and unrivalled.—The arrangement of its ground plan was a nave of rather short dimensions, with an aisle on the south, opening into the nave, of three Gothic pointed arches, rising from rounded columns; a very long choir or chancel for the religious of the community; a south transept, also very long and proportionately wide, opening by five pointed arches into a west aisle. At the junction of the nave, choir, and transept rose, and still rises, in simple grandeur, a lofty square bell tower. At the west end of the nave stood a massive fortress-like tower, now partly ruined, bearing a strong resemblance to the towers of the half-fortified churches, which are so frequent in situations that were once border lands. On the north side of the church stood the cloisters and conventual buildings. The cloister garden may yet be seen, and the outlines of many of the buildings traced by an experienced ecologist. The ancient choir has altogether disappeared, so has the aisle or nave, but the foundations of the latter has been laid bare. The roof is gone from the nave, and the only parts now in anything like habitable preservation are—the south transept and its aisles, which are used as the present conventual church. They are, even in their present forlorn condition, extremely beautiful. Nearly the entire of the south gable is filled with a magnificent tracery window of five lights, of the period of the fourteenth century. The east side of the transept has a series of three-light tracery windows of about half a century later than the south window. The transept communicates with its aisle by pointed arches, supported on pillars with capitals, moulded in the style of the thirteenth century. Mr. J. J. McCarthy, A.R.H.A., the architect of the Dominican Church of St. Saviour, Dominick Street, Dublin, has made, we understand, an accurate survey of the church and all the surrounding grounds, and is engaged in making plans for the entire restoration. Under the present circumstances, it is not probable that the actual restoration will be attempted, but it is hoped that the complete restoration is a work not to be put off to a far distant day. Far beyond the precincts of Kilkenny the work of the restoration of the Black Abbey will have many a sympathiser, both amongst Catholics and liberal minded Protestants, who wish for the preservation of the historical monuments of their country.—Kilkenny Journal.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS OF IRELAND.—The total number of children on the rolls of these schools on the 31st March, 1858, was 569,545; the provinces of Ulster containing 190,117; Munster, 153,887; Leinster, 140,288; and Connaught, 85,253; and total for all Ireland being 569,545. Of these 481,064 are Catholic schools, 29,130 Established Church, 57,018 Presbyterian, and the remainder principally other Protestant Dissenters. In the province of Ulster no fewer than 56,423 schools are Presbyterian, although in all the other provinces these only number a few hundreds. The amount paid to the teachers in the schools during the year ended 31st March, 1858, was £142,917; £114,139 being absorbed by Catholic teachers, 7,403 in number, including pupil teachers, paid monitors, and so forth; £18,957 by the Presbyterians, 1,142 in number; and £28,456 by those belonging to the Established Church, 578 in number.

CHARGE OF THREATENING THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—At the Head Police Office on Monday, James Joseph Browlow, described as a gentleman on the charge-sheet, was brought up in custody of Sergeants Fox and Hughes, of the G division, charged with being a dangerous lunatic, and with having made use of threatening language respecting His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in the Upper Castle yard, between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday. After the evidence of two Police sergeants, Mr. Magee, the presiding magistrate, said, from all the evidence, he had enough to induce him to remand the case until Thursday for further examination.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—The death of this excellent nobleman has cast a deep gloom over all classes in the south of Ireland, where he was best known as an indulgent resident landlord and a model country gentleman. The following additional particulars of the sad accident by which he lost his life are furnished by the Clonmel Chronicle.—"The Marquis's foxhounds were to meet at Castle Morris, in the county of Kilkenny, and within a few miles of Carrick-on-Suir, and two of his Lordship's best hunters, with the hounds, were sent on as usual at an early hour from Curraghmore to the place of meeting. At about 11 o'clock Lord Waterford, having breakfasted, mounted a carriage and pair, and with reins in hand dashed out of the courtyard in his accustomed splendid style. On he drove through that delightful demesne, but for the last time! At Castle Morris a numerous field, numbering a great many of the well-known resident admirers of the sport, awaited the noble lord's arrival, to welcome him again to his favorite enjoyment. Two foxes had been killed, and on a third run Lord Waterford and about fifteen gentlemen who remained to the close started from Corbally towards Dowlan-hill, his Lordship seated on his favorite hunter, May Boy, which he purchased about a year ago from the Master of the Meath hounds. On coming to a narrow by-road near the mountain-grove, and after passing through a grass field, the huntsman in advance, John Ryan, called out to Lord Waterford, who was approaching a small fence about three feet high, and then pulled up the hunter, in order to allow the animal to step over it. 'My Lord,' said Ryan, 'there is a bit of a gripe at the other side' (the road side of the ditch). 'Oh, never mind,' said the Marquis, as his horse got his forefeet over easily, but at the outer side of the gripe some loose stones caused the animal to fall forward on its knees, throwing the Marquis over on the side of its neck. He remained in that position two or three moments, but the horse not recovering itself, Lord Waterford fell out of the saddle sideways, and came down on his head on the road—a very slight fall, but yet unhappily sufficient to cause dislocation of the neck, and probably concussion of the brain, causing almost immediate death.—Johnny Ryan, the steeplechase rider, and George Thompson, groom, who saw his Lordship fall, dismounted, and while the former held the dying nobleman's head on his breast, and the latter caught his hands, the Marquis ceased to breathe. Captain Johnson and Dr. O'Ryan were instantaneously on the spot, with the huntsman, and brandy was poured into his mouth and externally applied, but animation returned not; he was dead. The remainder of the field returned in 20 minutes—after the death of the third fox—to learn with dismay the sad accident which had taken place. The body, having been placed on a bier, was conveyed to the road, as no car could get up the lane, and there it was laid on a break-carriage belonging to Lord Ossington, and slowly the mournful group wended their way to Curraghmore, where it arrived at about 9 o'clock last night. The fearfully sad intelligence was broken to the bereaved Marchioness, who awaited his Lordship's return; but who can describe her Ladyship's feelings as she listened to the suppressed grief, and that strange stifled sounds in the courtyard below on that painful occasion, while bearing the remains of a deeply beloved husband into his late joyous residence?—Last night the Marchioness of Waterford's mother, Lady Stuart de Rothesay, the heir to the title and estates, the Rev. Lord John Beresford, now fourth Marquis of Waterford; and the Earl of Shrewsbury were telegraphed for, and their arrival was hourly expected when we left Curraghmore. It is supposed that the mortal remains of the deceased lord will be interred in the family vault at Clonacra churchyard—on the estate—on Monday or Tuesday next."

THE IRISH ABROAD.—The army list of Austria is naturally an object of scrutiny just now. It appears that over 100 princely officers are Hanoverians, and nearly as many born Bavarians; and numbers also from Saxony and the minor states have taken service under the two-necked bird of dark omen, which goes far to account for the zeal of their relatives at home to promote the Kriegsbereitschaft now in vogue. There are few, if any, Prussians in Austrian pay, though many Irish, as this list will show:—First Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor—Maximilian, Count O'Donnell. Field-Marshal—Laval, Count Nugent. Field-Marshal Lieutenant—Simon Fitzgerald, Colonel 6th Chasseurs; Felix Count Moyna, Colonel 4th Regiment Uhlans; Constantine, Baron Herbert of Rathekeale. Major-Generals—Peter von Mullah, and Ambrose O'Ferrall; Count Albert Nugent, Daniel O'Connor of Kerry, Count Charles Taaffe, Baron Brady, Oliver Wallis, Count Carrick Mayo, Major of the 8th Uhlans; Maximilian, Count M'Cauffrey, Rittermeister, 9th Uhlans; O'Hanlon, Frank Baron O'Byrne, 39th Infantry; Maurice Piers, Baron Charles M'Sherry, 8th Uhlans; Baron Julius Wallis, of Carrick Mayo; Tim O'Mahony, 4th Dragons; Aloysius M'Callen, 23d Infantry; Antony Adle, Mulholland, 44th Infantry; Edward Baron Herbert of Rathekeale, 46th Infantry; Joseph Hickey, Registrar of Military Archives. Should France cross the Alps a far more numerous array of fighting Irish will be marshalled against their Austrian kinsmen, about 200 officers appearing on the roll here. The Paris garrison counts many; the 73rd of the line, now quartered at the Chateau d'Eau on the Boulevards, is commanded by Colonel H. C. O'Malley; and the Cuissardiers of the Imperial Guard, quartered at St. Germain, by Lucius O'Brien; not to mention General P. M'Mahon, who is likely to guide the whole campaign. Tom Moore's son died a Lieutenant in Algeria, or that minstrel boy to the wars would have gone.—Globe.

The Western Star says:—The tide of emigration from this district has again set in. During the last week hundreds of emigrants have left by railway for Liverpool, en route to join their relatives across the Atlantic. Many of those leaving their native land have expressed a wish to proceed by the Galway line, but the cost of passage by steam vessels is too high for the limited means of the humbler classes.—If we are to judge from indications at present, emigration from our shores will be on an extensive scale during the coming season.

During the last week or more, says the Ballyshannon Herald, public cars from this town to Sligo—three running up and down every day—have been very generally crowded with emigrants, who go to that part en route for Liverpool. Some days these public cars don't accommodate the people emigrating. Private cars have to be called into requisition—a circumstance that we think did not take place for some years back. The leave-taking with friends who are left behind is sometimes most affecting. Crowds attend them, and the cars are often considerably delayed while a sincere adieu is spoken amid many tears. The emigrants are principally young people of both sexes, which makes the matter more sorrowful. Not for several years do we recollect of such a stream of people passing through this town for America.

DESERTED CHILDREN IN IRELAND.—A copy of all opinions given by Her Majesty's law advisors on the subject of the religious registration of deserted children in Ireland has been printed on the motion of Mr. Gregory, M.P. The Attorney and Solicitor-General differ upon the question whether a certificate of baptism renders it the duty of guardians to register children as of that religious denomination, in the absence of other evidence. Both agree, however, that where the child has been instructed in the tenets and practices of any particular religious sect, the guardians ought not to allow the child's belief to be disturbed, it being the manifest intention of the Legislature to discourage anything like proselytism.

On Thursday last, says the Roscommon Messenger, died at Oregameen, near Castlebar, John, or, as he was usually called, "Jack" Tighe, aged 111 years. For the last seven or eight years he acted like a child, the family of the house being obliged to pull daisies and cowslips for him.

The Irish Members and the Government.—The Evening News publishes a series of resolutions which have been unanimously adopted by the Catholic clergy of Ballinrobe...

At least so these worthies will assert, have nothing to do but rise as masses, and England will be at their side with lightning speed. Poor dandied simpletons!

A PEEP AT ULSTER.—Protestant Ulster! The Orange North! These are popular phrases frequent in every man's mouth. They are significant of the feelings with which the rest of Ireland regards a great province whose union with the other three is a fundamental necessity in the development of our national independence.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—A pamphlet appeared last week containing matter so important on a subject of such interest, that even amid all the excitement of the great party struggle, it has attracted notice, and is certain to command attention.

As well as those of France, have organised Celtic classes for the purpose of keeping alive a knowledge of the very language which the English are endeavoring to destroy here. In short the British Government are aware that the conquest of Ireland is still incomplete while a vestige of her language remains; and from the period of Elizabeth they have evinced the same implacable hatred of the Irish, as the Russian Government manifested towards the Polish tongue after the subjugation of that country by her only historic rival, Catherine II.

On Friday morning, says the Galway Vindicator, the Prince Albert was brought across the bay, under sail to New Harbour, near Ardfray, and ran into the natural dock there up to high-water mark, on the fine, smooth, sandy beach, in order to have a new propeller fitted for her screw to replace the one she lost in the ice off Cape Race on her last voyage.

A GREAT SEARCH FOR FIRE ARMS.—On Saturday night Gavazzi delivered one of his lectures in the hall-room of the Imperial Hotel, Cork, the subject being Pius IX. The attendance was not so numerous as it is generally described to be at the 'Padre's' lectures, the room not being by any means crowded, while about a dozen boys made up the gallery audience.

THE BENCH AND THE IRISH TONGUE.—While trying a case of manslaughter at the late Mayo Assizes, Judge Christian, we are told, made an order to the effect that he would not henceforward allow the expenses of any witnesses who gave evidence in the Irish language.

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On Friday morning, says the Galway Vindicator, the Prince Albert was brought across the bay, under sail to New Harbour, near Ardfray, and ran into the natural dock there up to high-water mark, on the fine, smooth, sandy beach, in order to have a new propeller fitted for her screw to replace the one she lost in the ice off Cape Race on her last voyage.

A GREAT SEARCH FOR FIRE ARMS.—On Saturday night Gavazzi delivered one of his lectures in the hall-room of the Imperial Hotel, Cork, the subject being Pius IX. The attendance was not so numerous as it is generally described to be at the 'Padre's' lectures, the room not being by any means crowded, while about a dozen boys made up the gallery audience.

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under Christian Brothers, four under Sisters of Mercy one under Faithful Companions of Jesus, five under the Sisters of Notre Dame. In addition to those orders mentioned, there are in Liverpool members of the orders of Jesus, the Redemptorists, the Benedictines (long established in Liverpool), the Conceptionists, and the Augustinians. Amongst other charitable institutions are a Training School and Girls' Orphanage of the Sisters of Notre-Dame; the Boy's Orphanage, Everton-crescent, under lay government; the House of Mercy for servants out of place, of the Sisters of Mercy; St. Elizabeth's Institute or Servants' Training School, under lay government; St. George's Industrial Schools, under the care of the Augustinian Sisters; the Catholic Blind Asylum, under lay government. The society of St. Vincent de Paul, which now numbers seven conferences, and the Asylum for Female Penitents, under the care of the ladies of the Good Shepherd, Netherfield-road. Upon the subject of this last named most admirable institution, I shall have more to say on another day: it is directed towards the atonement of that which is the cardinal sin of the great cities in our day. I should also mention amongst the charitable institutions the Burial Societies of St. Anne's and of St. Patrick's; and of Young Men's Societies there are no less than 8 in Liverpool. The Catholic population has risen to upwards of 140,000. To give at a glance the main results, there are now some 60 priests as compared with 11 in 1831; now 17 churches, then 5; now, at least, 15 poor schools, then 2; now a Catholic population of nearly 150,000, then of not more than 30,000; now religious orders are numerous, then there was but that of St. Benedict. When it is remembered of what classes this Catholic population is composed, such progress seems incredible. It contains some who have made fortunes almost colossal, and many who have, by their honest energy, achieved a desirable competence; of all of whom it may be said they do not forget the claims which religion has upon them for its external support. But the bow and sinew of the Catholic people here are the lower class, who are principally Irish—the market dealer, the petty shopkeeper, the skilled artisan, the humble labourer—and it is from these—strong in their aggregate—that the funds have come wherewith to supply the religious wants of the people.

A writer in the Union calls its readers to observe, that the Act of Parliament to abolish the observance of the State Festivals, will abolish the order of the Prayer Book, as settled by Convocation. This is true, but as we have already pointed out, the same thing has already been done in a much stronger instance, for the Queen abolished last year merely by her own authority the service appointed by Convocation for the Guy Fawkes plot. Since we first mentioned this, one of the correspondents of the Union called attention to it, and the Union met it by denying that the Guy Fawkes service had been authorized by Convocation. We then gave chapter and verse to prove our assertion. The service in question was authorized by Convocation, April 26, 1662, and confirmed by the King, May 2, the same year. This distinct refutation of its assertion the Union never noticed at all, but left the matter where it was.

PREMIER AND SPOON-MAKER.—British commercial morality has signified itself by various indignities of fraud of late. Its labours in the field of crime have been great and manifold from the sublime villainies of swindling bankers to the meaner wickedness of the pious rogues who sell cheap pickles poisoned with copper, and coffee adulterated with colicin dust. This monstrous morality seems to be originated in the British commercial character. After all, through the exposures of the law courts, we discover only a percentage of the rascality; there must be a mighty mass of villainy behind which will never see the light. Here is the latest exposure given off-hand by the criminals themselves; an exposure of which the heroes are "highly respectable firms" who have for many years been carrying on a very profitable system of robbery in the simple article of cotton spoons. Our lady readers have often had occasion, no doubt, to purchase that necessary contribution to the materials of needle work, a spoon of cotton. They have read upon it, "warranted three hundred yards," and, no doubt, with the name of a "highly respectable firm" before them, they believed that warranty to be genuine, and the thread honourably measured. Heaven help their innocence; the chances are that, in every such case, they were robbed of one sixth of their goods, for the three hundred yards were, most probably, only two hundred and fifty. A Birmingham firm, famous for its manufacture of thread, and for its "high character," brought a suit against a Manchester trader for fraudulently using their "highly honourable" name, in the sale of his thread. The Manchester man set up a defence that the Birmingham people had no special right to the name and title which he put on his spoons, and stated that they manufactured the thread for him on the understanding that he should sell it as he did. Then came out these astonishing revelations, on evidence of the plaintiffs themselves. They had got constant orders, they acknowledged, from the defendant for the manufacture of spoons of thread, which demand they always supplied. The defendant's orders were generally in this fashion:—"Make me so many spoons of thread, 250 yards (or 200), and make the spoons so thick in the wood that they will seem to contain the full three hundred yards." This was the general form of the order—a standing commission to perpetrate a monstrous fraud and robbery on the public: and this order the "highly respectable" Birmingham firm most conscientiously executed. They made for the Manchester man the spoons of 250 yards to shape and size as if they contained 300; and he regularly sold these fraudulent spoons, and went on with a high character, too, robbing his customers of sixteen per cent. of their cash every day. This extraordinary revelation was made in the court of Vice-Chancellor Wood. That judge mildly ventured to express his pain and indignation: but, Lord bless you, the "highly respectable" plaintiffs saw nothing wrong in the transaction—to them it was a very clever stroke of business, and no more. They even confessed that they had gone on for years manufacturing these spoons of 250 yards for themselves and selling them to the public as "warranted 300 yards," but they added that latterly they had given up that practice, and were now selling full measure, as they had a "high character" to maintain. In plainer words they had gone on plundering and defrauding the public as long as they found it safe and honorable, but that latterly having made plenty of money and "high character" by this rascality, they thought it as well to change their hands and be honest. This is a pretty volunteer exposure of commercial honesty. Is it merely a single sample of a general custom? We suppose so. When this "highly respectable" firm coolly confess that for years it has been making money by fraud, are not the chances considerable that other firms equally "respectable" carry on the same profitable line of rascality with quiet and untroubled consciences. When our lady readers next take up their spoon of cotton, "warranted three hundred yards," they will have a sufficient text with which to meditate on the honesty and virtue of enlightened Christian commercial cotton-spinning England.—Irishman.

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The True Witness.

AND
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY J. GILLIES
FOR GEORGE H. CLERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
At the Office, No. 4, Place d'Armes.

TERMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance; but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.

Single copies, three pence; can be had at this Office; at Flynn's, McGill Street; and at Pickups' News Depot.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, post paid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1859.

Subscribers changing their residences on the 1st of May, are requested to notify us that they have done so, in order that the carrier may know where to leave their papers.

This Office will remove on the 2nd of May, to No. 223, NOTRE DAME STREET.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have European dates per steamer *Circassian* to the evening of the 16th inst. The war panic was on the increase, and an immediate outbreak of hostilities looked upon as inevitable. — Louis Napoleon is said to be trying only to gain a few weeks time, as all his military preparations are not complete. Large masses of troops were moving towards the frontier. The arrangements for a Congress were proceeding but slowly; little was expected from it even should it meet; and Austria refuses to take part therein, unless the other European Powers consent to a general and simultaneous disarming. This feverish state cannot last much longer, and a crisis is evidently at hand.

A vote of thanks to the officers and soldiers of the army in India had been unanimously carried in Parliament.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings in the Legislature during the past week have been of little general interest. — In the House of Assembly the *McLean Divorce Bill* has passed its second reading by a majority of one only. It is now expected that the session will be brought to a close at an early period of the ensuing month.

In our last we endeavored to point out to our Toronto cotemporary, the *Freeman*, the impropriety of the course advocated by him, and by him urged upon his coreligionists. We argued that — as a political union of the Catholics of Upper Canada, with the "Clear Grits," would inevitably lead to a complete estrangement betwixt the former and their coreligionists of the Lower Province — and as union of all Catholics, without distinction of national origin, is the only condition upon which we can expect to carry out our objects; to secure Freedom of Education, for the Upper Province, and the integrity of our Catholic institutions in the Lower; so the policy advocated by the *Toronto Freeman* would, by creating schism in our ranks, render all our efforts futile, and ensure the triumph of our adversaries.

And to-day we would again return to the same subject; and would endeavor to convince our Toronto cotemporary, that the "Clear Grit" alliance by him advocated, would be not only highly impolitic, but ineffably disgraceful to all Catholics, parties thereto.

Such an alliance, we contend, could not be formed by Catholics, without, on their part, a gross dereliction of principle; and, no matter upon what plea, or with what prospects of immediate advantage, it may be done, dereliction of principle is always infamous. That Catholics should be reviled, robbed, and persecuted, is an event for which we are prepared; but we are not prepared to see them become recreant to their principles, and, for the sake of worldly advantages, take service under the colors of their enemies.

Now that Catholics can not contract an alliance with the "Clear Grits" of Upper Canada without a dereliction of principle, is evident from this: that, not only have the former no principles in common with the latter; but that on all politico-religious questions, the first principles of the one, are directly contradictory of the first principles of the other. The object of the Catholic is, or should be, to assert, on all occasions, the independence and autonomy of the Church; the policy of the "Clear Grit" is to make the Church subject to the State; to curtail her privileges, limit her jurisdiction, and to neutralise her influence. It is the duty of the Catholic, in season and out of season, without relaxation, without regard to consequences, to assert the principle of "Freedom of Education," and to do battle against State-Schoolism in all its forms; it is the chief object of the democratic or "Clear Grit" party, always and every where, to obtain absolute control over the education of the rising generation; to put the "State" in the place of the "Family;" to absorb the functions of the father in those of the "common school" teacher;

and above all — to use their own jargon — to emancipate the mind of youth from the trammels of priest-craft. There is in short no politico-religious question upon which the objects of the Catholic, and those of the Democrat, or "Clear Grit," are not diametrically opposed to one another; and the former can contract a political alliance with the latter, only upon condition of becoming a traitor to his principles.

We need only look back at some of the most striking scenes of the present Session of Parliament, to be convinced of this truth; and to be assured that the friend and political ally of Mr. George Brown, is, and must be the enemy of the Church, and a disgrace to the name of Catholic. Take for instance the late debates upon the Acts for Incorporating Religious, Charitable and Educational Societies; and look at the conduct of M. Dorion with reference to that measure. M. Dorion owes his seat in Parliament for the City of Montreal, in a great measure, to the support frankly and generously given to him by the Irish Catholics of this City; he was bound therefore, as their representative, to consult their interests, and as a Catholic, or at all events as a professing Catholic, he was bound to consult the honor of his Church. In an evil hour for himself, however, and we may say, in an evil hour for his constituents, he became a party to that disgraceful Brown alliance, which the *Toronto Freeman* still recommends; and consequently his vote was cast for the retention of the infamous restrictive clause originated by Mr. Drummond — (another and a worthy member of the precious Brown Ministry); and the interests of his constituents, the honor of his clergy, and we trust that we may add all his prospects of again sitting as member for Montreal — were basely sacrificed to the exigencies of a dishonorable political treaty. — As an ally of Mr. Brown and the "Clear Grits," M. Dorion could not of course act otherwise; his disgraceful vote was the consequence of his connection with a dirty fellow like George Brown; but that is no reason why the Catholic electors of this City should either forget, or forgive it; or neglect to remind him of it when next he presents himself before them as a candidate for political honors. Should he be so rash, we say, as again to present himself before a Catholic constituency in Montreal, M. Dorion should be hissed and hooted from the hustings; should he again have the impudence to ask us for our votes, we should spit upon him; and should reject with every mark of honest scorn and indignation every one who makes common cause with him, and his ally Mr. George Brown. So most effectually shall the Catholics of Montreal prove to the world the injustice of the imputation that they are friendly to a "Clear-Grit" policy, or disposed to look with eyes of favor upon the "Clear-Grit" chief.

And here we must take the liberty of correcting an error into which many of our cotemporaries have fallen — the *Toronto Freeman* amongst the number — with respect to the action taken by the Irish Catholics of this city at the late elections. There can be no greater mistake than to suppose that the Catholic electors of this city who opposed the Ministerial candidates, did so from any attachment to the Opposition, or with any design of endorsing the democratic policy of the "Rouges" or the "Clear Grits." There may, of course, have been exceptions, as exceptions to a general rule there always must be in a large community. There may have been some few amongst the Catholic electors who, with a strange disregard for the principles of their religion, were "Rouges" at heart. And there may have been a few miserable creatures with no principles whatsoever, except a hankering after place and employment "even as scavengers;" fellows who were prepared to take up with either party — Ministerial or Opposition — that was the more likely to forward their mere personal and mercenary objects; hiring sycophants, equally ready at a moment's notice either to cry "Hosanna to Cartier," — (if the latter would accept their homage) — or to prostrate themselves in abject submission beneath the hoofs of Mr. George Brown, and the "Clear Grit" rabble that waits upon his beck. Such exceptions there may have been; such may have been the views and dispositions of some, but of very few, of the Catholic electors at the late elections; such the secret of their opposition to the Ministerial candidates.

But with the great body of the Catholic electors — with all except the few pitiful exceptions above enumerated — the case was very different. They opposed the Ministry, because its members had, by their votes on the School and Religious Incorporations Questions, as well as by their constant disregard of Catholic interests, approved themselves unworthy of Catholic confidence and Catholic support. They supported candidates opposed to the Ministry, it is true; but solely with the view of coercing the latter into the adoption of a more honorable line of conduct, and of inflicting well-merited punishment upon those of its members who had been guilty of treachery to the Catholic cause. And if on the one hand such was the object of that portion of the Montreal constituency that determined the fate of the late elections; so also on the other

hand, it was equally its object to send to Parliament, as its representatives, men of firmness and integrity, determined to oppose democratic aggression; and by their talents able to silence Mr. George Brown, and all other ribald slanderers of our Clergy and religious institutions.

That such were the views of the Irish Catholic electors of Montreal; and that it was with the express stipulation that those views should be undeviatingly pursued in Parliament, that they gave their support to anti-Ministerial candidates — we cannot offer clearer or more conclusive evidence than the very words of one of our City Members; when addressing, at the time of the election, a large body of his friends and supporters in the St. Patrick's Hall: —

"I ONLY ASK ONE HALF HOUR OF THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE WITH MR. GEORGE BROWN."

These were the words of T. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., on the occasion alluded to; uttered with much warmth and forcible gesticulation; in the presence and hearing of a most numerous and respectable body of his Irish Catholic constituents; who then, heartily and unanimously endorsed the policy therein implied; who sent Mr. McGee to Parliament expressly that he might have his "half hour on the floor of the House with Mr. George Brown;" that he might silence that mendacious libeller of all we most cherish, and put him to open shame before the Legislature of Canada. These, we say, were the avowed sentiments towards Mr. Brown of him whom we chose as our representative; and whom we chose as our representative in Parliament, because he avowed these sentiments towards the "Clear Grit" leader; and only because we believed him as earnest and as sincere in his professions of hostility towards George Brown, as we knew him to be talented, and intellectually competent to overthrow the Goliath of the "Clear Grit" camp. Out of the very mouth then of Mr. McGee do we condemn the policy now advocated by the *Toronto Freeman*; and at the same time clear the Irish Catholic electors of Montreal from the charge urged against them of having sanctioned the Brown alliance. If the latter will permit us to speak in their name we will say, that, what they were at the last election, that they are to-day; that they are neither sold to, nor bought by, any man; that if on the one hand they sent men to Parliament, to coerce a corrupt and time-serving Ministry into the adoption of a more honorable policy — so on the other hand they sent their representative as to a battle field, whereon his loudly expressed desire for "half an hour with Mr. George Brown on the floor of the House" might be gratified. Our first object has been realised; as witness the late spirited action of the Cartier Ministry on the St. Brigid's Incorporation Bill. We trust, therefore, that our other object may yet be carried out; and that the "half hour with Mr. George Brown on the floor of the House" may not be much longer postponed.

This have we said to redeem ourselves from the reproach of inconsistency, or of having even for a moment, entertained favorably the disgraceful proposition of a "Brown alliance." That alliance we have shown to be highly impolitic; because, as the Catholics of Lower Canada cannot be parties thereto, it would lead to a dangerous schism in the Catholic ranks, and neutralise all our political influence for good. We have shown it to be dishonorable; because it cannot be consummated without the grossest dereliction of principle, and the breaking of solemnly given pledges. From that alliance, from that unnatural union, would spring a numerous and foul swarm of place-hunters, job-seekers, and corruptionists of every description; the issue of that unholy marriage would be in short but a vile brood of political "scavengers." In the name, therefore, of common sense, self interest, reason, honor, and of our holy religion, would we forbid the bans; and exhort our co-religionists to look elsewhere for their political partners than in the ranks of the "Clear Grit" followers of Mr. George Brown.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

On Sunday last a special meeting of this Society was held, to take into consideration the propriety of accepting an Act of Incorporation clogged with the insulting clause, inserted by the Legislative Council; and declaring invalid all bequests made to the Society, within six months of the death of the donor or testator. In the absence of the President, G. E. Clerk, Esq., first Vice-President took the Chair.

Calling the meeting to order, the Chairman pointed out the object of their assembling; after which the following Resolutions were proposed by Capt. Magrath, seconded by Mr. O'Meara; and were adopted unanimously: —

Resolved; — That the clause inserted by the Legislative Council in the Act of Incorporation for the St. Patrick's Literary Association, declaring invalid all bequests made to the said Society within six months of the death of the testator, is unnecessary and insulting.

That by accepting an Act of Incorporation hampered with such an insulting clause, this Society would be guilty of countenancing an iniquitous aggression upon the honor of all the Religious, Charitable, and Educational Corporations of the Province; and would be aiding in establishing a precedent for

further legislation of a similar iniquitous and insulting character, towards those institutions.

Resolved therefore: — That, both out of respect to themselves, their Clergy, and the Corporate bodies in connection with the Church of which they are the children; and to avoid all semblance even of countenancing what they deem a most dangerous precedent, the members of this Society altogether reject the Act of Incorporation as amended by the Legislative Council; and that immediate instructions be forwarded to T. D'Arcy McGee, Esq., M.P.P., to withdraw the Bill, when it is returned to the Legislative Assembly from the other House.

That these Resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the St. Patrick's Literary Association; and published in the *True Witness*, *Quebec Vindicator*, *Ottawa Tribune*, the *Toronto Mirror* and the *Toronto Freeman*.

We congratulate the members of the St. Patrick's Literary Association upon the prudence and good taste that they have manifested in this delicate business; and we trust that the example therein set, may be imitated throughout Canada, in every instance wherein the insolent action of the Legislative Council is repeated. Surrender upon this point would be unpardonable; and we must be prepared, no matter at what cost to ourselves, at what inconvenience to public business, or to what breaking up of political connections it may lead, to insist upon the right of the individual to give or bequeath of his own as, and to whom, he pleases; so long as by so doing he violates no precept of the natural law, inflicts no injury on his neighbor, and offends not against good morals.

We must remember, in the first place, that, no matter what may be said to the contrary, the restrictive clause in Acts of Incorporation, is solely designed as an insult to the Catholic Clergy and Religious; and is intended to be cited as a proof of the dishonesty, and unscrupulous rapacity of the latter. Not even the most adule-pated old woman in bifurcated garments, that ever sat in a Colonial Legislature, trying to hatch a brood of Exeter Hall chickens, believes in her heart that such a clause is necessary, called for by any undue influence, or could have the slightest effect in diminishing, or averting the effects of, that pretended influence. The restrictive clause, whilst it prohibits the Corporate Body from receiving any gift or bequest from a moribund donor or testator, leaves every individual member of that Body, free to receive in his private capacity, either for his own use, or in trust, any amount of property, and without any restrictions as to the time when conveyed. Now if priests or ministers were so dishonest as to use their spiritual influence over their dying penitents, to the injury of the natural heirs, and in behalf of the Corporate Body of which they were members, a *fortiori* it is to be supposed that they would be equally dishonest, and make an equally injurious exercise of their spiritual influence, in their own behalf, and for their private advantage. To be logical therefore, as well as insolent, our amiable Canadian Solons should prohibit all gifts or bequests made in favor of ecclesiastical individuals in their private capacity, and within a certain period of the death of the donor or testator. This they have not done; and it is therefore clear, that they do not believe in the "undue influence" which they assign as the motive for their iniquitous interference with the rights of the individual.

It is, therefore, we say, self-evident that the sole object which the promoters of the restrictions have in view, is, to stigmatise Bomish Priests and Religious as death-bed robbers; and it would not, therefore, be generous or prudent for any Catholic Society to accept an Act of Incorporation hampered with those insulting restrictions; for by so doing it would be accessory to an outrage upon the honor of the Clergy, and would be aiding in establishing a most pernicious precedent for further legislation, on the same subject, and conceived in a similar spirit. These, no doubt, were the motives that induced the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Montreal to act as they acted on Sunday; hurling back with scorn and defiance the insult intended, through their Act of Incorporation, for the Clergy and Religious of the Catholic Church.

And the rejection of an Act of Incorporation thus hampered was also wise and prudent; for by making a bold stand at present, we may in time succeed in compelling the Legislature to submit to our wishes. Already a great change in that body has taken place. In 1856, Ministers and the Opposition, *Rouges*, "Clear Grits," and men of good principles, as they style themselves, took an active part in support of Mr. Drummond's Bill. Last session, it is true, two Bills were allowed to pass with the restrictive clauses embodied therein; and though to their shame be it recorded, not one of all the many Catholic members, whom at so much trouble to ourselves we returned last election to Parliament, to watch over and protect Catholic interests, and to whom we pay \$6 per diem for so doing, had the courage or honesty to say one word against these restrictive clauses; though, without exception, they were all in this respect, guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, and of a betrayal of the trust reposed in them by their several Catholic constituencies, they did not, as in previous sessions, take an active or prominent part in insulting and outraging their Clergy and Religious orders. In

this there was an improvement, though but a slight one, on the Session of 1856; whilst again, in the present Session, members who had previously actively supported Mr. Drummond's infamous Bill, and who had tacitly consented to the vile restrictions embodied in the Acts of Incorporation passed last year, spoke out most boldly and effectively against those same restrictions, and procured their rejection in the Legislative Assembly. This was no doubt owing to the pressure from without that has been brought to bear upon the Ministerial party, by the adoption, even in part and very imperfectly, of the policy of Independent Opposition; and whilst it indicates a steady progress in the right direction, it should inspire us with the confidence that a firm uncompromising adherence to the same independent policy, shall ere long be productive of still more substantial and permanent results. — At every election the question of these restrictive clauses should be made a test question. — Every candidate for political honors should either be compelled to pledge himself publicly and irrevocably to oppose the insertion of these clauses in any Act of Incorporation; or else, no matter what his qualifications in every other respect, he ignominiously rejected by every Catholic constituency. If this principle be adopted by all our Catholic constituencies, and rigorously applied on every occasion that presents itself, there can be no doubt as to our speedy triumph, and the humiliation of our opponents.

We would take this opportunity of reminding our readers that the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell delivers his third lecture on the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland on Thursday evening next, in the City Concert Hall; and that he who stays away deprives himself thereby of a rich intellectual treat. The particular subject to be illustrated is the fortunes of the Church in Ireland under British rule; and that the reverend lecturer will do it ample justice, no one who has had the pleasure of listening to his previous lectures can for a moment doubt.

THE KINGSTON HOSPITAL. — We publish below a letter from a Kingston correspondent, with reference to the statements put forward in the *Montreal Witness*, the *British Whig* of Kingston, and other Protestant papers of that City. It will be seen that our correspondent writes over his own name; that he courts publicity, invites scrutiny, and defies contradiction. How different this from the conduct of the mean-spirited, sneaking anonymous slanderer, who, through the columns of our above-named Protestant cotemporaries, squirts, like a foul toad, his venom against the morality of the Irish Catholics!

Our readers will remember that, according to the first statistics given by the *Montreal Witness*, the *British Whig*, and the rest of that gang, there had been 77 illegitimate births amongst the Catholic patients in the Kingston Hospital; and betwixt the First of January of the present year, and the month of March last.

To this, our correspondent *Veritas* replied by an extract from the Journals of the Hospital; showing that since the first of January 1856 up to the month of April of the present year — a period of upwards of three years — the number of Catholic patients from all parts of Canada, confined within the Lying-in Wards of the Kingston Hospital was, only 44; and that, whilst of these patients many were certainly married women, with husbands still living at the time of their reception into the Hospital, "no record, entry, statement or classification of illegitimate births" is ever made in the said institution.

Thus convicted of deliberate falsehood, the writer in the *Montreal Witness* shifted his position; and ludicrously attempted to evade the force of our correspondent's statistics, by insinuating that the printer must have made a mistake, in setting 1st January, 1859, for 1st January, 1855. But now again, another gentleman, resident of Kingston, and with full knowledge of all the facts, encounters our anonymous libeller of the *Witness* with another flat contradiction; for it seems by another extract from the Books of the Kingston Hospital, that the total number of Catholic women confined in its Lying-in Wards during the year 1855, was 15 (fifteen). This number added to 44, the number of women — married and unmarried — confined in the hospital betwixt the 1st January, '56, and the 2d of April of the present year, gives us a grand total of Fifty Nine (59) as the total number of Catholic births — legitimate and illegitimate — during a period of upwards of four years; whilst according to the *Witness* and *British Whig*, of illegitimate births alone, from Catholic parents, there were 77, in two months, or betwixt the first of January 1859, and the month of March of the present year.

Our correspondent, however, reveals to us a trick by means of which our evangelical friends expect ultimately to escape from their unpleasant position as convicted of lying and slandering. — He points out to us that, in the statistics given by our Protestant cotemporaries, the number of women "admitted" into the Hospital is alluded to; but that the same women are continually being admitted into the Hospital, discharged, and re-admitted during the course of the same pregnancy; so that by reckoning "admissions" only, one and the self same woman is counted several

times over; and thus the number of illegitimate births is doubled or trebled to suit the purpose of the anonymous and skulking slanderer.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Kingston, April 26th, 1859.

Sir—In the absence of your correspondent "Veritas," and as being the person who furnished the statement which he sent you, as to the number of births in the Lying-in Wards of the Kingston General Hospital, from 1st January, 1856, to 2nd April, 1859—I beg to say that the statement is correct in every particular; and as "M.D." has gone back another year, I now send you a statement of said year which is also correct in every particular, and is as follows:—

Extract of Number of Catholic Women Confined in the Lying-in Wards of the Kingston General Hospital during the year 1855.

Table with 2 columns: Location, Number. Rows include City of Kingston (9), Other places in Upper Canada (6), Lower Canada (0), United States (0), Total (15).

Making a total of fifteen; and of the number belonging to the City of Kingston, four came from the House of Industry.

As my name has got abroad, as being the person who procured the statistics published in your paper, I now assert they are correct; and further, I pronounce those of "M.D." false in fact, and false in the deductions, which he is pleased to draw from them; and as you pertinently remark in your last, the public can judge what reliance can be placed on any thing coming from him ("M.D.") with such glaring discrepancies in both his statements. One contradicts, and gives the lie to the other. Thus showing that "M.D." is deficient in one of the qualifications requisite for a good liar—viz., that he has a bad memory.

I have now only to reiterate the words of your correspondent "Veritas," where he says:—"There are no means of distinguishing patients who are married, from those who are not." I sign my own name to this communication, as vouching for its truth. Will "M.D." have the manliness to come forward, and substantiate, or retract his statements over his own name? If he will not, I shall decline taking further notice of any statement of his.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANTHONY O'RAILLY.

IMMORAL AND BLASPHEMOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.—Several of our Protestant cotemporaries are at the present moment sorely exercised in spirit on account of an extreme Protestant periodical called the Cosmograph, published at New York, and advertised by several journals of this Province. The Cosmograph, it would appear from the announcement of its contents, protests not only against those Catholic doctrines which Methodists and other sectaries reject, as inconvenient restraints upon their passions and animal appetites; but against those fragments of revealed truth which several Protestant sects still retain. It presumes to question, for instance, the Inspiration of Scripture; it hints, and more than hints, its doubts as to the Divine origin of Solomon's Song and the Book of Job; and altogether gives full scope to the "right of private judgment." It is, therefore, denounced as "Infidel;" and one of our cotemporaries urges upon the Custom House authorities the duty of preventing its introduction into Canada.

We notice the circumstance merely as illustrative of what Protestants mean by the "right of private judgment." A right which they claim against the Catholic Church, but which they will not tolerate against themselves, or their peculiar superstitions. We would take the liberty, however, of suggesting to them, that in the eyes of Catholics, all Protestant tracts in which are attacked the doctrines of the Catholic Church, are, in so far as they are Protestant or anti-Catholic, infidel; and that Catholics, therefore, have just as good right to call for the exclusion of all Protestant tracts and journals, as have any of the sects in particular to demand legislative interference with other works of a still more decided protesting or infidel complexion. And whilst on the subject of advertisements, we would hint to our Protestant friends that, as there are works more morally dangerous than the Cosmograph; so also the editors and proprietors of journals who bring prominently in their columns, under the eyes of the youth of both sexes, filthy advertisements such as appear in a very considerable number of our Upper Canadian cotemporaries, are legally and morally more worthy of punishment than are the editors of the unfortunate journals wherein is published the prospectus of the Protestant "Cosmograph." Infidel and blasphemous that publication may be; but by Protestants it is unanswerable, for its conclusions are but the logical deductions from all protesting or denying principles. Neither is it so dangerous to the minds of youth as are those books which appeal, not to the reason, but to the passions; and which, by our Protestant cotemporaries, are advertised and freely circulated throughout the Province. The indignation therefore of certain of the latter against the Protestant Cosmograph, we look upon as a sign, not of their zeal for Christianity, but of their innate and invincible attachment to cant. The Cosmograph may be opposed to their peculiar superstitions, and its conclusions are very likely at variance with the doctrines of the Little Bethel. But it must be remembered that its editor has just as much right to proclaim to the world, as truth, the results arrived at by his "private judgment," as his own friend the Reverend S. Pecksniff to enunciate his views upon similar subjects; whilst the fact that the

obnoxious work is advertised and recommended by the Merrickville Chronicle, a paper which proclaims itself openly and most justly, to be "a faithful defender and influential supporter of the Protestant Faith," should be a sufficient guarantee for the sound Protestantism of the Cosmograph and its editors.

