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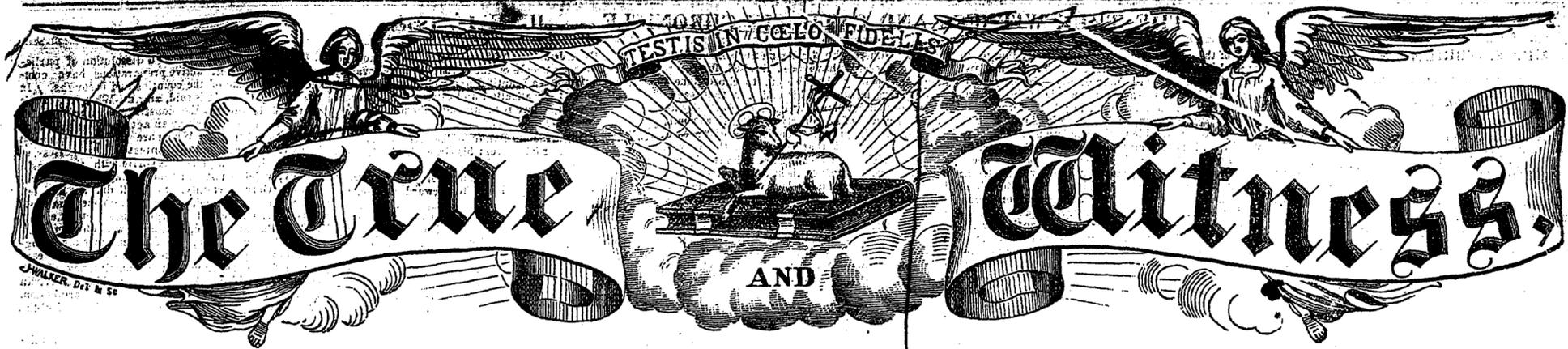
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VIII.

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No. 44.

THE HARE-HOUND AND THE WITCH.

BY JOHN BANIM. (Concluded from our last.)

Whether or not the gentle Catherine shared the popular belief that she had been hunted for, and won by, and was doomed to become a spectre's bride, is not clearly ascertainable. True it is, that her cheek faded, that her eye grew dull, and that the smile of contented pleasure forsook her moistly red lip, now no longer red nor moist. But these changes may as well be accounted for on less supernatural grounds. Her military adorer still continued absent and silent; he who had so often vowed himself away into worldless sighs, nay, tears, under the big effort to define how much he loved her, and whose only hesitation to declare himself to her father, had always assumed the shape of a fear of being regarded as a speculating fortune hunter; when, at a glance, it could be ascertained that he was almost an unfriended adventurer, courting the hand of a wealthy heiress.

As to the good Squire Hogan, he contrived, or, perhaps, rather tried, to laugh at the whole thing; vaguely calling it a very good hoax; a "choice one, by Jove!" just to save himself the trouble of trying to unravel it; or else to hide his half-felt ignorance on the subject. Meantime he got some cause to laugh a little less than usual. Ejectments were served upon his estate, in the name of the lost son of the man whom he had succeeded in it. And Squire Hogan only strove to laugh the more; and to affect that he considered the claim as an uncommonly good attempt at a "capital hoax;" practised upon him by some unknown persons whom, on some past occasion, he must have outwitted "gloriously;" but it was a poor attempt at mirth, and he saw that Catherine, as well as himself, felt that it was.

In fact, he spent many hours alone, mourning for his beloved child, and taxing his brains to shield her from probable and verging misfortune. And a brilliant thought came into his head.

Would it not be a happy, as well as an exceedingly clever thing, to dispose of Catherine before the trial at law, grounded upon the ejectments, should commence, and while the matter was little suspected, to one or other of her ardent admirers at the club-dinner in Dublin; to, in fact, Ned O'Brien, or George Dempsey, or Mick Driscoll; or, above all, to Harry Walshe? And the wise father made the attempt, duly, four times in succession; and learned, thereby, that the serving of the ejectments was more generally known than he had imagined.

Still he tried to laugh, however; until one morning, when his boisterousness ended in sudden tears, as he cast his head on Catherine's shoulder, and said:—"Oh, Kate, Kate! what is to become of you?—I think I can bear poverty—but you?"

"My dear father, do not be cast down," answered Catherine; "I can earn money in many ways, for us both, if good people will give me employment."

"And you are going a-working to support your father, Kate?"

He left the room sobbing. His tears affected Catherine to the quick. Other sad and bitter recollections swelled her sorrow into a flood.—She could now account for the persevering neglect of her lover, and her tenderly-beloved, upon no other grounds than those of her approaching poverty. Oh, that was a heart-cutting thought.

The day upon which the poor squire must necessarily start from the country to attend the trial in Dublin arrived; and he commenced his journey with another magnificent conception in his head; to eke out which he carried in his pocket, without her knowledge, a miniature of his daughter Catherine. And with this miniature, and a note, expressive of his willingness to compromise the matter by a marriage, he called on the new claimant for his squireship, the evening of his arrival in the metropolis. But, having retired to his own town-house long before he could have thought it possible that his note had received a leisurely reading, he received back the miniature with a technical epistle from his rival's attorney, stating that no compromise could be entered into; that the heir-at-law was determined to accept nothing which the law should not decide to be his right; and adding that any attempts to see the young gentleman must prove unavailing, while they would be felt to be intrusive; inasmuch as, in cautious provision against a failure in his attempt to establish his claim, he had invariably concealed his person, even from his legal advisers.

This was the first really serious blow our squire had received. Hitherto he had courageously depended on his own innate cleverness to outwit the coming storm; now, within a few hours of the trial which was to determine his fate, he acknowledged himself without a resource or an expedient, beyond patience to attend to

the grave proceeding, sit it out, and endeavor to comprehend it.

To beguile the remainder of his sad evening, after receiving the attorney's communication, he repaired to his club-room. He found himself cut there. Issuing, in no pleasant mood, into the streets, he encountered, by lamplight, an individual in a red coat whom he had hitherto considered rather as a deferential hanger-on than as an acquaintance to boast of. Now, at least, by unbending himself, he need not fear a repulse; so he warmly stretched out both his hands, received a very distant bow of recognition, and was left alone under a lamp-post.

"By Cork!" said the squire, with a bitter laugh, "the puppy officer thinks I am turned upside down in the world already!"

The cause came on. Our good friend's eyes were riveted on every person who uttered a word upon one side or the other. The usual jollity of his countenance changed into the most painful expression of anxiety; and when anything witty was said by one of his Majesty's counsel, learned in the law, at which others laughed, his effort to second them was miserable to behold. And although it was a bitter cold day, the squire constantly wiped the perspiration from his forehead and face; chewing, between whites, a scrap of a quill which he had almost unconsciously picked off his seat.

The depositions, on his death-bed, of Daniel the huntsman, were tendered against him. They established the fact of the wretched self-accuser having kidnapped the heir of his then master, and handed the infant to his partner in crime. And the first living witness who appeared on the table was that witch, supposed to have been long dead, even by Daniel himself. She swore that she had intended to destroy the babe; that, however, having got it into her arms, she relented of her purpose, and gave it, with a bribe, to a strange woman, in a distant district, to expose for her on the high road. Next came the woman alluded to, and she proved that she had followed the directions of her employer, and afterwards watched, unseen, until an elderly lady of her neighborhood, passing by with a servant, picked up the little unfortunate. And, lastly, the aforesaid elderly lady, who, by the way, had endured so little scandal at the time, for her act of Christian charity, corroborated this person's testimony; and further deposed that she had carefully brought up, on limited means, until the day she procured him a commission in his Majesty's service, the plaintiff in the case at issue. Not a title of evidence, in contradiction to that stated, was offered by the defendant; and the only link of the chain of proof submitted by the heir-at-law, which the squire's counsel energetically sought to cut through, was that created by the first witness. On her cross-examination, it was ingeniously attempted to be impressed on the minds of the jury, that no reliance could be placed upon the oath of a depraved creature like her; that she had really made away with the infant, according to her original intention; and that the one she had offered for exposure must have been her own, the result of her acquaintance with the son of her benevolent and ill-requited protectress. But, without pausing upon details, we shall only say, that during the trial, sound confirmatory evidence of the truth of the miserable woman's assertion was supplied; and that, in fact, without hesitation, the jury found for the plaintiff.

Squire Hogan's look of consternation, when he heard the verdict, was pitiable. For a moment he bent down his head and wiped his forehead with his moist handkerchief. Then, with a wretched leer distorting his haggard countenance, he started up, and muttering indistinctly, bowed low to the judge, the jury, the bar, the public, all, as if he would humbly acknowledge the superiority of every human being. After this, forgetting his hat, he was hurrying away; some one placed it in his hand; he bowed lowly, and smiled again; and, finally forgetting the necessity to remain uncovered, he pressed it hard over his eyes and left the court; carrying with him the sincere and, in some instances, the tearful sympathy of the spectators.

As fast as horses could gallop with him, he left Dublin a few moments following.

"By Cork, Kate,"—he began, laughing, as his daughter, upon his arrival at the house which used to be his home, hurried to meet him; but he could not carry on the farce; his throat was full and choking; and suddenly throwing himself upon his child's neck, he sobbed aloud.

She understood him, but said nothing: she only kissed his cheeks and pressed his hands, keeping down all show of her own grief and alarm. "Woman! in such a situation, you can do this: man cannot: it is above the paltry selfishness of his nature."

He rallied, and tried to take up his absurd jeering tone, but soon tripped in it a second time.

"Ay, Kate—by the good old Jove, I'm a poorer man than the day I ruffed for your mother; and you must work, sarge enough, to try and

keep a little bread with us. If there's anything you think I can turn my hand to, only say the word, and you'll see I'll not be idle, my poor girl."

He entered into the details of his misfortunes and mortifications. Among other things, he mentioned the slight of "the puppy officer;" and neither his wonder nor his curiosity was excited, when, now for the first time, Catherine burst into tears.

It shows much good sense to take my Lady Law at her word. Fortune is fickle, but law is fickleness: the principle itself. And so seemed to argue the successful young aspirant to the squire's estate. While yet only expatiating on his past misfortunes, our worthy friend received a note which informed him in a quarter of an hour an authorized agent would arrive to take possession of the house and lands; and father and daughter had not recovered from the shock this gave them, when the agent was announced, and entered the room where they sat. Catherine turned away her face; she could not look at him.

"Possession of everything in the house, too?" asked the trembling squire—"every thing, you say?"

"Every thing," answered the agent, who was no man's agent but his own after all. Catherine started at his voice. "Yes, every thing; even of the angel that makes this house a heaven!" he advanced to her side. She turned to him—shrieked, laughed, and lay insensible in his arms. It was the squire's "puppy officer" in the first place; Catherine's faithful adorer in the second place; the plaintiff in the late action in the third place; and the triumphant hunter for his mistress's hand in the fourth place. Surely dear, fair reader, he had a claim on her. "Yes—if he account for his neglect since she left Dublin." Very good. That's easily done. He had vainly applied for leave of absence; and his letter advising her of the fact, as also of his intention to take the field for her, dressed in the costume of a picture of his then unknown father, (which, in the squire's town-house, Catherine had often pronounced very like him), that letter had miscarried.

"So your daughter is mine, good sir, on your own terms," added the four-fold hero.

"Capital, by Jove!—Capital! a glorious hoax, by Cork! capital!" laughed the ex-squire.

"I am delighted you think so; and I assure you, my dear sir, that I dressed myself up like the picture merely, at the time, to endeavor to recommend myself to your good opinion, by the oddity of the conceit; for I knew that you liked a hoax in your very heart."

"Give me your hand, my dear boy! Like a hoax!—Ah, don't I?—and it is such a prime one! choice! capital! capital, by the beard of the good old Jove!"—and, wringing his own hands, and transported by his feelings, the worthy man left the room, to describe and praise to his very servants what so much gladdened his soul.

"You were ignorant of your parentage upon the day of the hunt?" asked Catherine, after they had conversed some time together.

"I was. Upon the spot where the huntsman fell, I encountered the woman, returned from half a life of wandering, who exposed me in my infancy; she had been seeking me in Dublin, to unburden her conscience, and do me a tardy justice. I was on the road for the hunt; thither she followed me rapidly, and outstripped me some day; assuming the garb of the former witch of the cave, to conceal her identity. I need scarce say that from her I then received the information which enabled me to prosecute my claim. My beloved Catherine's sense of delicacy will readily suggest to her why I kept out of her view, from that day, until I could prove the truth or falsehood of her story. And now here I sit, able, thank heaven! to show to the woman of my heart that she did not quite misplace her generous love, when she gave it to a poor and friendless ensign, and with it the prospect of wealth, and of rank in the world."

It is recorded that, from this hour, Squire Hogan never wore, except perhaps when asleep, a serious face. Having resigned, "with a hearty good will," his commission of justice of the peace, there remained nothing on earth to compel him to "seem wise," as Bacon says; and he had full leisure to pursue, uninterruptedly, his practical hoaxes; which he himself, if nobody else did it for him, called "Capital! choice, by Cork's own town!"

REV. DR. CAHILL.

ON THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT OF 1858.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

England has had so much to do in her foreign dependencies during the year 1858, that our legislators have not been either willing or disposed to bestow even a passing thought on the affairs of Ireland. In two or three instances, where our friends asked questions, or called at

their official duties. The business of the nation has been suspended, and as it were brought to a dead lock, while the Parliament, like spectators in a Spanish Amphitheatre, look on at this celebrated fight now protracted beyond all former precedent. It is the battle of Conservative power against Whig strength: Ireland has small concern which side succeeds, since within the last few years her interests are nearly equally neglected by both. There is one advantage however in this noble contest; it proves there are several powerful parties in the house; and generally speaking when a party unites in one thing, they agree almost in every thing else. The agricultural or corn law party are almost universally Conservative, while the free-party are equally unanimous on Reform. Then there is the Methodist party, which is equally divided between both according as this class is located in the counties or the towns. The Church party is made up of sections of all three; and under given circumstances would be found the weakest of all. This division of forces, therefore, may yet so combine as to annihilate the Church Establishment fraud, and thus remove the greatest, I may say the sole grievance of Ireland. If, therefore, the Irish members silently look on the present contention between Parliamentary rivals, it is with some satisfaction they count the auxiliary forces of the Premier-Combatants, and calculate the probable time when coming circumstances will combine one of these forces, to expunge from the legislation of England one of the foulest statutes of injustice recorded in the history of the whole world.

Strange as it may appear at first sight, Ireland herself has a principal share in the neglect with which she is treated by these successive administrations. When she is herself divided in maintaining her national cause, how can she expect that Englishmen will be united in her defence? when Ireland cannot agree in stating the precise remedy for her grievances, how can England concede a boon for which the petitioners are not unanimous? How can England believe to be a certain advantage, what our own varying councils make doubtful? Our personal quarrels impede the progress of the public good; and the faithful, the unflinching, the unpurchaseable Irish tenants are injured by the petty squabbles of those in whose hands they have placed their liberties, and from whom they expect sympathy and protection in their martyr struggles in this world for sustenance against the approach of apostasy, famine, and death. There is, of course, no intention in this place of presuming to dictate, or of daring to find fault with individuals; our general conduct and its palpable results are the culprits which I arraign; and I but express the general impression felt at home and abroad—namely, that the Irish leaders have turned their arms against each other, weakened their power, gave strength to the enemy; thereby throwing victory into the hands of our deadly foes, and almost perfidiously, at least culpably, losing the battle of the faithful, confiding poor. As I write at no one, I shall reply to no one on this subject; but I shall bewail our national fault, which ever since the English invasion has been the curse of Irishmen, has wasted our resources, betrayed our liberties, chained our creed, and spread abject slavery and permanent degradation on our race and our faith.

If this state of things continue, would it not be better to place our national cause in the hands of a dozen honest, honorable Englishmen; and expect from the known steadiness and immovable perseverance of the English character that fixedness of opinion, and that practical tenacity of purpose, which, unfortunately for Ireland, with all her chivalry, her talents, her many other virtues, is not to be found in our national councils and practical action. A lesson from Canada could teach us, if any example could convince. Canada once threatened revolt: the severity of English legislation: the oppression, the monopoly of the Church Establishment, the discontented boundary of the United States: the protection offered to the rebellious from the Republican frontier, presented facilities for a national separation. England at once altered her policy, adjusted with impartiality the Church question, made her administrative justice equal to all: and ever since, amidst the disturbances of the Cape, the revolt in India, the discontent in Australia, there is not one breath of sedition wafted across the Atlantic from the comparatively happy altered legislation of our North American possessions. Of course there is no one so foolish as to think separation could benefit Ireland under the existing circumstances. But we can and ought to imitate Canada in our firm unity of sentiment, our unbroken combination of action: and England would soon be compelled to yield to national justice, which now, in our disaffected sections, we demand or beg in vain.

May 12. D. W. C. The road that ambition travels is too narrow for friendship, too crooked for love, too rugged for honesty, and too dark for science.

MR. S. O'BRIEN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

PART VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

It is not my intention to revive the controversy which, in 1846, gave occasion to dissen- sion amongst the Nationalists of Ireland with refer- ence to the question whether Peepers ought or ought not to solicit and accept situations under the British Government. I feel bound, in- deed, to say, that when I joined the Repeal As- sociation in 1843, and flung aside for ever all connection with English party, I did so upon a distinct understanding that the future policy of the National party was to be that of entire free- dom from connection with the Whigs or Tories of England. Repeal or Separation was an alterna- tive which I might have been prepared to accept, but I did not conceive it to be consistent with the dignity of our country to write upon our banners—Repeal or Place—I thought that it was impossible for a man to accept office under the British Government, and at the same time manfully uphold the right of this country to an independent legislature. Whilst I still maintain this opinion, I admit that many of those who differ from me were pure-minded and patri- otic men; and since grievous mistakes were com- mitted on both sides, it is better now to consign the past to oblivion than to revive a fruitless and irritating controversy. I now feel that what- ever may be my own individual opinion, it would be quite unavailing for me to tell the Irish peo- ple that they ought to abstain altogether from seeking situations under the British Govern- ment. We have, therefore, only to inquire un- der what circumstances Irishmen can participate in the administration of imperial concerns with as little injury as possible to the national interests of Ireland, and with as little disparagement as possible to the national honor.

I hope that I have convinced a portion at least of my readers that the parliamentary repre- sentatives of this country ought not to be Pa- tronage-brokers for their constituents. I hope that, I have convinced you that you cannot be effectively served by men whom you encourage to surrender their independence for the sake of situations under Government.

This principle being admitted, we have next to consider in what way a substitute for this class of service can be provided. Such a sub- stitute can be found in the system recently in- troduced of conferring admission to the public service by competitive examination. If situa- tions under government be thrown open to the whole community, it is clear that the interven- tion of your members as patronage agent will be no longer needed; and, on the other hand, the acquisition of a place under government will be- come an evidence of merit and ability, which deserves to be honored, instead of being, as it has often been in past times, the reward of servility which deserved to be despised.

Fortunately, we have not to treat this ques- tion as a matter of theoretic speculation. It has been tried to a limited extent, and the result have been highly satisfactory. The re- sults, indeed, have been so much in favor of the public at large that the classes which formerly en- joyed a monopoly of government patronage have become alarmed, and have recently attempted a retrograde movement. Let us illustrate these observations by reference to a single depart- ment—the Ordnance. Formerly, introduction to Woolwich was a matter of special favor, which was purchased by conciliating the good of some great functionary by services which were often of a very questionable kind. At present, admission to Woolwich is open to every young man in the empire who is able to prove the su- periority of his attainments as tested by a com- petitive examination. This system has been eminently favorable to Ireland, because Irish- men never fail to succeed when they have a fair opportunity of distinguishing themselves and are not excluded by factious impediments. At the last examination held for the admission of cadets to Woolwich, out of thirty young men who proved themselves qualified by the superiority of their attainments, nine had been educated at the University of Dublin. It happens that at present Trinity College (Dublin) obtains a large share of these appointments, because some of the most distinguished professors of that University have specially devoted themselves to this branch of educational training; but what has been done by Professor Galbraith and Haughton might have been done by any hedge schoolmaster in Ireland, provided that he possessed abilities equal to those of these eminent men.

It is manifest that such a system is eminently favorable to the democracy; and this has been felt so much by the English aristocracy that they in- duced the late Whig Government to cancel regula- tions which were found in practice to give to Ire- land, and to the people of the empire at large, advantages which were formerly enjoyed almost exclusively by the scions or protégés of the aristoc- racy of England. I need not describe in detail the arrangements, which were devised for the purpose of neutralizing the advantages of the competitive system, because they are about to be rescinded in obedience to a resolution of the House of Commons, which was passed lately at the instance of Mr. Mon- sell, member for the county of Limerick. Mr. Mon- sell deserves to be much commended for the part which he took on the occasion—more especially as he was recently connected with the Whig Govern- ment by which the retrograde movement was com- menced. Upon this question, therefore, he separated himself from his former allies. Nor is this the first occasion on which he has shown himself to be inde- pendent of party connections; and if, instead of con- senting to be a "hanger on" of the Whigs, he would henceforth act as one of the chiefs of an Independent Irish Party, he would hold a very different place in the estimation of his fellow-countrymen from that which belongs to a subordinate official of the British Government.

With their usual blindness, the Conservatives at- tempted to defend a position which was indefensible, and were beaten—beaten in supporting an obnoxious measure, which did not originate with their own party, but had been left as a parting bequest by the Government of Lord Palmerston to the country. They have, however, still an opportunity of recover- ing in some measure the credit which they have lost. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since I heard the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli deliver an excellent speech upon the diplomatic ser- vice of Great Britain, by which he convinced at least one of his hearers that the diplomatic arrangements of the empire ought to undergo a complete reform.

None of the abuses which have been described here, so far as I am aware, have been corrected. He sought now, with the aid of Lord Malmesbury—Secretary for Foreign Affairs—to re-model the whole of this depart- ment of the public service, basing his reform upon the principle of competitive examination. If this principle be applicable to the admission of a cadet to Woolwich, it is still more applicable to the selection of an attaché to an embassy or of a consul. There ought to be a regular gradation in every department of the public service—admission being determined by competitive examination, and promotion being made to depend upon seniority or upon pre-eminence of capacity. Even under the most despotic govern- ments of the Continent, every officer of the army—whether he be the son of a prince or of a peasant—must serve as a private for a certain number of years before he can be advanced to the higher grades of the profession, and every private may hope by superior merit to become a field marshal.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

As it is now admitted by statesmen belonging to all parties that the system of representation which exists in the United Kingdom requires amendment, it is not necessary to occupy your time with arguments in favor of Parliamentary reform. We have only to consider the extent to which change ought to be car- ried. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the voice of the united people ought to be raised in favor of a liberal and comprehensive measure of Reform.

THE SUFFRAGE.

The first question which presents itself for con- sideration is—What ought to be the electoral qualifi- cation on which the right of voting shall depend? If I were to answer this question in accordance with my own personal feelings, I should say that a House- hold Suffrage ought to be at once adopted. Person- ally I entertain no distrust of the people, and if I were to solicit the votes of my fellow-countrymen (a contingency which is possible in case an Irish Par- liament shall sit in Dublin during my lifetime), I would much prefer to address a constituency formed upon the widest basis, rather than a limited and pri- vileged section of the population. Many persons imagine that the interests of the poorer classes are at variance with those of the rich, but to me it seems that the antagonism of classes is created by artificial exclusion rather than by antagonism of interests.—When the poor are treated with kindness and consid- eration by persons who occupy an elevated position in society, they are seldom indisposed to offer to such persons as much respect as they deserve. Main- tenance of the rights of property is as essential to the well-being of the laboring classes as to that of the more opulent classes. There never has been—there never will be—a condition of human society in which exemption from toll can be enjoyed by more than a very small portion of the community. Any of our laborers who have been in the United States of America will tell you that the laboring classes work harder in the Great Republic than in Ireland. Prosperity amongst the working classes cannot co- exist with insecurity of property; and the most de- sirable condition of society is that in which the laborer finds easy opportunities of purchasing, by the produce of his industry and frugality, a portion of the soil—in which case he becomes directly and im- mediately interested in maintaining the rights of property. Such are my own individual sentiments; but considering the state of feeling which at present exists amongst the influential classes of society, it would be in vain to expect that a proposition in favor of Household Suffrage will be sanctioned by the Le- gislature. I would recommend you, therefore, to accept by way of instalment as an advantageous com- promise a suffrage co-extensive with liability to rating for the relief of the poor. Under such a suffrage every person who holds a tenement valued at four pounds per annum would be entitled to vote as a parliamentary elector. This is the basis of franchise recommended in a project of reform which has been put forward by the County Club of Cavan, in a document that well deserves your consideration. A franchise less liberal than this could scarcely be considered as an improvement that would be worthy of your acceptance.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

I have already urged you to consent to no plan of Reform which shall withhold from Ireland its due proportion of representatives; but whatever may be the number of representatives accorded to Ireland, it is manifest that there ought to be a new ar- rangement of the electoral districts, so as to correct the monstrous anomalies which at present exist in regard to the allotment of electoral influence. A few examples will illustrate my meaning:—

By reference to "Thom's Official Almanack," for 1858, page 81, you will find that the borough of Portlinton, with a population of 2,964 persons, and rated property valued at £4,159 per annum, returns one member to parliament, whilst the city of Dublin, with a population of 265,252, and rateable property amounting to £2,621,639 per annum, returns only two members. In like manner, the borough of Downpatrick, with a population of 4,854 and rateable property amounting to £10,369, returns one member, while the county of Cork, with a population of 563,576, and a rated rental of £832,045, returns only two members. So also the county of Down, with a population of 320,817, and rated property amounting to £608,188, returns only two members.

In re-adjusting the representation of the United Kingdom, it deserves to be considered whether an arrangement could not be devised by which minor- ities shall be represented in due proportion. It was proposed not long since that in those cases in which three representatives may be allotted to particular districts each elector should be entitled to vote for only two representatives, so that if the minority were considerable, it should not be left wholly unrepre- sented. This proposal being an untried innovation, it is impossible, to say whether, in practice, it would give general satisfaction, but in theory the principle appears to be undoubtedly just.

QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

There appears to be no reasonable ground for up- holding the existing law which requires that Mem- bers of Parliament shall possess a certain amount of property. It is a relic of feudalism quite unsuited to the present age. In so far as the operation of this law is effective it tends to exclude from parliament some of the ablest men in the community; but, in truth, it is so ably evaded, that it practically ex- cludes no speculator in politics, whilst it throws an impediment in the way of honest and conscientious men. In Scotland no such qualification is required, yet it has not hitherto been found that any evil whatever results from the absence of this require- ment.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Instead of limiting, by an artificial exclusion, the range of selection, it is for the interest of the whole community that it should be extended as much as possible. It may be reasonably doubted whether it is advisable to encourage men to seek seats in parlia- ment by granting liberal allowances to members, but at least every impediment which tends unnecessarily to limit the choice of the electors ought to be re-

moved. The arrangements connected with elections appear to have been devised for the pur- pose of compelling the electors to choose none but men of large fortune. This end has thus been at- tained by indirect means at least, as effectually as by the requirement of a property qualification from candidates. At the present moment the expenses of a contest are so great that (except in the very rare cases in which constituencies are animated by public spirit sufficient to induce them to return their mem- bers free of expense) none but very rich men can, with due regard to prudence, present themselves as candidates for the representation of the people. It is astonishing that the middle classes of society, in whom electoral influence now chiefly resides, do not perceive that this expensive mode of conducting elections operates so as practically to exclude the middle classes from parliament. Take, for instance, the case of a medical man who has retired from the exercise of his profession. Why should he not be considered as eligible to represent the people as somebody whose only merit is that he possesses a few thousands pounds per annum? Yet the present electoral arrangements are such, that educated and accomplished men of moderate income dare not en- counter a struggle with a favored child of fortune, whose qualifications for parliament consist only in the length of his purse. For instance, there are few men of large property in Ireland who are so well qualified by intellectual attainments to represent an Irish constituency as Dr. O'Connell of Kilkenny; but such men as Dr. O'Connell—supposing him to have with- drawn from the practice of his profession—can sel- dom venture to present themselves as candidates for boroughs, still less for counties. The remedy is simple. It might, perhaps, be proper to exact a de- posit of trifling amount from each candidate in order to prevent frivolous and vexatious contests, but in other respects, the expense of taking the poll ought to be borne by the public just as it is borne in the case of municipal elections or of elections for guar- dians of the poor.

If the laws relative to elections were rendered per- fectly simple, the grounds for election petitions would be proportionately diminished; but it is, perhaps, im- possible to devise any electoral system which shall altogether obviate the necessity of appeals against the returns made by the sheriffs. What has been said in reference to the expenses of the Poll is equally ap- plicable to expenses incidental to the trial of contro- versial elections. At present the trial of an election petition generally costs several thousand pounds. This fact alone is sufficient to prove that the present system is eminently unfavorable to the interests of the Democracy, and that it ought to be corrected without delay.

LET IT NOT BE SUPPOSED THAT IN VINDICATING THE JUST RIGHTS OF THE DEMOCRACY I AM DESIROUS TO GET UP A CRY AGAINST THE ARISTOCRACY.

The original meaning of the word aristocracy is "the rule of the best and ablest men in the State." If the best men can be found amongst the wealthy or titled classes, let them, by all means, be selected in preference to other competitors; but, on the other hand, if the best men can be found amongst those who are less gifted by fortune, it is equally unjust and impolitic to exclude them by factitious impediments either from official station, or from the high functions of legislation.

DEFERMENT OF PARLIAMENTS.

After the recent decision of the House of Com- mons, by which an overwhelming majority rejected a motion in favor of Triennial Parliaments, it seems almost futile to suggest that you ought to call upon your members to support triennial elections; but parliamentary decisions do not form an unerring standard of right and wrong—of expediency or in- expediency. Believing that a period of not less than three years, and not more than four, is that which is best calculated to secure responsibility on one hand and experience on the other, in the representatives of the people, I have no hesitation in advising you to include triennial elections in the plan of reform which shall receive the sanction of the Irish nation. I wish that the attainment of all our national re- quirements were as inevitable as is the eventual adop- tion of this bestest.

BALLOT.

There remains still to be considered the question whether ballot at elections ought or ought not to be adopted.

Ballot with a limited constituency would give a monopoly of powers to that portion of the middle classes which possesses electoral privileges. This is the great defect of the Constitution of Belgium, which, in other respects is very admirable. The number of electors bears but a small proportion to the whole population; and as they are shielded by the ballot, they constitute, in fact, an irresponsible oligarchy. Ballot, without an extension of the suffrage, is, therefore, to be deprecated by the humbler classes of the Democracy. For my own part, I confess that I dislike exceedingly secret voting; but I dislike still more coercion or intimidation of any kind—either by landlords or by mobs. If the suffrage were adequately extended, it is possible that it might be found more difficult than it is at present to coerce the votes of the electoral body; but, notwith- standing all that is ranted about the superior en- lightenment of modern times, I fear that the prin- ciples of true liberty are as little understood now as at any former period. I am, therefore, prepared to accept ballot as an alternative less objectionable than intimidation. It is also satisfactory to know that in the Australian Colonies, where ballot has re- cently been established, it has been received with great favor by the population at large, and that the experiments has been considered eminently suc- cessful.

Having now sketched a programme—necessarily imperfect—of the policy and measures which appear to me to be applicable to our present domestic con- dition, I shall conclude this address by inviting your attention to the bearings of the colonial and foreign relations of the empire upon the national interests of Ireland.

I remain, your faithful friend,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.
Cahirmoyle, May 11, 1858.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. James Lagan and the Rev. Patrick O'Reilly, students of the Missionary College of All Hal- lows, and lately ordained for the diocese of California, sailed for their mission on Tuesday last.—*Tablet* of 22d May.

TIPPERARY CATHOLIC CHURCH.—This splendid temple is rapidly progressing, owing to the zeal and energy of the beloved and esteemed Very Rev. Dr. Howley, and his truly generous parishioners. There are over forty tradesmen daily employed, under the superintendence of Mr. Fahy, and the workmanship could not be excelled. The chancel arch is nearly forty feet in height, the front window will be thirty-five feet, and the tower 180 feet in height. The roof will be covered in during summer. Tipperary may well boast of its Catholic progress.—*Tipperary Ex- aminer*.

The late bazaar in aid of the Sisters of Mercy in Clonmel realised the magnificent sum of £250, exceed- ing by a large amount the proceeds of any former bazaar.

Captain George Helsham, High Sheriff of Kilken- ny, has publicly refuted a statement which appeared in the *Limerick Chronicle*, to the effect that he waited on Archbishop Cullen preparatory to his canvassing the electors of Kilkenny for the office of M.P.—The denial of the gallant gentleman is spirited and lib- eral. He says—"I honoured myself by waiting on Archbishop Cullen as the head of the Catholic Church, persecuted as it is by the Irish Church Mis- sionary Society, and against that persecution, as long as I can wield a pen, it shall be devoted to that cause."

The Rev. John Keating has received from the good- and-generous people of the parish of Glenbryan a magnificent gift—a beautiful and well-stored purse as a pledge of their affection and esteem, on the occasion of his departure from amongst them to another mission.—*Wexford People*.

THE CASE OF JOHN BYRNE.—The Freeman publishes the following letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam:—

Tuam, May 11th, 1858.
My dear Dr. Gray—I beg to forward to you the annexed bank order for £4 sterling, from Baltimore, towards the Byrne Fund, of which you have been one of the treasurers. The letter, which is alike credit- able to the piety and patriotism of the subscribers, contains five-and-twenty names, all bearing evidence of their recent or more remote connexion with the old land, as they call it, for the sufferings of whose people they manifest such laudable sympathy. Of these fifteen subscribers a dollar each, to evince the warm interest they feel in the fate of those whom they do not still cease to regard as their fellow-coun- trymen. It would be well for the country if all those who remain were actuated by such generous senti- ments as those whom harsh treatment is continually banishing from its shores. They have already tasted the bitter fruits of injustice, and it is a sad reflection that general appear utterly insensible to the blessings of justice until they are cast by oppression from their enjoyment. The blame, however, does not lie with the tenant class; a large share of it should be borne by those other classes who, so long sustained by the devoted fidelity of the tenantry of Ireland, appear now indifferent to the just claims of gratitude. The tenant class should not despair, for what they could not hope from the gratitude of certain parties, or the impartial justice of the government and the legisla- ture, they may be sure of obtaining through the influence which they can and should exercise, through the feeble remnant of their representatives, impress- ing on them that they never will again suffer them- selves to be made the victims of adverse factions for mere selfish purposes, but that their own existence, and preservation, and independence, as farmers and freeholders, shall be the first and essential condition of their cordial co-operation in any of the various schemes now discussed for the advancement of the social interests of Ireland.—I remain, my dear Dr. Gray, your faithful servant,
"JOHN M'HALE."

HOGAN, THE SCULPTOR.—A public meeting was held at the Commercial Buildings on Monday, at two o'clock, for the purpose of having steps taken on the part of the citizens of Cork to assist in making provision for the widow of the late eminent Irish sculp- tor, John Hogan. The attendance was very numer- ous, and comprised many of the leading citizens, the Mayor being in the chair. The first resolution was proposed by Sir Thomas Deane, and expressed the feelings of deep regret entertained by the citizens generally on learning the death of Hogan. Sir Thomas referred in terms of deep feeling to the com- mencement of Hogan's career and his own early acquaintance with him. He was followed by Mr. J. Nicholas Murphy, who seconded the resolution, and dwelt at some length on the great triumphs achieved in his art by John Hogan, and on the struggles he went through after his return to his native country. The meeting was next addressed by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Kyle, the Very Rev. Dominick Murphy, V.G., Dean of Cork; Dr. Lyons, Colonel Beamish, K.H., and Captain Brine, R.E. A subscription list was then opened, which in a quarter of an hour reached one hundred guineas.—*Cork Examiner*.

VILLANOUS OUTRAGE ON CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN.—This afternoon, about four o'clock, as Mr. Spaight was proceeding on his canvass through William St., Limerick, accompanied by the Rev. Matthew O'Con- nor, P.P., the Rev. Garrett O'Sullivan, P.P., the Rev. Michael Casey, P.P., and others, they were as- sailed by a mob of men, women and children, some of whom were armed with loaded sticks and stones. The Rev. Matthew O'Connor received a blow of a stone flung from the rear of the crowd, which obliged him to retire into Mr. Minter's shop. Fortunately the injury done did not prevent the Reverend gentle- man from continuing the canvass for the cause of the citizens and people, with whom he has ever been closely and consistently identified.—*Minister News*.

THE "CRIME AND OUTRAGE ACT" IN COUNTY DENRY.

—We have learned with no little astonishment that, at the Petty Sessions Court, held in Coleraine, on Friday last, an application, to be forwarded to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, was made for an additional police force of fifty men, to be quartered upon the parishes of Dunboe and Killowen. The alleged ground of this application is said to have been that some letters of threatening nature have been sent to Charles James Knox, Esq., agent of the Clothworkers' Company of London! It is not pre- tended that any overt act has been done, and Mr. Knox, we are sure, knows the country too well to suppose that there is the slightest reason for apprehending any "crime" or "outrage" whatever. The inhabitants of the parish threatened, on learning the movement in contemplation, and immediately ap- plied for the use of the Courthouse, in which to hold a meeting for the purpose of remonstrating against the intended infliction, but this application was politely refused. The people were consequently ob- liged to hold the meeting at the Courthouse, in the open air.—*Derry Journal*.

THE MURDER OF MR. ELLIS.—One of the informers, Burke, was arrested in Liverpool on Wednesday night on the charge of perjury; and is to undergo an examination here to-morrow, at the head-office. Un- fortunately the Corrnacks, who died protesting their innocence of the crime, are now beyond the reach of human justice.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR IRELAND.—In the *Celt* for the present month we find a well timed, able, and splendid article on the above named truly important subject. 'The monthly issue of the *Celt*,' says the article we have alluded to, 'opened with a proposition for a Union of Irishmen. Since then, two months have elapsed, and the attention which the project to have 'Ireland United,' has won from the National Press and from the pen of various Irish- men who have written upon the subject, either to the editor of the *Celt*, or to those of various newspapers advocating popular rights, has satisfied us that the material for such a union exists in the country, and that the time was suited for having that material put in working order for the general and national good.' We were the first, or at all events among the first to notice, and to point public attention to the proposal put forward by the *Celt*; for a Union of Irishmen, but we regret to find that, as yet, nothing practical has resulted from that remarkable and truly able document. May we hope that such will not be the case; may we trust that even now the real friends of Ireland will take council together and enter into some fixed plan for the purpose of effecting a 'Union of Irishmen.' There has been much writing, much speaking, much talking about the means of establish- ing the long lost nationality of Ireland; but alas, 'dam loquuntur sicut in vida aias.' If the material for such a union exists in the country—and that it does we have not the least doubt—and that the time is suited for having that material put in working or- der for the general and national good, let us, in the name of God and of Ireland, commence at once the good work of organization. Let us, in this case, adopt the Scripture motto, let us 'do quickly what we have to do.' A good beginning is half the work—let us then make a beginning, a good beginning; for unless we make a beginning we cannot expect an end of our labours.—*Galway Mercury*.

The May number of the *Celt*, following up a former article recommending of a union of Irishmen, ad- vocates the formation of an Irish National Council which will embrace 'all questions affecting the in- terests of the country either in or out of parliament, and comprehending every question from that of self- legislation down to grand jury and poor law or cor- porate business.' We will be delighted to find such a proposition carried out.—*Wexford People*.

Under the impression that a dissolution of parlia- ment was imminent, active preparations have com- menced in some of the counties and boroughs. In the county Cork, it is said, an anti-Whig Liberator is prepared to address the constituency; and that his friends are already making an active canvass for him. It is rumored that the Whigs are prepared to contest Dungarvan again, but the contest will be bootless, as Mr. Maguire is a general favorite with the consti- tuency, which is not numerous. Captain Bellew will contest Galway county. Sir T. Redington has left town, it is understood, for Galway, on election busi- ness. Mr. Graves, of Liverpool, has been on a visit to New Ross, it is said, with a view to election mat- ters. Colonel White, son of the member for Long- ford, is very generally spoken of as a probable candi- date for the suffrages of the constituency of the county of Dublin. Alderman Reynolds, Alderman Ros, and an eminent member of the legal profession, are spoken of as likely to contest the city of Dublin.—*Dublin Freeman*.

The people of Limerick have, just now, toler- ably stirring times of it, and the electors of that important constituency have been prepared to per- form their constitutional duties with very great zeal, if not with equal intelligence and discrimination. Whether or not anything may occur, or may have already occurred, to stay the progress of the contest, and to disappoint the lovers of electioneer- ing excitement, we cannot positively say, though we see it announced that, at the last moment, Mr. Ball has made up his mind to retire. Doubtless the near pros- pect of a general election may have operated to pro- duce this sudden change, and the determined resis- tance offered by a large portion of the people and the constituency to his pretensions may also have con- tributed to do with it. Catholic gentlemen of Mr. Ball's class certainly occupy an anomalous, and, what ought to be, and we have no doubt, actually is to them, a painful position. Their connexion with the Whigs makes it absolutely impossible for the people or Clergy, who are resolved to support a policy of independence, to show them any favour; and when, notwithstanding this, they obstinately persist in forcing themselves on a Catholic constituency, they lay themselves open to popular reproach and odium. Especially when any undue or unfair in- fluence, of whatever kind, is attempted to be exer- cised in their favour, the result, even when temporary success is gained, is sure to be an increase of popular exasperation against them. But it has been already abundantly proved that the people will go any lengths rather than submit to have forced on them Catholic representatives who ignore or repudiate the principle of independence, and that they will rather accept as representatives Protestants, whether of Liberal or Conservative politics.—The examples of New Ross, Sligo, and Mayo have sufficiently shown this, and certainly it is full time for all parties to seriously consider to what condition the continuance of internal dissension in the Catholic body is likely to lead us. If Mr. Ball's reported retirement, even at the eleventh hour, has been caused by any considerations of this sort, we think he will have done well, not only as a Catholic and an Irishman, but even for his own pros- pects of regaining the confidence of his countrymen, which he has forfeited solely by his connexion with the Whigs.—*Tablet*.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE AT DUNMORE.—Sunday Evening.—One of the most fatal and greatly deplor- ed accidents occurred on this day at Dunmore. Three young gentlemen—Mr. Pope, teller of the Provincial Bank, Waterford; Mr. Cavet, of the Bank of Ireland, son of Dr. Cavet; and Mr. Harris, son of Samuel Harris, Esq.—all of Waterford—were amusing them- selves in a pleasure boat in the harbour, when a sud- den squall upset the frail barque in sight of a large number of persons on the beach. Immediately the pilot boat was out, Mr. Pope being seen to sustain him- self by swimming, his companions having disappear- ed, but, melancholy to relate, before the pilot boat reached the fatal spot, Mr. Pope also sunk to rise no more.

THE SUPPER AND THE BLANKET.—One of that lea- red and exemplary body, known as Bible Readers, had the honor of an introduction to the Magistrate at College-street Police Court on Friday. His rever- ence had made his debut in the city at the Sarbonne in Townsend street. Here, under the auspices of that zealous disseminator and expounder of Protest- ant truth, the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, of proselytizing no- toriety, Mr. James Goggin, as the peripatetic reader was pleased for the nonce to designate himself, had entered on his gastronomic and biblical chairs, when he was politely invited by a Jaquoy, whose arms were distinguished by the cipher 70 B, to join a con- versation with Mr. M'Dermott. In the course of an interesting dialogue with that worthy gentleman, it appeared that though the Townsend street D. D. had not actually taken up his entire bed and walked, he is charged with so far following the Scriptural in- junction as to walk away with a very useful portion of the said bed—namely, the blanket. In this con- vey act, however, the gentleman versed in the Law and the Prophets appears to have had the benefit of a mysterious agency, in the person of a certain ubiq- uitous Mr. Clancy. Whether they were birds of a feather or not does not appear. The lady contrived to appropriate unto herself sufficient feathers to as- sist her by way of wings in her flight from the lodg- ings in Fleet street where, by a happy and singular coincidence, she had arrived the very same evening on which the Gospel messenger of Kilmallock took up his abode there. Mr. Goggin having been re- quested to give a somewhat more satisfactory ac- count of himself than he had yet furnished, his patron, the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, who had also been invited to the interesting discussion, suggested that the Apostle of the Blanket should be discharged on his own recognisance. This the magistrate, how- ever, refused to do; but admitted him to bail on condition that he should appear when required. On Tuesday last he received a second invitation, when, after some desultory conversation, he was requested to favor the Bench with another visit to-day, in order that the scene of his future labours might be finally decided upon.—*Dublin Catholic Telegraph*.

"DANGEROUS TO FAITH AND MORALS."—We have said that the commencement of the dissolution of the National Education system might be laid at the date of Dr. Whately's retirement from the Board.—In so expressing ourselves we are, as may be sup- posed, very far from desiring to convey an actual ap- proval of the state of things anterior to that event. As might be inferred from the course taken by the Catholic Bishops from time to time, the System, as administered by Tyrone House, would seem to have been from its very birth more or less cursed by a want of that honest, satisfactory assurance of safety to Catholics which alone could promise it success.—A more or less dim or dense haze of doubt, distrust and suspicion seems to have continually hung over the Marlborough street office. To the public it was a terra incognita, into which their vision never pene- trated, at least at the moments when the portals opened to let forth a resigning or expelled member. In the story of the outcome there was always enough to add to previous suspicion of the place; the natural question—Why he had waited to narrate it until he had passed the gates for ever? being answered satisfactorily enough by the reply, that without hypocrisy or open violation of the covenanted duties of his position, the reticence imposed on him as long as he held office could not be broken. But for the manifest truth of this plea, and a knowledge of the facts—creditable to them—that however silent to- wards the public, they were within the official realm strongly protesting against the causes of complaint, the revelations of resigned or dismissed commission- ers and officials would have little weight with the public; but, however, took a long time to 'make' the feeling, with respect to the institution, culminate to the point of downright repudiation and denunciation, such as are now hurled against it from every section of the Catholic body. Men were naturally slow to

...on account of a defective administration, a system which, if honestly worked, was calculated to be of the vastest usefulness to the country. For our own parts, we are now prepared to hold the position that separate grants and separate boards which the Government will be found contemplating (reading) would be preferable to the present scheme if only honestly carried out. Until Catholic opinion in this country partakes more largely than it does now of the spirit and dignity of self-respect, a Catholic Board would most probably be merely a coterie of "Catholic Soles," from whose teachings the people would shrink as unmissably as from those of the Belfast tutors. We have seen the effect of mere suspicion of "Catholic Sole-ism" upon one effort at exclusive and independent Catholic education; the same feelings would still more largely and powerfully operate in the case of primary schools. Such feelings, and many others besides, secured for the National Education Office that forbearance and silence with which the Catholic public has treated it for years past; though at any time attack upon its administration would not have been unjust or uncalled for. For our own parts, as we have already stated, we decline to permit the Commissioners to narrow the question now raised into merely a consideration of their quarrel with their late Head Inspector. A quarrel between the Board and one of their staff were a comparatively trifling affair; and but for the previous state of things—the increasing public distrust brought to a head by the incident, and the illustration it contains of the very evils which led to that distrust—we should leave Mr. Kavanagh himself to rough handle the worthy junta in whose service he remained only too long. Of course the Board Party—we were about to say "organs," until we remembered that amongst all the newspapers in Ireland, that body has not yet been able to secure an advocate, save in the subsidised form of an advertisement—will allege that the disaffection has had no just cause, or has proceeded from disappointment in obtaining "Romish" ascendancy. That it has proceeded from no desire to make aggression upon non-Catholic interests, but from direct outrage of Catholic feelings and Catholic rights, we are few weeks since undertook to make clear—a covenant which we believe we fully performed in our last article on the subject. Trinity College has had its Royal Commission; that of the Queen's Colleges has not yet closed its inquiries; the voluminous tomes of the Endowed Schools Commission are before us, and repeated Committees of both Lords and Commons have extended blue-book literature through reports upon the workings of the National Schools. We will endeavor to supply a statement of some of the grounds upon which the people of Ireland have just reason to demand, without further Committee or Commission, an immediate and radical change in the last and most important of these institutions—the National Schools. Hailed as a boon by numbers of the Catholics of Ireland—though denounced by the vast majority of Protestants, and more than distasteful to the Presbyterians—the National System had, at its outset, a promise of success which might have been anticipated from the religious, political, and social circumstances under which it was introduced. It was, however, soon found that the experiment to unite in the same school discordant religious elements was a failure, and gradually it came to be declared that impartial unsectarian education was the object of the system. The principle upon which the Commissioners started was that "even the suspicion of proselytism should be banished from the schools;" and they framed a rule which we must admit was eminently calculated to attain that object. This rule obliged the patron to exclude every child from the school during religious instruction, different from that which the child professes; and this rule continued in force up to 1847, or a period of sixteen years. That this was the rule in place beyond all doubt by the Board's letter of July 1833 to the Manager of the Temple Meeting House School; by several letters to their Inspectors; by repeated statements in their reports, and by the sworn testimony of their own officers. House of Lords Committee, 28th April, 1854. W. McCreedy, Esq., Head Inspector, now Chief of the Inspection Department, is examined:—"3,256. What was the practical construction (of that rule.) Was it left practically to the teacher to put them out, or was it left to the parental authority to enforce itself?"

"My opinion is, that for a long period it was understood that the obligation lay upon the teacher of the school to put out the children."
The Resident Commissioner in 1847 had this rule altered, and since then proselytism has been fully and effectually facilitated. At the instance of Archdeacon Stoddart, of Irish Mission notoriety, this rule was not only openly reversed, but its reversal was founded on an audacious mis-statement, that the only change made was a more explicit declaration of the sense in which the rule had previously been understood. Since 1847 patrons and teachers are no longer compelled to exclude from the school during the time of Religious Instruction such children as profess a creed different from that being taught; and the recently devised schemes to cloak this radical change in the fundamental principle and long practice of the system, but more clearly expose the confidence with which their framers believe they may practice on the credulity of the Catholic public. In the case of several hundreds of National Schools under Protestant teachers, and attended by thousands of Catholic children, the patrons can far more effectively proselytise than they could in the Church Education or in the Irish Church Mission Schools.—We will illustrate this point. We will suppose that in the instance of Ballindine "Industrial (and Catholic) National School," the Hon. G. Browne adopts the friendly hint of the Belfast Evangelists of Tyrone House, and sets up all the red-tape requirements to authorise a continuance of the good Mrs. Ridley's ministrations. These requirements consist of—(1)—An entry of honours on a time table; (2) the posting of a card with the words "Religious Instruction" on it; (3) the ringing of a bell, if there be one. All is now ready for Mrs. Ridley to hold forth and announce to the Catholic women and girls the comforting message that they are objects of pity, that their priests devised "wicked lies," and that the most solemn matters of their faith are "worse than fables." Mrs. Ridley offers up a prayer for their conversion—for the good lady makes prayers for them—and directs the teacher—a Catholic—to issue the following notice and send it to the parent or guardian of each of the girls who has attended:—

"NOTICE TO PARENTS OR GUARDIANS."

"Ballindine-Industrial National School.
"Myles O'Hea is informed, in compliance with the instructions contained in Rule 16, Section IV., Part I., of the Rules and Regulation of the Commissioners of National Education, that his daughters Mary and Ellen attended the Religious Instruction given by the Hon. Mrs. Ridley on Tuesday the 17th day of May, 1854, at the time set apart for Religious Instruction in the above School—this being their first attendance.
"17th May, 1858."
All the requirements of Tyrone House are fully complied with when that notice has been despatched—and Mrs. Ridley may continue her mission without official let or hindrance until she expels every "Popish" principle from the minds of the tenants of Castlemeagor. We denounce this sham; we impeach the Board with having departed from the rules early devised to protect conscience; we charge them with falsification of their own published proceedings, we confront them with the severer testimony of their own officers; and we tell them that if the system is to have any further trial in Ireland, they have proved their entire unfitness to administer it. We make grave charges, but the evil is virulent, and our proofs are strong. If we undertook no more than we were able to perform in the case of the Ballindine School of Evangelic Calisthenics, our readers may expect that we are equally in a position to substantiate our impeachment of to-day.—Nation.

Powerlessness of Heresy.—A Society calling itself by some such insulting name as "Missionary Society to the Roman Catholics" has just held its meeting. By the Report it appears that it last year spent £29,000 in attempting to convert—or rather, perhaps, we should more truthfully say, to bribe—the poor Irish Catholics from their Faith. A few years ago it was as much as £30,000. And with what results? If the contributors are satisfied with the produce of this munificent income, we can only adopt the quotation of the *Dublin Reviewer*, and "congratulate them on their simplicity, rather than emulate their wisdom." In fact, they only furnish a proof of how little even the potent application of money can do against the Catholic Faith. In truth, few things are more marvellous than the way in which the Catholic Church has from time to time prevailed against assaults of different kinds. At one time, she has thrown them off as they stood in her way; at another, she has steered midway between them, as a ship guided by a skillful pilot is kept from the equal dangers of Scylla and Charybdis; at another, she has presented a stern front towards them, and beat them back from her as with an impenetrable shield. Any one who candidly examines into her history will regard this feature in it as nothing short of miraculous. This was strikingly noticed by Dr. Newman in his *Treatise on Development*. After describing the varied, and oftentimes opposite, heresies which beset the course of the Church in early times,—as the Apollinarian, and Nestorian, and Eutychian,—he observes:—

"Any one false step would have thrown the whole theory of the doctrine (of the Incarnation) into irretrievable confusion; but it was as if some one individual and perspicuous intellect, to speak humanly, ruled the theological discussion from first to last.—That in the long course of centuries, and in spite of the failure, in matters of detail, of the most gifted Fathers and Saints, the Church thus wrought out the one only consistent theory, which can be taken on the great doctrine in dispute, proves how clear, simple, and exact her vision of that doctrine was. Is it not utterly incredible, that with this thorough comprehension of so great a mystery, as far as the human mind can know it, she should be at that very time in the commission of the grossest errors in religious worship, and should be hiding the God and Mediator whose Incarnation she contemplated with so clear an intellect?"—*Essay, &c.*, p. 449.

The Church, at first, was assaulted by heresy, supported by all that intellectual subtlety could do, yet was not diverted one hair's breadth from her orthodox definitions of the highest and most mysterious doctrines—as of the Trinity and the Incarnation. She was next assaulted by heresy supported by irresistible temporal power; yet Gothic Arianism could gain no footing within the sacred precincts. In these latter days, more especially in this country, the Church is assaulted by heresy, supported by all that wealth can command; and yet she stands firm as a rock against all its cruelties on one side, and all its blandishments on the other. Few things, we think, are more marvellous than this. We look at what Protestantism has done and is doing in England and Ireland, and we are astonished at the small fruit which it can show for its labours. Who does not know the power of this world's wealth? Who can describe the potency of wealth in this country? Every man is measured by it; we may almost say, every man worships it. Who can have forgotten the idolatry of the Railway King? In the City, upon the Exchange, and in the saloons of our nobles, wealth reigns supreme; and for it, daughters are daily offered up as a sacrifice, and sons are banished to distant climes, or put to the labours of a galley-slave. Again: what will not men do to save themselves or their children from starving? or to advance their interests in the world, to become rich and more prosperous? or to gain honor and reputation? or the *carriere* into the rank equal to or higher than their own? And all these weapons Protestantism freely uses. The poor Irish cottier must renounce his religion for himself or his children, or be turned out of his holding, which, miserable as it may be, is endeared to him by long possession, and valuable because it is investment of his labour; and in the higher classes in England, how is the path of reputation and advancement in many cases closed against the Catholic, and in almost all cases made more difficult again in the matter of conversion! How constantly does Protestantism in effect speak this language: "Stay with us, or we cast you off; henceforth we know you not; our friendship is withdrawn—even our society will shun you." And yet, in the face of all this, the Church stands her ground—nay, and gains ground. Impossible indeed it is that some mischief should not be done by such weapons. Some poor starving Irishman may be induced to renounce his Faith for "a mess of pottage," and some weak English Catholic may sacrifice the interests of Religion in order the more to ingratiate himself with those above him; but even these cases are wonderfully few, and the Church herself is rather proved than injured by them. It only more clearly appears that heresy, whether supported by nobility, power, or wealth, is utterly unable to find a place within the true fold.—*Weekly Register*.

A "LIBERAL" MINISTRY.—For ourselves, there is nothing we should more deeply deplore than that the reins of Government should pass into the hands of a Palmerston-Russell Government. A few months ago, when Palmerston was driven from office, the Catholics of this realm felt relieved as from a heavy and disgusting load, and why should they feel otherwise now? Can they have forgotten how they then felt? Did not the Catholic Church, in every nation in Europe, feel with them and exult in the fall of their inveterate foe? The Ministry of Palmerston was intrinsically insulting above all to the Catholics of Ireland, for it made its tools out of the Catholic body, and we know that, by what seemed a judgment from Heaven, it fell to the ground while actually using one of these tools for the foul purpose of oppressing, by the weight of a Government prosecution, an unforgiving Priest of the Catholic Church. The question has been asked again and again, what are the mighty advantages of having a Whig Ministry in office? and there is no answer for it but one, that a few Catholic underlings may get places. But what advantage is in this? We had Catholics in office when the Durham Letter was written, and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was made a law. Did the Catholics arrest persecution in its career? Not a bit of it. We had Catholics in office when Father Petcherine was prosecuted; did they stop the prosecution? No; they were the prosecutors themselves. We had Catholics in office when Father Conway was prosecuted; did they stop or mitigate the prosecution?—No; they prosecuted themselves, and virulently prosecuted. Then get the Whigs back again to office; there is work of theirs still undone. Father Ryan is still to be arraigned. Then, in the name of every thing religious, suffer Attorney-General Fitzgerald to fly at his quarry. Why is it that we have heard nothing of these prosecutions which had so afflicted the Catholic heart of Ireland since the Tories came into office? But the spirit of Orangism will get rampant and strong, so say the humane advocates of Whig rule. But these good souls forget that it was under Whig rule, and while the amiable Lord Carlisle was in the Castle, that Orangism for a whole month revelled, and was permitted to revel in the blood of the Catholics of Belfast. We are no advocates for Toryism. We long for the day to come, as come it will, when, instead of stooping in the attitude of a sorry slave to the Whigs, the Catholic body will stand erect and put its trust in God and in itself. When that day comes we shall no longer be as we are now—shorn of any influence in the State, unable of ourselves to redress one wrong or assert one right, despised and used by our enemies. It was said of the Bourbon family that they learned nothing and forgot nothing; but we deserve a more bitter reproach. It may be said of this nation that, for the last few years, it learned nothing and forgot everything—at least,

so think those who wish us to vote the Whigs back again. But this must not be. Should an appeal to the country be now made, never before was Whiggery so unsuccessful as it shall be this time. The country, from side to side, is most deeply sick of it. And we feel persuaded that a great opportunity is at hand, if there were only energy enough amongst ourselves to take advantage of that wide-spread conviction which must have sunk into the heart of Ireland, that she will never reap the advantages of Catholic Emancipation until she secures to herself a body of thoroughly independent, honest men to serve her in Parliament.—*Tablet*.

We are told that the Irish race at home and abroad late England and the English. But then, on supernatural grounds, there are good and sufficient reasons why Ireland and the Irish should love their neighbours, even England and the English, and all the more so because they have suffered persecution "for justice' sake" at the hands of these, their British neighbours. "To do good for evil," and thus "to heap coals of fire," but of "the fire of Divine love," upon the heads of their persecutors: this is the heroism of which Ireland has now the opportunity of showing forth an eminent example. And this she must do if she would fulfil her own mission. Who, looking back through her history and beholding the manifold and peculiar blessings which Divine Providence has, from age to age, poured forth upon Ireland, confirming her alone, it might be said, of all western Christendom, in the Faith, giving her the spirit of fortitude, enabling her "to suffer all things"—an ordeal of persecution such as no other nation or people has ever, we believe, passed through unscathed—seeing all this with the eye of faith, who shall say that the end to which God works will not be commensurate with the means? Her destiny has been bound up with that of England, and unto this end, if England has been permitted to obtain so vast a dominion on the earth, the empire of the East, of the West, and of the South, her sails in every sea, her arts and her commerce a world-felt necessity, surely it was not without purpose that Ireland, of the saintly race who worship not Mammon nor the belly-god, should, despite herself, be made the mate of England, raised up to take part in this empire, to rule and to save half the world? Ireland has had, and still has, to battle with England, backed by all the powers of evil, in order to hold her own to keep her faith. There has been, and there is, thus a lively antagonism of creed and of race prevailing at home and abroad. It seems undoubted that the antagonism of race has served to quicken the antagonism of creed amongst the down-trodden, but unyielding Irish. And now, when they have come to fulfil their mission, to rear and carry out the old Celtic cross amongst the tribes, and tongues, and peoples who own the Anglo-Saxon dominion, we cannot doubt, since it is known to be the fact, that the spirit of the race gives a new impulse to the Missionaries from Ireland. Protestantism is not so much a religion as a nationality, as is every other false creed. In battling abroad, therefore, against "political Protestantism," that precise form of nationality which Britain would impose upon the nations, the Irish Missionary feels glad of heart that he is striking a double blow for God and Ireland. The motive may seem mixed. The more saintly may forget the fact or consciousness of their race. Most, if not all, do so, no doubt, eventually, as they grow in years and grace. But it is beyond question that national feeling is intense in the heart of the younger Missionaries. "Human nature is human" nature; "men are men" nor is there any sin for the Priest to feel joy in his Irish heart as he finds the nationality of the old persecutor of his race, her Protestantism, go down before him.—*Tablet*.

THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF IRELAND.—LONDON-DENRY, May 20.—(By Magnetic Telegraph.)—The ship *Monhogo*, from New Orleans, arrived this morning. The captain reports having seen four fishing boats, keel upwards, during the fearful gale of Tuesday when off the coast of Banishewen. These boats are known to have gone out to sea that morning, the weather being then comparatively fine. A fifth boat was also capsized near the same place on Tuesday. On the whole it is thought nearly 45 men and others have lost their lives. The pilot boat was stove in alongside the *Monhogo* and the pilot with difficulty saved.

During the recent heavy gale which visited the Irish coast, the barque *Mary Stoddart* was wrecked in Dundalk Bay, and dragged both her anchors. She went on shore on the south hull, where she lay broad-side on to the sea, which made a complete breach over her. Notwithstanding the exertions of the life-boats, eleven lives were lost. Captain Kelly commanded one of the boats. They pulled out of the river through as heavy a sea as ever men contended with. Two of the boats succeeded in getting nearly alongside the ship, when poor Captain Kelly's boat was overwhelmed with a heavy sea, and went down stern foremost. Captain Lynch's boat, being nearly fifty yards off, pulled up from the wreck, dashed through the fuming breakers, and succeeded in picking up all Kelly's men; but the noble man himself had sunk to rise no more, exclaiming, as he went down, "Lord have mercy on me! Farewell, boys; take care of yourselves." A braver man never breathed; he had, on many previous occasions, risked his life to save a fellow-creature.

On Monday while the labourers were excavating in Bagwell street, Clonmel, for the purpose of constructing a main sewer, the remains of a number of human bodies were discovered about three feet below the centre of the roadway, probably some of Cromwell's psalm-singing veterans. Some corroded iron, resembling spear or shaft heads, were also found.—The remains were ordered to be re-interred by the contractor.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We (*Weekly Register*) have great pleasure in being able to contradict a statement which has this week been "going the round" of the Protestant papers, as to the serious illness of the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

THE COAST DEFENCES.—Lord Panmure, at a meeting the other day, said he fully concurred in the opinion that there ought to be kept on foot a sufficient force of trained men to be able to man the batteries which it is now proposed to erect. Portsmouth is now being strongly fortified by land and by sea, under the directions of Sir John Burgoyne, and in a few years it will be rendered perfectly impregnable. He hoped that Plymouth would next be placed in a similar state of defence, and that it would not be long before Dover, which is the key to this country in any attack from our powerful neighbour, would be also effectively fortified.

Programmes of a new ministry have been circulated in London during the week. The rivalry between Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell is disposed of by making the former Premier a peer, and the latter leader of the House of Commons.—The following noblemen and gentlemen were in all probability not to be invited to join the new Liberal ministry—namely, Lord Cranworth (the late Lord Chancellor), Lord Clarendon, Lord Alarendon (at any rate not as Foreign Secretary), Lord Panmure, Mr. Baines, and Mr. Vernon Smith; whilst Mr. Labouchere will retire into private life, and Sir G. Grey has, it is said, positively declined to take office again.

Sir C. Napier has obtained a Commission to inquire into the means of manning the Navy. He pointed out, in language very near that which we used a few weeks ago, that however we may believe in the sincerity of the French Emperor's desire for peace, the effect of our being notoriously unprepared for war might be that he could not, desire it as he might, preserve peace. The maintenance of a Navy is, as he called it, the payment of an insurance on our lives and properties.—*Weekly Register*.

In the House of Commons the vote of censure was taken up, and after numerous and repeated calls upon Mr. Cardwell by the liberal members to withdraw his resolution, that gentleman, with the concurrence of Lords Palmerston and Russell, and the authority of the House generally, conceded, and the resolution and amendments were formally withdrawn, thus virtually giving the ministers a triumph. Disraeli, in giving his consent to the withdrawal, said the resolution was avowedly brought forward as a censure upon the conduct of the government. If he consented to its withdrawal, it must be clearly understood that he did so, not because the government shrunk from the consequences which would follow if it was adopted. Whatever the result might be, they looked forward to it without apprehension, and even now were ready to encounter the consequences of a division. So far as debate was concerned, he thought he might say that no ministry, on their trial, could look back upon a discussion with greater satisfaction. The opposition to the motion had been maintained, not by the administration, for they had wisely and properly withdrawn as much as possible from debate, but by members not connected with the government, in politics, or by men inferior to none in intellectual character and authority. He consented to a withdrawal of the motion, not for the sake of the government, but for the sake of India and the best interest of the empire. In doing so, he appealed to the language of all their despatches to show that government had given to Lord Carnarvon a most cordial and complete support; and he would mention that since Lord Ellenborough's despatch had been sent out, government had communicated with Lord Carnarvon, informing him that he might rely upon their continued confidence and support. (Cheers.) The House adjourned to the 28th.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MAY 18.—THE LORDS' AMENDMENT TO THE OATHS BILL.—The committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing to the Lords' amendment to the Oaths Bill were appointed to manage the conference with the Lords on the subject, which was fixed for half-past four this day. Baron Rothschild, who was sitting in the peers gallery, rose up when his name was called, and joined the members proceeding to the conference.—The conference returned in about ten minutes, and announced they had left in the hands of the Lord Chancellor the reasons for disagreeing to the Lords' amendments.

EXTENSION OF THE POLYGRAPH ACT.—A bill to amend the Divorce Act has been presented by Lord Cranworth, the late Lord Chancellor. It enables the Judge Ordinary of the Court of Divorce to sit in chambers for the transaction of the ordinary business of his court; it empowers persons abroad to institute proceedings, and allows all wives deserted by their spouses to apply to the judge for an order to protect their earnings. The object of the bill is to extend the benefits of the Divorce Act for the relief of all classes of sufferers under the marriage bond.

The *Times* says that.—The working of the new Divorce Bill has fulfilled the anticipations both of its friends and of its enemies. The dissolution of marriage on the occurrence of certain contingencies has become one of the easiest, cheapest, and most certain of all legal processes.

The contract between the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the English Government was signed and sealed by the lords commissioners of the treasury and the directors of the Company, on the 20th. It is for a period of twenty-five years from the time the cable shall have been successfully laid down. The telegraph fleet had all assembled at Plymouth, and would sail on an experimental trip in a few days. It consists of the U. S. Frigate *Niagara* and the British steamers *Agamemnon*, *Vulcan*, *Gorgon*, and *Porcupine*.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—It is understood to be the intention of the authorities, with the sanction of the Duke of Cambridge, to send no more reinforcements for Her Majesty's regiments serving in India from this country until the end of June or the beginning of July, unless additional troops should be required in India before that period, by which time it is calculated that about 10,000 cavalry and infantry will be ready to embark for the purpose of reinforcing the Queen's regiments now serving in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. In consequence of the overcrowding of the troops at Chester barracks, caused by the arrival of a large number of the volunteers for the Royal Canadian Rifles, with their wives and families, several cases of scarlet fever and measles have made their appearance among the soldiers there. Owing to some serious mistake, the whole of the volunteers from the various districts in England who had joined the Royal Canadian Rifles were ordered to assemble at Chester previously to their embarkation. The consequence of which was that the barracks, although most inconveniently crowded, would not hold one-third of the number. In a 15-men's room were crowded 18 women and 41 children, and fever shortly afterwards made its appearance. Directly as the disease was observed detachments were sent to Salford, Bury, and Liverpool, and every effort made to prevent the contagion from spreading. The volunteers, with their wives and families, are daily expected to embark at Liverpool for Canada.—*Times*.

Last week, at Preston, near Brighton, one of the most extraordinary marriages which have ever taken place was celebrated in the parish church, it being no less than that of the Dowager Countess of Effingham to Mr. Holmes, who has filled the humble position of a Scripture-reader at Brighton in connexion with one of the churches of that celebrated watering-place. The bride is upwards of eighty years old, and the bridegroom about thirty, so that there is only a disparity in their ages of half-a-century! The affair is causing a stir at Brighton, and is the universal topic of conversation in all circles. It is said that, for some time past, the Countess has manifested great interest in the labors of the Scripture-reader, and made him some valuable presents. The Countess is understood to have an income worthy of her position as the daughter and mother of a Peer of the realm. The aristocratic relatives and connexions of the bride are said to be terribly excited by this most unexpected and eccentric conduct of this aged and noble lady.—*British Standard*.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.—A scene of a very disgraceful, as well as distressing character took place in St. James' Church, Longton, on Sunday morning last. Our readers are aware the Rev. Dr. Vale has very recently been bereaved of his wife by death. On Sunday morning he went to church, expecting to hear his heavy loss improved, by a sermon from the Rev. W. Clarke, whom he had engaged as a curate. Instead of this, however, Mr. Clarke was in a state of such beastly drunkenness, that he was utterly unable to read the service, and his conduct in the reading desk so utterly disgusted the congregation, that they left the church en masse. At length he fell; and the churchwardens fetched him "heels up." Mr. Clarke's conduct was otherwise of such a nature one of the churchwardens informs us that he should blush to put it on paper. An account of the whole affair has been laid before the Bishop; but the bird has flown. A great number of reports are in circulation on this painful subject; but our reader may rely on the foregoing statement as literally correct.

Mr. Austin Maggs, an architect and builder residing at Hereford, has been arrested in consequence of having sent a letter to the Queen—calling upon her to render up to him her Majesty's office as Head of the Church. "Your Majesty will please to remember that this application is registered in Heaven, and will have to be accounted for at the judgement seat of our Lord. I shall be happy to produce to Your Majesty my credentials as Christ's viceroy on earth." The unfortunate lunatic has been very violent while in the infirmary of Hereford jail. The magistrates has remanded him, in order that his relatives may be communicated with.

Since the termination of the trial of Simon Bernard for conspiring to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and the abandonment of the other charges against him by the Attorney General, it is understood that communications have taken place on behalf of Mr. Allopp with the government, with the view to ascertain whether it was intended to proceed with the capital, or any other charge, against that gentleman. The decision which it is understood has been arrived at is, that no further proceedings will be taken in the matter.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.—We publish to-day two documents, of an importance hardly to be exaggerated, with regard to public education in the Mauritius. The two great dangers of religion in our day are mixed education and compulsory education, both of which may be summed up in one word as the Prussian system. A powerful party in the British Islands suffers no opportunity to pass by unnoticed the first half of it. Mixed education is already the rule in our Union Schools, and has been adopted by the Patriotic Commissioners. In name (though, thank God, not in fact) it is the system of the National Schools in Ireland. In opposing it, our great strength is, that every Protestant who cares anything about his own religion is much opposed to it as ourselves. Their opposition would be strong enough to be fatal to it, if it were not that, by skillful management, under a Protestant Government, and especially where there is a large Protestant majority, it is possible to manage a nominally mixed school that it shall be really proselytising; and proselytising schools are just now the only hope of Protestants. Everywhere they are losing ground among the independent and educated classes. But money and political power they still have. By an unscrupulous use of these, they have already managed to educate as Protestants thousands of Catholic children, and that is worth any sacrifice. For that, men who pride themselves on their honor have willingly sold it by misappropriating charity funds; for that, men who boast of liberality and love of freedom have disgraced themselves by acts of open tyranny; and it is no great thing if, for that, men who in their hearts hate mixed education are content to farther it. But in the Mauritius the next step has been taken. An Ordinance of the Government, confirmed by Mr. Labouchere in the name of Lord Palmerston's Administration, has established not only mixed schools, but compulsory education. Were it to stop there, it is no trifling, for the population exceeds 100,000; but it is impossible not to see that this is only the narrow end of the wedge. If compulsory there, why should education be free here? for there are by tenfold more untaught and virtually heathen children within three miles of the General Post Office than in the Mauritius. The great danger is, that English people will reconcile themselves to what has been done because the Mauritius is a Catholic colony.—*Weekly Register*.

SCOTCH EPISCOPACY.—Some of our readers may not be aware of the "movement" which is now going on amongst the Bishops of the "Protestant Scottish Episcopal Church." It is something like a Northern Denon case. It appears that one of the aforesaid Bishops, Dr. Forbes, somewhat better instructed than his Episcopal brethren, has put forth a doctrine on the Holy Eucharist in some respects virtually identical with that of the Catholic Church. It is very amusing to observe what ingenuity is exercised by these High Tractarian gentlemen in order to say nearly the same thing with the Catholic Church, although in different words. With regard to the Holy Sacrifice of the Eucharist, it is usual for Catholic writers to identify it with the Sacrifice of the Cross, by saying that it is that Sacrifice daily renewed. This, however, we suppose Dr. Forbes considers to be rank Popery. His expression is "continued," according to him, it is the Sacrifice of the Cross "continued." Reasons might easily be imagined to suggest to Protestants more objections against Dr. Forbes' phraseology than even against that of the ordinary Catholic usage. But it is a sufficient reason for condemning the latter expression, that it is "Popish"—and so "continued" must be the word. It seems, however, that the majority of the Scotch Bishops object both to the wording and the substance of the doctrine of Dr. Forbes, and that he is to be brought to trial on a charge of false doctrine and heresy before this Bench of Bishops. It is most important to observe that in Scotland (generally considered the stronghold of Popery), as well as in England, the position of the parties is precisely inverted since 1850. Then the High Churchmen were the assailants. They could not tolerate the denial of Catholic doctrine, and nothing would satisfy them but the condemnation of Mr. Gorham, while their opponents argued that the whole should be left an open question. In the Denon case, and also in the instance before us, it is the ultra-Protestant party which is contending against open questions, and demanding the condemnation of their opponents (Bishop Forbes and Mr. Chayne of Aberdeen); while the self-styled Catholics are content that all men should be at full liberty to deny and denounce Catholic doctrine, and only ask leave to hold it themselves.—*Weekly Register*.

The arrival of Indian papers up to the 24th ult., without even a copy of Lord Canning's Proclamation, and with only here and there a passing remark on its supposed purport and on our relations with the chief of Oude, is in fact a far more striking import than whole columns of unwelcome intelligence or angry discussion. We should not be justified, indeed, in assuming that such a Proclamation would pass as a matter of course, that nobody would have a word to say about it one way or another or that it had been generally approved or already forgotten. We need not suppose that it has been effectual or ineffectual. One thing, however, we may and must infer with absolute certainty. It is quite clear that no occasion has arisen to justify the tremendous weapon which Her Majesty's Government has launched across the globe against the all precipitant with which they have seized the earliest pretence for discrediting Lord Canning's wisdom and humanity receives no apparent palliation from the state of Indian affairs. This bolt of vengeance, for nothing else can it be called, has been launched in the dark. There, in the heart of that continent, twelve thousand miles from here, all must still be doubt and uncertainty. After three captures of the metropolis of Oude in less than half a year, and after the dispersion of the grand army to pursue and encounter the flying and ubiquitous foe, it is vain to suppose that submission has been generally tendered, or that the foundations of peace have been actually laid. We can only hope that matters are in transition. In this state, whatever we do that is not in the nature of warfare is a sort of negotiation. Commanders have large powers allowed them for this purpose, but they invariably begin with threats rather than promises, and lay down hard terms for the obstinate, in order that they may still retain the means of rewarding the reasonable and repentant. But, next to sending out plans of campaigns and strategic advice from a bureau to a camp,—a folly which has destroyed many armies and lost many empires,—the next most ruinous act a man can commit is to tie the hands and damage the credit of the distant ruler and Plenipotentiary. The man who has to fight and the man who has to parley with the rebel on the other side of the globe must have ample discretion. We will send a civil commission to control the movements of his army as a document purporting to tell him exactly what terms he is to offer, when he is to mitigate the rigours of condemnation, and how far he is to comply with the honours and convenience of those who are engaged in the work of our destruction. This is exactly what Her Majesty's Government has done, with a celebrity implying malice, propose, by publishing a bitter lesson of warning, and reproof, running exactly counter to every thing done, or supposed to be done, or expected to be done, by Lord Canning.—*Times*, 20th ult.

The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The steamer *Kangaroo* brings Calcutta dates to the 22nd April. There had been some hard fighting in India; generally to the disadvantage of the insurgents; but it is impossible to disguise the fact that but very little progress has been made towards the pacification of the disturbed districts; and that, what with the hot weather setting in, and the continual hardships to which our troops are exposed, Sir Colin Campbell has still by far the greater part of his work to do. The European news is of little general interest.—The Neapolitan Government had proposed to refer its dispute with England to the arbitration of Sardinia. John O'Connell, son of the great O'Connell, is dead. The Atlantic Telegraph squadron was to leave Plymouth on an experimental trip about the 29th ult. From France we learn that the trial of the Chalons insurgents had terminated in the conviction of several of the accused, who were sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The Government had caused much excitement by a proposal to convert the property of all charitable institutions into Government stock.

On Wednesday evening of last week, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto arrived in Montreal; and on the following day, being the Festival of *Corpus Christi*, officiated at High Mass at the Parish Church. In the evening His Lordship preached to a crowded congregation at the Episcopal Chapel, and gave a brief but most interesting and eloquent sketch of the results of his late voyage to Europe. Forty missionaries for Upper Canada are already to be reckoned amongst the fruits of Mgr. Charbonnel's Apostolic labors for his Diocese; and for such a signal blessing upon his exertions, the Catholics of Upper Canada may well return thanks to Him Who, in His mercy, has been pleased to send laborers to the harvest.

On Friday morning, His Lordship started per railroad for Kingston, where it was his intention to stop a day, and then to proceed to his Episcopal city; where the hearty welcome of his flock assured him of the esteem in which he is held by his people, and their appreciation of his generous efforts in their behalf.

The following Addresses were presented to His Lordship upon his arrival at his Episcopal City:—

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND ARMAND FRANCIS MARY DE CHARBONNEL, BISHOP OF TORONTO.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—We, the Trustees of the Catholic Schools of Toronto, embrace the present auspicious opportunity of your Lordship's return among us, to congratulate you on your safe arrival, after a prolonged absence in Europe.

We rejoice to see you return in the enjoyment of good health; and sincerely hope that your long stay abroad has been attended with pleasure to yourself, as well as profit to the good cause which has ever been the object of your paternal solicitude; and, as the representatives of the Catholic laity of Toronto, we beg to assure your Lordship of our entire concurrence in the course of the agitation on the momentous question of Separate Schools, you have judged proper to pursue; and we beg further to assure your Lordship that we are ready on every occasion to second your zealous endeavors, and not to cease using every constitutional means in our power to secure to ourselves and our children, that full measure of Educational Freedom which we so sincerely desire, and which your Lordship has so earnestly sought after.

We have the pleasure of stating to your Lordship that the cause of education is progressing satisfactorily, notwithstanding the numerous obstacles and impediments in its way. The number of children attending our schools is greatly in excess of any former period; and the moral conduct and advancement of the pupils in secular instruction, is likewise highly satisfactory; a proof, if any were needed, of the unwearied zeal and attention of those pious and excellent teachers—the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of St. Joseph.

That your Lordship may long live to enjoy the triumph of a religious education, over that of the present ungodly system taught in the Common Schools of Upper Canada, is the earnest prayer of your Lordship's faithful servants,

Chas. Robertson, Owen Reaney,
T. Fitz-Henry, C. A. O'Neil,
M. O'Connor, J. Emsley,
F. Sullivan, Joseph Bondidie,
Patrick Mullen, John Clarke,
Michael Lawlor, M.D., John Wallis,
James J. Mallon.

ADDRESS

OF THE PARISHIONERS OF WESTON TO HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

MY LORD—The news of your happy and safe arrival in Toronto, after the long absence of nearly two years, has brought joy to many a heart. We, the humble representatives of the Mission of Weston, have been deputed to assure your Lordship of our hearty participation in the general feeling of happiness and self-congratulation, which pervades the whole country over which your spiritual authority extends. While fulfilling this pleasing task, we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity it affords, of expressing our full appreciation of the immense toils which for us you have so generously undertaken, and so successfully prosecuted. Your Lordship's tireless exertions in the glorious and holy cause of religious education have not only been the subject of our unqualified admiration; but we feel happy in being able to say that our children are among the thousands who enjoy their beneficial and priceless results. Though ever so defective, the Separate School Bill, which your untiring zeal and perseverance obtained for us, has much contributed in enabling us to provide for our offspring that heavenly treasure dearer to us than riches or gold, the preservation of our ancestral faith, which, without religious education, it would be next to an impossibility for us to transmit to our descendants. The many other blessings, which, since your elevation to the episcopal dignity, you, with no sparing hand, have conferred upon this Diocese are too numerous to mention in a short address like this. For them all, may your Lordship deign to accept this slight tribute of our gratitude; and to believe us sincere, when we ex-

press ourselves confident that in no other portion of your Diocese is there deeper veneration or greater love for their chief Pastor than among the humble but truly faithful cottagers of Weston,

Wm. Killackey,
Wm. Hutchins,
Trustees of Weston R. C. S. School.
P. D'Arcy, Secy. to R. C. S. School.
Weston, June 8, 1858.

THE "MONTREAL WITNESS" AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION FOR LOWER CANADA.—We heartily congratulate the Hon. M. Chauveau upon having merited, and earned the honorable distinction of a vituperative notice in the *Montreal Witness*. It is as strong an argument in favor of the upright and impartial conduct of the Superintendent of Education of Canada East, as it is of the malice and stupidity of the man who does the "indignation articles" of our evangelical cotemporary.

It is not pretended by the *Witness* that the Hon. M. Chauveau has in the execution of the trust committed to him, given any cause of offence to his Protestant fellow-citizens; or laid himself open to the imputation of sacrificing his rights and interests to those of his co-religionists. No! the sole cause of the wrath of the *Montreal Witness* against the Hon. M. Chauveau—the only fault that he, a Protestant, can find in a Popish official, is this—that the latter has been elected to, and has accepted, the honorable post of President of the French Canadian Institute; a Society exclusively literary, and which, unconnected with any party in the State, pretends not, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the political interests of the community. Hereupon the *Witness* breaks out in the following admirably argumentative strain:—

"It is evident that M. Chauveau cannot preside at the same time over the French Canadian Institute and the Protestant Education of Lower Canada, the two positions are incompatible; it is an insult to the Protestant community that he should think for an instant to occupy both. Imagine Dr. Ryerson accepting, while Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, the grand mastership of the Orange Lodges, and you will scarcely have a parallel case." Scarcely a "parallel case" indeed; for betwixt an Orange Lodge and the French Canadian Institute, there is not one single point of resemblance. The former is a secret and essentially a political society; which exercises, and professes to exercise a powerful control over the internal policy of Canada; which boasts, and not without cause, of its power to make and unmake members of Parliament, and to which a considerable number of the representatives for Upper Canada owe, and own that they owe their seats in the Legislature. Whilst on the other hand, the Canadian Institute is merely a voluntary association of a few Catholic gentlemen—(not bound by secret oaths as Orangemen are)—organised for exclusively literary and scientific purposes; an organisation which has no connexion, directly or indirectly, with any political party, which repudiates all interference with public affairs, and which has no object but to cultivate amongst its members a taste for literature and scientific pursuits. The *Witness* is quite correct in remarking that betwixt such a private association, and the Orange Society, there can scarce be established a parallel; and it is for that reason that there can be impropriety in the acceptance by the Hon. Mr. Chauveau of the very honorable situation to which he has been raised by the voice of his fellow-countrymen.

But the French Canadian Institute is strictly national! Well, so is the St. George's Society, so are the St. Andrew's, and the St. Jean Baptiste's Societies. Yet we can see no reason why a public officer should be debarred from becoming President of any one of the above named Societies, so long as they keep aloof from politics and party strife. But more than this, the French Canadian Institute is composed exclusively of Catholics, urges the *Montreal Witness*. Well, and are not the St. George's, and the St. Andrew's Societies composed exclusively of Protestants? To this no one has the right to object, and why should not Catholics be at liberty to choose their own associates, and in like manner to manage the affairs of their own private Societies without interference from Protestants.

The rule, as we take it, is simply this. A public servant should never, whilst holding office, occupy a prominent place as a partisan; and for this reason, we object to Orange officials. But the French Canadian Institute is not a party Society; it has no connection however remote with politics or with parties; and therefore there is not the slightest impropriety in the connection betwixt M. Chauveau and the French Canadian Institute, or the incompatibility of his duties as a Public Servant, and his duties as President of a literary and non-political Society.

THE "COURIER DU CANADA" AND THE ORANGE BILL.—It is with much pain that on any single point we find ourselves compelled to record our dissent from the doctrines of our Quebec cotemporary, with whom we agree so cordially on most subjects, and with whom we would wish to concur in all. But upon the question of the propriety or impropriety of Catholics voting in any of its stages, for a Bill designed to give a legal existence to a "Secret Politico-Religious

Society" of the worst description, we cannot, as Catholics, object too strongly to the position that he a Catholic Journalist has assumed.

The question at issue is one of morals, and not of Parliamentary etiquette; and must therefore be determined, not by precedents, but by an appeal to that code whose absolute and universal authority, we are sure that our respected cotemporary, the *Courier du Canada*, will recognise as conclusive upon the subject matter in dispute.

The question in short is simply this—"Is it right for a Legislator to do that which would be wrong if done by a private individual?"

Our cotemporary in substance says:—Either it is wrong, or it is not wrong, to allow the introduction of a Bill to incorporate a secret society; for him who believes such a measure to be evil, it would be wrong for him to vote for it; for him who does not believe it to be evil, it would not be wrong, or at worst only an error of judgment, to vote for its introduction.

Passing over, for the present, the highly important fact which the *Courier* ignores, that the Bill for incorporating the Orangemen was actually read a first time—and that therefore its principle as containing nothing contrary to good morals, was fully assented to by all who voted for it—we would remind our Quebec cotemporary that the "true" and the "right" are objective existences, altogether independent of our subjective apprehensions thereof. The question therefore—whether it was right or wrong to vote for the first reading of a Bill giving a legal recognition to a "Secret Politico-Religious Society"—must be determined solely by the consideration whether such societies are, or are not, evil in themselves, i.e., essentially evil. For, no matter what the usages of the world in general, or of Parliament in particular, may be, it never can be right to give any countenance, or semblance even of countenance, to that which is essentially evil.

But amongst Catholics the essential evil of all "Secret Politico-Religious Societies" is not, cannot for a moment be, a matter of opinion.—The Church by her solemn and infallible decisions has settled that question, in so far as Catholics are concerned, for ever; and no Catholic, therefore, should under any circumstances, or upon any pretence whatsoever, appear even to give the least countenance to such societies.—Now, to vote for the first reading of a Bill for incorporating any society or body of men, is to declare that there is nothing evidently essentially evil in the society which it is proposed to incorporate; for surely no man would justify a vote in favor of a Bill for incorporating a society of burglars or forgers, upon the plea that it was a "private" Bill, and that Parliamentary etiquette was in favor of allowing such Bills—because of the nature of petitions—to be introduced, and pushed through their first stages. "No"—would be the answer, to any one silly enough, or dishonest enough, to urge such a plea—"no; societies of forgers and burglars are evil *per se*, contrary to good morals, and as such should not even be heard before the House." This too should have been the answer of every Catholic, in answer to the application for allowing the introduction of a Bill for incorporating another kind of society, indeed, but one which the Church declares to be evil *per se*, and an offence against morality. In short, if "Secret Politico-Religious Societies" are what the Catholic Church has solemnly declared them to be, then was the conduct of those of her professed children, who allowed the introduction of a Bill for giving a legal status to such societies in Canada, clearly, and indefensibly wrong.

Nor is it any excuse to say that they voted for the first and second reading, of the Bill in order to allow discussion, and thereby more effectually to elicit the evils of Orangism; for it is never right to do wrong—or to commit evil that good may follow. Neither can it be urged that they were in ignorance of the fact of Orangism being a secret, and oath-bound politico-religious organization; because there is on record, the official evidence of the fact in the "Report of the House of Commons," showing both the nature of the Society, and the fearful social and moral results that have followed its development in Ireland. Upon these points there can be no more excuse for doubt as to the nature of Orangism in particular amongst Protestants, than there can be for doubts amongst Catholics, as to the immorality, and essential evil, of all "Secret Politico-Religious Societies" in general.

We would also remind our cotemporary when he attempts to defend the votes of certain Catholic Ministerialists, by citing certain votes of a somewhat similar character given by "M. M. Cauchon, Dorion, and others—that two wrongs do not make a right; and that in so far as we are concerned, we do not feel ourselves bound to defend the conduct of either M. Cauchon, or of M. Dorion. With respect to Mr. McGee's vote in favor of incorporating some society known by the name of "Templars," we need only remark that we have no reason for believing that that society is a "secret" society; and

that we fancied from a letter we saw the other day over the signature of a reclaimed drunkard of the name of Davison, that it was merely a branch of the Protestant "Temperance Organization." We may, however, very possibly be in error; and have therefore no hesitation in saying that, if the "Templars" be a "secret" society, and if Catholics know, or have strong reasons for believing, them to be so, they are bound whenever the occasion presents itself to vote against a Bill for their incorporation.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the evening of the 1st inst., the first order of the day having been read for the attendance in his place of G. B. L. Fellowes, Esq., sitting member for Russell—Mr. Patrick moved that the late election for that county be declared null and void, on account of the frauds perpetrated, and proved before the House. Mr. Fellowes addressed the House in his own behalf; and the Ministry espousing his cause warmly, the motion for his expulsion was negatived by a majority of 49 to 48. Immediately afterwards, Dr. Connor moved an address to His Excellency, praying him to cause criminal proceedings to be taken against all who participated in the gross frauds committed at the late Russell election.—This was carried unanimously, though to the uninitiated it does seem a singular corollary to the previous proposition of Mr. Fellowes' innocence, carried by a majority of one. On the whole it reminds us of the verdict of the intelligent West county jurymen—"We find the prisoner not guilty, and hope he won't do it again."

On Wednesday the second reading of the Bill for allowing the Grey Nuns of Montreal to sell certain properties, and to re-invest their funds, was moved before the Legislative Council by the Hon. M. Tache. There were upon this occasion, no obscene jokes at the expense of the Nuns, like these which disgraced the Lower House when the same Bill was before them. The members of the Council at least, behaved like Christians and gentlemen, and in their opposition to the measure, showed a proper courtesy to those ladies whose interests were under discussion. All agreed in paying a well merited compliment to the heroic zeal of the Grey Nuns of Montreal, to whom the entire community of this city—Protestant as well as Catholic—owe a debt of gratitude which can never be fully paid; but in deference to the "howl" of the Upper Canada rabble, it seemed to be the general impression that it would be necessary to restrict the Nuns from acquiring real estate in that section of the Province. Finally the Bill was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole on Tuesday the 8th inst.

On the same day, Mr. Benjamin in the other House moved that the standing Committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to enquire into the fraudulent practices resorted to at the late general election, and to report thereon, and on the best means of preventing such abuses for the future. After a somewhat desultory debate, and an amendment moved by Mr. Drummond, which was carried—the House adjourned.

On the 5th inst., M. De Blaquiere's Bill for abolishing all labor in the Post Office, and on the Canals on Sundays, was discussed and ultimately rejected by a majority of two. In the other House some private Bills were advanced a stage; and the examination of witnesses in the Essex election case was proceeded with. On the 7th no business was transacted in the Legislative Council. In the Assembly, Mr. J. S. McDonald moved that M. G. Sheppard, of the Toronto *Colonist*, be ordered to attend at the Bar of the House to explain how he came into possession of the Report of the Committee of Public Accounts before it had received the sanction of the Committee. Mr. McDonald argued that under these circumstances, the publication of this Report by the *Colonist* was a breach of privilege; and hereupon a warm debate ensued, which resulted in the rejection of Mr. McDonald's motion by a majority of 83, against 2.

On Tuesday the Legislative Council went into Committee on the Bill to allow the Grey Nuns to sell their property, when an amendment was moved by Col. Tache to the second clause, restricting the Sisters to invest in Lower Canada; this was carried. In the other House, the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the alleged sale of the Norfolk Shrievalty by Mr. Rapelge, to Mr. Mercer, was read; when Mr. Foley moved an humble address to His Excellency, praying him to revoke the Commission of Mr. Mercer as Sheriff of Norfolk. Mr. Cameron brought forward in amendment, a motion acquitting all the parties concerned in the transaction. The House adjourned without coming to a decision.

The Bill to allow the Grey Nuns to sell their property was read a third time, and carried in the Legislative Council on the 9th inst. On the same day, the inquiry into the Essex election frauds was continued in the Legislative Assembly. A petition from the Protestants of St. Sylvester, thanking the House for the expulsion of O'Farrell, and praying that if on the issuing of a new Writ, St. Sylvester should be disfranchised, an exception might be made in their favor, was presented by Mr. Gowan. Mr. Cameron moved the first reading of a Bill for "representation by population," and the debate thereupon continued till the House adjourned.

THE RYERSON FRAUDS.—Some fresh and very startling facts connected with these frauds, perpetrated by the Reverend Methodist Superintendent of Education, have been brought to light, by the Committee of Public Accounts.—The *Montreal Gazette* contains the following particulars. We would particularly direct the reader's attention to those passages which we have marked in italics:—

Mr. Milroy, the manager of the Bank of Montreal at Toronto, has been examined before the Committee of Public Accounts. We have the same report of his evidence as that of Dr. Ryerson, and it is as follows:—

Q.—When did Dr. Ryerson make deposits of funds with the Bank of Montreal, and what was the amount?

A.—The first deposit was made of £2,000, 2nd September, 1856; on the 2nd of October, £1,175 was deposited. These amounts remained in the Bank intact until December, during which month the whole amount, with the exception of £48 10s 11d, was withdrawn by Dr. Ryerson's clerks. In January, 1857, £146 was deposited, leaving a balance at the end of that month of £186. In February was deposited £641, leaving a balance at the end of that month of £811. During March, deposits of £245, leaving a balance of £820, at which time the interest upon the daily balances ceased. The amount of £29 5s was credited to Dr. Ryerson's account, being the interest on the daily balances from 2nd September till 31st March.

Q.—Have you any means of knowing whether the funds stated were public or private?

A.—I have not. The whole amount was kept in Dr. Ryerson's own name.

Q.—Your readers will remember what Dr. Ryerson said on the same point, but for greater clearness we will repeat it:—

Q.—It has been stated to the Committee that the funds in your hands were removed in 1856 from deposit in the Bank of Upper Canada. Is this the case? If so, where were they deposited, and did you derive any advantage therefrom?

A.—By the recommendation of Mr. Hodgins, an amount of about £2,000 was deposited in the Bank of Montreal in the latter part of 1856, with the view of paying certain sums at places where the Bank of Upper Canada had no agencies, and the agent of the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Stevenson being Attorney for a number of the local trustees who were to receive the money. The amount was all paid out in the course of three months, and I received no interest on it. With this exception the funds remained in the Bank of Upper Canada.

Now, what can the public think of these two statements? Mr. Milroy says Dr. Ryerson was paid interest on the daily balances from September 2nd to March 31st; Dr. Ryerson had previously said, "I received no interest" on the money in question. There never was more direct contradiction; and Mr. Milroy is of course to be believed. He has the books and the clerks of the Bank to sustain his assertion, and he dares not give evidence contrary to truth.—Further, he has no interest in concealment as Dr. Ryerson has. By Dr. Ryerson's concealing that he had received this £29 5s, the matter would be more simply and quietly settled, and no ugly questions about the law, equity, refunding, &c., would arise.

Dr. Ryerson says that he, by the advice of Mr. Hodgins (who seems to have been a perfect jewel to him) put, in 1856, about £2,000 in the Bank of Montreal, for the convenience of making payments at places where the Bank of Upper Canada had no agencies, and that it was all paid out in the course of three months. Mr. Milroy says £2175 were deposited in Sept. and Oct., and that this sum remained intact till December, when it was all withdrawn except a trifling balance by Dr. Ryerson's clerks! The contradiction between these statements is flagrant, and reflects in the highest degree discredit on Dr. Ryerson. His interest had been stopt at the Bank of Upper Canada, and he drew money out of it to put into the Bank of Montreal, where he got interest; then at the end of the year he drew the money out of the Bank of Montreal again, probably to show a good balance at the Government Bank at the end of the year; and then he is called upon to give evidence before a parliamentary committee, where he solemnly attempts to deceive by giving a false reason for depositing the money in the Bank of Montreal, and deliberately and solemnly states another falsehood—that he got to interest for it! He also tries to deceive in the statement of the amount he deposited. He said it was about £2,000, while he knew perfectly well that it was £3,175.

The *Clear Grit* journal (an unreliable authority, however,) hints that "Dr. Ryerson was in the habit of drawing money from the Bank of Upper Canada, keeping it at interest elsewhere, and returning it when he had to make up his balances." The evidence above given goes to support this assertion; and it is quite clear, as we said before, that no reliance whatever can be placed on any statement of Dr. Ryerson in any matter affecting his own interest.

Again, let us state that it is cause of very deep regret that a man in Dr. Ryerson's position should be guilty of such misconduct—of such prevarication and positive falsehood to defend it! What an example for the youth of Upper Canada to look up at? Should he be allowed to retain his place?—*Montreal Gazette*, 7th inst.

According to the system of ethics mostly in vogue amongst our public men, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson is admirably qualified to hold office. He has been convicted of falsehood, and speculation; who then better fitted than he to manage the "Common School" system?

In connection with the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's frauds, the *Montreal Herald* cannot help asking—"whether the complaints of delay in their payments, made so frequently by the poor school teachers throughout the country, have had any connection with a desire on the part of the Superintendents to have handsome interest accounts?" The *Montreal Gazette* says that it has read the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's explanations before the Committee on Public Accounts "with pain, as we did his first defence. We cannot find in it a single redeeming feature. We simply find a most lame and unjustifiable attempt to justify a very serious offence." The same Ministerial organ further adds that "Dr. Ryerson has to a pitiable extent exhibited dullness of perception of right and wrong. Gold seems to have stuck to his fingers, and blinded the eyes of his understanding; and when we look at the position, profession and standing of the Rev. Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, we cannot help thinking that the exhibition is a melancholy one of human frailty."—*Montreal Gazette*, 3rd inst.

Owing to the incessant rain on Sunday last, being Sunday within the Octave of the Feast of *Corpus Christi*, the Annual Procession of the Blessed Sacrament was unable to leave the Parish Church.

We have been requested to publish the annexed "Resolutions" of the St. Patrick's Association of Toronto; and the "Address" of that body to the "Catholic Laity of Canada." In complying with that request, we cannot but take the opportunity of returning our sincere thanks for the very flattering terms in which the TRUE WITNESS and its humble efforts in behalf of the good cause, have been noticed; and of assuring our friends that, by a rigid adherence to the policy which we have invariably hitherto pursued, we trust we may merit their confidence for the future:—

ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO. Pursuant to Public Notice, a Meeting of the St. Patrick's Association was held on Thursday evening, June 3rd—the President in the Chair—when, on the unanimous Report of the Committee of Management, the following Resolutions and Address were adopted:—

Resolved—That this Association, representing the Irish Catholics of Toronto, views with the utmost disapprobation the course of conduct at present pursued by the two Journals in this City, usually supposed to represent the Catholics of Upper Canada, especially those of Toronto, believing such conduct to arise from corrupt motives and councils, and to be calculated to mislead the general public as to our true principles, to the manifest injury of our best interests, social and political.

Resolved—That the following Address to the Catholic laity of Canada West, setting forth the wide departure from principle of the Journals referred to in the foregoing Resolution, and submitting our views upon the position in which we find ourselves in relation to them, be now adopted, and circulated throughout the country, in such manner as the Committee may deem most advantageous for the attainment of the object in view.

ADDRESS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO, TO THE CATHOLIC LAITY OF CANADA.

Fellow Catholics.—The St. Patrick's Association, as the embodiment of the Irish Catholic opinion of Toronto, take leave respectfully to address you regarding the reprehensible course of conduct at present pursued by the two Journals in this city receiving our support, and purporting to represent our views and express our sentiments. We refer to the "Toronto Mirror," and the "Catholic Citizen." No doubt, the conduct which we reprobate in these Journals, has already met your condemnation, as it has that of many of our ecclesiastical authorities; but we feel that an unanimous, public, and emphatic avowal of our displeasure is due not only to ourselves, but to you, in order that you may not be deceived as to our true sentiments, nor the public at large misled regarding our attitude on matters which are, to us, of grave social and political importance.

The former of these Journals—the Mirror—we disavow, not only on account of its misrepresentation of our political position, but also on account of the unwise and undignified manner in which it is conducted—its Editor having no apparent regard for consequences. His insinuations appear to us dangerous, and his aims mischievous. The misrepresentation of our gifted National Representative in Parliament, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Esq., by the Mirror, we regard with special indignation, as we believe that any attempt to weaken his position is only calculated to strengthen that of our bitterest enemies; and this we believe the Journal in question has maliciously sought to do, in order to serve its own base purposes.

With regard to the Citizen, while we admit that its general conduct has not been quite so mendacious as that of the Mirror, we must declare that we cannot find words too expressive of our detestation of the scandalous language recently employed by it against the Editor of the Montreal True Witness, a gentleman who is entitled to our warmest gratitude for his powerful and manly advocacy of our best interests, in the columns of his truly Catholic paper. Such language, fellow-Catholics, as that to which we refer, we consider calculated not only to bring Catholic journalism into contempt, but to excite distrust in the moral stability of our whole community.

We should not object totally to the Citizen's ultra-partisanship, if it did not continue to retain the abused name of "Catholic Citizen." Of its particular stultification of itself, and misrepresentation of us, we need only enumerate the principal items:—

1st. Its departure from the spirit of its Prospectus, and from the independent political position sustained by it at the commencement of its career.

2nd. Its subsequent servile adherence to, and support of an administration which, regardless of its pledges, refused to comply with the just demands of the Catholics of Upper Canada, to redress the grievances under which they suffered from an unjust School enactment.

3rd. Its unqualified support of an administration which has at its head a man who "admitted the fact," in his place in Parliament, of encouraging Orangism, in his position as head of the government.

4th. Its efforts to engender a spirit of bitter hatred between ourselves and our fellow-citizens of Scottish origin, with whom we desire, as with all other men, to live on terms of conciliation and friendship.

5th. The last crowning act of its Editor and Proprietor, Mr. Michael Hayes, who, on a recent occasion, attempted to obtain Catholic votes, in the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, to effect the return to Parliament of a man who, from his antecedents, we, and all Canada, have cause to abhor, as the chief agent in establishing in this Province that base and curse of our native land—Orangism.

Fellow-Catholics, while we have all these causes of complaint against the Citizen and Mirror, we behold not one single sign of improvement, from which their return to an honest and honorable course can be any longer expected. Having stated these facts, and adopted this attitude with regard to the two Journals in question, there now only remains for us to ask you to join us in withdrawing from them that patronage which (apart from the bribes of government patronage) sustains them, and that trust and confidence which they have betrayed and bartered.

In conclusion, we beg to suggest that until such time as a Journal may be established in Toronto which will faithfully represent our views, and independently advocate our interests, we strongly recommend the True Witness, of Montreal, as every way entitled to our support.

JOHN O'DONOHY, President. Patrick Treahy, Secretary.

OGLE GOWAN.—The following extract from the Montreal Herald of the 27th of April last, wherein our cotemporary quotes the "Report of the House of Commons on Orangism," 1835, vol. 12, p. 250, will, we hope, satisfy the minds of our readers as to the real character of the man whom the Legislative Assembly delighteth to honor, and whom the Catholic members of the Ministry—(whom we all so respect!!!)—received with loud applause, and welcomed as an ally; whilst the sweet strains of the Orange melody, "Croppies Lie Down," swept o'er the House, and almost brought tears into the eyes of the Speaker and the Attorney General for Canada West, as they rushed to embrace their "Dear Brother" of infamous character, but staunch Protestant principles. The subjoined is from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, with the Herald's notes thereupon:—

"Before that Committee there was called Hugh Rives Baker, the Deputy Grand Treasurer, we think, of the Orange Order in Ireland, who, in answer to question 9495 of the report, stated that the Orangemen 'had established a Grand Lodge of their own in America, and had appointed a person of the name of Gowan, who had been an Irish Orangeman, as their Deputy Grand Master, and they applied to the Duke of Cumberland to become their Grand Master; but he communicated with the Grand Lodge of Ireland upon the subject, and by them he was recommended not to have anything to do with it, as Mr. Gowan had been expelled from the institution in Ireland.'"

Question 9497 is—"And the only reason why he (the Duke of Cumberland) did not become Grand Master of the Lodge in Canada was that the Deputy Grand Master was a man of bad character?" Mr. Baker replied "That was the reason suggested by the Grand Lodge in Ireland." However, this man of bad character, expelled from the Society in Ireland, came to Canada, and succeeding, notwithstanding the stain upon him, in securing the position of Grand Master of the Orangemen here, he made a successful trade of his influence, and obtained a seat in Parliament."

ORANGISM RAMPANT.—London, C. W., must be a nice place for Catholics to live in—if we may judge by the arrogance of the Orange gentry in that quarter. From an advertisement in one of our Upper Canada papers, we learn, for instance, that the City Council "have kindly granted" the use of the City Hall for a week, to the Grand Lodge of Orangemen of British North America. We wonder what kind of an outcry the Protestants of the Upper Province would make, if it were to be announced in the public journals that the City Council of Quebec, or of Montreal, "had kindly granted" the City Hall of Quebec or Montreal, to the Ribbonmen of Lower Canada. We suspect there would be a pretty row about giving the use of public property to a "Secret Political Society" obnoxious to many of those who by law were compelled to pay for and keep in repair the said City Hall. We almost fancy that we hear the loud denunciations of Popish Mayors, and Romish City Councillors, to which our Upper Canada friends would give vent; and their indignant, but perfectly just and reasonable remonstrances against the insult and outrage offered to their Protestant fellow-citizens of Lower Canada, by such a scandalous appropriation of public property for party purposes. How then comes it to pass that the rascally conduct of the City Council of London, in making over the public property of the City, to a secret society justly obnoxious to a large body of rate-payers, is allowed to pass unnoticed by our Protestant cotemporaries? Is it not because they have two sets of weights and measures? one for themselves, and the other for Catholics? Woe unto you knaves and hypocrites!

SETTLED AT LAST.—After the lapse of about three hundred years, and controversies innumerable, it must be with intense delight that the Protestant world will receive the unexpected news that the age of controversy and enquiry is over, and that all is settled at last. Great news this—if true; and that it is true we have the assurance of no less an authority than the Aylmer Times—who tells us in his issue of the 2nd inst. that:—

"Christianity is no longer a matter of conjecture. Its doctrines, and morality are fixed, defined, and settled."

This we say is strange news, but we will accept it as true. Will our cotemporary then have the goodness to let us know what is "fixed, defined, and settled" amongst all Protestants, as to the person, nature and office of Christ—the personality of the Holy Spirit—the eternity of future punishments, and the long contested doctrines of the Trinity, and the Vicarious Atonement? And again with regard to morals—what has been "defined, fixed, and settled" respecting the indissolubility of marriage—the causes for which it may be annulled—the right of divorced persons to contract fresh sexual unions—and the propriety of polygamy? On the latter point we admit that there never was any important difference of opinion betwixt Luther, or the more modern Protestant Reformer, Joe Smith. Both asserted the legality of polygamy amongst Christians; though the former seemed inclined to restrict the privilege of two wives at a time, to the rich and noble, whilst the other great Protestant Reformer extended it to all. But hitherto the opinions of neither Luther, nor of Joe Smith, have found general acceptance with the more respectable portion of the Protestant world; and we are curious to know how, and by what authority, the important moral questions arising out of the unions of the sexes have been "fixed, defined, and settled" amongst Protestants. Do tell.

The Progress and the Iroquois Chief are the names of two new Upper Canadian Journals, one in the French, and the other in the English language.

We have received also the first number of a new weekly paper published in this city—The Irishman. This is to appear every Saturday; "in politics and literature it will be Irish, devoted to the interests of the race in the City and Province," and will endeavor to be a national newspaper, "irrespective of party or creed."

This we think our new cotemporary will find a difficult task to accomplish. As Irishmen in Canada, the Irish have no interests, no policy, distinguishable from the interests and policy of their fellow-citizens of English or Scotch origin. As Catholics, they may have particular interests; and as Papists it may be that in some respects their policy will differ from that of their Protestant neighbors; but there is, there can be, in Canada, no policy peculiar to all Irishmen—whether Catholics or Orangemen—but distinct from the policy which it behoves men of other races to adopt. In a word, Irish Catholics may have interests and a policy in common with the interests and policy of French Canadian Catholics, of English and Scotch Catholics, but they can have no interests, no policy, in common with the interests and policy of their Orange fellow-countrymen, but distinct from the interests, and policy of the rest of the community. An Irish policy therefore in Canada, "irrespective of creed," is an absurdity.

Of this, the prospectus of another new paper about to be started in Toronto, under the name of the Orange Warbler, and with the motto "No Popery, No Surrender," affords us a striking proof. This paper avows as its policy, the strenuous advocacy of "representation by population," the "repeal of the separate school Act," and the "assimilation of the laws for Eastern and Western Canada." Now we ask, how can there be any identity of interests or policy betwixt the Catholic Irishman and the Orangeman?

There is but one mode by which the Irish on this Continent can maintain their distinctive nationality, or preserve it from becoming merged in that of the other races by whom they are often outnumbered and surrounded; and that is by preserving carefully their distinctive creed, and by adhering rigidly to their distinctive Popery. It is by this policy—if policy it may be called—that the Irish, in the midst of persecution and poverty, and suffering, have earned for their native land the glorious designation of the "Isle of Saints," and for themselves the respect and love of every Catholic heart in the civilized world; and it is by this policy alone that they will make the name of Irishman to be honored in this the land of their adoption.

BAZAAR OF THE SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE.—On Monday next, the 14th inst., a Bazaar in aid of the funds of these kind friends of the poor will be opened, and will continue for several days. In bringing this noble work before the eyes of our readers, we feel assured that it requires no eulogy from us, and stands in no need of our recommendations. There is not in Montreal a Catholic who is ignorant of the claims of the Sisters of Providence upon the support of the public, or who does not recognise the blessings conferred upon society by the Asylum which they conduct, and for whose sake they are about to make an appeal to Catholic generosity and Catholic charity. This appeal, we feel confident, will not be made in vain.

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Report of the Chief Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada; as also that on the Separate Schools of the Upper Province, by the Rev Mr. Ryerson.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Port Hope, June 7th, 1858.

DEAR SIR—Knowing that the columns of your popular and truly Catholic journal are ever open to everything calculated in the most remote degree, to enhance the interests of our holy religion; and believing that the subjoined facts will prove interesting to your readers—affording as they do abundant evidence of the steady progress of Catholicity, notwithstanding the odds which it has to encounter—I venture to request of you to give insertion in your next issue, to the following particulars connected with the visit of the newly consecrated Bishop of Kingston to this town, on Sunday the 30th ult.

His Lordship, who was accompanied by the Very Reverend Doctor McDonnell, Vicar-General, officiated Pontifically at High Mass, and at the close delivered a sermon for eloquence and argumentative power, it has rarely been my good fortune to hear equalled, never to hear surpassed. I need scarcely remark that His Lordship was listened to throughout with breathless attention by the dense multitude who thronged the interior of the spacious church, many of whom had come from the remotest corners of this extensive mission.

I noticed several of our dissenting brethren present during the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice; and to their credit be it recorded, they conducted themselves with becoming decorum. After His Lordship had been vested in his sacerdotal garments, a deputation waited upon him with the following Address:—

TO HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REVEREND DOCTOR BORAN, BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

MY LORD—We, the undersigned Catholics, on behalf of this congregation, embrace the opportunity of your Lordship's arrival in our midst of tendering to you our allegiance and reverence.

Whilst we have reason to deplore the inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence in summoning your pious and holy predecessor from the scene of his usefulness, we cannot without ingratitude ever cease from thanking Almighty God for sending us a Prelate in every respect so worthy of filling the Episcopal Chair.

Accept, Right Reverend Father, our heartfelt wishes for your spiritual and temporal welfare. (Signed)

J. J. Graham, R. D. O'Brien, P. Mungovan, W. F. Harper, D. Martin, Thomas W. Barry, F. E. Gaudrie, James Birmingham, James O'Neil, James M'Mahon, James Walsh, Andrew O'Neil.

His Lordship replied verbally to the following effect:—"GENTLEMEN—I accept this unexpected mark of your kindness with pleasure; and I trust by diligent attention to the duties of my station to be always able to merit your good wishes. When I cease to be useful in the service of Almighty God, I hope to be called away out of this world."

Notwithstanding the unavoidable length of this communication, I cannot close without referring to another subject, which I am persuaded will be equally gratifying to the many readers of the True Witness—a circumstance which is hailed by every Catholic in this town as the harbinger of brighter and better days—a circumstance which will prove more effectual in soothing religious animosities than any event which has occurred in the annals of Port Hope—inasmuch as it cannot fail to convey to the Protestant mind that the terms "ignorant" and "benighted" cannot in justice be applied to Catholics; whilst it will call up in the minds of the latter, feelings of national and religious pride.

I allude, Sir, to the able and eloquent lecture delivered by your distinguished Parliamentary representative—T. D. M'Gee, Esq.,—in the Town Hall of Port Hope, on Saturday evening, May 29th. Immediately after Mr. M'Gee's lecture in Cobourg (a month ago) a numerous and respectfully signed requisition was forwarded to him by the President and Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, inviting him to deliver one of his popular and instructive lectures in this town.

In consequence of engagements which he had contracted to lecture in various sections of the Province, Mr. M'Gee was unable to respond to the call of the requisitionists, until the evening above alluded to.

The subject—"The Historical Connection of Ireland and Scotland"—was treated in that masterly style of eloquence which the well known abilities of the distinguished speaker would warrant the public to expect.

Scarcely has it been the lot of public lecturers to address such a large, respectable, and appreciative audience as heard Mr. M'Gee on that occasion. Rarely have public men been so fortunate as to make such favorable impressions on the minds of an audience, the vast majority of whom were his antipodes in politics as well as in religion. The enthusiastic rounds of applause with which Mr. M'Gee was frequently greeted, even by the "Dear Brothers" of the Canadian Premier, told unmistakably how well his eloquence had been appreciated.

The Chair was occupied by D. Smart, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Institute, whose indefatigable exertions for the social and intellectual improvement of this town, are worthy of the highest meed of praise. Mr. M'Gee having resumed his seat, and the vociferous applause having subsided, a vote of thanks, on the motion of D. M'Gee, Esq., Mayor of Port Hope, and seconded by John Ward, Esq., was amidst repeated cheering, tendered to the lecturer. And thus terminated a few incidents of the most pleasing character in the history of this flourishing town—the reminiscence of which cannot be easily obliterated.

By giving insertion to the foregoing in the columns of your valuable journal, you will confer a favor on Yours respectfully,

CATHOLICS.

OBITUARY.

Peterboro deploras her lost pastor; the good and zealous Father Farrelly has just been struck down at the early age of 43, in the full vigor of brain and apparently of body, by a sudden and severe attack of Hepatitis, or inflammation of the liver, contracted whilst in the discharge of his priestly duty. There was an enlargement of the organ for years back, growing out of a very bad attack of typhus, caught during a wasting attendance upon the poor dying emigrants of his country, who strewed the waysides of the world almost, in their flight from unhappy Ireland, in 1847. Thus do we trace the remote cause of his deplorable death to national calamity, like many of the illustrious ones we might adduce. And thus do we recognise in Father Farrelly another martyr to piety and patriotism. How severely doth the Catholic Church share continually in the miseries of the poor. Our diocese had hardly time to rejoice at the advent of her few chief pastor, ere her joy was chequered by the tears of the Church of Peterboro.

On the very first day of June this anxious town was startled by the melancholy tolling of the church bell, which announced the departure of a priestly spirit for a better world. Father James Farrelly, brother to the deceased, and Fathers M'Kay and Coyle were present at the time, and doubtless their sorrow was not unmixed with gratitude to God for allowing a brother missionary rest from his heavy labors. For, not 'mid the happy, holy homes of the old and well-ordered societies of Europe need men search for such; nor may, even, our saintly regulars of serene lives and undisturbed, though life-wasting meditations, ever attempt at realising to themselves the severe toils and trials of a poor isolated lonely missionary, wearied night and day and never rested, but soiled and sorrowful, 'mid pathless woods and over broken pathways, plunging in and out of stagnant swamps, and morasses and ravines, which eternally generate the most deadly miasmata, in solitary search of the dying emigrant.

Who would doubt it, but that God must regard with peculiar compassion the sorrows and the shortcomings of many, of such poor pastors, living, as they for the greater part do, almost all the year, far, far away from all spiritual aid and consolation save that drawn from wearied spirits, in still more wearied bodies, from broken communings with their ever present Master, or from the oft repeated offices of their warm old breviaries.

Nervous and right manful, and generous, and most caressing were the weekly exhortations of our good pastor.

We owe it, I apprehend, to the undue influence of a sentimental religion of modern formation, alien to the spirit of piety and belief, that the tastes and tempers of us have grown so very fastidious in the matter of elocution, or euphonious preaching by our priests; but far, very far, be the time from us, ere our beloved pastors are found so far departing from the Cross, as to make a God of their congregations by setting the iniquities of man, and the Decalogue itself, to music. Not in Father Farrelly could any vanity or compromise of this sort be detected; for he chastised summarily, and very severely, the offences of his flock; and now those whom he so chastised are the sincerest amongst the many mourners by his grave. Yes, and for many a day will the weeping penitent be seen seeking his aid, whilst praying above his early tomb, (which is very appropriately placed beneath the image of the "Dead Christ," close by the parish altar) in making there the pious "Stations of the Cross."

Father Roche, of Prescott, preached the funeral sermon with his usual eloquence, and with more than common fervor; for, as he said, the deceased priest was his foremost friend for many years; and he alone knew his priestly worth the best—the many conversions he had caused, and the cross-crowned spires he had reared deep within the forest, and the voice of prayer there raised, where savage silence reigned before. We here know what beautiful improvements he has added, and what sacrifices he has made in, doing so, to the church and presbytery, &c., of Peterboro. We know too that within a few short years

he has tamed a turbulent spirit, and impressed his restless will thereon to an extent unknown before in this community. He was esteemed by all classes, and his remains were accompanied to their last resting place by them. Foremost amongst the mourning clergy who walked before his bier by the side of his amiable brother, the priest of Lindsay, was Father Dollard, Vicar-General for Kingston; and then in succession the following clergymen:—Rev. E. P. Roche, Rev. O. Kelly, Rev. M. Lalor, Rev. M. Brennan, Rev. M. Timlin, Rev. M. McKay, Rev. W. Harley, Rev. B. Coyle, Rev. H. Brettargh, and Rev. H. Byrns; the last named Rev. gentleman sung Grand Mass with charming effect, and the Vicar-General performed the funeral service with peculiar piety and pathos.—Yours,

A FRIEND.

REMITANCES RECEIVED.

Osgood, Mechanics' Institute, 10s; Quebec, Z. Bouille, 6s 3d; Three Rivers, Rev. T. Tourpin, 6s 3d; Pembroke, T. Lee, £1 5s; Kingston, D. O'Gorman, 12s 6d; Berthier, J. Digaan, 12s 6d; Milton, T. Hackett, 6s 3d; Halifax, N. S., Rev. J. Wood, 12s 6d; Kamouraska, W. Wilson, 5s; St. Octave de Motis, Rev. J. B. Blanchette, 12s 6d; St. Pauls, Rev. C. E. Fortin, 5s; Peterboro, Dr. M'Keon, 5s. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—G. E. Boy, 7s 6d; T. M. Laughlin, 15s; L. A. Cannon, 15s; C. M'Donald, 15s; P. M'Glorey, 7s 6d; J. Delaney, 7s 6d; St. Rochs Catholic Institute, 15s; Mrs. J. Murphy, 15s; The Est. of J. Lee, 7s 6d; J. Maher, 12s 6d; W. Corrigan, £1 5s; Rev. Mr. Lemoine, 12s 6d; Stoneham, Rev. Mr. Donneau, 15s. Per Rev. Mr. Proulx, Oshawa—Self, 2s 6d; D. Riordan, 10s; Usbridge, M. O'Neil, 11. Per Rev. Mr. Lalor, Picton—A. Moore, 12s 6d; J. O'Donnell, 2s 6d; Chertowally, G. Delany, 10s; Rev. J. McIvor, Ormsiston—E. Murphy, 12s 6d; M. Smith, 12s 6d. Per J. Kearney, Thorold—Self, 5s; M. Hennessy, £1 5s. Per M. Heaphy, Kemptonville—D. McCahill, 5s. Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—D. McDonald, 12s 6d; A. A. McDonell, 21. Per J. Hackett, Chambly—L. Connors, £1 2s 6d. Per J. McElhearn—Joliet, Ill., D. McElhearn, 5s. Per W. F. Monagan, London—Rev. Mr. Musard, 2s 6d; J. G. Harney, £1 10s; J. Egan, £3 9s 9d. C. McManus, Kingston—J. Bejus, 12s 6d; C. McManus, 12s 6d; J. Cosgrove, 5s; W. O'Reilly, 6s 3d; Rev. Mr. Brophy, 10s; Wolf Island, T. O'Shea, 12s 6d; T. Connolly, 15s. Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—Rev. Dr. Madden, 10s.

No change in the markets.

MAN KILLED.—On Saturday afternoon, as the 5 o'clock train from Montreal was entering Lachine, a man, named Joseph Filtrault dit Laurin, was unfortunately run over, and so severely injured that he has since died. An inquest was held yesterday, before Mr. Coroner Jones, when the jury gave a verdict, in which, while they exonerated the Conductor, Engineer and Drunken-man from all blame, they recorded their opinion that, "had there been a watchman on guard at the said crossing, in the village of Lachine aforesaid, at the time of the said accident according to the eighth clause of the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company, the said accident might not have occurred."

Died.

In this city, on the 9th instant, Mr. John Loughrey, aged 75 years.

At Lachine, on the 7th inst., Joseph Francis, only child of Mr. James McElhearn, aged 11 months and 2 days.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.

The Gentlemen appointed to form a deputation to wait upon His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, in connection with the erection of this Church, will please attend at the St. Patrick's Hall, on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock precisely, and proceed from thence to the Bishop's Palace.

H. KAVANAGH, Chairman, P. J. FOGARTY, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY are requested to meet on MONDAY EVENING next, the 14th inst., at EIGHT o'clock, at St. PATRICK'S HALL, to make ARRANGEMENTS for the Annual PIC-NIC.

By order, RICHARD M'SHANE, Sec. Sec.

Montreal, June 10th, 1858.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPMASTERS AND CREWS.

Some twenty years since, I was very seriously injured in one of my hips, by coming in contact with the anchor of the ship of which I was second mate. The bruise was so bad that my hip has given me great trouble most of the time since, until a year ago last April, when I heard of Davis' Pain Killer, and immediately procured a bottle, and by using it according to the directions, was entirely cured in about ten days, and have not experienced the least trouble from my complaint since.

Feeling the importance of having this valuable medicine constantly by me, before starting for Europe in March last, in the ship Louisa, from New York, I purchased two large bottles to take with me. While at Antwerp, one of my crew was attacked with a very severe dysentery; I gave him the Pain Killer, and it cured him in a hurry.

On my passage home, with one hundred and sixty four passengers, I administered this valuable remedy to all who were sick, and none took it without getting relief. One lady passenger in particular was troubled with a bad headache, for which she said there was no cure, having been troubled with it most of the time for years. I told her I had a sure remedy, and gave her the Pain Killer, which, to her surprise, did effect the cure she had long sought in vain for. I had as good a medicine chest as ever was put on board a ship, but did not open it, there being no necessity for it—the Pain Killer answering all purposes. And I do most sincerely recommend to every shipmaster always to take a good supply of this valuable medicine with him on going to sea, as it is so valuable and convenient to use in case of wounds or bruises, which are liable to, and frequently do happen to crews on shipboard.

CHRISTOPHER ALLYN,

Late Master of the Ship Louisa.

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

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing, Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled. No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet. Try this great "Home Luxury."

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, 100, St. Nicholas Street, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

FRANCE. Sinister rumors have been going the round of political circles for several days or weeks past, about the intentions of France towards Belgium, and it is affirmed that defensive preparations are actively going on in Belgium and apprehension seems to be spreading there.

The prosecution against the persons who attempted the democratic rising at Chalons on the 6th March commenced yesterday. Fourteen of the prisoners are charged with acts of rebellion and belonging to secret societies, holding meetings by night, and carrying prohibited arms.

Count Midgeon has been elected for the department of Haut Rhine, in opposition to the government candidate. The correspondent of the Times regards the return of M. Midgeon for the Haut Rhine, where formerly the name of Napoleon was a tower of strength, as a fact of far greater gravity than the election of three Opposition candidates for Paris.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—We regret to announce the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans, who expired on Tuesday morning, shortly after five o'clock, at her residence at Richmond, to the inexpressible grief of her sons, the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, and other members of the exiled royal family of France.

The following is from the Times Paris correspondent, dated 20th ult.:—"All hope of saving M. de Pene, the unfortunate person who was wounded in the late duel by the Sub-Lieutenant Hyene, is abandoned. It is found that the liver is pierced. The surgeons attending him report that he cannot live. The impression in every class of society is of the most painful description. It is said that the Figaro, in which the squib, a very harmless one, appeared, will be suspended for three months, and that the Director has in the meantime been required to send to the Minister every number in which allusion is made to the duel. I hear that the sub-lieutenant by whose hand M. de Pene has fallen is to be placed on the retired list of the army; but it is doubted whether ulterior proceedings against him will be carried on very actively. It is not desirable to offend the army by punishing him in case anything 'irregular' in the duel should be proved, and to leave him in complete impunity would outrage public opinion. Sub-Lieutenant Hyene was, it appears, maître d'armes, or instructor in the sword exercise to the regiment. This must have given him a great advantage over the unfortunate person on whom this second duel was forced, a few minutes only after having passed through the first."

FEMALE CRIMINALS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—A French statistician of considerable eminence, M. Moreau de Jennes, has sent a thesis to the political and moral sections of the Academie des Sciences, having great interest for English people, and we regret to say, a melancholy one. This gentleman—taking for the bases of his essay a document of our own Home Office on the criminal returns of England for the year 1856, and instituting a comparison between our own case and that of France—arrives, amongst others, at the alarming deduction that, whereas the French records of criminal accusations only mention one woman to five men (one in six), our own records for the same time register double that proportionate number of female delinquents.—Morning Post.

ITALY. Letters from Central Italy and some parts of Lombardy, state that various governments are making preparations against an apprehended "Mazzini" rising. Incendiary proclamations are circulated through the country, and it is said that Mazzini himself had appeared at several points to encourage his partisans. It is rumored that the Dutch Government has been chosen by the Kings of Naples and Piedmont as mediator in the affair of the Cagliari. The simple Germans, the followers of the Greek church, every sect differing from Catholicity, assemble every year in Rome to admire the pomp of the festivities during the Holy Week, and are most respectful towards the acts of religion which is not their own. The English alone, with few exceptions, affect in those holy temples the most cynical and revolting manners, and cause to the spectators both indignation and disgust. The English Ladies belonging to higher classes make themselves remarkable by the impropriety of their conduct and demeanour. The men go to St. Peter's or to the Sixtine Chapel as if they were going to their taverns; the women, with much less decency than they go to the theatre. The men, by pushing on and elbowing, get on to the first places in the reserved tribunes, and, without even being invited, march forward rather at a quicker pace than they did at Inkermann.—Letter from Rome in a Paris paper.

TURKEY. The most alarming reports are current in well-informed circles in Paris of a general rising of the Christians all throughout European Turkey. The Greek troops are deserting en masse to form guerrilla troops within the Turkish territory. The affair between the Turks and the people of Montenegro turns out to have been much more serious than was at first supposed. The Turks were defeated, with the loss of more than 2,000 men, and of all their baggage and artillery. After all, neither Turks nor Montenegrins can seriously disturb the peace of Europe, or even continue their own quarrels, unless they obtain external support. In this case, Austria, it is said, favors Turkey. Russia is closely connected with Montenegro; and the French Emperor, taking the same side, has sent two ships into the Gulf of Venice to prevent the introduction of more troops from Turkey. This affair is reported to have made some difficulty in the Paris Conference.—Weekly Register.

INDIA. The Bombay mail has arrived with news to the 24th of April. The Bombay Standard of that date states that the military arrangements in Oude have for the past fortnight remained unaltered, and it seems doubtful whether our troops will go immediately into quarters, or venture on a hot-weather campaign, which is sure to weaken them fearfully. We have still 150,000 armed men in the field against us, and the people everywhere falling to afford us assistance or information. Within the next two years we shall require at least 40,000 additional troops from England.

The main centre of resistance has now been transferred to Bareilly, where a Mahomedan adventurer, who is said to have established his supremacy over all the rival leaders, is sufficiently formidable to provoke a movement conducted by Sir Colin Campbell in person. The remoteness of the district may probably explain the obscurity which rests on the position of affairs in Upper Oude and Rohilcund, but it is known that a considerable force was some time since advancing towards Bareilly from Peshawar; and it is not improbable that the Commander-in-Chief may have waited at Lucknow for the proper moment at which he might effect a junction. It is impossible to ascertain the number or the quality of the troops who still form the nucleus of the insurrection. The multitude which escaped from Lucknow must have been mainly an armed rabble, and a large portion of the surviving body of Sepoys has probably taken the opportunity to seek safety by dispersion. The remains of the mutinied regiments are vaguely estimated at 30,000 or 40,000, and it is not improbable that half of that number may now be assembled in the neighborhood of Bareilly, but the rest of the Nawab's troops consist of the local chiefs, with their followers, and his strength will vary from day to day with the hopes or the fears of the Rajahs and Talookdars, who little suspect the sympathy which they are at this moment ostensibly exciting in the House of Commons.—Times.

The following is the letter of the Times Bombay correspondent:—"Bombay, April 24.—The hot weather has now set in throughout India in all its intensity, but the greater part of the British forces engaged in suppressing the rebellion must still of necessity keep the field. At Lucknow and Jhansi have fallen, Bareilly and Calpee remain defiant, and demand from Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Hugh Rose the employment of every man not absolutely indispensable in garrisoning the captured cities. In Rohilcund, therefore, there will be a hot weather campaign, and along the course of the Jumna; nor in the districts south-east of Oude, nor in Bundelcund, nor far away to the westward of the scene of the great struggle—where, among the mountains of Khandeish, the Bheels and other marauders still oppose the Sepoys of this Presidency—is the matter likely to be thoroughly worked out before the rain comes down to suspend all operations.

From Oude our intelligence of late has been but scanty, but we have the great fact that the advance into Rohilcund has begun. The portion of the grand army destined for this service I specified in my last. Why the operations consequent upon the fall of Lucknow were not sooner commenced we are not well informed. We believe, however, that the interval of comparative inaction has been employed in endeavouring to quiet the country also, by obtaining the submission of the leading chiefs and landholders. For this purpose a proclamation has been issued by Lord Canning, offering terms, favourable indeed, but such as have not yet produced the desired effect, owing, as we are told, to their containing no stipulation as to the land which is to be confiscated.—Of all this you will, however, receive fuller and more reliable information from Lucknow, in all probability, than I am able to give you. All that appears quite certain is, that after a visit of the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor General, at Allahabad, about the 10th, the forces intended to operate against Bareilly, now the place of rendezvous of all the principle rebels of the north-west—Nana Sahib, the Nawab of Futtyghur, Khan Bahadour, and others—began to move. General Walpole's division broke up from Lucknow, and began its march upwards, while Coke's brigade, leaving its position at Roorkee, crossed the Ganges, and entered the rebellious province from above. The Commander-in-Chief ordered his staff down to Cawnpore, intending, apparently, to proceed up the right or Doab side of the Ganges to Futtyghur; and thus the campaign in Rohilcund has begun.

But it was not only in a north-westerly direction from his head-quarters at Lucknow that Sir Colin had to look for rebels to chastise. Fyzabad, in the east, was occupied by insurgents, and further away beyond the Oude frontier, Aizimghur was closely beleaguered by Koorer Singh, of Arrah notoriety.—Against Fyzabad marched, under Sir Hope Grant, on the 11th, a brigade selected from the garrison of Lucknow, of apparently three European regiments and a corps of Sikhs, with cavalry and artillery, and to relieve Aizimghur. Sir Edward Lugard, as I wrote in my last, started from Lucknow on the 20th of March. Of the movements of the first of these two columns we have yet to learn anything important; but the news has reached us that the latter force has relieved the garrison of Aizimghur. By a flank movement across the little stream on which the town is built, Lugard turned the enemy's position, and, with the slight loss of one officer and five men killed (the officer's name is not given, but he belonged to the 10th Foot) discomfited the enemy and set the little English force free. This was on the 15th. The place had been invested since the 26th, four days after Colonel Milman had returned thither from his action with Koorer Singh near Atrouleea on the 21st. On the 27th a sortie was made by the garrison, which was unsuccessful against the numbers of the enemy, and cost the life of Captain Bedford, of the 37th. After this check the little force remained quiet within its entrenchment, constructed during the former outbreak by Mr. Venables, an indigo planter, fairly supplied with provisions, and knowing they could hold their own till relieved. The first party to reach them was commanded by Lord Mark Kerr, with a wing of the 13th Light Infantry, a troop of the Bays, and two 6-pounder guns, escorting a convoy of more than 300 waggon. Leaving Benares on the 2d of this month, Lord Mark arrived on the 5th within ten miles of Aizimghur, when he found that his further advance would be disputed on the following day. In his front lay a body of rebels, estimated at upwards of 3,000 strong, composed mainly of mutineers of the old Singapore regiments—7th, 8th, and 40th, commanded by a subadar of the last-named corps. They were skillfully disposed along the high banks of the road, and in the groves that bordered it, and in particular held a small village with such determination that ten hours' hard fighting was required to capture it. The whole of the little column was hotly engaged, the baggage guard no less than the rest, the long string of waggons tempting the enemy's attack. In reinforcing the rear guard, and driving off the enemy at the point of the bayonet, Capt. Jones, of the 13th, fell mortally wounded. In all some 43 of the force were struck, seven fatally, but the enemy's dead lay thickly over the ground, at the village especially, and he drew off in all directions, so that by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the convoy, scarcely damaged, entered the entrenchment. Nine days later came Lugard, and the siege was at an end. Fuller details have reached us since I last wrote of the operations against Jhansi, including the battle with Tania Topay (for so, not as I have before written his name, is this agent and relative of the Nana designated), and the storming of the town. Sir Hugh Rose has proved himself throughout a general and a soldier. In the latter capacity he himself charged with Captain Reed's troop of the 14th in the action of the 1st. The defeat of the force intended for the relief of the city left him at liberty to proceed with the siego.

the day after the action, appeared his general orders for the assault of the exterior defences of the town of Jhansi on the following morning. The siege operations had been conducted against the wall, his right attack being on the south-eastern, the left on the south-western side of the city. (The fort is within the city wall, on its western side.) The batteries of the two attacks mounted in all two 24-pounders, three 18-pounders, two 10-inch and six 8-inch mortars, two 8-inch and one 24-pounder howitzers. Each attack furnished two assaulting columns. Those of the right were to escalate the wall at two points; those of the left were directed—one to escalate, the other to storm a breach that the heavy guns had effected in one of the towers on the south-west face. The storming parties on the right were composed each of 100 men of the 3d Bombay Europeans and 50 men of the Hyderabad Infantry, with supports and a reserve, each 200 strong, similarly composed. On the left the storming parties were formed of 100 men of the 86th and 50 of the 25th Bombay Native Infantry, with supports and a reserve, numbering but 125. The Madras Sappers took the engineering duties of the right attack, Captain Fenwick's company of Royal Engineers those of the left. A false attack was to be made on the north side of the town by some of the Hyderabad Contingent and 14th Dragoons. The columns of assault were directed to make for and concentrate upon the Ranees' Palace, as 'visibly a position of the highest importance.'

At daybreak on the 3d three shots fired in succession from 18-pounders in the Breaching Battery gave the signal, and the columns rushed to the assault. A tremendous fire was immediately opened upon them from the walls, and the resistance at each of the four points assailed was desperate. On the right the first attempt to escalate was unsuccessful. The ladders were not well placed, and gave way behind the three men who first mounted,—two officers (Meiklejohn and Dick, of the Bombay Engineers) and a private,—who were cut to pieces. Meanwhile, however, on the left, the 86th and 25th Native Infantry had got in at the breach, and had escalated the neighbouring curtain, and the ladders on the right being planted afresh the wall was surmounted by the 3d Europeans and Hyderabad Infantry, and all four columns driving before them the stoutly-resisting enemy converged upon the Ranees' palace. Here the last stand was made, and when the huge building was carried at the point of the bayonet all resistance ceased, and the city was in our hands. The total loss sustained by the assaulting force was six officers and forty-nine men killed, 12 officers and 163 men wounded. The Ranees took refuge in the fort, whence, as I mentioned in my last, she fled in the night towards Jaloun. The escape of this detested woman alone mars the completeness of Sir Hugh's gallant exploit. Traces have been found of her victims in the massacre of last June, the spot where they were slaughtered having been pointed out and visited. It lies outside the wall on the southern side—Johanbagh it is called in a plan before me—a garden and timbered ground with houses and a temple. It is satisfactory to find that here as elsewhere it is thought that the foul and indiscriminate murder was not so far as can be ascertained aggravated by torture and outrage.

From Jhansi, leaving a wing of the 25th Native Infantry to garrison the town and fort, Sir Hugh marched for Calpee, where he hoped to arrive about the 26th of this month. It is ascertained, however, that he has halted somewhere on his line of march, his communications being threatened by the fugitives from Kotah, of whom presently. Meanwhile, General Whitlocke's Madras force is also moving upon the same point, but approaching it by way of Chirkere, Punnah, and Bandah, by which circuitous course he will contribute to sweep up the disaffection of Bundelcund into the common sewer of Calpee, and to prevent if possible any overflowing of the foul torrent into the Doab. Etawah is held by Colonel Maxwell, of the 88th, with a small force, of which his own regiment forms the principal part.

