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THE STATE OF CHINA.

BY SIR J. BOWRING.

The following letter, addressed to the Registrar-General, London, by Sir John Bowring, has been published in the *Journal of the Statistical Society*—

Government House, Hong Kong, July 13, 1855.

"Sir—I wish it were possible to give a satisfactory reply to your inquiries as to the real population of China.

"There has been no official census taken since the time of Kia King, 43 years ago. Much doubt has been thrown upon the accuracy of these returns, which gave 362,447,183 as the total number of the inhabitants of China. I think our greater knowledge of the country increases the evidence in favor of the approximate correctness of the official document, and that we may with tolerable safety estimate the present population of the Chinese empire as between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 of human beings. The penal laws of China make provision for a general system of registration; and corporal punishments, generally amounting to 100 blows of the bamboo, are to be inflicted on those who neglect to make the proper returns. The machinery is confided to the elders of the district, and the census is required to be annually taken; but I have no reason to believe that the law is obeyed or the neglect of it punished.

"In the English translation of Father Alvarez Sernedo's *History of China*, published in London, A.D. 1655, is the following passage:—

"This kingdom is so exceedingly populous that, having lived there 22 years, I was in no less amazement at my coming away than in the beginning at the multitude of the people. Certainly the truth exceedeth all hyperboles; not only in the cities, towns, and public places, but also in the highway there is as great a concourse as is usual in Europe on some great festival.— And if we will refer ourselves to the general register-book wherein only the common men are enrolled; leaving out women, children, and professors of letters and arms, there are reckoned of them to be fifty-eight millions fifty-five thousand one hundred and four score."

"The minuteness of the enumeration would seem to show that the father quoted some official document.

"I forward herewith two tabular statements which I have copied from Dr. Williams's *Middle Kingdom*, one of the best books on China. The first [No. 1] gives a list of the various estimates from A.D. 1393 to 1812, with the authorities quoted. The second is a re-arranged statement of censuses taken at different periods [No. 2].

"As there are few men in China more diligent or better instructed than Dr. Williams, I thought it desirable to communicate with him in order to ascertain his present views as to the credit which may properly be attached to the official statistics of China. I send a copy of his letter [No. 3].

"I do not know that there is any safer course than to reason from details to generals, from the known to the unknown; and I have taken every opportunity which my intercourse with the Chinese has afforded me, to obtain, if not correct, at least approximative, information as to the true statistics of the country. It may be affirmed without any hesitation that, as regards the Five Ports and the adjacent districts to which we have access, the population is so numerous as to furnish arguments that the number of inhabitants of the entire empire is very much greater than is represented by the official returns. These localities cannot be taken as fair averages; for, naturally enough, increased commercial activity has brought with it a flow of new settlers, and there can be no doubt that some of the ancient seats of commerce have lost much of their population in losing their trade; but whether all the causes of decline in particular spots have much counteracted the fecundity of the Chinese races, considered as a whole, may well be questioned.

"Some years ago I had an opportunity of discussing the subject of Chinese population with the mandarin at Ningpo, who was charged with making the returns for that district. Ningpo can scarcely be called a progressive place—it is decidedly the least so of the five treaty ports; but I found, generally speaking, that the real returns were considerably in excess of the official estimates.

"And I would remark that, in taking the area of the 18 provinces of China at 1,348,870 square miles, the census of 1812 would give 268 persons to a square mile, which is considerably less than the population of the densely peopled countries of Europe.

"According to ancient usage the population in China is grouped under four heads—1, Scholars; 2, Husbandmen; 3, Mechanics; 4, Merchants. There is a numerous class who are considered almost as social outcasts, such as stage-players, professional gamblers, beggars, convicts—outlaws, and others; and these probably form no part of the population returns. In the

more remote rural districts, on the other hand, the returning officer most probably contents himself with giving the average of more accessible and better-peopled localities.

"I have no means of obtaining any satisfactory tables to show the proportions which different ages bear to one another in China, or the average mortality at different periods of human life; yet to every decade of life the Chinese apply some special designation:—the age of 10 is called 'the Opening Degree'; 20, 'Youth Expired'; 30, 'Strength and Marriage'; 40, 'Officially Apt'; 50, 'Error-knowing'; 60, 'Cycle-closing'; 70, 'Rare Bird of Age'; 80, 'Rusty-visaged'; 90, 'Delayed'; 100, 'Age's Extremity.' Among the Chinese the amount of reverence grows with the number of years. I made, some years ago, the acquaintance of a Buddhist priest living in the convent of Tien Tung, near Ningpo, who was more than a century old, and whom people of rank were in the habit of visiting, in order to show their respect and to obtain his autograph. He had the civility to give me a fair specimen of his handwriting.— There are not only many establishments for the reception of the aged, but the penal code provides severe punishments for those who refuse to relieve the poor in their declining years. Age may also be pleaded in extenuation of crime and in mitigation of punishment. Imperial decrees sometimes order presents to be given to all indigent old people in the empire. I am not aware of any detailed statistics giving the number of such recipients since a return published in the time of Kanghi (1657). Kienlung (1735) directed that all those claimants whose age exceeded 60, should receive 5 bushels of rice and a piece of linen; those above 80, 10 bushels of rice and two pieces of linen; those above 90, 30 bushels of rice and two pieces of common silk; and those above 100, 50 bushels of rice and two pieces, one of fine and one of common silk. He ordered also the elders to be enumerated who were at the head of five generations, of whom there were 192, and, 'in gratitude to heaven,' summoned 3,000 of the oldest men of the empire to receive Imperial presents, which consisted principally of embroidered purses, and badges bearing the character *shau*, meaning 'longevity.'

"The Kanghi tables show the numbers of those who enjoyed the benefit of the edict; but as the returns bear no proportion to the general population of the country or to the relative extent of the various provinces, many fortuitous and local circumstances must have caused the obvious incongruities. For example, in the adjacent provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangse, in which the whole mass of population is in the proportion of two to one, the recipients are 46 to 1; and as regards age, while the proportion of those above 80 is represented at 19 to 1, those above 90 are only a little more than 5 to 1. In all these matters the greater or less co-operation of the local authorities is one of the most important elements in producing a result. Kwangse is extremely mountainous, and bordered on the northwest by the country of the Meaou-tsz, or aborigines, the districts adjoining which are but in a half-reclaimed state, and governed by officers of a character and denomination distinct from those of the provinces. But it is inexplicable that the province of Pehile, in which Peking is situated, should exhibit but a small proportional return, especially as compared with the adjacent province of Shantung. Hookwang, with a population of 26,250,000, has 37,354 indigent persons above 70, while Szechuen, the population of which is 21,500,000, presents only 176 persons in that category.

"I think there is abundant evidence of redundant population pressing more and more heavily upon, and suffering more and more severely from, an inadequate supply of food. Though there are periods when extraordinary harvests enable the Chinese to transport rice, the principal food of the people, from one province to another, and sometimes even to foreign countries, yet of late the importations from foreign countries have been enormous, and China has drawn largely on the Straits, the Philippines, Siam, and other places, to fill up a vast deficiency in supply. Famine has, notwithstanding, committed dreadful ravages, and the provisions of the Imperial granaries have been wholly inadequate to provide for the public wants. It is true that cultivation has been greatly interfered with by intestinal disorders, and that there has been much destruction by inundations, incendiary, and other accidental or transitory causes; but without reference to these, I am disposed to believe that there is a greater increase in the numbers of the population than in the home production of food for their use. It must be remembered, too, that while the race is thus augmenting, the causes which lead to the destruction of food—such as the overflow of rivers, fires, ravages of locusts, bad seasons, and other calamities—are to a great extent beyond the control of human prudence or human exertion. It would be difficult to show what new element could be introduced which would raise up the

native supply of food beyond its present productivity, considering that land husbandry has given to cultivation more of a horticultural than an agricultural character.

"The constant flow of emigration from China, contrasted with the complete absence of emigration into China, is striking evidence of the redundancy of the population; for though that emigration is almost wholly confined to two provinces, namely, Kwantung and Fookien, representing together a population of probably from 34,000,000 to 35,000,000, I am disposed to think that a number nearer 3,000,000, than 2,000,000, from these provinces alone, are located in foreign countries. In the kingdom of Siam it is estimated that there are 1,500,000 Chinese, of which 200,000 are in the capital (Bangkok). They crowd all the islands of the Indian Archipelago. In Java, we know by a correct census there are 136,000. Cochin China teems with Chinese. In this colony we are seldom without one, two, or three vessels taking Chinese emigrants to California and other places. Multitudes go to Australia, to the Philippines, to the Sandwich Islands, to the western coast of Central and Southern America; some have made their way to British India. The emigration to the British West India has been considerable—to the Havannah greater still. The annual arrivals in Singapore are estimated at an average of 10,000, and 2,000 is the number that are said annually to return to China.

"There is not only this enormous maritime emigration, but a considerable inland efflux of Chinese towards Manchouria and Tibet; and it may be added, that the large and fertile islands of Formosa and Hama have been to a great extent won from the aborigines by successive inroads of Chinese settlers. Now, these are all males; there is not a woman to 10,000 men; hence, perhaps, the small social value of the female infant. Yet this perpetual outflowing of people seems in no respect to diminish the number of those who are left behind.— Few Chinese leave their country without a fixed purpose to return to worship in the ancestral hall—to bring sacrifices to the tombs of their fathers; but it may be doubted if one in ten revisits his native land. The loss of life from disease, from bad arrangements, from shipwreck, and other casualties amounts to a frightful percentage on those who emigrate.

"The multitudes of persons who live by the fisheries in China afford evidence not only that the land is cultivated to the greatest possible extent, but that it is insufficient to supply the necessities of the overflowing population; for agriculture is held in high honour in China, and the husbandman stands next in rank to the sage or literary man in the social hierarchy. It has been supposed that nearly a tenth of the population derive their means of support from fisheries. Hundreds and thousands of boats crowd the whole coast of China—sometimes acting in communities, sometimes independent and isolated. There is no species of craft by which a fish can be inveigled which is not practised with success in China—every variety of net, from vast seines, embracing miles, to the smallest handnet in the care of a child. Fishing by night and fishing by day,—fishing by moonlight, by torchlight, and in utter darkness,—fishing in boats of all sizes,—fishing by those who are stationary on the rock by the seaside, and by those who are absent for weeks on the wildest of seas,—fishing by cormorants,—fishing by divers,—fishing with lines, with baskets,—by every imaginable decoy and device. There is no river which is not staked to assist the fisherman in his craft. There is no lake, no pond, which is not crowded with fish. A piece of water is nearly as valuable as a field of fertile land. At daybreak every city is crowded with sellers of live fish, who carry their commodity in buckets of water, saving all they do not sell to be returned to the pond or kept for another day's service. And the lakes and ponds of China not only supply large provisions of fish—they produce considerable quantities of edible roots and seeds, which are largely consumed by the people. Among these the esculent arum, the water-chestnut (*scirpus tuberosus*) and the lotus (*nelumbium*) are the most remarkable.

"The enormous river population of China, who live only in boats, who are born and educated, who marry, rear their families, and die—who, in a word, begin and end their existence on the water, and never have or dream of any shelter other than the roof and who seldom tread except on the deck or boards of their sampans—show to what an extent the land is crowded, and how inadequate it is to maintain the cumberers of the soil. In the city of Canton alone it is estimated that 300,000 persons dwell upon the surface of the river; the boats, sometimes 20 or 30 deep, cover some miles, and have their wants supplied by ambulatory salesmen, who vend their way through every accessible passage. Of this vast population some dwell in decorated river boats used for every purpose of license and festivity—for theatres—for concerts—for feasts—for gambling—for lust—for solitary

and social recreations; some craft are employed in conveying goods and passengers, and are in a state of constant activity; others are moored, and their owners are engaged as servants or labourers on shore. Indeed, their pursuits are probably nearly as various as those of the land population. The immense variety of boats which are found in Chinese waters has never been adequately described. Some are of enormous size, and are used as magazines for salt or rice—others have all domestic accommodations, and are employed for the transfer of whole families, with all their domestic attendants, from one place to another,—some, called *centipedes*, from their being supposed to have 100 rowers, convey with extraordinary rapidity the more valuable cargoes from the inner warehouses to the foreign shipping in the ports—all these from the huge and cumbersome junks, which remind one of Noah's ark, and which represent the rude and coarse constructions of the remotest ages, to the fragile planks upon which a solitary leper hangs upon the outskirts of society—boats of every form and applied to every purpose—exhibit an incalculable amount of population, which may be called amphibious, if not aquatic.

"Not only are land and water crowded with Chinese, but many dwell on artificial islands which float upon the lakes—lands with gardens and houses raised upon the rafters which the occupiers have bound together, and on which they cultivate what is needful for the supply of life's daily wants. They have their poultry and their vegetables for use, their flowers and their scrolls for ornament, their household gods for protection and worship.

"In all parts of China to which we have access we find not only that every foot of ground is cultivated which is capable of producing anything, but that, from the value of land and the surplus of labor, cultivation is rather that of gardeners than of husbandmen. The sides of hills, in their natural declivity often unavailable, are, by a succession of artificial terraces, turned to profitable account. Every little bit of soil, though it be only a few feet in length and breadth, is turned to account; and not only is the surface of the land thus cared for, but every device is employed for the gathering together of every article that can serve for manure. Scavengers are constantly clearing the streets of the stercoraceous filth; the cloacæ are farmed by speculators in human ordures; the most populous places are often made offensive by the means taken to prevent the precious deposits from being lost. The fields in China have almost always large earthenware vessels for the reception of the contributions of the peasant or the traveller. You cannot enter any of their great cities without meeting multitudes of men, women, and children conveying liquid manure into the fields and gardens around. The stimulants to production are applied with most untiring industry. In this colony of Hongkong I scarcely ever ride out without finding some little bit of ground either newly cultivated or cleared for cultivation.

"Attention to the soil—not only to make it productive, but as much productive as possible—is inculcated as a political and social duty. One of the most admired sages of China, (Yung-chun) says:—'Let their be no uncultivated spot in the country—no unemployed person in the city; and the fourth maxim of the sacred edict of Kang-hi, which is required to be read through the empire on the 1st and 15th day of every moon, in the presence of all the officers of State, is to the following effect:—'Let husbandry occupy the principal place, and the culture of the mulberry-tree, so that there may be sufficient supply of food and clothing.' Shin Nung, the name of one of the most ancient and honored of the Chinese Emperors, means 'the Divine husbandman.'

"The arts of draining and irrigating—of preserving, preparing, and applying manure in a great variety of shapes, of fertilizing seeds, indeed, all the details of Chinese agriculture, are well deserving of note, and all display evidence of the inadequate proportion which the produce of the soil bears to the demands for the consumption of the people."

"The Chinese, again, have no prejudice whatever as regards food; they eat anything and everything from which they can derive nutrition. Dogs, especially puppies, are habitually sold for food; and I have seen in the butchers' shops, large dogs skinned and hanging with their viscera by the side of pigs and goats. Even to rats and mice the Chinese have no objection—neither to the flesh of monkeys and snakes; the sea slug is an aristocratical and costly delicacy which is never wanting, any more than the edible birds' nests, at a feast where honor is intended to be done to the guests. Unhatched ducks and chickens are a favorite dish.—Nor do the early stages of putrefaction create any disgust; rotten eggs are by no means condemned to perdition; fish is the more acceptable when it has a strong fragrance and flavor to give more gusto to the rice.

"See a valuable paper on Chinese Agriculture in the *Chinese Repository*, vol. iii, pp. 121-27.

"As the food the Chinese eat is for the most part hard, coarse, and of little cost, so their beverages are singularly economical. Drunkenness is a rare vice in China, and fermented spirits or strong drinks are seldom used. Tea may be said to be the national, the universal beverage; and though that employed by the multitude does not cost more than 3d. to 6d. per lb., an infusion of less costly leaves is commonly employed, especially in localities remote from the tea districts. Both in eating and drinking the Chinese are temperate, and are satisfied with two daily meals—the morning rice at 10 a.m., and the evening rice at 5 p.m. The only repugnance I have observed in China is to the use of milk—an extraordinary prejudice, especially considering the Tartar influences which have been long dominant in the land; but I never saw or heard of butter, cream, milk, or whey being introduced at any native Chinese table.

"While so many elements of vitality are in a state of activity for the reproduction and sustenance of the human race, there is probably no part of the world in which the harvests of mortality are more sweeping and destructive than in China, producing voids which require no ordinary appliances to fill up. Multitudes perish absolutely from want of the means of existence—inundations destroy towns and villages and all their inhabitants; it would not be easy to calculate the loss of life by the typhoons or hurricanes which visit the coasts of China, in which boats and junks are sometimes sacrificed by hundreds and by thousands. The late civil wars in China must have led to the loss of millions of lives. The sacrifices of human beings by executions alone are frightful. At the moment at which I write it is believed that from 400 to 500 victims fall daily by the hands of the headsman in the province of Kwangtung alone. Reverence for life there is none, as life exists in superfluous abundance. A dead body is an object of so little concern that it is sometimes not thought worth while to remove it from the spot where it putrefies on the surface of the earth. Often have I seen a corpse under the table of gamblers; often have I trod over a putrid body at the threshold of a door. In many parts of China there are towers of brick or stone where toothless—principally female—children are thrown by their parents into a hole made in the side of the wall. There are various opinions as to the extent of infanticide in China, but that it is a common practice in many provinces admits of no doubt. One of the most eloquent Chinese writers against infanticide, Kwei Chung Fu, professes to have been specially inspired by 'the God of literature' to call upon the Chinese people to refrain from the inhuman practice, and declares that 'the God' had filled his house with honors, and given him literary descendants as the recompense for his exertions. Yet his denunciations scarcely go further than to pronounce it wicked in those to destroy their female children who have means of bringing them up; and some of his arguments are strange enough:—'To destroy daughters,' he says, 'is to make war upon Heaven's harmony' (in the equal number of the sexes); 'the more daughters you will drown, the more daughters you will have; and never was it known that the drowning of daughters led to the birth of sons'. He recommends abandoning children to their fate 'on the wayside' as preferable to drowning them, and then says: 'There are instances of children so exposed having been nursed and reared by tigers.' 'Where should we have been,' he asks, 'if our grandmothers and mothers had been drowned in their infancy?' And he quotes two instances of the punishment of mothers who had destroyed their infants, one of whom had a blood-red serpent fastened to her thigh, and the other her four extremities turned into cow's feet.—

"Doubt has sometimes been expressed as to the practice of infanticide in China on any great scale; but abundance of evidence of the extent of the usage may be found in Chinese books. The following is a translation of a decree of the Emperor Kanchi entitled—

"Edict prohibiting the drowning of children.—When a mother mercilessly plunges beneath the water the tender offspring to which she has given birth, can it be said that it owes its life to her who thus takes away what it has just begun to enjoy? The poverty of the parents is the cause of this wrongdoing; they have difficulty in earning subsistence for themselves, still less can they pay nurses and undertake all the necessary expenses for their children. Thus driven to despair, and unwilling to cause the death of two persons to preserve the life of one, it comes to pass that a mother to save her husband's life, consents to destroy her children. Their natural tenderness suffers; but they at length determine to take this part, thinking themselves at liberty to dispose of the life of their children, in order to prolong their own. If they exposed these children in some unfrequented spot their cries would move the hearts of the parents. What, then, do they? They cast the unfortunate babe into the current of a river that they may at once lose sight of it and in an instant deprive it of life. You have given me the name of Father of the people. Though I cannot feel for these infants, the tenderness of the parents to whom they owe their being, I cannot refrain from declaring to you with the most painful feelings that I absolutely forbid such homicides. The tiger, says one of our books, though it be a tiger, does not rend its own young; towards them it has a feeling breast, and con-

Father Ripa mentions that of abandoned children the Jesuits baptized in Pekin alone not less than 3,000...

It is by no means unusual to carry persons in a state of exhaustion a little distance from the cities to give them a pot of rice, and to leave them to perish of starvation when the little store is exhausted...

Generally, however, the wife willingly coincides with the husband in introducing into the household any number of concubines whom he is able to maintain...

And it has been often truly observed that, though the Chinese may be called sensualists, there is no defecation of the grosser sensualities such as is found in the classical pantheons...

The sentiment of dishonour attached to the extinction of a race by the want of descendants through whom the whole line of reverential services (which some have called religious worship) rendered to ancestors is to be perpetual is by no means confined to the privileged classes in China...

The marriage of children is one of the great concerns of families. Scarcely is a child born in the higher ranks of life ere the question of its future espousal becomes a frequent topic of discussion...

usually cares for them. Poor as you may be, it is possible that you should become the murderers of your own children! It is to show yourselves more unnatural than the very beasts of prey...

Change for Lee &c.—they punish the concubine's servants to be revenged on the concubine. Genesis, xxx., 1-13.

blood relations that a man and woman of the same name or family name cannot lawfully wed. Soldiers and sailors are in no respect prevented from marrying...

The proportion of unmarried to married people is (as would be deduced from the foregoing observations) exceedingly small. To promote marriages seems everybody's affair. Matches and betrothals naturally enough occupy the attention of the young...

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE INTERMINABLE MISREPRESENTATION OF CONTINENTAL CATHOLIC AFFAIRS BY THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the penny-a-liner up to Macaulay, (the Scotch Historical Novelist), the entire corps of English writers of all classes, lay and clerical, cabinet, forensic, senatorial, as if combined in a huge sworn conspiracy, cannot, will not, write anything having reference either directly or indirectly, to Catholicity without mixing up their statements with gross misrepresentation, and sometimes with palpable lies...

One instance will suffice to demonstrate the incredible hardness of these hired defamers.—One of the fundamental laws of Portugal is, that if the heir to the throne should usurp any part of the dominions of Portugal, during the lifetime of the reigning Prince, he forfeits, ipso facto, his right to the crown. During the life of Don John VI., of Portugal, Don Pedro, his eldest son and heir, seized, during the life-time of his father (who died in 1824), the kingdom of Brazil in South America; as a matter of course, he forfeited his right to the throne, which therefore, descended to his younger brother Don Miguel. Don Pedro was the pet of England, and of Lord Palmerston, because he abdicated in favor of his infant daughter, abolished the sale law, and prepared the infant Princess to be the future spouse of a Cobourg, the cousin German of Prince Albert. Besides, Don Pedro was no friend to the clergy, and again, he was known to be favorable to the scheme of the confiscation of Church property. In a word, he thought everything, England, in order to secure their protection for the crime of his own rebellion; and to maintain the usurpation of his daughter, against the lawful claims of his brother Don Miguel. As a natural consequence, Don Miguel was hated by England, because he was the legal heir of the throne, respected the clergy, would die sooner than rob the Church, and was with a faithful practical Catholic. In the year 1828, two years after his father's death, Miguel put himself at the head of the army, and claimed the crown; and, as a matter of course, Sir Charles Napier, who commanded an English squadron in the Tagus, received instructions to oppose his pretensions; at the same time public opinion wavered in England, and partly leaned to the just claims of Miguel. In this crisis, some horrible story must be invented against Miguel, like the stories against the Caldees and the Chinese, in order to rouse the indignation of England and to justify for Don Pedro the immediate support of the army and navy of Great Britain. Hence comes the bloody story of the sanguinary Don Miguel, written for a leading London journal, as follows:—“On the 4th of April, Don Miguel, a monster in human form, gave orders to have twenty-six virtuous citizens (no names) the advocates of Don Pedro, seized at midnight: in pursuance of this edict, worthy of the days of Nero, these men were dragged from their families, conducted to the

place of execution, and, without examination of trial, they were all hanged, with their faces covered with black crapes, (to prevent their being recognised) placed under a long beam, supported at either end by a temporary framework and all hanged together, without trial, benefit of their clergy, or the presence of one friend to console their sufferings under such cruel and heart-rending persecution.”

It need not be added, that not one word of this multitudinous, courageous lie has had any foundation, even in the smallest circumstance or pretence. It is wholly a lie; built of pure falsehood from the bottom to the top: a grand chef d'œuvre of a lie, without even one grain of sand in the English mendacious fabric, having the most remote connexion with any thing even resembling the infinitesimal part of the most minute fraction of the truth! Of course, on the announcement of this statement in England, the British Lion roared, John Bull whisked his tail, the Exeter Hall of the day offered public prayers, the nation fasted, the fleet boomed, and the army marched to battle, and poor Miguel was betrayed, overthrown, and banished. I have taken pains to give in full this Portuguese lie, in order to present to the public of 1857 what may be expected from “Our Foreign Correspondent,” and to keep Ireland in mind of the thing, which all the world now, by universal consent, knows by the name of a true English-Gospel lie.

During the past month, the English Correspondent of the Times, in pursuance of the old trick, has been amusing the English bigots with statements of the convulsed condition of Spain at the present moment. If we are to believe him, the country is on the eve of a Revolution; and again, the public mind, he states, seems divided whether they shall put the Crown on the head of the Duchess Montpensier: or attach Spain to Portugal, choosing Prince Albert's cousin for their King; or invite the Count Montemolin from France; or leave it to the decision of Napoleon: or form a Spanish Republic! What an accurate public chronicler of events is this “Our Own Correspondent,” while all the world can see that Spain was never, in our times, placed in a position of such political and social security as at the present time. So demonstrable is this statement that she has already equipped nearly one hundred ships of all draft to convey an army of 10,000 men to punish Mexico! What a sign of internal weakness, or social disunion, or revolutionary feeling, to send 10,000 men out of the country with all the requisite marine! This mere statement is quite enough to show the eternal lies of the English Press on the Catholic affairs of the European Continent. No, the fact is this: through the support of Napoleon, Spain has got rid of English domination and English intrigue: and she is now at liberty to frame laws and to establish institutions suited to the character of the nation; and England is wroth at the now independent position of the Peninsula, and humbled at her sure discomfiture in a nation which she has long degraded, enslaved, and beggared. Hence England now wishes to blow the flickering flame of the Revolution of 1833 into a renewed conflagration to delude the outthroats of Genoa, Florence, Hungary, and Naples, into the belief that new hopes of Republicanism have been awakened in Spain, and to feed the overgrown bigotry of England with additional pabulum, in order to keep the monster alive for another season of malignant exhibition at Exeter Hall. But it won't do: the Queen of Spain has requested the Emperor of France to protect Cuba, while she sends her troops to Mexico. If he do (which in all probability he will), it is rather a significant hint that he will be equally ready at all times to protect Spain too: if it be just to protect one of the limbs, it must surely be doubly imperative to guard the heart also. The fact is, England is ousted from the Peninsula, and France sits in her place, in the Escorial; and hence there is no lie which human depravity can invent which will not in future be published in England against the character, the policy, and the morality of the Queen and her advisers.

Napoleon, in advocating the interests of the Queen of Spain, is placing an additional buttress round the walls of the Tuilleries: she is, what may be called a usurper of the throne of her uncle Don Carlos: he holds the same position in reference to Count Montemolin. By giving stability, therefore, to her claims, he legalises himself, and gives permanence to his own succession. Spanish protection is his monarchical game: it is his interest: his policy. The idea of claiming the Spanish crown, by virtue of the reign of Joseph, brother of Napoleon the First, is a mere English thought got up to arm Spain against France: to cause disunion. This stratagem will fail: Spain is now wide awake to the schemes of England: she has had forty-four years' experience of her irreligion and her perfidy: and she is not likely to resume the fetters of Swedish iron, with which Wellington and Palmerston bound her graceful limbs for nearly half a century.

The removal of England from all interference in Spanish affairs is, perhaps, the most important fact in favor of Catholicity which has occurred in Europe for the last century: it is the expulsion from a fortified strategical position in the centre of the Church; the greatest enemy which that Church has ever encountered. The recovery of this position by the Peninsula is a victory for true liberty and for the Gospel, of which no one can adequately calculate the extended important results: and England has lost within three years of humiliation, all the points of offensive warfare which her bigotry, her perfidy, and her apostate gold have been acquiring in malignant success, during the last fifty years. The Crimea is the grave of her prestige. I should gladly continue this subject for two or three successive numbers of THE IRISH SUN, if I were not induced from personal observation to notice the flagrant insult of the Government towards Catholicity; in reference to the Soupers of Kilkenny: a subject which I shall discuss in my next communication.

D. W. C.

Ballyroan Cottage, March 5.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Jesuit Mission in Waterford, commenced on Sunday, and progresses gloriously. The magnificent cathedral is crowded every evening. Large as it is, it is not spacious enough to contain all who flock within its sacred walls; hence a small congregation may sometimes be witnessed outside the doors of the building. It has been estimated that not less than 10,000 persons could have been present each evening. The constant and unwearying labours of the Jesuit Fathers in the confessional, assisted by our local clergy—their eloquent, convincing, and highly instructive sermons—the first at half-past seven in the morning, the second at half-past twelve midday, the third at seven in the evening—are beyond all praise.—Waterford Mail.

A meeting was held a week or two ago, in the Town Hall of Tuam, for the purpose of making arrangements for presenting a suitable testimony to Dr. McEvily on his elevation to the See of Galway. A large number of the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood assembled, and the proceedings were carried on in the most earnest and practical manner. One of the speakers remarked that, “whilst they all sincerely rejoiced at the dignities conferred upon him, and which he so eminently deserved (hear, hear), they were not the less truly sorry that his elevation to the Episcopacy necessitated his departure from Tuam (hear, hear), where his worth was so well known and appreciated. His learning, his erudition, his piety and zeal in the cause of religion, and his many good qualities of head and heart, fitted him in every respect for many years to come, to wield the pastoral staff (applause). Well indeed might the people of the diocese, over which he was called on to preside, felicitate themselves on the appointment of Dr. McEvily (hear, hear). Like their own revered and illustrious Archbishop (applause), he would be always found on the right side, a vigilant sentinel to guard the rights and liberties of God's Church, and God's people (hear, hear). The Tuam Herald says, the sum subscribed already amounts to £250. No stronger evidence could be adduced of the very high esteem and respect in which his lordship is held in his native diocese by all classes, than the cheerfulness and promptitude with which the subscribers have come forward to testify their regard in such a practical and substantial form.”

The committee of the Father Mathew Monument have already received, and lodged in bank, the considerable sum of £707. But large as this sum is, it falls far short of that which will be required, even to carry out the first object proposed by the unanimous voice of the public—a noble statue, from the chisel of Hogan, to the memory of the greatest moral reformer of modern times. We have no possible apprehension that the necessary amount will not be raised; but we should be more pleased that the entire amount was raised at once, than that the collection was delayed much longer; for the sooner the requisite sum is raised, the greater the compliment to the memory of Father Mathew. Circulars have been sent by the committee to all parts of the country. As yet, however, those communicated with have not replied; but when they do, we feel sure that the result will be most satisfactory—for Father Mathew's services were not confined to any locality, no more than to any class or creed—and Irishmen of the other provinces ought to be as much bound by gratitude as Irishmen of Munster.

The Evening Post states it has been authorized to say that the members of the O'Connell family have “entirely disapproved of the use attempted to be made, during the election proceedings in Tipperary, of the name and principles of Daniel O'Connell, on behalf of The O'Donoghue of the Glens, in consequence of that gentleman's declaration that he is a disciple of Gavan Duffy and a follower of the Young Ireland party.”

Mr. R. Guinness, of the well known Dublin firm has met with sudden death from apoplexy. The attack seized him while engaged in business at the terminus of the Great Western and Southern Railway (Dublin). He was a warm and strenuous supporter of various public charities.

THE COUNTY LIMERIC CONSTABULARY.—It is calculated that about £1,000 a year will be saved to the ratepayers of this county by the reduction of fifty men of the force, already agreed to by the authorities. As it is probable that fifty men more will be taken off the number of the force in the county, a saving of £2,000 a year will be attributable to the efforts of Mr. Curling and the other gentlemen who firmly and forcibly supported and spoke in favour of the diminution of the unnecessary tax.—Munster News.

EMIGRATION.—The stream of emigration continues to pour in considerable volume outwards. Large numbers of persons take their departure from our quays each evening. They are generally people connected with agriculture, as laborers and farm servants, the great majority being bound for Australia; the United States having lost, in a great measure, their former attraction to the Irish emigrant.—Banner of Ulster.

The intelligence of the opening of the free emigration to Australia has caused considerable excitement among the rural population of this country. A considerable number of persons have left during the past week for America, and a large number are preparing to embark for Australia.—Clare Journal.

THE CORN TRADE—STATE OF QUEENSTOWN.—It is a somewhat curious and interesting spectacle to trace the influence which a calamity, occurring in distant nations, has upon a locality closely connected with our own, and in whose prosperity we have a very deep interest. The total failure of the corn crops in Spain and Portugal, which has reduced those countries to a state of dire distress, and the partial scarcity in France has converted those countries from being considerable exporters of corn of all descriptions into becoming very large importers. The great granary for those countries, as well as for us, lies in the Black Sea and the Egyptian ports, and all the corn which usually would find its way from those places to the ports of England and Ireland, has been purchased up for Spain, Portugal, and France. The consequence has been, that instead of the crowds of foreign vessels which from time to time visit our port there is scarcely a sail to be seen in the magnificent waters of Queenstown Bay. We understand that for six weeks there has arrived in Cork but one single vessel with foreign corn, whereas some time since, so great was the trade, that seventeen vessels, with that description of cargo on board, were lying here, consigned to one merchant, and at the same time twelve vessels consigned to another, neither of these individuals being by any means the largest importers in the city. When it is remembered how large a proportion of the population of Queenstown derive their living from the intercourse with shipping—boatmen, mechanics, shopkeepers, lodging-house keepers—in fact, we might say, every class in that town, it will easily be understood that great distress has resulted from this state of things. Amongst the poorer classes, as, for instance, the boatmen, it has reached a degree so great, that many of them are on the point of starvation. Not merely have they gone into debt, and pawned such trifling superfluities as they possessed, but some of them have actually sold their own, the very means upon which they were to rely for subsistence. So heavily has this calamity been felt that, as we have been informed, public appeals have been made in their behalf. But for the charitable exertions of some of the inhabitants of the town, there is little doubt that some, perhaps many, of those industrious people would have perished of absolute want.—Cork Examiner.

In the neighbourhood of Killoale, on last Friday, three men and three women were married, whose united ages make 304 years; all the fair ones are over 40 years each.—Boyle paper.

Our assizes terminated on Friday week with a single conviction but one. Gavan may rank amongst the other counties of the north for peace and good order prevailing in it, and as we are anxious that it should not retrograde we feel convinced that it will maintain its present excellent position. Prosperity and contentment are the sure precursors to social and domestic happiness.—Anglo Celt.

A matter of no ordinary importance was brought before Baron Greene, at the Leitrim Assizes. It appears that since August last there has been no Catholic Chaplain in the Leitrim Gaol, owing to the refusal of the Board of Superintendence to allow the Catholic Chaplain more than £30 per annum, nor would they provide vestments for the celebration of Mass; and so far did their bigotry extend, that they would not even permit one of the porters to carry the vestments to or from the Chaplain's residence. But the worst feature in the entire proceeding was the false charge preferred not only against the Chaplain, Dr. Dawson, but against his Bishop likewise. The substance of these charges, as made by the foreman and others of the Grand Jury, were that Dr. Dawson had bullied the Board, and that both he and the Bishop had written threatening and intimidating letters to its members. Dr. Dawson, upon this, requested that the letters complained of might be handed to his lordship, which being complied with, Baron Greene, after carefully perusing them, pronounced them to be free from everything that could be characterized in the terms employed by the Grand Jurors. Now, here we have as clear as anything can be, another specimen of the tyranny and intolerance of Grand Juries and Boards of Superintendence. They are as a body most hostile to the Catholic clergy; and both in the prisons and poorhouses do all they can to thwart, annoy, and distress them. Here is a Catholic clergyman of high standing, who, because he will not accept a pittance of £30 a year for attending a gaol, is falsely accused of conduct unfitting his sacred calling; and is, moreover, annoyed in every possible way. Is it not high time that the power of persecuting the zealous chaplains of poorhouses should be taken from these gentlemen? No doubt it is. But government will shut their eyes to the abuses of the system, until they grow to so intolerable an extent that a general effort must be made to remove them altogether.—Dublin Telegraph.

BRANNAN V. SHERMAN—IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—Mr. Vereker in the Court of Common Pleas, applied to set aside a judgment, which had been made for £69 damages against his client, with £15 18s. cost. The action was a summons and plaint in replevin, to recover the possession of cattle, &c., distrained for rent by the defendant at Strawberry Lodge, in the county of Kildare the residence of the plaintiff. The defendant, having been advised that from irregularities in the proceedings it would be useless to defend the action, suffered judgment to go by default. Upon this the plaintiff issued a writ of inquiry to the High Sheriff of Kildare to assess the damages. The jury had found that the plaintiff had suffered damages amounting to the above sum of £69 by the distress; and the plaintiff had accordingly marked judgment for that amount. Counsel now contended that the finding was irregular, and that the sheriff's jury were entitled to find a verdict for four guineas only, and no more—the action of replevin being to recover back the goods, and merely nominal damages for the wrongful distress, and no more. Mr. Sidney, for the defendants, contended that the circumstances of the case, fully warranted the jury in finding for the amount. The Chief Justice said he was of opinion that the jury were not entitled to find substantial damages. They had done so, and the amount was excessive. It should be reduced to the usual nominal damages of four guineas. Each party should bear their own costs.

COUNTY DERRY ELECTION—ARREST OF A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN—LONDONDERRY, MARCH 14.—Considerable excitement was caused in town this evening, by an occurrence of a very extraordinary and painful nature, in connection with the county election. The train arriving here, from Belfast, at half past six o'clock p.m., brought with it, for commitment to our county jail, the Rev. Mr. Gamble, a Presbyterian Minister belonging to Castledawson. His immediate offence is that of having excited a riotous mob to use violence towards her Majesty's troops. It appears that, on Thursday week, the first day of the polling at Magherafelt, there was some turbulence manifested in that town. In the afternoon, the excitement had increased so much that the detachment of Hussars, who had been sent down by the authorities to preserve the peace, were called out for the purpose of repressing the prevalent disturbance. The Rev. Mr. Gamble states that he was standing near a corner, perfectly quiet—he believes quiet—watching the progress of the row, when a Hussar, who chanced to be opposite him, at some distance, received a severe blow from a stone. The horseman at once rode at the rev. gentleman who he accused of having the missile in question. This Mr. Gamble denied. However, the clergyman's denial was of no avail with the trooper, and without more ado, he was marched off to Bridewell. In the meantime, the people outside learned what had happened to their minister, and the result was what any rational man might anticipate. The populace became perfectly furious at the intelligence. They at once proclaimed their determination to liberate Mr. Gamble of their own strength. Finding matter in this dangerous state, some of the local magistrates came to the prison, and begged its reverend occupant to leave. This Mr. Gamble at first refused, but he eventually acceded to their request, and with Mr. Wilson left the Bridewell. In consequence the riot was quelled. On leaving his place of detention, the Rev. M. Gamble had gone home, and heard no more of the affair during that day or the next. At an early hour the following morning, however, he was roused from his bed by the authorities, and his house surrounded by a numerous force of the hussars and constabulary. Mr. Gamble was now informed that, on Friday, information had been sworn against him, by four of the Hussars, before the Stipendiary Magistrate already mentioned; and the consequent warrant of arrest was exhibited. Mr. Gamble declined to give bail for his appearance at the assizes; and, this being the case, he was marched from his own house to the railway station. He was then put into one of the carriages, in company with the constabulary officer only, and so conveyed to Coleraine. On arriving in Derry, the officer thought it best not to lodge the reverend gentleman in jail forthwith, and, accordingly, took him to the Imperial Hotel, where they had an interview with Mr. Franks, the Stipendiary Magistrate on duty here during the last few days. After some conversation, Mr. Gamble sent for several friends whom he knew in town, and, ultimately, two gentlemen entered into security for Mr. Gamble's appearance at the assizes, to take his trial for the offence named in the informations.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following:—“When travelling from Riverstown to Lisgool at a distance of about two miles from the former village, and near the residence of Messrs. John and Dan Donohue, I observed a quantity of furniture lying on both sides of the road. There were a number of chairs, a table, and a bed occupied by a sick old woman. On making inquiry, I ascertained that the day preceding she had been ejected and had been left on the side of the road all night, close to the cottage from which she had been driven. It would appear that she had built the cottage some 20 years since, but for some years past, owing to sickness had fallen into arrears in her rent. I trust this may meet the eyes of some one in the neighborhood, and that it may be the means of exciting their compassion and charity.—Cork Reporter.

There are 867 paupers in the Gasbel Union, being a decrease of 363 from the same period last year. The weekly expense of provisions, &c., was £79 10s., and the average cost of each pauper is 10½d.

Darrynane the residence of the late Daniel O'Connell being the estate of the Earl of Cork, is shortly to be sold by his lordship. A vast property is added to the 'Rellows of Trinity College, Dublin,' in the county Kerry, by the tenantry not agreeing to renew...

The effective strength of the Kerry Regiment now amounts to 790 rank and file, nearly as strong as it was when the Regiment left Tralee. Belfast, like Manchester and like Liverpool, has pronounced for Lord Palmerston unequivocally and emphatically. A great meeting of the Liberal party was held on Saturday, at which the following resolution was enthusiastically carried: 'That we regret that, by an unnatural coalition of discordant parties, the Government has sustained a defeat which compels an immediate dissolution of Parliament by a decision which we look on with great alarm, as fraught with imminent danger to our fellow-subjects and embarrassments to the servants of the Crown in our distant colonies, and we therefore feel it our duty to declare our entire confidence in Lord Palmerston's Government, and our determination to return to the House of Commons for this borough two members who will support his Administration so long as it is conducted on the principles which have hitherto been his guide.'

Recent experience has discovered the secret weakness of every English ministry, and the consequent strength of a properly constituted Irish Party in the House of Commons, however numerically small. It was observed that the Government and the Opposition forces are generally so nearly balanced that a few discreet members can hold the key of the position, and command the stability of every administration. This has been repeatedly proved, and never better exemplified than in the late division. The majority on Tuesday night was sixteen. These sixteen voting the other way would have saved Lord Palmerston from his present necessity. Theoretically, at least, it is possible to have sixteen Irish members returned by the people, who will always vote against a ministry like the present at such a moment. On more Irish questions their votes are valueless, because they are lost in the overwhelming numbers of a hostile Parliament. Let them absent themselves altogether, if they wish, except at grand crises, like this, when the great parties muster all their forces to contest the possession of power. By acting together then, they really dictate to the whole empire in the matter of disarming their hostility by acquiescence in the just demands which they make in the name of their constituents and country. We have said this is the idea—the theory—of Independent-Parliamentary Opposition; for really, it has never been practically tried. At the late election the people and their clergy made incalculable sacrifices in order to test its efficacy, and they believe that they had sent over not only sixteen, but sixty representatives prepared to adopt such a policy. Scarcely six preserved their promise and their honor. What matters it what became of the rest—what high or what low price they gave upon their fidelity—or how that some of them are already enjoying the reward of their treachery, and that others have not obtained it yet and never may? Such was the policy defined in '51 enthusiastically accepted by the church, sanctioned and consecrated by the church—but never since practically acted upon. The simple question for the Irish public now is—whether they still approve of it or not, and whether they still consider it worth a trial. It is true, things have changed greatly in Ireland since the last General Election, and the condition of all classes is materially improved. But it will not be denied, that the great grievances still remain unredressed as they were then. Many of those who looked leniently upon the men who broke their solemn pledges in order to obtain Government situations and other favours, urged that a liberal ministry ought not to be pressed too closely, and that reforms and concessions might be safely left to its liberality and honor. Well, they have been and where are the results now, after the experience of a whole parliament? Not one solitary measure of redress has that whole parliament produced; and with respect to the laws, we are precisely in the same position as when it first met. —*Albion Journal*.

The Cork Examiner draws attention to the gross abuse which is made of the Grand Jury system, for the purpose of sectarian ascendancy. In the county Kerry, Catholics form a very large proportion of the highest class; yet on the list of the Grand Jury we find the names of but three Catholic gentlemen. In no place are higher spirit or more intelligence in the discussion of public questions to be found than are displayed by the liberal gentry of the county Kerry, and we may expect that they will not fail to apply the argument afforded by this marked exclusion to the movement now in progress for the abolition of the Grand Jury system. Through the accident of a Protestant Sheriff, nominated by a bench on which a strong sectarian leaning still exists from the exclusion and ascendancy of former times, Catholic gentlemen are at present subject to have a pernici-ous slight cast on them and their religion. What could be more unjust, or a greater indignity, not merely to those whose rank makes them the immediate objects of exclusion, but to a Catholic population, than that persons of their own faith should with three exceptions out of twenty-three be sedulously excluded from the body by which they are to be taxed, and by which their liberties or lives may be determined? In the county Cork, out of twenty-three Grand Jurors, there are at the present Assizes three Catholics. We beg the Catholic community fully to ponder this fact: In a county, where Catholic ratepayers, compared to others, are in the proportion of twelve to one, they are represented on the Grand Jury in the inverse proportion of one-eighth. The Examiner adds, "We have perhaps no reason to regret that the abuses of the system are made so prominent and offensive; because there must be a deficiency of common spirit or common manhood among the Catholic gentry, if they are ready to lie down humbly under this standing insult from those who are not their superiors in station or fortune."

The Freeman's Journal gives the following particulars of an audacious intrusion of itinerant Biblical preachers, upon the Archbishop of Dublin:—"On Sunday last, the Rev. Messrs. McCarthy, Rogers, and Lyons, agents to the Church Missionary Society for Ireland, had the bad taste, without any previous notification whatsoever, to intrude themselves in a body into the private residence of His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Oullen. His Grace at the time being absent from home, found them, on his return, standing in the hall, engaged in conversation with his servant. One of these unbidden visitors, hereupon accosted His Grace, and stated that their object was to demand from him some explanation of certain passages in his recent Lenten Pastoral. The Archbishop, finding himself thus rudely interrogated before he would reply to any question, at once inquired—"Pray, who are you?" One of the visitors replied that he was the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, Secretary to the Irish Church Missions, and that the others were the Rev. Messrs. Rogers and Lyons. His Grace then said he would enter into no discussion with them, but desired them to forward in writing whatever they had to say. "Will you, then, undertake," rejoined the Rev. Mr. M., "to reply to our inquiry?" His Grace observed—"I will make no such promise, nor shall I hold any communication with persons who placard our streets with offensive columns against the Catholic religion, and openly violate one of God's commandments. They shall not hear false witness against my neighbour. The Archbishop then cut short the interview, by requesting his servant to show these visitors to the door. On this unseemly transaction we will make but one remark:—What would be the feelings of Archbishop Whately if three Catholic Priests had, the indecent, effrontery to intrude, in a body, upon his privacy, and, uninvited and unauthorised, to catch him upon the subject matter of one of his Charges?"

witness against my neighbour. The Archbishop then cut short the interview, by requesting his servant to show these visitors to the door. On this unseemly transaction we will make but one remark:—What would be the feelings of Archbishop Whately if three Catholic Priests had, the indecent, effrontery to intrude, in a body, upon his privacy, and, uninvited and unauthorised, to catch him upon the subject matter of one of his Charges?"

ARRIVAL OF TWO MEN FOR A MURDER COMMITTED 34 YEARS AGO.—COLEBRAINS; 2ND MARCH, 1857.—At a party fight, which occurred near Moneymore, in the county of Londonderry, about 34 ago, a Catholic, named Charles McConvery, was murdered, and information, lodged at the time, against two men, named Wm. Rainey and James Dunne, for committing the murder, and a reward offered by Government for their apprehension, but until last month they succeeded in evading all attempts to bring them to justice; indeed it had nearly escaped men's minds altogether, until, Constable John London, of the Coleraine station succeeded in discovering their whereabouts. On last Thursday night last, 26th ult., he succeeded in arresting James Dunne, near Moneymore, and afterwards proceeded to Moy, county Tyrone, and there arrested Wm. Rainey. Both prisoners were taken before Major Millar, J.P., at Moneymore (who took the informations at the time), and were fully identified by Patrick McKeever to be the persons whom he swore at the inquest murdered McConvery. They are now fully committed by Major Millar, to take their trial at the ensuing assizes at Londonderry on the 11th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR WITH CHINA.—The London Globe says, "That the force about to be concentrated at Hong Kong will consist of two brigades of infantry, composed of the 5th Fusiliers, the 50th Regiment, now at Hong Kong, the 23rd Fusiliers; the 82nd, 90th, and 93rd Regiments, which will proceed as soon as the shipping arrangements are completed. This force will be further reinforced by four companies of artillery, 1,000 Marines, and 100 men of the Royal Engineers; while, in the shape of auxiliary corps, it will be accompanied by one battalion of the military train, and 200 men of Medical Staff Corps." The Commander-in-Chief will be Major-General Ashburnham, C. B., who had a command in the Sutlej campaign."

We understand that government have appointed Lord Elgin British Plenipotentiary to China, and that the noble lord will almost immediately leave on his important mission. The appointment is said to have been previously offered to the Duke of Newcastle, who resolutely refused it. However this may be, it will be generally agreed that no man is better fitted than Lord Elgin to undertake the delicate and difficult task of arranging the disputes which have unhappily arisen between our officials and the Chinese authorities.—*Manchester Examiner*.

An English paper notices the amusement that is produced in the House of Commons, by the constant attendance of the Haytian ambassador in the diplomatists' gallery, whenever Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, attends the debates. "We have never had an American Minister who watched with such engrossing interest the proceedings of the British Senate as Mr. Dallas. There has been but one drawback to his keen enjoyment of the strife of parties, and that is the absurd punctuality with which the ambassador for Hayti enters the diplomatists' gallery when the venerable American Minister is there, or is expected. The Haytian is 'God's image cut in ebony,' and Mr. Dallas's instinct to give him the widest possible berth, and the pleasure which our ally of the woolly hair and white teeth evidently has in making the American sensible that here in England at least, they meet on terms of social equality, supply no little amusement to the *habitués* of the house."

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—For whom shall we vote? is the question of the hour, though the result may seriously affect us for years. It is to Ireland, of course, that Catholics and the Catholic Church must especially look. In England the Catholics, even where most numerous, can only hope to turn the scale between parties nearly equal. Catholic Ireland has constituencies in plenty, where, by acting with anything like union, they can return whom they will. We would gladly see the time when Catholics here could properly repudiate the notion of a "Catholic vote," and say with Dr. Brownson—"As Catholics we have no political interest separate from that of our fellow-citizens. We are subject to the same laws, and have the same political rights and duties." This we shall gladly say as soon as it is true. But that day seems far enough off; the consideration of the present moment is, how we shall best secure ourselves against persecution and aggression in the new Parliament. Of one thing we may be sure, Mr. Spooner and his party are likely to gain a great accession of strength. Those who sympathize with him are a very small minority among the men who can possibly gain a seat in Parliament.—But those who, to please their constituents, will pledge themselves to support him, are very many, and those who, like Mr. Stuart Wortley, will pledge themselves not to vote at all, hardly less numerous. It will require some political courage to face almost any English or Scotch constituency without a pledge or half-pledge of active assents upon the Catholic Church and religion; and many a Liberal had rather affect a bigotry which he does not feel, than suffer for his liberality. Few are like that truly able and liberal Protestant Mr. Arthur Helps, who would be a valuable accession to any Parliament, but who replies, when requested to offer himself for the University of Cambridge—"The experience which I gained, when sitting in Mr. Denman's committee, convinced me that I am not a fit person to aspire to that honor. I cannot attach the importance to such questions as the Maynooth Grant and 'Sabbath Observance' which I found was attached to them by many excellent persons in your constituency; and I perceived that a man like myself, of decided liberal tendencies inclined to form his own opinions upon all subjects that should be brought before him, would be likely to come into unpleasant collision with that numerous and influential part of the constituency which enjoys a fixity of opinion, not always justified by the amount of thought bestowed in forming the opinion upon most matters in Church and State." Our pledged assenters then will be more numerous than ever. If they could vote by ballot we should have nothing to fear, for they would take care of their own interests on the hustings, and of the public interest in the House. As it is, we must trust to something else. And that is, in a word, the strength of the Liberal party, especially in Ireland.—*Weekly Register*.

THE COALITION FLAG.—We understand that a splendid banner is being worked at Manchester, by order of the Peace Society, that Mr. Cobden and his party may go to the country under it. Its material is superior calico, printed with the device of a willow pattern and the motto of "Cant. O."—*Punch*.

Placards have been posted on the walls of Gloucester announcing that some person at Bristol is in want of 2,000 cats for Australia. Those who have any of the feline species to dispose of are requested to bring them to a place appointed in the bill, on a given date, when the captain of the ship will be in attendance to negotiate with the proprietors. ODD!—The following, from the *Derby Reporter*, is somewhat too good to be lost, as a novel application of Gothic.—On sale by private contract, and to be removed in one week hence, a beautiful Chinese summer house, with Gothic windows.

(On Saturday the 21st Feb., the Rev. Benjamin Buckler, Gifford, Astley, was induced by the Rev. John Langdon into the sacreary of Pitney, and on the following day Sunday, the Rev. gentleman read himself in. The fact is related by the *Western Flying Post*, with the following comments:—"Upon the arrival of the Rev. gentleman at the church at the west end of Mr. Bryan-Phelps's factory, where the old church is traditionally said to have stood; to read himself in, he found a congregation of only four persons present. The Rev. gentleman commenced the Morning Prayers about a quarter, past ten o'clock, reading also the Communion Service; and at about half-past twelve commenced the Evening Prayers, after which the necessary documents were read and signed by the witnesses present, and so ended the spiritual duties of the Rector of Pitney, and his first and last ministerial act, as regards the good people of Pitney, who have now nothing to do with him but pay annually those rectorial dues which the above ceremonies, legal and religious, entitle him to by the law of the land. We may observe that the new rector appears to be about twenty-five years of age, and that he read the prayers without surplus or anything beyond his usual daily dress. . . . This public exhibition of what the law tolerates, is a solemn farce! It was upon spots quite as unlikely as that on which the Rector of Pitney, stood on Scaxagesima Sunday, that the monks of old erected first their little cells, then larger and additional buildings as the surrounding population and patronage increased, till in process of time a noble minister or a gorgeous cathedral occupied the same spot. . . . How different the practice and the policy now from then! Here a church is permitted to go to utter decay, not one stone being left upon another, and its endowment diverted away from its original practical use, namely, the spiritual benefit of the parishioners of Pitney. The Lord Bishop of the diocese must have performed his part of the necessary formalities with pain and grief; and we cannot but think that the young rector himself, whilst walking through the crowded streets and lanes of Pitney on Sunday morning, and contemplating upon the spiritual condition of the surrounding population, must have had some misgivings as to the character of those laws which enabled him to call himself the sacreary rector of the parish of Pitney, and which give him, not souls for his hire, but a money revenue, without any employment. In all human probability, more than half a century will elapse before another rector is inducted. May we indulge a hope that our children's children may alight upon better days and live under a more consistent dispensation!"

The Northern Daily Express gives the following account of a heathen parish in England:—"There is a picturesque village in the North of England wherein resides the venerable rector who has enjoyed this excellent living for upwards of forty years, during which period he has received for his labors the sum of £40,600; but a short time ago the Rev. gentleman gave in one of his parochial sermons a singular account of his stewardship. He stated that during the last year 27 of his parishioners had departed this life, and only two of them had gone to heaven) and during that period there had been 37 children christened at the parish church; and out of that number only two of the children had Christian parents. These strange sentiments produced the greatest consternation amongst the congregation, and many of the deceased's relations, who were present, went into a flood of tears, and others again looked with scorn on the minister who had spoken so unkindly of both the living and the dead. On leaving the church an aged and venerable parishioner said to his neighbors that he considered that person spent more of his time in the collection of tithes than he did in giving forth the bread of life."

A correspondent of the *Weekly Register* writes as follows on "Missions to China":—"Sir—The following extract from a letter I received yesterday is at the present moment rather interesting. It tells us, certainly, nothing with which Catholics were not well acquainted before; but the writer is a Clergyman of the Established Church, and his informant his own son, an officer in the army just returned from China, who has been employed in that part of the world during the last three years, and was on intimate terms with Sir J. Bowring and Mr. Chisholm Anstey, perhaps you may think it worthy of a corner in the *Weekly Register*.—"One thing he told me which will gladden your heart, that the only Missionsaries who were doing good out there were the Roman Catholics. The Protestants of all denominations were too much hampered with wives and children.—Believe me, truly yours, W. T. L."

"Hampton Court, March 8, 1857." Certain lectures at Hackney have recently been advertised with the self-contradictory heading—"Unitarianism identical with Evangelical Christianity."

PALMERSTON'S BISHOPS.—The *Union*, has an able article in reference to the part taken by the Bench of Protestant Bishops in the recent debate in the House of Lords, upon the Canton massacre. "They had been appealed to," says the *Union*, "as Chief Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, to declare whether they would sanction an unprovoked act, not simply of hostility, but of bloodshed, which could not be justified on any principle of international law, and must inevitably damage the influence, and impede the progress, among a Heathen population, of that Gospel which they had solemnly pledged themselves to teach. They met, we understand, on the following day, to consider that appeal: and what is the response which they made to it? On the one side was justice, humanity, and the Gospel; on the other side was mendacity, massacre, and the Palmerston Government. For that Government voted two Archbishops and sixteen Bishops; and against it voted five! Some allowance may, perhaps, be made for the failing intellect of Canterbury and York: something may be pleaded for the country compliance of which the mitre of Winchester has so long been the symbol, as it is said to have been originally the reward. To them it may be plausibly argued, to vote with the Government is rather a natural instinct than a deliberate act of will; and the mitre conferred by ministerial patronage becomes the necessary guarantee for ministerial support and the measure of ministerial morality. But for the most part, they all belong to that party which professes so exclusive a zeal for the purity of Bible Christianity. It will not be wonderful if, henceforth, the ignorant Chinese decline to accept, from the hands of his missionaries, Bibles, which to their ignorant comprehension, may seem rubricated with innocent blood." The *Record* boasts that, under Lord Palmerston's Bishops, the Gospel, is being preached in all its purity; but, we presume, if preached in China, it is not, at least to be preached with a too "Chinese exactness." Contrasts are proverbially odious. Yet we can scarcely help remarking on the significant fact that, whereas eighteen Prelates took the trouble to vote on a ministerial question, in support of a cruel and discreditable policy, only two were found, the other day, when the interests, not of the Ministry, but of the Law, were at stake, to utter their protest and record their votes against a measure which would degrade Christian marriage to the level of a human, and therefore a dissoluble contract. . . . The common sense of Englishmen will begin to question the uses of a Hierarchy; and, while its personnel is such as at present, those who honour it for its office will be sorely puzzled how to reply to them."

The Morning Star says—"The division in the House of Lords on Thursday night was decided in favour of Ministers by a majority that comprised eighteen bishops. What a satire on the Christianity of which these men profess to be the venerable confessors! What a commentary by the Fathers of the Church of England on the Gospel, that proclaims peace on earth and good will to men! Verily we need a special mission to home to convert the Bishops to God!"

Christianity! Religion, pure and undefiled before God, is, in the eyes of the Right Rev. Fathers of the Church of England, consistent and compatible with the sanction of a policy that outrages the common instincts of humanity, and defies vengeance on the most murderous scale, as a national virtue. Eighteen Bishops have affirmed by their votes that the barbarous bombardment of Canton is in harmony with the Gospel they pretend to preach, and the sublime mission of love and mercy which, as spiritual peers, they are specially exalted to exemplify in the House of Lords."

And the *Daily News* says—"The Kendall-Bentrick deserters have plainly avowed that they voted in favour of the bombardment of Canton because Lord Palmerston has raised to the bench none but Low Church Bishops. The connexion between the promises and the conclusion seems somewhat of the loosest. We have pure Christianity at Carlisle: therefore let us have no Christianity at Canton. Close is a Dean and Bickersteth a Bishop; therefore, in the name of all that is evangelical, let the bombardment and bloodshed of the peaceful Bowring go on un molested." To all which, we may add the following, from a correspondent:—

When war with China is concerned,
How busy could our Bishops be;
With holy zeal their Lordships burned—
To win and fill another See!

But when 'tis matter of divorce,
And Lords menace God's Word away,
They're absent as a thing of course,
They're just they've nothing there to do.

KEEP FOR COMMON PEOPLE.—Mr. Jones, the Charitist, proposes to abolish pauperism by dividing the 30,000,000 acres of land now lying waste in this country among the unemployed poor, in order that they may cultivate; without capital, land of which the cultivation will not at present pay capitalists.—This gentleman may call himself Ernest, but we should say that Mr. Jones is joking. He cannot seriously suppose his own species capable of grazing on commons or munching furze and thistles.—*Punch*.

The *Star of Govent* relates how a prisoner, charged with a brutal assault at Cardiff, was allowed to attend at Petty Sessions as "a ticket-of-leave man." The insulted prisoner indignantly echoed the phrase, and added, "No! I served my time out like a man!"

UNITED STATES.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN RHODE ISLAND.—The Legislature of Rhode Island has finally come to a decision upon this question. The *Providence Journal* of the 1st inst., says:—"The House, by a vote of 38 to 20, resolved that 'every person who shall commit murder shall be imprisoned for life; and by a vote of 48 to 10, refused to declare that murder committed by a convict in the State Prison shall be punished with death. On the latter question the strongest advocates of capital punishment united with the extreme philanthropists, holding that human life ought not to be held more sacred in the State Prison than out of it. The Senate concurred with the House on the first of these propositions, and the law on this subject, therefore, will remain as it has been since the year 1853, when capital punishment was abolished."

AMERICAN MORALITY.—Cases of poisoning between husband and wife have become alarmingly prevalent in the States amongst people of respectable standing.

THE NEW EPIDEMIC—BIAN FEVER.—The *Oswego Times* says the extent of the new epidemic known by the name of brain fever, and which baffles all the skill of physicians, is truly alarming throughout Madison and Onondaga counties. A gentleman who has lately visited the former county, informs us that in some localities the people are leaving in alarm and dismay. Persons are frequently attacked with the remarkable malady very suddenly, soon become insane, and die in a few hours. We do not know that any have recovered when once attacked by the disease. Duane Brown and Richard Thomas, Esqrs., two prominent lawyers of Madison county, have fallen victims to it, and we are told in some of the villages deaths occur daily. As yet there is no rational explanation of the disease. By some it is ascribed to the use of Western pork, but it seems to us that the fact of its ravages being confined to two counties, forbids the supposition. If it is caused by eating the Western pork, the whole State would suffer more or less, and not particular localities. Onondaga seems to be less affected by the scourge than Madison. A writer in the *Democrat* expresses the opinion that the disease is the old "spotted fever" which prevailed as an epidemic, in 1810, and for several subsequent seasons, in various parts of New England, the Eastern Counties of New York and along the borders of Canada. To substantiate this opinion he quotes from a report made to the Medical Society of Massachusetts, in 1810, and from the old writings of Doctors Miner, Tully, Thatcher, Page and others. The disease manifests itself with chills, nausea and vomitings, severe pain in the head, &c., soon followed with delirium, impairing of hearing and sight, and finally with stupor more or less complete, and in some instances convulsions. Purple spots upon the surface are characteristic symptoms, and numbers have died within twenty-four and thirty-six hours after the invasion of the disease.

A Bible distributor in Kentucky reports that of thirty thousand families he visited, one-fourth had no Bible, and many had never heard of such a book, at all; there were three regularly-ordained ministers also who had not a copy of the Scriptures.

A BRUTAL MURDERER CONVICTED.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* states that Return J. Walker, of Sylvania, charged with murdering his wife, and then burning her remains to obliterate the traces of his guilt, has been convicted.

SALE OF DR. BURDELL'S FURNITURE.—The announcement that the sale, by auction, of the goods and effects of the late Dr. Harvey Burdell, would take place yesterday, at the premises, No. 21, Bond Street, drew an eager crowd into that vicinity as early as 9 o'clock in the forenoon. The auctioneer, Mr. M. B. Butler, was advertised to commence proceedings at 10 o'clock; but long before that time the neighborhood was more impassable than in the best days of the inquest, when the arrival of citizens was so large that ingress to the building was a matter of exceeding difficulty.—The ladies outnumbered the gentlemen, three to one, and were determined to get in. They pushed, they strove, they went in for going in, and in they went.—For a long time nothing was visible but a mass of ladyhood, crowding in—Ere after the apple—to see the blood-stains on the wall of the room where the murder was committed, to talk and to listen to the bids for the furniture. To listen and talk, for only three ladies made bids, while seven or eight hundred talked, and the rest, a dozen or two, listened. Many a man with the perspiration coursing down his face, thanked the Fates that not over a hundred ladies were crissoline, and that there were not more than five dozen of metallic hooped petticoats. We regret to state that some gentlemen forgot their gallantry, and complained that one woman required as much room as two or three men,—a most preposterous murmur, of course,—but one freely made, and frequently reiterated. The gentlemen, to tell the honest truth, were as eager to get in as the ladies, and many a lady's dress suffered in consequence. When the auctioneer opened the sale, the house, (all except the upper story, where the Misses Cunningham and their young brothers were,) was jammed and crammed with people. Movement from place to place, even at the distance of a few feet, was almost literally a matter of impossibility. So the sale com-

menced. First in the Doctor's bedroom, the hair mattress, from his bed, went for \$8. But the bid was barely consummated, when a cry was heard, and a policeman in attendance arrested a pickpocket.—Everybody tried immediately to get his hands down to his pockets; to feel that everything was safe, but found the jam too tight, and sighed for Oroton with ice in it. Then the Doctor's bedstead was sold for \$8; and his bureau for \$9 25. Four lots of books in the bureau,—not a book worth chronizing by its title,—went for \$7 50,—an individual having the hardihood to call himself Ebling, bidding for one lot. At the name of Ebling (one would have thought it was Eblis, the name of the Father of All Evil, in the Arabic and Persian tongues,) there arose a cry of "turn him out!" "put him in the street," "smother him in the dust." When the excusable effrontery of the crowd had subsided, the blankets and sheets of the bed were sold, bringing good prices. The next articles offered were a pair of glass shades, covering sections of the human jaw, modelled in wax, which Mr. Reed purchased for five dollars and three shillings, (auctioneers do not recognize the decimal currency yet,) and then Mr. Ebling, or the audacious impostor usurping his name, purchased a focus in a glass case for eighteen shillings. Again, at the sound of the hated name, the cry burst forth, the windows were forced open, and for a few moments there was a terrible suspense. Were the indignant crowd near the windows about to hurl Ebling forth to the street he had led us so dirty? The auctioneer's voice reassured everybody. "Gentlemen and ladies," he said, "here is a glass case, with a skull in it. The skull can move its jaw. It is a fine specimen." Somebody gave \$1 for it. Another skull, without a case, was purchased by Mr. Manson, dentist, for \$1. A large bottle of chloroform was bought by Dr. Roberts for \$1. The dressing bureau with looking glass brought \$14, the carpet in the bedroom went for six shillings and sixpence a yard. Dr. Roberts bought the Doctor's electrical machine for three dollars and one shilling, and somebody gave fifty cents for the Doctor's flesh brush, and with that purchase the Doctor's flesh room closed. Milton sings of a deep deeper than the deepest deep; and certainly a crowd more crowded than the most crowded crowd existed in the room of the murder. Before the auctioneer could commence, three ladies were, with the extremest difficulty, removed in a fainting condition, and men and women who remained larded the carpet, as Falstaff did the lean earth. The rosewood secretary sold at once for \$60. Then the crowd treading on each other's toes, and getting incensed, the auctioneer had to pause and plead for so little noise as would enable him to hear the bids when bidders shouted their utmost.—The sale of the Doctor's books commenced. Mahogany chairs, with velvet seats, plain cane seat chairs and similar articles were purchased at prices exceeding their first cost. The Doctor's mahogany dental work-case sold for \$12, his operating chair for \$23, while his numerous dental tools were disposed of under their value. When the "scrapers" were announced, a cry was raised for Ebling, but he, or the individual representing him, was not present to purchase them. "He is to scrape Broadway," said the crowd. The marble centre table at which the doctor was supposed to have been seated when the murderous attack was made on him, was sold to Mr. Morrison for \$7. His work bench and lathe brought \$4 50; his mahogany dental case, filled with teeth, a hundred at least, went for \$6; and in selling this last article, the auctioneer fell into the funny vein of Coroner Conroy—only a long distance behind—and said, "Now gentlemen, now ladies, is the time to purchase teeth. Who wouldn't have teeth? Who would be without teeth? Teeth cost you \$100 a set, and here you can buy enough for a few dollars to apply yourself and all your friends." While in the second story things were thus progressing, in the parlour below stairs, amid a crowd almost equally great, an animated discussion was going on; the guilt or innocence of Mr. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham Burdell being the subject of dispute. Females took part therein very loudly, and it was observable that the ladies, whenever they delivered their sentiments, were not in favor of the prisoners. The male listeners to the argument, ever and anon, broke out in interruption, crying, "Here comes Conroy to hold another grand inquisition. Three cheers for Eckel." "Let's all go and take a drink, and Eckel will foot the bill." There was little attempt at decorum, notwithstanding the presence of about two hundred ladies, till the auctioneer and the rest of the ladies and gentlemen descended from up stairs, to sell the parlour furniture.—*N. Y. Times*.

A GLANCE AT BOSTON.—In his remarkable sermon "The chief sin of the people," Theodore Parker treats our prudish down-east Sister, with more frankness than politeness. He says:—"Are the laws of Massachusetts kept in Boston, then? The usury law says, thou shalt not take more than six per cent on thy money: is that kept? There are thirty-four millions of banking capital in Massachusetts, and I think that every dollar of this capital has broken the law within the past twelve months and yet no complaint has been made. There are three or four hundred brothels in this city of Boston, and ten or twelve hundred shops for the sale of rum. All of them are illegal some are as well known to the police as is this house I intend, a great deal more frequented by some of them than any house of God. Does anybody disturb them? No. . . . When the old South Church was built, with Christ's Church in Salem street, when King's Chapel, when Brattle Square Church, they were respectively the costliest buildings in town. They were symbols of religion, as churches always are;—symbols of the popular esteem for religion. Out of the property of the people great sums of money were given for these houses of God. They said, like David of old, it is a shame that we dwell in a palace of cedars, and the Ark of the Most High remains under the curtains of a tent. How is it now? A crockery shop overlooks the roof-trees of the Church where once the eloquence of a Channing enchanted to heaven the worldly hearts of worldly men, alas! to let them fall again under his successor. Now a hotel looks down on the church which was once all radiant with the sweet piety of a Buchminster. A haberdasher's warehouse overtops the Church of the Blessed Trinity! the roof of the shop is almost as tall as the very tower of the church. These things are only symbols. Let us compare Boston; in this respect with any European city that you can name? Let us compare it with gay and frivolous Vienna, the gayest and most frivolous city of all Europe, not setting Paris aside. For though the surface of life in Paris sparkles and glitters all over with radiant and dazzling bubbles, empty and ephemeral, yet underneath there flows a stream which comes from the great fountain of nature, and tends on to the ocean of human welfare. No city is more full of deep thought and earnest life. But in Vienna it is not so. Yet even there above the magnificence of the Herengasse, above the proud mansions of the Esterhazys and the Schwarzenbergs and the Lichtensteins, above the costly elegance of the imperial palace, St. Stephen's Church lifts its tall, spire, and points to God all day long and all the night, a still and silent emblem of a power higher than any mandate of the kings of earth; ay, to the Infinite God. Men look up to its Cross, overtopping the frivolous city, and take a lesson! Here, Trade looks down to find the Church. I am glad that the Churches are lower than the shops. I have said it many times; and I say it now. I am glad they are less magnificent than our Banks and Hotels. I am glad that haberdasher's shops look down on them. Let the outward show correspond to the inward fact. If I am pinched and withered by disease; I will not disguise it from you by wrappings of cloth; but I will let you see that I am shrunken and shrivelled to the bone. If the pulpit is 'no nearer heaven' than the tavern let that appear. If the desk in the counting-room is to give law to the desk in the Church, do not commit the hypocrisy of putting the 'pulpit' desk above the counting-room. Let us see where we are."

REMITTANCES

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES. SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, London. The Bank of Ireland, Dublin. The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh. By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal, December 14, 1854.

The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1857.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have English dates to the 23rd ult., but they contain little of importance. The General Election and its probable results are the sole topics of interest in Great Britain. Lord Elgin goes out as Plenipotentiary to China, where hostilities still continue without any very decided results. The United States Government intends sending an increased force to the Chinese Seas, for the protection of their commerce.

A discussion is going on betwixt the *Courrier du Canada* and the *Journal de Quebec*, upon the subject of the pledge—that he would support the demands of the Catholics of Upper Canada for "Freedom of Education"—exactod from, and refused by, Mr. Noad of Quebec. Mr. Noad, as our readers must remember, refused to give the pledge required of him by the good Catholics of Quebec—to whom he is all honor; and, in consequence, as he knew that he could not rely upon the support of the Catholic vote at the polls, Mr. Noad at once retired from the contest. We may say en passant that we respect that gentleman for his consistency; and that it is far more to his credit that he should have declined giving a pledge, than that having given it he should subsequently have violated it, as has been too often the case with the men whom we send to Parliament.

The question now started by the *Journal de Quebec* is—"By whom was the pledge proposed to Mr. Noad?" To this the *Courrier du Canada* very sensibly replies—"What matter is it to us?" Of what consequence is it, whether it was John Styles or John Noakes that proposed it? The *Courrier du Canada* is right; and the only reason for which we should care to know the name of the sound hearted elector who first brought Mr. Noad so handsomely to book is, that we should like to know the name of one who has conferred an important service upon his coreligionists of the Upper Province; and who has effectually replied to the earnest appeal, made by the Catholic Institute of Toronto, presided over by His Lordship the Bishop of that Diocese—"for the sympathy and assistance of their fellow-Catholics of Eastern Canada." Well and nobly have the sound hearted Catholics of Quebec responded to that appeal; and well would it be, if throughout the Province, Catholics had the honesty and courage to follow the good example set them by the electors of Quebec.

We may be, and we are indeed told—that the School Question is one which interests Upper Canada only; that Catholics in Lower Canada have naught to do therewith, but should leave it to be settled by those whom it more immediately concerns. In other words, it is recommended that the Catholics of Lower Canada should stop their ears to the cries of their unjustly treated brethren of the other section of the Province; and should, from prudential motives, refuse to extend to them that sympathy and assistance which, by the latter, have been earnestly invoked. *Vide Resolution of Catholic Institute of Toronto.*

To this we reply, that the School Question is not a local, but a Catholic Question; involving the most important interests of the entire Catholic community; and therefore, of as great importance to Lower, as to Upper Canada. As Catholics, our duty towards our brethren is plain; and that, as citizens, it is our interest to aid them is no less plain to every intelligent man.

For nothing can be more certain than this: that—if through apathy, or cowardice disguised under the name of prudence—we allow our brethren in Upper Canada to be trampled under foot by the Protestant majority, we, in Lower Canada, and our dearly cherished religious, and national Canadian institutions, shall, ere long, share the same fate. At present, thank God, Upper Canada is the battle field where the contest is waged; and so long as our Upper Canadian Catholic brethren can, with our assistance, maintain the conflict, we, in Lower Canada, shall enjoy peace. But the day that they are defeated there, will see the field of battle transferred from the Upper, to the Lower Province; whilst flushed with victory, the foe will sweep down upon us, and force us to do battle for our very homes and altars. Prudential motives then alone—irrespective of honor and duty—should suffice to determine the Catholics of Lower Canada to render prompt and effectual assistance to their brethren of the Upper Province.

The *Courrier du Canada* will permit us therefore to tender to him our warmest thanks, and the expression of our sincere respect, for the

important part that he has taken in bringing the School Question of Upper Canada before the electors of Quebec.

Our cotemporary has, indeed, in more ways than one rendered us a most valuable service; for he has given to the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada—indeed to all the English speaking portion of our Catholic population, a proof of the sympathy entertained for them by their Catholic brethren of French origin. This service, at the present time, cannot be too highly estimated; for it is above all things important that Canadian Catholic, of all origins, should learn to love, respect, and mutually assist one another against the common foe. As the eloquent Superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Montreal remarked in a speech by him made at a late public meeting for the purpose of raising funds for the new Cathedral—"UNION IS STRENGTH."

Yes—in union, the closest union betwixt the different races of which our Catholic population is composed, consists our only chance of victory in our battle with the hosts of Protestantism; and to bring about this union should be the constant policy of every Catholic in Canada—whether Frenchmen, Irishman, or Englishman. In our mutual misunderstandings, in our petty jealousies, is to be found the causes of our frequent disasters; and nothing can tend more effectually to clear up those misunderstandings, and to allay those jealousies, than the wise and noble policy of the *Courrier du Canada*.

And here too we may be permitted to quote the words of the Preacher on St. Patrick's Day. The Rev. Mr. O'Brien, whose brilliant discourse made a deep, and we hope an ineffaceable impression upon all who heard it—most powerfully insisted upon the necessity of "union" betwixt all Catholics. "Irish and Canadian Catholics" said the eloquent preacher "should unite as one man in support of our common faith;" and every honest Catholic who heard him responded Amen! We must unite; we must learn to look upon one another as brethren, and as children of one Mother, to whom all her children are equally dear; and who must therefore desire to see them all of one heart, and of one mind.

And why should we be divided?—why should brethren, whose interests are identical, stand aloof from, and look coldly upon, one another? The French Canadian is ardently attached to his laws, his language and his distinctive national institutions. He is right, all honor to him; and woe to him who would deprive him of these. In the same way, the Irish Catholic warmly loves the far off dear old isle where he was born, and where repose the ashes of his venerated forefathers. Shame to him, who would make this a reproach to the Irishman, or who would seek to sever or weaken the ties which bind him to his beloved Erin! We could not, even if we would, we would not if we could, denationalise either one or the other; for the love of country, and the spirit of nationality, are most valuable auxiliaries to the cause of religion and morality; and the Irishman or French Canadian, who cares little for Ireland, or for Canada, is in a fair way of caring still less for his Church and his religion. He then who ignores altogether, or who would seek to do violence to that *amor patriæ* which God Himself in His infinite wisdom has implanted in the human heart, approves himself to be either very ignorant, or very imprudent; and should in no wise be esteemed a friend to the Catholic cause.

But more positively wicked and mischievous is he, who, for the sake of popularity or gain, would fain persuade us that betwixt Catholics of different national origins, there is at it were a wide and impassable gulf—and who would seek to stir up strife, and perpetuate disunion amongst them, by persuading them that they had diverse and clashing interests. Upon such a one, all Catholics should look with distrust; remembering that, as their interests as Christians and citizens can only be secured against the assaults of their common enemies by the closest union—"by uniting as one man in support of their common faith"—so he who interposes any obstacles to that union is their worst enemy.

It is therefore because we attach so much importance to a cordial union betwixt all classes of our Canadian Catholic population, that we attach so much importance to, and feel so grateful for, the generous conduct of the *Courrier du Canada*; who has not hesitated to provoke the acrimonious reflections of his Ministerial cotemporary, in order to give his fellow Catholics of a different origin a convincing proof that he—and the truly Catholic portion of his fellow-countrymen—sincerely sympathize, and are prepared to make common cause, with their unjustly treated co-religionists of a different origin. This policy is not only noble, but it is indicative of the highest prudence. If Irish Catholics in Upper Canada need to day the aid of their Popish brethren in the Lower Province, the day will undoubtedly come, and is not far distant, when the latter will stand in need of the assistance of the Upper Canada Catholics. The lot of one must eventually, and inevitably be the lot of the other; and, as we said before, if the Catholics of Lower Canada—where Catholics are in the majority—foolishly or timidly allow the Catholics of Upper

Canada—where Catholics are in the minority—to fall victims to the insatiable appetite of the common Protestant enemy, the only fruits of their policy—the only benefit that they may expect to gain thereby—will be that of being the last devoured. Though no French Canadians ourselves, yet are there no more sincere admirers of, no more zealous sticklers for, the conservation of French Canadian nationality—"its laws, its language, and its religion" than the TRUE WITNESS. But as these can only be preserved by preventing the enemies of that nationality and of that religion, from obtaining the upper hand in the other section of the Province—and as this can only be prevented, by our extending a prompt and effectual assistance to our hard-beset Catholic brethren there—we feel that the *Courrier du Canada*, by its zealous and skillful advocacy of the cause of the latter, is rendering valuable service, not only to the cause of Catholicity in general, but to the interests of Lower Canada in particular. We again therefore thank him for his assistance, and congratulate ourselves and our friends in Upper Canada upon such a powerful ally.

We may mention that the name attached to the articles in our Quebec cotemporary to which we have alluded, is that of Hector L. Langevin.

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN DR. RYERSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION IN UPPER CANADA, AND THE REV. J. M. BRUYERE, RECTOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO;—ON THE APPROPRIATION OF THE CLERGY RESERVES FUND.

We have here, in pamphlet form, the entire correspondence which has already appeared in many of the journals of both sections of the Province—upon the subject of "State-Schoolism"—and the justice of the recommendation given by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson to the Municipalities of the Upper Province, with respect to the application of the funds accruing to them from the secularised Clergy Reserves, and placed at their disposal. The Rev. Mr. Ryerson recommended that those funds should be applied to educational purposes; this the Rev. M. Bruyere denounced as unjust; because, as the law now stands, Catholic Separate Schools are excluded from all share in any appropriations of monies made for educational purposes by the said Municipalities.

Thus, just as we foretold in 1854, when the Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill was under discussion in our Legislature, are we now doomed to reap the bitter fruits of the venality, treachery, and moral cowardice of these Catholic legislators who, with their eyes fully open to the disastrous consequences which their policy would inevitably entail upon our dearest Catholic interests, yet gave their aid to the passing of Mr. Hincks's insidious, and—it must be admitted—his cleverly concocted scheme for the destruction of "Freedom of Education." Every prophecy which we then made has come to pass; and now when it is too late, Catholics are beginning to cry out against the injustice inflicted upon them by their own suicidal policy.

We are not therefore inclined to blame Dr. Ryerson for the advice tendered by him to the Municipalities; for, in so doing, he was but carrying out the well known designs of the framers and passers of the "Clergy Reserves Secularisation Bill;" designs which, in 1854, were openly avowed in the columns of the *Toronto Leader*—the then Ministerial organ—as also by Mr. Hincks himself in the Legislative Assembly. The Bill itself was, by the former, chiefly recommended to the support of all sound Protestants, because it was expressly and intentionally so framed as inevitably to exclude Catholic schools from all monies accruing from the Clergy Reserves Funds; and Mr. Hincks, in reply to a question put to him, clearly showed to the great delight of his Protestant audience in the Legislature, that the Bill had been so carefully drawn up as to deprive the said Catholic schools of all possibility of sharing in the large sums of money placed by its provisions at the disposition of the Municipalities for Non-Catholic school purposes. We may accuse our Protestant friends therefore of injustice; but we cannot accuse them of having tried to deceive us, either as to their intentions, or the consequences of the Bill which, with the assistance of the Catholic vote, they managed to pass in 1854; and the fatal effects of which upon our Catholic schools we are now, in 1857, beginning to feel. For the injustice then, which the Rev. M. Bruyere, in the controversy under notice, so fully establishes, and so warmly protests against, we have nobody to blame but ourselves. It is the direct, and well merited consequence of the venality and servility to "Jack-in-Office," of the Catholic body three years ago.

It is no use however mourning over the past; or, as the proverb says, "in shutting the stable door, after the horse has been stolen." We must try and apply a remedy, ere yet the evil be too far gone for the application of remedies, and the disease too far advanced for medical treatment. Now, this can be done in two ways—Either by prohibiting the Municipalities from applying any portion whatever of their funds to educational purposes; or by making it obligatory upon those bodies—if of the funds at their disposal, they make any appropriation whatever to

such purposes—to apportion the sums by them so applied, in an equitable manner betwixt both Catholic and Non-Catholic schools within their respective limits. Until one or the other of these plans, with regard to pecuniary aid to schools from the public funds be adopted, nothing will have been obtained toward the securing of our great object—"Freedom of Education."

In making these demands, we, Catholics, seek no particular privileges for ourselves, and have no design of encroaching upon the rights of our Non-Catholic fellow-citizens. The principle, that our conscientious objections to what are called "common," or "mixed" schools are a sufficient reason for exempting us from supporting them, and for entitling us to State aid for our "Denominational" schools, has been formally recognised by the Separate School Act. All we ask then is, that that principle be fairly and fully carried out; and that, as the sums accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves are common property, to the use of which Catholics are as justly entitled as are Protestants, we be secured in the enjoyment of our rights as citizens, by such a modification of the School Laws as shall authorise our schools to share—equally with the schools of our Non-Catholic fellow-citizens—in all distributions of public monies for religious or educational purposes.

To any who might otherwise feel inclined to doubt the justice, and wisdom of our policy, we would recommend a careful perusal of the admirable letters of the Rev. M. Bruyere; wherein the effects upon the Catholic Denominational Schools of the Upper Province, by the exclusive privileges at present secured by the Clergy Reserves Bill to the schools of the Protestant majority, are plainly and powerfully set forth.—These letters merit an attentive perusal from every one who wishes to make himself acquainted with the actual state of the School controversy; and the gratitude of the Catholic public is due to the reverend priest who, amongst his many other arduous duties, has found time to devote his powerful logic to the advocacy of a cause in which—not only every Catholic, but—every freeman, every man who is opposed to the socialistic tyranny of the day, is most deeply interested. We sincerely trust then that the pamphlet before us may be extensively circulated; and that all our friends will make it their duty to provide themselves with a copy at the earliest opportunity.

WITH the object of showing our friends in Upper Canada what a valuable ally they have in the *Courrier du Canada*, a journal which truly represents and does honor to, our French Canadian Catholic population, we translate the following article which appears in our Quebec cotemporary over the signature of T. C. Tache, in reply to the strictures of the *Journal de Quebec* upon the policy of making the Upper Canada "School Question" a test question in this section of the Province. We are sure that our Irish friends will properly appreciate the generous exertions of their French Canadian brethren in their behalf; and we sincerely trust that the *Courrier du Canada* may be the means of consolidating that close union betwixt the two races which the common interests of both imperatively require and which every good Catholic has sincerely at heart.

It matters but little to us what opinion a candidate holds upon a multitude of questions, which, for the most part, should be left to the discretion of the deputy. But, at this moment, there is one weighty and important question, which eclipses all others, and to which all others should give way. That question, which involves a principle affecting the most sacred interests of the heart and of the intellect—a question which comes home to the bosom of the family as well as to that of society, and upon which the entire social edifice is based—a question as much above all other questions, as the future destiny of man is above the pitiful disputes of the present—is the question of religious education, the question of separate schools. Even in a purely human point of view, this question takes precedence of all others, because on its solution depends, both for the individual and for the family, the refusal or the recognition of *liberty of conscience*. Mr. Stuart has fully understood the importance of this question, and he has not shrunk from meeting it in terms clear, precise and energetic. "I feel," he said, "that I cannot be allowed for one moment to delay the declaration of my opinions in favor of the principle of separate schools." And it is because Mr. Stuart has felt this, that he has our cordial support.

We, Catholics, demand with the Chief of the Church and her Prelates at our head, "Freedom of Education;" freedom of education—not merely on paper, not merely in vague words and vain promises, but—in practise, but virtually, effectually, and frankly. Not only do we demand this for our ourselves, but we are, and ever have been, ready to grant it to others. Let them give then to our brethren of Upper Canada the same full advantages which we, the majority, in Lower Canada, have always granted to our separated brethren.

We have to deal here, not with a matter of opinion, but with an essential fixed principle, without which there can be no sure guarantee of order and liberty either to the family or the State. We seek to bring up our children ourselves, and to transmit to them intact the deposit of our faith.

He is a Protestant whom we support; no matter. He shall have from us what we ask of him—liberty of conscience. He also has a faith; he sees the question as we see it, and our interests are one.

And this is so because, upon this question, we will brook no more delays; because we feel that it is impossible for us to be mistaken. This laid down, whether it incommodes, or does not—whether it compromise this or that party—we little care.

Other writers in the *Courrier* express the same truly Catholic and independent sentiments; and stoutly repudiate the doctrine laid down by the *Journal de Quebec*, that the Catholics of Lower Canada should cease from demanding for the minority of the Upper Province the full enjoyment of those rights which have always been secured

to the Protestant minority here. Once again we would beg leave to tender our thanks to the Catholic electors of Quebec generally, and to the *Courrier du Canada* in particular, for their generous and able advocacy of the long withheld rights of the Catholics of Upper Canada.

The *Montreal Witness* answers our question—as to how he reconciles his boastings of the superior morality of Protestantism, with the fact, that, the French Canadian Catholic population of this country furnishes only 53 out of 557 criminals!—by asking another:—

"How does it come to pass that, in the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, which is almost altogether inhabited by heathen Indians, there has been only, according to a late report of the Governor, 18 criminal cases, during the last 37 years?"—*Montreal Witness*, 3rd inst.

Without insisting upon the marvellous contempt for grammar manifested by our cotemporary in the above paragraph, we reply to his question as follows:—

1. It is not true that the Hudson's Bay territory is "almost altogether inhabited by heathen Indians." A very great many of the Red men in that territory are Catholics; converted to the faith by Jesuits, and other Popish Missionaries.

2. The scarcity of "criminal cases"—that is of cases known to and taken cognizance of, by European criminal courts—amongst a wild race of wandering hunters not amenable to European laws, and not accustomed to seek redress for wrongs mutually inflicted in our Courts of law, is no proof whatever of a corresponding scarcity of actual crime; it is in fact more an index of a very inefficient Police, or rather of no Police at all—than of a high state of morality, amongst the said wandering tribes. There is therefore no analogy however remote, betwixt the criminal statistics of Lower Canada, and those of the Hudson's Bay territory; because, in one there is a vigilant Police, whose notice no crime can escape, and authentic criminal statistics; whilst in the other, the machinery by means of which crime in Canada is detected and brought to justice, is almost, if not entirely wanting, in so far as the Indians are concerned; and there exist no means whatever of ascertaining either the number, or nature of crimes by them committed.

But betwixt the Protestants of Upper Canada and the Catholics of Lower Canada, there is no such difference as exists betwixt the latter, and the wild hunters of the remote Indian tribes of North America; and we may therefore compare together the criminal statistics of Upper and Lower Canada, as a sure test of the comparative morality of their respective populations; whilst from the total absence of all reliable criminal statistics of the "heathen Indians," we have no means whatever for comparing the moral condition of the latter, with that of the settled inhabitants of Canada; and cannot therefore logically conclude to the moral superiority of the Indians, because of the assumed absence or scarcity of crime amongst them.

If however we may be permitted to refer to long intimate personal acquaintance with "heathen" tribes, and with their virtues and vices, we at once pronounce the assumed scarcity of crime, and consequent morality amongst them, as utterly without foundation. Bad as are the vices of the worst outcasts and lingers on of European civilisation, we have no hesitation in saying, from long and intimate knowledge, that they are far exceeded, in quantity and in atrocity, by the vices of the least vicious of "heathen savages"—whatever poets and romancers, and sentimental travellers may sing or say to the contrary. True, the foul, unmentionable abominations of the heathen savages are not chronicled in Police offices, or set down in the columns of Parliamentary Reports; but although not thus recorded, as are the crimes of civilised man, it is no less true that they exist, even if unnoticed and unregarded save by Him Whose eyes are open upon all His creatures. The "heathen" are always, and everywhere, in the lowest stage of moral degradation; whether in the swamps of North America, the dense forests of Africa, or the plains of Australia; and to attribute to them, under any circumstances, the virtues of civilisation, or—as does the *Montreal Witness*, in order to weaken the effect of our argument in favor of the superior morality of French Canadian Romanists, from the comparative rarity of crime amongst them—to claim for them a high order of morality, because of the rarity of reported, or chronicled crime amongst them, is a sure sign either of a very silly head, or a very dishonest heart.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the honor of representing the ancient Capital of Canada, in the room of Dr. Blanchet resigned, took place on Saturday last, amidst a vast concourse of citizens. The following gentlemen presented themselves to the electors:—Mr. O'Kill Stuart, who appeared to be the favorite, and was received with much applause—and Messrs. Plamondon, Rousseau, and Rheault. A Poll was demanded; which will be opened on Saturday next, and closed on Monday the 13th inst.

In the speeches made upon the occasion, we find little worthy of notice; except in the address of Mr. Stuart. This gentleman frankly declared his intention, if returned, to use his influence in favor of "Freedom of Education" for the Catholic minority of the Upper Province. He said:—"With regard to Separate Schools he was for full religious liberty to all men—Catholics as well as Protestants. Here, in Lower Canada, while the majority scrupulously respected the various opinions of a mixed religious society, they also avoided any dictation with regard to liberty of conscience; and he could not withhold from Upper Canadians, rights which we ourselves possessed."

Upon the Seat of Government Question Mr. Stuart said:—

"That by their conduct last Session on that question the Ministry had lost his confidence, and had not yet regained it."

At the close of the proceedings the differ-

candidates were escorted home by their respective friends; the following of Mr. Stuart being by far larger than that of all his opponents put together. We copy from the Quebec Chronicle of Monday:—

"As the parties left, it was quite evident who was the popular man. Mr. Plamondon had more followers than either Dr. Rousseau or Mr. Rheame; but Mr. Stuart's adherents outnumbered all the rest put together, and if walking in single file, they would have extended the whole way from the Court House to his residence in Anne Street. Arrived at his house, Mr. Stuart addressed his friends, as also did Messrs. Evanturel, M.P.P., and Hearn. The declaration of his political creed which Mr. Stuart made, and his avowal on the Separate School question, have undoubtedly, added strength to the cause, and we expect that all who desire to see Quebec fitly represented will rally in their strength, and support him in the ensuing contest."

From this our Catholic friends in the Upper Province will see, that the electors of Lower Canada take a lively interest in the question of "Freedom of Education;" and that it will not be the fault of the Catholics of Quebec, if the minority of Upper Canada be not speedily placed upon an equally advantageous footing with the Protestant minority of this section of the Province. The *Courier du Canada* in an able article under the signature of J. C. Tache, pronounces itself strongly in favour of Mr. Stuart, because of that gentleman's excellent opinions on the "School Question." This is as it should be; for the interests of Catholics are far safer in the hands of an honest Protestant, than in those of a lukewarm, time-serving Catholic. We trust therefore that on the decisive day, the Catholic electors of Quebec will at once place Mr. Stuart at the head of the Poll.

MEMOIR OF FATHER LOUIS DELLA VAGNA—late Parish Priest of St. Mary's, and a Capuchin Friar of the Third Order of St. Francis. By a member of the Catholic Press. Toronto.

A gentleman well known to, and honorably connected with, the Catholic press of Upper Canada, has here furnished us with an instructive and valuable memento of a truly great and good man; of one, not great indeed in the eyes of the world, but, exceedingly precious in the sight of Him before Whom the names of His servants are written in a book; and Who, by the voice of His prophet has assured us, that, in the day of judgment they shall be His special possession.—MAL. iii., 17.

The late Father L. Della Vagna was a native of Italy; having been born in 1801 at Genoa, where he received his earliest education at the admirable schools of the "Christian Brothers"—a body of teachers whose name no Catholic can pronounce without respect and affection. In those schools he acquired—a rare thing for an Italian—a perfect acquaintance with the English language, destined to be of great service to him in after life. Destined by his parents for commercial pursuits, he became at an early age the principal of an extensive monetary institution, which for some years engrossed all his attention. But the Lord had marked him for his own; and in obedience to the Divine call, the future Priest of St. Mary's at the age of 24, renounced the world and all its riches, and entered the convent of St. Francis of Assisium; to the severe rules of which he faithfully adhered during the remainder of his earthly career. In the year 1850 he, being then on a mission, fell in with the present Bishop of Toronto, then on his way to Rome for consecration; by whom he was earnestly exhorted to proceed to Canada. It was not however until 1856 that this plan could be realised; and in April of last year the Reverend Father took up his residence in Toronto; where he continued his missionary labors, till the evening of St. Patrick's Day 1857, when His master called him to the enjoyment of that reward which He has prepared for all who love Him.

To those who had the happiness of personally knowing the deceased, this *Memoir* will prove a valuable *souvenir* of one whom they had so many causes to love; by the stranger at a distance from the scene of his labors, it will be thankfully accepted as a tribute well due to the memory of a good and faithful servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, and who in heaven will still continue to pray for those amongst whom he labored upon earth.

The pamphlet containing the above sketch of the life and labors of this faithful servant of God, has been issued by Mr. C. Donlevy of the *Miner* office Toronto; and whilst it reflects especial credit both on the writer and publisher, it is highly honorable to the Catholic Press generally, of Upper Canada.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—We would call the attention of the charitable to the Concert which this well known Society, intends giving on Monday the 20th inst., in the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute, Great St. James' Street—in aid of their funds for the relief of the poor. The services of most of our distinguished amateurs have been engaged for the occasion; and Mr. Braun is kindly volunteered his services as director. The price of tickets will be 2s 6d; and it is hoped that the attendance of a numerous audience may reward the efforts of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and enable them to extend a helping hand to the numbers of poor and infirm persons whom we have amongst us. In a few days, due notice will be given of the Programme which will comprise the most attractive pieces.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—This body, adjourned on the 3rd inst., for the Easter holidays; thus giving the members time and opportunity to go to their Easter duties—a chance of which we hope they will avail themselves. The Houses meet again on Monday the 14th.

The Treasurer of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks the receipt of nine dollars from a "Friend," credited as a donation in the books of the Corporation.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

In submitting the first Annual Report to the St. Patrick's Society, under its present organisation, your Committee deem it proper that reference should be made to the prompt and generous sacrifice of personal feelings which must have been more or less strong in the minds of many, (now members of this Society) who were members of the two former Societies, in the dissolution of which this one originated;—that sacrifice and that dissolution so readily made and effected, does great credit to the hearts and minds of those who did thereby forego many of their own predilections, in order to attain to the unity and brotherhood of feeling evinced by the present organization. This is as it should be; and your Committee believe that it will be looked back to with much satisfaction by those who may continue to be interested in the prosperity of the Irish Catholics of Montreal; and your Committee see in it a guarantee for the permanent and progressive prosperity of the Society. Your Committee would not however forget in the present comparatively prosperous state of the Society, that, as in every organization of the kind, any considerable degree of success involves a loss of time and effort on the part of those more immediately charged with the control and direction of the preliminaries and the bringing into active operation the organization of such a Society as a whole; and if this Committee may be said with propriety to have contributed in any degree to the harmonious and prosperous action of the Society, they feel rewarded in that behalf, in the consciousness that those who may replace them will carry out its objects with an energy and a degree of success, the beneficial results of which to our countrymen, generally, will be ample reward to your Committee for any efforts they may have made in managing the affairs of this Society.

Your Committee would beg to report that the amount of debts for which the Society became responsible at its formation was £118 5s.

The number of members enrolled to the 7th of April, 1856, was..... 336
Members admitted since the above date, 186

Total number at time of drawing up this Report..... 522

Your Committee, after due consideration, deemed it advisable to establish a Library and Reading-Room for the use of the Society, as directed by Article 8 of the By-Laws; and they would here state that the books have been selected with reference to their moral and religious, as well as to their literary influence; and on the 28th of April, they resolved to accept an offer made by Mr. Flynn to acquire his Library, consisting of 1400 volumes of miscellaneous works, on the following terms—viz., that his library was to become the property of the St. Patrick's Society, and that he would perform the duties of Librarian and Superintendent of the Reading-Room, for the sum of £60 per annum; the said salary to be reduced to £40 on the death of his wife; but should his wife survive him, the sum of £30 per annum to be paid to her as an annuity.

Your Committee are happy to report that the acquisition has met with decided success; as they find, on referring to the Librarian's register, that, since the acquisition of the Library by the Society, no less than 2,764 volumes have been circulated among the members of this, 2,351 volumes have been returned, leaving 113 in circulation at this date; and that the number of members availing themselves of the use of the Library is steadily on the increase. Another gratifying feature your Committee have to report, is the donation of several volumes to the Library by members of the Society.

In reference to the Reading-Room, your Committee would report that it is furnished with the following local papers—viz., *True Witness*, *Herald* and *Transcript*; as also the *Quebec Colonist*, *Toronto Catholic Citizen*, *Ottawa Tribune*, and the following United States papers: *American Celt*, *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*, and *Boston Pilot*.

Your Committee are happy to say that the circulation of the books just referred to, and the attention with which the said papers are read, furnish the very best proof of the propriety and necessity of such a Library and Reading-Room; although this seemed in the minds of some a question of no importance at the time your Committee decided to open and establish them.

Your Committee deem it a matter of much interest to the Society, and congratulatory to its members generally, that all dues and claims upon the members have been, in most cases during the year, met with creditable promptitude; the Treasurer's Book showing a total receipt during the year of £407 8s 4d—(of this sum £25 was the donation of a generous and sincere friend of the Society)—from the various sources of income. This amount is exclusive of monies derived from the Picnic, Lectures, and Soiree, hereinafter detailed. Of the above mentioned sum, £118 was paid to liquidate debts assumed by the Society at its formation; Librarian's salary, rent of Hall, and sundry other incidental expenses, as per vouchers—amounting in all to the sum of £393 13s 4d; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of £13 15s.

Your Committee are happy to say that the Society has already, though not without exertion, attained to a most important desideratum in the early stages of any enterprise, either personal or combined; that is, it is free from debt; and in view of its pecuniary relations at the commencement of the year, this is a most encouraging state of things, and will, no doubt, operate as a strong incentive to the exertions of those who may exercise the executive functions during the ensuing year.

The gross amount realised by the last summer's Picnic, was £205 18s 3d; and after paying the expenses incidental thereto, there was a balance of £65 17s 5d; which sum was handed over to the Rev. Mr. Dowd, for the use of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. The proceeds of the winter's Soiree, exclusive of incidental expenses, was £7 18s 9d; which sum was laid out in the purchase of flour, and sent to the Rev. Mr. Dowd for the use of the above-named institution.

In reference to the constitutional provision for lectures before the Society, T. D. M'Gee, Esq., was engaged to deliver for the Society in November last, three lectures, which, your Committee regret to state—owing to the great Railroad celebration, and other unfavorable causes at the time—were not so generally patronised as, under other circumstances, the distinguished talents of that gentleman would lead us to expect;—the proceeds however of these Lectures were handed over to Mr. M'Gee.

Your Committee also have much pleasure in informing the Society that, in accordance with said provision for lecturing, Mr. Edward Murphy, a member of the Society, delivered a Lecture of much practical interest, and replete with sound information, on the mysteries of the Microscope, which was as creditable to his industry and talents, as it was instructive and beneficial to the Society. And your Committee hope that lectures of such sound practical utility will be continued to be delivered and patronised at proper times by the Society.

city, and in view of the constitutional provision which authorises it to acquire property, that steps should be taken at the earliest opportunity to effect the incorporation of the Society, as without such incorporation no Society can carry out its organization to any great extent usefully.

From all your Committee foresee, and judging of the future from the past, they have every reason to believe that even moderate perseverance for the year to come will raise the Society to a degree of importance, and lay a foundation of permanent usefulness which will richly reward the exertions and philanthropic intentions of those who have been instrumental in organizing it, as a means of effecting unity and dispensing charity.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

T. C. COLLINS, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were then elected Officers-Bearers for the ensuing year:—

- President—Henry Howard, M.D., (re-elected unanimously.)
- 1st Vice President..... Marcus Doherty.
- 2nd " Do..... Thomas M'Grath.
- Treasurer..... James E. Mullin.
- Corresponding Secretary..... Thomas C. Collins.
- Recording Do..... W. Wallace O'Brien.
- Assisting Do..... James Daly.
- Chaplains—The Rev. J. J. Connolly, and the Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.
- Physician—Dr. Angus Macdonald.
- Committee—Messrs. Edw. Murphy, Joseph Cloran, John Murphy, Edward Skiddy, P. Mohan, Thomas M'Kenna, John Patton, W. Curran, John M'Elroy, James M'Cann, John Norris, Thomas Brennan, Wm. Maguire, Joseph M'Cahey, P. Woods, Thomas Rawley, M. Kavanaugh, Daniel Farrell.
- Marshals—John M'Donald, Chief; John Charles, M. M'Shane, John Maher, Jas. Howley, Assistants.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

At the annual general meeting of the Patrons and Honorary Directors of the City and District Savings' Bank, held at its office, No. 8, Great St. James Street, on Monday, the 6th day of April, at one o'clock P.M., for the election of a Board of Managing Directors for the ensuing year:—

Francis Mullins, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Mr. Barbeau, the Actuary, was requested to act as Secretary.

The President, the Honorable Joseph Bourret, read the following

REPORT.
The Managing Directors, in presenting their eleventh annual Report to the Patron and Honorary Directors of the City and District Savings' Bank, have again the pleasure to report that the affairs of the Bank have continued to prosper.

The surplus fund having continued to increase, and the prosperity of the Bank having also continued, the Managing Directors have considered themselves justified in carrying out the intention expressed in their Report of last year, by distributing amongst the Charitable Incorporated Institutions of this City, the sum of five hundred pounds currency; and after distributing this sum, the balance of the contingent fund representing the profits gained on its business amounted, on the first instant, to eleven thousand eight hundred and twenty two pounds, eleven shillings and six-pence currency.

The accompanying statement of the affairs of the Bank, up to the 1st instant, is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH BOURRET, President.

CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK, Montreal, April 6, 1857.

Statement submitted at the Annual General Meeting, on the 6th day of April, 1857.

DR.

To balance due depositors.....	£132,760	18	6
To balance at credit of interest account, after paying all expenses.....	11,822	11	6
	£144,583	10	0

CR.

By amount invested in Bank Stocks.....	£17,902	1	4
By Public Debentures.....	83,154	3	1
By loans on public security with endorsed promissory notes.....	35,867	19	1
By Office Furniture.....	181	17	7
By balance in City Bank, bearing interest.....	6,873	13	11
By interest accrued since 1st January last.....	603	15	0
	£144,583	10	0

E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary.

It was then moved by Isidore Mallon, Esq., seconded by Francis Clark, Esq., and resolved—That the Report and statement now submitted and read, are very satisfactory; and that the same be received, adopted and published.

Moved by Alfred LaRoque, Esq., seconded by B. H. LeMoine, Esq., and resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the President, Managing Directors, and Actuary, for the able, prudent and successful management of the affairs of the Institution during the past year.

Edward Murphy and Joseph F. Pelletier, Esquires, being elected Scrutineers, the meeting proceeded to the election of the Board of Managing Directors, when the following gentlemen were reported and declared by the Scrutineers duly elected, viz:—

- Hon. Joseph Bourret,
- Edwin Atwater,
- Henry Starnes,
- Doctor Wd. Nelson,
- L. H. Holtou,
- Henry Mulholland,
- Henry Judah,
- Norb. Dumas,
- A. M. Delisle,
- Francis Clark.

The chair having been vacated, and Alexis Laframboise, Esq., being called thereto.

It was moved by Henry Mulholland, Esq., seconded by Edward Murphy, and Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Francis Mullins, Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair.

The Board having met the following day, the Hon. Joseph Bourret was duly elected President, and Edwin Atwater, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

E. J. BARBEAU, Secretary.

At a General Meeting of the Aylmer St. Patrick Literary Society, held at their room on Saturday the 4th of April, after the business of the Society had been disposed of, the election of Officers took place, when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing term:—

- President..... J. J. Roney, Esq.
- 1st Vice President..... Geo. Rainboth.
- 2nd " Do..... Charles Devlin.
- Recording Secretary..... Henry Murphy.
- Corresponding Do..... John Slater.
- Committee of Management—George Maguire, Patrick Malarky, Henry Greely, Martin O'Keefe, Michl. Dunn, Michael Foran.

The following Resolution was passed:—

Resolved—That the Rev. Michael J. Lynch be Patron of the Society, and do take precedence of all Officers of the Society; and that the said Rev. gentleman do act as Treasurer."

CITY COUNCIL.—MONTREAL, APRIL 1.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

His Worship the Mayor called the attention of the Council to a letter which he had received from R. T. Pennefather, Esq., private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the addresses to Her Majesty the Queen, adopted by the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, respecting the Seat of Government. As the letter was of some importance, he would suggest that it be laid on the table, to be taken up and considered at the next meeting which was agreed to.

The letter, of which the following is a copy, was then read by His Worship the Mayor:—

"GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY OFFICE, Toronto, C.W., March 28, 1857."

Sir,—You are probably aware that the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Canada have addressed Her Most Gracious Majesty to exercise Her prerogative in the selection of a permanent Seat of Government for the whole Province.

"In the event of Her Majesty complying with the prayer of these addresses, His Excellency is anxious that Her advisers in England should be enabled to place before Her a full and fair statement of the claim of each separate City which may be considered a candidate for the honor of becoming the future capital of Canada.

"As a matter of course, the final selection must depend on a comprehensive survey of the interests, not of any one place, but of the whole Province, as part of British North America.

"The claims, however, of each City are likely to be stated by the person most interested in supporting them, better than they would be by any other party.

"His Excellency, therefore, invites the Corporation of Montreal to cause to be prepared a paper setting forth the reasons which, in their opinion, favor the claim of that place to be selected by the Queen.

"With every wish to afford full time for preparing these statements, His Excellency desires that it may be in the hands of the Colonial Secretary by the first week of July in the present year.

"You will please, if you see fit to comply with his Excellency's desires, to address the packet to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, and endorse it with the words "City of Montreal, Canada."

"I have, &c., (Signed) R. T. PENNEFATHER.

THE FRENCH BURYING GROUND.—His Worship the Mayor said that he would call the attention of the Council to a fact that had come to his knowledge—It was in reference to the manner in which the work had been proceeded with in the Roman Catholic Burying Ground. Several complaints had been made to him to the effect that no lime had been thrown on the graves, and that the coffins were exposed to the public view. He had sent the City Surveyor to enquire into and report on the subject, and he was satisfied that there was no neglect either on the part of the gentlemen of the Seminary, or the Chairman of the Road Committee. He wished to know, however, when the lime would be thrown on the graves, and when the coffins would be burnt?

Councillor Valois said that the coffins were not dry enough to be burnt, but in a few days they would be. It was intended to cover over the burying ground with gravel, so as to make a road.

We understand that orders have been given to have the coffins burnt immediately.—*Herald*.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION, QUEBEC.—A Meeting was held on Thursday last at Quebec, the Mayor in the Chair, to consider the propriety of naming a delegate to proceed to England to represent the claims of Quebec as the Seat of Government. The Governor General's Secretary's letter, similar to that sent to our Corporation, was read, and after several speeches the following resolution was passed:—

Moved by Mr. Lelievre, seconded by Mr. Joseph, and

Resolved:—That a committee of seven be named to draw up, conjointly with the City Council, the statement called for by the Governor General, in His Excellency's Circular of the 28th March, and that said statement do set forth the claims of the Ancient Capital of Canada to be restored to metropolitan honors."

The meeting was then called upon to select seven gentlemen, in accordance with the Resolution passed, and Messrs. F. R. Angers, A. Guy, S. Lelievre, U. J. Tessier, C. Stuart, G. B. Faribault, and L. G. Bail-Longe, being nominated, and having the show of hands in their favor, successively, were chosen to form the Committee.

Moved by Dr. Marsden, seconded by Mr. Leaycraft, and—

Resolved:—That the Corporation and the Committee now appointed be authorized to name one or more delegates to proceed to England to lay before the Imperial authorities the claims of the City of Quebec to be the Permanent Seat of Government."

The impression of the Meeting appeared to be unanimous in favor of deputed Col. Guy to represent the claims of the ancient Seat of Government, Quebec.

THE BAR.—It gives us pleasure to learn that C. H. R. B. Vallieres de St. Real, Esq., was, after a very successful examination, admitted Tuesday last to the Bar of Lower Canada. The examiners on the occasion were Messrs. Cassidy and Oaimet on the *Coutume de Paris*, and Mr. S. Bethune on Commercial Law.—*Argus*.

IMMIGRATION.—T. P. French, Crown Land Agent, Mount St. Patrick, and who is also agent for the land to be given in free grants on the Ottawa and Opeongo roads, has favored us with a copy of a pamphlet, entitled "Information for intending settlers."

We agree with the *Brockville Recorder* when it says the contents of the pamphlet will prove of much service to those for whom it is intended, provided means be employed to place the information within their reach. Mr. French states that he has not colored or distorted his information, and after reading the pamphlet, we think we can fully express our conviction that Mr. French has rather under than overdrawn the work, and the likely results of three years operations in the bush, under the free grant system. Industrious, sober settlers, may become independent. Means should be taken to spread copies of the pamphlet far and wide in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—*Montreal Pilot*.

ROBBERY OF A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN.—At the Police Court on Saturday, Martin King, a Carter, was charged by Alfred Loisele of St. Jean Baptiste, lately returned from California, with having robbed him on Tuesday last of Gold to the amount of £125 17s 4d. The prosecutor came to Montreal to sell his gold, and King was hired by him to take him to Jewellers Stores; being unsuccessful in obtaining a purchaser, the two went to a tavern and drank together. The prosecutor either drank too much or was drugged, and wanted to be taken to an hotel, but the carter drove him up to the Priest's farm, where he pulled him out of the cab, robbed him, and having struck him several times with the handle of his whip, drove off and left him. Loisele stupified with what he had drunk wandered back of the mountain, and remained in a house near the Catholic Cemetery for the night. The next day he came into the city and gave such information as led to the arrest of King by detective O'Leary. King acknowledged his guilt, and told where he had secreted the gold in the ground beneath the floor of his stable, whence it was recovered. O'Leary deserves great credit for his promptness and energy in detecting and capturing the robber.