THE MALTESE DIFFICULTY.—The Protestant press of the British Empire, and the Montreal Witness in Canada, have been making a great noise about the case of a Captain Sheffield; whom they represent as having been most arbitrarily put under arrest at Malta for refusing as a Protestant, to offer military honors to the Host, when being carried in the hands of the Archbishop of Malta. This is but another Protestant lie, as shall be evident from the following statement of the facts.

Upon the final cession of Malta to Great Britain, it was expressly stipulated, or made one of the conditions of that cession, that the Archbishop should continue to receive from the new occupants, the same military honors as those to which he was entitled when the Island was in the hands of the famous Order, in which the Archbishop held a prominent rank. Now amongst those honors which the Archbishop had always as of right, and in virtue of his rank in the Order, received under the old Government, was that of a military salute upon all occasions; and that whether with or without the Host. In virtue therefore of the treaty which constitutes Great Britain's sole title to the occupation of Malta, the Archbishop is entitled to the same honors from the British garrison, as his predecessors received in the olden times.

These honors, which imply no religious worship; which are offered to the Dignitary and not to the Host; and which no more imply a participation in "Romish" worship by those who tender them, than would a salute from a Protestant Guard of Honor, to a Popish Emperor of Austria,—were, it seems, on a late occasion, and when the Archbishop was passing his post, refused by the officer of the guard; upon the plea that the latter could not offer a mark of homage to the Host, without violating his conscientious convictions. But as he knew, and as every one at Malta knew, that the military salute was offered, not to the Host, but to the Archbishop, and that in virtue of a special arrangement, this plea was very properly negatived; and the offending officer was brought to book for disobedience of orders and military discipline. Hence the silly story got up by an unscrupulous, or ill-informed Protestant press, about Protestant officers being compelled to take part in acts of Romish worship, and to do violence to their convictions by saluting the Host. The story is, as we said before, simply a Protestant lie; and has been proved to be such in the British House of Commons.

* That of a Brigadier-General.

The Collection at St. Patrick's, St. Anne's, and St. Bridget's churches on Sunday last, amounted to the handsome sum of Three Hundred and Thirty-two Dollars. An eloquent specimen this, of the generosity with which Irish Catholics respond to the calls made upon them; for this collection is the fifth that has been taken up lately in their churches.

LAUNON.—On Monday afternoon, a steamer built for Capt. Copeland, and intended to trade between Ottawa and Whitehall, U.S., was launched from the ship building yard of Messrs. Bartley and Gilbert, on the canal. As she is intended to run through the Grenville Canal, her dimensions are necessarily small.—She is 95 feet long by 19 1/2 feet broad, and is fitted with an engine of 45 horse-power, of novel construction, at least in these waters, being a Corliss engine, with improvements by Messrs. Bartley and Gilbert, and is also furnished with a boiler patented by Mr. Gilbert of this enterprising firm. The hull, built of oak and elm, will do credit to its builders. We believe the owner intends to call his craft the John Redpath. We noticed also in the yard three iron light-ships, building under contract with the Provincial Government, one of which is far advanced towards completion.

Mr. Wm. Power, Superintendent of the Messrs. Bartley and Gilbert's establishment, has obtained the high distinction of the subjoined and flattering notice from the Commissioners of the Paris exhibition; who, in their Report upon the ship-building model from Canada, designed and laid before them by Mr. Power, speak in the following terms:—"The thirteenth class, relating to ship-building and the military art, exhibited, on the part of Canada, beautiful models of ocean and river steamers, and apparatus for rescuing life and property from shipwrecked vessels. In these departments Quebec has produced models worthy of the first dockyards in the world."

Launcelot Adams, the mail carrier, murdered a short time ago whilst in the discharge of his functions, was by birth an Irishman, and a native of the Parish of Drummally, County Fermanagh. He emigrated to this country thirty years ago, and was in the 69th year of his age at the time of his death.—Long a resident of the district of Brantford, where he was much respected as an honest man and a good Christian, he has left behind him a widow and a large number of friends to mourn his sudden departure.—R.L.P.

Armstrong, Moore, and Owers, the three negroes charged with the murder, have been committed to take their trial at the next assizes. Armstrong has made a full confession, in which he distinctly charges Owers as the actual perpetrator of the crime. The latter however, and Moore, both stoutly protest their innocence.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to Messrs. Donnelly & O'Brien's advertisement, which will be found in another column. It will be seen that they have completed their Spring and Summer importations, which are certainly the largest and best assorted we have yet seen. Their stock of clothing, which is all manufactured under their own inspection, is complete in every department; and the assortment of outfitting is everything that can be desired. In the piece-goods department, the choicest selection from the English, French and German manufacturers, will be found suitable to every taste.—The fact of their importing direct from the European markets, enables them to defy competition in their line.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

- St. Johns, C. E. J. Hennamy, 10s; Hillier, J. Vincent, 13s 9d; Aymer, C. Devlin, £1; Joliet, H., U.S., D. M'Elhanna, 10s; Bradford, E. Cronan, 5s; Lochaber, M. Dougherty, 5s; Martintown, D. M'Donald, S.B., 13s 3d; Yarenes, Rev. Mr. Desautels, £1 5s; Tudor, W. Murphy, 10s; Westwood, M. Hurley, 5s; Drummondville, Miss Ployart, 10s; St. Alexandre, Rev. J. Martell, 18s 9d; St. Edward, F. Gingras, 18s 9d; Richmond, F. Brogan, 5s; Howick, J. Devine, 15s; St. Sylvester, J. R. O'Sheridan, 5s. Per J. Hagan, Gatinneau—Self, 7s 6d; J. Quinn, 12s 6d. Per Rev. J. R. Lee, Eldon—K. Campbell, £2 10s. Per P. M'Cube, Port Hope—J. Gorin, 5s. Per P. Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—J. Carr, 17s 6d. Per Rev. M. Byrne, Springtown—E. M'Gee, £1 5s. Per Rev. J. F. Farrell, Lindsay—M. Heslie, 15s; Downville, J. Callaghan, £1. Per F. O'Neill, Fitzroy—Self, 12s 6d; T. O'Neill, £1 2s 6d; Pakenham, D. Smith, 10s. Per Rev. J. Rossier, Gananoque—Self, 2s 6d; Pittsburg, J. Connors, 12s 6d. Per R. Easton, Napanee—J. Phalen, 10s; W. Mooney, 10s. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—Rev. Mr. Plante, 15s; R. Gamble, 15s; R. Roy, 15s; St. Pidele, Rev. Mr. Morrisette, 18s 9d.

"NO-POPERY" OUTRAGES AT ST. THOMAS.—The circumstances, under which these repeated outrages have been committed, increase their heinousness beyond measure. They are such and so glaring, as are calculated to cover with infamy, not only the guilty perpetrators, but to involve, as post factum participants, the local authorities, who refused or neglected to adopt such precautionary measures, after the attacks of the 1st and 2nd insts., as would have secured the reverend gentleman from further molestation. We noticed in the Freeman of the 15th inst. that the Rev. Mr. Frachon made application to the resident magistrates for suitable protection, after the first attack. The reply given by these gentlemen, to the effect, that they would send him as a body guard, a few well known Orangemen, was duly noted. We also stated, that this offer was very properly declined by the Rev. pastor and his friends, on the ground, that they had not confidence in the men about to be entrusted with the safe keeping of the reverend gentleman and the Church property. If it be true, and we have every assurance that it is so,—that the Catholic residents of St. Thomas have reasons for suspecting the attempts to assassinate their pastor were made by Orangemen, what more reasonable than their refusal of Orange aid for his protection? Would it have been wise or prudent to confide to men, the guardianship of a life, that was being sought by their suspected secret oath-bound associates? As well might the vulture be placed over the lamb to protect it from the pounce of the covering eagle. It may be said, that these men were duly appointed and sworn to discharge their duty as constables. So also were the posse that stood in front of the National Hotel, in Toronto, on the eventful 17th of March, 1858. They could not identify a single individual of the Orange mob that furiously assailed, those who were peacefully celebrating a national anniversary within that building. What guarantee had the Catholics of St. Thomas, that the Orange constables, in that town, would not have exhibited the same blind love for their brethren of the knife? In the event of outrage, they might have pleaded superior numbers, or have been conveniently absent, and where lay the redress? Their character, in connection with their organization, compels us to affirm, that they are not such trustworthy custodians of life and property as the law contemplates. Justly, then, and with good reason, were their services rejected.—Toronto Freeman.

GOVERNOR HINCKS.—Among other questions of chronic disorder with which this gentleman has had to deal, as Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, was that of education. Before his day the Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Saint Lucia, Doctor Power, endeavored to reconcile differences as to public schools between the Catholics and Protestants of that Colony, the inhabitants of which are chiefly of French origin, but it would appear that his policy was not supported by the then Governor-in-Chief, Sir Wm. Colebrooke. It will be seen by the subjoined summary of an ordinance, that Mr. Hincks has boldly met the difficulty by virtually giving to each religious body the management of its own schools, reserving, however, to the Government the right of insisting that the English language shall be effectually taught in all schools supported by public funds:—

Board of Education to consist of Governor and eight other Commissioners to be named by Governor. Governors may suspend such Commissions, pending Her Majesty's pleasure. Governor to fill up any vacancies so caused provisionally.

Four of the Commissioners to be Protestants and four Roman Catholics.

Board of Education to be divided into two distinct Committees.

Such Committees to be called "Protestant Committee" and "Catholic Committee."

Three members of any such Committee to form a quorum to proceed to business.

In the absence of the Governor at any meeting of either Committee, the senior member to preside.

Appropriation of Funds allotted to Protestant inhabitants shall exclusively devolve on Protestant Committee; and in like manner the appropriation of the Funds allotted to the Catholic inhabitants shall belong to Catholic Committee.

Each separate Committee to take measures for promoting the education of the people of this Island according to the faith such people may profess.

No such appropriation to be made for a longer period than 12 months, nor to exceed the sum at the disposal of the respective Committees.

No assistance to be afforded to any School, &c., in which the English language is not effectually taught. The Funds which the present Board of Education may have at their credit on the proclamation of this Ordinance, to be carried to credit of new Board by Treasurer.—Montreal Gazette.

NEW MOVES OF GEO. BROWN FOR THE ORANGEMEN.—When the Bill to incorporate the Orangemen came before Parliament there was no stronger supporter of it than Mr. Brown. After his election for the City of Toronto in 1857 he boasted in his organ that "Mr. Brown was the real Orange candidate for the city," and he proved the honesty of his declaration that he "could never forget the self-sacrificing conduct of his Orange supporters" by defending their Order so far as to compare it with the Councils and Corporations of the Catholic Church. Their faith in him, too, was proven by his election for the city last August, when, in spite of the fact that he had a July processionist opposed to him, they gave him a large number of Orange votes in every quarter, and in the

Ward of St. John especially, where he defeated his opponent by high one hundred suffrages. We said in August last, and we have seen no reason since to change our opinion, that if Orangemen mean the attainment and maintenance of Protestant Ascendancy there is more of the real true blue Orangeman in George Brown than in any other prominent politician in Canada.

But it is not alone in his defence of the Orange Bill that he has proved this. We have seen an Orange procession bow to him as they passed his residence, and in return his newspaper teems with accounts of fraternal no-popey dinner-assemblies presided over and ruled by his most devoted friends. Men have viewed with wonder the illuminations of the 6th of November, recognised the fact that another anniversary, almost unknown to the Irish Orangeman, had become an established institution, introduced by the efforts of the editor of the Globe. And the famous speech in the Orange Hall of George street was a subsequent gracious act of no mean significance.—There, in the most solemn form of oath that can be taken, he raised his right hand and called God to witness that he was one of them, and thanked his Maker that Orange victories had been gained,—that Catholic blood had been shed, and that the Orange aristocracy of Ireland, by the revolution of 1858, had been planted firmly on the soil. The truth is, whatever their leaders may say, George Brown understands the Orangemen and they understand him.—There are weighty and mutual secrets between them, and they are bound hand and foot to each other, and they know very well that as long as he can only find such men as Drummond and his like to join him in his Government they and Protestants generally are safe.

In defiance of these assured certainties there is a class of men who will insist on vexing us, by saying that they are supporting Brown and his nominees to put down Orangemen. Such language in reference to Messrs. Sandfield Macdonald, Thibault, or McGee, we could understand to have some show of reason, for we can believe in the sincerity of the gentleman, though in reference to their ability to accomplish the overthrow of the Williamite power, we are constrained to say with Seneca—

Quis sapiens homo, confidat fragili? but so far as Mr. Brown is concerned, there is no desire to do justice on the question. So far from it, a fact which has come to our knowledge during the last week, amply demonstrates that he is still as great an Orange partisan as ever. It is no less than the fact that he has contributed money towards the support of Orangemen! Yes! Mr. Brown, who has flatly and repeatedly refused to give a cent to the orphans of the Sisters of St. Joseph, or to the erection of Separate Schools, or to any other charitable purpose where Catholics were the recipients, entered his name a few days ago on an Orange subscription list for the magnificent amount of \$5. When, in 1857, a bazaar was held to defray certain charitable expenses connected with the relief of the Catholic poor of this City, Mr. Brown's editor inserted the advertisement concerning it at all full rates; but when he was asked to extend to it the courtesy of a favourable notice in the editorial columns, he peremptorily refused. Now, however, after owing his election to a split among the Catholics of Toronto, he can afford \$5 towards the building of an Orange Hall in the vicinity of Toronto. Of this there cannot be the slightest doubt. The book with the name of the Hon. Geo. Brown, M.P., inscribed in it, has been seen in the possession of the Lodge Master in the presence of a third party, who will doubtless be willing to come forward and prove the truth of the assertion. We hope those who read this will take care that the fact is made known to the Catholics in their neighborhood.—Toronto Mirror.

HOW THE COURTS TREAT THE CASUAL ADVANTAGE DOCTRINE.—The Chief Schoolmaster, Dr. Rerson, having got a smile from Mr. Hincks, and a broader laugh from Sir Allan McNab, when he talked about supplementing his poor salary with a still poorer stealings, which he could make in the shape of "Casual Advantages," took it for granted on the strength of these acclamatory demonstrations from distinguished authorities that he was to keep all he could law his hands on. It is no wonder that so agreeable a doctrine spread under his influence. Mr. Lancourt, School Trustee for Aldboro, contracted for the building of a School House; but having to bring an action to recover part of the money found himself non-suited, on the ground that it was "contrary to law for a trustee to make profits out of his trust." In this dilemma Mr. Lancourt turned him from the unsympathizing administrators of the law to the Chief of the Education Department. Dr. Rerson felt that the judges' law was utterly subversive of all social arrangements, especially that one by which he had got the nice little account at the Montreal Bank—He, therefore, though a person, boldly undertook to give the trust legal advice, and this was the gist of what the reverend pillar said:—"There is no provision in the law against a trustee taking a contract to build a school house." Fortified with this opinion Mr. Lancourt went to work again and applied to the judges for a new trial, which we regret to say, was ruthlessly refused. Judge Hughes said "when the trustee of a school corporation wishes to take upon himself the position of a contractor for any work or service connected with the objects of the trust, he ought first to get rid of his fiduciary character and resign his trust, or he should altogether decline to have any private or personal interest in the funds of the corporation." He should have had; nevertheless it is quite lawful when the trustee is a person, and a government officer, and especially when he writes political letters in favor of the Administration to have any personal interest he pleases; for though it is true he may be made to pay up his profits, made at the public cost, is equally true that the Government can increase his pay and give him back interest so as to make up what the law cruelly deprives him of.—Montreal Herald.

ROBBERY OF CANADIAN LETTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Few persons whose attention has not been officially or otherwise especially directed to the subject, can form the least idea of the extent to which the robbery of Canadian letters is practiced in the United States. To such an extent is this robbery carried, that it is very questionable whether every registered letter sent to the Western States is not opened, and all that contain money have it abstracted.—Thus, the very system of registration designed as a protection to the letter-writing public, is turned against them by the letter-robber. To him the fact of a letter being registered is guarantee that it is at least worth opening. The word which tells him that it is registered conveys to him proof that it is likely to be worth robbing; since only valuable letters are apt to have special care bestowed upon them. Registration in the case of letters addressed to the United States, and containing money or other valuable, so far from being any guarantee for their safe delivery, is precisely the contrary. Nor are letters containing money and not registered, by any means safe, when addressed to almost any part of the U. S. If despatched in the direction of the West, the chances are that they will be opened after they have crossed the frontier, and the money taken out. We are not speaking at random, or making statements regarding which there can be the slightest doubt.—Hitherto every effort that has been made to trace the crimes home to the perpetrators has failed. Government officials have been despatched to try and find out the perpetrators; Post Office detectives have exerted all their ingenuity but all to no purpose. Nothing could be better established than the fact of the robberies; and there may be little moral doubt as to where some of the robbers are to be found; but to secure a conviction is the question. In at least one case it would seem as if there were no power in the United States to do this. An underling may sometimes be caught; but the higher class of thieves—we do not by this intend to point in the direction of the

Federal capital, but only to the heads of certain post offices—seem to be, if not above the law, able to evade it. There is, however, one way in which letter writers can protect themselves; and that is by abstaining from enclosing money or other valuables in letters addressed to the United States, and especially in the direction of the west. There is no post office order system connecting the United States, and the only way in which money can be sent there with safety is by the purchase of drafts. These can be had, for almost any amount, in every place of commercial importance.—Toronto Leader.

MURDER AT ORVILLE, C. W.—Mr. K. Ganson, late Warden of the County and a J. P., last Monday week murdered a man named Frost, at Orville, by a blow with an axe. The quarrel between them arose about a farm, which Frost held as a leaseholder; but which had been mortgaged to Ganson, who wished to obtain possession.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis Pain Killer in numerous cases, and I believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaints, (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of these diseases. A. HUNTING, M. D.

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

Birth. In this city, on the 28th instant, Mrs. Thomas Patton, McGill Street, of a son.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Sixth LECTURE of the Course, being the Third of the Series on the "History of the Irish Church," will be DELIVERED in the

CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, THE 5th OF MAY,

BY THE

REV. Mr. O'FARRELL.

Subject—"The Irish Church Under English Rule."

Doors open at half-past SEVEN o'clock. Lecture commences at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

Tickets of Admission 1s 3d each; to be had at Saddle's Bookstore, and at the doors of the Hall.

THOMAS WALSH, Rec. Sec.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 2nd May, at EIGHT o'clock.

By Order, EDWARD WOODS, Rec. Sec.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY NEXT, the 3rd MAY,

THE SUBSCRIBER will SELL at the Residence of B. DEVLIN, Esq., LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, the remaining part of his FURNITURE, consisting, amongst other things, of—

A TAPESTRY CARPET, almost new; A Mahogany Side Board; Do. Centre Table; Do. Chairs, hair bottomed; Do. Bureau; Do. Marble Topped Wash Stand; Pier Glass; Chandeliers and Gaseliers; Gas Fittings and Stoves; Two Splendid Pictures, done in Needle Work; Bedroom Furniture; Engravings, and a Splendid Piano.

Sale at TEN o'clock.

G. F. HILL, Auctioneer.

Montreal, 28th April, 1859.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

Will Remove his Office to No. 30, Little St. James Street, the 2nd of May.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

NEW SEED WHEAT FROM SCOTLAND.

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

GREGORY & CO., 37 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

April 28, 1859.

MONTREAL ACADEMY, Bonaventure Hall.

THE next Term of this Institution commences on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, under the Professorship of Mr. P. FRIZZARD.

The Course of Instruction comprises—English, in all its departments; the Greek and Latin Classics, Mathematics, French, and Book-Keeping, &c.

A French Teacher is wanted for the above Academy. Montreal, April 28, 1859.

EDUCATION.

MR. M. O. HEALY will OPEN his SCHOOL on MONDAY next, 2nd MAY, in St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, No. 95, in the School-house lately occupied by Mr. ARNDSON.

Mr. Healy's Course of instruction will embrace a sound English and Commercial Education; as also a Course of Mathematics for those who may wish to prepare for any of the Professions.

Pupils can receive PRIVATE instructions, after School hours, in any of the above studies. Terms moderate, and made known at the School Rooms, No. 95, St. Lawrence Main Street. Montreal, April 28, 1859.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French Government have just taken a step which all friends of peace cannot but view with equal alarm and regret. The colonels of the regiments of infantry have received orders to form a fourth battalion, a measure which is never taken but in time of war. The regiments at present consist of three battalions, one of which remains at the depot—the fourth battalion is to remain at the depot, and is to consist of the 5th and 6th companies of the three first battalions, and two new companies are to be created in each of the three battalions de guerre.—Such a step fully justifies the distrust which prevails of the sincerity of the French Government regarding the coming Congress, and its adoption during the presence of Count de Cavour in Paris is highly significant. It would be preposterous to deny that this measure is by far the most alarming that has been taken by France since the commencement of the year. It shows, however, pretty conclusively that France is in want of men, and confirms the information that reaches me from authentic sources, that were hostilities to break out to-morrow, France would be unable to bring into the field an army equal to that of Austria. But what can be said of such a measure being taken on the eve of the assembling of a Congress? The alarmists never circulated a report so threatening to the peace of Europe as this increase of the army by 600 companies, or 80,000 men. How can the public believe in the return of the government to pacific ideas with such a fact staring them in the face? There are other warlike symptoms, such as the return of troops from Algeria. Count Cavour has had ample opportunity of witnessing the dismay and consternation of which his ambitious folly is the main cause. He is said to have been greatly satisfied at the result of his trip. No doubt he is. It is said he intends paying a visit to London.—Paris Times Cor.

The Times says that France has objected to Aix-la-Chapelle as the seat of the Congress, as being within the territory of Prussia—one of the powers represented. The Times reports that England will be represented at the Congress by Lord Malmesbury, assisted as second commissioner by Lord Cowley; France, by Count Walewski, assisted by M. Drouyn de L'Huys.

On the invitation, it is said, of the Emperor of the French, Count Cavour has visited Paris;—been closeted with His Majesty, then closeted with the Prince Napoleon, feasted and patted, and, it is to be hoped, soothed. The result, as far as we know, is that if Austria consents, Piedmont, whose turbulent policy has given occasion to the Congress, will be admitted to take part in its deliberations. Prior to all this, Count Cavour, in compliance with the request of the British Government, has undertaken not to attack Austria vi et armis. But, not pledged to withhold the valor of his tongue or pen, the Count has written a despatch, in which, by the aid of assertions at variance with notorious facts, he proves that Austria, and not Piedmont, has been the aggressor in the present difficulty. The Count considers that, while Piedmont has a right to make treaties, and take what other steps may be available to propagate the doctrines of her Prime Minister, it is the duty of Austria to abstain from measures of a counteracting tendency. This is a bold and simplifying view of matters, which only requires Austria's assent to render the future of Italy what Count Cavour would have it be. Unluckily, Austria is not alive to the justice of this reasoning.

Accounts from Marseilles state that a second division of the army of Algeria is shortly expected to arrive at Marseilles. This division, commanded by General Bourbaki, who distinguished himself in the Crimea, is to be composed of the 45th and 65th regiments of the line, of the two regiments of foreigners, and of a regiment of native rifle-men. The division, on arriving in Marseilles, is to proceed to Lyons.

A person lately arrived from Lyons says that there are 120,000 people assembled within 12 hours' march of that city. The forts and barracks round Lyons are overcrowded with soldiers.

Several French officers have been sent to Moldavia and Wallachia, to drill the descendants of the ancient Roumans.

Monsieur the Bishop of Nismes has addressed to M. L'Abbe Sisson, director of the Ami de la Religion, a letter of encouragement and sympathy, from which we take the following passages:—

"A great duty yet remains for you to fill up in the apostolate of the press. It is extraordinary that one finds errors equally outrageous, both against faith and good sense, in books the most famed, and in journals the most accredited of the time—upon liberty of conscience, upon duty, upon natural religion, what falsities, what illusion, what ravings! See how has arisen a new school of requirements, which, inspiring itself with an absurd rationalism, and lying philology, sets itself to translate our holy books after the fashion of the Germans, and laughs with an insulting compassion at the interpretations of the Church, to which, however, she owes all that she knew of eastern tongues. In history it is impossible to say what aberrations the most serious writers every day confide in. One does not know how to explain to oneself the giddiness which blinds them in Christian matters, so deep is it, so great are the dreams to which they give themselves up in their appreciations, and their relations are falsified with splendor, by the facts, the institutions and the movements, so that they seem to fall from another world, and are strangers to the labors already accomplished, to prove that which they shake, or to confound that which they affirm. Such is the wide career open to your activity, and I know you propose to yourself to travel over it sword in hand, to destroy all pride which lifts itself against the knowledge of God."

The Gazette de France announces that Mgr. Dupauloup, whose health requires great care and absolute repose, has been compelled to discontinue the Lenten Sermons, which he had begun in his Cathedral. They will be continued by the Rev. F. Malard, of the order of the Fathers of Mercy.

GERMANY.

The Gazette of Augsburg states that the foundation of a Catholic University in Austria, having its seat at Salzburg, has again been considered and definitely determined upon.

A Berlin correspondent intimates the probability of an early abdication on the part of the King of Prussia. It is supposed that a political amnesty, prepared for publication at the christening of the infant prince, will be published on the accession of Wilhelm I., the future title of the Prince Regent. The Prince and Princess Frederick William will be styled Crown Prince and Princess.

The Union publishes the following extract from a letter from Elberfeld in Prussia, the Leeds of that country:—"Singular occurrences are taking place here. All that had been long ago rejected as antiquated or Papistical is now insidiously reintroduced. If you go into the new orthodox Protestant oratories, you find an altar-table, adorned with a crucifix and candles; and people say that in that locality they have all the appearance of Catholic churches. If you ask what they preach, the answer is 'about the necessity of Confession and Absolution.' The clergy assert openly that they are invested with the power of remitting sins; they teach the faithful the manner of confessing, and exhort them to follow that practice. It is plain they mean Private Confession; and yet they say it differs from Auricular Confession. The pastor of Elberfeld attends at the church for this purpose. Till Confessionals can be erected, the faithful repair to a room near the oratory, where they sit upon a chair, and confess their sins.—Here, then, is Protestant Confession formally established in Elberfeld."

VIENNA, APRIL 3.—Things are nearly, if not quite as they were before this Government accepted the proposition of Russia. The fact that Sardinia refuses to disarm has not yet been made public, but the Viennese are aware that matters are not progressing favorably, and they have a presentiment that no Congress will meet. The assurance has been given me that the Emperor of Austria has expressed his resolution not to send a representative to Congress until Victor Emmanuel has solemnly promised to disarm, and a person who must needs be aware of what has recently passed states that the Emperor Napoleon and Count Cavour states that the latter has declared that Sardinia will not suspend her preparations for war unless Austria does so likewise. This Government desires to avoid an appeal to arms, but is likely to make a firmer stand than it has hitherto done. The public is dissatisfied with the policy of the Cabinet, and loudly declares that war would be far preferable to such prolonged suspense. The same language is also used in official circles, and more than one person of weight and influence in the Empire has expressed to me his astonishment that Count Buol should have agreed to a Congress, "the real object of which is the expulsion of Austria from Italy." A day or two ago the Turin Opinions declared that there could be no satisfactory settlement of the Italian question without great territorial changes, and several of the Paris papers have long told, and still tell, the very same story.—The Austrians are busily employed in removing their valuables from Milan, and not long ago many objects of value belonging to the Archduke Ferdinand Max, and to the Archduchess Charlotte, were sent from Monza to Verona. In a letter written by an officer of high rank to one of his comrades in this city, it is remarked that war is inevitable, "as Sardinia must sink into complete insignificance if she does not finish the hazardous game which she has begun." The prevailing impression in Lombardy is that a revolution will soon break out in Tuscany, and should such be the case an Austrian corps will, as a matter of course, be sent to the rescue. Within the last four days orders have been received at Trieste, to fetch three or four battalions of border troops from Zeug, with all possible speed. It has been remarked that there is a much more warlike spirit in the army now than there was four years ago, when it was the question of a war between Austria and Russia. The Austrians did not much like the idea of fighting with men with whom they had a short time before been on the most friendly terms, but they have no objection to measure their strength with the Sardinians and the French.—Times Cor.

Austria has sent a reply to the declaration of the Federal Council relative to the neutrality of Switzerland, and expresses satisfaction at the intention of that country to maintain her rights, and uphold existing treaties. Austria for her part will respect most scrupulously neutrality as long as it is observed by Switzerland.

VIENNA, APRIL 4.—The sincerity of the French Government is about to be put to the test, for this Government a day or two since proposed that there should be a general disarmament. If France accept the proposition, peace will probably be maintained; if she reject it, war is almost inevitable. Sardinia persists in refusing to disarm unless Austria does so likewise, but the latter cannot possibly suspend her preparations for war, as long as the Emperor of the French continues his armaments. As was remarked in my letter of the 2nd inst., it is not yet certain that the Congress will meet, but if it should, the great Powers alone will have seat and voice in it, as Sardinia stands on her dignity with the other Italian States; and Rome has formally announced its intention not to send a representative to an Assembly whose right to meddle in its internal affairs it cannot recognize.—Times Cor.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—M. CAVOUR'S despatch to the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Piedmontese Minister in London, he lays much stress on the fact of Austria having concentrated imposing forces on the Sardinian frontier, and placed on a war footing her Italian army; and also that these "aggressive acts" preceded the action of the Sardinian Government:—"The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Sardinian Parliament was only pronounced on the 10th of January, and yet on the 3d of the same month a new corps d'armee was suddenly sent to Austria Italy."

DOS M. CAVOUR imagine that people have lost their memory? It may have been so early as the 3d of January that Austrian troops were on their march to Italy; but the telegraph had on the 1st of the same month flashed to every part of the Austrian Empire, and to every Court of Europe, the ominous words addressed in the crowded saloons of the Tuilleries to the Ambassador of the Emperor Francis Joseph. What meaning these words were meant to convey subsequent events have shown.

It may be that it was as early as the 3d of January that the military preparations preceded the action of Sardinia; but it was early in the summer of last year that M. Cavour paid his visit to Plombieres, and that the rumors of impending war, only vague and uncertain before, became more consistent and more probable. Few will believe that the great armaments prepared by Austria were with a view to Piedmont alone. Brave as the Piedmontese are, it is no reproach that with numbers so disproportionate they are not a match for the Austrian troops who now swarm over the plains of Lombardy. It is against, I will not say a more noble, but, at all events a more powerful enemy, Austria well knew she had to prepare herself, and with the coldness of France, the hostility of the French Government press, the menace in full Court, the journey of Prince Napoleon to Warsaw, the near matrimonial alliance, and a few

other circumstances of equal moment, Austria must have been less provident than she is reputed not to take her precautions in time.

The truth is, this—Victor Emmanuel is desirous of reigning over a much larger territory than that to which he succeeded after the defeat of Novara, and he finds in his ambitious but not over scrupulous Minister the promoter of his design. M. Cavour attributes the hostility of Austria, to the liberal institutions that prevail in Piedmont, and which Austria would wish to see destroyed. But, if M. Cavour's sole object in carrying out his scheme of wresting Lombardy from Austria, and annexing it to Piedmont, be the establishing a powerful constitutional monarchy in the north of Italy, does he hope that his present powerful ally will sincerely promote his views? Are such institutions really more popular at the Tuilleries than at Vienna? Are a free outspoken press and an independent Parliament, like those of Turin, looked upon with more pleasure by the ruler of the Bikaner district and jungles, and kill him. As to "dispensing his followers" the most venturesome brigadier now seems to think he will not be credited if he says the deed is done. They have been utterly dispersed so often—they have so frequently thrown away their arms and hid in the jungles—may, they have been so often reduced to starvation, which has not affected their next appearance or much diminished their numbers, that till I see a telegram that contains the news "Tantia Topee and his chiefs are killed or taken," I shall not be satisfied that we have put an end to his extraordinary career. As to despatches, "hoping to intercept him," or overtake him, or announcing that he and his are in hopeless plight—*incredulous odi*. Lord Clyde has completely recovered from the indisposition under which he suffered for a fortnight, and now seems as active and almost as well as ever. The changes of destination which have been reported, from Simla to Calcutta, had no reference to his health. The Governor-General was anxious that the Commander-in-Chief should renovate his strength in the hills during the trying heats of summer, but Lord Clyde, feeling that his presence would be required at Calcutta during the discussions which must take place when the re-organization of the Indian arm is under consideration, has resolved to go down and take his seat at the Board as soon as the aspect of affairs may permit of his departure from Lucknow.

The disarmament, the dismantling of forts, the collection of revenue, go on satisfactorily. When Mr. Montgomery hands over Oude to his successor there will be little left to do but to give fair play to the working of the principles and establishments he founded, and which he did not remain to develop.

The horrors of the hot winds and the positive misery of the Indian summer are almost forgotten under the influence of such delightful weather as Lucknow enjoys at present. The only drawback to the pleasures of the breeze which sets in every morning is found in the clouds of dust, composed of powdered brick lime, and fine sand, which renders a single cloth tent intolerable and eyes a personal aggravation. If but one gentle shower would fall for a few hours we might have some comfort, but the tantalizing clouds gather overhead only to let down a few heavy drops, and then let in the sun, the power of which at noon is now so great as to make exercise on foot or horseback very disagreeable. The evenings and mornings, are delightful, but the interval between the diminution of the heat of the sun and the darkness is too short for a long ride or drive. Morning and evening the whole of the main streets and roads in and about Lucknow are sedulously watered by an army of beeshives, who scatter with their hands jets of water from the mouths of their water bags (or muscuss) with the regularity of machinery. "Society" then turns out in its buggy. It is small as yet in numbers, and a new face, particularly if it be feminine, makes a sensation. The buggy is the favorite vehicle—a sort of gig with a movable hood; but there phetons, carriages, and now then an aspiring subaltern flashes by in a quaint old-fashioned dogcart. In the good old times it was customary to put policemen at the end of the drives, to prevent natives going along the course in their hackeries or bullock-carts, and when the roads are completed here the same measure will probably be resorted to. As yet, our carriages may be counted on the fingers. There is the chief commissioner's open carriage with the official scarlet liveried servants, and the escort of a few armed troopers, the Rajah of Kupperthullah's, who often appears on the course with a retinue of servants after his gig or carriage, and is the only native to be seen in society except Moosnood Dowlah; the carriages of the various commissioners or deputy-commissioners, the buggies of the civil servants and of a few officers, and some half-dozen horsemen. Such is our drive. In former days I am told that Lucknow presented a very different spectacle. The streets were crowded with the processions of grandees going to Court or paying visits, each preceded by mace-bearers, and surrounded by swordsmen in livery, by richly accoutred elephants bearing nobles in golden or silver howdahs, by a thronging jostling mass of gaudy palanquins belonging to merchants, bankers, officers of State, and gentlemen, by continual processions of dancing girls, of musicians, of marriage parties, of religious ceremonies—in fact, by all the outward signs of one great perpetual fest, in which the giddy crowd swarmed, dressed, laughed, sang, and lived without a thought of aught but pleasure. The impress of that life is stamped on Lucknow yet, but it is like a masquerade attire on a corpse. The 'chuk', or principal street—narrow and tortuous—is filled from 2 o'clock till dusk with a sweltering swarm of human beings, through whom an elephant effects his passage with difficulty; but at the same time a seat on his back affords the best mode of seeing the city. So far as I can see, the traffic which attracts this enormous crowd consists principally of sugarcandy, sweets, pipe-stems, tobacco, rosewater, cakes, silver and gold lace, embroidered caps, and trifling finery. The shops occupy the ground-floor of the houses, which are rarely of more than two stories—the basement and one above—from which projects a wooden balcony, provided with lattices, and a broad overhanging pent for the sake of shade. On the shelving slab whereon the goods for sale are displayed sits patient and watchful "the spirited proprietor," either cross-legged or more generally in the posture which every native can assume and no European can manage without great pain and difficulty—namely, resting on his heels, with his knees at his chin. He does not assail the passers-by with the importunities in which the grave Turks of Constantinople have of late years not disdained to indulge, but, counting his beads or chatting with a neighbor, he waits for his customers. The bunniah, or shopkeepers, are mostly Hindoos—a sleek fat race, with sharp glistening eyes, and all moleskin smoothness and respectability of a bourgeoisie—dressed in snow-white tunics of the finest muslin, open so as to show the olive-colored breast at one side, shawls or scarfs round their waists, and white drawers, or chotics, which are made by drawing a piece of calico tightly round the hips, and then pulling up the end between the legs and tucking it in at the waist. The turban is seldom worn in the streets, but in lieu of it the natives put on skullcaps of very fine worked muslin, which are oftentimes richly embroidered with silks, or gold and silver lace, and there is a great *abandon* affected by the younger in the angle at which the cap is perched on the head. The effect of all these white caps bedecked with lace, the dark faces, white tunics, and gay shawls, seen in endless perspective along the street, is very picturesque.

The various tradesmen and shopkeepers congregate together, as in all Eastern bazaars. Here are the money-changers with piles of rupees in bowls and in baskets, who make all their money by changing rupees for small copper and shells, and (more rarely) by reversing the operation. I am not going to launch into a disquisition on Indian currency just now, but may be permitted to observe that the late Company, as a governing power, greatly neglected an obvious duty to the people under their rule, when they took

no steps to supply a sufficient small coinage. If I wish to change a rupee for copper I must pay for it. There is always a difficulty about change in buying small articles. The copper coins of the Company were rarely to be seen here or in towns of the Company west, and little bits of copper, square and round, stamped in various native mints years ago, are in circulation to a limited extent, and form, with cowrie shells, the chief currency of the people, whose dealings are far more conversant with annas and pice than with rupees. However, here are our money-changers making money out of their money, as it is their pleasant wont to do. See, there is a little lad with one of them for some copper in exchange for a heap of cowries. He has collected these shells in the way of trade, by carrying his skin through the crowded streets, and announcing his presence by chinking a ring on his finger against a small metal basin. From him he receives a few cowries in exchange. There is a hard bargain going on, but the banker is inexorable. The rate of change has been fixed for the day; it is the same all along the bazaar, and capital is triumphant as usual. Beyond the money-changers are the jewellers and workers in gold, silver, and base metals, whose wares glitter brightly in the sun—bangles, armlets, lotos, rings, cooking dishes, buckles for belts, nose, and ear-rings, and trays of general use. Then there are sellers of *paan* and betel nuts, the dark red juice of which is spirited plentifully about the streets from the discolored teeth and mouths of its many consumers. Next are shops full of gaudy caps and shawls, colored calicoes, Indian muslin, hundreds of yards of shops displaying miles of embroidered hookah snakes and pipe-stems; bookstalls ready for smoking, which are presided over by women, surrounded by admirers and customers like so many *dames du comptoir*, shops full of china, old and new, of crockery, of idols, of very quaint engravings and paintings of the Indo pre-Raphaelite school, of sweets, from which rise clouds of flies ever attacking, ever flying from the horse-tail whisks of the proprietor, of sugar-like tobacco, and of tobacco like sugar, of attar and rice, and ghee. Then there are the cooks and bakers, who may be seen preparing food, cakes, chapatties, and bread in all their stages. There are old New-Comb-like shops filled with furniture of primitive forms and feeble constitutions, old mirrors and lamps, *lutres* which may have lighted up the halls of the Nawabs ere the merchant adventurer set foot on Indian soil, garden-stools, legless chairs, and ottomans, and leafless tables. Others are devoted to the diffusion of little wooden boxes turned and gaily painted. Between these stalls a stream of people slowly passes in dervish currents, twisting and turning to and fro, now divided by a string of camels carrying loads of leaves for fodder, which nearly sweep the balconies on each side of the way,—now by an elephant feeling his way delicately along with his trunk, and casting a wan, wicket, twinkling little eye at the sweetmeat shops; but deterred from any thievish act by the fear of the cruel iron rods which is sure to be dug into the fat at the base of his ear if his probovis makes the gentlest inclination in the direction of the dainties; now a cow on his bony horse, carrying an order, with shoes and yells, makes his way through the clattering groups, who always stop to talk right in the middle of the narrow street, charges through the musicians who are tom-toming and fiddling in a fashion which makes one thankful for the tumult that nearly drowns their noise, overturns a beggar-woman, knocks down a dog or two, and so vanishes in a storm of abuse and howling. English soldiers, helmet on head, like so many miners, but in no other way resembling that goddess, carkees, tunics, and cane in hand, make their purchases or their jokes as they pass along, and seem on good enough terms with the population. I only saw one man misbehave himself the other day, and he was influenced more by bad liquor and good humour than any spirit of mischief. A big fat Hindoo, with his face oilyly painted and caste-marks freshly put on, was bargaining for some sweetmeats at a booth as the soldier came rolling along. The marks attracted the man's notice, and so with immense gravity he steadied himself, spit in his hand, and proceeded to rub the Hindoo's forehead. The rage of the native was frantic, but he knew too well that he dared not strike a soldier, and confined himself to loud lamentations. A crowd collected, but the soldier, with an exclamation of "I'll fight the whole lot on you," broke good-humoredly through them and tacked up the street rejoicing. Above the main currents in the street there is a sort of noisy bank at each side of the way. The verandahs and balconies on the second story are filled with people. Jezabel, as of old, attires her head and paints her face, and looks out of a window. Fiddling, tom-toming, and nautching, reign supreme in this region, but now and then a group of respectable citizens enjoying their hookahs redeem the general character of the scene. The Jezabels are, as far as one can see, ugly, exceedingly sad, miserable creatures, with *puces* ornaments and bits of metal let into their noses, and faces deeply pitted with smallpox; hair plastered in bands across the forehead with grease, tawdry robes of bright gauzy material edged with silver or gold lace. There, sitting mournfully, chewing and spitting betel, they pass their lives, surrounded by what they have been and what they must become—little children playing happily in the balcony, and hideous, toothless, ragged old skeletons covered with baggy, tawny hides, which watch them over, to clutch their horrid gains. The man who may be seen in the same regions would really justify a wholesale execution if bad looks ever warranted hanging. On the whole, the "social evil" presents itself in the East in a form so revolting, so naked, so degraded and disgusting, that one can only wonder how it is an evil at all.

Generally the air of the people is exceedingly debauched, and Lucknow possibly deserves the bad reputation which it enjoys, even in the East. Its present population is estimated at 300,000, but it is believed that at the time of the annexation, and before the mutiny, the inhabitants exceeded 1,000,000, and some estimate their number at 1,200,000. The loss of property produced by the demolitions is roughly calculated at £1,100,000. Most of the mahajans and wealthy citizens lived near the Muechee Bhanwan.—When Sir James Outram resumed his post as Chief Commissioner he issued a notice to all the people that houses which were abandoned by their owners would be forfeited to the State, if they were not occupied by the proprietors within a certain period.—Colonel Abbott, the present Commissioner for the Lucknow district, who is conducting the improvements of the city with great taste and great assiduity, availing himself of that proclamation, has demanded a fine from each householder returning after the prescribed period ere he gives him permission to enter his premises; and by these "fines on renewal" he has got in a large sum of money, to be devoted to the city works, and at the same time he has barred any claims for compensation which may be made by houseowners who did not present themselves in the city in time for houses included in the area of the demolitions.

With the destruction of the Court, of the numerous members of the Royal house, of the regal establishment, and of the aristocracy, went the means of livelihood of many thousands of the people; and, as Lucknow has no trade or commerce, and has no great advantages of position, I see no prospect for the City of Palaces but slow and sure decay. What is to be done with the Eiserbargh? A more shell is all that now remains of rows of palaces. The wind whistles as it lists through unglazed windows and shattered verandahs—through doorless corridors and battered walls. The gardens still remain, but the fountains have ceased to play; the statues—marble and plaster—are all gone. The grand mausoleum of Saadat Ali, the last wise and good Nawab who reigned over Oude, is closed, and the ruin of cannon shot and shell is aggravated by the unroisted effects of

INDIA.

THE MILITARY FORCES IN INDIA.—A return has been issued of the actual strength of the forces under our command in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, and also in the Punjab. In Bengal we have 46,388 British troops; 5,644 native artillery, and 52,692 native cavalry and infantry—total in Bengal, 104,724. In the Punjab we have 27,711 native and English troops under the Chief Commissioner. In Madras the Queen's army forces amount to 11,726, and her Indian force to 72,964—total, 84,690. Altogether we have thus a force of 217,125, and those in the Bombay Presidency are not included.

LEP in LUCKNOW.—The return given for the week ending January 29 shows that the progress of the disarmament of this porcine province is proceeding rapidly, notwithstanding the passive resistance of the people and the difficulties of the police in the way of procuring information. Such news as there is will be found in all the details below. "It may be briefly summed up. Horsford marched into Nepal as soon as he received General Mansfield's dispatch on the morning of Feb. 9th, and took all the guns, 13 in number, and one mortar, which the enemy left in the valley, just a few miles inside the frontier.—They fired on our troops, discharged the guns, turned, fled, and escaped. Horsford is continuing his march in real or supposed concert with the columns of the Ghoorkas. Jung Bahadur has issued orders that no Nepalese subject shall leave the territory on any pretence for the present, and has suspended even religious pilgrimages. It is just possible he may aim

rain and wind. The gilt domes and cupolas rise as if in mockery over masses of shattered masonry. A few of the buildings are used as quarters, but by far the greater portion of the palaces of the Kaiserburg is untenanted. The King of Oude remains in a dubious condition, scarcely a prisoner, and yet not free, at Calcutta. There is not, I understand, the shadow of a shade of evidence to connect him with the rebellion. It is universally admitted that it was owing to his influence no outbreak took place at the time of the annexation; against which he never ceased, indeed, to protest, but which he sought to overthrow by peaceful means—by petition, embassy, and the mission of members of his family to England, and of whom two met with an untimely death. The King has firmly refused up to this time to accept any allowance from our Government, as by so doing he would admit that he was our pensioner, and would acquiesce in the act of annexation. He is living on his capital and on jewels and treasure brought away from Lucknow, and he is in the habit from time to time of sending precious stones and money to the female members of his family at Lucknow. All these, as well as his letters, pass through the hands of the Chief Commissioner, but I do not believe that the letters which are sent unsealed are exposed to any very close scrutiny. It is time that England should adopt some decided step as to the status and fortunes of the King of Oude, on whom this mutiny has fallen most heavily.

THE NAVIES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—On the 5th inst., appeared a very important State paper, being no less than a copy of the report of a committee appointed by the Treasury to inquire into the navy estimates from 1852 to 1858, and into the comparative state of the navies of England and France. The committee was appointed by the Cabinet in December last, in consequence of the very serious increase which has taken place of late years in the Navy Estimates, while at the same time it is represented that all this expense goes for nothing,—that the naval force of England, in a word, is far inferior to "what it ought to be" with reference to France and other Powers of Europe. The committee consisted of Mr. Hamilton, the late Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Corry, Secretary of the Admiralty; Sir R. Bromley, G.C.B., Accountant-General of the Navy; and Mr. Anderson, Chief Clerk in the Treasury. The inquiry divided itself into three branches:—1. The sums voted in the financial years 1852 and 1853, as compared with the sums voted in the year 1858, and the causes of the increase; 2. The character and power of the British navy, and its state of preparation at the present time, as compared with 1852, involving the question of dockyard and store expenditures. 3. The progress of the navy of France since 1852 as compared with that of England, and the present condition of the French navy as regards the construction and armament of ships of war. The committee have confined themselves to the investigation and statement of facts, carefully avoiding any expression of their own opinion. The increase of the estimates is reviewed in minute and rather tedious detail, and it hence appears that the main cause of the increase is discoverable in six of the votes—viz., sea wages, victuals, artificers, stores, new works, and transport of troops, the total increase of which items in 1858 on those of 1852 amounted to £2,752,285. It then becomes a question for inquiry how far the larger expenditure in our dockyards has been productive of an adequate return. It appears that every additional ship brought into commission in consequence of the vote which increases the number of seamen in the navy may be taken as entailing an annual charge varying from 81 to 91 per cent. on its original cost, which is expended in the purchase of store and wages of artificers for maintaining it, thereby rendering necessary both an increase in the quantity of stores and the number of artificers. At the end of 15 years, on an average, the hull of each ship requires a complete and expensive repair, and the Surveyor of the navy states that the duration of a ship cannot be estimated at more than 30 years,—that during the last 10 years 35 liners and 46 frigates have been removed from the effective list of the navy, and that on an average three line-of-battle ships ought to be produced every year, merely to maintain the navy in a proper footing as regards line-of-battle ships. The Surveyor of the navy further states that the present force in the dockyards, which comprises 4,000 shipwrights and apprentices, is not sufficient to build more than three line-of-battle ships, three frigates, and six sloops per annum, besides executing all the necessary repairs to all the ships in the navy. If, therefore, the naval supremacy of Great Britain is to be maintained, it is impossible to deny that a large force of artificers and a large quantity of stores, materials, &c., must be kept up in our dockyards.—With regard to the adequacy of the return for the large expenditure in the conversion of ships and the construction of marine engines, the committee observe that the greater part of the money expended on wages of artificers and the purchase of stores is, of necessity, applied to the general service of the fleet, such as fitting ships for sea, providing for wear and tear, for the purchase of coals, &c., repairing ships, bringing ships forward for the several divisions of the steam reserve, and other such purposes, leaving only a limited sum available for the building and conversion of ships and the purchase of new machinery. In the year 1852 the navy possessed horse power to the extent of 44,482; in the last six years it has been more than doubled, amounting now to 89,512. The number of steamships and vessels has increased from 177 in 1852 to 464 in 1858; the tonnage from 182,562 to 457,381; the guns from 3,945 to 8,246. The stores (of timber &c.) are declared to be in "a satisfactory state," but not more than adequate, according to the existing expenditure. The committee excuse themselves by want of time from inquiring minutely into the dockyard expenditure, and especially as there is reason to believe that the report of the Admiralty Committee on this subject will shortly be in the hands of the Government. The "new works," such as Keyham and Haslar, are noticed, and their expense explained in detail. The "fore-sight of the Admiralty" is commended in making mention of the Keyham docks and steam factory; £1,259,318 has been already expended on "that great work," and £265,682 will be required to complete it. Adverting to the navy of France, it is shown that England and France have at present precisely the same number of steam line-of-battle ships complete (20 and 20); that France has eight more steam frigates complete (34 to 26); that on the completion of the ships now in progress England will have 10 steam liners more than France, and the latter Power 12 steam frigates more than England; and it is observed with reference to the liners in course of building, that the five French are far more forward than the 10 English. Of the 10 English ship building, however, three are three deckers, of which class the French are not building any. France will also have four iron-sided ships, with engines of 800 or 900 horse power. These iron vessels are thought to be irresistible, and it is understood that they will quite supersede ships of the line, which in 10 years will have become obsolete. In addition to the 50 English steam liners built, building, and converting, there are six sailing liners to be "converted" into steamers, and the whole 56 might be completed by the year 1861; it is estimated, however, that only 43 will be ready, and the French will then (1861) possess 40 screw-liners and four iron-sided ships. The total number of steam liners and frigates now building in England is 84, of 5,974 guns and 47,740 horse-power; and in France 86, of 5,204 guns and 46,890 horse-power. In addition, France has four iron-sided ships building, to supply 36 guns each, with 800 or 900 horse-power; England has nine block-ships afloat, each carrying 60 guns, with from 200 to 450 horse-power. It is necessary to observe that nine of the English line-of-battle ships, carrying collectively 720 guns, and engines of 3,600 horse-power, are 80-gun converted ships, and reported to be inferior to the French ships of the same class. On the other hand, England has

15 ships of 100 guns and upwards, carrying collectively 1,694 guns, and engines of 10,800 horse-power; while France has only six ships of 100 guns and upwards, with 700 guns, and 3,590 horse-power. The aggregate horse-power at the end of this year will be—in England, 99,512; in France, 82,044. The total number of sailing vessels afloat in England last year (1858) was 296, and in France 136—eight "building." The addition to the French navy in steam liners, complete, building, and converted, since 1852, is 38, and of England 33. The steam frigates of France have (screw and paddle) been increased from 21 to 46, while England has increased her steam frigates from 22 to 34 only, and her blockships of 60 guns from 4 to 9. The superiority of France in steam frigates is noticed as a most important fact. On the other hand, the French corvettes and sloops have fallen from 31 to 22, while those of Britain have risen from 59 to 82. In fine the whole steam navy of Britain now numbers 464 vessels, and that of France, 264. As regards sailing vessels England still possesses a great superiority over France. England has 35 line-of-battle ships, of which six are proposed to be converted into steam-ships; of the remaining 29 only 13 are considered by the surveyor of the navy effective as sailing-ships; and, in his opinion, if it should be deemed expedient to "convert" any of them, they are convertible only into frigates; France has 10, of which only two are convertible. England has 10 frigates (of which 27 only are reported by the surveyor as effective sailing ships). France has 32, of which it is supposed that 9 or 10 will be converted into steam-ships, the remainder being too old for conversion; there are in both countries several other vessels which, being too small for conversion, it is not necessary to notice. The total number in the two sailing navies is—England, 296; France, 144. England in seven years, from 1853, has expended for naval purposes £55,179,586 (exclusive of ordnance); and France, £38,935,985. The dockyard areas of France and England are nearly identical—860 and 865 acres. The points dwelt upon by the committee in their "summing up" are the comparative weakness of England in steam frigates, the small conversion of sailing ships in France as compared with England, the prospective outlay of France on her navy, and the far smaller proportionate supplies of money available in England for building new ships.—Times.

Names of Subscribers (Discontinued) in arrears to the True Witness.

Table with columns: Name, Place, Amt. Due. Lists subscribers from various locations like London, C.W., Newburgh, Belleville, Kingston, etc., with their respective amounts due.

Table listing names and locations of subscribers, including Chicago, U.S., Col. U.S., Leeds, Quebec, etc.

RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.—Seeing this theme announced in the Transcript, on Wednesday evening, as the subject of a discourse for Past-day, by Rev. G. A. Bartol, at the West Church, and remembering his excellent discourse, on the day of Public Thanksgiving, last fall, it was at once proposed to hear him again, on a matter just now exciting much interest, and arousing no small degree of prejudice—most clearly demonstrating that religious bigotry, clothed in the sombre garments of sectarian bitterness and uncharitableness, still lives, and is nourished, fed, and strengthened—and fails not to execute its will here, and now, as everywhere in the history of the past. The preacher read a part of the fourth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, beautifully holding forth and most admirably suited to the occasion, and from which he selected for his text these words:—"God is a Spirit; and they that worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth." He commenced by alluding to the prejudices of form and place then prevalent among the people, concerning religious worship—the bone of contention—and remarking that none but voluntary worship is acceptable to God, though offered at Jerusalem, the place, as then claimed, where men ought to worship; while voluntary devotion, though offered neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem, is always acceptable and well-pleasing to God, who is honored only by such worship Him in sincerity, in spirit, and in truth.—Being neither blind nor deaf to what relates to either party, the preacher said, though not an excitable man, "my blood boiled" in hearing of the tingling of the boy's flesh for refusing to worship in a way forbidden. Neither did he approve of the expulsion of children from school, because they refused to perform certain prescribed acts of religious worship.—Would Protestants be willing that their children should be forced to recite a Romish chant? Our schools, the preacher maintained, are no place for forcing submission to some prescribed form of public worship. As beautiful as unanimous public worship would be, it is dearly purchased, and worse than hypocritical, when secured by force, though it be by the union of state, school, committee, and master.—But the children raise this issue for the sake of being out of school, it is said, not because of pious feelings. If this be so, then, why indulge them by furnishing them an occasion to stay away from school? It is further urged that the scriptures are not matters of conscience. This the objector does not know.—"But," says my hearer, "you take the part of the Catholics, do you?" No! I take the part of nothing but justice and equity. The preacher next spoke of the happy union of Church and State, provided all were united, being of one faith; but in such a state of society as the present no such union can be enjoyed. He spoke of the Quaker, who has scruples about testifying under oath, and of his being allowed to affirm. He alluded to the fear of some that the Catholics will gain the supremacy in this country, but regarded it as groundless, remarking that the fear of making concessions, and giving up to the Catholics, is a matter of pride of feeling, or something short of Christian liberality and religious toleration. This is but a brief sketch of a discourse replete with noble sentiments touching the subject of toleration, and the freest and broadest exercise of conscience and Christian liberty. It is hoped the preacher will be invited to repeat this discourse on some evening when a larger number may enjoy its liberalizing benefits. Could his views become universal on the matter of toleration, the world would be rid of one of the most monstrous and cruel oppressions that has ever afflicted mankind—an oppression that is not confined to religious societies, but is found in political organizations and social circles. God speed the day when the Christian Church shall commend its doctrines by love, charity, and good-will toward men and not by the torch and the faggot.—N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

BRANDON FOR BIGAMY.—A man by the name of Robins, indicted for bigamy, was tried at Raleigh, N. C., on Friday week and convicted. On Saturday he was branded with the letter B on the right cheek, in open court—the brand leaving a mark that he will carry to the grave.

PHYSICIANS USE THE WILD CHERRY.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exciter Corner. Dr. FRENKING, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years' standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

ABRAHAM SKILMAN, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption in every stage, that he has ever known.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale in Montreal, at wholesale, by Lyman, Savage & Co., 226 St. Paul Street; also by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Great St. James Street; and S. J. Lyman, Place de Arms.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY.

Davis's Pain Killer.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family.—C. Advertiser. We call attention to the great remedy of Perry Davis & Son called the Pain Killer. We believe that the public generally have great confidence in the efficacy of this medicine, as it is in this State very generally used.—Biblical Recorder, (N. C.) Messrs. P. Davis & Son, Gentlemen: We have to report an increasing demand for the Pain Killer.—Inquiries for the article are frequent. We have taken the liberty of distributing a few bottles among our friends, who have suffered severely with the rheumatism, (which is very prevalent in this country) and in every instance it has given great satisfaction.—Every box we sell makes an opening for a larger supply.

WILLS, HOLDEN & CO., Melbourne, Australia. Lyman, Savage, & Co., Carter, Kerry, & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, Agents, Montreal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MR. DORAN, having resigned his place as Principal Master in the School at the corner of Oute and Vitro Streets, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he will REMOVE on the SECOND of MAY next, to that BRICK BUILDING he has lately got erected near the corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets; he solicits a continuation of that almost unparalleled patronage which he has received for the last seven years, for which he does and always will feel deeply grateful. Mr. DORAN will continue to impart instruction to the higher ENGLISH, ARITHMETICAL, BOOK-KEEPING, and MATHEMATICAL Classes. Mr. T. MATHEWS will continue to teach the PRERPARATORY ENGLISH Classes, and Mr. J. Desroches will take charge of the FRENCH Classes. Mr. DESROCHES has received from the Catholic School Examiners of Montreal a Model School Diploma in French. For admission and other particulars, apply at No. 19 Oute Street until 1st May; after which apply at the School near the corner of Craig and St. Constant Streets, which will thenceforth be known under the name of "MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL." Early application is necessary, as the number will positively be limited and select.

PRIVATE TUITION.

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

A TRAINED TEACHER.

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

GROCERIES, SUGAR, & C., FOR SALE.

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

H. BRENNAN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

No. 3 Craig Street, (West End.) NEAR A. WALSH'S GROOMERY, MONTREAL.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

MRS. MUIR, 283 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST.

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

D. O'GORMON, BOAT BUILDER.

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

BURNETT'S COCAINE.

A compound of Cocca-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without a rival. It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth. It is not greasy or sticky. It leaves no disagreeable odor. It softens the hair when hard and dry. It soothes the irritated scalp skin. It affords the richest luster. It remains longest in effect. It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle. BURNETT'S COCAINE. TESTIMONIAL.

Boston, July 19, 1857. Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocaine).

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that it could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contained camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly, SUSAN R. POPE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World. Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James Street.

P. P. P. PARK'S PAINFUL PLASTERS.

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

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

Also Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPENT CONSUMPTION, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1857, by JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Chemists, Boston, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Dist. of Mass.

Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate, are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, let the Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Cures Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza. Cures any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieves the Hoarse Cough in Consumption. Relieves Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh. Clears and gives strength to the voice of Singers. Indispensable to PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who has used the Troches five years.]—"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. In all my lecturing tours, I put 'Troches' into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen. I do not hesitate to say that in so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first of the great Lozenges School."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., New York.]—"I consider your Lozenges an excellent article for their purpose, and recommend their use to Public Speakers."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. [From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New York.]—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Troches."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. For children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough, or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties. Assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box. For sale, at wholesale, in Montreal, by Carter, Kerry & Co., 184 St. Paul Street; also, at retail, by Johnston, Beers & Co., Medical Hall, Gt. St. James Street.

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- Amherstburg—J. Roberts.
- Amherst—Rev. J. Cameron.
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- Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn.
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- St. Renai—H. M'Gill.
- St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sz.
- Thorold—John Heenan.
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NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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MONTREAL.

Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates.
Montreal, March 6, 1856.

ROBERT PATTON,
229 Notre Dame Street.
BEGS to return his sincere thanks to all numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.
R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

MOUNT HOPE
INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART,
LONDON, C. W.

THIS Institution, situated in a healthy and agreeable location, and favored by the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of London, will be opened on the first Monday of September, 1857.
In its plan of Literary and Scientific Studies, it will combine every advantage that can be derived from an intelligent and conscientious instruction in the various branches of learning becoming their sex. Facility will be offered for the acquisition of those Ornamental Arts and Sciences, which are considered requisite in a finished education; while propriety of Deportment, Personal Neatness, and the principles of Morality will form subjects of particular assiduity. The Health of the Pupils will also be an object of peculiar vigilance, and in case of sickness, they will be treated with maternal solicitude.
The knowledge of Religion and of its duties will receive that attention which its importance demands, as the primary end of all true Education, and hence will form the basis of every class and department. Differences of religious tenets will not be an obstacle to the admission of Pupils, provided they be willing to conform to the general Regulations of the Institute.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Board and Tuition, including the French per quarter, in advance | \$25 00 |
| Day Scholars | 6 00 |
| Book and Stationery, (if furnished by the Institute) | 2 50 |
| Washing, (for Boarders, when done in the Institute) | 5 00 |
| Use of Library, (if desired) | 0 50 |
| Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at Apothecaries' rates) | 9 75 |
| Italian, Spanish, and German Languages, each | 5 00 |
| Instrumental Music | 8 00 |
| Use of Instrument | 3 00 |
| Drawing and Painting | 10 00 |

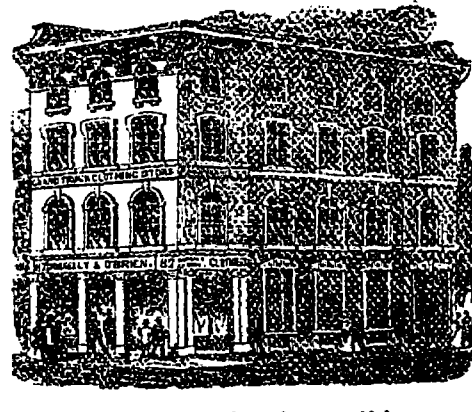
Needle Work Taught Free of Charge.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September.
There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils remaining during the Vacation.
Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, &c., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon and Gobel, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing Box, Combs, Brushes, &c.
Parents residing at a distance will deposit sufficient funds to meet any unforeseen exigency. Pupils will be received at any time of the year.
For further particulars, (if required,) apply to His Lordship, the Bishop of London, or to the Lady Superior, Mount Hope, London, C. W.

1859. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1859.

GREAT BARGAINS!

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



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

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

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

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

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

The choice of VESTINGS is of the newest Styles and best Qualities.
Their Out-Fitting Department contains, amongst others articles, Fancy Flannel Shirts; Australian and English Lambs' Wool do.; every description of Hosiery; White, Fancy French Fronts, and Regatta Shirts; Shirt Collars, &c., of every style and quality. Also a great number of French, English, and American Ind'ian Rubber Coats—Reversible and otherwise.

The whole to be disposed of at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
To give an idea of how cheap we sell our goods, we here state the price of a few articles:—

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Black Cloth Coats from | \$4.00 to \$25.00 |
| Tweed, Do | 1.50 to 12.00 |
| Vests, " | 0.75 to 8.00 |
| Pants, " | 0.75 to 10.00 |

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

IMMIGRATION.

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

QUEBEC, NEW YORK, OR BOSTON,
and also by STEAMSHIP from GALWAY, are now issued by the undersigned.
Rates and information will be furnished on application. All letters must be pre-paid.
HENRY CHAPMAN & CO., Agents,
Montreal.
January 1859.

RYAN & VALLIERES DE ST. REAL,
ADVOCATES,
No. 59 Little St. James Street.
PIERRE RYAN. HENRY VALLIERES DE ST. REAL.

W. M. PRICE,
ADVOCATE,
No. 2, Corner of Little St. James and Gabriel Streets.

B. DEVLIN,
ADVOCATE,
No. 7, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

M. DOHERTY,
ADVOCATE,
No. 59, Little St. James Street, Montreal.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
[Established in 1826.]

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

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS
JOHN M'CLOSKEY,
Silk and Woolen Dyer, and Scourer.

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

BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last 12 years, and now solicits a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality.
He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Grapes, Woolens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woolen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentleman's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted.
N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer.
Montreal, June 21, 1858.

NOTICE.

MONSTER SALE

SIX THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH
OF
DRY GOODS.

THE
ST. LAWRENCE MART COMPANY,
MAIN STREET,

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

SELL OFF

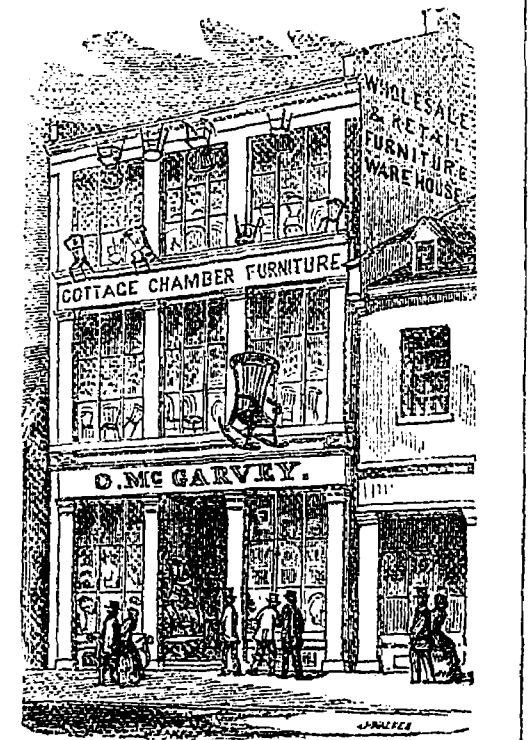
From **THURSDAY, the 14th of APRIL,**
THE ENTIRE STOCK of FANCY and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, part of which is the Spring importation, consisting of Delaines, Coboors, Cassimeres, Silks, Satins, Poppins, Barges, Pelotes, Muslins, Prints, Mantles, Parasols, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Sewed Muslin Work, Table Linen, Sheetting, Toweling, Blankets, Counterpanes, Carpeting, Rugs, &c.

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

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

The Goods are marked in plain figures, and no second price made.
Hours of Business from half-past nine o'clock in the morning, to seven o'clock in the evening.
No parcels will be sent till after business hours.

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



THE most important news of the season—the greatest excitement being felt from the fact being made known—is that

IS NOW OPENED,

with an entire new Stock of the choicest styles of PLAIN and FANCY FURNITURE, at prices that will be found lower than ever before offered, as he has availed himself of the advantage of purchasing his Stock during the winter for cash, and securing the best Goods in the market for prices that would astonish all. He would call special attention to his large assortment of PARLOUR, CHAMBER and DINING ROOM FURNITURE of Black Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Chestnut, and Enamelled Furniture, from \$28 to \$175 a set, and a large Stock of Mahogany, Black Walnut Centre Tables (Marble top); also a splendid ornamental Centre Table, representing William Tell shooting an apple off a boy's head, Washington, Indian Chiefs, and containing 7, 69 separate pieces of wood.

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

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

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

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

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



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c., wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition, N.B.—W.C. manufactures the Montreal stone, if any person prefers them.
A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Blurry Street, near Hanover Terrace

REMOVAL.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,
KINGSTON, C.W.;
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

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

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.
July 21st, 1858.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DERMATITIS, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBRILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

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

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

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

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

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

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

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations, they make more profit on them than AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by
Lynn, Savage, & Co., at Wholesale and Retail; and by all the Druggists in Montreal, and throughout Upper and Lower Canada.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY

OF
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....\$500,000.

FIRE, OCEAN, AND INLAND MARINE.

Office—No. 11, Lemoine Street.

THE undersigned Agent for the above Company is prepared to receive applications, and grant Policies. The Company insures all description of Buildings, Mills, and Manufactories, and Goods, Wares, and Merchandise contained therein.
Mr. Thomas M'Grath has been appointed Surveyor to the Company. All applications made to him will be duly attended to.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Agent.
Montreal, October 8, 1858.

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

To PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
"If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief."
CHRISTIAN WATKINMAN.
"Indispensable to public speakers."—ZION'S HERALD.
"An excellent article."—NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON.

"Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with."—CHRISTIAN HERALD, CINCINNATI.
"A most admirable remedy."—BOSTON JOURNAL.
"Sure remedy for throat affections."—TRANSCRIPT
"Efficacious and pleasant."—TRAVELLER.
Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples 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 cancer in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.
For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
Boston, May 26, 1856.

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHOR,
Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum.

ANOTHER.

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

SIBBONS OF ST. JOSEPH,
Hamilton, C. W.