To turn to the Kotah fugitives. You are already aware that this very strong town was stormed by the forces under General Roberts on the 30th of March. Eight days before, the army had arrived upon the banks of the Chumbul, opposite to the city, and encamped out of range of the guns, which were immediately brought to bear upon them from the walls. Two batteries were thrown up to answer the enemy's fire, but the assault, as you are aware, was delivered from the southern quarter of the town, which was in the hands of the loyal Rajah. The river was crossed by a ferry to a point under the walls of the palace; guns were taken across and mounted upon the wall that separates the quarter held by the Rajah from the rest of the town, and their fire directed down the various streets—a work of great danger, from the number and skill of the enemy's matchlockmen. At noon on the 30th three columns, each of 500 men, of the 72d Highlanders, 95th, 83d, and Bombay 10th and 12th Native Infantry entered the town through a gate, which the engineers blew in, and, spreading right and left, carried the walls, turned the barricades in the streets, and quickly, and with slight loss, had the whole place in their possession. So far all was well—the city was taken, and the assailants had sustained a loss quite incommensurate with so great a success. But, on the other hand, the enemy had not suffered very severely either; they had fled too quickly for that, and therefore you will expect to hear that an immediate and vigorous pursuit was directed with Cavalry and Horse Artillery after the thousands of rebels who poured out of the captured city. Such was the expectation of every officer and man of those two branches of the force. But nothing of the kind took place, strange to say. Whom to blame for it, I cannot make out. No pursuit was ordered till pursuit was useless. Thus writes to me a not unknown pen:—"At 1 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 30th of March, the 8th Hussars arrived at their encamped ground before Kotah, having completed, in three marches, a distance of 60 miles in 47 hours.—Immediately on our arrival in camp an order was brought to Colonel De Salis, commanding field detachment of the 8th Hussars and part of the 10th Native Infantry, to be ready to turn out his regiment of Hussars by 7 o'clock, as it was intended to bombard the town at half-past 5, after which the Infantry would storm, and the Horse Artillery and the Cavalry, consisting of Scinde Horse, 2d Bombay Cavalry, and 8th Hussars, were to march down the river about seven miles, to a place where it was fordable, and then move up to the town on the opposite side, to prevent any attempt on the part of the rebels to escape. At 7 o'clock all started—if fatigued, ready and cheerful. But they remained the whole day just on the other side of the ford, standing to their horses or lying under the trees, while 7,000 at least of the enemy were escaping within seven miles of them. The next morning they marched up the river seven miles to Kotah, made an entry into the town, and then returned to their original encampment at the ford. Not till the day following, at four o'clock in the afternoon—after allowing the enemy 52 hours' start—a detachment of Scinde Horse, Bombay Cavalry, Hussars, and Horse Artillery was sent to pursue them, cut them up, or disperse them."

Of course nothing came of this stern chase. Sixty miles of ground were got over, and eight abandoned guns were found, but of the enemy nothing was seen. And thus a large armed force is thrown into Sir H. Rose's rear, making for Calpee, troubling Scindea's country—into which they had penetrated as far as Esaghur when last heard of, after engaging one of the feudatories of Scindea, the Rajah of Soopoor—and generally hindering the settlement of Central India. Shortly after the storm of the place Lieutenant C. Hancock, of the Bombay Engineers, died of wounds received during an explosion; and on the 1st a magazine of the enemy exploded, killing Captain Basal-

gette, of the 95th, and a Bombay officer, Captain Bainbridge. It appears to have been purposely fired. The trial of the Rajah for complicity in the murder of Major Burton, the late Resident, and his sons, commenced shortly after. It is understood that he has established his innocence. On the 10th the force was still before Kotah, with the exception of the alleged train, which had left for Nusserabad, under escort. The troops will be distributed between the latter station and Neseuch, unless obliged to follow the fugitives into Malwa and assist Sir H. Rose. I should mention that the 71st Highlanders is being moved up to Sir Hugh from Mhow.

In the Satpura mountains, between the Nerbudah and the Taptee, an engagement took place, on the 11th, between a body of Bombay troops, numbering 750 bayonets and 100 sabres, with four small mortars, and some 3,000 rebels of various kinds. The enemy's position was very strong, and was assaulted at three points by as many columns. Two of the attacks were successful, and the enemy were driven out, but with less complete slaughter than they would have been had the third column been able to get up. As it was, 170 of the rebels were counted dead, more than half of them being dangerous vagabonds of Arab or Robilla descent, one of whom outweighs a dozen Bheels. The Sepoys lost as many as 23 killed, and two officers and 53 native officers and men wounded. Their courage is highly extolled by the officers. They were of the 4th and 9th regiments, and the Bheel Corps.

Elsewhere we are at rest. The rebel chiefs of the Phond family, driven back from the Ozara country, are now in the Sawant Waree jungles, and the Government hope that they will there be taken, large rewards having been placed on their heads.

UNITED STATES.

Walker, the Nicaraguan filibuster, has been tried at New Orleans for violating the neutrality laws. The jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, there being ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi.

The Supreme Court now in session at Salem, Mass., has granted thirteen divorces. The almost universal cause of these dissolutions is a sad commentary on Massachusetts morals.

The Senate of Wisconsin have passed a bill providing for a restoration of capital punishment.

STOP THEIR GRASP.—The Vice-President of the United States has, it appears, shut-up the refectory attached to the Senate Chamber at Washington, "on account," says the New York Tribune, "of the obvious injury to the progress of legislation from, added to it the fact that it creates personal difficulties." Our New York contemporary concludes his notice of this important matter, as follows:—"It is all very well in the Vice-President to take measures to keep Sill and Green sober, but it will require something more than that to make a gentleman of either of them."

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, after rebuking the Buncombe of senators and others with regard to the right of search, thus refers to other pending difficulties:—"Our foreign relations generally are indeed assuming grave importance, and we had almost said a portentous aspect. Congress have virtually authorized the President to declare war against the republic of Paraguay, and as the President asked for such power, it is fair to assume that he intends to exercise it. What is remarkable, however, is that Congress have given the President no additional means of carrying out the threat implied in the resolution they have passed. One of two reasons only can be assigned for this—either Congress think that our present navy is abundant for protecting American vessels from wrong in all seas, for co-operation with France and England in the hostile demonstration toward China, for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations on the coast of Africa and for warlike operations against Paraguay into the bargain, or they design that the President should, if need be, withdraw ships of war from any of the stations or duties on which they are now engaged to operate against the recalcant republic. We think it possible that Congress has underrated the pluck and the resources of Paraguay. Then our difficulties with New Granada are not yet settled. The transport across the isthmus of Panama may yet need protection, and both ships and troops may be required for this. Then there is a party in Congress that seem determined that the President shall initiate a protectorate of Mexico, requiring of course a strong naval force at Vera Cruz, as well as a standing army in the various cities of Mexico. Others are plotting for the acquisition of Cuba, which would make another and a very heavy draft upon both army and navy. What else is to be done, without providing the means for it, we know not. But it seems to be a dictate of common sense that such feats of national prowess should cost before them a shadow of deeds as well as of words."

THE "VISITATION" HUBBUB.—We have reason to believe that Lord Napier has sent to the Commander of the British West Indian squadron a request to abstain from all further visitation of vessels under the American flag until he shall receive fresh orders from the Government at London. Though his Lordship has no official control over the squadron, we suppose there is no doubt that his suggestions will be regarded, and that we shall hear no more of the exaggerated stories respecting "British outrages," or of that tremendous Buncombe of late so splendidly aired in the two houses of Congress.—New York Tribune.

WESTERN IMMIGRATION.—A letter written on a Missouri steamboat, says: "Emigrants are pouring into Kansas by thousands. Steamboats cannot be made long and large enough to carry all that apply for passage. This boat refused more than two hundred passengers each for Kansas and Nebraska." Kansas and Nebraska seem to be taking the bulk of this year's emigration.

ANGELIC CONFIRMATIONS.—Bishop Potter held a confirmation recently in this city, at which a lady presented herself to whom, he was quite sure, he had administered the rite before. As she approached, he asked her if she had never been confirmed. "Oh law, yes, Doctor," she replied, "you have confirmed me twice, and I want you to confirm me again; 't is so good for my rheumatism!"—N. Y. Evening Post.

LIFTING HOUSES IN CHICAGO.—One of the chief curiosities at work in Chicago now is the raising of entire blocks to a level with the new street grades. Innumerable small screws are used. The row of buildings is disjoined from its connections; stout jacks, sustained by powerful screws, are placed in each doorway, and every possible precaution is taken to insure perfect safety. The labor progresses with great rapidity when one fairly undoes way, and it is really a remarkable sight to witness an immense brick block, with all its customary occupants, goods, &c., rising steadily into the air, while a sense of entire security pervades every one who dwells, or does business there. The success which has so signally crowned the experiments there will tend much to improve the city's appearance, and find buildings which are now squatting damply down seven feet below the street can be elevated to a becoming level with great ease.

Four hundred bodies are annually taken from the waters of New York. The verdict "found drowned" doubtless covers many a murder.

As the Universalist Protestant Bishop, A. C. ... the newly elected Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York, late assistant Minister of the Trinity Church, New York, is said to be a decided Universalist. His brother is the California correspondent of the Gospel Banner; a Universalist paper published at Gardiner, Maine. Bishop Weston is a native of Maine. —Harrisburgh Telegraph.

REFUGES HAVE PROMOTED OUR UNITY.—ANOTHER INSTANCE.—The Trenton (Ohio) Christian Advocate has the following: "Elder Knapp, the Baptist revivalist, has just closed a four weeks' protracted effort in Middletown, Butler County, Ohio. He secured a good many Methodist and Presbyterian brethren as 'union workers' during the meeting. On his last Sabbath effort the elder set down terrible on the Methodist church, 'as being the grand-daughter of the great harlot of Rome.' At another place in his discourse 'he uttered words to the following effect: 'If we Baptists commune with you Methodists, then we must commune with the Presbyterians, and then with the Universalists, which last I would do no sooner than I would commune with the devil.' This was a hail shower to some of our friends who had worked in 'union with the elder.'"

BENNETT'S SILENCE.—The incorrigible man of the Herald, sets at defiance not only the whole machinery of the "Great Awakening," but even dares to express bold and particularly irreverent opinions of the men who work it. In spite of a visible and inexpressive, ignorant hostility to the Church, the article upon the "Religious Anniversaries" is valuable as an exponent of public opinion, as well as a just, if rude, exhibition of the worse than uselessness of those unhappy associations. "The religious anniversaries which have been held during this week in this ungodly city partake in some degree of the characteristics of the old Roman councils and the German convocations. True, the Roman Catholics do not join in the anniversary movement. It is confined to the Protestant sects, and chiefly to those in the Northern and Western States. Their square cut Puritanical attire, well scraped faces, lank countenances, stiff white cravats, and general 'get thee behind me, for I am holier than thou,' appearance, adds a new feature to the ever-changing panorama of our streets, and gives a picturesque appearance to our own principal thoroughfares, where is represented almost every nation and phase of character on the face of the earth. Our ultrajacobin visitors attract, of course, universal attention, and provoke much speculation. They likewise are not a little shocked by what they see, and the freedom of metropolitan manners quite satisfies them that we are all on the broad road which leads downwards to the gates of hell; while they only walk in the strait and narrow path which leads to eternal life; a most cheering and comforting conclusion.—They have all the cupidities of the old Roman priests, with all the fanaticism of the German reformers. Under all these circumstances it is natural that people should inquire, why do these spring lambs trust their tender carcasses within the den of the wolves? Why do the dories approach the nests of the serpents? It is chiefly to obtain supplies with which to carry on the Lord's work.—The Lord's treasury is always empty. His almoners are ever at work, and it costs money to send His word into all the lands of the earth. In the old times the fathers met to discuss matters of belief; now they come together to talk about money. That is the principal thing. They come to us, who live in the depths of sin and wickedness—us, who are sunk lower in iniquity, sin, degradation, corruption, and all manner of unrighteousness, than were the men and women of Sodom and Gomorrah, and ask us for the money wherewith to convert the poor heathen beyond the seas. Here we have Wall street, with all its shapers and cheats, given up to the worship of Mammon, grinding the poor, robbing the widow and the orphan, hopelessly damned to all eternity; here we have a dozen theatres, ruining the souls of the young, poisoning the morals of the community, doing the work of Satan—who never rests—while the preachers in our three hundred churches often slumber in their posts; yet to this scene of wickedness come up the almoners of the Lord for the funds wherewith to carry on His work. They cannot get the money anywhere else, and must raise their cool half million or so from Wall street, or go without it. They take Satan's money, wherewith to replenish the Lord's treasury. Very likely the original proprietor gets some of it back, with interest added. But the anniversaries, like the politicians, have their little troubles. Lately they have been seriously exercised on the slavery question. The Tract Society—a very respectable body, which has been going on in a very respectable way for thirty years or more—is suddenly disturbed by some scurvy fellows with little niggers under their arms. These malcontents insist that the Southern brethren shall have some good sound abolition doctrine in the tracts; and a grand row is the consequence. The negro party is beaten for this year; but they will be more rampant at next anniversary, and in the end all the societies and churches will be divided on the slavery question. But we need not be afraid. As long as New York is rich, so long we shall have the anniversaries with us. The great revision of last year may diminish their receipts at present, but they will only redouble their exertions for a grand levy during the next expansion. Let Wall street be prepared for the worst."

PERSONS ADVANCED IN LIFE, And feeling the hand of Time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, an Elixir that will instil new life into their veins; restore, in a measure, the energy and ardor of more youthful days; build up their shrunken forms, and give health and energy to their remaining years.

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.

A CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH TEACHER WILL be open for an ENGAGEMENT at the close of the present year, or at any intermediate period, in connection with some flourishing Catholic institute. Unexceptionable reference will be given. Address—Box 100, Post Office, Guelph, C. W. Guelph, May 25, 1858.

REMOVAL. JOHN PHELAN, GROCER, HAS REMOVED to 43 NOTRE DAME STREET, the Store lately occupied by Mr. Bertelino, 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.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria—Rev. J. Chisholm. Adelaide—N. A. Coste. Aylmer—J. Doyle. Antwerp—J. Roberts. Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girou. Belleville—M. O'Meara. Brock—Rev. J. R. Lee. Brocksville—P. Furlong. Brantford—W. M. Menamy. Cobourg—M. M'Kenney. Cavanville—J. Knowlson. Chambly—J. Hackett. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Compton—Rev. Mr. Daly. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. Dewittville—J. M'Yer. Dundas—J. M'Gerrald. Egansville—J. Bonfield. Eastern Townships—P. Hackett. Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Hamilton—P. S. M'Henry. Huntingdon—C. M'Faul. Ingersoll—Rev. R. Keleher. Kamptville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—M. M'Namara. London—Rev. B. Bayard. Lochiel—O. Quigley. Lohoroug—T. Daley. Lindsay—Rev. J. Farrelly. Lisle—W. Harly. Merrickville—M. Kelly. Millbrook—P. Maguire. Niagara—Rev. Mr. Wardy. Prescott—Rev. Mr. Proulx. Perth—J. Doran. Peterboro—T. M'Case. Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Quebec—M. O'Leary. Rawdon—Rev. J. Quinn. Renfrew—Rev. M. Byrne. Russelltown—J. Campion. Richmondhill—M. Teffy. Richmond—A. Donnelly. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton. Summerstown—D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanasie—T. Dunn. St. Ann de la Poutiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Fulvay. St. Raphael—A. M'Donald. St. Remi—M. Gill. St. Ronvald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax. Tingoivik—T. Donegan. Toronto—P. Doyle. Templeton—J. Hagan. West Osgoode—M. M'vov. Windsor—C. A. M'Intyre. York Grand River—A. Lamond.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE undersigned, in returning thanks to their Friends and the Public for the patronage accorded to their HEARSES, avail themselves of the occasion to announce that they are prepared to make all arrangements for FUNERALS. They hope, by the pains that they will take to serve the Public, to obtain a share of its patronage. P. BELANGER, A. CHAPELBAU, No. 9, St. Dominic Street; and No. 8, St. Urbain Street. Montreal, 25th May, 1858.

RONAYNE & CO., GROCERS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, No. 81, St. Paul Street, OPPOSITE BOISBOUCOURT MARKET, MONTREAL. MAIN STREET, BROCKVILLE. RIDBAU STREET, OTTAWA.

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OWING to the great number of young men who have gone to business this Spring, from the above Establishment there are vacancies for more pupils. Great care is taken to select efficient and well qualified Teachers as assistants in this institution. The French department is conducted by Professor Garnot, a gentleman of long experience in Montreal, and of surpassing abilities. The terms, which are very low, compared to the instruction imparted, vary from one dollar to three per month, in proportion to the pupil's advancement. Superior facilities are afforded to children desirous of learning French or English, or both, as nearly all the pupils speak both languages. For further particulars apply to the principal, at the School; the best time is between four and five o'clock, P. M. W. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, May 7.

ROBERT PATTON, 229 Notre Dame Street, BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his numerous Customers, and the Public in general, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last three years; and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of the same.

R. P., having a large and neat assortment of Boots and Shoes, solicits an inspection of the same, which he will sell at a moderate price.

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

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, COTEAU SAINT LOUIS, MONTREAL. THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL, under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, will be RE-OPENED on the 15th instant, at Coteau St. Louis.

The Public in general, as well as the Parents and Guardians of those unfortunate Children, will be happy to learn that this Establishment is under the direction of distinguished and qualified Professors. The Price for Board, with Instructions, will be from Seven Dollars, and upwards, per month, payable in advance, by two instalments. Should Parents or Guardians prefer it, they can board their children outside of the Institution. Editors of French and English papers are requested to insert this advertisement for one month, with editorial notice, in behalf of the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb. F. A. JACQUES DU HAUT, Pte., Director.

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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.)

He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

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

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day.

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

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

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such relief that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

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

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

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

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

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

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

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superiress of St. Vincent's Asylum.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class. The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS: The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150. For Students not learning Greek or Latin, 125. Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, 15.

French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, 20. Music, per annum, 4. Use of Piano, per annum, 8. Books, Stationery, Cloths, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c., Rev. P. REILLY, President.

EDUCATION. MR. ANDERSON begs to inform the citizens of Montreal, that his AFTERNON CLASSES are now open for the reception of Medical, Law, and Commercial Students.

A special hour is set apart for the instruction of young gentlemen desirous of entering the Army. In testimony of his zeal and abilities as a Classical, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, Mr. A. is permitted to refer to Rev. Canon Leach, McGill College; Rev. Mr. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces; Col. Pritchard; Captain Galway; the Rev. the Clergy, St. Patrick's Church; the Hon. John Molson; Dr. Hingston, and Rector Howe, High School.

Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class room, No. 95, St. Lawrence Street. N.B.—Mr. A.'s NIGHT SCHOOL will be re-opened First Week in September next. August 13.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

BUNFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec. 1855. Dr. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say that the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Indigestion, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL.

Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1856. I have used your PECTORAL in every case of Croup, Whooping Cough, and Influenza, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever used. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy. HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTREAL, L. I., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your PECTORAL, and the result was, in a few days, I was free from the disease, and 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 esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisis, and Bronchitis. WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856. Sir: Your CHERRY PECTORAL is performing marvellous cures in the Asthma of our countrymen, and is relieving several cases 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., ALBANY, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1856: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your CHERRY PECTORAL 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 trial. Consumption. Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured 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.

ORLANDO SHELLEY, of SHELBYVILLE. Consumptions, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all round us bespeak 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 best, most perfect purgative which is known to man.

Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in efficacy the ordinary medicines, and that they are unobscuredly upon the system of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful in their operation.

Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions which impede the circulation of the blood, and disengage the system from the ordinary diseases that beset humanity. They purge out the foul humors which brood and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system.

Not only do they cure the ordinary diseases that beset humanity, but they also cure the most dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic 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 elevated position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify 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 our afflicted suffering fellow-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:— Constipation, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a full Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an 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 Deafness, 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.

Do not put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other can give you complete relief with this in its intrinsic value or curative power. The "ick" want the best and the best is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Price, 25 Cts. per Box. Five Boxes per \$1.

SOLD BY All the Druggists in Montreal and everywhere.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

BELLS. The Subscribers have constantly for sale an assortment of Church, Factory, Steamboat, Locomotive, Plantation, School-bells. House and other Bells, mounted in the most approved and durable manner. For full particulars as to many recent improvements, warrants, diameter of Bells, space occupied in Tower, rates of transportation, &c., send for a circular. Address

A. MENEELY'S SONS, Agents, West Troy, N. Y.

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

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

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



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