DR. DORON.—The *Transcript* says:—"that the Sheriff has received instructions from the Judge who presided at Dr. Doron's trial, to stay for the present his commitment to the Penitentiary, Drs. Nelson and Beaubien having reported that, such is his state of health, to carry out the sentence would be dangerous. Exertions are being made to have the sentence commuted.

MAN SHOT.—Sunday morning a young man named John Stuker, aged 21, who lives at No. 14, St. Charles Borromeo Street, was shot by a comrade of his named Charles Miller. It appears that about half-past eight in the morning the two were quietly conversing together in their room, in the upper part of the house. A double barreled pocket pistol, belonging to Stuker, was lying upon a chest, when Miller took it up, and while in the act of examining it one of the barrels went off, and the contents were lodged in the abdomen of Stuker. Dr. David was sent for, who took out the ball, which had gone through the body. Miller was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Coroner, and handed over this morning to the Inspector and Superintendent of Police, who purposes this afternoon taking the declaration of Stuker. The wounded man lies in a very precarious state. He stated yesterday that it was purely an accident, and entirely exonerated Miller, who, he said, was his best friend.—*Pilot*.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—Mr. Stuart's success is almost certain; but his friends must not be, as at the last general election, too confident. His rivals have been canvassing personally for several days, and might possibly outmanoeuvre, if requisite exertions be not made, their unsuspecting opponent and his too easy friends. Mr. Stuart's manly declaration with regard to Separate Schools, and his declared detestation of separatism in its true sense should secure him the liberal support of the Franco-Canadian and Hibernian sections of the population. This was the rock on which Mr. Noad struck; and we must confess (notwithstanding the commendation of the *Toronto Globe*) we cannot appreciate the scruples of our worthy fellow-citizen. We advocated the expediency of the separate system before the question assumed its present importance, and must rejoice to see the progress which it has made.—*Morning Chronicle*, 7th inst.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.—FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.—The *Kingston News of Thursday* says:—Yesterday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, the ice boat employed in carrying mails and passengers from Kingston to Wolfe Island, left this shore at the foot of Shaw's wharf, shoving the boat on the ice until they approached the "open channel," about a quarter of a mile from land, when the boat having considerable impetus, and the passengers hastily jumping into it as the boat passed over the edge of the ice, the bow dipping in water, and simultaneously the frail bark swamped, and all were submerged in the water. The conductor of the boat, J. S. Hunter, and a person named James Tranor saved themselves by swimming to the ice and clambering upon it, and seven other persons were rescued by some young men from the shore who saw the occurrence and hastened to give assistance at considerable personal risk.—Having taken a small boat with them, they succeeded in saving the mail and some baggage which was floating at various distance from the ice. One of the persons saved, an American, supported himself in the interim by clinging to his trunk until taken up.—The following are the names of the persons said to have been drowned: James M'Donald, James Mitchell, (both belonging to the Island), Wm. Dempsey, stage driver on Long Island, Wm. Sanders, seacock, and John Buggy, sailor. The accounts about the streets were very conflicting, but the above is the most reliable we could obtain. Seven o'clock P. M.—We have just learned that the bodies of James M'Donald, Wm. Dempsey and W. Sanders, have been recovered and were placed in the dead house.

THE ZIMMERMAN BANK.—A meeting of the managers of all the principal Banks in the Province, was held in this city on Friday last, for the purpose of considering among other things, the condition of the Zimmerman Bank. The cashier of the bank, together with one or two of Mr. Zimmerman's executors, were present, and gave every information. The examination was satisfactory, and it was resolved to accept the bills issued by the bank. The intention, we believe, of the executors is to call in all the outstanding bills, and by the time this is accomplished, the affairs of the deceased will have been more critically examined, and it will probably be then decided whether there will be a re-issue or not. In the meantime, the bills are perfectly good, and will not be refused at any bank.—*Toronto Globe*.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday last week while an aged gentleman was examining a mill wheel in the vicinity of the Suspension Bridge, his foot slipped and he fell headlong into the Niagara River, which at this point has a very rapid current. For a distance of about 200 yards, the poor old fellow was whirled downwards in the hissing waters, in view of numerous spectators who assembled on the Bridge to witness his struggle for life. After passing under the Bridge, he was carried by the eddy towards a rock, which he succeeded in clinging to. There arose another difficulty, that of getting the individual to the main land, which is some 200 feet higher at this point than the spot where he had found a resting-place. A rope ladder was let down, and descended by a courageous German, who offered to assist the deluged curiosity-seeker to ascend, but the old man although 57 years, and completely chilled from the duration of his bath, refused assistance, and nobly mounted the swinging cords until he placed his foot on terra firma.—*Pilot*.

HAMILTON.—The Grand Jury of Hamilton complain of the crowded state of the Jail in that city, which they say tends very materially to produce sickness, and to enhance its evils when produced.—*Toronto Colonist*.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Mr. John M'Callum, who received severe injuries on the occasion of the recent fearful accident at the Desjardins Canal, died on Wednesday night last week at the Phoenix Hotel, Hamilton, where he has been lying since the 12th ultimo.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—James McGarry, the boy murderer, convicted and sentenced to be executed at Guelph, for the murder of William Cull, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary.

ASTONISHING DISCOVERIES.—Yesterday morning the inhabitants of the usually quiet village of Yorkville were thrown into a state of consternation by the intelligence that a number of human bodies had been discovered, interred a few inches below the surface, in the yard attached to Dr. Rolph's Medical School, and a large number of people assembled in the vicinity to ascertain the truth of the rumour. From inquiries made on the spot, we learn that, for some time back, the inhabitants living in the neighborhood of the Dissecting House used by the students of the Rolph school, were annoyed by an effluvia arising from that quarter, which they regard as not being very conducive to their health. They, therefore, called on the Reeve to instruct the Village Inspector to see to the cause of the annoyance. The search by that functionary resulted in the discovery of some bodies, placed a short distance under the surface of the ground, in the yard of the dissecting room, among which were the body of a full grown man, tied up in a sack, and that of a negro boy about three or four years of age. There were also several barrels found, in which heads, legs, arms, &c., were nicely preserved. On their discovery, the inhabitants became quite incensed, and a slight scuffle ensued between them and the students, the former persisting in forcing their way into the dissecting room and the latter being as strenuously determined to prevent it. Coroner Philbrick was sent for, but after a while the wrath of the villagers, which at one time assumed a formidable aspect, was somewhat appeased by the authorities of the School having pledged themselves to inter the bodies immediately, and so to purify the premises as to remove all occasion for future annoyance. We understand that the subject will be brought before the Village Council, on Thursday evening next.—*Toronto Colonist* April 1.

Birth. In this city, on the 3rd inst., Mrs. T. C. Collins, of a daughter.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Modification of the French Cabinet is again discussed. Alliance between France and England on the Chinese question. The following article from the Pays, the Government paper, corroborates what has been said relative to the arrangement concluded in Paris between the British and French Governments to act together in the Chinese seas.

The Chinese affair, examined in a proper point of view, presents two phases perfectly distinct. The Past and the Future. The first belongs to history; the second involves the interests of various powers, whose commerce at present is seriously damaged, and who perceive the necessity for putting an end to the present state of things. It is to do so that an honorable understanding has lately been come to between France and England. The latter power sends numerous reinforcements to Admiral Seymour, who will have an important maritime force under his command.

France, on her part, has maintained the squadron of Admiral Guerin, in the Chinese seas, with a view to future operations; and this squadron is to unite with the naval division commanded by Rear Admiral Rigault de Genouilly. Thus our marine will be on a respectable footing. The two Admirals will have at their disposal steam frigates, corvettes, and gunboats, so valuable for an attack on the coast and for ascending rivers. The maritime force of the two nations so employed will necessarily bring the Chinese authorities to terms which will put an end to the war, and improve the former state of affairs. At the same time that the British Government is sending military reinforcements to China, it sends special Commissioners charged with opening fresh negotiations, which will have the greater chance of success, as the Chinese will see that from the imposing forces brought against them, it will not be for their advantage to continue the war.

M. de Bourboulon, French Charge d'Affaires to the Court of China, left by the Indian mail, which sailed from Marseilles on the 12th March. He carries with him instructions to Admiral Guerin and Rigault de Genouilly, who command the French fleets in the Chinese Seas, to combine in future their operations with those of the British forces, conformably to the arrangement concluded in Paris between Lord Cowley and the French Government.

The Emperor of the French has presented the great bell of Sebastopol to Notre Dame; but the fastenings by which it was hung having been purposely broken off by the Russians, it is now undergoing the repairs required for its suspension.

THE FRENCH EPISCOPATE.—The Times recently contained the following letter from its Paris correspondent:—

It is reported that the Government has some intention of creating two new Bishops in France.

Among the prelates the senior in respect of promotion to the prelate is M. de Bonald, who was named Bishop of Le Puy in 1822, and who filled that See till 1839, when he was raised to the Archbishopric of Lyons. Besides his episcopal seniority, the See he governs stood highest in rank. In other times the Archbishop of Lyons—the creation of the See is referred to the 2nd century—was styled Primate of Primates (Primas Primatum), the first Bishop of the churches of the Gauls. M. de Bonald is in his 70th year.

In respect of age the senior is M. de Prilly, Bishop of Chalons-sur-Marne. He was born in 1775, and is consequently in his 82nd year. The career of this venerable prelate is somewhat out of the common line.

On the 8th of February, 1807, the day of the battle of Eylau, the Emperor Napoleon, in order the better to ascertain the movements of the enemy, ascended to the summit of the church steeple, and thence swept the field with his telescope. After he had been a short time on the look out from this observatory he all at once perceived a column of infantry, which was moving rapidly to the church, in the belfry of which he had taken his position. Napoleon descended quickly, mounted his horse, and galloped to a French corps which was close at hand: it was the 15th Regiment of Dragoons, which filled a distinguished place in the annals of the Imperial army. 'Look at that mass,' he said to the colonel; 'charge it home. The fate of the battle depends on your doing so.' The men put spurs to their horses, and dashed forward in the direction the Emperor pointed. The enemy, taken in flank, were in a short time broken, and sabred under the Emperor's eye. When the work was done, and the Dragoons were getting into order, Napoleon presented himself among them. The captain of the troop d'elite held a color in his hand which had been taken from the Russians. 'Captain,' said the Emperor, 'that flag is the best proof of your bravery; I give you the cross of the Legion of Honor.' 'The honor of the act is not mine, Sire,' said the captain, bowing; 'it belongs to Lieutenant D—.' 'No,' Sire, said the lieutenant, 'it was my captain who took the color from the enemy, and it is he who merits the cross.' 'Well, well, Messieurs, all I can say is that you are as modest as you are brave,' said the Emperor, smiling; 'you shall both have the cross.' The captain and his lieutenant contracted on that day a friendship which still subsists in all its force. The captain was known to be of a serious character, and of austere morals, and he was like Bayard, without fear and without reproach; and the younger officers respected and feared him more than they did those of higher authority over them. At the peace of 1814 many officers renounced the military profession, and sought their fortunes in another career. The Captain of Dragoons in question, under the influence of a call which he could not resist, entered the ecclesiastical seminary at Avignon. His friend, the lieutenant, remained with the army, rose to the rank of a general officer, and married and settled in Versailles. The captain took orders, was named superior of the seminary, subsequently Vicar-General of the diocese, and is now the Bishop of

Chalons-sur-Marne, to which See he was appointed in 1824 by the Government of Louis XVIII. Not many years ago the daughter of his old friend, the lieutenant, married a gentleman of Avallon in the department of the Yonne, and the religious ceremony was celebrated by the vicar of the Dragon.

Every one speaks of the venerable prelate as a model of evangelical virtue. His income from the State is 12,000*fr.* (£480), nearly the whole of which is spent in works of charity. I am assured by one who has known him well and long that his personal expenses hardly exceed 2*fr.* per day. Every hour of his time is devoted, even at his advanced age, to the duties of his office, and to the comfort of the poor and afflicted. He sometimes talks of the great wars of the Empire, and it is easy to see that the military fire of the old Dragon is not yet entirely extinct. He is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and one or two circumstances lead his friends to suspect that he is not unwilling it should be known that his decoration was won on the field of battle, and not elsewhere.

GERMANY.

A dispatch from Paris says that the King of Prussia had finally agreed to settle the Neuchâtel difficulty, renouncing his rights, on condition that the title of Prince of Neuchâtel be resumed by the Prussian crown, that he be allowed for four years the revenues of his ancient domain in the Canton, and an amnesty granted to his partisans there.

LUTHERANISM AND MIXED MARRIAGES.—In a recent communication from Bavaria (a Catholic State, in which Protestants enjoy perfect liberty), it is stated that the Lutheran Consistory in that country has issued orders to its ministers to endeavor, by all means, to prevent the celebration of mixed marriages. Should, notwithstanding, such marriages take place, they are to employ their efforts to obtain an engagement that the children shall be brought up in the Protestant belief; and, on the other hand, if the Lutheran about to enter into the marriage consents to allow the children to be educated in the Catholic faith, the ministers are ordered absolutely to refuse consent to it, and to threaten the offender with the infliction of ecclesiastical censures and punishment. How inconsistent is Protestantism! Protestants, who assert that none are infallible, and who, consequently, cannot deny the possibility of their being themselves mistaken (though, certainly, such an idea never seems to enter their minds) act as those only would be justified in acting who recognise the existence of an infallible interpreter; while Catholics, in whom alone such acts would be consistent, as owning 'one, certain, unerring teaching, would be assailed by I know not what charges of intolerance, should they attempt to enforce such regulations.

ITALY.

The Milan Gazette announces that the Emperor has granted a general amnesty to all the soldiers and officers of inferior rank who, in 1848-49 deserted the Imperial army, provided they have committed no other crime. Moreover, those who, having returned before the proclamation of this amnesty, have been condemned by the military tribunals to a longer period of service in the army, are to have the surplus time thus imposed remitted.

RUSSIA.

Russia is making preparations for a decisive campaign in the Caucasus. She has 100,000 troops along the shores of the Caspian, and had besides secured the active co-operation of several native chiefs.

The late war with Russia has, no doubt, been followed by most important and happy results. The career of European aggression is checked for at least the lifetime of the present generation. From Norway to the Bosphorus the Russians must give up their designs of adding fertile tracts and important seaports to their territory. They find, to their cost, that the Powers of Europe, great and small, England, France, and Austria—nay, even Prussia, together with Turkey and the Scandinavian States, will resist, when matters become serious, any extension of the Russian frontier to the West. But it is well understood that the Court of St. Petersburg has not awakened from its dreams of empire. It is more than confessed—it is openly boasted, that the stream which has been dammed up in Europe will turn its course and flow towards the South and East. Here it is thought that the Russian will have only one rival to meet. England alone is interested in the affairs of Asia, while the other great Powers of the world will be glad to look on and see the two pre-eminently conquering races confronting and neutralizing each other. In Asia, then, from Persia to China we may expect a long struggle of policy, if not of force, with the statesmen of the Czar. It is our duty to make use of policy as well as force, and foremost among the plans of a wise Government will be the extension of our influence in Persia by a prudent diplomacy.

It is again affirmed that, during the short period of hostilities between Great Britain and Persia, the Russian Government obtained permission from the Court of Teheran to establish military posts and block-houses in the passes of Bayazid, in order to secure the possession of the road by Mount Ararat.—Times.

The Russian Government is busily engaged in augmenting its marine strength, and has given orders for several new gunboats, which are now building for it in some of the ports of England and Scotland. New screw-frigates have also been ordered, and the Grand Duke Constantine is bent upon a great display in this line in the Baltic. Russia, it is also declared, is about to recommence a decisive campaign against the mountain population of the Caucasus, a purpose in which she has been fruitlessly employed for so many years. As long as the chiefs are faithful to themselves and their people, the success of Russia is very problematical, but the game of bribing and cajoling the chiefs is about to be pursued in the hope of paralysing Schamyl.

RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—It has transpired that Russia has taken more active steps than England to establish telegraphic communication with India. According to private and re-

liable advices just received she made a contract previously to the termination of the late war for a line from Nicholasief to the Caspian Sea to Is-pahav and Herat. It has since been in progress, and although under the secrecy enforced in that country no conjecture can be formed as to the probable period of its completion, the contingency is not impossible of our finding before long that she is in regular receipt of news from her possessions weeks previously to its arrival in London.

A journal of St. Petersburg gives an account of a fatality, originating in recriminations respecting Sir R. Peel's speech on Russia. A professor of the University of Moscow, was loudly blaming this speech, when Count Bohrynski took Sir R. Peel's part, and asserted that his reproaches against Russia were well founded. The professor, upon this, struck the count in the face, when the latter retaliated with such violence that the professor died, two days afterwards, of the injuries inflicted upon him.

CHINA.

The Patrie states that accounts from the frontiers of China received at St. Petersburg, and published by the Journal de l'Academie, announce that the Government of Pekin is in a state of dissolution, that the Emperor has no cash and is forced to issue iron coin, that all the moneyed men had left the city, and that the Chinese and Manchous are in open hostility.

Private letters to Paris say four persons had been convicted of an attempt to poison the British Charge and family at Hong Kong.

It is said a great portion of Canton, both within and without the walls, has been destroyed. A large number of junks were collecting for the purpose of attacking Hong Kong. Some fears were entertained by the English, on account of the smallness of the land forces, and an application was made to the Governor General of India for a regiment which was refused.

The French steamers were anchored at the head of the Bay of Hong Kong. The American frigate Levant was also in the harbor. The San Jacinto, had proceeded to Lintin to look after some junks that had attempted to intercept the American steamer Lily.

Commissioner Yeh had addressed Commissioner Parkes asking why he had not ordered American ships and subjects not to intermeddle in present difficulties. Mr. Parkes' reply was not known.

A private letter from a French naval officer, serving in the Chinese squadron, says that many of the Europeans who partook of the poisoned bread at Hong Kong lost their teeth, their nails, and even the hair of their heads. A Russian Captain was attacked with ophthalmia, and his sight is despaired of. About 400 persons were more or less poisoned. The writer asserts that there are Europeans in the Chinese fleet, and the aptitude displayed by the native sailors is described as extraordinary.

BURNING OF THE SUBURBS OF CANTON.—On Monday Morning, at daylight, armed bodies left the ships for the purpose of setting fire to the western suburbs of Canton—a measure which, if before carried out, might have tended to show the Chinese we are now determined to give them their deserts, and have checked that course of obstinacy they appear bent on pursuing. The Encounter's people landed at the Shamen Fort; the Barracouta's at Howqua's Pack-houses; the Niger's and the Polly's took the hongs between the remains of the old fire and Factory Creek, while the shore party walked into Carpenter-square and Streets in that direction. The whole thing was so unexpected that the Chinese found the place in a blaze before they could realise it. Unfortunately, some of the Fifty-ninth's party went too far back, and unexpectedly found themselves assailed by stones and firearms from the city wall. Three of our men being knocked down, the braves rushed on them, and in an instant cut their heads off. Fortunately, though wounded in two places and faint, the thing made a run for it, and succeeded in escaping to the rest of the party, five of whom, including an officer, were also wounded—one or two badly. The fire rose rapidly, and extended back fully a quarter of a mile, thence scattered occasionally by shot and shell from the ships and Polly. Nor did the city escape; an extensive blaze about the Yamun following some of the Polly's carcasses.

There is some rumor of deserting both the Dutch Folly and the Gardens—a circumstance to be regretted if it does take place. Preliminary to it, it is to be so, the Admiral has taken up his quarters in Bird's Nest Fort, on Honan, and will content himself in keeping open the Blenheim Reach and Macao Passage of the river. Whampoa is given up entirely. The Barracouta towed the Jonge Juan, Sybille and Alligator, thence on Tuesday, leaving the American Bethel, Hunt & Co's chops, Taylor, Key's & Co's, and Dr. Ryder's with much other property, to fall into the hands of whoever likes to take possession of it. Why this should be has yet to be explained.—Overland Friend of China of Jan. 17.

AUSTRALIA.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.—It will scarcely be believed that there are at present no less than 40,000 Chinese located in different parts of the colony of Victoria, and chiefly employed in seeking for gold at the various goldfields. They are generally under chiefs or "headmen," until they can repay their advances, for, being mostly of the poorer classes, they are supplied with a passage and necessaries by their richer countrymen. When the advance is paid up they are free to do as they please, and as they are generally successful they are very soon enabled to realize independence. As they and the other diggers do not agree very well they generally get located in a spot by themselves and work in companies. To obtain gold is the only object the Chinese have in coming to Australia. They do not intend to settle in the country, but as soon as they have made their "pile" they return to China to enjoy the fruits of their industry. It is truly astonishing the quantities they contrive to pick up, as evidenced by the entries at the Custom house, which, however, do not represent the whole of their gains—the ingenuity of the Chinaman enabling him to carry off considerable quantities unrecorded and untaxed.—Australian and New Zealand Gazette.

His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster is at present delivering a series of lectures on the "necessity of Faith and Grace"—not secular education or common schools—"for the cure of national ignorance and national crime." The subject is so important, and so applicable to our Canadian society, that we feel assured that our readers will be obliged to us for the following extract:—

"His Eminence, who took for his text the words—'Covetousness is the root of all evil' (1 Tim. vi. 10), commenced by describing that state of society which existed in the Roman Empire when St. Paul wrote those words; a state of society in which luxury was the great study of life, and the love of wealth—not for its own sake only, but as the means of enjoyment—was the ruling passion. This was the state of the Roman Empire, at its highest pitch

of refinement, and in the Augustan age. Those who contemplated the present condition of Europe, and especially of England, could have no doubt that we had reached to this state of society. We boasted, indeed, that we had attained to the perfect maturity of civilization; and that we had made the greatest possible progress in worldly wisdom; but let us look a little into our dangers, and their remedies. Such was the scope of the present course of lectures. The social state and feeling of a nation in a great degree influenced and originated its prevailing style of criminality. Thus, in the last century but one, buccannery were exalted into heroes, and it was considered a gallant feat to sail round a defenceless coast and seize vessels or destroy villages. Public opinion now reprobated such outrages. Again, in the last century, highwaymen were made heroes of; their progress to the place of execution was an ovation, and the gallows a triumphal arch. This has passed away; and so of drunkenness in the higher walks of society; so of aristocratic gambling, or those nocturnal outrages of gentlemen which used to be deemed mere ebullitions of "gallantry." These things had passed away. But they showed that in this as in every former age, it might be expected that there were certain kinds of criminality which were not adequately regarded and stigmatised by society. The great characteristic of the present age was its prodigious worldly prosperity; and one consequence of this was, that every class in society thought too much of it, and strove to partake in this prosperity. Every one was struggling for riches; not for the sake of hoarding it, but of enjoying it. This was not the age of misers; but it was not the less an age of coveters. It was not so much avarice, as the love of enjoyment was the master passion. Luxury was diffused over the country; and the very shopkeepers had more elegant furniture, finer pictures, and better wines, than the gentry of former days. From this universal passion arose the universal evil, and the temptation was powerful in every class to seek to increase the means of enjoyment by unlawful means. Thus, for example, the poor clerk, with scanty means; having necessarily great confidence reposed in him, was led by little and little to acts of embezzlement which proved his ruin. Then, others in positions of far greater confidence, who were entrusted with other people's money, were tempted to abuse that confidence and tamper with the treasure confided to them, until dishonesty became a kind of statesmanship or science. There could be no doubt that in this country gold was God: it was worshipped as if it were invested with a Divinity. People did not say of a man as the Romans did of Cato—"There is a virtuous man" but, "There goes a man who is worth a million" or, "There is a man who commands the corn market" or, "who can regulate the price of Stocks." The passion for gold became with many a kind of wild excitement, which the danger of detection only served to heighten, and almost to enhance its charm. Thus it came to pass that frauds were perpetrated, which, by a phraseology hitherto unknown, were characterised as "gigantic." The fatal passion infected all classes from the highest to the lowest: the burglar used the coarse crow-bar; the skilful forger used the delicate pen; the adroit pickpocket used the well fabricated key; in all, the spirit was the same: it was the lust of wealth. And too often it made an instrument of hypocrisy. The pious bankers tampered with the securities entrusted to them and reduced to beggary the widow and the orphan, and then went to meetings at Exeter Hall and declaimed against "Popery." There were other and darker kinds of crime which had their real origin in that regard for enjoyment which was the source of covetousness. Thus, the crime of child-murder, which was so frequent in this country, generally had for its cause the dread of a burden; and the curtailment of the means of enjoyment; and it was one of the worst signs of the times, that the life of a child was held so cheap. The horrible burial club system had been denounced from the Bench as pervading entire counties; and the tables of infant mortality showed that the deaths were most frequent between the ages within which the deaths of children became of any benefit to the parents: through the medium of those clubs; thus demonstrating the dreadful fact, that children were reared carefully until they reached that fatal age when their death was a profit to their unnatural parents, and then they were either inhumanly murdered or suffered to die through neglect and ill-treatment! Too often the crime of child-murder seemed to be palliated or regarded with a kind of sympathy, and as to all the crimes arising from covetousness, they were far from being properly regarded by society. Thus for example, dishonesty was never heard spoken of as a sin: it was spoken of as "an offence against society," but not as a crime against God. And attention was more directed to the skill with which it was carried out, than to the guilt which it contracted in the eyes of God. The Press might say that this was not its province; but, at all events, it was the province of the Pulpit. But the Pulpit had been as silent as the Press upon that view of the subject; and that was the reason (said the Cardinal) why he had taken it up, in the hope of directing the thoughts of men more to the fear of God, and, through that fear, to Love.

KING BOMBA! v. KING BULL!

"You don't like Bomba or his government. Do you know, or do you wish to know, much about either the one or the other? Have you taken any pains to inform yourself of the real state of things in his country? Have you not, rather, made up your mind that Bomba is and shall be detestable, and that you will listen to no argument which may dispute his hatefulness? Be certain, that as long as you wish to hear nothing good of Bomba, nothing good will be told you concerning him. Accounts are prepared, not to inform, but to please you. Your disposition with regard to any question is carefully ascertained by persons whose living depends on making their communications agreeable and popular. They will tell you nothing but what you desire to hear. If facts be too stubborn for their purposes, they will colour and veil them so that they will be facts no longer. While you rail against tyrants, you are subject to the tyrant's greatest disability—it is dangerous to tell you the truth, and few dare to do it; it is profitable to humour your prejudices, and that is universally done! The Bomba depicted to you is a mere fiction—a portrait made to order, like the ogres in children's books. The kingdom of the Two Sicilies as exhibited for your entertainment—a land where the voice of joy and gladness is never heard, and where the unhappy serf exists but to suffer, to despair, and curse the oppressor—is about as real as the scenes which you enjoyed on boxing-night. Visit Bomba and his people, and judge for yourself. You will see a stout, good-natured monarch, much of your own figure, driving four-in-hand through the streets of his capital. His wife and children are packed in the coach, just as you on a Sunday afternoon bestow Mrs. Bull and her little never-never-will-be-in your one-horse. You prick your ears as you detect the clank of iron, and then find it only proceeds from the drag-chain. Instead of guards, executioners and bravoes, he is attended by three or four grooms mounted on thorough-breds, and turned out in careful imitation of the practice here. He bows politely to everybody, especially to your relatives, notwithstanding your rudeness to him. If it be carnival time he will invite you to his palace, place you on the same carpet with the great of all nations (live princess and lords, Mr. Bull only think of that), bring you into proximity with royal and noble dames, whom you have hitherto worshipped through faith in Mr. Finden or the Book of Beauty; and give a supper such as you never took out of the funds of a charity, or spread in honor of a hungry and idolised demagogue. Then if you turn out among his populace as the friend of humanity, you will find some but-knife-grinders. Instead of the gaunt, scowling tyrants, whose words are monosyllables, and whose thoughts are vengeance, you shall find a grinning knave basket

ing in the sunshine, who will turn up his palms and make you a grimace that shall extract the gramo from your pocket, spiritless, outcast, though he be. Watch him then spend your gratitude. Either you will be puffed at seeing him (the miserable devil!) purchase a glass of cold water (the price) for if his desire be toward solid food, he will devour coils of macaroni the length of the Great Western telegraph wire, in a fashionable peculiar and irresistibly ridiculous. Go to the theatres at night in the hope to see the national wrongs allegorically exposed, and see the sentiments which patriots dare not utter in the street pour from the mimic Tell of Junius, all glowing in the tongue of Tasso, while the tears of thousands, rather than their plaudits, attest how near their hearts the tones have penetrated, and you shall yourself weep with laughter at the antics of Pulcinello—a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy, who shall distort his countenance, execute incomprehensible mines, and joke in cruelly-clipped Italian, after a sort that shall seriously damage the reputation of Messrs. Wright and Bedford, and shake your affiance in the great gun-trick. Your sides will ache for a day, and you will ever cease to laugh until you reflect how you have been cheated out of your revenge. Some annoyance you will experience in meeting a crowd of pitiful fellows, painters musicians, and so forth, whose names you never endure to hear until their works begin to sell for thousands of pounds. But, on the whole, your experience will be found to falsify your expectations. You will feel more kindly toward Bomba in spite of yourself, and would not stick a knife in him if old Walter Savage actually gave you the blood-money before-hand, instead of only printing his promissory note in the Times. At the same time, you will wonder greatly where all the gibbeting and torturing, the ferocious police, the indomitable patriots, have concealed themselves: And you may continue to wonder until you chance to encounter some of the restless members of your family; then you will confess like the Misses Pecksniff, when Todgers at length did it, that your anticipations, so long basked, were not unwarranted after all; you shall be satisfied, like patient Shearwater, who, after his long suffering with Bertram, a veritable lamb stuffed with pistachio nuts. Your eyes shall be opened that you may see. You will be confidentially informed that Bomba's coach, which seemed to you so harmless a vehicle, was impelled, like the cog of Juggernaut, over thousands of prostrate wretches; that the music to which you danced in his palace drowned the cries of victims stretched on racks, and torn with hot pincers on the floor beneath; and that the champagne which you so vastly enjoyed, was but yesterday made the vehicle of fatal poisons for suspected patriots.—The lazzarone will be shown to you to have swallowed his macaroni with a sound which, though it appeared but the effort to recover breath after such a fate, was in reality a patriot sigh, recognisable from one end of Italy to the other; and the tricks of Pulcinello, which made your jaws ache, to have had each one a secret meaning, understood by banded thousands, who wait but the word to rise that the tyrant may be no more. Besides receiving so much enlightenment, you may possibly in this society be permitted to see a specimen of the devoted patriot got up regardless of expense, and who holds tickets of French leave from the galleys, and quite answer the penny-a-line descriptions of the patriotic fraternity. With them you may behold the discontented and ejected of all nations; a band of heroes who will name the day from which the regeneration of Italy is to date—when an explosion to which Guy Fawkes's would have been but a cracker, will forever annihilate principalities and powers, and create a millennium, in which murderers, thieves, and rebels shall fill the priest's offices. Here you will detect the source from which you were duped, while you remained at home; but, having seen for yourself, you will become less easy of belief. You will return to England and pity daily the numbers of your race whom you know to be gulled as you once were, but whom it is impossible to deceive, so dearly do they love the imposture.

Faithless—dear friend, spare your anger; we are not setting up Bomba's government as a model, nor denying that it is wrought on old-world principles, which do not tend to develop the resources of the country, nor the genius of the people. Superstitions we know him to be; and from this infirmity, rather than from a malignant or cruel disposition, he may have been induced to act in a manner which no man can justify. But remember that our present aim is not to exonerate Bomba; it is to admonish you, if you will deign to hear us. We give Bomba over, if you please, as requiring great improvement. On the other hand, we do not think that a constitution like yours would be practicable at Naples. But if you would have the government of that country admire and imitate your institutions, your wisest course certainly is to be conciliatory rather than to be everlasting "geeking and galling," as is your present practice. You cannot expect them to think well of a power which avail itself of superior strength to meddle in the management of their internal affairs,—to find fault with everything they do, to misrepresent and hold up to odium their every act, and to abuse their king and his ministers. The Italians, if not warlike, are an intelligent people. They can feel the injuries they dare not resent. They appreciate and contain the cowardly and coarse indignities to which you daily subject them. Cease to dream that in goading and vilifying the governments you are supporting the people, or that such championship gains their goodwill. Restless, intriguing spirit they are undoubtedly in Italy, who avail themselves of your or any other person's infatuation to excite discontent and revolt; but, be assured, these are exceptional personages. The population are not rebels in the mass. Like yourselves they are cursed with agitators, who would fain grow fat as yours do; but Cisalpine agitation pays badly. Cobden fills his pockets and moderates his yell; Mazzini starves and raves. You are entirely mistaken if you suppose that the soft Italian does not fully respect your powers, your enterprise; your practical character; he would admire and perhaps imitate them, if you would but let him.

YANKEE PROGRESS.—Nor does the thread of the national destiny run even, or the web weave smoothly, but knots and snarls worse than Gordian entangle and perplex us. It is seriously feared that there is a positive increase of crime. The dark Scroll of passion, appetite, selfishness, sin, unrolls in every morning newspaper. The dollar is the god of this world. Business and politics are the most solid pursuits, and we seem to play family, play church, play Christianity, as either serious or sportive interludes to these all absorbing interests. And as if this were not enough, there rolls up the horizon that deep-bosomed thunder-cloud of the Southwest, with the blackness of darkness in its heavy folds, and the angry tongues of lightnings, darting and hissing through the firmament. We have the old problem of Freedom all hank on our hands to settle as much as on the morn of Lexington.—Christian Inquirer.

USE OF TABLE-TIPPINGS.—A writer in the Christian Inquirer (Protestant) says, speaking of "spirit rappings" and "table-tippings":—"At any rate, I look upon these table-tippings as an instrument which God has seen fit to use to lift me out of material things; to give me clear, more elevated, more loving views of his character; to explain to me his dealings with mankind in the past and present time; to render the Scriptures comparatively plain, and fill me with love for them; to remove the fear of death, by showing the intimate connection there is between this and the world to come; and to make me feel that it is a blessed reality that we are all times surrounded by blessed visitants, our bodies being only a thick veil to hide them from our sight; and that it is a most delightful fact, as the poet says, that millions of spirits walk the earth unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep."

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THE undersigned respectfully begs leave to inform the Merchants and Citizens of Montreal, that he has leased Extensive Premises in Notre-Dame Street, next block West to Alexander's Confectionary, where he intends, from 1st April next, to commence BUSINESS as

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

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The subscriber trusts his long residence in the City, strict personal attention to the interest of his Customers, economical charges and prompt settlements, will procure for him a share of Public patronage.

JOHN COLLINS. Montreal, March 28, 1857.

Pending alterations in the above premises, Mr. Collins, who is now prepared to undertake OUT-DOOR SALES, will be found at his Office, No. 181 St. Francois Xavier Street.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for SALE a few VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS upon Wellington Street, West of the Bridge, adjoining the Property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and in the vicinity of its Terminus and Works (on the Montreal side of the Track.)

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORES, ALSO, RESPECTABLE BOARDING HOUSES, soon become an important part of the City.

PLANS of the LOTS may be seen by application to the Proprietor, at his Residence, Wellington Street, West, adjoining the Property. FRANCIS MULLINS. Montreal, March 13, 1857.

FOR SALE, PARK LOT No. 2, adjoining the flourishing TOWN of PERTH, the Capital of the County of Lanark, Upper Canada.

This Property, the residence of Anthony Leslie, Esquire, consists of TWENTY-FIVE ACRES of rich LAND, in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and planted with Ornamental Trees.

The Buildings and Fences cost £1,000. There are above 5,000 Trees, and of these 150 are great beauties, and may be well rated at Ten Dollars each.

Had I complied, as frequently urged, to dispose of Building Lots, I might have sold them at the rate of \$500 per acre.

Judge Malloch, on the opposite side of the Street, has sold five Building Lots, one-fifth of an acre each, at £100 the Lot. What I expect to obtain for the Property is at the rate of £100 per Acre. I invite persons disposed to purchase to make their offers. ANTHONY LESLIE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE ACADEMY in the MUNICIPALITY of St. COLUMBA, of SILLERY, a competent ENGLISH TEACHER.

Application, if by letter, post-paid, to be made to the undersigned, JOS. CANTILLON, Secretary Treasurer. Quebec, Sillery, Feb. 19th, 1857.

TEACHERS WANTED. WANTED, THREE TEACHERS immediately, for the PARISH of ST. BRIGIDE, in the COUNTY of IBERVILLE, duly qualified to TEACH the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, for Elementary Schools.

To Intending Purchasers of Indian Lands. PLANS of the above LANDS on a large Scale, showing the Lots, Concessions, Roads, Creeks, Swamps, &c., have been published by the undersigned, with the authority of the Indian Department, and will be for SALE in a few days, at the principal Book Stores in Montreal.

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GROCERIES, &c., &c. SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Candied Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel, Bottled Brandy and Wines, Lemon Syrup, Ginger do, Raspberry Vinegar, and all other articles of the Best Quality, and at the Lowest Prices. JOHN PHELAN, Dalbousie Square. Montreal, January 21, 1857.

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BRIMFIELD, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855. DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL.

AMOS LEH, Esq., MONTREAL, La., writes, 30 Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Cough, and the Cherry Pectoral, by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle had been completely worn, and the cough was 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. DR. J. C. AYER: I am performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, 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."

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From the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one tablespoonful per day. Children over eight years, dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applied 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 Scabs on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor, oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in; apply the Ointment. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with wheals, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but its natural color.

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:— ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856. Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children of that class neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors. ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superiors of St. Vincent's Asylum.

ROBERT PATTON, 229 Notre Dame Street,

BEGGS 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.

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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, 40. Use of Piano, per annum, 8. Books, Stationery, Clothes, 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.

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