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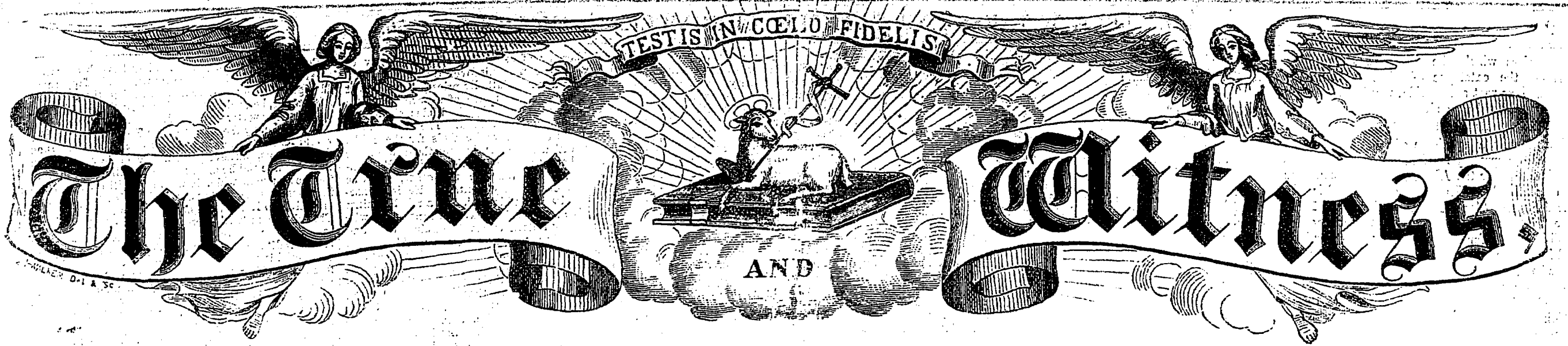
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VII.

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LETTER

THE REV. DR. CAHILL.

PRESENT POLITICAL ATTITUDE OF SPAIN. TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Boyle, Co. Roscommon. July 30th, 1856.

Beloved Fellow-Countrymen—The courage and success of General O'Donnell at Madrid, coupled with the advance of a French army to Bayonne, are cheering and unmistakable symptoms that the English infidel party will soon be crushed in Spain; and the country, and the Queen, and religion, rescued from the perfidy and the persecuting bigotry of England. Since the fatal consummation of the French revolution in 1793, the unfortunate destinies of Spain have scarcely a parallel in ancient or modern Europe. The weakness of her King Charles, the cowardice and meanness of his son Ferdinand, easily yielded to the grasping usurpation of Napoleon I., in the beginning of the present century, and laid the foundation of political degradation. The expulsion of her King, the accession to her ancient throne of Joseph, brother of Napoleon, the change in her constitution, the presence of two contending armies for ten years, have each and all wasted her revenues, revolutionised her institutions, and demoralised her people; but the worst feature in this catalogue of national evils was neither war, nor famine, nor pestilence: there was one misfortune infinitely greater than all—namely, her being taken under the protection of England, when Napoleon was subdued, after the battle of Waterloo. A similar infliction has befallen Portugal; and from that time to the present hour a curse has fallen on both countries, which, during the past three centuries, is the sure result of any nation over which England has ever exercised a dominant alliance.

The Duke of Wellington, under pretence of destroying all places which might give refuge to the French armies, demolished all her manufactories (the work of ages of skill and money); and thus at one blow he blasted her trade, beggared her merchants, ruined her commercial skill, and forced her to come to the door of England for the commonest articles of her own former enterprise. England, too, aided the West Indian colonies of Spain to rebel, separate themselves from the mother country, to declare new Republics, thus again reducing Spain to the attitude of a mean suppliant before the throne of England to beg protection against further foreign calamities. A similar scheme was practised in Portugal. And when these two Catholic countries were thus drained, beggared, and enslaved, England then abolished the Salic Law in both kingdoms, placed two Queens instead of two Kings (the rightful heirs) on their respective thrones; organised an English party in both dynasties, under pretence of protecting the Sovereign Queen: encouraged their ambassadors to call into existence an infidel conspiracy against Catholicity; and thus have nearly uprooted every vestige of the ancient laws and Christian character of the finest country in the world.

When Charles X. was expelled from France in 1830; and Louis Philippe (a younger branch of the Bourbon family) had usurped the French throne, at that moment England planned a change in the Spanish successor. A circumstance occurred in the years 1832 and 1833 which favored this English scheme, namely, Ferdinand the Seventh fell into a lethargy in 1831, in which he remained in a state of insensible torpor for two years: his two daughters were then only three and two years of age. Don Carlos, the King's brother, a steadfast friend of the Church of Spain, was the legitimate heir of the throne; but England induced Ferdinand to abdicate in favor of the elder daughter; and organised a conspiracy of all the infidel Spaniards (opponents of the Church) to support the claims of Isabella, the Infanta; and thus at once, England banished the legitimate heir, and, in point of fact, she became the sole protector, director, and mistress of Spanish affairs.

She enacted precisely the same scene in Portugal. When John the Sixth died in Portugal, his son Don Pedro, seized the empire of Brazil, in South America, and therefore by this act of rebellion (according to the laws of Portugal) forfeited his right to the throne. His brother, Don Miguel, was therefore the legitimate heir. Yet England advocated the claims of the infant daughter of Don Pedro: sent an English fleet, under Admiral Napier, to the Tagus; seized Don Miguel, abolished the Salic Law of Portugal, as in Spain; placed the infant daughter of the rebel, Don Pedro, on the throne of Portugal, and thus again governed, managed, and controlled the affairs of this wretched country, as they had already done in Spain.

At this part of my narrative a scheme was planned, and executed by England, which in point of perfidy, bigotry, and social atrocity, has no parallel except in English history. Spain and

Portugal having no funds to carry out these organic changes in their respective states, England offered to supply them with men and money, provided they, on their part, guaranteed to confiscate all the Church property in both countries. The bargain was agreed to: eight English bankers supplied the means: and the result has been that all the convents' lands, vineyards in Portugal, were confiscated: and all the convents' lands, vineyards, in Spain, with the exception of one Dominican convent, shared the same fate. Seventy-five thousand religious were thus sent adrift in Spain, and starved or died of broken hearts: and forty-three thousand shared the same fate in Portugal. The churches were turned into theatres, the clergy expelled, while England rejoiced at the success of her anti-Catholic policy. One hundred and ten Priests in Madrid were burned to death, or stabbed as they attempted to escape on the 31st March, 1833: similar scenes were enacted in several parts of the country, where resistance was offered to the Infidels; and thus English gold, and Anglican perfidy perpetrated the last stroke of subjugation in Spain and Portugal in the year 1833.

These facts, though sufficiently significant in themselves, yet had an ulterior development in the English mind. England intended to place two Coburgs on these two thrones, having already named the two German husbands for the two young Queens. They succeeded in Portugal by marrying a cousin of Prince Albert, to the Portuguese Queen: but the Spaniards defeated Lord Palmerston by marrying their Queen to her own cousin, the son of Don Francisco: and Louis Philippe overreached him by marrying his son, Montpensier, to her second sister. The Coburg scheme was thus so far defeated in Spain: not so, however, the English malignant bigotry to infidelize the country. Hence, from the year 1833 to the present hour the English Ambassadors at the Court of Madrid have been ever interfering with the internal affairs of Spain, and unceasingly employed in ridiculing Catholicity. Lord Clarendon became a Bibleman in that country, and employed one Barlow to import, hawk, and distribute English Bibles translated into Spanish.—Sir Edward Bulwer was ordered out of Madrid at twenty-four hours' notice for similar practices. The English press was expelled from Spain by an order in Council, for ridiculing the Spanish Court, slandering the Queen, and calumniating her husband.

From the year 1844 to the year 1854, England has extended her plans through Europe, and has employed emissaries in every Catholic country to spread Revolution, to teach irreligion, and to corrupt the people. Hungary, Switzerland, France, Naples, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, are unfortunately but too well aware of her atrocious stratagems: she promises what she calls liberty to all: but the result everywhere proves her falsehood and her lying declarations. Hungary now feels the weight of double chains from her connexion with England. Switzerland has been compelled at the peremptory demand of Napoleon to expel from her territory seventy-five thousand foreigners and cut-throats, and she now trembles before the rod of the Emperor. Naples despises the machinations of England, and with Austria at her back, has set Palmerston at defiance. Sardinia will soon learn the perfidy of her new acquaintance; and will repeat of her anti-Catholic policy, when Austria will take revenge at her gates, for her foolish reliance on perfidious England.

The downfall of England commenced in the Crimea; there French valor surpassed her, and there France saw her weakness, and has learned to despise her power. Austria has had a renewed evidence of her perfidy at the Paris Conference, and has taken additional precautions against her aggressions. And the persecuted Queen of Spain has at length succeeded in rescuing her laws and her throne from further English interference.—Although the late affair in Madrid appears small to ordinary political vision, it is still an event of the largest national magnitude. The English agent, the infidel Espartero, the Convent robber, the Priest killer, is now concealed in the capital; the Queen has thrown herself on the sole protection of the French Ambassador; the English Ambassador, Lord Howden, does not appear!—Napoleon has marched a French army to the frontier: and Lord Palmerston (in a speech of suppliancy, which excites a smile of contempt) hopes that the Emperor does not mean to initiate an armed interference! Yes, but he dare not ask him a question or stop the advance of his invincible Crimean battalions.

The whole transaction of the Madrid coup d'etat is the prelude to the perfect humiliation of England on the Continent of Europe: it is the clear signal of French protection in Spain; it is the triumph of Catholic truth; it is the overthrow of English Souperism all over the world: and it is an event which has awakened new hopes for the regeneration of Ireland.

The Queen of Spain has in an hour discarded her old enemy, England: adopted a new friend in

France: and a French army comes to her assistance in the teeth of the English Ambassador and in defiance of the power or the threats of his mistress.

Young Coburg on the throne of Portugal will, it seems, receive a visit very soon from our most gracious Queen: it is said during the autumn—it won't do. France has taken Spain under her imperial protection: and as long as Napoleon reigns in France, Spain may pursue her own course, restore her ancient laws, make restitution to her Church, banish her infidels, and set England at defiance. It is a clear case that Catholic Europe is now called on, from the aggressive policy of England, to confederate for their mutual protection: Sardinia is the new wedge which England has attempted to insert in order to disjoint the neighboring states. Austria is immediately concerned: Naples is remotely implicated: and the match is actually applied to the very roof of Italy. O'Donnell has selected a most appropriate time to save Spain, to free the Queen from foreign oppression, and to make a case for the combination of France with the surrounding threatened kingdoms. I firmly believe that the delivery of Ireland, from her long trials, is not far distant: that the union of the countries already named will leave England enough to do to take care of herself: and that Providence, at the end of ages of persecution, will listen to the complaints of Ireland against an oppression which, for duration, intensity, and savage infliction, has had no parallel in either the ancient records of Pagan cruelty or in the modern history of Christian martyrdom.

Believe me to be, beloved fellow-countrymen, your devoted servant, D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

P.S.—I am in a position from documents of an incontestible nature, to prove that the monies advanced by English Bankers (on English Government security) to effect the confiscation of the Spanish and Portuguese churches are not entirely paid, and that the balance due has been lately peremptorily demanded by England: that is, she demands her blood-money in full.

PROTESTANTISM.

(From the Northern Times.)

Mr. Bremner, a Protestant traveller, after visiting Norway (the Norwegians are staunch Protestants, and have been so almost since the time of Luther)—writes: "The Norwegian people are only indifferent in morals." Softly said, it is true; but he continues—"They have a greater desire to take undue advantage of a stranger than I ever experienced in any other part of Europe. Though a rural population, of every five children born one is illegitimate, and in one district during a space of six years, the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate was one in three." Mr. Bremner visited the Female House of Correction, and "there found 33 prisoners condemned for life, nearly all of whom had been condemned for the too frequent crime of child murder." Verily, oh, Protestantism, thy influence for moral purity is as impotent in Norway, as it is in Great Britain to-day!

Sweden, according to the Advertiser, should be a paradise of purity and goodness, for there also hath Protestantism long been its exclusive prophet, guide, and friend. But what says Mr. Protestant Laing on this subject?—hear ye him—"Sweden is more demoralised than any equal portion of the dense manufacturing population of Great Britain." Certes this must be the last link in the chain of comparison. He goes on—"Having taken out their diploma as Christians, they never trouble themselves about their profession, afterwards religion seems to rest here." By the official returns for ten years, "one person out of every 49 of the inhabitants of the towns of Sweden had been punished each year for criminal offences."

Among the crimes of the rural population only, 2,735,437 individuals, there were for the same period an average yearly of 205 cases of murder, 10 of child murder, 4 of poisoning, 13 of bestiality, 9 of robbery with violence. "Figures" (continues Mr. Laing) "do not bring home to our imaginations the moral condition of a population so depraved as that of Stockholm. Out of every three persons passing me one is illegitimate, and one out of every 49 within twelve months has been convicted of some criminal offence;" and yet, says he, you may travel through the country, and, from appearances, come to the conclusion that the people are the most virtuous in the world.

Passing on to the model moral Protestantism of Great Britain, we give a few more sketches by Protestant artists. We must very briefly epitomise our extracts, because the entire paper would not contain the one half of those now before us.

We begin with the report of the English University Commission, that model Protestant place where the Protestant teachers are made; and from thence are sent to teach pure Protestant

morals! The Rev. W. Wall, M.A., says:—"I wish I could say that the discipline of Oxford had much capacity for becoming worse—I wish I could say that immorality had yet to be introduced among our students." The Rev. W. E. Jeff says a stricter discipline is required to protect under graduates from houses of ill-fame, incontinence, &c. The Rev. M. Pattison said the three temptations of the place are fornication, wine, cards, and betting. The Rev. F. Temple says—"The villages around Oxford within a circle of five miles are now hot beds of temptation. It is frightful to think of the large proportion of under graduates who are tainting their minds with the effects of an impure youth." If these be thy future teachers, O Protestant Israel, what shall be the teaching? Hear what the Morning Chronicle, speaking of infanticide, saith of them—"The people of the rural districts, where virtue might be supposed to exist, have yet to learn a lesson in morality from the beasts of the field."

The Times asks, regarding the working of millions, "Do the masses crowd our churches when the bells invite them?—where are the artisans, laborers? &c. Will the statistics of Stion College tell us? We may at once reply, 999 out of 1000 are sleeping, drinking, sailing, or talking politics, or reading the Sunday papers, or seeing their dogs fight, or rat catching, or walking the fields." And where are their wives and families—and what doing? Oh, blessed Reformation!

A clergyman at Chester stood up at a public meeting and declared, "that half the farm-houses of Cheshire are nothing better than houses of infamy."

Another Protestant clergyman at Birmingham declared (speaking of those who are known under the designation of Protestants or non-Catholics), that not a factory girl above the age of sixteen knew what virtue was! And in some towns of Scotland it is stated to be even at a lower ebb; if we are to credit missionaries and ministers, and the police of Glasgow, Paisley and Dundee, the same may be said of factory girls under 14 years of age. "On horrors' head, horrors accumulate." Not long ago, at an investigation held before the Hon. Mr. Norton, in London, it was proven that in the metropolitan city of England there were places established where the systematic murder of infants for the concealment of infamy existing—where ladies from the country, of apparent respectability—certainly with plenty of money—arrive in town in a delicate state, and after some time return home in good health and with a clear conscience! Oh, the blessed civilisation of pure Protestantism!—a civilisation the tendency of which is of a far lower nature than the most degraded system of Paganism we have ever read of.

A Protestant missionary travelling through three English counties, says—"Darkness covers this part of England, and gross darkness the people." Another says—"That the very garden of England is a vast howling wilderness." Another, that the 300,000 people of Staffordshire "sit in darkness, and in the gloomy shadow of death." Another, "that there is not a worse place than this (Staffordshire); the men, women, and children, glory in blaspheming the name of the Lord." Another, that infidelity, like a mighty flood, is devastating Great Britain with the most awful errors and abominations." A Bishop of the Protestant Law Church states, that "one million one hundred and seventy thousand children grow up yearly to an adult state, sans education, sans religion, sans morality, and steeped to the lips in crime."

The Bishop of London informs us that in his own diocese there are 15,000 children of both sexes under 15 years of age living on prostitution and theft in London alone! Another, that in London alone, there are tens of thousands who know not the name of Christ, and have no idea that they have immortal souls to save, who cannot pray, and know not what prayer is. Then follow the revelations of our poor-law inquiries, our high and low courts of justice, the divorce cases in high life, infanticides, poisonings, and our every-day police revelations. The profligacy of the principal cities of Great Britain cast far into the shade that picture of the olden Pentapolis; and we have the horrid fact staring us in the face that these evils are increasing 15 per cent. in excess of the population, and yet in the face of these terrible evils which Protestantism has grown up to rankness in her own bosom, her advocates are brazen enough to stand up in the face of Europe, and with the Pharisee of the temple, thank God they are not like unto those unfortunate Popish publicans!

EXETER HALL AND ITS MISSIONS.

(From the Catholic Telegraph.)

We have to notice the impious comparison which these proselytising fraternities so frequently institute, not only between themselves and the immediate followers of the Redeemer, but even between themselves and the Redeemer in person.

As an example of this impiety we subjoin an extract, in which the writer unblushingly asserts that—

"The Priests of Rome have the same aversion to the Gospel that the men of Gennesaret to Him who first brought us the Gospel. 'Those men besought Him that He would depart out of their coasts,' and the Irish Priests, scarcely taking the trouble to beseech with one voice, demand that all Bible-readers shall begone."

Now, though this cant might sound very well in the ears of an Exeter Hall audience, there is in reality neither truth, analogy, nor parity of reasoning in it. The men of Gennesaret, as every one knows, believed neither in the Gospel nor in Him who promulgated it. They adhered to the creed of their fathers, and hence they besought Him who introduced a doctrine novel to them to depart out of their coasts. But it is a malicious untruth to assert that the Priests of the Catholic Church have the same aversion to the Gospel that these men had. How could they have an aversion to that of which they were made the depositaries and guardians by Him who was its author? No; the Priests are averse to none but those portions of the miscalled Gospel which the Reformers have mangled, distorted, and rendered altogether spurious. They have the same reluctance to accept these portions as Gospel verity as the Herald would have to accept for its alleged value a gold or silver coin, one-half of which, when tested, would be found to consist of dross or base metal. The Bible-readers whom Priest and people alike demand to "begone," are the utterers of this counterfeit coin, the circulators of this spurious Gospel. Comparisons in general are said to be odious, but when such dregs of the community, as nine-tenths of these Bible-torturing worthies are known to be, are compared to the apostles and disciples of the God-man the comparison is not only intolerably odious but horribly blasphemous.

"St. Paul was thrice stoned" (says the Herald) "and yet this cruelty did not prove St. Paul to be wrong."

Certainly not. Nor in the right either. But let us ask who commissioned the Apostle to preach the Gospel? Was it such a motley group of religionists as the Exeter Hall conclave, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Irish Church Mission fanatics, or the London City Mission? Was the commission to teach all nations not issued by Christ Himself, and did not the Apostle teach the Church to preserve the very words that fell in his presence from the Divine Lips—words that could, therefore, comprehend neither more nor less than the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

"Real religion" (as defined by the Herald) "is an earnest thing."

No doubt. Why, then, employ mountebanks, scape-graces, dunderheads, and hypocrites to teach and preach it? Are they fit pillars to support the edifice against which God said the gates of hell should not prevail? What is there earnest about these men, save the desire of laboring earnestly in the service of the Father of Mischiefs? Are they the "good tree," which, according to the Scriptural rule laid down by the Herald, "makes the fruit good?" What is the kind of seed required to produce the "good tree and the good fruit?" Were the Reformers that seed? If so, a cursory glance at their history will show that, as a whole, a more loathsome mass of moral putridity never existed. What, then, let us ask, could the tree produced from such germs be? What it was and is—hollow, unsound, and unstable—a scattered, stunted, and lifeless trunk, with branches frittered to fragments, with leaves withered and dispersed, with fruit rotten to the core, deadly, blighted, and diseased. And yet this is the fruit, this the Word of God which the emissaries of the Evil one, in the guise of Scripture-readers from Exeter Hall, prescribe as well for the Catholic poor in Cork and Sligo as for the infidel reprobates of Stepney and St. Giles's.

But, as a climax to these impieties, the Herald concludes with the following string of utterly unfounded assertions:—

"The statistics of Europe have abundantly established the fact that the false religion of Rome produces, whether in Ireland, or in Belgium, or in Italy, a plentiful crop of murders, adulteries, and thefts, and other crimes, as shown in Mr. Hobart Seymour's collection of Government returns."

Who Mr. Hobart Seymour is we have not the felicity of knowing, but by way of set off, we will quote a statement made by a pet of the Herald's own party, Sir J. Packington, on the Education Bill, No. 2. Sir John's words, as reported in the Times of 12th June, 1855, are as follows:—

"That the whole number of convictions in that year was 90,000—indeed no comparison with other countries could be properly drawn, for he was sorry to say that the amount of undetected crime in England was so serious that any calculations founded on the number of convictions must prove fallacious."

We could adduce authorities without end to prove that what with known murders, murders the perpetrators of which are not apprehended,

and murders which take place without being discovered, the catalogue of crime in Protestant England is so vast and terrific, that it fairly makes our hair to stand on end.

But, as a fair specimen of what the alarming amount of depravity in England really is, we, in conclusion, refer the *Herald* to the "abomination of desolation" in England, as described in the *Civil Service Gazette* of December 15th, 1855. The frightful list of enormities there recorded exhibits a field for the operations of Exeter Hall and its kindred associations; so ample and wide-spread that, if every one of their emissaries were recalled from their sinecure stations in Ireland and elsewhere to the active and incessant duty which they would be required to discharge in the home service, it would soon be seen that the crimes perpetrated where the "false religion of Rome" prevails, sink into utter insignificance when compared with those hourly committed in reformed and moral England. And if, then, Exeter Hall and its white-cravatted Biblical staff did their duty wheresoever and whensoever it was actually required, the Catholic poor would be left to follow the faith of their fathers without let, hindrance, or molestation from the Cantwells, the "Mawworms," and the entire tribe of hypocrites and impostors whom Exeter Hall, with its Missions, makes the dispensers of its bribes, its bibles, and its blasphemies.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Andrew McMahon has been appointed parish priest of Edenderry, and the Rev. Jeremiah Kehoe to Rhode.

The Rev. P. Moore, late Administrator of the parish of Killeen, near Spiddal, county of Galway, has been promoted to the parish of Athlery, in the same county, by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam.

The Rev. Mr. O'Connor has succeeded the Very Rev. Mr. McDonnell as Parish Priest of Killybegs. The Rev. John Conihain is appointed senior Curate of the Parish. The Rev. Thomas Nolan has been removed from Killybegs to Killybegs. The Rev. Mr. Horgan is appointed Curate in the same Parish. It is not supposed that the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty will occupy the residence of his Lordship's predecessor for some months.—*Monster News.*

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF DUNLOP, DIOCESE OF RAPHOE.—This church, the first stone of which was laid on the 2nd of July, 1855, by the Rev. John O'Donnell, P.P. of Lettermacaward and Upper Templecroone, is covered in, and was opened for divine service on Sunday, the 20th ult. The church is cruciform, and consists of a nave and aisle, the former measuring 90 by 30, and the latter 43 by 30 feet; height of side wall, 26 feet; there is also a beautiful two storied sacristy attached. Fourteen magnificent windows, each 16 feet high, together with three door lights, add considerably to the external appearance of the house, and afford ample light to every part of the interior. It is in contemplation to erect a suitable altar with as little delay as possible. Owing to the exertions and gratuitous aid of the parishioners, who raised the stones, supplied the lime, and attended the masons, the cost of the building has been very moderate, namely, £333 0s 8d., the whole of which has, thanks to our good God, been paid. When it is borne in mind that there was only 350 families to contribute towards the building of the church, and that no extraordinary assistance was obtained (except £30—£20 from the inhabitants of Letterkenry, the Pastor's native town, and £10 from the town of Donegal), great credit is due to the poor but generous people of Upper Templecroone, who so ably assisted and contributed to the erection of this beautiful structure in one of the wildest and most remote districts of Donegal. The church is built on the site of the old house, and commands a delightful prospect of the Bay of Dunlop; the far-famed island of Arranmore is likewise seen far away in the distance.—*Correspondent of the Telegraph.*

The bazaar for the Sisters of Mercy, held in Galway last week, produced one hundred and forty pounds.

We (*Weekly Register*) translate the following from the *Univers* of Thursday last:—"The Acts of the Synod or National Council, held a short time ago by the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, show the moral and religious progress which has been gradually going on for the last few years, under the prudent and enlightened direction of the eminent Prelate whom the Holy See has placed at the head of the Episcopacy of Ireland. The ages of persecution which have passed over Ireland had left nothing standing (*à l'exception rien laissé debout*). The Church, notwithstanding the peculiar character of its institutions, had witnessed a relaxation in many matters, but such as are, from their divine authority, unalterable. The Catholic reconstitution of the country, permitted by the Emancipation Act of 1828, was unfortunately retarded by the political struggles of the different political parties, which arose out of that epoch. But since the year 1850, when the Council of Thurles laid the first stone of this great work of reconstruction, the measures since adopted by the Episcopacy have had the happiest result for the Church. It will be necessary to compare the present state of things with what existed eight or ten years ago, in order to fully understand the progress of which we speak. Everywhere we see the Clergy giving Missions, which are followed with abundant fruits of grace. We see the increase of churches, schools, convents, hospitals, seminaries, religious works of all kinds, the prosperity of which astonished an illustrious French Bishop who lately visited Ireland for the first time. Religious worship is now beginning to be carried out with becoming solemnity. There is improvement in the educational course at the College of Maynooth. We have witnessed the erection and we daily see the development of a Catholic University, under the fostering care of the Right Reverend Father Newman. There is indeed an extraordinary revival (*renaissance*) of fervor among all classes of the faithful. Such are the principal results of the Councils and Synods of the Episcopacy, and thus is being worked out the reconstitution of which the illustrious Cardinal placed at the head of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda had sketched out the plan, at the same time that he made known to the Pastors of the Church in Ireland the wishes of the common Father of the Faithful. All the differences which for a short time had paralyzed the work of regeneration upon which we now congratulate Ireland, have completely disappeared. The perfect understanding now existing among the Bishops of Ireland may be attributed to the acts of the Synod of last June. The *Univers* then goes on to quote from the Synodal Decrees on the subject of Proselytism and on the importance of the education of children. It proceeds to remark:—"The Bishops will, therefore, turn their attention to procuring Catholic schools for Catholic children. The day when the Catholics of Ireland shall have, as is expressed in the Synodal letters of the Bishops, their schools independent of all Government control, as they now have their University, Catholicity will have nothing to fear from Anglican Proselytism, and then the first grand step will be taken towards that definitive and complete triumph, which will assuredly happen from the vigilance, the activity, and the unanimity with which the members of the Episcopacy labor in the work of reestablishing the charge confided to them by the Supreme Head of the Church."

THE MILITIA RIOTS AT NENAGH.—It cannot fail to have been remarked, that when any violation of what is termed the law occurs in Ireland, the demand for its rigorous application is indignant and clamorous beyond measure, especially if the hapless culprit be an Irishman, or profess the Roman creed. No matter what the cause, what the palliation or incentive, the Protestants cry in and out of Parliament, and on such occasions, it is uniformly and loudly demanded, that it may produce less, but better fruit. There is, in fact, a kind of morbid interest excited the moment there is the slightest chance of an *auto da fe* among us, and the Protestant Reformers one and all appear frantic with joy at the idea of decimating the ranks of Popery by any means. What Bible-reading cannot effect may be here and there brought about by the summary process so successfully adopted by the myrmidons of Jack Ketch. All this is exemplified in the outcry raised against the unfortunate men implicated in the recent outbreak of the North Tipperary Militia. Lord Panmure, at whose door the dreadful consequences of the whole *tragedy* should be laid, promised in the House of Lords the other day, that strict severity should be used in the treatment of the mutineers. Now, when there was wanton insubordination in some of the German Legion on various occasions since its formation, every possible effort was made to palliate, pardon, and pass over its misconduct. But here in the case of the Irish Militia, the very Minister who has treated the men with an indifference the most heartless, and a parsimony the most unseasonable and pitiful, proclaims his determination to let the law take its extreme course in the matter. This determination is expressed, too, by the head of our War Department in the face of facts which would induce any Minister, not too strongly imbued with national and religious prejudices, to pause ere he gave the rein to his predilections. Lord Ellenborough in advertising to the subject said:—"From returns he had received, he found the desertions from the English Militia were 23 per cent., the Scotch 20 per cent., and the Irish only five per cent. The English gave recruits to the army at the rate of 7 1/2 per cent., the Scotch at 14 and the Irish at 21. The latter was, therefore, the most valuable to the service of the country." Here we have figures to prove that in England, the country whose interests the war was especially to defend and promote, the desertions from the Militia were nearly five times more numerous than in Ireland, whilst the latter country, besides, furnished three times as many recruits to the Army as the former. Are we to be eternally nothing more than hewers of wood and drawers of water for the comfort, advantage, and convenience of England? Is the Irishman "to do or die" whenever England beats the recruiting drum or sounds the martial air, without any hope whatever of even acknowledgment? The English and Scotch portions of the army are feted, bepraised, and extolled to the Seventh Heaven—for what? Where is there a single dispatch from the seat of war that, whilst the English soldier did his duty, the Irishman neglected his in the camp or field? Though uniformly placed foremost when the hope was, indeed, forlorn, where is it stated that there was an Irishman in the British army who faltered in the desperate struggle, or shrank from the almost certain death before him? Why is this injustice persevered in? Why is every opportunity sought to accord the distinction of honour, or reward to the one, and brand the humiliation of neglect, indifference, and dislike on the other? What has the one done that the other has neglected to do? Where is the boasted generosity, the ever-ready consideration which the people of England so unaccountably exhibit on other occasions? There were petitions for the relief of the miscreant Palmer—the heartless wretch who had in cold blood murdered, Heaven only knows how many, not enemies, but friends—the reckless monster who far more ferociously than was ever exhibited by the savage, watched with demonic hypocrisy and fenshish exultation the slow death prepared by his own merciless hand—the slow, sure, and agonising death of her, to whom the law of God and man had commanded him to cling when all other bonds were severed. For the pardon of such a blot on human nature there were found strenuous and urgent advocates; and, whilst we write, another, scarcely less detestable for his atrocity, lies in the condemned cell awaiting the doom pronounced by justice, and he, again, is the object of a morbid commiseration. Extension of guilt is argued on the most untenable pretences, and mercy and compassion, the best and holiest feelings of our nature, are lavished on villains who are an indelible disgrace to the species. But where is there a word heard in favour of the maddened mutineers of Nenagh?—the victims of a sordid thriftiness applied at the wrong time and the wrong objects? The sums that were expended in pampering the appetites and feeding the vanity of the Guards the other day, would have been better employed if bestowed on the Irish Militia who have no alternative but the poor-house or beggary. How will this undisguised favoritism work in the next war? Are these men not flesh and blood like others. Can it be expected that they will again be allured and beguiled by promises which it will be a matter of course not to fulfil? There is, in fine, something extensively stultified, as well as petty and partial, in the entire of the treatment which the Irish soldier, whether of the line or the militia, has received, and it will be well for England if, when the occasion arrives, this pettifogging penuriousness does not act as a terrible drawback on her military resources, and bring about a retribution as deserved as it will be detrimental to the power and interests of the empire at large.—*Dublin Catholic Telegraph.*

THE MUTINY AT NENAGH.—Eleven civilians, laborers and mechanics, have been arrested and committed to Nenagh goal on a charge of taking part with the Tipperary Militia, and inciting them to violence on the occasion of the late mutiny. One of the persons sent for trial is described as clerk of the chapel. A local paper (the *Guardian*) gives an account of an inspection by General Chatterton of the troops in garrison, comprising part of the 17th Lancers, the 9th Foot, and the debris of the unfortunate North Tipperary Light Infantry. After describing the splendid appearance of the troops of the line, the writer gives the following sketch of the local regiment on parade:—"They numbered over 400 men, and, indeed, we may safely assert that such an exhibition was never witnessed in a barrack-yard before. They at once reminded the spectators of Jack Falstaff's ragged corps, and their appearance called forth the sympathy of all who saw them. General Chatterton, instead of looking on them with the scrutinizing gaze of a field officer, beheld them in pity. Could those have been the men whom Sir James inspected some few months ago in the same place, when their smart, soldierly, and cleanly appearance elicited the marked approbation of the General? They were, no doubt, the men; but the spirit, and life, and buoyancy which a few short months ago animated them, seemed either departed from or broken within them; and their external appearance, in ragged tunics, fretted pantaloons, and tattered shoes, would under other circumstances be ludicrous in the extreme, but now the unfortunate men were the objects of sympathy rather than ridicule—of compassion, not of jest. Scarcely a single man had on a perfect uniform—one might be seen dressed in corduroy breeks, with red jacket, through which his shirtless arms protruded at the elbow; a forage cap was the only emblem of the occupation of another; a third might be seen with an old boot on one foot, while the other was partly enveloped in a solesless slipper, and the trousers of a greater portion of them were nothing better than rags! This was the appearance—eternally disgraced to the Government—presented on the 1st of August, in the year of grace 1856, by the North Tipperary Light Infantry of Her Majesty's Militia. We hope the service of this force—a force which is worthy of better treatment—may not ever be required again."

THE SOUPERS AT BAY.—Once again we have had to plunge into the slough of a Souper investigation, with all its baseness, bitterness, and vulgarity. In the old Court house of Kilkenny on Monday last, was witnessed one of those unseemly spectacles, which so often took place there before under the auspices of the Irish Church Mission Society—a group of illiterate, unrepenting boys and men, composing the Souper Brigade attended by their zealous drill sergeant, Mr. Meares, and their disinterested colonels, the Rev. Messrs. Hobson and Drapes. The occasion contributed a great crisis in the Modern Mission; four of the fraternity had been summoned for disobeying the recent order of the local authorities;—and the decision of the Bench was anticipated with keen anxiety. Need we say that every avenue of the Court house was thronged by the poor-people who have so long suffered the insults of those wretched mercenaries in alliance—the poor pious Catholic people of Kilkenny—who had come to see whether justice had at last really overtaken the revilers of their ancient faith? The first case was that of Constable Smith, which virtually influenced all the rest. He charged two of the Scripture readers with having persisted in their addresses to the people, in spite of his repeated instructions:—"Don't pray to the Virgin Mary; she is no more than a common woman. There is no such place as Purgatory—the Priests have invented it for the purpose of filling their pockets. They are still selling masses for Dan O'Connell's soul; how long will it take to bring in a poor man to Heaven? These are literally some of the phrases which they address to the poor Catholics of Upper Patrick street—which they habitually address to them—and the people though boiling with rage, were restrained from violence by the presence of the police. Acting under the recent decision of the magistrates, the policeman warned them away upon this occasion; but these pious missionaries refused to stir one step till they were told to go. The police very properly decided upon sending them for trial to the Quarter Sessions. In the second case the notorious Digby Dwan and his colleagues were summoned by Constable Kelly, for similar conduct. It was proved that this Apostle had taunted the people in the public streets with being idolaters. But this was not enough. In reply to Mr. Scott, he declared upon his oath, in the open court, that every Catholic in Kilkenny was guilty of a similar crime. No words can describe the cool, disciplined audacity with which these fellows bearded their examiners; and the two "reverend" superiors gravely smiled approval at every new display of successful impudence on the part of their creatures. But this effrontery simply excited still deeper contempt in the eyes of the spectators, both Protestant and Catholic. Their humiliation was thorough and irremediable. Two remarkable testimonies are recorded against them. Mr. Greene, whose words carry weight, not only from his known love of justice, but from his position as Protestant Resident Magistrate, charged them with ingratitude to the police "who had so long acted as their protectors." Mr. Scott, the Crown Solicitor, well qualified by his position to judge of the character of Kilkenny, pronounced them the most mischievous disturbers that ever infested the city. On the whole, we congratulate our fellow-citizens upon this result—though it is only the beginning of a path which will lead into the Queen's Bench. It is decidedly the only way in which the peace and character of our city can be emancipated from this odious plague.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

SOUPERISM DEFEATED.—The *Ulsterman* says:—"Our readers will remember that some time ago the windows of the Catholic Church of Cushendall were broken. An investigation into the affair was held by the local magistrates, and evidence was given tending seriously to implicate certain soup missionaries in that district. The investigation was adjourned for further information. But, meantime, the soupers got up a false and infamous story, which was published in the general columns of the *News Letter*, that a Protestant child had been thrown into a fire and severely burned by the "Papists" of the Glens. But the soupers did more than this. They actually had the audacity—emboldened by their apparent success—to summon before the magistrates the amiable and respected priest of the parish to prove on oath whether the windows had been broken at all. Father Fitzsimmons, who, for the sake of peace and charity, would willingly have submitted to any sacrifice, promptly responded to this challenge. He summoned witnesses to come before the magistrates and give evidence in the matter, and, with what might be called a needless condescension on the part of a gentleman opposed to creatures so low, boldly met his adversaries face to face. The result was another investigation before the magistrates, at which both the sacrilegious assault on the chapel and the story of the burned child were immediately entered into.—The result may be briefly told. The case of the window breaking, urged by the "Soupers" on the good priest against his will, has left behind it strong moral, if not legal proofs that the windows of the sacred edifice were smashed by persons instigated by the men whose miserable efforts have caused so much recent disturbance in the district. And as for the case of the child, alleged to have been burned, that affair has ended in placing the brand of ignominy and falsehood on the wretches who sent the infamous lying report to the *News Letter*. The facts elicited were these. On the 24th of June, the young lads of the district had a bonfire, as is usual on St. John's eve. There were some Protestant boys present at it. And to one of these it was said jocosely that he would be roasted if he did not tell who broke the chapel windows. He replied that such and such lads had done it, at the instigation of such and such parties.—Thereupon, his companions seized on him, lifted him upon their shoulders, and carried him round the fire in triumph as a sort of reward for having revealed the offenders. And such was the childish incident, out of which the scoundrel informants of the *News Letter* manufactured the atrocious and lying story, that a young Protestant boy had been burned in a fire by the Catholics of the Glens of Antrim."

THE ULSTER ORANGEMEN.—There is no accounting for the criminal folly practised by those Orangemen of Ulster, who wantonly assail the Catholics of that province, on every anniversary of the battles they love so much to celebrate. What an unfortunate history is that of Ulster for the last century and a half. There is nothing in the world to equal it; nothing in the history of any nation, civilized or savage, to compete with the murders, outrages, heart-burnings, insults, wrongs and calamities inflicted by one portion of the people of Ulster on the other. A stranger coming amongst them, and not understanding their history, would conclude that Ulster was inhabited by a mad, a perfectly insane population; and that its people required the care bestowed on patients in a lunatic asylum. On the evening of a fair or market day, or on the First or Twelfth of July, he would hear one party crying "To h—ll with the Pope," and the other replying to that menace, by shouting, "To h—ll with King William." And then, probably, hearing shots fired; seeing people falling; hearing screams, oaths, imprecations, curses, blasphemy, and noisy, bloody strife, would he not be justified in saying, "that the land these people inhabited, though blessed by God, was cursed and destroyed by man?" And cursed it is; for anger, ill-will, furious hatred, envy, malice, revilings, detractions, murder, outrage and deadly strife, are sufficient to bring the maledictions of Heaven down on any country. It was so in the olden time, and sin is punished now, as severely as it ever was. We wonder that those who have the instruction of the Orangemen in their power, do not teach them charity. We believe the Orangemen prides in his Bible; that he prides himself on his loyalty; and pretends to have veneration for the precepts taught in the Scriptures, and, enunciated in the law of the land. But what is the use of all that when he does not obey them? He will not find a chapter in the Bible approving of insults

to his neighbor, or of using language to annoy or irritate him. Nor can he discover a text to justify him in striking down a Catholic priest, or wrecking a Catholic Church, or the house of a Catholic. All these things are condemned by the Bible; all are denounced by the law of the land. The Orangemen, then, may boast of the love he feels for the Bible, and the veneration he entertains for the law of the land, but no honest man can believe him. He cannot love the one; nor venerate the other, when he violates the precepts they contain. He is, consequently, a rebel against his God, and a rebel against the state. We pity the infuriated Orangemen, who thus raise the standard of revolt against God and their country. But, for all that, we would not put them in chains. We would instruct them, because they are ignorant; civilise them, because they are savage; and teach them their duties to their neighbors, because they require that instruction beyond any people on the face of the earth. Let the Ulster Orangeman proceed to Scotland, and he will find no one there so savage as himself. Let him go to England, and he will discover no person he can call his equal in brutality and ferocity. There is no one in France, in Spain, in Portugal, to match him in bigotry—or the ill-will he entertains for his neighbor. In all Germany, in Russia, and even in the land inhabited by the different races of Africa, he will find himself without an equal.—What a strange being, then, is the Ulsterman Orangeman. He is the shame and scandal of the world. Is there no one to teach him charity; no one to subdue the evil passions that impel him onward in his career of guilt? His greatest glory is to denounce the Pope; his greatest pride to wish his Holiness in the regions of the damned; and his noblest achievements, to wreck Catholic houses of worship; strike down Catholic priests, and demolish the homes of Catholic laymen.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

A JUST JUDGE.—THE BIRN BRIT.—The system of offering large rewards for spies and informers whose evidence would lead to the detection and conviction of real or supposed offenders, has long been a remarkable and reprehensible policy on the part of the Irish Government. The operation of the system has been attended, not by the prevention of crime or by the preservation of the peace, but by the production of outrages, by the corruption of those most prone to base temptations, and by intentionally staining peaceably disposed districts with the stigma of outrages, for the purpose of enabling vindictive rulers to obtain coercion Acts from Parliament. These coercion Acts are used by harsh landlords (who are supporters or members of the Legislature) as a kind of shelter or protection during their collection of rack rents and extermination of tenants, and for the carrying of elections against the popular will. Hence the system of rewards to spies is patronised by the aristocracy and practised by the police; and hence the spies are induced to delude the people into secret and illegal societies, in order to betray them (for the sake of the reward), and swear as approvers that they were confederated for the purposes of violence and outrage. These ruffian spies, however, do not always reap the rewards they are entitled to. Occasionally some humane minister speaks up for justice, rising superior to the magnates who support the infamous system, protests against its injustice and iniquity, and condemns its perpetrators to merited punishment. An admirable instance of this is furnished in the following appropriate article from the *Ulsterman* of Monday last:—"Chief Justice Monaghan has set an example to his brethren of the long robe which, we hope, will be properly appreciated and faithfully imitated—and a warning to knaves and traitors which may not be lost upon them. At the Lifford Assizes, some men were charged with the crime of Ribbonism. Their trial was postponed, and they were admitted to bail. But a scoundrel named Conolly M'Hugh, who was one of the accused, made application through his counsel, offering to become approver. The Chief Justice quietly listened to the application, and ordered the man's informations to be taken down. This was done, and the application was again formally renewed. His Lordship having read the informations, coolly turned to the informer's counsel and told him that, as the prisoner had confessed his guilt, he would, on his own confession, try him and sentence him to transportation. The reader may fancy, if he can, the feelings of the baffled villain when the stern judge proclaimed to him what the reward of his story would be. But let us give the account of the affair as it is reported in the papers:—"At the conclusion of the Crown business Mr. Hamilton (barrister), made an application on the part of Conolly M'Hugh, who, with the others, was committed on a charge of Ribbonism. M'Hugh, after his arrest on the 8th June, made an information acknowledging his connection with this association, and criminating the other parties who were arrested with him. Chief Justice—Has he any attorney? Mr. M'Crossan—My lord, I act for him. Chief Justice—Has he instructed you? Mr. M'Crossan—Not personally, but his brother has been with me. Mr. Hamilton (attorney)—His wife has been with me my lord. Chief Justice—Go to the prisoner now, sir, and see what reasons he can urge for his discharge. After a short delay Mr. Hamilton returned, when Counsellor Hamilton renewed his application. Chief Justice—Read what he says for himself in his information. Mr. Hamilton proceeded to read from the information that the deponent (M'Hugh) attended several meetings of the Ribbonmen. Chief Justice—Oh! he confesses himself guilty of a transportable offence. I'll try him on his own information. Sheriff—Let a jury be immediately called. Mr. Hamilton—There is nothing against him more than the others, and you have admitted them to bail. Chief Justice—Nothing but his own confession, on which I have a great mind to transport him. At all events, I can't admit him to bail; he must remain in custody until next Assizes, unless the Queen's Bench will, in the meantime, discharge him. The conduct of Judge Monaghan in this instance is worthy of all praise. He has shown the right way in which ruffians of the Conolly M'Hugh stamp should be treated. The curse of our country for a long time has been the facility with which the Government have received the statements of the most abandoned scoundrels in the country, laying charges of crime against (too often) innocent men, and the tempting inducements which, since the days of Reynolds and Jenny O'Brien, they have held out to that class of villains to concoct conspiracies, and allure foolish men into them, that they may thrive on the blood of their dupes and victims. We have no intention of offering a plea for Ribbonism. All secret associations of the kind are foolish and criminal, and can end in no good, for the curse of God's Church is on them. They give the wicked an unhallowed power over the honest, and leave the innocent and the guilty alike at the mercy of wretches like Conolly M'Hugh. Every Catholic, especially, who becomes a Ribbonman—however brave and intrepid he may have been before—becomes from that moment a coward who trembles before the policeman's bayonet or the soldier's musket. Most heartily, then, do we approve of the wise course pursued by Chief Justice Monaghan in this case.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

In Dublin there will be a cavalry brigade of four regiments, and six infantry regiments in two brigades. At the Curragh the military force will also be of similar strength. Fermoy is destined to be the principal military station in the south of Ireland; but we do not hear what precise arrangements are yet made respecting the forces to be quartered there. In the four principal camps above enumerated accommodation will be provided for 30 battalions of infantry, out of 41 constituting the home establishment, and for 15 out of the 22 regiments of cavalry not employed in Ireland.

Smith O'Brien has, our readers have been made aware, refused the representation of Tipperary. Though still devoted heart and soul to the good old Irish cause, he could not see in the British Parliament any hope for better days for Ireland. Surrounded, as he would be, by the slaves of the Treasury—men who would forfeit, not only every pledge they made upon their oaths, but every principle of honour, which should guide public men, for one intelligible nod from the Government whip, it would beguile further wasting those great energies of which he is possessed, and of which to Ireland he has given so large a share. Though the men of Tipperary, who called upon him to stand for the representation of their county, deserve credit for the promptitude with which they recognised his services the earliest that opportunity offered after his return, yet they scarcely considered what they asked the gallant gentleman to do. A mere seat in the House of Commons could be no honour to him—his prison in the Southern Sea was infinitely more honourable. But if he met these colleagues who would be as earnest as he was himself—men who would combine for an honest purpose and adhere to their engagements—who would spurn English bribery, and fight with a singleness of purpose for the Irish cause—then, indeed we feel assured he would not have hesitated at this call of his countrymen.—*Wexford Guardian.*

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is about to present, in the name of the Queen, a stand of colours to the 18th Royal Irish Regiment; and that the old colours are to be deposited in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

It is no longer doubtful that Cork Garrison is to share the fate of those of Limerick and Kilkenny, as all the arrangements are perfected for transferring to Fermoy the entire staff of the Cork military district. Fermoy will henceforth be the head-quarters of the district, where a division will be stationed, while a brigade will occupy the Cork barracks.

CURIOUS IF TRUE.—The tale runs that, to impress the Limerick lieges with due conceptions of the importance of ambulatory Vice royalty, General Sir James sent orders to the artillerymen of all the forts within Shannon shot, to salute the steamer carrying his Excellency and suite on the happy day when Scattery beheld him circumnavigating her monastic shores. That the order was executed with admired effect, especially at Tarbert, nobody can deny; and that gunpowder was consumed in considerable quantities is uncontradictable. Of course the expenditure figured in the monthly return from the Shannon Forts, and the deficit was expected to go freely into the great imperial ledger as a cheap attestation of the Vice-regal popularity even over the tide that bore Sarsfield and his immortal legions to other fields of fame. But a little to the surprise of the returning officer of gunpowder and other stores, the story is that a despatch was received by the aforesaid officer, asking by whose authority the expenditure was caused, and requiring an answer, as per margin, by return of post. The answer was inevitable—by the authority of General Sir James Chatterton; all sufficient, one would guess, on so important and so auspicious a public demonstration. What was the astonishment however, of the returning officer, when as reported another official document arrived informing him that General Sir James had no authority to order salutes for the Earl of Carlisle from the Shannon Forts, and advising that a bill for seven pounds sterling British money, not pounds weight of gunpowder, should be sent in to the General with a request for payment in British current coin. How he must have felt and stared, if, as the story runs, the bill was duly forwarded. You may well conceive not alone the gallant general's surprise but the effect upon the enthusiasm of every one who heard of the deed and upon the first military esquire of the Lord Lieutenant, in honor of whom, as the Queen's Vice-regent, if whole magazines of villainous saltpetre were set a blaze to shake the solid earth and terrify the Shannon porpoises, no subject of Her Majesty would imagine a charge of sixpence could be made either to general or corporal.—*Monster News.*

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The ordinary criminal returns for England are eight months behind those for Ireland, and the detailed inspectors' reports are three years behind. We regret this, because it disables us from comparing the present returns from Ireland with those for England of the last year, and we cannot be sure that the striking contrast between the returns for Ireland of 1855 and for England of 1854, will hold good in the returns for England of 1855. The tables, however, show us that the progress of crime, as other things in Ireland, is the reverse of England. Thus, in 1854, the total commitments increased in England 8.5 per cent. as against 1853; they decreased in Ireland in 1855 as against 1854, 23.5 per cent. Offences against the person decreased in England 13.6 per cent.; in Ireland they increased 6.59 per cent. On the contrary, in all the other classes of offences the commitments increased in England and decreased in Ireland. The following are the facts in a tabular form:—

Table with 4 columns: Classes, Offences, 1854, 1853, 1855, 1854. Rows include Ags. the person, prop. without violence, prop. malicious, Forgeries, &c., and All other.

Whatever may be the case in 1856, we believe there was no increase of offences against the person in England in 1855, corresponding to the increase in Ireland, and we have good reason to suppose that there was in Ireland a large decrease. We must not, however, lead our readers to suppose that there has been a continual increase or tendency to increase in crimes against the person in Ireland; on the contrary, between 1849 and 1855 the number of charges of murder decreased from 170 to 55, and of attempts to murder from 41 to 31; while the decrease, including those of the more serious offences between 1849 and 1855 was very remarkable—from 9,306 to 1,903. Consistently with these items, the total number of commitments has decreased from 41,989 in 1849—alarming number compared to the commitments in England in the same year, 27,810—to 9,012 in 1855. This beneficial change—the most remarkable, perhaps, on record as to a diminution of offences—is attended, as in England, with an improvement in the administration of the law. The proportion of the convicted to be acquitted has continually increased. Greater care is taken, and a smaller proportion of persons is hastily committed than formerly on insufficient evidence. The great fact of the returns is the wonderful decrease of commitments between 1849, and 1855, which has been successive and continuous. How is it to be accounted for? There is great reason to believe that the diminished prosperity of the people in England in 1854, when bread was dear and trade slack, was the cause of the increased commitments; and it will hardly be doubted that the Irish, in relation to their former condition, continued to be very prosperous in 1855, while the relative condition, of the bulk of the people, was the reverse. Nor can it we suppose, be doubted, that the Irish who survived the famine of 1846, and who were after that time provided for by a poor law; were all, relatively in a far superior and improving condition to that of their predecessors.—Since 1849 the number of paupers in Ireland has continually decreased. Since 1849 there has grown up there an effective demand for labor, and wages have very much increased. Since 1849, then, there has been a greater relative improvement in the condition of the English subsequent to 1847, when the commitment began and continued to decline. May we not say, then, that precisely the same cause—the improvement in material welfare—has led to a great diminution of crime both in England and Ireland.—*Economist.*

Ellen Cruise, late of Lower Leeson street, in the city of Dublin spinster, has, by her will, dated the 7th April, 1856, bequeathed in trust to Most Rev. Archbishop Cullen and others, the large sum of £42,000, for Catholic charities in Dublin.

On Thursday the neighborhood of Tulla was brilliantly illuminated by fire and tar-barrels in honor of Smith O'Brien, who had visited a friend in the neighborhood.—*Clarke Journal.*

BANON KEOGH IN GALWAY.—O'Connell used to call Galway the fag-end of Ireland, and William Keogh would appear to be quite "to the manor born." There was one time when we had a decent respect for the West—that was, when the enemies of our country considered Connaught synonymous with a certain warm place, about which it is to be hoped they'll know no further than the name—but now it has become the fruitful hot-bed for the production of those adventurers who thank heaven they have got a country to sell. The only thing that tells in Galway is "gammon," and his lordship was accordingly affected to tears, when he passed in review the reminiscences of his boyhood, studiously omitting, however, that childish freak, when he swore, and was forewarned, and as a consequence became the emerald judge.—*Wexford Guardian.*

STRIKE ON THE BEEF AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.—On Thursday week a number of navvies engaged on the earth works of this line, struck for higher wages and a shorter day. At present their wages are 10s. per week, and the day from six to six. They demanded 12s. per week, but how much they desired to be deducted from the ordinary working hours we have not learned. The strike commenced at the Comer end. A body of these navvies proceeded thence along the line to Saintfield compelling the gangs who were quietly at work on the line to desist and follow them. All assembled in a body opposite the residence of the contractor, Mr. Moore, at Tonaghmore House, Saintfield. Mr. Moore remonstrated with them, but in vain. However, that active public officer Head Constable Phelan, of the Saintfield Constabulary, succeeded in arresting the principal leader, a man named Blain, whom he lodged in Downpatrick Jail. The men have had the good sense, in the meantime, to return to their work, and all is quiet at present.—*Down Recorder.*

RAILWAY TO FERRY.—The rising town of Ferry which has become the great military station for the South of Ireland, is at length beginning to realize the disadvantage of its isolated position, and its inhabitants are making a vigorous effort to procure a railway communication with this city. A project has been set on foot within the past few days to get a branch to Carrigrohilly, thus to secure deep water at Queenstown for military purposes, and rapid intercourse with the city of Cork. Nearly £20,000 have been already subscribed by local parties.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE WEATHER.—For the past three or four days we have had a continuance of heat that we seldom remember to have equaled in this city. On Sunday the thermometer stood at 79 degs. in the shade, and at 112 degs. in the sun. On Saturday it stood at 77 degs. in the shade, and on Friday at 75 degs. At half-past 11 to-day (Monday) it stood at 79 degs, and probably before one o'clock will reach 80 degs. This is the highest point the thermometer has attained in this city for the last three years. On one day in July 1853, it stood at 80 degs., but the temperature did not continue at a high point for the same length of time as it has done within the past few days.—*Cork Examiner.*

DECAY OF PROSELYTISM IN IRELAND.—A trustworthy correspondent in Bonmahon supplies us with the following facts regarding the proselytising establishments of Bonmahon, viz.:—There were in the infant school last year 109 children; at present it contains but 10. The embroidery school at the beginning of this year contained 46 persons; at present there are but 13 in it. The printing establishment is also falling into decay, there being but a few persons only occasionally employed in it. These are all well-known proselytising establishments. They held out for a long time; but at length they are on their last legs!—*Waterford News.*

PROSELYTISM AND POTATO ROT.—There were years of many and multiplied afflictions for Ireland. The people saw their food decayed, or borne away to another land, their political hopes prostrated, their just demands unheeded, and while they bent beneath famine and despair saw an army of religious foes start up and commence the most unscrupulous and cruel assault known in the history of creeds and kingdoms. Never was holy Scripture or any perversion thereof used in so vile a manner as these Soup Missionaries used their authorised edition of the Bible. Sensible Protestants, however anxious for the spread of their religious doctrines, discountenanced or stood aloof from these proceedings, but English fanatics supplied the money and the missionaries laded the soup, harangued the sinners, preached the merits of Martin Luther, and abused the Pope, all together. The evil even yet remains, but like the potato blight, with which it is inseparably connected, it has decreased in intensity. The last accounts go to show that both may soon be expected to disappear, and the hope occasions no small rejoicing among the people. One of the most active agents in clearing the country of the vile nuisance has been the *Kilkenny Journal*. The system had fastened itself like a large cobweb in one of the back lanes of Kilkenny, but thanks to the untiring efforts of our contemporary, and the spirit of the people, the nest has been utterly broken up.

JAMES SADLER.—It is confidently stated that James Sadler is still in this country, and in this neighborhood. Coolnamuck was searched for him early in the last week by the police of Carrick-on-Suir, and since that his residence, Clonacody, near Fethard, has been visited by the authorities, who, on one occasion, were said to have been closely on the trail of the fugitive. Whether this latter statement be correct or not we are unable to say. We give it on respectable authority, and it is decidedly certain that the rumour of James (and even John) Sadler being still in Ireland is daily gaining ground, and becoming more generally accredited.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

ARREST OF PAT. HIGGINS, THE MURDERER OF JOHN CONNOR.—Head constable O'Connor, of Claremorris station, arrested this man. It is known that during the last twelve months the murderer succeeded in baffling all the attempts made by the constabulary force of that part of the country to capture him. Though it was generally reported that Higgins carried pistols, and that he made no secret of his intention to kill before he would be made a prisoner, head-constable O'Connor, in colored clothes, arrested him at twelve o'clock at night, in the house of a farmer in the wilds of Ballycrov, and arrived with him at the Ballycastle police barracks on Sunday the 27th ult.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—A man named Murphy, who resided a few miles from Macroom, was drowned last April twelve months, and at the time it was supposed that his death had been caused accidentally. From some circumstances which it is stated, have since been brought under the attention of the authorities, the police have been engaged in making inquiries, and the result was that an investigation was held before the magistrates assembled at Coachford Petty Sessions. After a lengthened inquiry the Bench decided on committing a family named Manning, the mother, two sons and two daughters, who reside in the neighborhood of Coachford, to await a further investigation.—*Cork Examiner.*

SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Charles McCreedy, convicted of the murder of Sergeant Owen Guinney, in Ferry Barracks, was sentenced to death, by Judge Jackson, at Cork, on Monday, about half-past two o'clock.

THE GREAT CORN OF 1856.—If the accounts from Limerick are to be credited, the marvellous corn of 1856, after an absence of just three centuries, has made its predicted re-appearance in the south of Ireland.

IRISH FISHERIES.—Among many curious and questionable traits which are supposed distinctively to characterize different races, and whose practical influence is traceable in their daily habits and occupations, few have been more frequently noticed than the alleged unwillingness of the Irish to engage in seafaring pursuits so long as they can obtain less profitable modes of livelihood. The historical and statistical fact seems to have been long since admitted by all semi-official and other doctrinaires, that the Celt is not an aquatic animal; and there is hardly to be found an exception in the myriad books of lamentation over filibertian evils with which we used to be so painfully familiar, wherein a chapter or two was not devoted to groans over uncaught fish, unmanned boats, and unadventurous beachmen, who would starve rather than go to sea in quest of a dinner fit for an alderman. Exeter Hall ascribed it all to Popery and the observance of holidays which invariably fell upon the finest times for deep-sea-fishing. Police politicians, both Whig and Tory, attributed to Ribbonism and agitation in general which had set the people thoroughly astray. And finally, the ethnologists set down all to the debit side of the account, which they are so good as to keep for all the families of the human race, under the heading of "national idiosyncrasies." The only question that never was raised by any of these profound and pious accountants general was whether the fact itself were really a fact or not? Had any humane sceptic on the point ventured to insinuate a doubt, he would have been overwhelmed on the spot with imputation of ignorance or a disposition to vain cavilling, if not to a perverse desire of extenuating a notorious and disastrous fault worthy only of execrable reprobation.—Was it not matter of history that Spaniards, and Hollanders, and Norwegians had paid at various periods for royal leave to fish off the Irish coasts; and had not similar permission been asked by enterprising persons from the United States at the beginning of the present century, while no adequate or efficient steps were taken by the people inhabiting that country to benefit by the advantages lying at their door? It was said by Sir William Temple two hundred years ago that the fisheries of Ireland were a mine or wealth under water as rich as many of the mines that other people possessed under land, yet neither before nor since his time has this exhaustless mine been worked as it might have been; and it is only now that serious measures seem to be in progress for turning its resources to account. Nevertheless we may be permitted to doubt whether the fact proves the existence of any repugnance towards marine vocations on the part of the poor and hitherto unaided dwellers on the shores of the ocean and the channel; and we rather suspect it will presently appear that under intelligent guidance the hardy and laborious population of the creeks and bays of the Irish coast will become excellent fishermen and good sailors. The progress of steam communication by sea and land has wholly changed the condition of things in this as in other respects. Heretofore a boat-load of the most valuable fish, when safe landed at some remote village of Mayo, Galway, or Clare, was, to all intents and purposes, worth nothing, sometimes less than nothing, to the poor fellows who had spent their time and labour, and exposed their vessel and her gear to all the wear and tear of rough weather in securing it. For turbot and sole, mackerel and whiting, they were literally without a chance of buyers at any price. The means of rapid transport to a remunerative market did not exist. The stronger flavored portion of their deep sea capture suited their own palates best, and, sooth to say, were more nutritious and suitable as a condiment to the inevitable potatoe. Save for manure, a large part of their hard-earned prize was utterly valueless; yet dilettanti politicians and fob philanthropists were never weary of expatiating on the inactivity and stupidity of men who stayed at home of stormy nights sooner than go in quest of unsaleable delicacies such as we have described. Now all is changed. Railways when completed throughout the west of Ireland, by equalising the value of all marketable commodities, will create new ideas, wishes, energies, and habits in the inhabitants of the sea-board. It may and will, perhaps, take a little while to make the coming change practically felt. Railway management, like everything else in this money-making world, requires the constant application of the whip and goad of competition. It is stated in a recent pamphlet on the subject, by Lieutenant Symons, that while fish is carried from Aberdeen to London, a distance of 500 miles, for £3 per ton, a charge of £2 10s. is made for the same weight of fish on the line from Galway to Dublin, which does not exceed 127 miles. There is only one way of arguing convincingly with Railway directors, and that is through their joint stock pockets. The means of doing this, in the case before us, will, we apprehend, be found in the gradual use of cheap screw steamers employed to carry or to tow vessels built purposely for the carriage of fresh fish, and fitted up with what are termed "wells" in the hold for the purpose of keeping their valuable freight alive.—As regards many kinds of fish that is quite possible even for a voyage of several days; and the use of ice enables the remainder to be almost without fail brought in a state of perfection many hundred miles to our great metropolitan market. Some idea may be formed of the demand for fresh fish in London alone from the following items extracted from a return of the quantities of each sort brought for sale to Billingsgate market in the year 1850. There are stated to have been 203,000 salmon; 400,000 cod; 800,000 turbot; 2,470,000 haddock; 9,797,760 sole; 17,920,000 whiting; 23,200,000 mackerel; 22,750,000 herrings; 36,000,000 plaice; 97,000,000 soles; and 493,000,000 oysters. The growth of this demand in all manufacturing towns is steady and remunerative. In Birmingham in 1839 the quantity of fish sold was on an average from four to five tons a week; in 1852 it amounted to 25 tons a week, and in 1854 it varied from thirty to forty tons a week. The consumption in Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield, increases annually in like proportion. And there is to be added to all this the enormous consumption of various species of cured fish. There were in 1850, sold in London alone, 750,000 lbs. of barrelled cod, and 9,000,000 of salted cod; 10,500,000 smoked haddock; 50,000,000 red herrings; and 147,000,000 blonkers. We are glad to perceive unmistakable evidence of business like to resolve in several quarters that the Irish fisheries should henceforth be made contributory to the supply of this vast but increasing demand.—*Daily News.*

PRINCE ALBERT REPROVED BY THE QUEEN.—The following anecdote is now going the round of the clubs. A rather remarkable picture is now being exhibited in Piccadilly, the production of Mr. Bartlett. It is a representation of the visit of the Queen and the Royal Family to the wounded Crimean soldiers at the Brompton hospital. It is said that this picture was taken at a rather curious moment. The Queen was standing with tears in her eyes, talking to a poor fellow who had got sadly shattered in battle. Prince Albert stood impassive and unmoved. The Royal mistress, who is a genuine woman, was mortified by his vacant and unfeeling look, and petulantly said to him, her voice still quivering with sympathy, "Do say something to the man, and not stand staring in that way!"

The London Chronicle states that the visit of the Hon. Robert Lowe to the United States is semi-official, having for its object the settlement of the Central American question.

THE ARMY FROM THE EAST.—The following General Order has been issued:—"Horse Guards, August 5.—The Queen having completed the review of the regiments which served in the army in the East, has commanded His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to welcome their return home from that arduous service. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her admiration of their good order and discipline. Victorious when opposed to the brave and enterprising enemy with whom we had to contend, the army has earned the gratitude of the country. The patient endurance of evils inseparable from war, and instinctive determination to overcome them, are characteristics of the British soldiers, and the events of the war have proved that those national virtues have not degenerated during a long previous peace. The Queen deprecates the loss of many of her best officers and bravest men, but history will consecrate the ground before Sebastopol as the grave of heroes."

BRITISH OFFICERS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.—The official columns of the *Mondeur* contain the names of nearly 400 officers and soldiers of the English army, and 140 officers and seamen of the English navy, who have been appointed to various grades in the Legion of Honor. In the list of knights, private soldiers, corporals, and sergeants, stand side by side with those of majors and lieutenant-colonels; and able seamen figure alongside their commanders and captains as recipients of the "Cross." In the list we find the names of the following officers and non-commissioned officers now serving in Canada:—COMMANDER.—Lieutenant-General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B.

KNIGHTS.—Major P. Robertson, 4th Foot, A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Eyre; Major H. R. Browne, Capt. H. B. Scott, Serg. N. Rider, Corporal William Cook, 9th Foot; Lieut. J. O. Traverser, Lieut. W. D. Thompson, Serg. J. Plant, 17th Foot; Lieut.-Col. W. Munro, Capt. W. Leckie, Lieut. R. E. Carr, Serg. Major J. Jobbins, 38th Foot.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE LAST ENGLISHMAN IN THE CRIMEA.—The last man in the Crimea is said to have been one of the Land Transport Corps, who, long after the Crimea had been given up and all had embarked, was found lying very drunk in one of the ditches. He was carried to the beach by six Cossacks, and pulled off to the last ship quitting the port. So tipsy was he that he had to be hoisted on board.

DETECTIVENESS SUPPRESSED.—The Glasgow police have arrested all the thieves they could lay hands on, for the purpose of having their likeness photographed, so that when any person has been plundered, by calling at the "police office portrait gallery," he can at a glance, if he had seen the thief, point out to the "guardians of law and order" the delinquent. The apprehension of the thief will thus be facilitated. It is said that this step will be more useful in suppressing robbery than all the exertions of the detective force combined.

A morning contemporary, referring to the disgusting immorality which abounds in London, as proved by the police reports of the daily press, says—"The preachers of London ought to cry out against London as Jonah did when despatched to Nineveh."

FORBES MACKENZIE'S ACT IN WICK.—Drunkenness on our streets at every hour, and on every day! From the earliest dawn individuals in a state of intoxication are to be seen; and even on Sundays the sight is no novelty. The fact is a disgrace to Wick and its Magistrates. Last year, they resolved, and inserted a clause in every license granted, that every public house should be shut at nine p.m. Instead of Magistrates enforcing their own regulation, a quiet hint was given to the officer not to interfere till ten o'clock. That was done; and now a further extension till eleven is given, beyond that the Act forbids prolongation; but by a total disregard to it, drinking is carried on from the earliest dawn till the latest hour. As to Pultneytown, the fact is, Forbes Mackenzie's Act has never been much more than a dead letter.—*Northern Ensign.*

BASE AND BRUTAL OUTRAGE ON THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—While the Scots claim to be brave and honorable, and in general prove their title to that distinction, it is yet most strange that so many amongst them—even in this city of boasted civilization and puritanism—should be found debased below the lowest grade of the vilest ruffianism. We say this with strong feelings of regret at such degrading exemplification of fallen humanity—even while we are seized with the utmost disgust and indignation at the savage and revolting miscreants who were guilty of the base and detestable outrage which it is now our painful duty to expose for the condemnation of the public. On last Thursday evening, as two of the Sisters of Charity, were returning to their convent from the school at Anderston, where they had been engaged in the pious duty of teaching the children of the poor, they were stopped in the street by a large crowd (consisting of men and women), who with rude and indecent violence, raised their veils and behaved towards them with every species of rudeness that a brutal mob could perpetrate. Against this host of malignant fiends the Sisters of Charity feebly struggled. The police tried to interfere; but being few in number, while the crowd became more dense, they found it impossible to open a passage, until, at length, some civilians came forward and volunteered their co-operation, and after removing the obstruction, escorted the Sisters to their Convent followed by a vast concourse of people. Now, why this outrage was perpetrated we know not, unless it be, for reasons similar to those which influenced the miscreants of old to torture and crucify the Redeemer and martyr his saints. The Nuns, indeed, had forfeited all the luxuries of life, all the amenities and fascinations of polished society, for the purpose of devoting themselves to the worship of God, and of bringing up the children of the poor in the path of religion which alone leads to happiness here and hereafter. In this duty they followed with self-sacrificing solicitude the will of their Divine Master. This was their only offence for which they were thus insulted and assailed by the brutal mob. Surely Providence reserves special blessings as the reward of the sainted ill-used Sisters of Charity; and surely may we dread that the retaliative vengeance of Divine justice will punish those demons who thus ill-use the chosen emissaries of piety and virtue.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

SECESSION OF A DOWAGER DUCHESS FROM THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The *Morning Advertiser* announces with much regret the secession of a dowager duchess, whose name is not given, from the Protestant to the Catholic church. It is stated that her grace was originally a Presbyterian, and belongs to a family remarkable for the warmth of their Protestantism. She is very rich, and intended to leave her large fortune to the son of the present duchess, bearing the same title, but the *Advertiser* bitterly laments that her money and property will now go to the promotion of "Popish objects."

The Lady alluded to in the above, is now known to be the Dowager Duchess of Argyll.

The most striking feature of the week is the extraordinary fall in the grain market—a kind of panic—caused by the fine ripening weather which is now general in every part of the country. Mark-Lane, which gives the tone to the other markets, showed symptoms of alarm at the close of last week, and as the sun poured forth his rays with increasing warmth from that time until Monday, grain holders became extremely fidgety, and the result was a decline of seven or eight shillings a quarter. Wheat may be quoted as at least a shilling per bushel cheaper than this day. Flour has declined from 3s to 4s per barrel. Oats are a penny per bushel lower, and Oatmeal a shilling per load. There is no appearance of the weather breaking.

A ROW IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.—Very extraordinary and scandalous proceedings occurred last week at West Hartlepool. It appears that Mr. Ralph Jackson, the patron, and the Rev. John Burges, the incumbent of Christchurch, are at bitter feud on "the School question." Mr. Jackson begged Mr. Burges to resign; Mr. Burges refused. Mr. Jackson then declared that the church had been illegally consecrated, and apparently barred up the door. On Wednesday, Mr. Burges took a blacksmith and broke in. Shortly after Mr. Jackson brought a number of workmen and removed the doors, while Mr. Burges was engaged in performing the baptismal service. Great crowds had now gathered and filled the church. At noon Mr. Jackson brought a battalion of bricklayers to block up the doors. Mr. Burges and a crowd remained inside the church, and as fast as the bricklayers laid a course the crowd kicked them away. Mr. Burges, however, seems to have prevailed on them to let the work go on. Nevertheless, numbers of persons entered the church. A "navvy" smoking a short pipe, preached from the pulpit, and then read the marriage service to a man and a girl; and the mob cheering. At night the bells were tolled, and the crowd remained in possession to a late hour.

FREE PROTESTANTS.—The Liverpool papers report a lecture delivered in the Park Theatre by the Rev. A. Macdonald, M.A., Unitarian Minister of Lynn, Norfolk. The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Free Protestant Association, on "The Authority and Inspiration of the Bible." He declared the Bible to be doubtful as to authority, and its inspiration he believed, in his conviction, akin to that high intellectual excitement under which Milton composed his "Paradise Lost," Shakespeare his "Hamlet," and Bunyan his "Pilgrim's Progress." At the conclusion of his lecture the speaker was greeted by considerable applause, similar marks of approbation having been bestowed on him at different points during its delivery.

The Protestant Association have issued a circular, in which it is said—"We require a great augmentation of funds in order to carry out our objects." In an "occasional" paper which we have received from a Protestant gentleman to whom it was addressed, but who does not sympathise with the bitter anti-Catholic principles of the Association, we find the same cry—"Funds are required to enable the Committee efficiently to carry out their various plans with reference to Maynooth College and Convents." The "sound-hearted" Protestant is called upon to render liberal and prompt support, on account of "the rapid increase in England of Papal power, Papal emissaries, and Papal organisation."

Bishop Monk's will, so say the newspapers, was written on a small sheet of paper. It was, however, sufficiently capacious for the late occupant of the Protestant "See" of Gloucester to leave to his family £149,000 in personality alone, to say nothing of real property. The will of four Protestant Clergymen have just been proved, and the personal effects of the deceased sworn as follows:—Rev. Jas. Ellis, £60,000; Rev. Dr. Lyon, £25,000; Rev. E. W. Estcourt, £20,000; Rev. Dr. Towley, £10,000.

A correspondent of the *Bath Journal* remarks that "Dr. Lushington's reply to Dr. Phillimore on the trial of Archbishop Denison was very significant, and deserves notice. He said the charge was that Archbishop Denison had preached doctrines contrary to the Articles of the Church of England. It was not competent for his counsel to prove such doctrines consonant with Scripture: 1st, because the issue was not whether they were conformable with the Scriptures, but whether they were conformable with the Articles of the Church of England, which must be taken to be the true expression of the Scriptures; and 2nd, because the attempt to prove them conformable with Scripture, independently of the Articles, would involve the question whether the Articles themselves were conformable with Scripture. These remarks do not require comment. That Church must be in a strange condition which fears referring its doctrines to the Word of God for proof and confirmation."

MORE LIVINGS TO BE SOLD.—At the instance of Lord Shaftesbury, Parliament has passed a bill permitting the sale of advowsons in the few cases in which the right of presentation belongs to the ratepayers, thereby destroying the only friction of popular right, in the choice of ministers, existing in the Church of England. The reason urged in favour of the change is, that the election of a clergyman by the inhabitants of a parish is usually the occasion of discredit and excitement and of unseemly practices.—There being no "assembly of faithful men" to choose, the choice devolves on the mob, and the remedy suggested by the evangelical Lord Shaftesbury is to take away the right of appointment from the mob, and give it to whoever will bid money enough at the Auction Mart—money which will then be available for the work of church extension. A suggestive alternative.—*The Liberator.*

THE ORTHODOXY OF DRESS.—The ladies of the congregation of Dr. Peidie, Edinburgh, lately determined to present the doctor with a pulpit gown. The doctor, on the Sunday after it was presented, intimated to the people in the church—"The ladies have been kind enough to present me with a pulpit gown, but lest any member should object to my wearing it, I shan't put it on, yet, and will hear objections on Thursday night." Nobody came to object but an old lady. The doctor said, "Well, Janet, what objections have you to the pulpit gown?" "Aweel, sic," said Janet, "we never read of the Apostle Paul wearing a gown." The doctor said—and there was a significance in the reply—"You are quite right, Janet; but we never read of St. Paul wearing breeks (trousers)." That satisfied the old lady.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED CHILD MURDER AGAINST A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.—At the Warwickshire assizes, on Thursday, the Rev. Patrick King, aged 37, curate of Aston, was indicted for having, on the 30th of May last, endeavored to drown and suffocate Arthur Dawson, with intent feloniously to kill and murder him. There were also two other counts in the indictment, one charging him with a misdemeanor, and the other with a common assault. The circumstances of the case have already been before the public. While the witnesses were being examined, Mr. Justice Cresswell stopped the case, saying that he did not think the intention to murder by drowning was clearly made out, and he would leave it to the jury to say whether they would go on with the case as it stood, or whether they would find the prisoner not guilty on the first count of the indictment. The prisoner then pleaded guilty to the third count of the indictment; and, after taking time to consider his judgment, his lordship sentenced him to six months' imprisonment.

MERRY AND ENLIGHTENED ENGLAND.—A contemporary remarks that the trial of Dove occupied considerable space in the journals, and a large space of the gossip of social circles, "not simply because he murdered his wife, such an event being quite a common thing, but because he murdered her by poison, which is interesting and terrible. Thus it is in merry England, in civilised and enlightened England, in England blessed with steam machines, true religion, and a most wonderful constitution: in England that can pity the Austrians, lecture the Spanish, threaten the Italians, send missionaries to Ireland and to China, and wage general and particular war with Popery and Heathenism all over the world, thus it is that human life is in its most intimate and sacred relations insecure. The friend poisons his friend, slowly but surely; the husband poisons his wife; the wife her husband; and parents starve and murder their children. Aluding to the fearful case of the latter kind reported in our columns this week; the *London Leader* says, "There is not a more piteous story in Dante's Hell or Purgatory." Where are the missionaries? Why do they not teach religion, or at least humanity, in England?"

PROTESTANT ENGLAND.—Assuming, says Mr. Horace Mann, that "the 5,288,204 absent (from public worship) every Sunday are not always the same individuals, it must be apparent that a sadly formidable portion of the English people are habitual neglectors of the public ordinances of religion." The *Record* observes—"It has been computed that throughout England that not above one in seventeen, and in London only one in fifty, of working men are found in the assemblies of God's people. Churches are being multiplied; the number of ordained ministers is increasing; and, nevertheless, the working poor—the large masses of our population—are still outlying in darkness and ignorance."

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The total number of emigrants who have sailed from Liverpool for all foreign ports during the past month was 9,948 as steerage, and 140 as cabin passengers, besides 1,005 who went out in short ships. Seven ships, the *Almon* (G.L.) *Morning Light*, *Mermaid*, *Black Swan*, *Eagle*, *Morlin* and *Fulwood*, have proceeded to Melbourne with 1,918 persons, of whom 1,115 were English, 237 Scotch, 429 Irish, 91 natives of other countries, and 46 cabin passengers. To Sydney there was only one ship, with 270 persons on board. To Canada, one ship, with 418 passengers; and to the United States 19 ships, with 106 cabin and 6,417 steerage passengers of whom 1,550 were English, 218 Scotch, 4,350 Irish, and 299 natives of other countries.

On Saturday 16th instant, at noon William Dove, who was convicted at the last assizes for poisoning his wife by strychnine at Leeds, was executed in front of York Castle. The number of spectators is estimated variously at from 10,000 to 15,000.

MR. JOHN FROST.—Since his return from America, Mr. John Frost has signified his intention to become a public lecturer. Writing to a party in Yorkshire on behalf of the Chartists, he says—"The plan which I mean to pursue is this—I mean to become a lecturer. I want to talk to my countrymen on matters of great importance. As my private fortune is too small to enable me to travel over England, I shall adopt the plan of Kossuth and other friends of freedom, charge for admission to my lectures. I shall be better pleased with this mode than any other; it is that sort of independent life which one can approve of—I have something to sell, I cannot afford to give, those who like may buy, and those who do not like may keep their money." Mr. Frost has received invitations from those who sympathise with his principles, to visit and lecture at Cheltenham, Keighley, Gortway, and Edinburgh. The Chartists of Lancashire and Yorkshire are taking steps to get up a testimonial. All the Chartist localities in the two counties are asked by the committees, for the purpose of collecting money towards this end.

HIGHLAND EVICTIONS.—The present moment being the close of the Parliamentary session and the beginning of the autumnal recess, seems most seasonable for deciding what are the measures of greatest importance which should occupy the attention of the people and of their representatives in order to secure the enactment of remedial or ameliorative laws for the United Kingdom. Of all the grievances of which the public have to complain, the weightiest and most galling is, undoubtedly, the legalised landlordism which leaves the tenants without security of tenure or compensation for their labour or capital invested in improvements; and which also enables the landlords to indulge their cupidity and avarice by the exaction of exorbitant rents, or by the wholesale eviction of the peasantry. This cruel and inhuman system of extortionation has not been confined to Ireland alone, but has also been carried on for the last 100 years in the Highlands of Scotland. Indeed, to such extent has the inhuman process been carried, (to use the words of an address prefixed to a recent publication upon the extermination of the native Scots from the province of Sutherlandshire) large tracts of country which, forty years since, teemed with a stalwart and happy peasantry living in contentment and comparative comfort, are now as desolate and deserted as the unsettled wilds of America. The traveller may wander for days over extensive districts of the Highlands and see no evidence of human existence except such as are inscribed on the face of the land by the ploughshares of the past. These sad memorials of a once populous country are everywhere to be met, and could the stones of the ruined cottages that lie scattered around but speak, they would tell a tale of cruelty and oppression that would make the hearer exclaim, "could these deeds be done in a Christian land?" Yes, deeds have been done of a character so base and heartless on these unoffending Highlands that it almost exceeds belief. They have been driven from the more fertile portions of the soil to the moor, shore, or sterile moors, and left there to drag out a miserable and precarious existence. They have thus been reduced from comfort to abject poverty, and then stigmatised as ignorant, filthy, and incapable.—They are thus held up as objects of charity; whereas, had they been allowed to remain on the lands formerly occupied by them, but now covered with sheep and game, they would be in a state of comfort and independence. But the cruelty of this system receives no mitigation by time; the extermination and banishment of the Scottish people still continue. Even this year will witness another long list of unfortunates driven from their homes, and shipped off to our colonies; regardless of the indignant remonstrances of the Canadian press against the barbarous inhumanity that annually throws on their shores crowds of destitute and wretched people. The Highlands are gradually being converted into sheep-farms and huge game preserves, and the Scotch peasantry are fast passing away from the hills of their fathers. In 1831, the land under cultivation in Scotland was 5,043,450 acres; in 1855, it was 3,550,068 acres, showing a decrease of land under tillage of one million five hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two acres.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

LAND AND POPULATION OF SCOTLAND.—The area of Scotland, including the islands, but excluding salt water friths, bays and channels (except in the Orkneys, where 390,147 acres are included), is stated to be..... 20,947,462 To obtain the extent of productive land at present supplying food for the inhabitants, there falls to be deducted:—

Salt water friths, &c., as above, 390,147 Inland waters, and fresh water lakes,..... 152,967 Land stated in returns of Highland Society to be occupied as under:—

Houses, fences, and roads,..... 130,398½ Waste land,..... 826,894½ Woods,..... 412,370

1,813,766½

Extent of productive land,..... 18,233,675½ Of this, there is stated to be in permanent pasture, meadows, and sheep walks, 7,795,493 acres, being more than one-third of the above extent of productive land.

A WEALTHY BEGGAR.—While one of the rural police, on a beat in the upper part of the county of Aberdeen, was going his round a few days ago he came upon a travelling man about 60 years of age, who, he found, had been giving himself out as John Graham, a crofter on the Hill of Kintore. He was going about from house to house with a tale of distress, to the effect that he had lost his only cow a short time ago, and was endeavoring to raise a little money wherewith to purchase another. With this story he had succeeded in imposing on several persons. When taken before a magistrate he gave another name. On being searched, there was found in his breast-pocket a bank deposit receipt for £420, £19 in bank-notes, and between £3 and £4 in silver.—*Northern Times.*

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., St. Sacramento Street. Montreal, December 14, 1854.

The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1856.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Niagara from Liverpool, the 16th inst., gives us little of interest, in the political world. The weather was favorable, and the harvest prospects excellent; in spite of which however there had been a slight rise in breadstuffs. The crops in France had been harvested. The yield was of excellent quality, if slightly deficient in quantity.

Spain was quiet. Italy is still in a disturbed state; and a revolutionary outbreak at Naples was daily looked for. The misunderstanding arising out of the occupation of the "Isle of Serpents" by the Russians, seems in a fair way of adjustment. Marshal Pelissier had been created Duke with the title of Malakoff, and a pension of 200,000 francs a year.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," not in the making thereof. So with laws: they must be tested, not by the wording, but by the working thereof.

Applying then this simple test to the School Laws of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, we may be enabled to estimate the truth of the assertion of the *Journal de Quebec*, that the Catholic minority of the Upper Province are better treated than are the Protestant minority of the Lower. For, if "better treated," then assuredly Catholic Separate Schools in Upper Canada would be more numerous, and more flourishing—in proportion to the Catholic population of that section of the Province—than are the Protestant Separate Schools in Lower Canada. Such would at least be the case, if the Catholic minority in one section of the Province were as anxious for separate schools, as were the Protestant minority in the other.

That the Catholic minority of Upper Canada attach at least as much value to the separate school system, as do the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, is apparent from the incessant agitation which, for many years past, the former have kept up upon the subject; for men do not usually give themselves the trouble of keeping up a constant agitation upon a subject to which they are indifferent. From the reiterated complaints then of the Catholics of Upper Canada, we may safely conclude that, if their separate schools are not as numerous, nor as flourishing, as the separate schools of their Protestant fellow-citizens in Lower Canada, we must look for the cause of that difference elsewhere than in the apathy, or indifference, of the aforesaid Catholic minority.

Now, what are the simple facts of the case? Are Catholic separate schools in Upper, as numerous, or as flourishing, as Protestant separate schools in Lower, Canada? It is by this simple test that we can best appreciate the value of the bold assertion of the *Journal de Quebec* in its issue of the 9th inst.,—"That the Catholics of Upper Canada are better treated by the law, than are the Protestants of Lower Canada."

At page 11, of the *Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada*, we find the following; which, to the mind of any unprejudiced person, must be conclusive on this point:

"I will not undertake," says the Superintendent, "to argue the question of separate schools. The legislation of Lower Canada was the first to sanction the principle; and if they be still a subject of discussion to the Protestants of Upper Canada, the same thing cannot be said of this section of the Province—for there are here 42 Boards of dissentient trustees (of which 4 only are Catholic) having 73 schools under their control. I should also add that the demands of the Protestant inhabitants for Separate Schools, are every year becoming more and more numerous. In Upper Canada there are 42 Separate Schools for a population of 167,696 souls. The Non-Catholic population of Lower Canada amounts to 143,355 souls."

These figures are decisive. The Protestant minority of Lower Canada have nearly twice as many separate schools as have the Catholic minority of Upper Canada; whilst, at the same time, there is a far larger Catholic population in the latter, than there is in the first named section of the Province. And as we have already shown, the causes of this striking difference must be looked for elsewhere, than in the apathy, or indifference to the advantages of separate schools, of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada.

What then are the causes of this striking difference in the working of the Upper and Lower Canada school laws? They are twofold: legal and social; they proceed, partly from the oppressive and vexatious details of the Upper Canada school laws—details therefore which it is the duty of the Legislature to amend; and partly from the illiberality of the Protestant majority of Upper Canada towards the Catholic minority—an illiberality to which there is no counterpart in Lower

Canada—and which therefore it should be the duty of the Legislature to counteract.

In Lower Canada, as the Superintendent tells us in his *Report*, there is no discussion on the subject of Protestant separate schools: no opposition to them on the part of the Catholic majority. As the Legislature of Catholic Lower Canada "was first to sanction the principle" of such schools for a dissentient minority, so the people of this section of the Province have always set an example of liberality which it would have been well if the Protestant majority of U. Canada had imitated. No Catholic of Lower Canada, either in or out of Parliament, has ever been known to raise his voice against Protestant separate schools, or to express the slightest desire even, to deprive his Non-Catholic fellow-citizens of the rights which the law has secured to them in the matter of education. In Lower Canada, the right of the Protestant minority to separate schools, is universally looked upon as sacred; and so far from seeking to throw impediments in the way of its exercise, we do but speak the sentiments of our co-religionists when we say that they desire to give it every extension possible.

In Upper Canada, on the contrary, separate schools for the Catholic minority are looked upon by the Protestant majority, not as a right to be extended, but as a nuisance to be abated; whilst in and out of Parliament, from the drunken rowdy at the hustings—the Protestant minister on his tab—and the eloquent member in the House—still the cry is heard—"No separate schools for Papists!" Nay! even the officials to whom is entrusted the execution of the law, openly avow their hostility to Catholics; and a Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, in his Annual Report, hesitates not to discuss the "most effectual method of causing the ultimate discontinuance and abandonment of separate schools."—See *Dr. Ryerson's Report for 1852*—p. 21.

Such then being the difference betwixt Catholic and Protestant liberality—and betwixt the social condition of a Catholic minority in Upper Canada, and a Protestant minority in Lower Canada—it is evidently the duty of the upright statesman to take cognizance of these differences, and to legislate accordingly. It is evident, we say, that where such differences exist, the self same laws, though in their wordings precisely similar, would in their respective workings, be widely different; and that, though in one instance, they might be generally acceptable to all classes of the community, in the other they would be productive only of discontent, because made the instrument of a grievous oppression. The proof of a law is, as we said in the beginning, in the working, not in the wording, thereof. Now it is a fact, proved by figures, that the working of the present school laws of Upper Canada is not so favorable to the growth and development of separate schools for the Catholic minority, as is the working of the Lower Canada school laws, to the growth and development of separate schools for the Protestant minority in the Lower section of the Province. Therefore we conclude, that it is not true, as stated by the *Journal de Quebec*, that "the Catholics of Upper Canada are better treated by the law than the Protestants of Lower Canada." But let us see in what, after all, this "better treatment" consists.

In Lower Canada, the Protestant majority have always, up to the 1st of last month, received for the support of their separate schools, their share, not of the legislative school grant, only, but of all local school taxes as well; and that in proportion to the number—not of children attending said separate schools only—but of resident children of school age belonging to dissentient parents resident in the school district where-in such separate school was established. In Upper Canada on the contrary—the separate schools of the Catholic minority have always been refused any share in the proceeds of the local school taxation; and have been allowed to receive a share of the legislative school grant only, and that only in proportion to the average number of children actually attending such separate schools. Here, at once, without looking farther, we may see a sufficient reason for the prosperous condition of the Protestant separate schools of Lower Canada, when compared with the Catholic separate schools of the Upper Province.

The reasons assigned by the *Journal de Quebec* for this striking difference betwixt the school laws of the two sections of the Province, are, that, in Lower Canada, Catholic marriages are generally more fruitful than are the unions of Protestant parents—that Catholic children are more numerous in their attendance at school than Protestant children—and that in Lower Canada, Catholics and Protestants are about on a par with respect to the gifts of fortune. Therefore, our cotemporary concludes, it was just that the Protestant minority should receive for the support of their separate schools a share in the local school assessment as well as in the Government school grant.

But, he continues, in Upper Canada, the unions of Catholic parents are also more fruitful in children, than are those of their Protestant neighbors—Catholic children are also more numerous in their

school-attendance than are Protestant children—whilst, generally, Catholic parents are not so rich as are their Non-Catholic fellow-citizens. Therefore he concludes, a distribution of the school funds which the Protestant minority of Lower Canada had a right to claim, would have been unjust towards the Protestant majority of Upper Canada, if accorded to the Catholic minority of that part of the country. In other words, the *Journal de Quebec* asserts, but does not prove, that in proportion to the number of children deriving benefit from the schools supported by public monies, the Protestant population of U. Canada, because richer, and because its matrimonial unions are less prolific than those of Papists, contributes a larger sum towards the support of said schools, than does the poorer, and more prolific Catholic population; and is therefore entitled to a larger share of the proceeds. This argument, and the statistics upon which it is based, we shall examine in our next.

THE MIRROR ON ORANGEMISM.

We are sorry to see that our esteemed Toronto cotemporary feels a little sore at some remarks we published in our issue of the 15th inst., from "*An Irish Catholic*;" and wherein the writer alluded to the *Mirror's* silence upon the gross insult offered to the Catholics of Canada, by the Governor General on the 12th ult. We seize cheerfully however this occasion to assure our cotemporary that no offence was intended; and that we much regret that offence has been taken where none was meant.

The *Mirror* in justification of his silence says—"if we were to refuse our cotemporary any aid in his agitation for the recall of the Governor General, we would be repeating his own course in our regard on the occasion" of the *Mirror's* agitation for the recall of Smith O'Brien. Our friend seems to forget, however, that by the terms of its prospectus, the TRUE WITNESS could not take so prominent a part in the discussion of that question as did the *Mirror*; because the recall of Smith O'Brien, though an event in which we rejoice, and towards which we should have been delighted to contribute—was not in any way connected with the interests of the Catholic Church, or one upon which any amount of discussion or agitation in Canada could have any, the slightest effect. Pledged therefore, as we were, to abstain from interfering in purely secular questions, we could not, in the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, do more than express, our hearty sympathy with the unfortunate but gallant gentleman; and our sincere desire that the efforts of his friends to procure his recall to his native land might prove successful.

The *Mirror* is more happy when he excuses himself for not having advised the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada "to hold public meetings to denounce the Orangemen and our Orange Governor." Such meetings would certainly have been useless, and might possibly have been mischievous; and for these reasons they were not advised in Montreal; where on the contrary—as the *Mirror* will see, if he will do us the honor of turning to our issue of the 25th ult., the project of "holding a public meeting to denounce the Orangemen and our Orange Governor," was formally repudiated. The objects of the Irish Catholics of Montreal were fully accomplished without "holding any such public meeting."

The *Mirror* also is no doubt quite correct in his statement that, for the Catholics of Upper Canada to have held such meetings, would have been to rush upon destruction—"that they would have been caught between two fires; massacred by the bayonets of the Orange authorities on the one hand, and the pistols and clubs of a ruthless mob on the other." The *Mirror* thus fully confirms the opinion expressed by us in our issue of the 5th inst., to the effect that, "Orangemism rules in Canada with more intolerance than at home;" and that the Catholics of U. Canada are more thoroughly cowed and subdued by its baneful influences, than are their brethren in Ireland.

We need not again reply to our cotemporary's objections to the proceedings of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, based upon the fiction of a Canadian "Ministerial responsibility." When our cotemporary shall have shown us that there exists in Canada, or in the Canadian Legislative Assembly, any power such as exists in Great Britain, and in the British House of Commons, of enforcing by impeachment, that responsibility, we shall be prepared to acknowledge it to be something more than a sham or fiction. As it is, the Governor General, and the Governor General alone, is responsible for every act of his official career: for he only can be held to answer for his conduct before a competent tribunal, by the process of impeachment. The *Mirror* admits however, that the "petitions will be productive of much good;" and as he does not condescend to indicate how any other course of procedure would have been "productive of any good at all," we see not why he should not heartily concur and co-operate with his Irish Catholic friends in Montreal; the object of whose petition is—not the recall of the Governor—but simply to give publicity in Great Britain to his unprecedented and very disgraceful conduct.

Besides, the *Mirror* should remember that Sir

E. Head's conduct on the occasion alluded to, was more than a mere political act. Like his un courteous remarks upon the "Inferior Race" of Lower Canada, it indicated a sad want of gentlemanly feeling on his part; because no one with the feelings of a gentleman would take advantage of his official position to insult and wound the feelings of others, many of them his equals, perhaps his superiors, in social position. His behaviour, on more than one occasion, has been grossly offensive; and it is therefore not only of the Governor General that we complain, but of the man who, by his coarse and boorish behaviour, has given unpardonable, personal offence to a large portion of Her Majesty's loyal subjects.

Our cotemporary complains in the last place, of the unfortunate position in which the Catholics of Upper Canada now find themselves; and which he attributes to their "sound views on the School Question." Here again the *Mirror* must pardon us if we differ from him; and if we look for the causes of that position—first, in the simplicity of Irish Catholics themselves, and in their ill-placed confidence in the promises of Protestant Reformers, or Liberals, as they are sometimes called; secondly, in the unaccountable infatuation—to use the mildest term—under the influence of which some—not all, but too many—of our Catholic friends, were induced to assist the said Liberals in their scheme of secularising the Clergy Reserves. When this measure was under discussion in the Legislature, some two years ago, we clearly saw, and repeatedly foretold, what would be the inevitable and immediate result of its settlement—viz., that the Reformers, or Liberals, having got all they wanted out of their Catholic dupes, would turn their backs upon them, and contract a firm, anti-Catholic alliance with the Orangemen of Canada, from whom they had only been kept apart by the said "Reserves" question. The Orange ascendancy, of which the *Mirror* complains, is therefore but the penalty which the Catholics of Canada have to pay, and will yet have to pay for many a long day, for their misplaced confidence in "Protestant Reformers," and their own inconsistent, anti-Catholic, and most suicidal policy on the "Clergy Reserves" question.

But it is useless mourning over the past. The error has been committed, and we must accept the penalty. In the meantime, we have the greatest pleasure in accepting our cotemporary's offer to co-operate with the TRUE WITNESS in its efforts to—"damage our ministerial betrayers, by fixing the Irish mind in Upper and Lower Canada upon their bigoted character." With him, we look upon the continuance in office of the said "ministerial betrayers," as an "intolerable political nuisance," and a grievous calamity to our Church, whose interests they have betrayed, not upon the "School Question" only, but on many other occasions; and we shall be most happy to co-operate with him for their speedy overthrow.

DR. RYERSON AND THE ORANGEMEN.

It will be remembered by our readers that Dr. Ryerson very properly dismissed from his situation, a clerk in the Public Education department, of the name of Wm. Howe, for walking in the same Orange procession of the 12th ult., which subsequently waited upon, and was most graciously received by, our highly respected and beloved Governor General, Sir Edmund Head.—This legitimate, and highly praiseworthy exercise of authority, by the Chief Superintendent of Education for Canada West, has greatly incensed Brothers Stiggins, Snawley & Co. of the "Toronto, Loyal, Orange, District, Lodge;" who have thereupon proceeded, to memorialise His Excellency upon the subject, and to read Dr. Ryerson a severe lesson, upon what they deem his arbitrary, and anti-Protestant conduct.

It remains to be seen what notice the Governor will take of the memorial of Brothers Stiggins and Snawley aforesaid: whether their remonstrances will have the effect of driving Dr. Ryerson from office; or whether they and their "Resolutions" will be treated with the contempt that they deserve. The question at issue, in short, is—Are the Orange *canaille* of Upper Canada to control the entire school system of that section of the Province?

Upon Dr. Ryerson's public acts as Chief Superintendent of Education, we have often commented freely; but in this instance we do him no more than justice when we say, that he has acted impartially and fearlessly. Of the propriety of his conduct, there can be no two opinions; unless it be contended that it be fit and proper for public servants to insult and wound the feelings of a large portion of that public whose servants they are, and out of whose pockets their wages are drawn. The rule enforced by Dr. Ryerson, in the case of the man Howe, is one that we believe is in force in all branches of the public service; and is certainly one which ought to be applied impartially to Protestants and Catholics, to Ribbonmen and Orangemen. It is a rule which recommends itself to every honest man, of every creed, of every shade of political opinion; and for the sake of the respectability of our public offices, and the peace of the community, we sincerely hope that it may not be tampered with, either for the sake of conciliating a handful of contemptible

fanatics, or of averting the catastrophe with which the school system is menaced—if the rule be enforced.

For the fifth "Resolution," of Brothers Stiggins and Snawley, informs us that—"any attempt to deprive the Hundreds of Teachers which are everywhere scattered through the land, particularly in the Protestant towns and settlements of the Province, would be practically to break up the school system; as we are well assured our Protestant brethren, as well parents and guardians of children, as Trustees and Electors of school sections, will never consent to deprive the Teachers and others of the privilege they so proudly enjoy themselves of displaying their colors on the glorious and immortal Twelfth of July."

In other words—the Common School system of Upper Canada is so essentially Protestant, so thoroughly anti-Irish and anti-Catholic, that the right to insult annually by Orange processions Her Majesty's Irish and Catholic subjects is to be considered as an integral part of that system; and indeed so vital a part thereof, that any attempt on the part of Government to prevent its public officials from taking a prominent part in those insulting displays, would inevitably lead to a "break up" of the Upper Canada School system altogether! Are the Protestants of Canada, generally, prepared to adopt this "Resolution" of the Toronto Orangemen!—and if so, how can Catholics be blamed for compassing the overthrow of a system which can exist only upon the condition that government officials be allowed to walk in insulting party processions—processions which till a few years ago were, in Canada, as in Ireland, very justly prohibited by law? Is it possible that Catholics can have any confidence, any respect for such a system—a system which can exist only upon such conditions?

Another "Resolution," the 4th, is based if possible upon still more extraordinary grounds. "In this country" it complains "where the numerous *fete days* laid down in the Roman Catholic calendar have been established by law, and the employees in the public service freely permitted to take advantage of them, it is the more peculiarly galling and offensive that, on the ONE GREAT PROTESTANT FESTIVAL, the employees of the Government should be deprived of the rights freely extended to their fellow-employees on Roman Catholic Festival days." Upon this "Resolution" we will offer a few comments.

Firstly—As a Protestant clergyman—the Rev. Dr. Lett—assisted at this meeting, took part in its deliberations, and assented to its Resolutions—and as in these Resolutions, we find the religious Festivals of the Catholic Church contrasted with the ONE GREAT PROTESTANT FESTIVAL of the 12th of July—we may logically conclude that the GREAT EVENT, commemorated by the Protestant religion is—not the "Nativity of Our Lord"—for that is a Catholic *fete*—not "His Resurrection or Ascension"—not the "Coming of the Holy Ghost"—for all these are Catholic *fetes*—but the "Coming of the Prince of Orange into Ireland," and the conquest of that country by the foreign mercenaries, by whom—(instead of the angels who sang round Our Lord's cradle at Bethlehem "on earth peace")—he—the Prince of Orange, not Our Lord—was accompanied.—This then is the object of the ONE GREAT PROTESTANT FESTIVAL; a festival, we must admit, celebrated in a manner, and with orgies worthy of the cold blooded author of the treacherous massacre of Glencoe. From this also, the ONE GREAT PROTESTANT FESTIVAL, we may form some pretty fair notion of the Protestant religion itself; just as from the accounts of the ancient Pagan Festivals, we can form some tolerably accurate notion of the genius of ancient Paganism, and the morality of its professors.

In the second place, it is worthy of notice, that, with Protestants, "equal rights" mean their right to insult and persecute their fellow citizens, professors of a different faith from themselves, and who do not keep the ONE GREAT PROTESTANT FESTIVAL, or who do not invoke the name of Dutch William. The Toronto Orangemen do not complain that their brother Mr. Howe did not get leave to absent himself from his office on their ONE GREAT RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL. They do not pretend either, that on the Festivals of the Catholic Church any other privilege than that of absenting themselves from their desks for the day—(a privilege also accorded to Mr. Howe on the Festival of St. William the Butcher of Glencoe)—is ever granted to Catholic employees. But their grievance is this, that a rule of our public departments in Canada, which prohibits government employees, whether Catholics or Protestants, from taking parts in either Ribbon or Orange processions, was not especially relaxed in favour of the said Mr. Howe; in order that he being an Orangeman and a Protestant, might have an opportunity given him of insulting the Irish and Catholics of Toronto by whom a portion of his salary is paid. Because this was denied to Mr. Howe—as most certainly to walk in a Ribbon procession would have been prohibited to the Irishman and Catholic employe—his friends resolve that they have been "deprived of" rights" freely extended to Catholic employees!

The last "Resolution" was moved by the above mentioned Protestant minister, the Rev. Dr.

Lett, Grand Chaplain of the Order, and we believe a member of the Anglican sect. The substance of this "Resolution" was that a committee be named to memorialise the Governor, to the end that, for the future, no interference be allowed with Government employees, being Orangemen and desirous of walking in Orange processions; but that the said employees be allowed to insult and outrage the feelings of their fellow-citizens with impunity. As this "Resolution" was moved by a Protestant clergyman, at a public meeting of the Orange rowdies of Toronto, and as it is an admirable illustration of Protestant "clerical interference" with politics, we will offer no comments thereupon. We shall wait however with some interest to see what treatment these "Resolutions" of our friends Stiggins, Snawley, and Co., receive from Her Majesty's Representative in Canada; and whether henceforward Orangism is to be the governing power in the State.

THE Editor of the Montreal Witness, being decidedly "pious"—as was our old friend Mr. Squeers of "Dotheboys Hall" notoriety—and being moreover "a public journalist who loves his God and his country" feels it to be his duty "to lift up his banner against" the editor of the Montreal Herald—(who is a profane person)—and "to cry out earnestly, who is on the Lord's side?" that is on the side of the Montreal Witness, of course.

The sin of the Herald consists in this—that on Saturday last he announced in his advertising columns "that the Richelieu Company would send one of their elegant steamers, the Napoleon, to Quebec on Sunday morning, thus making the trip by daylight"—and that "Mr. Buckland and the interesting troupe of little children" would be on board the steamboat. Whereupon, our saintly contemporary cries out "Oh my bowels!"—and "lifts up his banner" immediately.

We notice this—not because the Herald is not amply able, if he pleases, to administer a sound castigation to the impertinent Pharisee who rails against him—but as an amusing illustration of Protestant "freedom of conscience" and "private judgement." "You must think as I do"—says the Montreal Witness, "or you will be—very unpleasantly treated in another world." And because the Herald, in the exercise of his "private judgement," comes to the conclusion that a daylight trip on the St. Lawrence, in an elegant steamer on a fine Sunday in August, is not a mortal sin—whilst his brother Protestant holds to the Puritan opinion that the "Whole duty of Man" consists in making himself and every one about him, as unpleasant and as wretched as possible on Sundays—the editor of the first named journal is, by his charitable contemporary, at once put down as booked for something uncomfortable, and denounced as little better than an infidel. From this we may judge what we should have to expect from the canting fanatics, who hebdomadally vent, through the columns of the Montreal Witness, their abuse of better men than themselves, if they—the Mawworms and "Praise-God-Barebones" aforesaid—were to succeed in establishing amongst us in Canada, their fondly cherished project of "Protestant Ascendancy."

MIXED SCHOOLS.—The following, which we extract from the Paris correspondence of the London Times, of the 28th inst., is a striking instance of the essential unity of the Catholic Church upon all matter of faith and morals.—The Times' correspondent writes:—

Monsignor Parisi, Bishop of Arras, has just sent a circular to his clergy which has caused a considerable sensation. The document treats of "mixed schools," or establishments of education in which not only Catholics but Protestant children are received and instructed. What course of conduct, the bishop asks, ought to be observed with respect to institutions which have introduced "such a scandal" into their mode of teaching? The Right Rev. Bishop proposes simply to excommunicate the directors of these mixed schools, and to place an interdiction on the parents, permits some of the children to learn an heretical catechism, and to frequent an heretical place of worship, Mgr. Parisi inquires—first, if persons in the habit of co-operating in acts of so reprehensible a character can be admitted to the sacraments of God's Holy Church; and, secondly, if the duty of the pastors of souls is not to remove, by every legitimate means, Catholic children from these dreadful establishments. In the eyes of the Right Rev. Bishop, the first of these questions cannot admit of any doubt.

In France, as in Canada, there is but one opinion respecting the dangers of "mixed schools," and the duties of all in authority towards them. A Bishop of Toronto and a Bishop of Arras, speak with one voice upon the subject; and both pronounce "unworthy of the Sacraments of the Church" all who do not, by every means in their power, exert themselves to withdraw Catholic children from these dangerous and pernicious establishments.

THE Times on MAZZINI.—The London Times says:—

"For the illegal seizures which have broken up the union of families—for the unjust deaths which have destroyed their peace—for the fearful espionage which has tracked the steps of good and guileless men to a cruel sentence or a hopeless imprisonment—for the wicked arts and wicked violence of incensed and re-established despotism, the Italians will have to thank men like Mazzini, who dictated a policy at once reckless, impracticable, irritating, and imbecile."

Mr. P. Furlong, our travelling Agent, will call upon our Kingston subscribers in a few days.

We must decline to insert the communication from an "Irish Catholic" of St. Anicet, because we have no intention of interfering in any way whatsoever in the election struggle now pending betwixt M. Renaud and Mr. Dewitt. In the general principles laid down by our contemporary, we most cordially agree—that an honest Protestant is better than a lukewarm, place-hunting Catholic; and that of all the enemies against whom the Church has to defend herself, the most dangerous is the "Government hack." Holding these opinions, we look upon it as the first duty of the Catholic voter, to vote for that candidate only who will pledge himself to oppose the present Ministry; and to withhold his vote from every one who is likely to join the ranks of our "Ministerial betrayers."

Our Irish friends in Montreal will be happy to learn that their talented fellow-countryman, T. D'Arcy McGee, is about to pay them a visit; and may be expected in town to-morrow. Mr. McGee will, if requested, deliver an address upon the subject of Colonisation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We can never notice, in any manner, anonymous communications of any kind.

PROTESTANTISM IN A FIX.—The County of Down Protestant Association has just issued its second annual report; "the tone of which"—says the Times—"is upon the whole rather dispiriting." The Association complains bitterly of the treason of the leaders of the Derbyite party, and of the uselessness of expecting any Protestant political action from them. In conclusion it sees nothing for it but to place "their entire dependence upon the Lords of Hosts"—the last and desperate resource of a broken party. It is but little help that the "Protestant Association" need expect from that quarter. The Devil is their natural ally; and to him, as to the original Protestant or Denier, they must look for aid in their warfare against the Papacy. At all events, it is gratifying to learn that Irish Protestantism is at length obliged to look elsewhere than to government for support; for, left to its own resources, and deprived of the sword of the civil magistrate, it must soon succumb before the spiritual weapons of the Catholic Church.

It is the boast of Protestantism that it is a "progressive" religion: ever tending to throw off or purge itself of the errors, and superstitions contracted during the days of ignorance. It is a "Religion" that "seeks"; and is always, of course making fresh discoveries. "More Light" is its constant demand; and it must be confessed that strange new lights break in upon it occasionally—as witness the following report which we copy from the Rochester Free Press, of a lecture lately delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hallock, a Protestant minister of the sect called Spiritualists:—

"He argued that because a man was a natural production, he would have an eternal future, as sure as a child knew its mother. He said the woman that picked currants and preserved them in sugar, proved by that act her eternal future. He scouted Paul, Peter, and Jesus, the Saviour: said the mechanic proved more the eternal future by the science of mechanical skill than either of them. He went on to ridicule the Redeemer by saying: 'Where did he come from? Did he come of his own will? No; he came from the lap of an old woman, and was of doubtful parentage, yet you will call him God.' Thus the speaker continued to blaspheme God, the Saviour, and all Biblical teachings, and called it priestcraft and delusion of fanatics. He said they were now introducing a new gospel, and a new world; that the old gospel and all old things were fast passing away, and very soon the world would be 'all right,' and the black spirits and white would then rule this mass of mankind in a true, scientific manner."

Under the caption—"Vice Regal Leniency," we read in the London Times that His Excellency had been pleased to order the release from the County of Down Gaol, of a body of Orange processionists incarcerated for offensive demonstrations on the 12th ult. We wonder what they would say in Ireland if, instead of being sent to jail, these Orange Processionists had been, as in Canada, received with distinguished honor at the Government House, and graciously replied to by Her Majesty's Representative. Not "Vice Regal Leniency," but "Vice Regal Imbecility" would, we think, be the mildest expression wherewith public opinion would brand such offensive conduct, on the part of a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Yet what would be unbecoming on the part of the latter, cannot surely be otherwise than most unbecoming on the part of a Governor General of Canada.

EDUCATION.—We desire to remind parents and guardians that the Montreal Model School was reopened for the reception of pupils on Thursday, the 14th inst. During the past year, 25 boys have entered commercial establishments from this school, all of which, we are happy to have in our power to say, are giving satisfaction to the parties by whom they have been engaged.—A peculiar facility is afforded to pupils in this school for acquiring a complete knowledge of French and English, on account of its being composed of students of both origins, all of whom can speak the two languages. It will be seen by the advertisement, which will be found elsewhere, for the re-opening of the school, that Mr. Doran now takes boys in their rudiments, which is certainly a great advantage to those parents who hitherto have been obliged to send them to other schools, and their more advanced boys to Mr. Doran. The building is well adapted for a great school; it is very large, well ventilated, and as centrally situated as could be wished for, and in a healthy locality. In fact this truly excellent institution cannot be too highly recommended for its advantages; the pupils receive a thorough course of instruction not only in the different branches of a complete business education, but also in politeness and good morals.—Transcript.

We are informed that James H. Burke, Esq., Editor of the Ottawa Tribune, intends to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the County of Ottawa, at the next general election; it is said a requisition will be presented to him from the electors of that County, soliciting his services in their behalf in the Legislative Assembly.—Canadian Monarchist.

The Montreal Argus in anticipation of a general election, and a change of Ministry—gives the following significant "Hint To Government Employees," which they would all do well to "read, mark, and inwardly digest":—

"Official underlings must be cautioned that if they do violate the principal of law, and the tacit understanding under which they hold their Government appointments—that of not mixing in the strife of party politics—they do so at their peril; and that they must look to their immediate employers for compensation for the danger they will run—which, we trust, will be something more than imaginary—of dismissal from their offices by the parties who may succeed the present Government. The extent to which official subordinates have of late carried this practice of interference at elections in favour of the powers that be; and the fact that some of them actually hold office under the implied—and we do not hazard much in saying even the express—condition that they shall either with pen or in person, as the case may be, sustain the government that has placed them, renders such a caution any thing rather than superfluous. We have ever been opposed to the doctrine in politics, 'to the victors belong the spoils,' being extended to the subordinate officers of government; but it has been on the condition that these officers refrain from taking an active part in party politics, or interfering in matters that detract from their official usefulness,—as the employment of their time, in electioneering evidently does. If our officials will persist, after this timely warning, in dubbing themselves the champions of the Ministerial cause, we say on their own heads be the responsibility. They will have the opportunity of showing their disinterestedness by walking out of office along with their patrons should they be defeated, and we shall not begrudge them a due reward should their party be victorious.

Our remarks are general; we are not, as the Scotch lawyers say, inclined "to condescend upon particulars"; but recent instances will occur to our readers of this sort of influence and exertion of the kind we complain of being employed at elections in favor of Ministers and of Ministerial candidates; as well as of cases where Government employees have been shown up as habitual contributors to Government journals—not merely defending the Government and its acts, but as libellers of the Opposition. This must be put a stop to, or the persons who figure in this manner suffer the consequences.

It is perfectly monstrous that the practice that has of late prevailed, shall be suffered to continue. The influence that persons in power from their position command, is consequential, and cannot therefore be objected to; but it is another thing to arm them with the power of hiring with the public money the Public Officers, not merely to defend them, but to bespatter their opponents with all the filth they can rake together. That it is not consonant with law, no one who studies the law will deny. By Act 7 Vic. Cap. 65, "All officers of the Customs and all officers employed in the collection of any duties payable to Her Majesty, in the nature of duties of Excise, are declared 'incompetent and incapable to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in the Legislative Assembly,' under a forfeiture of five hundred pounds; and shall it be permitted that those who are disqualified from voting themselves, shall influence others to vote? It is manifestly wrong that such an act shall be tolerated.

At the present moment we feel it an imperative duty that the course the Argus will pursue at the ensuing elections should be clearly understood. We have no desire that officials should be subjected to persecution for opinion's sake; but we cannot consent that they should be made the tools of the parties in power. Their duty is to keep aloof from the conflict of party; and so long as they do so, they are entitled to public protection if they correctly perform their official duty; but if they will make themselves the instruments of the men in office, on their own shoulders be the consequences. We shall not hesitate, when those changes that must inevitably ensue from the next appeal to the people take place, to insist that the principle of law shall be enforced against them; and that their interference in politics shall be visited with its just reward. We shall have an eye to such, and shall denounce in every instance that comes under our notice, or is brought before us by our correspondents on sufficient evidence, the offender by name; and what is more, we shall not cease to urge on our political friends when in our power—as we trust they will be—the condign punishment of the official so offending.

An "Eye Witness," writing in the Montreal Argus of Monday last, describes the dinner given at Quebec to M. Cauchon as a very sorry affair after all. He writes as follows:—

"The Cauchon feed is over; or rather the drinking match in favor of the friends and supporters of the poor North Shore has taken place, and it has just turned out as our correspondent X. Y. Z. said, *fat*—nothing could be fatter. If a meeting of Government backs were called to-morrow not one more could be lashed into obedience; for none other were there but Government obediencies, Government contractors, a few old fogies (Tory to the heart's core) having sons, brothers, brothers-in-law, and a host of other pro-relations, ready and willing to snap at any windfall in the shape of Government patronage."

The most remarkable event of the evening consisted in M. Cauchon's solemn assertion that he would either carry out the the North Shore Railroad scheme, "or die in the attempt." We know, however, what M. Cauchon's pledges and solemn promises are worth.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN TORONTO.—At a meeting of the Board of Separate School Trustees, held in this city during the week, a motion was made by one of the members, at the instigation of whom may be readily surmised, to appoint a Committee to consider the present School Law, and report thereupon. Our readers will remember that the Western Bishops have already decided on the amendments necessary to the law; the Report, therefore, of this Committee, while it might be unfair, imperfect, and calculated to spread the erroneous and mischievous impression abroad, that the Trustees were at war with the Bishops, could discover no new facts of a really useful or tangible nature. It was voted down almost unanimously, upon which a Barrister of this city arose and left the room. The result of this attempt is gratifying. The first dodge of the Ministry was to endeavor to show that Bishop De Charbonnel differed from his colleagues. Having failed, this motion was an attempt to place the Board of Trustees, as the representatives of the laity, in antagonism with the Bishops.—Mirror.

THE CHOPS.—The late long-continued rains have had a prejudicial effect upon the crops in this district. A large amount of Peas and Barley has been already lost, and a considerable quantity of Wheat and other grain, both cut and standing is in bad condition. In many places much hay is lying on the ground, with little prospect of its being saved for fodder. Early Wheat is hardly an average being thin, although the berry is plump and large; straw is generally very short.

Late Wheat has improved, and with favorable weather promises to be good. Oats are light, particularly the early sown; late Oats look well. Potatoes in low ground show indications of rot; upon high land they are few and small, but appear sound.—Commercial Advertiser.

The Cornwall Freeholder records the death of Mr. Angus Stuart McDonald, for a number of years, prior to the year 1854, Clerk of the County Court and Deputy Clerk of the Crown for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glenagarry.

The Clairvoyant correspondent of the Middlesex Prototype writing under the date "Middle of next week," gives the following list of the New Ministry, together with the measures by them introduced.

- NEW GOVERNMENT.
Premier..... Mr. George Brown.
Inspector General..... Mr. Foley.
Receiver General..... Mr. Hartman.
President of the Council..... Mr. M'Kenzie.
Attorney General West..... Mr. Wilson.
Commissioner of Crown Lands..... J. B. Dorion.
Solicitor General West (with many tears)..... Mr. Sandfield M'Donald.
Postmaster General..... Mr. Gould.
Commissioner of Works..... Mr. Marchildon.
Auditor-General..... Capt. Nicholson.
The other offices have not been filled up, but we are happy to say that there is no want of a sufficient number of candidates, both for the Clear Grit and Brownite section of the House.

The following programme of Government measures has been submitted to the country.

- Bill to suppress all Catholics.—The Hon. Mr. Brown.
Bill to compel all Orangemen, under penalty of banishment, to substitute Mr. Brown's name for that of King William "in the glorious memory."—Hon. Mr. Brown.
Bill to prohibit shaving on Sundays.—The Hon. Mr. Brown.
Bill for fixing the seat of government permanently at the Globe office.—Hon. Mr. Brown.
Resolution to appropriate £100,000 for the enlargement of said office.—Hon. Mr. Brown.
Bill for the enactment of an elective governorship, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, and liberty, fraternity and equality.—Hon. Mr. M'Kenzie.
Bill for a written constitution, with liberty to amend it, by Messrs Hartman, Scatberd, Gould, and Marchildon.—Hon. Mr. Hartman.
Bill to compel all Irishmen, or descendants of Irish parents, to wear a badge of servitude and inferiority.—Mr. Attorney General Wilson.
Bill for the disfranchisement of London. Mr. Attorney General Wilson.

[N. E. T. Hon. Attorney General is no longer member for London, having been ejected by a malignant faction.]

Bill for the suppression of the London Prototype.—Mr. Attorney General Wilson.

Bill to allow everybody to take everybody else's property.—Hon. J. B. Dorion.

Bill to permit Mr. Sandfield Macdonald to speak as often and as long as he pleases, and without due regard to the question before the House, at any time; and to restrict every other member to a speech of five minutes per week.—Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald.

Bill to enable a member to give two votes in every question, one on each side of it.—Hon. J. S. Macdonald.

Bill to give all post-office contractors an ex officio seat in the House.—Hon. Mr. