Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

LORENZO; OR, THE EMPIRE OF RELIGION. Y A SCOTCH NON-CONFORMIST, A CONVERT TO THE

CATHOLIC FAITH. Translated from the French by a Lady of Philadelphia. CHAPTER I.

Lord Seymour to Signor Alphonsus of Mancini.

Bayonne, July 16th.

Give thanks to the God of goodness, who watches over His children with eternal love .-Congratulate me and participate in the holy joy which fills my soul. Yes, dear Alphonsus, your friend has surrendered to truth, has entered into ped. But you are English," added the captive the fold of the church, and has now a claim to be united with you in eternity.

You lest me undecided, irresolute, half-convinced. On arriving here, I found myself more unsettled than ever. Providence willed that should have a letter to deliver to the guardian of the convent of St. Francis. I resided at the monastery. The conduct of those saintly monks completed the work which you had so happily commenced.

A happiness for which I had not dared even to hope, awaited me in this retreat. I here found Sidney, that son of a beloved sister, whom I had so much lamented, and never expected to see again. My joy was not clouded in finding him a Catholic and a monk. He is twenty-seven years old, during eight of which he has devoted himself to God in this retreat.

The relation of the events which have chequered his life, and of the graces which conducted him hither, sensibly moved me. You also will be equally affected with me, and you will bless the memory of those who have brought back the wandering sheep to the fold, and who are now, we may trust, numbered with the people of God.

Two months have passed since my abjuration; two months of peace and happiness. Adieu; I have delayed my letter in order to add Sidney's recital, which is subjoined. Pray, to obtain for me the grace of perseverance. I need not tell I shall be in the same hands, under the same you that your religion, in becoming mine, has master, under the same protection." bound closer, and rendered more strong and indissoluble, the ties which have ever endeared you to your true friend,

SIDNEY'S NARRATIVE .- HISTORY OF HIS CON-VERSION TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC AND APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

You remember that having left the university of Oxford, after receiving your adieus, your excellent advice, and all the recommendations, which you judged necessary for my happiness, I set out with my guardian, the marquis of Rosline, to whom you had confided me to accompany him in his travels.

We rapidly traversed France. I loved study and read a great deal. I visited the most remarkable places, taking notes, sketching, seeking only instruction, and participating but little in the pleasures which the marquis thought necessary occasionally to grant me, as a relaxation from my pursuit of knowledge.

Whilst my mind became enlightened, my heart remained barren, deprived of the aliment which age rendered every day more necessary; I mean sentiment and reflection to combat its inclinations and growing passions.

Amiable, well informed, but too much occupied by his quality of minister to be often with me, the marquis left me a liberty which I might have abused. I had not yet experienced either pains or pleasures. I had neither friend nor confidant. I felt the void of this privation without being able to define its cause. He who has his which he saw no more, but which, doubtless, eyes ever fixed on the work of his hands, had not forgatten me.

Our tour upon the Continent being terminated, we went to the port of T. to re-embark for England. The marquis invited me to accompany him in a visit to a galley; his intention was to profit by the privilege which his position gave him, of releasing a slave, if he should find one who merited this favor. We attentively examined all. The marquis asked several the reasons why they had been put in irons. All were, to listen to them, victims of the darkest injustice, and I could not help smiling to see with what seeming sincerity those malefactors unblushingly told their tale.-One of them, placed in a corner, and much occunied with little works of interwoven straw, took no part in what passed. We drew near to

sensibility. "So young!" said the marquis; "what unhappy affair has brought you to this place?" He ham died a Catholic.

The marquis slightly frowned. "Yes; were you near him. you acquainted with him? He abjured his reyou with us." crimes." "So guilty at this age !" I exclaimed, A slight smile partly unclosed the lips of the own will." captive, but he appeared not to feel any emotion. "But his son H" How can you work so well without seeing?" is he still living?"

asked the marquis. "A God infinitely good," he answered, "offers us resources and consolations, even where it appears that his providence has most abandoned us. He gives us on one side what he has taken from us on the other.-There is not one of these unfortunate men as py? May thanks be for ever given thee!" happy as I am ;-what do I say-there are few men upon the earth-"

"It is a happiness which no one will envy," said the marquis, smiling.

"No, without doubt, because they know it not; the inexhaustible source of my gladness is increased by the mystery in which it is enwrapin a voice somewhat moved; "has the marquis to be the object of your favor. Of what imporof Rosline arrived here yet?"

"It is he who speaks to you," replied the mar-

quis; "do you know him?" "Not personally; but his name is dear to me, and it ought to be—" He paused; a quick blush suffused his face; he bowed his head upon his breast and continued his work.

"Of what country is this young man?" inquired Lord Arthur; "what has he done? what is his name?"

"He is generally called here Lorenzo," re-plied one of the directors; "but as he has been sent from another galley, we know neither his country, nor the nature of his crimes; subjects on which he observes an obstinate silence. For the rest he has an unvarying sweetness of disposition; always in peace, he often quiets the dissension which arise among his companions. He works unceasingly, scarcely sleeps, and takes very little nourishment. His temper is cheerful, he prays a great deal, and sings hymns almost continually. He is much beloved by his com-panions, although he never takes part with them in their little seditions and murmurs."

My looks asked his freedom. Lord Arthur smiled, and again approaching bim, said, "would liberty increase your happiness?"

"My happiness depends no longer on the in-constancy of events. Free or loaded with irons,

"But if I burst your chains," resumed the marquis, "that I may retain you with me, you will then depend for nothing on those who now have power over you, and would not your life be more agreeable?"

"It would be embellished by the sentiment of gratitude, the charm of which is not indifferent to a soul capable of feeling it ardently."

These few words, which he added with warmth, discovered to me great qualities in that heart, which apparently desired only to be enclosed within itself. "Have you been long here?" I asked; "and have you never had any friends?"

He remained some time in mournful silence: then said with a deep sigh: "You think, no doubt, that this abode is inaccessible to the sweet sentiment of friendship; but when the compassionate and merciful being, who watches over his creatures, has rendered friendship necessary to the agony of grief, He knows how to introduce it into the habitation of crime, as well as on the throne; in the most obscure dungeons, as amid the comforts of palaces. It is then, indeed, that it is most pure and heroic. Who can resist the All-Powerful, and who would dare to put limits to His goodness and his love! Yes! I had a friend, and the thought of his felicity is a balm, which He who took him away has applied to the deep wound his loss has made on my heart. I have not lost him! he has but gone before me into the regions of eternal happiness !"

On concluding these words, he raised his weeping eyes by a kind of habit towards that heaven imagination and memory depicted to him. His eyes still retained an astonishing beauty and vivacity; he had lost only the faculty of seeing, like those who have been deprived of that sense

by a flash of lightening.
"I believe," said the marquis, "that in a soul like yours, wickedness has been but transient, without reflection, and deeply expiated by repentance."

"The man who does not mourn his faults, has no happiness to hope for in a better life."

"There are faults, and there are crimes," replied Lord Arthur, smiling. "All men commit he will never be a burden to me; I will take the first, and the justice of this world generally care of him, and you will see that we shall have reaches only the latter."

"Without doubt, my lord; but, those who execute it, often know not what they do. A more him, but he did not raise his head. He might powerful arm, which guides them, disposes of the friend, to have Lorenzo conducted to his dwellhave been twenty-two or twenty-three years of fate of the guilty and innocent. He who has age; his expression was remarkable and full of placed me here, alone knew what He did." After a long pause, Lorenzo resumed: "Will you be kind enough to tell me if the count of Walsing-

ligion, but it was on the bed of death. He was with a deep feeling of surprise and compassion. led astray by his wife; he had but little of his

"But his son Henry was already converted:

"He now resides at Walsingham castle; he married, and has two or three children."

"Oh! mighty God," exclaimed the prisoner, with animation, "behold thy work, thy clemency -thy mercy! and could I believe myself unhap-

"You interest yourself exceedingly in Henry of Walsingham," said the marquis, "do you know all my family?"

Lorenzo made no reply. A moment after, drawing nearer, and lowering his voice: "My lord," said he, " if it is your design to have com-passion on one of the unfortunate men, condemned to this abode of shame and grief, I ought not tance is it to me where I dwell, or how can it affect my happiness? I can imagine a delightful abode to be but a vast solitude as imagination and memory are alone left to me. My conversation is no longer on the earth; unknown, and determined always to remain so, the benefits which are not necessary for me, might save some other soul from despair, or from the danger of criminal example."

"Is there any one, then, among these unhappy men, whose situation merits and calls for prompt

" As but eight months have passed since I was transferred to this ship, I know not all my companions; but, among those who changed their quarters with me, there is one who is not chargeable with any crime. He wears the fetters that should be worn by a rich and powerful man in the world, who having succeeded in hushing the noise of his orders, prevailed upon this honest artisan to become his substitute in this place, in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds sterling, which is annually given to his large and destitute family. God has given you fortune, power, and a charitable disposition; release this man, who, until now, without reproach, may perhaps be corrupted by the dangerous examples of the criminals, with whom misfortune associates him .-Save his family, by securing to him an honest subsistence; you will make them happy, and heaven will reward you. I shall not speak to you of the happiness which you will experience; you have a heart, and you already know that all the troubles to which our frail humanity is exposed, are not capable of entirely destroying the delightful remembrance of a good action.

The marquis and myself were equally filled with admiration and surprise at the conduct of this extraordinary man. He sent for Robert, who was the galley-slave just mentioned. He asked him if all that be had learned about him was true, and added: "I intended to liberate this young man, but he entreats me to give you the preference. I shall inquire concerning your family, and if all is true, I will insure you a pension of twenty-five pounds sterling. Be upright and pray for the prosperity of England."

Robert cast himself at the marquis' feet, who took him aside, and asked him if he knew not some circumstances of Lorenzo's life. "I have never seen in him but an angel of peace and consolation. He was already a captive, when I went to Bayonne, to share in his lot, about twenty-seven months since. A Catholic priest, Signor Don Silva, nephew of the governor, frequently visited the galley-slaves, and manifested a very particular affection and esteem for Lorenzo. He was his confessor, and he came almost daily to read to him, whilst at work. He died nineteen months ago, but before this happened, Lorenzo was taken to him to receive his last sigh; he then fell into so alarming a state, that the governor sent him to this city, in order that the change of air might re-establish his health. I was among the number of prisoners who were transferred with him."

Lord Arthur looked at me with an undecided air. "If I release Lorenzo, and take him with us, his situation demands attentions which we would scarcely be able to render him. It is true, I might place him in a hospital."

I eagerly grasped the marquis' hand. " My lord, you have never refused me anything; but as I have yet asked nothing of your kindness, grant me now the liberty of this extraordinary prisoner, and give him altogether to me. Let me keep him at my home; I promise you that no cause to repent it."

Lord Arthur smiled, and granted my request. He begged the governor, who was his particular ing; to give him suitable clothing; and it was arranged that we should call for him towards evening. He then gave Robert twenty guineas for his journey, and approaching Lorenzo, " My ward wishes to make you happy, and to have you near him. I am going, therefore, to take

"There is nothing surprising to me in this generosity on the part of lord Arthur," said Lorenzo, with evident emotion.

At this moment, Robert came to bid him adieu, and to express his lively gratitude. Lorenzo and the marquis presented him every where under with the house that he went through it alone.

vice: live no more for this world, but for that fu- nied him in his travels. ture life which shall never end; and pray, ah! I conjure you, pray for the generous man who restores you to liberty. If you still think of Lorenzo, ask of the All-powerful the conversion of Arthur — Pray for me; alas!" he added, sorrowfully, "I leave a uniform and peaceful existence, for a life of struggles, and perhaps of tribulation. I know all that awaits me in England, and in the family of the marquis of Rosline."

I alone overheard this conversation, the marquis being occupied wit the governor. I did not, however, repeat it to him. We departed. Towards evening, the marquis wishing to pay another visit to the governor, went with me to look for Lorenzo.

I read on the face of the prisoner that he had wept and suffered. "Can it then be possible," I said, in an under tone, "that in wishing to increase your happiness, we lessen it?" He pressed my hand. "My heart," said he, "is not equal to the gratitude which overwhelms it, or to the feelings which arise within me."

The governor was conversing with ford Arthur. He afterwards said to me; "You would have been affected, had you witnessed the parting of Lorenzo with his companions, and their grief; there is yet some feeling in this class of beings, although supposed to be entirely deprav-

A deep blush mantled the face of Lorenzo, who remained silent. We left the governor's house, and directed our way to the ship, where the marquis, leaving us in our apartment, went to give the necessary orders for our voyage .-Lorenzo appeared absorbed in reflection. Fearing that he was dissatisfied with the change in his destiny, I expressed my apprehensions with all the delicacy and respect which his situation and character imposed upon me; for I had already discovered that he possessed elevated sentiments, and an uncommon magnanimity which did not permit me to treat him as an ordinary man.

He seemed much affected by my conversation, and learning that we were alone, he asked if we were not going to Scotland. Then, upon my affirmative answer, he added: "There are so many persons in that country, whom I cannot see again, that I am forced to regret a change, which, from personal considerations, would be so dear and sweet to me. But," he continued with animation, "what can lead you to pour consolation that I love you; it is not my wish to refuse you into my soul? What can induce you to retain anything that I can reconcile with the confinear you a man who is a burden to the world?-Curiosity or novelty? Oh! my lord, I can supit, without offending you; at your age, the first impulses of a kind heart, and the little prospects of innocent diversion, are sufficient to induce a you alone with him. What confidence can a young man to interest himself in an unfortunate galley-slave inspire? Could I, without shudderbeing from whom, some months after, he will esteem himself happy to be freed." He leaned his head upon his hand. "Who else but you. Don Silva, could interest himself for me? Who else will ever love Lorenzo? But yet," he added in a low voice, " on the shores of his native land, as in Spain and in France, the forsaken Lorenzo will always be in the hands of Providence!"

Tears bedewed his face. My heart was bursting. "Know Sidney better,", I exclaimed, "and believe that if he cannot mitigate your grief, if he is not worthy of knowing them, nothing at least can take from him the consolation of sympathizing in them. Moreover, you have nothing to fear from your residence in Scotland. You shall be accessible to those only whose visits you desire. Your apartment shall be with mine, and not open without your consent. I alone will come to interrupt your solitude, and to pass my happiest moments near you."

"Young man, how amiable are your words! and how well they picture the kind heart, and generous devotedness which characterize the loval Scotch! But soon your generous sentiments will be changed by a cold reason, and by the influence of those under whose guardianship you are. My benefactor, yes, Arthur himself will be the first to blame an indiscreet affection based solely upon the interest which misfortune inspires, and carried (he will say) beyond the limits of common prudence."

I felt too well the force of these reflections, not to be afflicted by them. I flattered myself, however, that before our arrival in Scotland, Lorenzo (better known to the marquis) would cause him to feel the same attachment with which he had inspired me; and that then he would cheerfully lend his aid in obtaining from my parents that Lorenzo should not be separated from me.

CHAPTER II.

During the voyage, the marquis manifested a great esteem for Lorenzo, and showed him many attentions. Nobody knew him; not even our any assistance that he might need. He refused servants, for we had brought him from the go- to be attended by a servant, whom we had ofvernor's house, just at the moment of embarking; fered him, and he now was so well acquainted

embraced him with delight. "May you be hap- the name of the Chevalier Lorenzo, a young py, Robert; remember Don Silva, and his ad- gentleman entrusted to his care, who accompa-

Lorenzo did not in the least belie the representations which we made of his birth. He was perfectly acquainted with the English and French languages, and conversed agreeably in German, Italian, and Spanish. His manners indicated an education equally brilliant and solid. He had made excellent drawings; played upon the mandolin; and a voice more full and melodious I never heard.

Nearly every evening, whilst at sea, the marquis played with me at chess. Lorenzo remarked that he knew this game, and his memory was such, that he directed my play altogether upon being informed of lord Arthur's moves; he remembered all the positions of the game from the beginning to the end. This wonderful memory was a source of great amusement to the marquis, who was a very skilful player, and over whom I had not been able to gain any advantage, until Lorenzo assisted me with his instructions.

It is said that the character of a man discovers itself at play; and it was here in fact that I perceived Lorenzo's delicacy and generosity, in his solicitude to avoid offending the marquis, or wounding his self-love; and in the cheerfulness with which he often acknowledged himself conquered, when he might easily have won the

I remarked, on the part of the marquis, a profound and continual study of Lorenzo's character, and I rejoiced at it, because his observations could not but tend to my friend's advantage. At first, he left us together alone with regret and pain; but this reasonable distrust visibly diminished, in proportion as he became better acquainted with the purity of Lorenzo's principles andmorals.

We travelled by sea to St. Andrew's in order to avoid passing through England; the troubles with Scotland having increased since our departure. Lord Arthur, who loudly censured the queen, Mary Stuart, but had not, however, declared himself for her enemies, repaired with us to ----. There he had an establishment in

which he resided; the apartment which he gave me was next to his, and the room of Lorenzo opened into mine, an arrangement which afforden me much pleasure.

Taking me aside, the marquis observed, in a very affectionate manner: "You know, Sidney, dence which your parents repose in me. For you I burst Lorenzo's fetters; I do not prevent his being near you; I must, however, confess ing, behold you seeking among such a class of persons a friend, an intimate associate; I who dreaded to let you associate even with companions of your own age and rank, that seemed to be equally free from vice and misfortunes?-The study of Lorenzo's character has diminished my fears, without, however, removing them entirely. Let me hope that you will ever recognise in me your sincere and your best friend, and that you will never conceal from me any of your conversation with this stranger, nor the principles that you may discover in him. I shall continue, then, to confide in you, Sidney," added lord Arthur, assuming a yet more affectionate tone; "I shall not curtail your liberty, and I shall expect from you that perfect frankness which should be observed towards one who holds in your regard the relation and respectability of a parent."

These words caused me to sink at the murquis' feet. He lifted me up, and tenderly embraced me. We then separated.

A month passed away in great seclusion. Lorenzo became each day more familiar and communicative. I regulated my daily employment and studies. I devoted one hour, morning and evening, to reading near Lorenzo; but, beside this appointed time, I went almost every day to study in his room; he was so instructive that I gained more in one morning from his society, than from the solitary application of a whole day.

His denortment continued to excite our admiration; and my friendship for him increased with the esteem that his character inspired. Always awake at the dawn of day, he passed a considerable time in prayer before he commenced any other occupation. He never breakfasted; taking only a glass of water in the morning.

We generally retire at ten o'clock, P.M. He would converse some time with me, and then fall upon his knees in prayer; and often during the night I have again seen him in this attitude, having left the door open, which communicated from one chamber to the other, in order to render him

The Sunday which followed our arrival at Lorenzo requested me to have him conducted to a church, which he named, for he was acquainted with the city. I accompanied him thither myself. He heard mass, confessed, and communicated with great fervor. He passed half the morning at church, supposing that I had returned home. But finding me in the carriage, he excused himself for having detained me so long; expressed his gratitude in the most lively manner; and said that he feared the marquis would be displeased at my baving visited a Catholic church.

The kindness of the marquis and his solicitude in my regard, seemed to tell me that I ought to inform him of the eircumstance, and Lorenzo, moreover, urged me to do so. Lord Arthur postively forbade me ever to return to that place, and as I spoke with respectful admiration of the grandeur and majesty of the Catholic worship, he put on a serious air-"I foresaw but too well," he said, " the sad corsequences of an intimacy with a Roman Catholic."

I perceived what might be the result of this observation, and of the bitterness that accompanied it. The quick temper of the marquis was not unknown to me; I promised to follow his instructions on every point, and we separated

in peace. I continued to lead Lorenzo daily to church, but I did not enter; as to Lord Arthur, he acquired a still greater attachment for Lorenzo, whose disposition was uniformly cheerful and amiable. Every evening we had music. The marquis had a sweet voice, played agreeably on the flute, and I accompanied him occassionally

on the hautboy. During our long conversations, we never dared to question Lorenzo on the delicate subject of his misfortunes, or their cause. One evening, however, Lord Arthur asked him if it was in Spain that he had cultivated his voice, and learned the mandolin. "An Italian taught me to sing in Paris, and in Spain I studied this instrument. "Have you never thought of marrying?"

asked Lord Arthur. Lorenzo smiled; then suppressing a sigh, he said: "It is more than four years since I lost my sight; I was then scarcely eighteen, and since that time I have entertained no projects or

desires for the present life." "Have you never met the friends of your

childhood since you lost your sight?" Lorenzo again smiled: "It would have been difficult to find them in the places I have inha-

bited since that period." " But the strange circumstances which brought you there, might have re-united another with

you." "With God, all things are possibe," he replied, and then soon changed the conversation. Some days after, the marquis took me aside, renewed all his injunctions on the subject of religion, and said that he purposed visiting his sister (the countess of Walsingham) who resided

five miles from the city. I remembered to have heard Lorenzo speak of Count Walsingbam, in his first interview with

marquis. I anxiously asked if he could accompany us. Lord Arthur affectionately pressed my hand, and said that that depended on Lorenzo's choice.

I flew to his room, apprised him of all, and solicitously awaited his reply. He appeared much excited. "I cannot express to you, dear Sidbenediction of heaven upon Henry of Walsingham, and Caroline -; I prefer, nevertheless, that you leave me here; your interview would be more free, and your visit more agreeable; for I feel that our friendship imposes a painful to me than the sense of my misfortunes. We may, Sidney, endure many things in the cause of friendship, but to suffer the sacrifices which you make must be very painful to a sensitive and high-minded person.

I described in the most lively colors the pre-

name of Walsingham castle.

singular attention, and sighing profoundly, " heaven," said he, "has preserved me from a like misfortune," and he seemed to struggle in order to divert the reminiscences which the circumstance had recalled. Lord Henry Walsingham was about twenty-seven years of age; he had an expression of exquisite sensibility more rare than beauty; yet there was so profound a melancholy depicted in his countenance, that I was astonished to have heard him spoken of as a perfectly happy man. He should be so, however, for he was possessed of distinguished rank and a brilliant fortune; and he had a virtuous wife, and children by whom he was tenderly beloved .--Lady Walsingham, on our arrival, threw herself into the arms of Lord Arthur (her brother) and displayed her three children, the eldest of whom was but three years and some months old.

I was very soon at Remember-Hill as though in the bosom of my own family. Esteem and friendsbip established a confidence between Henry and myself. Nothing was forgotten to render Lorenzo's visit agreeable to him. When Henry learned that he was a Catholic, he exclaimed, duce the malice of sectarianism into our hitherto with great joy, "we too are Catholics; we have social and peaceful civic community. Who could Burgh-quay, in a voice which will unmistakably a chapel in which mass is daily celebrated. You can go there as often as you wish."

There had been an apartment prepared for me in a wing of the the castle opposite to that where the chapel stood; but Henry carried his out requiring assistance.

or the chapel.

aloud,; his elder son was on Lorenzo's knee; him both in and out of Parliament since his re-I was playing with little Mary, who was but cent political generosity; and hence it is unfortwenty-three months old; Lord Arthur was conversing with his sister (Lady W.) when we received the visit of an old Scottish lord and his son, just returned from a tour upon the continent. The latter spoke with volubility of all that

and suddenly arresting himself, seemed to regret having proposed the question.

"Yes," said the youngest visitor, "I even resided some days with the duke of Medina, who showed me the magnificent tomb erected on his estate to the memory of the beautiful Donna Maria, his niece. You doubtless know -"

"Yes," said Henry with much earnestness, " I know all the particulars of her misfortunes .-Does her father still live ?" "Yes, he appeared inconsolable."

"There are afflictions which time can neither terminate nor assuage," resumed Henry with deep thought. "Religion is everything! It is in the hour of grief that we feel how little we would be without it, and how much can be effected with its aid."

"I did not know that Donna Maria was dead," interrupted the old lord, " was she not related to Lady Walsingham!"

"Ah! yes," said Henry, " she was the cousin of Hidalla and Caroline of Salisbury. Three years have elapsed since her death, which was preceded by the loss of her reason for some months. How many misfortunes have befallen the house of Salisbury," added Henry with a sigh.

Lorenzo took no part in this conversation :not a word fell from his lips; but I several times gathered from his expression that powerful emotions were struggling at his heart. The marquis of Rosline changed the conversation. Lord - enquired after his wife, who was at Rosline castle with Lord Arthur's mother, the duchess of Salisbury, and his son, a child but three years old. Arthur spoke of his wife and child with the liveliest sensibility.

" Is not the marchioness of Rosline, Henry of Walsingham's sister?" asked Lorenzo, "is she not lady Matilda?"

"Yes; are you acquainted with her?" Lorenzo blushed deeply: "One of my friends saw her at Paris." The carriage of Lord was here announced, which interrupted the conversation. It was late and we separated. (To be continued.)

DR. CAHILL

ON THE NEW POLICE BILL. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Although time, new political views, the advance of a higher civilization, and the Act of Emancipation in 1829, have considerably diminished the penal infliction practised towards the Catholics of Ireland, still occasional circumstances from time to time develop the old dominant rancor; and prove that the means, not the will, are wanting to call into active malice the ancient system of exclusion. The New Police Bill, at present in its passage through the House of Commons, is an irrefragable argument in sup-Bill is sought to be defended on three distinct grounds of State-argument—the incongruity of and adopt, in spite of the injustice of the Durhaving two separate forces preserving the peace ham letter, and the bigotry of Exeter Hall. restraint upon you, which I regret; this is more of the city, the diminution of taxation, and the reasonable "distrust" of the Protestants of Dublin, from having such a vast majority of Catholics in the Metropolitan Police. The two first positions have been unanswerably refuted in the able speeches of the late public meeting of the citizens: thus leaving the Bill to rest on the ference which I gave to his society, and assured sole foundation of the third argument, namely, him that it was more dear to me than all the Protestant distrust in the large majority of admitted, that when the rulers of a nation set an amusements, fetes and pleasures of the world; Catholics. This third position comes on the Caand that I thought only of the happiness of con- tholics, and I believe on the liberal Protestants, ducting him to Remember-Hill. This was the with indignant surprise. It is an Orange sentiment: and it is at once an insult to one party, We set out. Lord W. came to meet us on and it attributes to the other a treacherous, conthe way, and apologised for the absence of his cealed, social enmity. I should be anxious to bewife, who was nursing her youngest child but a lieve that this statement of the Framers of this tion, he will at once order to be withdrawn this few months old. He gave us a warm reception. Bill is a gross libel on the respectable Protest- bill, which has had its origin in a sectarian feel-We introduced Lorenzo, and when I mentioned ants of our city. To assert that these Protestthat he was blind, Lord W. regarded him with ants with whom the Catholics live in the closest is, on this point, a better authority than Lord intimacy of social life, have still a secret trea- | Naas: the Burgesses and Town Councillors, who cherous distrust of Catholic feeling, is a public declaration of Protestant concealed perfidy, of which there are few instances in the blackest re- fanatic city members; and the general voice of cords of history. I must say in justice to my the entire loyal city should have more weight in own feelings, which in this case may be taken as the matter of taxation and of self-government the correct expression of the public Catholic sen- | than the old Orange cry of an effete and illegal timent, that I do not, or could not believe, this horrible libel of the New Bill. Yet this declaration is now the sole argument of the Bill.

I believe it will be admitted by all parties in the city, that such a sectarian distinction has (perfidiously concealed) till the present moment been quite unknown amongst us; and in the discharge of the Police duties, and in the official intercourse of officers and men with the public, few persons, perhaps no one, has ever made the inquiry whether the Constables or the Inspectors were Catholic or Protestants. This happy condition of feeling, subsisting between the Police imagine that the Chief Secretary should be the would not imitate the grinding intolerance of the remarkable for its most unobjectionable and loyal distance of the village."

Lady Walsingham received a good deal of late Government; they were anxious to express company. Lorenzo sometimes remained in the their gratitude for the liberality extended to Caparlor; often also he withdrew to his chamber tholic education and the Catholic religion in India. A sentiment of respect and of confidence One evening, having no visitors, Henry read to the Conservative Premier, was felt towards tunate, it is melancholy to reflect how these propitious views and feelings have been suddenly checked by an official conduct, the very contrary of these kind and tolerant advances which have won a Catholic support not anticipated in so short a period of Administration by the most "Have you been in Spain?" asked Henry, favorable Tory Government. If the present bill be the creature of the two city members, they exhibit more hostile feeling than the public generally supposed: if it has originated with the Chief Secretary for Ireland, it adds a new fact to the theory of the impossibility of making any change in matured bigotry; and if Lord Derby be the adviser of the Orange Police Bill (for such, henceforth, it will be called) he will essentially damage his Parliamentary influence: as in this case he will present himself before the nation as sustaining at one and the same time, a triple character—namely, a bold Liberal in India, a moderate Conservative in England, and a violent Orangeman in Ireland.

It is foolish, or deceitful, or both, for the advocates of this bill to say that the Protestants are only seeking to accomplish the same order of things in Dublin which the Catholics have demanded in Belfast-namely, a more suitable proportion of members of the different religions in the police force, according to the creed of the citizens for whose protection they are enrolled. This is a false statement: the Catholics bave made no such demand. It is again argued that Pope," and counter cries, " to hell with King the Commissioners at Belfast have recommended William;" and we shall have troops of Dragoons referred to. This second statement is again a mean misrepresentation, since the Government Commissioners have given no such advice. In tell whether Lord Naas or the humble writer of bill tell only half the truth. They suppress the has a better pre-knowledge of the probable remore cogent half of the case at issue—namely, that the Catholic demand for a change in the police constitution of Belfast did not arise from the religion of the members of the force, but from the total neglect of their duties, from their sectarian malice in their official capacity, and in fact from their palpable partizanship with the gor was asked what is the cause why out of Orange rioters of the North. In order to make | thirty-two county inspectors of police there is the demand of the Protestants of Dublin, an exact parallel with the case at Belfast it wil be necessary to show that the Dublin Metropolitan Police have neglected their civic duties, have evinced sectarian malice towards the Protestants of the city, and have joined and made common cause with various Catholic riots of the metropolis. The charges against the police of Belfast were, that they were almost all Orangemen, and noted partizans of Orange rioters. There is no charge against the police of Dublin of their belonging to any illegal society: there is no accusation that they have ever been partizans of the riotous or disloyal. Their only fault is, that they are merely Catholics: and this statement is inserted in the bill. The parellel, therefore, sought to be made between Belfast and Dublin is inaccurate: the statement of similarity of the two cases is a falsehood, and the new bill introduced before Parliament by the Chief Secretary for Ireland is a legislation sought to be enacted on false statements, supported by sectarian rancor, ney, how much I should enjoy the happiness of port of this statement; and if any one wished to and (if successful) will be celebrated in party that family: I hope at least that they are hap- demonstrate that the spirit of 1688 is still alive, triumph. Let Lord Derby beware of the lie, py! Not a day of my life has passed for many the proof is furnished in the subterfuge, the the injustice, and the malice of this odious bill; years that my prayers have not invoked every haste, the trick, and the vindictive tone, which let him check at once the Souper offensiveness rity, there should be amongst these thirty-two accompany this imprudent legislation in every of his Irish Secretary; and let him wear without county inspectors, only the one-sixth part of the stage of its progress. The necessity of this insult or dishonor the wreath of ingenuous liberality which he has had the courage to accept,

Since the formation of the Metropolitan Force there is not a stain on them, as a body, of immorality, of demoralization, or of Catholic partizanship: the records of the courts of law have no charge against their moral or official character. The very framer of the bill for their summary disbandment offers no reason, except of their being Catholics. And I think it will be readily example of bigotry and injustice, they ought not to be surprised if the people whom they govern will follow the example of their superiors, and make a return in religious contention, social division, and national hatred. If Lord Derby have the prudence which belongs to his elevated staing and in an Orange policy. The Lord Mayor have a vital interest in the police order, should, in the aggregate, be heard, rather than the two society. One thing is certain—namely, the day on which the new police will enter on their duties will be a day of universal civic indignation : and the constables will recognise an enemy in the only the immoral, the disloyal, the riotous, who will stand in antagonism to their vigilance and discipline: they will have by far a more powerful class to impede their official duties: they will have every man of virtue in the city who hates chicane: every man of honor who despises deceit, and every man of true religion who abhors the injustice of a State trick, and the base hypocrisy and the People, is likely to be disturbed; and of a mock religion. The first ungracious act strange enough, too, by a party which of all of any one of these Police will be the signal for others should be the last in the Empire to intro- universal condemnation; and the cry of "Orange universal condemnation; and the cry of "Orange Police" will be echoed from the Liberties to prove the fatal mistake of this odious measure. first to snatch up one of the brands of Belfast to These remarks are put forward as a warning; rekindle it in Dublin? Who could suppose that and are intended in good faith to avert a probathe city members, with the aid of Government ble danger. If the foolish, or the wicked feelinfluence, could rebuke Orange faction in Sandy- ing of a few misguided persons should realise the kindness so far as to choose another for me row, and establish it in the Liberties, could tear melancholy results, here painfully anticipated, the close to the chapel, knowing that I preferred down party colors in a country town, and display hair-brained policy of a Chief Secretary can

conduct; and for a peace and a morality, not only equal, but far superior to any other city in Europe of an equal population.

It is a pity to expose the Irish Constabulary, in this unpopular legislation, to lose the universal good opinion which they have earned in Ireland, by a long course of faithful service and proper conduct. All persons of mature age must recollect the national horror in which they were held on their first enrolment. Their collection of the hated tithes, their want of disciple, the casual inexperience of their first officers: some few unfortunate instances of their hasty, fatal attacks on the people made this force, some forty years ago, more hated than Lord George Beresford's "triangle and pitch-cap assassins" in '98. In those days they were called "Peelers," in national mookery and detestation. But in succeeding time their steady, learned discipline, the experience of their superiors, their knowledge of the people, their military torbearance, even under aggravated insult, and ill usage—in fact their The cost of these commissions and of getting up care, their regard, and I may add, their love of the people, have won the admiration of all classes, and have earned for them the distinction of being considered what they really are-the most finished, and the most useful domestic force in Europe. Let this force be now modelled according to the plan of Lord Naas; let the Catholic city police constables be removed, as he has stated; let Orangemen from the country be substituted in their places, as he has decided; let them be called the Orange Police, as he has legislated; and in the hour on which this policy of Lord Naas shall have been finally accomplished, the Government will change Dublin into Dolly'sbrae: we shall hear the cries "to hell with the this religious distribution of the constables just and squadrons of Lancers preserving the peace between the coalporters of Burgh-quay and the Orange Police of the city. Time will assuredly these two mis-statements the advocates of the this article (as anxious for peace as his Lordship) sults of this bill.

Lord Naas may find it rather a dangerous thing to discuss the subject of religion in the police force. What would be the result if any one asked how many of the Constabulary county inspectors are Catholics? If Sir Duncan M'Grebut one Catholic, what reply could the accomplished Scotchman make to this extraordinary question? If Lord Naas be consistent, he is bound to change his order of things among the Irish Constabulary. If a change take place amongst the constables for this cause, wherefore not adopt the same rule among the officers ?case of the county? Can the thing which is wrong in the rank and file be right among the officers? Is the positive degree of injustice to be avoided, while the superlative is to be followed? As legislation is a logical thing, I should then wish to hear Lord Naas explain, at the third reading of the bill, why it is that there is Ireland. A stream muddy in the source, runs a long distance and a long time before its waters become clear: will Lord Nass kindly inform the Irish people who pay the police tax, why the Catholic population of six to one Protestants, has the just share, among the county inspectors of police, of only one in thirty-two. According to Lord Naas, who, in this case is very legal authothirty-two-Protestants. That is, there should be five and two-sixth; or to reduce the political calculation to arithmetic, there should be in this branch of the police force only five Protestant inspectors and the one-third of an inspector !-We should then have in this department twentysix Catholic county inspectors. I hope if the bill pass that Lord Naas will apply his rule to the long-suffering poor Catholic subs, and adjust the top as well as the bottom of the Constabulary force. Lord Nass may rely on it that before this Orange legislation shall have been concluded, his Cabinet will lose much more than they will gain by this inconsiderate, foolish, and bigoted police bill. I shall conclude these, my remarks, for the present, but in my next letter I shall explain the probable motive for the insult and the removal of the Catholic Metropolitan Police, and for the introduction to the city of Orange members of the Irish Constabulary.

D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MISSION OF THE FATHERS OBLATE IN THURLES .-Sunday last Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral Church, Thurles, at eight o'clock, his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, the beloved Archbishop of the diocese, officiating as Celebrant. A sermon was preached after the Gospel by the Rev. Mr. Cooke, one of the Missioners, in which, with powerful force, he exhorted his hearers to avail themselves of the benefit of the mission, which was blessed with the high sanction of their illustrious Archbishop. After Mass his Grace ascended the altar, and in a beautifully face of almost every man they meet. It is not touching address appealed to the hearts of his people to reconcile themselves to God, and to save themselves from the judgment with which God punishes those who remain insensible of His goodness and clemency. Thus was the opening of the mission of the Fathers Oblate celebrated in Thurles. On Mon-day the active duties of the mission were commenced. From six to eight o'clock Massess were celebrated in succession. At ten o'clock the Rev. Messrs. Fox, Gubbins, Noble, Ryan, and Cooke attended the con-fessionals, which were densely thronged throughout the day by crowds of penitents.

Lord Derby has conferred a pension of £100 a year on the widow of John Hogan.

The following piece of intelligence is taken from the Western Star:—"We understand the Emperor Napoleon has just conferred a signal mark of his favor on the Catholics of Aughrim. His Imperial Majesty, it seems, has been graciously pleased to direct that a set of the richest sacerdotal vestments be forwarded from Paris, to be used from time to time -as our informant saith-in the chapel of Aughrim, at the celebration of Mass for the repose of Saint-Ruth, a gallant French general of historic fame who fell in the battle of Aughrim, July 12, 1691. The spot where Saint-Ruth was slain is still shown to having Lorenzo near me, and wishing him to them on the tower of the castle. The Irish Can never compensate for the social mischief, perhave every facility in frequenting the spot with- tholics were beginning to feel that Lord Derby haps permanently inflicted in a city heretofore the them. The Irish Can never compensate for the social mischief, perhaps the social mischief the social mischief

We feel very sincere pleasure in being enabled to announce on competent authority that a project of a railway from Clonnel to Dungaryan is about to be revived in a manner and with prospects that will insure success .- Tipperary Examiner.

The Tipperary Examiner announces that a county meeting is in preparation at Thurles, to take into consideration what steps would be most advisable to compel the publication of the facts known to be in possession of the Irish Government relating to the execution of the Cormacks, and certain events which followed it.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, The O'Donoghue asked the right honorable gentleman the Attorney-General for Ireland whether it was the intention of the government to bring up Spillane as a witness on any future occasion? Mr. Whiteside said that no criminal trial was at present pending in which it would be necessary to examine Spillane.

A COSTLY COMMISSION.—The Parliamentary Commission on Endowed Schools in Ireland expended in travelling and hotel expenses, salaries, wages, and incidentals, the sum of £12,400 14s. 2d., and as the cost of the printing of their report amounted to £5-201 2s. 3d., their total outlay is £17,601 16s. 4d. blue-books is enormous.

The Government have abandoned their Irish Police Bill, in deference to the opinion of the Corporation and citizens of Dublin. We have already stated what appeared to us to be the just objections to this Bill, as it applied to Dublin. It had at least the appearance of punishing the entire police force of Dublin for the affray at Trinity College, in which only a small number comparatively of them were engaged, in which, whatever acts of violence may have been committed, it is undeniable that the police were not only not the aggressors, but had shown, as a body, great patience and forbearance under provoca-Undoubtedly, those who provoke a fray are, in the first place, responsible for its results, and perhaps something like a lesson was needed to teach a class, who long looked upon themselves as specially privileged, that the law is no respecter of persons. No doubt, in such a well-contested fray as really occurred, some severe injuries were sustained on either side, and it is possible that some innocent and unoffending persons suffered. But these are accidents inseparable from such a collision, and for which those who provoked it are in the first place responsible. The objection taken against the Dublin police, that so large a proportion of them are Catholics, is puerile. There is nothing whatever to hinder the introduction of any fair number of Protestants into the force, and we venture to say that nine-tenths of the citizens never knew what were the relative proporof Catholics and Protestants in the force untill they heard it from Lord Naas and the Daily Express. No complaint was ever made that the police had shown a sectarian bias in any instance in the discharge of their duties. The case of Belfast is by no means a parallel one, as there the local police force were un-der the control of the Protestant corporation, and were known to sympathise with the Orange rioters. -Tablet.

Certain changes are rumoured as likely to occur immediately in the personnel of the Irish judicial bench. Chief Justice Lefroy and Mr. Justice Crampton are said to be about to retire, their places to be filled up by Mr. Attorney-General Whiteside and Master Lytton, Mr. Thos. Lefroy, Q.C., taking the not adopt the same rule among the officers?— vacant Mastership in Chancery. Mr. Whiteside's Why is the logic of the city abandoned in the promotion to the highest place in our highest court of law will undoubtedly cause uneasiness in the minds of many who have no sort of sympathy with Whiggery. He is admittedly a violent and unscrupulous partisan, but we may ask when has the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench been filled by any other than a high Tory partisan? The present Chief Justice was once as strong a Tory partisan as ever Mr. Whiteside has proved himself, and yet. we believe, he has generally shown himself to be impartial only one trustworthy Catholic amongst the as a judge. As to Mr. Justice Crampton, the Cathothirty-two Protestant police county inspectors of lice of Ireland will certainly not regret to see him vacate his seat on the bench, no matter who may happen to be his successor .- Tablet.

Public Works in Ireland .- A blue-book of 80 pages contains the 26th report of the Board of Public Works in Ireland. The total amount of sanctions up to the end of last year appears to have been £10,746,838, and the issues £9,834,413. The total repayments to the Exchequer up to the 31st of December last were £3,061,972. The details of various public works in progress fill the bulk of the volume. The public will feel interested to learn that the Kingstown harbour works will be entirely finished by October. The general works there have been maintained as usual, and the sea-slopes strengthened. 1,869 vessels, of 215,413 tons, entered the harbour last year.

THE CONSTABULARY FORCE IN BELFAST.—In consequence of an order from the Lord Lieutenant last week about a hundred constabulary have been removed, from Belfast to the counties of Roscommon and Meath, from which they had been sent up here in apprehension of disturbances on the anniversary of the 12th of July. Another draft of fifty men will be removed in a day or two. The constabulary force in Belfast during the period when disturbances were apprehended were 323 bayonets. The ordinary force stationed in the town is seventy-three.

WANTON PROTESTANT OUTRAGE IN A CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Shortly after twelve o'clock on Sunday, during the celebration of High Mass, the large congregation that had assembled at their devotions in the Church of St. Peter, Phibsborough, were thrown into a state of great excitement by the wanton profanity of three men, who entered the sacred edifice and conducted themselves in the most rufficuly manner, by throwing the blessed water at one another, accompanying their amusement with shouts of laughter and the most indecent expressions. The people, who had suppressed their indignation for a considerable time, out of respect for the house of God and the solemn Mysteries which were being celebrated, at length lost all patience with the sacrilegious blackguards, and were proceeding to take summary vengeance on them when they rushed out of the church, roaring with laughter at what they deemed such a good practical joke, and, being joined on the road by two of their friends, they jumped on a car, which fortunately for them, was in the way, and drove at a rapid pace in the direction of the Park, thereby escaping the fury of the people. When the three worthies were running out of the church they were observed by a Clergyman who happened to be passing the road at the time, and after the Rev. gentleman had ascertained the nature of their gross conduct he quieted the people for the time by assuring them that he would pursue the three ruffians and hand them over to justice. The Clergyman without delay procured a horse and gig and went in pursuit of them, when, after a long and patient inquiry, he succeeded in tracing them to the Zoological Gardens, where he pointed out the three offenders to a policeman, and gave them into custody. They were brought to the Bridewell-lane station, where they were charged, and where it was discovered they were Scotchmen from Glasgow, and had come to Ireland for a tour of pleasure. They wore the dress of tradesmen. They were taken from the station-house to Capel-street Police Office, followed by hundred of persons, and so great was the fury of the crowd that the police had to bring the prisoners through back lanes, well guarded in front and rere, from the station to Capel-street office. On being brought before the sitting magistrate (Mr. O'Donnell) the Clergyman stated his complaint, and added that he would feel obliged to the magistrate if he would discharge the prisoners, as he did not like to proceed against them as they were strangers, and perhaps acted without being aware of the grossness of the outrage which they had committed. Mr. O'Donnell expressed his determination to send the prisoners for trial, or to commit

MORMON CONFERENCE.-The Record, the ultra-

Protestant newspaper, gives the following report of a conference of the leaders of one of the latest sects

low any person to violate the sanctity of any place of worship as far as the law gave him the power of punishing those against whom the charge of having done so should be proved. Owing to the repeated entreaties of the Clergymen, Mr. O'Donnell ordered the prisoners to be discharged, after having given them a severe lecture on the wanton outrage of which they had been guilty. The three retired in a sad plight, fearing that they would receive tropical reception feom those who anxiously expected them in the street, but they got out the backway into Green Street, and made a hasty retreat through Bolton st., and by circuitous routes down to the North-wall, where they shipped themselves on board one of the steamers with the object of getting off with as little

delay as possible.—Dublin Freeman. LANDLORDISM IN IRELAND .- It is now nearly a century since the droits de Seigneur disappeared from the relations between French landowners and the cultivators of the soil. Russia is looked upon as that portion of Europe in which civilization is hundreds of years beyond the rest. But Alexander III. has begun the noble task of emancipating the serfs; and in a few years more the peasantry in that empire will no longer be the goods and chattels of the lords of the soil. It becomes, therefore, a matter of honour, as well as a question of humanity, with our own country to see that in the path of progress she does not follow last. What! we think we hear the reader exclaim, do you mean to say serfage exist under the constitutional and benignant rule of England? Well, perhaps it does, although not in name, and although modified by principles and circumstances opposed to it, but which are inadequate to extinguished it quite. We simply mention Ireland. The present Marquis of Lansdowne is reputed to be an amiable and just nobleman, distinguished for the week wisdom he has always exhibited in the political arena. His lordship inherits from his ancestors, Sir William Petty, who, two centuries ago, made a survey of Ireland much to his own advantage, large estates in the county of Kerry. The Marquis is of course an absentee, rarely, if ever, visiting his property in that remote region of the United Kingdom. He possesses, however, an invaluable treasure in the person of his agent, Mr. John Stuart Trench, who is also a magistate of the county. The Lansdowne estates appear under the entire control of this gentleman, who, if the accounts which we receive are well founded, does in reality treat the tenantry very much in the fashion in which the feudal lords of old dealt with their vassals. We write this upon the assumption that statements made of the aggrieved persons are true; and although experience has taught us not to place implicit reliance on Irish assertions, yet, as the statements in question have now for many months been before the public, and have neither been explained nor denied, we do not think we strain assumption in admitting them, with due reservation, as a ground of comment. The primary complaint of the Lansdowne tenantry in Kerry is, as may be supposed, an arbitrary and un-fair increase of their rents. But there are other grounds of grievance. In a memorial presented to the Marquis, sigued by a large number of his tenants, a number of the oppressive regulations which Mr. John Stuart Trench has enforced upon them for a lengthened period are set forth, and we really think that they furnish some evidence of the existence of serfage in that quarter. By these regulations it appears that no tenant on this property can marry, or procure the marriage of his son or daughter, without permission from the agent, and that even when no change of tenancy would ensue What do the English people think of this edict of a territorial law, enforced by fine, in the Queen's dominions, in this blessed year of the Lord 1858? The ancient Barons before Magna Charta arrogated not much greater power over the persons of their vassals. But the right to marry and be given in marriage is not the. only one of which these unfortunate Lansdown serfs are robbed by their parental landlord. They say that, under the Trench regulations, no tenant can entertain for the shortest time, not only the stranger who seeks his hospitality, but even his nearest relatives or friends, and that no tenant can give a cottage to, or keep elsewhere than in his own house, the farm la-borers, married or unmarried, that may be required for the proper working of his farm. This illustrates the actual system of landlord and tenant relations in Ireland-landlord and tenant law, as it is, with grim facetiousness, termed. Lord Lansdowne and his agent, Mr. Trench, set up their behests above the positive injunctions of the moral and scriptural law, while they, at the same time, trample with impunity upon the most sacred individual rights which the constitution is said to guarantee to all the Queen's subjects. The law of the land carries with it the sanctions of fine and imprisonment; the Lansdowne law in Kerry does not go beyond fines. The violation of any of the anti-Christian, anti-constitutional rules we have cited is visited with fines and penalties, and sometimes even with the eviction of the offending parties. Of course, as these people are tenants-at-will, they must either submit to the will of their landlord in such matters as their own or their children's marriages, and as entertaining their friends, or else they must walk out of their holding. That is Irish landlord law, and it reposes on the fundamental principle that a man-and if a man how much more a nobleman ?-can do what he likes with his own; a principle which seems to rule supreme in Ireland, but which, in England, is held in wholesome check by enlightened and powerful pub-lic opinion. But to finish the sketch of this striking case of tenant bondage. Mr. Stuart Trench is, as we have said, a magistrate as well as agent; and so closely entertwined are the two capacities in the thoughts and practice of Mr. Trench, that he sometimes resorts to the magisterial power to enforce his behests as agent - a state of things which also savours rankly of the feudal regime, and which is a direct infringement of the law. According to the information before us, in those cases where the tenantry presume to violate the Lansdowne law respecting marriages and hospitality, they are served with notices to quit, which are only withdrawn on payment of a fine arbitrarily fixed by the agent. Now there is no law against that practice, whatever may be thought of it morally. But there is another class of offences punishable under the Lansdowne code, which are in reality offences against the law of the land. Such are trespasses on and spoliation of the Marquis's plantations. Well, how are these dealt with? Why, by fines to the landlord. Lord Lansdowne, in a very unsatisfactory reply to the me-morial of his tenantry, says that "fines in these cases can of course only be levied by the consent of the parties who may be presumed to prefer paying them, to severer methods of preservation:" so that here is the great Whig nobleman and politician, a man who has held the highest office in the State, and who is looked on as an oracle by his party, actually avowing an illegal interference, through his agents, with the course of justice. Tenants, as is mentioned in the memorial, have been fined in heavy sums, with costs, for trespassing and taking timber from a wood-and that without being brought before a legal tribunal, and on no other evidence whatever save the opinion of Mr. Trench, jun. In that case the injured tenants commenced an action for damages, which, however, Mr. Trench shrunk from, by repaying the amount of fines and giving compensation, thus practically admitting the illegality of the proceedings. We have thought it proper then to animadvert upon what is certainly the arbitrary and oppressive system of management pursued on the arquis of Lansdowne's Kerry property, in order that the English people may get a glimpse of the sort of treatment which the tenants of absence Irish landlords are subjected to, and as an illustration of the general unsatisfactory law of landlord and tenant in Ireland. We, of course, know nothing of the fact ourselves, and have taken the statements in the tenants' memorial as true, corroborated as they

conduct of the landlord and the agent is not so bad as is represented; but the absence of denial or explanation, and the general course of Irish landlord-ism, seem, unhappily to forbid that supposition.— Altogether, nothing better can be done than to lay the alleged facts before the public, for its judgment on them. It is not impossible, indeed, that some of the facts we have stated may be unknown to the Marquis of Lansdowne; and should they be so, he will thank us for giving him the opportunity of

remedying what appears to be so great an injustice." -Morning Star. A BIBLICAL BLUDGEON-MAN. - There are parts of 'the land we live in" where "justices' justice" is about as farcical a proceeding, from a theoretical point of view, as may well be imagined. In Thurles a Benchful of Magistrates deliver themselves of that profound judgment, "Not guilty; but don't do it again"—or rather, "not guilty; and we're very sorry for it." In Ballyvaughan, a locality so far amidst the wilds of Clare" as to be deemed by their Worships beyond all impertinent supervision, a rather curious piece of Bench practice was exhibited the other day. A farmer named John Fin has the happiness to possess as neighbor a man of God—a meek and lowly one of the elect, called by the carnal ones William Jackson, but amongst the babes of grace of Ballyvaughan Sion known as the Reverend William Jackson. The Rev. William "loves his Bible;" when he is gone from amongst us-far off be that day-a little tract will record how he lisped in his youth, chanted in his manhood, sang by day and murmured in his sleep, that sweet little hymn to the air of "We wont go home till morning"—"We wont give up the Bible." But he not only "loved his Bible," but, in accordance with its precepts, he loved to be a father to the fatherless, and to the widow he longed to prove a stay and protection. The Widow Macnally—whose mournful end we chronicled a few months ago—and her orphans fell under his notice; he saw that the little farm which their industry had made to smile, was fair to the eye, and the Reverend William's bowel's of compassion were moved. By a process of theological argument not to be comprehended by benighted Romanists, he found that, according to his Bible—to wit, Isaiah v. S, "Wo to you that join house to house and lay field to field"—he ought to cant the widow and orphans out of those fields, and "lay" them to his own—for he had fields, this highly Evangelical gentleman, in accordance with the Scriptural injunction to that effect-viz., "those who preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel." The Agent, however, was an ungodly man -that is, he did not at once perceive the Scripturalness of this proceeding; he, in his deplorable darkness, thought it hard-hearted to turn out the poor Widow Macually and give her land to the pious Rev. William. So the Agent made great objections, and ultimately secured for the poor widow some other land when it became evident that the minister's interpretation of Job xxiv., 2, Hosea v. 10, and Proverbs xxii., 28, impelled him to clear out the poor woman and add her field to those already in his hands. Of the results of this scriptural proceeding we need say no more now than to pray that God, more just and merciful than man, has given her a home where there is little fear the Reverend William will dispossess her. The Widow Macually being thus "polished off," as the Biblical William's Biblical English friends phrase it, John Fin seems to have next attracted his scriptural care—in compliance with the precept, "love thy neighbor as thyself."— John Fin is my neighbor"—reflected the good man -" if I love him as I love myself, an amalgam results; what's his is mins, what's mine is my own.

I'll have that bounds ditch of John Fin's knocked
down to-morrow." So he called unto him his man servant, and he spake unto him comforting words to the effect that in accordance with sundry loving precepts, veiled from the eyes of carnal flesh John Fin's bounds ditch must be removed. Now, John Fin, being " an unconverted man," was fond of his bounds ditch: and when he saw the servant of the servant of the Lord knocking it down, he waxed wroth, and sware an oath in Gaelic to the effect that may his soul be in a certain very bad personage's keeping, if he would not make the neophyte leave that in a hurry. The man servant ran in and announced to the preacher of the Gospel that Satan had moved John Fin to object to this mode of loving one's neighbor as one's self, and that manifestly Fin loved himself better than he loved Mr. Jackson. Then rose up the meek and peaceful citizen of Zion, and took rom off the shelf his b-- Bible? No, no-big black thorn cudgel, and with its strong arguments proceeded to encounter Fin. Fin asked why Mr. rkaan was removing his boun ed Romanist," replied the living concordance, "this comes of your not being allowed to read the Bible; "this know that I am about to remove this bounds ditch in accordance with Deuteronomy xxvii, 17:—'Cursed be he that removeth his neighbors land marks." Fin, never having been to any of the affiliated soun-kitchens of Rath-Row, did not clearly see how the text supported the minister's claim; but something else soon enforced it very decidedly-the Rev. William Jackson, Scriptural text monger, saint, servant of the Gospel, &c., &c.,—as we have it on the solemn oaths of several witnesses, swearing in Ballyvaughan Court House, on the 24th of June last-collared the voor man, struck him with his fist, and beat him with his stick! All which, doubtless, the reverend pugilist would prove to be eminently scriptural. Fin, however, summoned him, having an idea that however evangelical, it was hardly legal thus to bludgeon man in open day. The Reverend gentleman mistrusted the ordinary high priests of the law in that Petty Sessions district, and longed for the presence of his friend Mr. Samuel Bindon, J.P., who he was sure would cleave unto a brother of Sion, yea, even to the death. But Mr. Bindon had not been seen in that Court for no one knows how long. Why, the record does not tell us, and we are perplexed how to read the fact that the Reverend pugilist journeyed afar off to Mr. Bindon's residence, hired a Rosinante and secured for the day of trial the presence of his friend, the J.P. When the trial came on, Mr. Bindon fully justified the Rev. pugilist's opinion of him .-He bullied and browbeat poor Fin, till he scarcely knew his right hand from his left; and in the most impartial manner Fin's witnesses were ordered out of Court, while Mr. Jackson's were allowed to remain. Fin told his story despite all the interruptions and cross-hackling of the Bench. The Rev. pugilist told his story, too, but "admitted" says the report, "that he caught Fin by the breast and struck him with his fist and a stick." Several witnesses corroborated this fact of the assault, and "accordingly"—the magistrates-dismiss Fin's complaint! The Reader may rub his eyes, but the fact is even so. John Fin-struck and beaten by the Rev. Mr. Jackson—has got just that much redress and no more from the justices of Ballyvaughan. That the matter will end so, we doubt. We trust John Fin will seek out a good and honest solicitor, and put the case into his hands, and perhaps in another court the pugilism of the saintly Mr. Jackson may be honored with a different reward.

THE GWEEDORE INQUIRY .- The experience of the oast few years has considerably shaken the public conidence in trial by jury. Cases of the gravest character have repeatedly occurred in which public opinion has flatly refused to endorse a strictly legal verdict. We need hardly specify illustrations. There, for instance, was Miss. Madeleine Smith. She was tried for poisoning a paramour, whom she thought she might be better without. The jury-that is, a majority of the Scotch jury-declared the charge was "not proven," yet that failed to deter public opinion, led by the Times itself, from scouting the idea of the woman's innocence. Again, in Ireland, that able but misguided individual, Mr. Spollen, walked away from the dock exulting in his acquittal; but public opinion nevertheless obstinately refused to be convinced that the verdict had accomplished the ends

position of these celebrated personages and that of matter what efforts his lordship might make-were he the Donegal landlords who have just been acquitted by the parliamentary committee in the Gweedore case. To suggest such an uncomplimentary similitude is, of course, far from our intention; but the truth is, that the result of this investigation has tended to show that a jury selected from the House of Commons is not a whit more infallible than a jury selected from the long panel of a county. In fact, as regards their capacity for occasionally astonishing the public, the parliamentary jurymen would rather seem to have the advantage of their less aristocratic brethren. The committee in the Gweedore in-quiry have now published a report in which they virtually acquit the landlords of all responsibility connected with the distress in Donegal, as detailed in the famous "Appeal" of the Roman Catholic Clergymen. Speaking of the wretched inhabitants of Gweedore and Cloughaneely, the report says that there are among them many who are very needy, who, on any failure of their crops, are subject to more or less distress and poverty in consequence, at one portion of the year;" but that "this poverty among the people is not attributable to the land-lords." This sentence may be taken to illustrate This sentence may be taken to illustrate Baron Penefather's views on the signification of the word "opulence;" while it undoubtedly goes to prove—perhaps unnecessarily—the chronic existence of distress in this ill-fated locality. But the committee, as if determined to do the thing handsomely, go a little further. The statements of the appeal are characterised as all but imaginary. "Destitution,' the report says, "such as is complained of in the appeal of the 8th of January, 1858, did not, and does not, exist; and the general condition of the people is certainly not worse now than it has been for many years." It is denied that the proprietors took from the people any land to which they had "real rights." although it had appeared to the committee that an erroneous opinion exists in the minds of the people as to their [prescriptive] rights over the mountains near which they reside. The sheep and police taxes are admitted to have "pressed heavily" upon the inhabitants; but then the impost was "paid readily in money," and "no stock or produce was sold under distress for the purpose of paying those taxes"-in other words, the people saved the extra expense which resistance would have induced. As nearly as we can judge, this is the essence of the whole report. The rest is made up of extracts from the appeal, and of declarations that what may be termed the merely rethorical parts of that document are not borne out by the evidence. This decision of the committee has not at all surprised us. We foresaw that, where the statements at either side were so conflicting, the committee would be dieposed to give a verdict in favour of the witnesses who occupied the highest social position. That is a tendency to be noticed in all public tribunals; and we do not mean to impute partiality to the members of this committee when we say that the fact of their being principally of the landlord order themselves would not lessen the tendency in question. However, the evidence is now before the public, and into its details it is not our intention to enter. The public can scarcely have failed to notice the perfect accuracy with which the witnesses for the appeal substantiated, item by item, its main statements; and they have also heard the elaborate explanations and dogged contradictions at the other side. Let the public, therefore, decide who is in the right. The landlord organs have had the decency to charge the Clergymen with "lying falsehoods." Well, we are not absolutely dazzled by the politeness of the style; and, in reference to the contradictory testimony, we shall only express our regret that all the witnesses were not examined as in a court of justice. What object could the Clergy of the district have in putting forward statements so easy of contradiction as the landlords would have us believe, when these statements were made under circumstances rendering exposure inevitable if they were untrue? Did these Reverend gentlemen want money? They got some for the people, certainly, but none for themselves. Were they itching for popularity? We should think it is but a sorry popularity that would be susceptible of cultivation in the unexplored regions of Gweedore and Cloughaneely; but on this point we have a right to inquire whether those Clergymen displayed any undue craving after publicity when, in 1855, they became personally accountable for £1,500 worth of meal to feed their starving people? If the landlords were doing their duty so exceedingly well then, could this have happened, and will they now pretend to the same knowledge of the miserable inhabitants as those who possibly saved Gweedore from becoming a second Skibbereen? Was it "opulence," as the "venerable baron" would term it, or was it, as we believe, the very intensity of poverty, that drove many hundreds of the poor people to implore the authorities to transport them, in a body, to any part of the habitable globe—and this. too, long before the appeal was written, or their dis-tress generally known? Were not the Clergy ready to join in their voluntary expatriation? Surely rational men are not to be told that a people admittedly "needy" in their best times, and "subject to more or less distress" periodically, have have been "improved in circumstances" by the loss of their grazing tracts, by an increase of their rents simultaneously with the contraction of their holdings, and by a police and sheep tax exceeding in amount the whole property valuation? What, in effect, has been the defence made for the landlords of Donegal? Why that the previous condition of the people was so bad that no recent act of theirs could make it worse. We wish the "natural protectors of the tenantry" joy of their prize argument. But, seriously, we vould ask them have they fallen into the mistake of thinking that the world is made up of cold-headed logicians and political economists, and that no men live with hearts to feel and warm blood in their veins? We are afraid the gentry of Donegal, accustomed as they are to the usages of local feudalism, have been deceiving themselves grievously in this respect. Advice from us would, in all likelihood, be thought out of place; but were we now in their unenviable position, it should be our duty to bear with edifying humility our victory over those who are offensively enthusiastic in the cause of humanity. Above all, we would studiously avoid such a thing as brandishing our parliamentary certificate of tech-nical innocence in the face of a people's convictions. So far as we can recollect, something like that was tried in Dublin by a gentleman whose name we have already mentioned, and the speculation turned out a

decided failure.—Derry Journal. STRANGE CASE OF ALLEGED SUICIDE.—A letter from Galway, published in one of the Dublin journals, gives the following account of the death, under suspicious circumstances, of one of the pilots who ran the Indian Empire steamer upon the St. Marguerite Rock, in Galway Bay :- "The trial of the Galway pilots for running the Indian Empire on the St. Marguerite Rock did not take place at this assizes, owing to the non-arrival of that vessel and the consequent absence of the witnesses. The town grand jury had not been discharged until this evening, at the rising of the Court. The pilots, however did not know the moment the ship would arrive, and Burgess (an Englishman) had been active in preparing for his defence. He had been getting a statement of the facts ready to be transferred to counsel, and was observed to be very low in spirits. A sensation was caused in town to-day by a report that the unfortunate man had destroyed himself, and that he is dead is too true. He was found rigid, but still warm, and the belief is that he took strychnine. Nothing, however, is yet known. The Crown solicitor is engaged in the in-quiry, and an inquest will be held to-morrow. The they had been duped, commenced hissing and sodstomach, I understand, has been removed, to be analyzed."

TURKS AND PROTESTANTS.—If the first Whig was Satan, the last Premier, it would appear, was half a platform. Taylor was formerly a local preacher us in the next room, so we have no opportunity of Turk, at least, he had a great partiality for that among the Wesleyans. He is still at large, the aupenpole, and the thanks of that nation consist in the thorities have taken no notice of the blasphemous and must go. Delinquent subscribers, you have are, to a certain extent, by the admissions of the Marquis's reply. It is greatly to be hoped that the Wishing to insinuate the slightest similarity in the the murder of an English consul in Jeddah. But no indignation of the inhabitants.

to return to power to-morrow-it will be impossible for the greatest of the Whigs, even though aided by the first, to maintain the status quo of Turkey. That nation is doomed to destruction, and Christianity in the Levant is certain ere long to supersede and sweep away Mahometanism. This very massacre which we lament demonstrates the tottering instability and general disorganisation of the Government of Turkey, a Government which is entirely unable, not merely to defend itself from the aggressions of external foes, but to restrain the ferocious violence of its own subjects. Lord Palmerston feels a great intermantle the whole of Asia. We feel an interest in the side of the Turks. A curious parallel might be drawn between the condition of Turkey in our own day, and the Catholics of Ireland in the days of George III. The Turks, for instance, like the former Whigs, made it law :- That the Christians shall build no new churches, and that Moslems (flib. Protestants) shall be admitted into them at all times. (During Divine to celebrate amid the ruins of monasteries, and in unfrequented wildernesses, it was customary to place a scout on the next adjoining eminence to give warning of the approach of the Mass-hunters. Hence it is that the Whigs feel an interest in the Turks. There is another Turkish ordinance framed to crush Christians, the spirit of which is perfectly Whiggish.) 2. They shall not prevent their children or friends from professing Islamism (Hib. Protestantism), or read the Koran (Hib. Bible) themselves. (A hot persecution has been repeatedly carried on in Ireland by Protestant landlords against their poor tenantry for not sending their children to a Protestant school. As to reading in any shape, the Catholics were effectually deprived of that advantage, for all education was denied them). 3. They shall erect no erosses on their churches, and only toll, not ring their bells. (Crosses erected on Catholic chapels have been repeatedly prostrated according to law, As to ringing or tolling bells either was early pro-hibited, and wholly unknown until of late years). 4. They shall not wear the Arab dress, ride upon saddles, &c. (No Catholic dare ride a horse worth more than five pounds—as to a saddle, the luxury was so They shall pay the highest deference to Mussulmen (Hib. Protestants), and entertain all travellers three days gratis. (It was long a rule in Galway that no Catholic durst enter the Exchange with his hat on. Protestant neighbours). 6. They shall not sell wine. each, and submit to an annual tribute in addition to our part, all our interest is on the other side—we feel an interest in the Christians. The Christians of the East, buried in the depths of slavery and degradation, have gradually risen to be objects of high im-Catholics of Ireland : in their gradual elevation their rise might likewise be paralleled with the slow elevation of the Irish Catholics .- Tablel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GREAT EASTERN .- According to present appearances there is no probability that the necessary works will be actively commenced until the next spring, though if the additional funds required were now forthcoming the good ship would be got rendy with facility to make her first voyage by that time. In the mennwhile it is necessary to consider how the ship can best be secured during the coming winter. There is no dock in the river which will admit her, and it is by no means satisfactory to keep her in the centre of the stream, exposed to the winds and storms which may be expected at that season. The Great Eastern now lies, no doubt, very secure at her moorings. By the aid of ten of Trotman's anchors and iron cables of tremendous strength she defies successfully the strongest gale that can blow; but it would not be prudent to rely upon an anchorage of

this sort during the whole of the winter months. The approaching visit of Queen Victoria to her imperial brother at Cherbourg is already the subject of considerable speculation, and an uneasy feeling is shown in some quarters as to the probable result of the affair. This however, is simply absurd. Nanoleon III. is no ogre, and will certainly not devour his guests on this interesting occasion, with the eyes of the whole civilised world fixed upon him. A curious circumstance is mentioned in some of the papers, on what foundation we know not. A private committee of members of the House of Commons was formed to get up a members' excursion to Cherbourg to witness the approaching display, and some 200 members gave in their names as excursionists. Amongst these was the late Premier, but the noble lord has since, it is said, suddenly withdrawn his name from the list. Gossiping people, who recollect that Lord Palmerston certainly had some inkling beforehand of the famous coup d' etat of 1852, say that he fears danger on the present occasion, but surely if so he would take steps to save the Queen and so large a portion of the members of the Legislature, and not be merely anxious about himself? These about surmises show, however, how little real confidence is felt in the cordial alliance between France and England, even at the moment when the forces of both states are fighting side by side in China, and their Sovereigns are about meeting on terms of amity and friendship. There is something wrong, and it may hereafter prove mischievous, in this state of public feeling, which is due in very great measure to the incendiary publications in the Times and other English journals. No rational man doubts that the French Emperor wishes for peace as necessary to the consolidation and security of his throne, but he is equally prepared for war, and the outraged feeling of the French people, who are very little patient of provocations and insults, may at any moment force him into war.—Tablet.

count of a most disgraceful and blasphemous affair in that neighbourhood, caused by the outrages conduct of a Protestant "Preacher:"—On Sunday afternoon, some three or four thousand persons assembled on Skircoat Moor, in consequence of the extraordinary announcement issued last week by a woolcomber, named J. Taylor, who, there can be no doubt s labouring under aberration of the brain. It had been predicted by this "son of a prophet," that God would appear in a visible form upon Skircoat Moor on Sunday afternoon. There was to be no thunder or lightening, as at Sinai; but a little before two o'clock a thunder-storm of unusual violence, though of short duration, broke over the neighbourhood, thus falsifying the blasphemous prediction of the imposter. Still, however, some thousands of people found their way to the moor. At three o'clock Taylor commenced to address the meeting. Afterspeaking about ten minutes, as to how God had manifested himself to him, he requested his numerous hearers to look towards the east, observing that God world appear in the bodily form of the father of a young man who had taken up his position near him. The people looked in the direction indicated for some minutes, but there was no "manifestation;" and the ding the false prophet, who would probably have been disabled had not his friends hurried him from the common in the cart which had been provided as

of Protestantism :—"The Half-yearly Conference of the 'Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints' (?) for London, Reading, Kent, and Essex, was held on Sunday in St. George's Hall, St. George's-road, Southwark. Asa Calkin, President of the Church in the British Isles, was present, and J. D. Ross, his first counsellor, presided. At the commencement of the services there were present, in the morning, 500: in the afternoon, 600; and in the evening, 700 'Saints.' The morning service was commenced by est in the Turks. We, for our part, feel a great inter- singing and prayer, after which Elder C. W. Penrose est in the Christians of the Levant. Through their said he felt that the Spirit would be showered upon instrumentality we trust Christianity will one day the Saints, because they had been labouring faith-mantle the whole of Asia. We feel an interest in the fully. He had great pleasure in introducing to them mantle the whole of Asia. We see an interestant the names of the authorities of the Unuren, in order that they might have an opportunity of showing are arrayed on their side, and because inveterate that they might have an opportunity of showing their confidence in them. Some persons outside the Church had said the Saints were deprived of the free exercise of their will. It was not so. The Saints had not called the authorities of the Church, or, as the Apostle said, heaped to themselves teachers baving itching ears,' but God had sent them, and their teachings and counsels were for the Saints good. The Lord allowed them to do as they pleased. They Service in Ireland, which Catholics were accustomed | rendered their obedience voluntarily, and were about to renew their covenant. He wanted the Saints to vote according to their feelings, and if they had not confidence in the authorities of the Church, to vote against them. After some remarks on government, the Saints voted to sustain Brighham young as President, Prophet, Seer, and Revelator,-the mouthpiece and representative of God; Heber Charles Kimball and Daniel II. Wells as his first and second counsellors; the quorum of the twelve apostles, with Orson Hyde at their head; all the properly-constituted authorities in the land of Zion; Asa Calkin as President of the Church in the British Isles; J. D. Ross and William Budge as his first and second counsellors: J. D. Ross as pastor of the London Reading, Kent, and Essex Conferences; Charles William Penrose as President of the London Couference; Joseph Silver as President of the Essex Conference; John Reed as Secretary to the London Conference: E. L. T. Harrison as book-agent of the London Conference; E. L. T. Harrison as President of No. 1 District; James L. Chalmers as President of to. 2 District; and John Reed as President of No. 3 District, and the travelling elders of the Essex Conference. Elder Joseph Silver, being called upon o rarely enjoyed that its prohibition was useless). 5. give some account of the Essex Conference, said he felt first-rate-never felt better. He thought and knew that he had the Spirit of the Lord. The travelling elders who traversed Herts, Suffolk, and Essex, were not only feeling well, but, as the Saints He should remain uncovered in the presence of his could see, they were looking well. The Saints in his Conference were feeling first-rate. They paid their 7. They shall pay a capitation tax of two dinars; tithing well, attended their meetings well, and felt well towards assisting the authorities of the Church this tax. These ordinances no doubt make the Turks in relation to the call made upon the Saints in the interesting to Whigs like Lord Palmerston, but, for British Isles - Elder E. L. T. Harrison said, he was not much of a fighter, and would respectfully request any one who felt bad with him not to fight. He had a little dander as they say, when it's up. He thought the policy of Brigham Young secured the admiration portance. In their degradation they resembled the of the respectable world. It showed that the same feeling ruled and possessed the Saints of Jesus Christ as in the days of the Apostles. The true policy of the Church was to bring peace on the earth, that the King of Peace might reign. Of course the Saints were fanatics; but then it was fanaticism with the chill off. They were fanatics of the first class.—Elder C. W. Penrose said, when he took charge of the London Conference, at the beginning of the year, he found it thriving : and as it was in a good condition then, and had not deteriorated, it was better still now. The Spirit was abounding more than ever he remembered before. The Saints seemed to enjoy themselves better. The funds showed the feelings of the Saints well. There was a call made for money to send home to Zion elders who had been released from their labours here. For this there was raised £230. The tithing amounted to £800. The branch book-debts were frightened into fits; they would soon be killed, and he (Ebler Penrose) wanted to assist at the funeral. The Saints had paid a great deal into the penny fund, but they drew it out again that was bad. They would pay in as much as they liked, but they should not draw it out again. They should consecrate it for their emigration, because they would want to go from old Babylon to the mountains of Ephraim. The authorities of the Church did not want the Saints to play at putting in and taking out. That was nonsense, and bothered them a great deal. In the Conference they had baptized between forty and fifty. Pastor Ross counted 400, because their faith was so much stronger that one was equal to ten others. There was quite a difference between the feelings of the Saints years ago and now. Then, when a subscription was got up, one said, ' I'll give a sixpence;' and if some one gave half-a-crowa the rest all turned round to see who it was. Now, if any one said, 'I,ll give a pound,' nobody looked round to see who it was. Some rolled in their pounds, and some rolled in big lumps. The Saints might congratulate themselves on an increase of 400. They had cut off in the London Conference 192: that was a great blessing. The prophet Brigham sent over to tell the Saints to renew their covenants, and be rehaptised-to shake themselves, and get the scales from their eyes; and those who called themselves Saints, but would not obey counsel, were cut off. He was glad to hear the good news from Essex. Essex ought to be a money-getting Conference, because it had got a Silver president .-Elder J. D. Ross said, he knew they were a good people. The fact that he was away from his pastorate half the time, and things went on well, proved that they were faithful. If the Saints of the London Conference kept their promises, the book-debts would be dead, and buried for ever, never to be resurrected, by the second Sunday in August. They might improve in the penny fund. £60 were paid in, but nearly £50 were drawn out; so that only £11 could be sent to the Liverpool office. The authorities wanted the Saints to put their treasure in, and their hearts with it .- The Service closed at a quarter past twelve o'clock, when, by an easy transition, a large number of the Saints passed from the spiritual to the temporal, and regaled themselves with such refresh-The Manchester Examiner gives the following acments as were provided for the occasion. The afternoon was occupied with speeches on the abandonment

UNITED STATES.

The city of Boston contains 3,500 drinking places and the evils resulting therefrom have become so alarming that a Citizens' League has been formed to elect Municipal officers who will see that the laws against the liquor traffic are faithfully executed. The number of arrests in Boston for crime during 1857 was 21,093. Besides these, more than 10,000 persons were lodged in station-houses, and more than 900 intoxicated persons were helped home by the police.

NEW ENGLAND HEATHEN. - The following statement vas made in a report on Home Missions recently submitted at the Massachusetts General Associa-

tion :-"From reliable statistics, it appears that in Maine New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, not more than one quarter of the whole population are in the habit of attending church ! There are one million three hundred thousand people in New England who, as far as attending church is concerned, are, practically, like the heathen. There are twenty-six towns in this State which have no evangelical preaching."

An editor of a country paper thus humorously bids farewell to his readers:—"The Sherift is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no opportunity of proceedings which had aroused to such a degree the much to answer for. Heaven may forgive you, but I never can."

True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Niagara is telegraphed, but her European news is of little interest. In India there has been some more fighting, the advantage being altogether on the side of the British troops.

TO OUR READERS.

With the present issue we commence the 9th volume of the TRUE WITNESS; and we avail ourselves of the occasion to address a few words to our readers upon its policy and its prospects.

Of the former, we may content ourselves with observing that it shall still be, as it ever has been, the policy of the TRUE WITNESS to keep discussion of those questions wherein the interests of religion are involved. In the battles of the "Ins" and the "Outs" we can take no part, except in so far as they may directly, or indirectly, affect us as Catholics. We will still continue to advocate the cause of "Freedom of Education"-that is the emancipation of education from all State control; and the duty of our Colonial Government to adopt towards Orangeism, and all other secret politico-religious organizations, the line of policy indicated in the Address of the House of Commons to His late Majesty, William IV., and applied by the Imperial Government of the present day to the Orangemen of Ireland. That policy may be thus summed up. That it is the duty of the State to discourage all secret politico-religious organizations, by whatsoever name distinguished; and to obstain from promoting the members of any such organizations to situations directly or indirectly connected with the administration of justice. We do not ask that Orangemen be proscribed; but simply that they be not en-State.

Of our future prospects we may observe that if our readers care for the prolongation of the existence of the TRUE WITNESS, they must shew themselves more punctual for the future, than they have been in the past. Of the dilatoriness, indeed we may say dishonesty, of many of our nominal subscribers, we have but too good reason to complain; and as it is no use appealing to them any more, we intend after this notice to hand over their several accounts to a lawyer, who will know how to compel them to pay their just debts. To those of our subscribers who, notwithstanding the hardness of the times, have faithfully discharged our claims upon them. more especially to our good friends of Montreal and Kingston, we take this opportunity of returning our best thanks. If all our readers of the TRUE WITNESS would be in a highly prosperous condition. As some misunderstanding as to our terms of subscription seems to exist, we seize this opportunity of stating what are the conditions upon which we will furnish the TRUE

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the Post, or calling for them at the office, our terms are, if paid in culvance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a half.

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

ST. PATRICK'S AND IRISH TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES' Pic-Nic .-- We would desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, of this spirited effort on the part of our St. Patrick's and Irish Temperance Societies to contribute towards the amusement of their fellow-citizens, and to come to the aid of one of our most important Catholic Institutionsthe St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum of this City.

This Institution has special claims on our Irish friends, and we need but to bint to them that its funds stand in need of being replenished to induce them to rush to its assistance. Yet may we be pardoned if we dwell for a moment upon the attractive "Bill of Fare" which the Charitable Societies above named have provided for Wednesday the 18th inst., for all who will favor them with their presence at Gulbault's Gardens. It will be seen that beside the attractions of a Panorama of the Russian War, there will be several Balloon ascensions and other amusements suited to all ages. By kind permission of the Colonel, the Band of the 17th Regiment will be upon the ground.

The Pic-Nic will be conducted on strictly Temperance principles; and no efforts will be spared on the part of its promoters to preserve order, and to contribute to the amusement of all who may attend it. The proceeds will be applied to the use of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum and its inmates; and it is to be hoped that not only our Catholic friends, but that many of our Protestant fellow-citizens, whose liberality we have had on many a previous occasion to notice, will enliven the gardens with their presence: and whilst promoting their own health and happiness, be the means of furnishing food, clothing, and shelter to the unfortunate little ones whom, in depriving them of their earthly parents, God has especially confided to the care of their more wealthy fellow-creatures.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS. - At last the long agony is over, and the crisis has terminated, just as every one of common sense, and endowed with ordinary penetration, foresaw from the moment that the MacDonald-Cartier Ministry resigned, that it would terminate; that is in the replatrage of the original Cabinet, and in its return to power in a modified, but very slightly modified, form. The following is the course of events since our last, in the order in which they occurred :--

The farce of the Brown-Dorion Ministry having been brought to a conclusion, Mr. Galt was called in, but quickly resigned the task into the hands of Mr. Cartier. After a short consultation with his former colleagues, his arrangements were completed, and the new Ministry, or rather the old Ministry vamped, was gazetted-with M. Cartier as Inspector General, and every aloof from all parties, and to confine itself to the | body else nominated to some office which he was not going to hold. This "dodge" was resorted to, in order to evade the necessity of a re-election; it being more than doubtful whether Mr. Alleyn-especially since his votes in favor of Incorporating the Orange Lodges, of Canadawould be able, in spite of all his manœuvring, to register some 15,000 votes out of a constituency of less than 7,000. On Saturday morning the cards were again skilfully shuffled, and the Ministry finally assumed the following form :-

Post Master General........... Mr. S. Smith.

In fact, except that they have discarded Mr. Cayley, and dropped M. Loranger, who certainly brought with him no accession of force, either moral or intellectual, the present Ministry is but a rechauffe of the late Macdonald-Cartier administration; wherein the Orange element is as strong as ever; and which will, we have no doubt, approve itself as hostile to Catholic claims, and couraged, or recognized in any manner by the as deserving of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's fulsome compliments to its intelligence, liberality, and contempt for Ecclesiastical influences, as that which was supposed to have given up the ghost on the 29th ult. Its future policy is dimly shadowed forth in the Toronto Colonist of the 7th ult., from whom we make the following extract :--

"It must therefore be clear to M. Cartier that he cannot go on another year in the same way; that he must find a solution for this question of Representation, and in order that be perform this task well-30 much more important is it than all others-we are willing, as representing a considerable part of the non-officials of Upper Canada, that he should hold other points of importance for the time in abeyance. On the School question, public opinion here is as nearly as possible equally divided. So long as Separate Schools do no more harm than they do at this moment, there will be no revolution, even if they are allowed to continue. But in regard to the Representation question, there may be said to be no divi-sion. We are all at one, and we are all in earnest about it; and a Government that would come forwould but imitate their punctuality, the finances | ward to deal with it in a large and broad way would not only have fair play, it would have indulgence, and good will and encouragement."

Thus sweetly sings the Colonist, with m more in the same strain; from whence we may easily infer what is the kind of work expected from M. Cartier by his friends; and what the tacit understanding upon which he has been restored to the enjoyment of his official salary, and its perquisites. The conditions are certainly not very honorable; not exactly the conditions which a high minded gentleman, being a French Canadian, and calling himself a Catholic, would accept; but personally, very lucrative conditions notwithstanding, and promising a long tenure of place and patronage-conditions therefore which will very possibly be accented, and adhered to. They are as follows :--

1. That M. Cartier bring forward a broad measure for swamping French Canadian nationality, and for subjecting Lower Canada to Anglo-Saxon Ascendancy.

2. That if he do this, and so long as he will consent to allow the Separate School clauses for Upper Canada to remain in their present inefficient condition, he shall not be pressed to repeal the said clauses altogether. In short, the conditions are, that as a Minister he shall prove himself false to his country, and false to his God. "Do this" -say las friends to him-" do this, and live an Attorney-General." We fear, from his political antecedents, that M. Cartier will stick to his situation; so long at least as his enemies the "Outs" are unable to drive him from it.

Whilst all these choppings and changings were Lower Canada. going on in the Council Chamber, we may be sure that in the great " Talk Shop" of the country there was more violent agitation than usual. If ever men earned their six dollars a day—finding themselves in drink and victuals—our Provincial Members of Parliament are those men. The quality of the talk was not perhaps quite equal to any design on the part of the speaker to remove the quantity; nor of the discourses delivered the odious yoke of State-Schoolism from the upon the occasion do we find many worth recording. Mr. M'Gee made a powerful speech, in which he exposed, and warmly denounced, the bad faith, and the intrigues of the Governor-General. Mr. J. A. Macdonald replied with much asperity; and indulged in a copious effusion of vituperation against the junior member for biguous no doubt-upon these points; and though Montreal, with the eloquence and volubility of he would certainly approve himself in office to

held, or pretended to have held, with Mr. Drummond; and many other members performed other to pay for them, we think it too hard entirely of "Freedom of Education." that it should also be expected to read them.

exchange of M. M. Galt and Sherwood for M. Cabinet. These were—the Seat of Government M. Cayley and Loranger, the present Mac-Donald-Cartier Ministry is the same as that School question-all calling for a prompt settlewhich was in office during the early part of the Session; which has always steadily refused the slightest instalment of justice to Catholics on the School Question; and which strenuously support- the question of a Federal Union of the Proed the insolent claims of the Orangemen for an vinces; and is no doubt susceptible of an equit-Act of Incorporation. On the other hand, as able settlement upon that basis, if honestly dealt a consequence of the very clever trick of which with. Upon the third, or School question, howthey have been the victims, M. M. Brown, ever, the language of Mr. Brown, as reported Dorion, and their friends, who allowed their in the Globe, was most unsatisfactory, because it the Catholics of Ireland. It may be all very names to appear as members of the short-lived " Brown-Dorion" administration, find themselves deprived of their seats in the House, and compelled to submit to the trouble and expense of a new election. Mr. G. Brown of course again presents himself for Toronto, where he will however be stoutly opposed. His friends speak confidently of his prospects; others however who boast of knowing a thing or two, wag their heads omnously, with the remark that if Mr. Brown does get in, it will be a very "tight fit." Thus by a clever dodge, and by a sham resignation, have the Ministry managed to clear the mity of an Orange Ministry, they might for the House of some of their most active opponents, moment tolerate it. during the remainder of the Session of '58.

In the Legislative Council on the 9th inst., Mr. Ferguson gave notice of a motion for an address, praying Her Majesty to reconsider her decision in reference to the Seat of Government. Mr. Wallbridge in the other House on the 7th of all denominations. The Irish National sysinst., strongly condemned the jugglery by means | tem works well, because, owing to the social of which the members of the Ministry had contrived to avoid the risk of appearing before their derance of a Catholic population, it is to all inconstituents, and moved that Mr. Smith had vacated his seat as representative of the North | a "Common" school system; because under it, Riding of Northumberland. Mr. McGee spoke | Catholics have their schools distinct and separate in favor of the motion, denouncing the perjury of which Ministers had been guilty in swearing to perform certain duties, which it was their intention, even whilst they were swearing, not to perform. A desultory debate ensued, in the course of which M. Cartier announced the policy of his colleagues. They were to watch the Tariff with a view to its readjustment; they would leave the Seat of Government question in abeyance until Parliament had had an opportunity of considering it in all its bearings; they would anxiously consider the expediency of a Federal Union of the British North American Provinces, entering into communication with the Imperial Government and the Lower Provinces on the subject, and communicating the result to Parliament at its next Session; during the recess they would also examine into the working advance towards us. How then can it be exof the public departments, and devise such reforms as should conduce to economy and efficiency; in the mean time they would draw their forget the man's odious antecedents, or be prequarterly salaries, and endeavour to make themselves as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances in which they found themselves .-Finally Mr. Wallbridge's motion was negatived earn it by something better than vague amby a majority of 32 to 14; and the Ministerial biguous phrases-which because vague and amtrick, for evading the spirit of the Act for secur- biguous are certainly intended to deceive some ing the independence of Parliament, has been party; and which, because the Catholics of Upcrowned with signal success. In the contemplation of such sublime trickery we stand abash- and politically of the various contending parties, ed; and feel that even the "forty parson power of hypocrisy" evoked by the poet, would be insufficient to do justice to the "smartness" of our Canadian statesmen.

Globe of the 9th inst., a full exposition of the policy which it was Mr. Brown's intention to have carried out, had his career as a Minister not is the cry; an overwhelming force is to be desbeen untimely cut short by an adverse vote of the Provincial Legislature. We must confess circumcised oppressors of the Christians, and to that in that exposition we can find nothing to assert the supremacy of the cross over the cresjustify any sanguine anticipations of his intention to adopt an equitable policy towards Catholics lamism is denounced in the bitterest terms, and upon the "School Question," incomparably the most important question of the day; nothing certainly to entitle Mr. Brown to the cordial support of the Catholics, either of Upper or of marvellous promptitude in detecting the mote in

It is from Mr. Brown's own lips that we meeting lately held at Toronto in the Royal Exsion is reported in the Globe; and in that speech we regret to say that we find no indication of necks of the Catholic minority of the Upper Province; nor any full assurance of the abandonment of his avowed design to subject the Catholic people of Lower Canada, to Protestant and Anglo-Saxon ascendancy. Mr. Brown's language is however ambiguous—purposely amed himself by repeating in the House the sub- Brown out of office, we must confess that we, as once stood the Catholic Church—and to the ting happy" at the "Protracted Meeting," the

stance of some private conversations that he had | Catholics, can see no reason why we should either extend to him our forgiveness for the past, or our confidence for the future. The one he must earn equally remarkable feats. But upon the whole, by a very full and humble apology; the other, by the debates were somewhat stale, flat and unpro- a frank and unambiguous avowal of his intentions fitable; and seeing that the public is compelled to sin no more, and to lend his aid to the cause

Three great difficulties presented themselves The result of it all, however, is that, except the | to Mr. Brown when called upon to form a new question-the question of Representation-and the ment. The first he very properly proposed to make a Ministerial question: the second, or Representation question, was to be combined with assumed throughout the right of the State to well to execuate the cruelty and treachery of control and direct the education of the child .-It is to this monstrous and tyrannical assumption that we, as Catholics, as freemen, are opposed, as irreconcilable with civil or religious liberty. Education is not in any sense, whether secular, or religious education, a legitimate function of the State, or civil magistrate, but belongs exclusively to the Family and the parent. To no Ministry which refuses to recognise this fundamental truth can Catholics ever give a cordial support; even though for the sake of avoiding the greater cala-

> It is not to the point to urge that Mr. Brown hinted that he was prepared to submit to an assimilation of the Upper Canada school system, to the National School system of Ireland; and that the latter works well, and is approved of by men condition of Ireland, and the numerical prepontents and purposes, a " Denominational," and not from the schools of their Protestant fellow-citizens; and because a thorough Catholic education is given to children attending the schools which that system has called into existence. But Mr. Brown makes "common" or mixed education a "sine qua non" of any system to which he will give his sanction. He will not hear of a separate or denominational system. But the Catholics of Canada, if true to themselves, and faithful to their Church, will never-no, so help them God in their hour of need-will never submit to a "Common" or mixed system of education. George Brown and Catholics are, therfore, as far at variance as ever upon the School question. We will never recede one inch from our position; and he has not, as yet, manifested the slightest trace of a disposition to pected that, upon some vague expression of liberal tendencies upon his part, we should at once pared to extend to him the right hand of friendship. No! if George Brown wants our alliance and political support, he must earn it; he must per Canada are the weakest, both numerically, are most probably intended to deceive Catholics.

THE JEDDAH MASSACRE AND ORANGE RUF-FIANISM.—The British press from the Times downwards, is in a state of most intense virtuous MR BROWN'S POLICY .- We find in the indignation at the late cruel outrages perpetrated by the Mahometans of Jeddah upon the European residents. Satisfaction, speedy and ample, patched, to take summary vengeance upon the cent; whilst the cruel persecuting spirit of Isin every variety of type.

All this is no doubt very proper and becoming on the part of British Protestantism; of which a its neighbour's eye, and a perfect insensibility to the beam in its own eye, has ever been a promihave this exposition, which was made at a great | nent characteristic. It fairly shrieks with horror at the occasional excesses of a handful of ignochange. Mr. Brown's speech upon that occa- rant and fanatical Mussulmans; but looks on with stolid indifference, or rather, with an unctuous complacency, at the systematic outrages of its own Orange children upon their Popish fel-

low-countrymen. This strange inconsistency cannot escape the notice of the Catholics of Europe; especially of those in concert with whom it is proposed that the British Government should seek satisfaction for the Jeddah outrage. "Physician heal thyself," should be the reply of the French Emperor, to all proposals for combining the forces of business is slack and money scarce, that " Pray-France and England against the authors of the er Meetings" hold out any attractions. So in late massacre. He might point to the wrecked | California, the moment the tidings arrived of the dwellings of the unhappy Catholics of Upper Graser River discoveries, "the Revival in Re-ligion was knocked cold;" and instead of singsmouldering heaps which alone indicate where ing psalms dolorously through the nose, or " get-

gutters still reeking with Popish blood-and ask how, and with what grace, a government calling itself Christian, but under whose auspices such brutalities are, if not encouraged, at least allowed to go unpunished, can presume to criticise the conduct of a Mahommedan Government towards its non-Christian subjects? And as it would be impossible to give any satisfactory answer to such a question, Louis Napoleon might well refuse to allow the Navy of France to co-operate with that of Protestant and Catholic-persecuting Britain, against the Christian-persecutors on the shores of the Red Sea.

Indeed to the Catholic, the Orangeman must -to say the very least—be as odious as the most fanatical of the children of Islam. Mohommedan ascendancy is no doubt a grievous burden to those Christians who are unhappily subject to it; but more grievous still to Catholics, to them far more cruel and hateful, is the accursed yoke of that Protestant Ascendancy which it is the avowed object of Orangeism to impose upon us, and upon our children in Canada—as it has already, and for many a weary year, imposed it upon the Mahommedans of Jeddah; but compared with the cruelty and treachery of the Orangemen of Ireland, and of Canada, how venial almost, appears the guilt of the former!

The blood of Farrel, and of many a victim of Orange brutality, cries aloud from our Canadian soil, and from the soil of the old country, to heaven for vengeance upon their ruthless murderers; meanwhile a force is fitting out in British ports to exact reparation for the outrage offered to British subjects at Jeddah. Let us then hope that justice, though tardy justice, may be in store for the ruffian Orangemen of Belfast and of Toronto; and that this hope may be fulfilled, let us bestir ourselves, and force our wrongs upon the notice of the British government. From its regard for justice and fair play we may have but ittle to expect; but by a prompt and energetic remonstrance, we may yet shame it into a sem-

plance of fair dealing with all its subjects.

From our Colonial authorities we have nothing to hope, and it is in vain to appeal to them. The Governor General is himself, if not a sworn and affiliated Orangeman, the avowed patron of the order in Canada. An undisguised Orangeman is entrusted with the entire administration of justice, and unscrupulously exercises the power with which he is invested, to screen his "Dear blood-stained Brethren" from the punishment due to their crimes. Our Executive is under Orange control; our Legislature swarms with Orangemen; and the Catholics of Upper Canada are the helpless victims of their unbridled tyranny. There is no Christian population in the East, exposed to viler insults, or to more infamous acts of brutality from their Moslem masters, than those which the Catholics of Upper Canada are at present, and without the slightest chance of redress or protection from the laws, obliged to endure from the proteges of Sir Edmund Head, and the "Dear Brothers" of the Attorney-General. Under these circumstances then, we have no hopes but in the action of the Imperial Government; which at all events can deal with its own hired servant, and recall him from a post for which he is eminently unfit; and which he can no longer fill without imperilling the peace and prosperity of Canada, without alienating the affections of Her Majesty's loyal Catholic subjects, and generating a thorough distrust in, and contempt for, the administration of justice in this part of Her Majesty's dominions. The tyranny ercised by the Turks over the Christians i East is no doubt a disgrace to the civilisation of the XIX century, and to Western Christendom in particular which tolerates it; but more disgraceful still to our vaunted civilisation, is the too long tolerated oppression of the Catholics of Canada, by their Orange tyrants. Let us then exercise our right of petition to the British Government; and insist that, since it is about to take energetic measures to put down Moslem tyranny in the East, it shall at least compel its hired servants and paid agents, to refrain from actively encouraging Orange tyranny in the West. It is for the Catholics of Upper Canada to move first in this matter.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SQUADRON .-We glean from the journal of Mr. Field, the following particulars in relation to the last, and fortunately successful attempt to unite the Old and New Worlds:-

On Saturday, 17th July, the Squadron sailed from Queenstown, and arrived at the mid-occan rendezvous on the 28th of the same month. The splice was made on the 29th, and the Niagara and Agamemnon then separated; the former making for Trinity Bay, distant about SS2 nautical miles—and the Agamemnon for Valentia Bay, distant about \$12 miles. The weather was for the most part fine; and after a prosperous run the Niagara entered Trinity Bay early on Thursday morning, the 5th instant, having paid out since leaving the rendezvous upwards of 1,016 miles of cable. The end of the cable was immediately landed, and carried into the Telegraph House, when the communication with the other end at the opposite side of the Atlantic was found to be perfect.

Thus has the most gigantic undertaking of the nineteenth century, been brought to a succ essful issue.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF THE GOLD DISCOveries at Fraser's River .- A Californian paper noticing the excitement caused by the late gold discoveries, observes that " we had a Revival in Religion here, but Fraser River knocked it cold. People care less apparently just now for salvation than gold." This fully bears us out in our remarks upon Protestant " Religious Revivals." It is only in the dull season, when

couverts packed up their traps for the new El Derado, and exchanged the sweet songs of the Little Bethel, for the more exciting chaunt of:-"Oh! I'm going to Fraser River with my wash-bowl on my knee."

It is very probable that neither religion nor morality will lose anything by this revolution in tastes. Our gold hunters may, perhaps, swear horribly at the "diggins;" but even their oaths and execuations can scarce be more blasphemous than the maudlin cant of a Methodist "Revi-

CATHOLIC PROGRESS. - We receive constantly the most encouraging proofs of the steady advance of the Catholic religion amongst our republican neighbors, who in their zeal and would be well for us to imitate. Thus from a friend we learn that in the Parish of Malone, Franklin Co., State of New York, the Catholics have lately purchased a handsome site for a new Church, to be built on Main Street, town of Malone; a work to which their Protestant fellow-citizens have shown themselves disposed to contribute liberally. At Clinton also, and at Chateauguay in the same parish, new Catholic Churches are in process of erection; and at Westfield, near the Lines, a splendid site for the same purpose has just been purchased by the Catholics of the neighborhood. We are happy to learn that Protestants and Catholics live on the best of terms; and that the Reverend A. Theres, the priest of the parish, is held in high esteem by men of all denominations.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—The Minerve of the 10th instant, alluding apparently to Mr. George Brown, accuses that gentleman of having abandoned his aunt-" planter sa tante"-upon the shores of Lake Ontario. This should be enquired into, and a search instituted for the bones. or other remains, of the venerable old lady.

M. Dorion arrived in town on Tuesday evening, and was enthusiastically received by his friends, with torch-light procession and fireworks. His re-election is considered certain.

> To the Editor of the True Witness. Toronto, August 10, 1858.

DEAR SIR-Despairing of transmitting to future generations the fair dreams of his youthful days-imean our beautiful "common school" system—the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's inventive genius hit, a short time ago, upon a plan which he trusted would render his name immortal in the annals of Canada, and hand down his features to the latest posterity.

The Reverend gentleman has a hack, or subordinate, in the Education Office, of the name of Thos. Hodgins, but commonly known as Ryerson's "Man Him did the great Chief of the Department lately summon to his sublime presence; and with him did the Rev. Mr. Ryerson take sweet counsel on the feasibility of carrying into execution the vast idea with which his own gigantic intellect was engrossed. Hereupon a colloquy, of which the following may be taken as a tolerable specimen, en-

The Chief—"Our great men in Canada are few and far between. Besides myself I know of few really great and eminent men in this country. To promote therefore a noble emulation amongst our Canadian youth, it seems to me expedient to commence a series of Busts, or graven images-notwithstanding that all such vanities are prohibited in Scripture-of those men most illustrious for talent and virtue who are now living in the Province.— What think you oh! Hodgins, of this mine idea?"

much to be praised. It cannot be surpassed by that educate their own children according to their own of mortal. Thy plan likes me well oh! my Master; wishes. Religion and parental respect, which every nor could anything have been conceived better calculated to enkindle in the bosoms of our Canadian youth the sacred fire of a noble ambition."

The Chief-" Well hast thou spoken, oh! mine Hodgins; but herein do I perceive a difficulty in the execution of this our project. Who first of the Great Men of this land shall submit himself to the artist's hand? Whose Bust, or carved similitude, shall inangurate the long series of Canadian worthies?-Speak oh! mine Hodgins, I adjure thee by thy salary, and all the jobs of the Educational Department!"

Then Hodgins, deeply meditating, and much re-volving the matter in his mind, looked up at the Chief; over whose features the while, a rich rosente tint, such as is oft seen to linger about the noses of those who indulge in deep potations, was softly stealing. This perceiving, the faithful Hodgins thus made answer :--

"But for thy Modesty, Oh! Master—that modesty which is known and approved of all men, thou wouldst be at no loss for an answer to thy question. Yet I marvel not; for modesty is the characteristic of all great men; and as thou art great, so art thou modest. Yet as thou hast asked me the question, even at the risk of wounding that modesty, I will

speak; and thus I reply:—
"From the shores of Ontario's Lake, to the weather beaten coasts of Labrador, one universal voice proclaims that Thou, even Thou, art the greatest man of the age; and that after thee, there is none other like unto thee. Who then fitter than the founder of our noble "common schools" to commence the series of Canada's Worthies?

But to make a long tale short, Dear Mr. Editor, and to bring my narrative to a conclusion, I must inform you that the result of this interesting colloquy was, that the best artist in Toronto was sought after, and immediately engaged. The Reverend Chief's nitum; and encouraged by the prospect of transmitting their features to posterity, great men. soon to become as plentiful in Canada as blackberries, would give the most liberal orders. Artists would be encouraged; the fame of the Province be extended to the uttermost parts of the earth; and a little money might be cleared by the transaction.

And so on the following day the Reverend Chief Superintendent of Education, clad in gala attire, and with features carefully disposed, might be seen wending his way to the artist's studio. Within that studio, you might have shortly seen the said reverend gen-doman gracefully seated in the artist's chair, and striving his hardest to look graceful, and intellectual, and entirely sanctified. Never had his features beamed with such refulgence, and with such a holy light as they did then; never—not even when cruelly compelled to disgorge his plunder, by hard hearted Committee on Public Accounts—never did he look so completely the saint and martyr, as he did whilst sitting in that chair. On his countenance dignity and meekness, the wisdom of the serpent and the innocence of the dove, were happily and inseparably blended. The artist to whom he sat, felt himself a privileged man.

A second sitting followed; soon the work was complete, and a Bust of marvellous fidelity, and of great beauty was given to the world. Then arose both here and in Ireland, and give some facts more the question—where shall this master piece be placed? startling than anything stated at present.—Yours Some said "here," others "there;" and I blush as I very respectfully,

record it-one profane person hinted at the propriety of sticking it in a niche over the entrance to the Penitentiary. Whilst the controversy was pending, the Bust was displayed from a window of a house in one of the most conspicuous parts of the City; but though crowds passed by, and gazed, no purchaser made his appearance. At this the heart of our artist was grieved, and the soul of the Reverend Mr. Ryerson was sore troubled. The speculation was—as the Vulgar call it—"no go;" and the luckless artist saw but little hopes of clearing his expences, or being re-

munerated for his trouble. And so day by day the Bust remained exposed to public view, and the artist mourned over the insensibility of the people. One day a rap was heard at his outer door. Again clad in his choicest garments, a man entered his studio; but this time, not the Chief, but his Man Friday. The object of his visit, was to deliver a message from the Rev. Mr. Ryerson to the ill-starred artist, to the effect that, since no orders could be obtained, or sale for the cheerful sacrifices, set us an example which it Bust effected, it was to be sent up to the Education Office. This order was complied with; and if any of your readers chance to be passing the Normal School-there, if they will but step in, and in the large Hall of that establishment, may their eyes be gratified at all hours of the day, in the contempla-tion of the features of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West.

In the mean time-so I am informed-the artist has not received the price of his labors, and the Bust of the Great Ryerson, remains still unpaid for. This dear Mr. Editor I tell you in strict confidence. Tell it not in Gath, neque annuntietis in compitis Ascalonis.—Yours truly, Tononto.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Oshawa, C.W., July 21st, 1858.

DEAR SIR-There can be no denying the fact, that our Catholic children are placed in a most dangerous position, both in and out of school, particularly in rural districts, surrounded as they are by fanatics of every class. Not even the little Pic-nics that are got up, where children assemble for friendship and amusement, but advantage is taken of, by prowling wolves under the name of preachers, to insult Catholics and traduce their religion. This we have witnessed a few days ago at a Pic-Nic in this village, where a large number of respectable people of all classes were assembled, with children of every denomination. About the close of the business the meeting was addressed by some of the Rev. gentlemen who occupied the platform; among the rest, by Elder Heywood, a Baptist from the State of New York. In the course of his discourse he was interrupted by the Chairman for some extraneous views he had uttered; and for want of argument to maintain his point, and to escape from the dilemma, he turned on Popery, and the Catholic separate school he had passed on his way to the Pic-Nic. This soon allayed the strife, and our Yankee was allowed to proceed with his discourse, which he did with redoubled vigor; playing the most fantastic tricks, sometimes jumping nearly three feet high, with hands erect, and fingers quivering as if electrified, so that one would imagine he was going to invade the clouds, or scale the seven heavens of Mahomet at a bound. I should like to know if this be Elder Heywood, the Baptist, who deserted his consumptive wife, and made an appointment to elope with Sarah Blanchard, of Delhi, N. Y.; but who, the plot being discovered, was locked up, and he booted out of town, whilst the people afterwards hung and burned his effigy. If he be the Rev. gentleman of that name whom we had at the Pic-Nic, the people of Delhi would have complimented nature very much by burning the substance in-stead of the shadow; for if ugliness be a mortal sin, he has a bad chance of salvation. The next speaker was so hard on Catholics, that two of the most respectable men in the village, Englishmen of the Established Church, withdrew in disgust along with the writer. These are the parties that have charge of our Common Schools and public money :- these are the guides to whom the education of our Catho-lic children is confided; and can any doubt be enter-

tained of their tender minds being contaminated where such influences prevail? Nor is it a matter of surprise that so many obstacles are thrown in the way of separate schools; and that the honest minded Protestants of the English To whom thus Hodgins:—

"Most Illustrious Chief! great is thy wisdom, and out as the objects of resentment for attempting to well disposed Protestant as well as Catholic must admit as necessary elements in the education of young children, have been banished from the Common Schools by those methodless Methodists, who are every day changing; but nothing can make them relax their grasp of the public money or public education. And in order to maintain their system of education inviolable, they will set forth the most barefaced lies in their newspapers to show that Catholics are opposed to separate schools. I shall just mention one fact in confirmation of what I have

> About the first of January last, the Catholics of this village attempted to open a separate school, but from causes which it is not necessary to state at present, they failed in the attempt; and what was the result? In a few days after, an article appeared in the Toronto Globe, in which it was impudently stated that the Catholics were altogether opposed to Separate schools; and that the Priests wanted the authority of the Legislature to compel Catholics to support these schools. The writer gave his authority in the following words of the Rev. Mr. Thornton of

this Township:- "The Catholics of Oshawa (a numerous body) are quite opposed to separate schools; and some even speak unsparingly respecting the evil 'the powers that be' are

causing by the position taken on this subject." But the Catholics of Oshawa have now contra-dicted those false statements. They have established a separate school, and will support it; and they had a just right to separate schools, if the facts above stated never occurred. For about the first of April last, there was an assistant teacher required, in addition to the three anti-Catholic teachers already employed in the schools. The Catholics having a teacher of their own creed in attendance, and sending about seventy pupils to the school, wanted to have proposal was well received by him; for who could him employed; but no; it was a female that was refuse to patronise such a scheme. The series of Busts, once commenced, might be extended ad infibute and no children to send to school; and so great was his confidence in the Common school system, that he was as much opposed to the appointment of a Catholic teacher as the rest of the Trus-tees. The Catholics, from this circumstance, were led at once to conclude that there was something doubtful lurking at the bottom of this so-called system of liberal education; and at once withdrew their children from the central school, and opened a separate school for themselves, at their own expense. A few, whose confidence could not be shaken, continued at the Common school-not that they ever spoke evil of the "powers that be," as the Rev. Mr. Thornton stated—till their confidence was abused, and then they left in disgust and sorrow, at the insults offered to their religion and country. And it is the same in all the schools that are under the control of such teachers and trustees; for if they do not give open insult, they will do worse in an indirect way: they will cajole the children into their views if possible, and destroy their religion under the guise of impartial education. Nor would their descitful practices have been detected in Oshawa school, but for the courage of Miss Leonard, and the patriotism of Miss Mulcahy. But I have trespassed too long on your valuable space; and, with your permission, I shall, in my next letter, offer some further re-

At the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Cobourg St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday evening, August 2d, the Vice-President in the chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to :-Resolved,-That it is the opinion of this Society that the Roman Catholic Separate School Law, in its present imperfect shape, is no more than a slight instalment of what is due to the Catholics of this Province, to whom a just and equitable settlement of the question is of the most vital importance.

Resolved,-That we have implicit confidence in our national representative, Thomas D'Arcy, McGee, Esq., the Champion of our Civil and Religious liberties; who, of all the members in the House, is the only one who has dared to take up the " School Question" on its proper merits; who has, with such rare abilities and commanding eloquence, opposed the two monster evils of Canada, "Associated Bigotry," and "State Schoolism;" and who, by his powerful and convincing advocacy of "Freedom of Education," has won the respect of his opponents, and the admiration and confidence of his friends; and is, in our opinion, entitled to the lasting gratitude and moral support of the Catholics of both the Canadas.

Resolved,—That in connection with the foregoing Resolutions, the Montreal TRUE WITNESS naturally forces itself upon our consideration, the unpurchaseable usefulness of which we highly appreciate, and in whose talented editor we recognize the Lucas of Canada.

Resolved,-That those Resolutions be published in the Montreal TRUE WITNESS and Toronto Canadian Freeman.

THOMAS HEENAN, President, MICHAEL CUNNITGHAM, Cor. Secretary.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Pike River, J. Healy, 15s; Pakenham, D. M'Grath, 10s; Stratford, Rev. P. F. Crimian, 10s; Brockville, P. Murray, £1 8s 9d; St. Andrews, A. B. McMillan, 10s; Trenton, Rev. H Brettargh, 10s; Kemptville, Rev. W. Harty, 10s; Wellington, J. Furlong, 10s; Finch, T. Kennedy, 12s 6d; Goderich, Rev. P. Schneider, 10s; Cohoes, N. Y., Rev. T. Keeveney, £1 15s; St. Andre Avelin, Rev. J. E. Ebrard, 10s; Varennes, D. M'Donald, 5s; Cobourg, R. T. Wilkenson, 13s 9d; Cote Neiges, J. Sexton, 7s 6d; Roxson, 13s 9d; Cote Neiges, J. Sexton, 7s 6d; Roxborough, W. Robertson, 10s; Elginburgh, A. Welstead, £1 7s 6d; Fort William, W. M'Sorley, 10s; P. E. Island, J. Kilbride, 12s 6d; Ristigouche, Rev. F. Dumontier, 15s; Three Rivers, P. Scannell, 10s; Toledo, Rev. M. Lynch, 15s; Quebec, M. A. Hearn, 12s Gd; D. Murray, £1; R. Finn, 10s; St. Rosalie, Rev. Mr. Desnoyers, 11s 3d; Leeds, J. Corbit, 12s 6d Pointe Claire, P. Kearney, 5s; Buffalo, U. S., M. Hill, 5s; Alexandria, R. M'Donald, 5s; St. John Chrysostome, V. Barbeau, 18s 9d; Peverley, F. A. M'Lachlan, 6s 3d; North Crosbey, P. Shevlan, 7s 6d; Prescott, M. Tracey, £1 5s; Nicolet, Rev. Mr. Lafleche, 10s; Worcester, U. S., F. Lawler, £1 5s; Ottawa City, B. Gilligan, 6s 3d; Carleton, A. B.,

Rev. E. Dunphy, 12s 6d.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—M. Cullen, 10s; M. Dono-hoe, 12s 6d; M. Gillineuve, 12s 6d.

Per Rev. E. Bayard, London—Self, 12s 6d; J. Wright, 13s 9d; P. O'Byrne, 18s 9d; Rev. Mr. Musart, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Frachon, 6s 3d; J. Kearns, 6s 3d.

Per O. Quigley, Lochiel-J. M'Millan, 10s; M. Morris £1 5s.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer-B. Daly, £1 5s; J. Kenny, 10s. Per J. M'Gerald, Dundas—M. O'Connor, 5s. Per J. Doran, Perth-A. McLallan, 12s 6d.

Per J. Wade, Richmond-J. Dooley, £1 8s 9d. Rer Rev. Dr. Cameron, Antigonish, N. S., -J.

Rer Rev. Br. Gameron, Antigonish, A. S., S., Boyd, £3 15s.

Per W. F. Monagan, Toronto—M. Malone, 12s 6d; D. K. Feehan, 12s 6d; L. Devine, 12s 6d; J. M'Gce, 12s 6d; M. Higgins, 15s; Legislative Assembly, £3 1s 3d; J. Stock, 12 6d; P. Foy, 12s 6d; T. Connor, 12s 6d.

Per J. Heenan, Thorold—T. O'Brien, 10s; P. M'-Keown, 10s; W. Cartmell, 10s. Per Rev. C. Wardy, Aurora-J. Shawl, Gs 3d; Newmarket, A. Kenny, 6s 3d.

Per M. Teefy, Richmondhill—Self, 6s 3d; Thorn-hill, Rev. L. Griffith, 6s 3d.
Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—self, 12s 6d; D. M'Donell S. M., 18s 9d; A. H. M'Donald, 12s 6d;

S. M'Intosh, 6s 3d. Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor, Cornwall-Self, 103;

J. O'Brien, 10s; J. Dennany, Scn., 5s.
Per A. Brogan, Tannery West—J. M'Greevy, 10s.
Per. A. M'Donald, Morrisburgh—J. Flinn, 15s. Per. J. Hackett, Chambly—C. Dumesnil, 10s. Per J. Donnelly, St. Bridget—O'Donnelly, 10s.

Per M. O'Dempsey, Bellville-P. P. Lynch, 10s;

P. O'Brien, 5s.

Per. M. Kelly, Merrickville—P. Kyle, 5s.

Per Rev. S. A. Bourret, St. Anne de la Pocatiere

—Self, 12s 6d; College, 12s 6d; Very Rev. C.

Gauvreau, 12s 6d; St. Roch des Aulnets, Rev. D. H. Tetu, 12s 6d.

Per T. Donegan, Tingwich-Self, 2s 6d: T. Kerr 2s 6d; P. Murphy 10s.

Births,

At Rawdon, on the 31st July, Mrs. R. E. Corcoran, of a daughter. In this city, on the 11th instant, Mrs. William Wallace O'Brien, of a son.

Married.

On the 10th August, in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. B. McGauran, W. P. Bartley, Esq., of Montreal, to Miss Jane Harriet, eldest daughter of John O'Kane, Esq., Mount Pleasent,

READ THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, (Tenn.,) Oct. 16, 1856. Messrs. Perry Davis and Son:—Sirs—Gratitude to you, and duty to suffering humanity, require that I should make known the benefit I have derived from the use of your truly valuable Pain Killer; and if by seeing this, any sufferer will be induced, as I was, to give it a trial and be healed, I shall be compensated a thousand fold.

In June, 1855, after a protracted illness of several months, I was severely attacked with drowsiness, vertigo, dimness of sight, and loss of appetite, accompanied by fever, difficulty of breathing, etc. My physician pronounced my case pneumonia bordering on the first stage of consumption; and after exhausting his skill, declared positively that I had the consumption, that he could do nothing for me, and that I must die. However, he advised me to use * * * * as the best thing I could do, which I did with no effect. I then made use of * * * * * which proved inefficient.

By this time my symptoms were pain in the head, morning, evening, and during the night, darting pains through the chest, burning in the palms of the hands, quick pulse, night sweats, difficulty of breathing etc, when fortunately I got hold of the "People's Pamphlet," in which I saw the case of Messrs. Blinn, Cone, and others, which induced me to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and strange as it may appear, I derived more benefit from the use of one twenty-five cent bottle than I had done from all other medicines. I have used four bottles of the Pain Killer, and am hearty and enjoy better health than Killer, and am nearty and enjoy

I have heretofore done for a number of years,

GUSTAVUS A. CELOY.

Lyman, Savage, & Co.; and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal; Wholesale Agents.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL.

19 & 21 COTE STREET. THE Duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on THURSDAY, 12th instant, at NINE o'clock, A.M .-Terms moderate.

For particulars, apply to the Principal.

August 10.

W. DORAN, Principal.

INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

OF THE DIVISION OF ACMA.

GENTLEMEN-AS you will soon be called upon to exercise the Elective Franchise, in selecting a person to represent you in the Legislative Council, and having been honored with the urgent solicitations of a very large and influential number of the Electors of this Division, requesting me that I would allow myself to be nominated as a Candidate—I have consented; and trusting to your intelligence and independence, now

appear before you, formally soliciting your support. Should I consuit my own private interests alone, should certainly decline accepting the candidature; but the reasons which have been urged, and the recognised necessity which exists for practical representatives of the commercial interests of the country, in our Legislative bodies, render it imperative upon me to lay aside all private considerations, and yield myself to the guidance of the dictates of my convictions of duty.

Born and educated amongst you, my sympathics sentiments, associations, and interests, are identified with yours, and are a guarantee to a large extent, that your interests and opinions will be faithfully represented by me, should I be elected your Representative. But when a man comes before his fellowcitizens, or suffers himself to be brought forward by others, claiming their suffrages, it is justly expected that his principles and views should be made known as fully as possible, in order that the electors may be guided in their choice, by principles, and not personal considerations. Holding these views, and also in obedience to custom, I have now to lay before you my reasons for asking your suffrages, at the approaching election, to represent you in the Legisla-

My name has, for some months past, been before you as a probable Candidate, and there are very few amongst you who have not been cognisant of the fact. There has been ample opportunity therefore to make yourselves acquainted with my antecedents, character, &c., and thus prepare the way for action on your part, in reference to the more formal course now taken by me, either to pronounce in favor or against my pretensions. My reasons for appearing before you and asking your suffrages may be expressed by the comprehensive term "Commercial." Agri-culture, Manufactures, and Commerce are insepara-bly connected in their bearing upon the material prosperity of the country; but the two first named occupy the most important position, inasmuch as without production no commerce would exist. It is believed, and I coincide with those who entertain that opinion, that there is a deliciency of practical representation of the above-named interests. We have had a large share of experimentalising legislation, (if I may so term it) bearing upon our sources of material prosperity; and it is much to be regretted that no definite policy has prevailed, as nothing so retards the placement of capital, so necessary to the erection of large manufactories, and the engagement in large commercial transactions, as uncertainty in regard to the fiscal policy of the country. If the subjects of "Free Trade" and "Protection" were to be fully discussed, not as abstract theories, but as applicable to the circumstances of the country and a definite policy decided upon, there is no doubt that much good would result. I do not hesitate to announce it as my settled conviction that "Free Trade," being the normal condition of Commerce, is better calculated to develope the resources of the various countries of the world, than the imposition of restrictions involved in a protective theory—provided such a policy were adopted throughout the world. But it is conceded by the advocates of both theories, that our position, in reference to revenue and other countries, is such as to render our adoption of the "Free Trade" policy in its integrity impossible; and a compromise between the two opposite theories, called "Incidental Protection," has hitherto received approval; but that policy is so uncertain in its duration, and variable in its details, that it has given rise to many evils which might, perhaps, have been avoided. My opinion is, that our position in reference to other countries, more particularly the neighboring Republic, eminently a commercial country, and with which the large majority of our commercial transactions are undoubtedly occurring, is such as to render it advisable to adopt a system of reciprocity of duties; or, in other words, assimilate our Customs Tariff to that of the United States, in so far as it affects such articles as are, or can be, advantageously produced in Canada such reciprocity of duties, or assimilation of Tariff, to be the well understood fiscal policy of the country, extending even to perfect Free Trade, whenever the United States chooses to adopt such a policy. I do not stop here to enquire how far such a policy on our part would meet the approval of the Imperial Government, or how far our Constitution would allow us to proceed in such a direction; fully believing that any difficulties which may possibly exist, could be overcome. My political position is one strictly independent of either party of the parties known as Ministerialists and Oppositionists; and should I be elected, I shall occupy an independent position; prepared to do my duty to my constituents and the country, without reference to whatever party may occupy the Treasury benches, not lending my vote or influence to factious movements of any kind. There is one great question before the country, upon which it is incumbent on me to declare my viewsviz., the question of " Representation based upon Po-On looking back from the Union of Uppulation." per and Lower Canada to the passage of the Act changing the Constitution of the Legislative Council in 1854, we find that the principle of Federalism, or perfect equality of the two Provinces, has been the basis of the Constitution and all political changes and arrangements which have been made; hence the question of Representation based upon Population, involves a total change of the Constitution; and

sentation may be, it certainly is not applicable to our circumstances and political position. I am in favor of the most perfect equality of rights, privileges, and immunities of all classes, in reference to Educational and Religious convictions; and pledge myself to use my influence and vote, if elected, in favor of any class who may be found not in the full enjoyment of such equality of rights. I am opposed to all Secret-Politico-Religious Societies. You are aware of the prominent part which I have taken in reference to the Extension of the Harbor in Montreal, and the crection of Docks by means of a Canal debouching at Hochelaga Bay; and in opposition to the plan locating such works at Pointe St. Charles. I shall continue my exertions to that end, and spare no pains to accomplish the object in view.

however correct in the abstract that mode of Repre-

I have the honor to be. Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant, ASHLEY HIBBARD.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Perstan Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is un-

No Traveller should be without this beautiful pre-paration; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No per-son can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet

Try this geat "Home Luxury."
S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL

(Wholesale Agents),

Montreal.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS

ELECTORAL DIVISION OF ALMA. FELLOW-CITIZENS-

Having been requested by a great many of you to solicit the mandate of the Electors of the flourishing Riectoral Division of Alma, I consider that to decline would be a lack of patriotism on my part, and that it is my duty to try and make myself useful to my countrymen; I therefore demand your suffrages with that confidence which arises from the intimate acquaintance I have of the patriotism which animates a great many among you-confidence which is enhanced by the circumstance that my interests are identical with yours; for besides being a proprietor in the country, I am possessed likewise of extensive property situate at the City in the Wards interested in the country. in the contest engaged.

I do not come forward as a party man, but as a man entirely independent. I am altogether free. I do not want to solicit any favor from Government, and have nothing to expect from any administration

I might abstain presently from expounding political principles, as they are known to the majority of you, nevertheless I feel bound to set forth my views on the most important measures.

Being a farmer myself, I shall do all in my power for the improvement and encouragement of agriculture which is the source of the prosperity of this

country.

Trade is in a prosperous condition. Owing to the works executed in the Gulf and Lake St. Peter, and those projected at Hochelaga, it cannot fail to attract all the product of the West: such a great cause of prosperity will obtain my attention.

Need I tell you that our national industry will be the object of my assiduous care? I shall endeavour to favour our home manufactures and industrial enterprise: for no one derives more benefit therefrom

than the farmer. The colonisation of our secular forest, colonisation destined to stay the tide of emigration of our youth towards foreign countries, shall not be the

least object of my Legislative duties.

To the cause of education I shall devote my constant solicitude. Useless to say that I am opposed and will ever be strongly opposed to the mixed

school system. I shall ever be an indefatigable adversary of Representation based on the respective Population of the two sections of this Province.

Such are, Fellow-Countrymen, my views on those important measures of public interest—questions of considerable moment on the solution of which greatly depends the prosperity of our common country.

ds the prosperny of I have the honor to be,

Jos. F. Armand. Riviere des Prairies, July 26, 1858.

PROSPECTUS.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, SAULT AU RECOLLET,

NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

THIS Institution embraces in its plan of education every means requisite for forming young persons to virtue and to the knowledge of those branches of science becoming their sex. The food is wholesome and abundant. Nothing is neglected that can contribute to the acquisition of habits of neatness, order, politeness, and propriety of deportment.

TFRMS: Board and tuition for the scholastic year. . \$100 Drawing and Painting..... Italian 24 (All payable quarterly, in advance.)

Each pupil will pay, on entrance, for use of desk and bed, S5, Should bedding, &c., be furnished by the Academy, the charge will then be \$10 per

Physicians' fees, postage, &c., are charged to the parents.

Should a pupil be withdrawn before the close of a quarter, unless for some very urgent reasons, no deduction, will be made.

Thursday is the only day upon which the pupils will be permitted to receive visits. The annual vacation is of six weeks. There will be

a charge of \$15 for those pupils who remain at the Academy during that time.

Each pupil should be provided with one black and one white uniform dress; one white and one black plain bobbinet veil; six toilet and six table napkins; one straw bed, one hair mattress, one pillow, three pairs of sheets; knife and fork; a large and small spoon; a goblet; work-box; and dressing-box.

A NEW SCHOOL OPENED,

109 Wellington Street, Montreal.

MISS M. LAWLER

WOULD respectfully announce to her friends and the public that she has just opened a School at the above place, and hopes from her experience and capacity to obtain a share of their patronage; assiduity will not be wanting on her part to insure the progress of her pupils. Her course comprises all the various elementary branches of an English education, with music. Terms moderate, and may be known personally at her School, during the hours of attendance.

GRAND

CHARITABLE PIC NIC, OF THE ST. PATRICK'S AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LADIES OF ST. PATRICK'S CONGREGATION,

GUILBAULT'S GARDENS,

On WEDNESDAY, 18th Inst.

PROCEEDS to be devoted to the Sr. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM. THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT bave

made such arrangements as they flatter themselves will make the occasion one of real enjoyment to all who may attend. The splendid BAND of the 17th REGIMENT will,

by the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Cole, C.B., QUADRILLE BANDS, are also engaged for the

occasion.
Several BALLOONS will be sent off during the

Also a splendid PANORAMA of the RUSSIAN WAR will be on exhibition. REFRESHMENTS can be had in the Garden, which

will be Open from 10 A.M., till 8 P.M.
TICKETS—Gentlemen's, 1s 101d; Ladies' 1s 3d;
Children's, 71d. Can be had from Members of the
Committee, and at the Garden on the day of the

THE undersigned, wishing to dispose of his Business, offers for Sale, his CIRCULATING LIBRARY, of over ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES, with his STOCK IN TRADE, and the Lease of the Eligible Stand he now occupies, on terms that would be very advan-tageous to an active young man desirous of embark-

ing in the book and Stationary line.
For particulars apply to JAMES FLYNN,

163 McGili Street. and the second second

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the Weekly Register says:—"The two principal subjects of interest at this moment are the massacre of the Christians at Jeddah and Canes, and the visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg. Of the rising of the Mus-sulmans against the Ohristians you will have more direct sources of information than mine; I will therefore only say that an opinion very widely spread in Russia, makes impression beyond that country; it is that very soon the Christian world will rise en masse against the Mahommedans, beginning in Turkey. Shall we of the nineteenth century witness another crusade?—The graciousness with which her Majesty Queen Victoria has accepted the invitation to visit the Emperor on the occasion of his coming to be present at the inauguration of Cherbourg Harbour is thoroughly appreciated on this side of the water: only the morbid Times, it is said, finds something to be ill-natured about. Her Majesty is to arrive at Cherbourg on the 4th August, towards five o'clock, at which time the Emperor and Empress will enter the town. The first interview of the august Sovereigns will take place on the 5th. The Emperor and Empress will remain at Cherbourg the 6th and 7th. On the 7th they will promenade in the town. At half-past two on the 7th, the ceremony of the inauguration and benediction of the new works of the harbour. On Sunday, the 8th, their Imperial Majesties will leave for Brest, on board the Bretagne."

The Constitutional, replying to the strictures of the Times on the alleged warlike preparations of France, asks if it is to be supposed that France could arm herself without that fact being known; besides, money is required in order to fit out an army and a fleet, and every expense under these institutions is set down beforehand in the budget. The Times is asked to point out in the budget of 1858 any trace of the credit required for warlike purposes. Moreover, the French Government, did it entertain hostile views against England or any other European power, would not invest so much capital in the public works now carried on in Paris and over the country, and would not throw open the most important point of the frontier by levelling the fortifications at

The following remarks on the English press appear in the Moniteur de l'Armee :-"We have not hitherto noticed the inconceivable attitude assumed with regard to France by a few of the English journals, and of which the Times is the most important and the most unreasonable. That journal, which comprises among its writers men equally distinguished for their honorable character and their talents, too often blends with the excellent articles they write the bitterest diatribes against a country whose alliance it had appreciated only the day before at its full value. It directs the grossest and most calumnious attacks against a Prince whose noble character, profound sagacity, and powerful genius it will exalt the following day, thus yielding to the force of truth. Whence comes this incoher-ency of language? Can it be that there are two descriptions of readers for the Times-serious and sensible men, to whom the serious articles is addressed -the principal piece, as they say at the theatre; and the old John Bull, with his anti-French prejudices, for whose amusement the farce must be played ?-This hypothesis is not improbably, but it is by no means consistent with the dignity of a great and conscientious journal. The Times and its few auxiliaries in the attacks directed against France cannot but know that there is no reason for the absurd • fear which they endeavour to propagate among the English people of an invasion by France. It is. moreover, degrading to the power of the great nation to which it is addressed to endeavour to persuade her that it would be possible suddenly to prepare means of attack sufficient to conquer her, or that a Government which has given so many proofs of sagacity and prudence would think of subjugating three kingdoms, or even any portion of that warlike country, without immense preparations, which could not be concealed. Those people have not the most remote notion of war who believe that a numerous army can be equipped secretly, and that it can be landed on a neighbouring coast with the same facility that a pleasure trip can be made from cement. Each of these blocks is 30 cubic metres in Paris to London. The completion, so long expected, volume, and weighs 44,000 kilogrammes. Cherof the works at Cherbourg, undertaken by order of Louis XIV., and to which fresh impulse was given by Napoleon I. more than half a century ago, has been the signal for fresh attacks, and on this occasion the most unseemly irony gives its ignoble aid to the violence of party spirit. The time is long past, thank God! when an English Minister could at his pleasure deprive France of its only military port in the North Sea, and in our time no English statesman would think of preventing us from having a mari-time establishment on the coast of the Channel worthy of being shown to our brave neighbours of Portsmouth or Plymouth. Each nation possesses, without any dispute or reciprocal limitation, a naval establishment suited to its necessities and its power. Who can find fault because this naval force has a secure place of refuge on its sea frontier? The unreflecting writers who sound the alarm-bell in England against an imaginary danger, by which that great nation will not suffer itself to be alarmed, would obtain very miserable success if at their voice the British coast should bristle with redoubts and cannon; if in peace a numerous army should be assembled on a coast that nothing menaces, and which is more loudly demanded by the exigences of the war in China and in India; if, in fine, Great Britain should exhaust the treasure destined for these distant operations, too really urgent, in order to tran-

ing its flag. It is not thus that an honorable heart proceeds when it meditates hostile plans. We have reason to believe that these sentiments of cordial understanding have been loyally interpreted and accepted by Her Majesty the Queen of England, and by the statesmen who sit in her councils. The sound of the guns of the two allied Powers united to celebrate this solemn inauguration will be the best re-ply to make to the declarations of the Times and its adherents, whom it may have met among the cos-

quillize the unfounded uneasiness of some ridiculous

and timid dreamers. And on this inadmissible sup-

position, if France, failing in her well-known habi-

tual frankness and good faith, should cherish, as she

is accused of doing, perfidious designs against a

friendly power, what greater triumph could those

unskilful writers prepare for her than to ruin the

finances and wear out the population of the adver-

sary which it is by all means endeavoured to create,

without having fitted out a single ship or assembled

a single regiment on that formidable coast and in

that gigantic port, except those that are to figure in

the inauguration to which the Emperor Napoleon

III. has graciously invited Queen Victoria? The

port of Cherbourg must necessarily be some day

finished. A sufficient number of hands have been

labouring at it for more than a century and a half.

A sufficient amount of millions have been expended

on it every year since 1803, in the face of the whole

by a noble and courteous feeling, like all those by

world. The Emperor of the French was actuated

which he was animated, when he invited a British

fleet to share with a French fleet the honor of enter-

ing the port the first, and in simultaneously display-

some chance of success for the anarchical machinations. The Monileur publishes a historical sketch of Cherbourg, which is not without interest in present circumstances. The following is a pretty fair sum-

mopolitan demagogues impatient to find in an Euro-

pean war, which they will be powerless to excite,

mary:—
"Cherbourg, which occupies public attention at this moment, is situated in the peninsula of Cotentin, the ancient Lower Normandy, so called from

became English after the battle of Hastings. Gerberat, Count of Cherbourg, distinguished himself in that battle, and contributed powerfully to the success of the Normans From the death of William, in 1087, until the middle of the 15th century, Cherbourg was frequently taken by the French and retaken by the English. It was finally taken by Charles VII. the 12th August, 1450, after a seige of 40 days, and has never since ceased to belong to France. Louis XIV., finding that the French coast on the Channel to the extent of 125 leagues was unprovided with a port of refuge for ships of war, determined to construct one equal to Rochefort or Toulon, and appointed a committee to select a point. The 13th April, 1665, the committee reported that it would be expedient to improve the port of Cherbourg, and to construct a breakwater of 2,400 yards in length.— Vauban subsequently visited the coast of Cotentia at the command of Louis XIV. He recommended La Hogue as the most advantageous strategetic point to construct a port for a war navy, but he admitted the merit of Cherbourg, and he prepared a plan for its defence signed by his own hand, which is still preserved at the Hotel de Ville of that town. Nothing more, however, was done until the year 1739, when the commercial port was formed, the quays built, and two moles constructed at the entrance to the canal. The war of 1744 interrupted the works. In 1758 Lord Howe landed at Cherbourg, and did not quit the town until he had caused considerable damage. Louis XVI. revived the question in 1776, but Vauban's preference for La Hogue found many partisans, who would perhaps have triumphed had it not been for M. de Sartine, then Minister of Marine. The partisans of Cherbourg found a valuable ally in Colonel Dumouriez, commander of the town, who subsequently became so remarkable during the Republic, and on the 3rd of July, 1779, a Royal ordon-nance commanded the construction of the forts Hommet and of the islands Pelce. The works at Cherbourg excited attention both in France and throughout Europe, and the King commissioned his brother, the Count d'Artois, to visit them. That Prince ar-rived at Cherbourg the 22d of May, 1786 and expressed his admiration of all he saw. At the end of three days he left for Versailles, and from the manner in which he spoke of the works the King was induced to visit the new maritime establishment .-Louis XVI. made his solemn entry into Cherbourg the 22d of June, 1786, and left the 26th of the same month. The King examined the works in the harbour, as well as the defences and the commercial port, with great interest. During his stay at Cherbourg he was well received by the authorities and by the population-his affability, his simple manners, and his solid information produced the best effect. The partisans of La Hogue, however, remained firm, and returned to the charge in 1785 .-But they experienced an obstinate resistance. A note exists which was addressed to the King, the 23rd of March, 1786, by M. Pleville le Pelley, in which the advantages possessed by Cherbourg are explained at great length. Louis XVI. would not abandon Cherbourg, and he took the warmest interest in the works until the conclusion of his power.— The plan was carried out by subsequent Governments. The National Assembly voted funds for the continuation of the works in 1791, and again 1792. From this period the works of the breakwater have been continued without interruption. The breadth of this stupendous work is 140 yards. The breakwater is not extended in a straight line. It is composed of two branches of unequal length, which form an angle of 170 degrees, of which the opening is turned towards the south. A commission appointed by M. Decres, Minister of Marine to Napoleon I., declared, on the 20th April, 1811, that there

A French paper, the Pays, tells us that an alliance, defensive and offensive, has been formed between the Queen of Oude, Nena Sahib, and other native potentates, each of whom has still considerable resources in men and money, and it may be expected that as the native cause appears to us to grow more and more desperate the Sepoys and their allies will fight more resolutely than they have hitherto done, and sell their lives as dearly as possible.

is anchorage in the roads of Cherbourg for 25 ships

of the line in summer and 17 in winter. The break-

water at Cherbourg was commenced in the year

1783, and finished the 31st December, 1853. The

entire cost of the breakwater amounts to 67,000,000f,

1803 to 1830, and 28,000,000f from 1830 to 1853.—

The annual expense of keeping the breakwater in repair is estimated at 120,000f. The breakwater, which

is 3,712 metres long from one channel to the other,

is defended by natural blocks of granite. The wear-

ing of those blocks requires annually 3,000 cubic

yards of fresh blocks. The points east and west are

covered by artificial blocks composed of hydraulic

bourg is defended by a fort constructed on the island

of Belee, which was commenced in 1783 and finish-

ed in 1794, Fort Chavagnac, Fort de Querqueville,

Fort des Flamands, Fort du Hammet, St. Anne's

battery. The outer port of Cherbourg was inaugur-

ated in the month of August, 1813, in presence of the Empress Maria Louisa. The floating dock was

finished in 1929.. The inner floating dock, now called the Dock of Napoleon III., cost 16,000,000f."

viz., 31,000,000f. from 1783 to 1803, 8,000,000f. from

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN ERANCE.—The Presse commends the efforts which are being made in certain provincial towns of France to improve the condition of workwomen. Our contemporary depicts the pitiful fate of the workwomen of the present day, and bitterly assails the broad-chested shopmen who have usurped occupations which nature destined for the other sex. The shopmen of England do not appear to have warmly esponsed the proposal started by the London press some months back, to the effect that they should exchange the yard measure for a musket, and the monotony of a shop for the delights of an Indian campaign. May the suggestion of the Presse prove more successful; may "the species of Goliaths now employed in measuring a yard of ribbon make place for females, and either till the earth or drive railway engines!" The Presse says :--" There exists between women a deeper and a more painful inequality than between men. We have the wealthy woman, the ornament of society, who would seem to have been created simply to indulge in her fancies. Her household cares fall on the shoulders of her servants; her children are in the first instance intrusted to the care of nurses, and, later, to that of tutors or governesses; see, consequently, is spared the hard-ships of maturity. While the man of the same position in society is engaged in politics or in business, the woman has no other care than that of pleasure, no occupation than her toilette; and she would be the most happy being in the world, could the grand and serious word "happiness" be pronounced without profanation in connection with a life of frivolity. But another picture presents itself: let us gaze on the work-woman, bowed down over her work, and toiling fourteen or fifteen hours in order to gain a franc, sometimes half a franc; she consumes her life in this thankless and exhausting task. Look at the wife of the common laborer, hampered with children, often deserted or beaten by a drunken or idle hushand, and you will have the type of extreme misery. The man placed in the same scale enjoys relative prosperity...... There exist occupations which nature traced out for females, and from which males should be excluded. Is it not disgraceful to behold in our mercers shops muscular fellows employed in measuring off a yard of ribbon or in showing off a muslin dress to advantage? They drive females from occupations which belong to them by right, and force them to seek employment which is destined for males. Women lose the delicacy of their sex; men grow effeminate; the race degenerates, and all goes wrong."

ITALY.

The statement in some of the papers that the Coutances, its capital. The Cotentin, which formed French troops were to be withdrawn from Rome is part of the possessions of William the Conqueror, positively contradicted in official quarters.

ESCAPE FROM THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO. A cest a la Benvenuto Cellini, not to say a la Jack Shepherd, has just been performed by a French jew-eller and watchmaker, likewise the proprietor of a large mosaic manufactory, long established in Rome, who was arrested by the French authorities on the evening of the festival of St. Peter, charged with having created a disturbance at the Porta del Popolo, insisting on driving in at that gate just before the girandolo, and abusing and threatening the French soldiers stationed there. On account of the quarrelling and conflicts which just then prevailed between French and Romans, the French General's orders were extremely stringent for the punishment of any such offenders, whether military or civilians, and the jeweller was consequently taken off to the Castle of St. Angelo, to be tried by court-martial, a trial which it was generally inferred could not end without a condemnation to prison for a longer or shorter period. Meanwhile the prisoner's wife made every exertion in his behalf, and was upon the point of succeeding, it is said, in softening the severity of the General-in-Chief, when the prisoner himself, disgusted with the monotony of Hadrian's Mole, or apprehensive of the result of the court-martial. or fearful that political accusations of anterior date might be reproduced against him to aggravate the case, thought proper to abscond from the safe custody of the French by raising a part of the floor of his room, dropping into a corridor below, and passing down the winding stairs and out at the castle gate without being challenged by any of the sentries, from which fact it is inferred that he was provided with a military uniform to disarm any suspicion at his appearance. The French General is extremely angry at his escape. He has had all the sentries placed in arrest, and gendames have been busily occupied since the morning of the 13th July, when the event took place, in searching for the fugitive, whose own premises have been minutely but fruitlessly ran-

SWEDEN.

PERSECUTION OF CATHOLICS IN SWEDEN AND NORway.—The subjoined account of the intolerance and persecution towards Catholics and all who espouse or favor Catholicism in the Protestant States of Norway and Sweden, taken from the Univers, presents a terrible picture of the religious liberty of which Protestants in England boast so much, but which is in practice, as well in England as elsewhere, the most unrelenting and inveterate persecution :-"The Protestant papers and the liberal journals

of Paris have branded with one unanimous voice the decree of proscription issued by the court of Stockholm. Clergymen, freemasons, and the Siecle itself have sent their offerings to the Univers for the Catholics condemned to exile, and the Presse has produced an eloquent article of Mr. Coquerel's against Swedish intolerance. These manifestations please us; they are the condemnations of the whole part of Protestantism; Swedish legislation is wrong in no other respect than being to-day what all Protestant legislation was formerly. But we avow that these fine words by which Paris Protestants abjure and brand their fathers would be infinitely more agreeable to us if their authors did not seek to make them a means of justification for Protestantism in our days. According to them Sweden is an exception in the midst of Protestant countries-all others respect the rights and the liberties of Catholics; the Catholics truly find in them only tolerance, charity, and justice. The truth is, on the contrary, that in all the Protestant countries of Europe the rights of the Catholics are unworthily set at naught. Ask the IRISH if they find that England is just to them? Ask the Catholics of Prussia, and of the small Protestant states of Germany, if they have nothing to complain of? Ask the same question of the Catholics of Holland, Denmark, and Norway? Everywhere the reply will be the same, and you will have the proof that wherever it is master, Protestantism is a master intolerant and persecuting. No doubt it is not so to the same degree everywhere-but whence comes that? Because it has not everywhere the same degree of power. Do you believe that Sweden would maintain these laws of exile and proscription. if. like Prussia or Holland, two-fifths of her population were members of the Catholic Church. persecution the will does not suffice; power is also necessary. Protestantism happily cannot always do what it wishes, but always—let us render it that

justice—it does what it can. "Among the Protestant countries to which has occupies a distinguished rank. We ourselves. ceived by inaccurate documents, have contributed to confer on her that reputation which she has gained principally by her neighborhood to and union with Sweden. Norway appears tolerant when she is compared to her barbarous sisrer; but how little she is so in reality! To prove this it will suffice to make known an act which was recently done in Christianna itself, and of which we find a recital in one of our correspondences.

A Protestant lady, esteemed by everybody for her piety and her virtues, had been placed some years ago at the head of a kind of creche or school for very small children, in that capital. She excited the admiration of the whole city by the ardor of her zeal and her devotion to the little creatures confided to her; and the Protestant clergy found pleasure in citing her as a model. But one day a reverend minister learned that she had been seen to enter the Catholic Church of St. Olaf, she was watched; it was ascertained that she really went often into that church: that she remained there a long time, and that she appeared very meditative there. The reverend ministers assemble, deliberate, and conclude unanimously that this lady must have embraced Catholicity. They wished at any price to assure themselves of the truth with regard to the act, and, adds our correspondent, "to tell you all the attempts, all the searching inquiries and the moral torture which the poor lady was obliged to undergo is a thing impossible." All this inquisition availed nothing, they did not obtain the proof which they sought, but the suspicion remained in the soul of the reverend minister; no more was necessary, the lady lost her place, she was deposed. That vengeance was not sufficient; so long as they had beieved her a Protestant they spoke but of her piety, of her virtue, of her wisdom, and of the good results of her superintendence; now that she is suspected to be secretly a Catholic, and that they have taken from her, her charge, they find that she conducted her school very badly, that she foolishly lavished the resources, and they push the infamy so far as to cast doubts on her morality.

This is but one act, but everybody will understand that in a country where one such act is possible, a thousand others of the same kind can be produced. Moreover, we will see what is, in the matter of religion, the legislation of Norway. Here is what we read in a letter, already of old date, which has been

obligingly communicated to us :--"The law called that of the dissenters, passed in 1845 by the Storthing after long and warm debates, is far from being a law of liberty, and if Norway does not go so far as Sweden in the paths of intolerance, nevertheless she follows her. To be free to quit the church of the state, it is necessary in Norway as in Sweden to make a written declaration of it in the registers of the church. In both countries the children of Lutheran parents are forcibly brought up in Lutheran religion, whether the parents wish it or not. Only, it is just to add, in Norway the law fixes the age of nineteen years, after which the child can choose, if it suits him, another religious profession, while Sweden, if he takes that liberty, he is persecuted and condemned to exile as an apostate. In return, the Norwegian law imposes on the dissenting clergyman, what the Swedish law does not do, the obligation of giving each year to the Lutheran ecclesiastical authority, through the mediation ran ecclesiastical authority, through the mediation of that the clergyman found himself obliged to give communion to infamous criminals whom he judged flock. And do not believe that the Norwegian so unworthy of it; hence the proposition to establish their wounds and diseases incident to war. I should unhappy as not to have been born in the state re-private confession for all sinners without distinction. say that 8,000 or 10,000 armed men and inhabitants

ligion or who has used that liberty which the law gives him to quit it, is upon a footing of equality with the other citizens; reduced to the condition of an allen, he cannot pretend to any employment. To comprehend how far this civil incapacity extends, it will suffice to know that at Ohristianna men belonging to the fire brigade, and who, according to all the regulations in force, should have been raised to the grade of corporal or of some officer, have been inexorably excluded from it these many years, solely because they belong to a religious profession which is not the religion of the state.

"I will cite another example which is furnished by the history of a clergyman, who in the course of the last year or two was obliged to give in his resignation. The reason of that resignation is sufficiently curious. The clergymen in question, M. Lammers, refused to give communion to people, who according to the usage universally introduced among Protestants, had made their confession and received absolution en bloc (the confession is thus called which is made by a flock of people, who declare altogether that they have sinned, and whom, upon that simple and common declaration, the minister absolves all together.) M. Lammers reflected on that mode of absolution, and his reflections led him to the conclusion that absolution of sins supposes, in him who absolves, the knowledge of the sins committed, and of the moral state of the sinner, a knowledge which the individual confession of each sinner alone can give. His conviction thus formed, he demanded that those persons who wished to receive communion should not confess themselves at all if their consciences were tranquil, or, if the case should be otherwise, that each of them should confess individually. The government, the sovereign judge in Norway of religious questions, condemned this conduct of M. Lammers, and forbid him to continue it. It was then that the clergyman, not being able to set against the dictates of his conscience, gave in his resignation It was accepted, and a pension was granted to him as compensation. Later, the same M. Lammers, who had retained the affections of a portion of his parishioners, formed with them, under the name of the apostolic church, a new sect. That act of revolt against the State-church received immediately its punishment; the pension of M. Lammers, which, according to law and usage, should be continued to him all his life, was withdrawn from him. That was not all; a post-master having joined the sect, it was considered a great scandal; in the memory of man there was no example of an employe, great or small, having abandoned the religion of the state; the place of post-master must be taken away from that heretic.' "

The Univers proceeds to cite a number of other instances to show that the difference of intolerance hetween Norway and Sweden is only one of degree. -Dublin Telegraph.

TURKEY.

FANATICAL MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY.—The news from Turkey increases in importance. The Paris Pays says :- "It appears by recent letters from Mecca, that during the last religious feter serious dissensions broke out between different Mussulman nationalities. and that the fanatical part of the population of Hedaz, having at its head an Arab Chief named Beckel Hafer, who has acquired an immense reputation for sanctity, has formed itself into an independent religious party called 'the sect of true believers.'
This sect is said to be fast increasing. Its tendencies are very unfavorable towards the Porte. It does not recognise in the Sultan the title of protector of the true believers and temporal chief of the Mussulmans, which, as emperor of the Ottomans, he has borne without dispute for many centuries. This state of things deserves notice.'

The Augsburg Gazette gives an account of the atrocities committed in Bosnia by the Turks. It appears, according to the statements in the Gazette, that, towards the end of last month, the Mussulman inhabitants of the border made a foray into Bosnia. and within 48 hours captured 180 Bosnian girls, between twelve and sixteen years of age, and butchered all below or above that age, men, women, and children, who fell into their hands. The great bulk of the Christian population fled to the Austrian territory, and placed their wives and children in safety; and then, arming themselves with scythes and pitchforks, surprised the Turkish camp during the night. The Turks fied, leaving in the enemy's hands 700 firearms, muskets, and pistols, but renewed the combat the next day (8th inst.), and utterly routed the Bosbeen accorded a reputation for liberality, Norway | nians, who were once more compelled to fly across he Austrian frontiers. Their destitution great that orders have been sent from Vienna to supply them with quarters and rations.

The fuller accounts from Jeddah only serve to confirm the horrors of the massacre and set forth its bloody details. The Cyclope, engaged in taking deep-water soundings in the Red Sea, had been lying a week in the harbour of Jeddah. Her officers, on the very evening of the massacre, the 15th of June, had been walking in the bazaars of the town, without noticing any indications of a rising storm. Later, however, a few persons-Greek residents in the town-came swimming off to the ship, and stated that disturbances had arisen, and that they feared a conspiracy had been entered into against the Christian inhabitants. Everything, however, continued in appearance perfectly quiet; not a shot nor a cry was heard, though the savage work had even then already commenced, but the assassins had taken the precaution to use cold steel alone.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, dated July 14, states that a general officer of the Turkish army has been ordered to proceed immediately to Jeddah, as Imperial Commissioner, with directions to punish the guilty persons according to martial

Intelligence from Athens states that a terrible reaction by the Mussulmans against the Christians has taken place in Candia :--"A young Greek of Canea killed a Turk in self-

defence. The body of the Mussulman was conveyed to the mesque, and a general rising soon after took place. The European consulates, as well as the Catholic churches, were insulted. The French flag was fired on, and the hotel of the Turkish Admiral was threatened unless the Greek was put to death. The Greek was strangled by order of the Admiral, and his body was given up to the populace, and was dragged by them before the houses of the Consuls. The Christians are leaving Canea in crowds. The Turks at Retimo have devastated the churches in that town, wounded several of the Clergy, and taken possession of the citadel, the artillerymen stationed

In Sweden, nevertheless, they still practise auricular confession, on the death bed especially in the country, where nearly everybody holds it as an obliga-tion to discharge his conscience before going to render an account before the Supreme Judge. In the north of Germany, at Lubeck for example, there may still be seen in the Protestant chapels a large number of confessionals, and even special chapels called chapels for confession. We know the attempts made latterly in Germany by a party of the Protestont clergy for the re-establishment of auricular confession, and how these attempts have everywhere failed. The Swedish Diet, in one of its last sittings, was also occupied with the subject of confession; a motion made in the Estate of the Clergy had for its object the legal establishment of a sort of private confession. When, some years ago, public confesconfession. When, some years ago, plant it shedding of blood, and very great toos mutiny, and should be replaced by private confession, but only ahould be replaced by private confession, but only of the insurrection which followed it, not less than of the most careful estimates.

for certain enormous crimes. The result of that was

and in the north of Germany, as well as in Norway

lages the authorities have been driven out. Omar Pasha has sent troops to restore order." if a manufication india;

The news from India is better than people here had generally anticipated. The treacherous desertion by his own subjects, the defeat, and flight of Scindia, though it surprised no body, was an actual addition to a mass of discouragement. It has now been retrieved by the capture of Gwalior, one of the strongest fortresses in India, from the hands of the rebels, after four hours' very severe fighting. The strength of Gwalior was such that if the rebels could have held out anywhere it must have been there; and India will know by this example that, once we sit down before a city or a fortress, its days are numbered. This event is said to have taken place on the 19th of June, so that the rumour which reached this country by the former mail, and from which we withheld our credence, must have been only a probable anticipation. To the credit of Sir Hugh Rose it should be considered that this success has been attained at a time when the European force under his command had been so reduced and enfeebled by extreme heat and fatigue that there were those who feared it might any day become an absolute necessity to sit still, and remain content with purely defensive operations. The heat, which last year was mercifully mitigated in our favour, has this year been beyond the experience of 20 years, and the rains, which at least give a variety to the heat, have been proportionately long in coming. The Europeans have, nevertheless, proved themselves superior to their most terrible enemy on Indian soil—the Indian summer; and, having taken the impregnable rock of Gwalior, the next thing we hear is that their cavalry and artillery were in pursuit of the rebels. The report from Oude and Rohilcund is the same as before. The former, it is evident, has still to be conquered. In good time, when the proper season arrives, that work will be done, and, once done, there is no reason to doubt the result will be as permanent as it has been in other cases. Like Gwalior, should the opportunity offer, Oude may again revolt; but a general rebellion, we trust, is neither a chronic disorder nor a crisis likely to occur oftener than once in a hundred years. The Rance of Jhansi, a woman associated with some of the worst atrocities of last year, and a member of a family whose annals are one series of horrible crimes is reported to have been killed -

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

(From the Times' Special Correspondent.) Camp, Futtyghur, June 2nd

The army which has toiled so long and so successfully against the force of the great rebellion which seems to have expended its energies and to have languished into a Pindaree war is about to rest from its labors, and to take much-needed shelter from the sun and the rains, while the veterans recruit their strength and the young learn discipline in the season of forced repose which awaits them. Looking to the actual results achieved. I may say without fear of contradiction that not one of those who now inveigh against the conduct of the war ever dreamt, in his most sanguine hour, when this year first opened, that so much could have been accomplished before the end of May. Most old Indians predicted that all our army would be required to subjugate Oude alone, and so far they are justified by the fact that the unruly province is not yet our own. But its capital is in our hands, our military posts keep the communications with the main trunk road at Cawnpore open, and until the heat, which even natives yield to, forced us to withdraw our soldiers from the open country, our columns traversed the ex-kingdom victoriously, with the exception of one mismanaged blundering attack. Police stations and numerous bodies of police have been established, and a few zemindars, or rather chuckledars and talkoodars, have been emboldened to seek pardon at our hands. It is even said that one of the native chiefs has just now seized Khan Bahadoor Khan, and has made him prisoner on our account. But it must, nevertheless, be admitted that the state of Oude is not satisfactory; the chiefs and the population are hostile. They have rejected our offers of reconciliation and forgiveness; they have refused to accept either the terms offered by the Governor-General in his original proclamation, or the more liberal conditions of his commissioners, and they are determined to risk the chances of a guerilla war, and to try the effect of an armed opposition against the introduction of the civil power into their territories. The end of the year will probably see our troops employed in destroying the strongholds of those who, now merely revolters, will then in all probability be traitors. Oude must not only be conquered, but it must be occupied militarily; all its forts must be laid in ruins, its chiefs brought to utter subjection, its population disarmed, and its social state entirely reconstituted. The task reserved for our army is arduous and tedious, rather than dangerous. We cannot afford to have another Rhadamow or Jugdespore. So far as we can now judge, the only district in India which will require the presence of au army next autumn, and of large operations for its reduction, will be Oude, and perhaps part of Goruck-But let us recollect that Lucknow is in our hands, that its enormous garrison and its armies have been beaten and dispersed, that all the serviceable field artillery of the enemy has fallen into our possession, and that we have deprived them of all their considerable strongholds. These results have been achieved at the cost of very little life, and without great effusion of blood. There is not in the North-West Provinces, or Bengal any assemblage of the enemy which has the smallest pretensions to be considered an army. In one short campaign Sic Colin Campbell has tranquillised the Doab, crushed the Gwalior Contingent, taken Lucknow, overrun Oude with moveable columns, wrested Robilcund from the rule of the rebels, secured our possession of that rich province, and re-established the civil rule of the company in its old sites of power, while his lieutenants have restored the prestige of our arms in Central India, pacified large provinces, have carricd Jhunsi by storm, captured Calpec, cleared out Banda, swept Jugdespore, laid waste the haunts of numerous chieftains, and broken every band which met them in arms, seizing their guns, and dispersing them in hopeless flight. But because there are some fugitive enemies still in the field, because there are flying foxes running to-and-fro now that their earths are stopped, and our bulldogs are not able to run them down, because bodies of men holding together in masses as their only chance of safety cross the trunk roads, and finding some unhappy travellers in their path murder and burn, as is their wont, the cry in it taking part with the mob. Disturbances have is set up in the Indian press and in the Anglo-Indian broken out in the provinces of Bagdad in consecities that "nothing has been done," and that it quence of the recruiting for the army. In several vilwould have been better to let the rebels remain in the cities unmolested than to have driven them out into · Confession en bloc is in use in Sweden, Saxony, plains. Although the military skill of the Commander-in-Chief's combinations is not questioned his operations are severely criticised by people who actually seem to regret our possession of an artillery so powerful that it crushes opposition, saves the lives of our soldiers, and almost unassisted reduces the strong places of the enemy. "He did not kill enough!" "Kill! kill! kill!" that is all the cry.— After every victory they shout for "Blood! more blood!" They care not for the results achieved they look rather to the flying enemy, and rage for impossible slaughter. Some of these gentlemen put one in mind of the croaker who, after the victory of the Nile, in which we destroyed all the enemy's fleet save two, went about shaking his head and in deep despondency, expressing his belief "that those two frigates would play the very deuce in the Channel. In effect, however, there has been a very plentiful

shedding of blood, and very great loss inflicted on

30,000 Sepoys, according to the most careful esti-

mates, have been slain in the field, or have died of

of towns and villages have also perished in encounters with our troops. As to those shot, blown away from suits, or hanged in pursuance of the sentences of civil or military courts, the materials exist by of civil or military courts, the materials exist by of which an estimate of the number of mutiments of which are runished on the form her of mutiments of the number of mutiments. means and rebels so punished can be formed. Up to neers and repets so punished can be formed. Up to this time there has certainly been no lack of work for the executioner. Rajahs, nawabs, zemindars, have been "strung up," or "polished off" weekly, and been of less note daily—all, probably, desarving their had a confess that anxious as I among their men of the confess that, anxious as I am for the fate: but a contess that, anxious as I am for the punishment of the guilty wretches whose deeds have outraged humanity, I have no sympathy with those outraged by their death, and who, in the press who glost over their death, and who, in the press who give the first and who, in the press and elsewhere, fly into ecstacies of delight at the reand elsewhere, and of necessary justice, and glory in cords of each act of a spirit as sanguinary and inhuman the exhibition of a spirit as sanguinary and inhuman as that which prompted murderers, assassins, and mutilators to the commission of the crimes for which mullibrors and their doom. The utterers of those they have met their doom. they nave have been so terribly frightened that they sentiments have been so terribly frightened that they sentiments are those, or the race of those, who in-never can forgive those, or the race of those, who in-flicted such terrible shocks on their nervous system. They see no safety, no absolute means of prevention, to the recurrence of such alarms, but in the annihilation of every Sepoy who mutinied, or who was likely to have done so if he could.

They forget that the experience of all history and of all time is against their theory that security can be obtained by bloodshed and universal prescription. ne outsines of station which I have visited executions have taken place during my stay, but I have never been yet induced to witness one of these specnever used joint and the place so secretly that one tacles, which, indeed, take place so secretly that one object which the infliction of capital punishment has in view, to deter others from the commission of crime, must be frustrated. Thus you have missed many thrilling horrors, tales of men blown away from howitzers or swung off from carts, and always meethowitzers or swaing on from cares, and always meeting their death with resolution and courage, which they never exhibit in the field, or when the chances of life and death are undecided. Unconscious of the real force of the term, the admirers of such sights apply the term " white Pandy" to those who are bold enough to remember they are Christians. Pandyblack or white-is the name of a savage, ferocious, merciless, bloodthirsty wretch, who has no pity and no stint in his lust for taking life—who disregards the voice of religion and of humanity or has never heard it. Such a one is he who can write like this, almost as bad as he who can print and publish it:-"I did not get a cut at any of the wretches, but I had the satisfaction of riding my horse over the heads and faces of some of the beasts as they lay on the field." I am glad to say the writer was not a soldier, at least a soldier by profession. Very different indeed are the sentiments which prevail in the army. It is almost an offence to them to say so. The first fierce excitement having died away the army is only animated by the common instincts which actuate British soldiers, and they are little desirous of continuing a war in which there is no mercy to the vanquished, and no glory to the conqueror. For this reason, perhaps, it is that the tone which prevails among officers of the Queen's army in reference to this outbreak is more moderate than that of civil servants of the company, or of many of the Indian community at large. The secret despatch of the Court of Directors to Lord Canning, although it will provoke a yell from the Jack Ketch party, will strengthen the hands of those who desire to see peace founded on some more solid basis than solitude and skeletons. His Excellency will be somewhat fettered in the exercise of his discretion, perhaps, by the terms of these directions, but the large powers in his hands will no doubt be wisely and humanely employed, though he will not shrink from-punishing criminals with just severity. There is a wide difference between an amnesty to the guilty and a discriminating policy which shall separate the least culpable from the most atrocious offenders. "In our application of that latter policy lies the principal hope of success in our efforts to extinguish the 'spirit" of insurrection during the ensuing season of military inactivity. We cannot declare a war of ex-termination against all those whom the Sepoy mutiny has drawn into civil war, and against all those who favour rebellion. If as a Christian people we could do so, even as conquerors we could not carry out our own decrees. The Sepoys, as organised bodies, have disappeared; they produced no leaders, and they have never proved as formidable-except at Campore-as the cavalry and irregular levies of the country. The Moulvie, Koer Singh, Nirput Singh, Bari, Madho, Feroze Shah, these and such as they were men impelled by fanaticism, or ambition, or personal hate to ourselves to take up arms in a war in which they have acquired some reputation. Our principal enemies now are matchlockmen and irregular horse; but it is only too evident that the feeling of the people in many districts is, if not decidedly hostile, so little sympathetic that they take no pains to aid us in any way, while in some districts they are, in spite of burnt villages and desolated towns, openly arrayed against us.

THE QUEEN AND THE EMPERON .- The approaching visit of the Queen to Cherbourg still furnishes abundant occupation for the tongues and thoughts of men. We live in a strange age, and the incident which is attracting so much attention is certainly not the least remarkable of the many singular occurrences which are every day arising to excite our wonder. When we bear in mind the purpose for which the Cherbourg fortifications were avowedly projected, we cannot fail to detect in the French Emperor's polite invitation to the English Sovereign a ludicrous resemblance to the spider's courteous request that the fly would have the goodness to walk into his parl-

"Walk into my parlour," said the spider to the fly; "Tis the prettiest little parlour that you ever yet did

Spy.

There are alarmists who will have it that Louis Napoleon's arriere pensce is quite analogous to that of "mine host" of the pretty little parlour, and that, in point of fact, he intends to convert his great maritime solemnity into a base ambuscade against Great Britain; but this, of course, is mere twaddle The Emperor is far too sensible a man to attempt anything half so ridiculous. Nevertheless, he has, like all far-seeing men his ulterior object, and it may readily be believed that there is more in this ceremonial than meets the eye. The Emperor desires to make an imposing demonstration of the power of his country, and of the vigour and versatility of his own genius. Augustus found Rome brick and left it marble; and it is something to have it said that during the reign of one French monarch new public works of the most majestic design were completed, and old ones, which had been in progress for centuries, were brought to a triumphant conclusion. The Emperor has almost rebuilt Paris, and he has thoroughly finished Cherbourg. So much for the present prestige of the matter; but something is also due to the national sentiment. There is no denying that Cherbourg has been created simply as a port of embarkation, in case an invasion of Great Britain should be contemplated, and it may be that the approaching ceremonial is meant for a preliminary review, to show the world that practicability of the enterprise. To bring Her Britannic Majesty across the sea to "assist" on such an occasion, is what the Yankees would call a "smart stroke of business," and reflects great credit on the tact and sagacity of the Emperor. It takes the sting out of what might otherwise be regarded as a very hostile proceeding, and it has an air of frankness and ingenuousness which is positively delightful. "Forewarned is forearmed," says the proverb, and the Emperor scorns to take us by surprise. There is something quite sublime in the magnanimity which induces your enemy, after he has laid a mine under your house, to take you down with him into the fatal cavern, and to show you how the train is laid, and in what particular acres of land, on which we live together. We have places the gunpowder is accumulated in the largest managed to keep the family together thus far,

quantity. By this means you are enabled to estimate at their due value both the power and the chivalry of your foeman. There are, however, people here in London who seriously believe that the Emperor has dug a pitfall for perfide Albron, and that he intends the visit of Queen Victoria for a covert parody of Zenobia at the chariot wheels of Aurelian. Such persons are highly indignant that the Queen should be attended merely by a squadron of honour, consist-ing of six sail of the line and six or seven frigates, mounting in all not more than 800 guns, with a swarm of useless and unimposing yachts. What they would have the Admiralty do is to send an over whelming fleet to cruise between Alderney and the port of aggression," so as to enable any impartial person at once to see the futile impertinence of the This, no doubt, would be a strong measure. The sight of a mighty fleet hovering around the English Sovereign in a time of profound peace, would be construed by our neighbour, and very justly so, as a most ungracious proceeding and one far more suggestive of suspicion and animosity than of that eneente cordiale which it is the professed desire of both nations to preserve inviolate. There is no need for such extreme measures. Queen Victoria will, doubt-less, experience a very friendly reception from her Imperial cousin, and the Norman and Breton peasants will be enthusiastically liberal of their applause. Her Majesty will acknowledge their courtesies with characteristic grace and geniality, F.M.H.R.H. the P.C. will make as good a bow as he can (which is not saying much), and the whole affair will come to a bloodless conclusion .- Freeman.

THE ORANGE QUESTION .- It is a singular fact that, while the principles of those who supported William of Orange have, in England, nourished what in our day, have become the Liberal party, the traditional representatives of the deliverer should in Ireland have become the rankest Tories in the United Kingdom; while buff and blue have been the colours of the Whigs here, the buff, deepened to a more flery hue, should have become the symbol of something approaching to Jacobitism in the sister country. We may account for the fact by showing that it is at once a cause and consequence of Protestants as conquerors; but still it remains a political curiosity that the stanchest allies of the representatives of English Jacobites should be found among the descendants of the stanchest opponents of the Stuarts Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Bentinck, two time-honored "cannon balls" of Toryism, find allies among the veterans of the Orange Society. It was once thought that Mr. Hume and a Reformed House of Commons had given Orangeism, then supposed to favour a pretender to the throne, the coup de grace. But that was a mistake. The Irish Tories who wear the orange coat, and swear by the Boyne Water, as the Brahmins by the water of the Ganges, seized the first pretext for resuscitating a secret society, which even a Duke of Cumberland was compelled to dissolve. The great Repeal agitation and the monster meetings furnished the pretext, and the thing which since 1829, at all events, has most obstructed Irish progress, rose up in its pristine vigour, sheltered itself within the law, and constituted itself anew. The Orangemen had fought the battle of Protestant ascendancy in 1829, and lost it. Wise and patriotic they would have been had they manfully acknowledged themselves beaten, and had they cheerfully accepted the new facts.— But when are factions patriotic? The Tories of Ire-But when are factions patriotic? The Tories of Ire-land felt that, banded together under some sort of religious sanction, they were a greater power. There Academy,) and Mr. PIERCE FITZGERALD, (Felwas something, too, of gratified pride in once more flaunting the Orange flag in the face of the Papists, and a truculent satisfaction in recalling Aughrim, Londonderry, and Boyne Water. Besides were they not more powerful in the State, as a political party, eager to preserve the wrecks of Tory supremacy? It is true, for all patriotic purposes, the Orangemen of 1845 and 1848 would have been just as useful as temporary special constables, but then they would have missed the satisfaction imparted by a seeming resurrection of ancient intolerance, and the opportunity of once more organising the Irish Tory party for purposes more solid than the gratification of fanaticism. So they rose again; and the fruit of their fatal proceedings is recorded in blood at Dolly's Brae and in Belfast, and finds a place in the criminals registers of many a court in Ireland. Last Autumn, the Orange Society figured as an indirect cause of the riots at Belfast; and the government of Lord Carlisle, desirous of giving it a check, declared its resolution not to sanction the appointment of any Orangemen to the commission of the peace. This step provoked the wrath of the society and put upon its defence, and it is not too much to say that the English Tories sympathised with their Irish brethren. When a Derby-Disraeli Government, to its great surprise, found itself in Downing-street, the Orangemen indulged in hopes of favour. But what is the special use of the Orange Society? It is altogether out of date. It does not tend to promote the social, political, or industrial progress of Ireland. Its very name is an offence to the great majority of the people. If William the Third were to rise, he would scowl upon those who take his princely title in vain. The advance of Ireland from enforced idleness, bankruptcy, squalor, incredible suffering has been in propor-tion to diminution of the power of that party now represented by the Orange Society. Do the Orangemen desire to restore Ireland to the condition in which it was when Arthur Young saw with amazemen: a small Protestant aristocracy ruling despoti-cally over millions of slaves? The bulk of them, we are sure, never dream of such a thing. How inconsistent is human nature! Here are the men who, were we to impute to them a design like this, would call us calumniators, yet who are putting in operation, as far as they dare, principles that would involve them, their supposed enemies, and their country, in one common ruin. How can harmony of national action be produced while one party in the State organises the principles of dissension into a power, and even disturbs the public tranquillity? True religion cannot be diffused by symbols and names, the very sight or sound of which excite feelings of rancorous hostillity, and make men desire to shed the blood of their brethren. Sound politics can never be furthered by secret societies based on obsolete and pernicious dogmas. Commerce and industry, and art, and science cannot thrive in a land where public peace is liable to be constantly broken by an outburst of party passions. We are just about to bury our profane State services, our Gunpowder Plots, our Charles the Martyrs, our Stuart Restorations. Let the Orangemen of Ireland, if they love their country, follow the example of the peers and prelates of England, and break up and bury the grinning Orange skeleton, once potent in the flesh, but now only a

PROTESTANT FREE LOVE INSTITUTIONS .- An article published a short time since, about the escape of a young wife from this contemptible place of resort at Berlin, Ohio, has brought out this letter from the wife of the founder, which reads thus :- My husband was the founder of the Berlin Free Love Institution. He has been a believer in the free love doctrine for about three years. A year or more ago, he left home ostensibly upon business, but he only roamed around in search of free love companions-having found a number of which, he took them to Berlin, and founded the infamous den of lust which now exists there. He left me with three little children to provide for, and nothing to do it with but my hands. I have stood for four days in the week over the wash tub, laboring until my strength has many a time given way entirely for the sake of a little money with which to feed my children. His father owns a little house and two

galvanized spectre of the past, powerful for evil

alone.—London Spectator.

although all the money my husband has sent me during his absence is nine dollars. His father is eighty years old, and has buried his wife and six children. My husband was his last child on earth, and he expected in him a prop and support in his declining years, but he has now no one but me to depend upon. He is a good old man, and bears his troubles with Christian resignation. Six weeks ago I wrote to my husband to come home and let me see him once more. He came on the 20th of June, in the morning, and went away the same day. He had not seen me for more than a year then, and yet his heart was encased in an iceberg, which I tried by every endearment to melt, but, alas, all in vain. He told a story, as long as the Levitical law, of the pure and elevated life he was living there-how much of Emperor's demonstration, and to convince European absolutism, that if it founds any hopes against England on the engineering that has been practised at Cherbourg, it has indulged in a deplorable delusion. It is not do it. When we talked to him of the wickedness of the life he was living, we got nothing from him but profanity. He never used profane or vulgar language till he became a free lover, and was always a good and kind husband. Tell the lady of whom you spoke that I will be her best friend, and will always sympathize with her, although we are hundreds of miles apart, and her name is a secret. ANNE HUNTER.

INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIANA. POWELL SLADE, SAYS:

Abington, Wayne Co. Ind., April 21st, 1857. " Allow me to say that Hoofland's German Bitters have truly performed miracles in this part of the country, and there are many who can and do speak of its excellency and intrinsic merits. I send you the names of some who have been greatly relieved by it —J. J. Swing, Mrs. D. D. Carson, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, Mrs. John Minor, Mr. M. Reigle, Mrs F. Sell, and many others."

These Bitters are intended for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and diseases arising from a disordered stomach. They will perform what it is said they will. For sale by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that you get Hoofland's German Bitters.

For Sale by all the druggists in Montreal.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JOHN O'NEIL, late a Clerk in my employ, is no longer authorised to transact any business for me or in my name; and that I will not hold myself responsible for any engagements contracted by him.

Montreal, 23d July, 1858.

WANTED.

A TEACHER who has had four years' experience under the Board of Education, in Ireland, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above canacity. Address "G.," TRUE WITNESS.

MONTREAL ACADEMY, BONAVENTURE BUILDING.

THIS Institution, the business of which will commence on MONDAY, 2nd August, will be conducted low Graduate of the Meath Diocesan Seminary for the Royal College, Maynooth.)

The Course of Instruction embraces :-English in all its_departments; the Greek and Latin Classics; the French Language; Ancient and Modern History; Arithmetic, (Theoretical and Men-tal); Book-keeping; Mathematics, (Pure and Mixed); the Use of the Globes, and the Natural Sciences.

Hours of Attedance.-From 9 o'clock till 12. A. M., and from 12 till 4, P. M. Terms made known on application at the School

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 prosided 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 balfearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-

ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st. 1858.

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.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF MICHAEL DALEY, a native of the city of Cork, Ireland. When last heard from, (two years ago,) he was in Toronto.

Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sister, Julia Daley, addressed to

MONTREAL

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL,

DR. HOWARD,

Oculist and Aurist, 132 CRAIG STREET, AND 39 FORTIFICATION

LANE. Dr. Howard's Private Surgery in the same building. lours of consultation Every Day from TEN A.M. to SIX p.m.

ROBERT PATTON,

229 Notre Dame Street,

Montreal, June 24, 1858.

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a con-

Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS, verse (translated); Misery of Sin; On Morning De-JUST RECEIVED AT

SADLIERS' CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE: Rome, its Ruler, and its Institutions. By John Francis Maguire, M.P. Royal 12mo. 480 pages,\$1,25

16th, 17th, 18th Vols. Popular Library. Life and Labors of St. Vincent De Paul; a new, complete, and careful Biography. By

H. Bedford, Esq. Alice Sherwin; A Historical Tale of the Days of Sir Thomas Moore. 12mo.

TALES AND ROMANCES Of Hendrik Conscience, the Celebrated Belgian Novelist. Just Published in 6 Vols. demi 8vo., embellished with neat Frontispiece, and Vignette Title Pages

-cloth, 75c, each : I. The Curse of the Village; the Happiness of being Rich; and Blind Rosa. The Lion of Flanders; or, the Battle of the

Golden Spurs. III. Count Hugo of Craenhove: Wooden Clara; and the Village Inn Keeper. IV. Veva; or, the War of the Peasants; and

the Conscript. The Miser; Ricketicketack; and the Poor Gentleman.

VI. The Demon of Gold. The Convert ; or, Leaves from my experience. By O. A. Brownson, LL.D.,

The Foot of the Cross; or, the Sorrows of
Mary. By Father Faber,

The Creator and Creature. By do., Schmidt, Brownson's Estays, (new Edition),..... Balmes' Fundamental Philosophy, (Second

History of the Life and Pontificate of Pius VI. The Hospital Sister. A Tale, Sylva. A Tale. By the Author of Loranzo, The Boyhood of Great Painters, 2 vols.,.... Do. " 1 vol.,.... Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry. By William Carleton. 1 vol., royal 18mo., 645 pages, 75 cents, comprising the follow-

ing Tales :- The Poor Scholar ; A Peasant Girl's Love; Talbot and Gaynor, the Irish Pipers; Frank Finegan, the Foster Brother; Tubber Derg; or, the Red Well; Barney Brady's Goose; Tom Gressley, the Irish Senachie; A Legend of the Brown Gont; The White Horse of the Peppers; and Mic-

key M'Rory, the Irish Fiddler. Valentine M'Clutchy, the Irish Agent. Ey William Carleton. 12mo., 408 pages, half bound, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

Corner Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Streets.

Montreal, July 8, 1858.

Just Received from Paris: Missale Romanum, small folio, embossed mar-fine morocco, 12,00 Brevarium Romanum, 4 vols., 18mo., gilt,... " " finer " .. Red and Black, 10,00 , " 12mo., extra mo., 12,00 Rituale Romanum, roan, plain,..... Fonts, Statues, Silver Beads, Crucifixes, Medals, &c. D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

THE MISSION BOOK;

A Manual of Instructions and Prayers Adapted to Preserve the Fruits of the Mission.

Drawn chiefly from the Works of St. Alphonsus Liguori. Published under the direction of the FATHERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE

MOST HOLY REDEEMER. IT will be seen, by the following Contents, that the MISSION BOOK contains all the necessary Devotions and Instructions for Catholics. It is a most useful Manual, and at least one copy of it should be found in every Catholic family.

CONTENTS: Days of Abstinence-Of Absolution-Acts of Faith

Hope, and Charity-Acts of Spiritual Communion-

Acts of Regret for one unworthy to Receive-Acts Proper to suggest to the Sick and Dying-Acts of Firm Purpose of Amendment-Acts on Devotion to the Angels-Angel Psalter-Prayer to one's Angel Guardian; The Angelus; Aspirations for the Sick; Of the Sacrament of Baptism; Method of Saying Beads; Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament; On Devotion to the Blessed Virgin; The Little Catechism; Duties of Children; Warning to Children; Daily Prayers for Children; Commandments of God; Commandments of the Church; Communion explained in the Cate-chism; Of the Holy Communion; On preparation for Communion; Prayers before and after Communion; Prayer of St. Ignatius after Communion; Of Spiritual Communisn; Of Confession; What is necessary to Confess; Manner of making Confession: How often we ought to make Confession; Devotions preparatory to Confession; Prayer after Confession; General Confession; Confirmation explained; Confiteor; Contrition explained; Act of Contri-tion; How to pass the day in a holy manner; Mass for the Dead; Meditation on Death; Death of the Sinner; Delay by Conversion; Disciple of Jesus-Instructions for the Dying-Various temptations of the Dying—Last Sighs of the Dying—Dying recommendation of a Parting Soul—Of the duties of particular States of Life—Examination on those Duties-Spiritual Reading - Meditation on the End of Man-Importance of Securing our End-Meditation on the Eternity of Punishment-Explanation of the Holy Eucharist—On Devotion to the Blessed Eucharist—Evening Devotions—Daily Examination of Conscience-Instruction on the Examination of Conscience - Examination of Conscience for General Confession; Faith of the Catholic; Faith alone not Sufficient; Familiar Lessons of Piety fer Spiritual Reading ; Days of Fasting ; Duties of a Father of a Family; Festivals of Obligation; Gloria in Excelsis; Perfection of God; Love of God; Of Good Works; Grace and Sacraments; Hail Mary; Meditation on Hell; Sacraments of Holy Orders; Of the Holy Trinity; A Complete Collection of Hymns; Incarnation and Death of Christ; On Indulgence; Indulgence for the Acts of Faith, Hope, and Charity; Indulgence for the Way of the Cross; Indulgence for saying the Rosary, and Attached to the Scapular; Devotion to St. Joseph; Devout Prayers in honor of St. Joseph : Of the General and Particular Judgment; Meditation on the Last Judgment; Judgment of God; Viaticum. or Last Communion, with Prayers before and after; Litany of Blessed Virgin Mary; Litany of the Saints; Litany for a Good Death; Lord's Prayer; Sacrament of Matrimony; Instructions on Matrimony; Impediments of Marriage; Banns of Marriage; Ceremony of Marriage; Duties of Married Persons; Magnificat; Mass explained; Instruction for Devotion at Mass; Prayers for Mass; Mass for the Dead; Prayers before and after Meals; Instruction for Mental Prayer or Meditation; Meditation for every day in the week; Memorare of St. Bernard in prose and

votion; Morning Prayers; Nuptial Blessing; Sacrament of Holy Orders; Duties of Parents and Heads of Families; An Admonition to Parents; Sacrament of Penance; Instructions on Penance; Effects of this Sacrament; Satisfaction on Works of Penance; Penance imposed in Confession; How to Fray; The Ordinary Christian Prayers; Seven Penitential Psalms; Purgatory; Prayer for the Souls in Purgatory; Doctrine of Redemption; Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary; Method of saying the Rosary; Another short and easy method of saying the Rosary; On Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament; Seven Sacraments explained; Sacrifice of the Mass explained; On Devotion to the Saints; Salve Regina; On Satisfaction; Instructions on the Scapular; Prayers before and after a Sermon; Duties of Servants; Manual for the Sick and Dying; Instructions for the Sick; Instructions for those who attend the Sick; Motives and Acts for the Sick and dying; Daily Prayers for the Sick; Pious Aspirations for the Sick and Dying; Sin, what and how divided; Stations of the Cross; Steps of Our Saviour's Passion; Steps of Our Saviour's Childhood; Sufferings of this Life; Prayers in time of Temptation; Of the Holy Trinity; Sacrament of Extreme Unction explained, with Prayers before and after; Of Devotions at Vespers; Visits to the Blessed Sacrament; Visits to the Blessed Virgin Mary; Way of the Cross; On Hearing the Word of God; Prayer before Work; Advice to Catholic Young Men; Advice to Catholic Young Women.

24mo., roan, plain,..... \$0,38 gilt sides, 0,50 embossed, gilt sides, 0,75 " clusp, 0,88 imitation, full gilt, 0,88 14 morocco extra,..... " clasps,.... 2,25
beveled,.... 2,00
" clasp,.... 2,50 Large Edition. " embossed, gilt, ... 1,00 imitation, full gilt, ... 1,25 " clasp, ... 1,50 morocco extra,..... 2,25 " clasp, 2,75
" beveled, 2,75
" clasp, 3,25
D. & J. SADLIER & Co. Montreal, July 8, 1858.

SADLIER & CO.'S

CATALOGUE OF POPULAR CATHOLIC WORKS AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York, AND FOR SALE DY THEM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We would most respectfully invite the attention of the Catholic Community to the following list of our Publications. On examination it will be found that our Books are very popular and salcable; that they are well printed and bound: and that they are cheaper than any books published in this

country. The Books of the other Catholic Publishers kept constantly on hand, and sold at their lowest prices.

Any of the following Books will be sent by post on receipt of the price.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

Catholic Family Bible; with Dr. Challoner's Notes and I flections. Imperial 4to., superfine paper, 25 fine engravings, from \$11 to \$22 Do. do. fine edition, with 17 engrav-\$6 to \$16 ings, from To both of those editions is added Ward's Errata of the Protestant Bible.

Do. do. small 4to., from \$2 25 to \$6 Douay Bible, 8vo., from Pocket Bible,

\$1 to \$3 \$1 to \$3 Douay Testament, 12mo., 37 cents.

PRAYER BOOKS.

Published with the approbation of Cardinal Wiseman, and Most Rev. John Hughes, D. D., Archbishop of New York. Beautifully illustrated.

The Golden manual; being a guide to Catholic Devotion, Public and Private, 1041 pages, at prices from 75 cents to \$25. This is, without exception, the most complete Prayer Book ever published. The Way to Heaven (a companion to the Golden

Manual), a select Manual for daily use. 18mo., 750 pages, at prices from 50 cents to \$20 750 pages, at prices from 50 cents to \$20 The Guardian of the Soul, to which is prefixed Bishop England's Explanation of the Mass, 18mo., 600 50 cents to \$4 The Key of Heaven, greatly enlarged and improved. 38 cents to \$3 from

The Path to Paradise, 32mo., at prices varying from 25 cents to \$6 The Path to Paradise, 48mo., do., from 20 cents to \$3 The Gate of Heaven, with Prayers. Mass illustrated, with 40 plates, at from 25 cents to \$4 Pocket Manual, from 13 cents to 50 cents

The Complete Missal, in Latin and English, from Journe du Chretien (a fine French Prayer Book) 630 pages, at from 371 cents to \$4 Petit Paroissien (a Pocket French Prayer Book), from

13 cents to 50 cents

CATHOLIC TALES.

Fabiola, by Cardinal Wiseman. Cloth, 75 cents; cloth gilt, \$1 12¹ Catholic Legends. Cloth, 50 cents; gilt, The Witch of Milton Hill, 50 cents; gilt, The Blakes and Flanagans, by Mrs. Sadlier, 75 cents; gilt, 1 122 Tales and Legends from History, 63 cents; gilt, 0 87 Callista, by Dr. Newman, 75 cents; gilt, Ravellings from the Web of Life, Well! Well!! by M. A. Wallace, Well! Well! Dy Mrs. Sadlier, 0 75

Orphan of Moscow, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 50

Orphan of Moscow, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 50

Orphan of Moscow, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, 0 50 do., Benjamin, Do. do., 0 50 Tales of the Boyhood of Great Painters, 2 vols., 0 75 The Miner's Daughter, by Miss Caddell, The Young Savoyard, 0 38 Lost Genoveffa, by Miss Caddell, One Hundred and Forty Tales, by Cannon Schmidt, 0 38 The Knout, translated by Mrs. Sadlier, The Mission of Death, by M. E. Walnorth, 0 50 Tales of the Festivals, 0.38 0 38 0 50

Blanch Leslie and other Tales, Sick Calls, from the Diary of a Priest, The Poor Scholar, by William Carlton, Tubber Derg, and other Tales, Do.

0 50 Art Maguire, Valentine M'Clutchy, 0 38 Do. Halfbound, 50 cents; cloth,

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. Butler's Lives of the Saints, 4 vols., with 29 engrav-

ings, from Butler's Lives of the Saints, (Cheap Edition,) 4 vols., De Ligney's Life of Christ and His Apostles; trans-

lated from the French, with 13 engravings, by Mrs. Sadlier, from Orsini's Life of the Blessed Virgin, with the History of the Devotion to Her—to which is added Meditations on the Litany, by Abbe Barthe; translated by Mrs. Sadher, 4to., with 16 engravings,

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Adjala-N. A. Coste. Aylmer—J. Doyle.
Amherisburgh—J. Roberts.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Belleville-M. O'Dempsey. Brock-Rev. J. R. Lee. Brock-Rev. a. I. S. Brockville—P. Furlong.
Brantford—W. M'Manamy.
Cabourg—M. M'Kenny.
Cavanville—J. Knowlson.
Chambly—J. Hackett.
J. Boy J. S. O'C. Cornwall-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Rev. Mr. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dewittville—J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. M'Gerrald. Egansville-J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Ganunoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon-C. M'Faul. Ingersoll-Rev. R. Keleber. Kemptville-M. Heapby. Kingston-M. M'Namara. London-Rev. E. Eayard. Lochiel-O. Quigley. Loborough-T. Daley. Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly. Lacolle—W. Harty. Merrickville—M. Kelly. Millbrooke-P. Maguire. Niagara-Rev. Mr. Wardy. Oshawa-Rev. Mr. Proulx. Orillia-Rev. J. Synnott. Prescott-J. Ford. Perth-J. Doran. Peterboro-T. M'Cabe. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Quebcc-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew-Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown-J. Campion. Richmondhill-M. Teefy. Richmond-A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael-A. M'Donald.

RONAYNE & CO.,

St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax.

St. Remi-H. M'Gill.

Thorold-John Heenan.

Tingwick-T. Donegan. Toronto -- P. Doyle.

Templeton-J. Hagan.

West Osycode-M. M'Mvoy. Windsor-C. A. M'Intyre.

York Grand River-A. Lamond.

GROCERS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

No. 81, St. Paul Street, OPPOSITE BONSECOURS MARKET, MONTREAL MAIN STREET,... BROCKVILLE, RIDEAU STREET,....OTTAWA.

TEAS, WINES, LIQUORS, AND GROCERIES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

The Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms. M. HONAYNE. P. J. FOGARTY. P. RONAYNE.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

42 M. Gull Street, and 79 St. Paul Street,

MONTREAL.

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

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 agreeathis institution, situated in a nearthy 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 expected to provide a residuate and in constant as the provider residuates. 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 Insti-

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Board and Tuition, including the French 2 50 5 00 0 50 Physicians' Fees (medicines charged at 0 75 5 00 8 00 3 00

Needle Work Taught Free of Churge.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Annual Vacation will commence the second week in July, and scholastic duties resumed on the first Monday of September. There will be an extra charge of \$15 for Pupils

remaining during the Vacation.

Besides the "Uniform Dress," which will be black, each Pupil should be provided with six regular changes of Linen, six Table Napkins, two pairs of Blankets, three pairs of Sheets, one Counterpane, &c., one white and one black bobinet Veil, a Spoon and Goblet, Knife and Fork, Work Box, Dressing

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.

GREAT ATTRACTION !!!



GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE M'GILL STREET, 87

DONNELLY & O'BRIEN,

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have now on hand, and are prepared to offer for Sale, their Spring and Summer Stock of Clothing and

Outfitting, Being the Largest, Cheapest, and Best ever offered

for Sale in this City. Their Stock of Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, Water-proof Coats, Scotch Plaids, White, Regatta and Flannel Shirts, Collars, Umbrellas, Mufflers, Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, &c., having

Carefully Selected in the English Markets,

And their Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, consisting of Dress, Frock, Morning, Sack Business and Over-Coats, Pants, Vests, Caps. &c.—Also, a Large Assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING, of every style and quality suitable for the present and coming seasons, having been carefully manufactured under their own inspection, buyers, before making their purchases elsewhere, will find it much to their advantage to give them a call.

The order Department being under the management of experienced Cutters, Customers can rely on having their orders promptly and carefully executed.

The Liberal Patronage which they have received since their commencement in Business, encourages them in the belief that their Goods have given unqualified satisfaction. Montreal, April 29, 1858.

B. DEVLIN,

ADVOCATE, No. 7. Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

M. DOHERTY.

ADVOCATE.

. --SADLIER & CO.'S

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW BOOKS.

ROME, ITS RULER AND ITS INSTITUTIONS .-By John Francis Magnire, M.P. Royal 12mo., 480 pages, \$1 25.

16th, 17th, 18th Vols. Popular Library.

LIFE AND LABORS OF ST. VINCENT DE

PAUL; A New, Complete, and Careful Biography.

By H. Bedford, Esq. ALICE SHERWIN; A Historical Tale of The Days of Sir Thomas More. 12mo. LIFE OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES. By Robert Ormsby, M.A.
THE RACCOLTA; A Collection of Indulgenced

Prayers. By Ambrose St. John, of the Oratory.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS

JOHN MICLOSKY.

Silk and Woollen 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 engage-

ments with punctuality.

He will dre all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawis, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., Dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar' Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully

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

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

SADLIERS' CHEAP CASH BOOK STORE.

CHRISTIANITY in CHINA, TARTARY, and THIBET. By M. L'Abbe Huc; 2 Vols., 12mo., Cloth, \$2; Half Mor., \$2,50.

THE COMPLETE WORKS and LIFE of GERALD GRIFFIN. To be completed in 10 Vols .- Four Volumes Now Ready, containing the following

Vol. 1. The Collegians. A Tale of Garryowen.

" 2. Card Drawing. A Tale of Clare.

The Half Sir. " Munster.

44 Tipperary. Suil Dhav. 3. The Rivals. A Tale of Wicklow; and Tra-

cy's Ambition. " 4. Holland Tide, The Aylmers of Bally-Aylmer, The Hand and Word, and Barber of Ban-

trv. 5. Tales of the Jury Room. Containing-Sigismund the Story-Teller at Fault, the Knight without Reproach, &c. &c.

" 6. The Dake of Monmouth. A Tale of the English Insurrection. The Poetical Works and Tragedy of Gyssipus. 8. Invasion. A Tale of the Conquest.

9. Life of Gerald Griffin. By his Brother. " 10. Tales of Five Senses, and Nights at Sea. Each Volume contains between four and five hundred pages, handsomely bound in Cloth, price only

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

" Griffins Works .- They are interspersed with scenes of the deepest pathos, and the most genuine humor-at one moment we are convulsed with laughter, at the next affected to tears. We heartily recommend Gerald Griffins Works to the attention of the American public, and predict for them an im-

mense popularity."—Sunday Despatch.
"We welcome this new and complete edition of the works of Gerald Griffin, now in the course of publication by the Messrs. Sadlier & Co. We read receipt of \$1, postage paid.

the Collegiens, whou it was first published, with a pleasure we have never forgotten, and which we have found increased at every repeated perusal. Ireland has produced many geniuses, but rarely one, upon the whole superior to Gerald Griffin."—Brownson's

"We have now before us four volumes, the commencement of a complete edition of Gerald Griffin's works, embracing the 'Collegians' and the first series of his 'Munster Tales.' The nationality of these tales, and the genius of the author in depicting the mingled levity and pathos of Irish character, have rendered them exceedingly popular. The style in which the series is produced is highly creditable to the enterprise of the American publishers, and we are free to say that the volumes are worthy of being placed in our libraries, public or private, alongside of Irving, Cooper, or Scott."—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

The Life of Christ; or, Jesus Revealed to s. d. You'th. Translated from the French of Abbe La Grange, by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

Wonders of Divine Love. By F. W.

Faber Life of the Rt. Rev. Edward Maginn, Co-Adjutor Rishop of Derry; with Selections from his Correspondence. By T. D. M'Gee,... The Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary. By

the Count de Montalembert. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. New 5 0 10 0 Hecker The Prophecies of St. Columbkille, Bear-

can, Malachy, Alton, &c., &c.; with Literal Translations and Notes. By Ni-1 104 with notes, by John O'Mahoney...... MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland 10 0 My Trip to France. By Rev. J. P. Denelan

Alice Riordan; or the Blind Man's Daugh-1 101 Cardinal Wiseman. (New Edition.) 12 mo., cloth.....

STATUES FOR CHURCHES. The Subscribers have on hand some beautiful Statues of ST. PATRICK, the BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH, CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GAR-DEN, &c., &c., which will be sold at reduced prices.

-ALSO-A large Oil Painting of the CRUCIFIXION.
D. & J. SADLIER & Co.,

Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts. Montreal, Sept. 16.

DR. MORSE'S

INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLs, has spent the greater part of his life No. 59. Little St. James Street. Montreal. as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country-it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon this vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a me-dicine in your reach, namely Morse's Indian Root Pill's manufactured from plants and roots which grow around the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature

in throwing out the finer parts of the corruption with-in. The second is a plant which is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys thus encouraged, they draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out bountifully by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way.— The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other properties of the Pills while engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which can-not pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find way to every part, and completely rout out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure

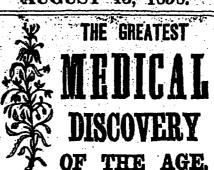
The reason why people are so distressed when sick and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through every vein and artery, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose feeble frames, have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised in witnessing their charming effects. Not only do they give immediate case and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills, that they will so cleanse and purify, that disease—that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cherish and brighten your days.

Caution.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of A. J. WHITE & Co. on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co. All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE, & CO., Sole Proprietors, 50 Leonard Street, New York. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all deal

ers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village, and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms. Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple. He has tried it in over cleven 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 One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

mor in the eves. 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 erruption 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 Influmation 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 conveni-

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

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; 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

ton:-

the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Bos-ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,

Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by

scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER,

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W. Skiffs made to Order. Several Skiffs always on hand for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS

By the Subscribers,

SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS ME-DALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PIC-TURES, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONARY, PRINTS, &c. 15,00 Blank Books, ruled for Ledgers, Journals, Day, Cash, and Letter Books.

500 Reams of Foolscap, Letter, and Note Paper. 50 Gross Drawing and Writing Pencils. Do Slate Pencils.

5 Cases of Hard Wood Slates. 10,000 Religious and Fanby Prints. 280 Gross Steel Pens.

CATHOLIC MUSIC.

The Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to. 300 pages,

The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound 38 cents. We have also, on hand, a good assortment of Pocket Books, Memorandums, Ink Bottles, Pen

Pocket Books, L. Holders, &c., &c.
D. &. J. SADLIER & Co., Cer. Notre Dame & St. Francis Xavier Sts. Montreal. Sept. 16.

> PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT

BROWNSON'S REVIEW,"

"THE METROPOLITAN,"

TORONTO, WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Poriodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

AYER'S CHERRY

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarsenoss, Influenzs, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PROTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ton years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

EBEN ENIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Urica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Parronal myself and is my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put cot. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

BROTHER AVER: I will cheerfully certify your PECTORAL is the best remedy we possess for the cure of Whooging Cough, Cress, and the clest disease of children. We of your fraternity is the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to corpeople.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D. AMOS LEE, Esq., Montreet, Ia., writes, 3d Jan., 1858: "I had a tedious infinenze, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Protesta by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we asteen you, Dector, and your remedies, as the poor mun's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHETZE, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.
SIR: Your Cherry Pecronal is performing marvellous cure in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., Athien, Moneoe Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cheray Pectonal for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cared so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the CHERRY PECTORAL affords relief and comfort.

liof and comfort.

Astor House, New York Citt, March 6, 186d.

Doctor Ater, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inferin you what your Cuerry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had been five mouths laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your madicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well. Yours, with gratitude and regard.

ORLANDO SHELBY, or SHELBYLLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Area's CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us beepeak the high merits of its virtues.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this beet, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innunerable proofs are shown that these Plus have virtness which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cura. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impurt healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangarous diseases that have baffied the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safeet and best pluysic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exaited position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untrath. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have bent their names to curtify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering follow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use, and certificates of their cures of the following complaints:

Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rhenmatism, Dropsy, Hexthurn, Headache arising from a foul Bounch, Nausea, Indiges-TITHE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed

cates of their cures of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Billous Complaints, Rhenmatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Btomach, Nausea, Indignation, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require as evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafnoss, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

To notice put off by numrincipled dealers with some other religious.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pilithey make more profit on. Ask for Aven's Pilis, and take noting else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best ald there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chem'st, Lowell, Mass-

PRICE, 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR \$1. SOLD BY

All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere. WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] The Subscribers have constantly for sale

BELLS.

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

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S

MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TER-RACE.)



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

any person prefers them.

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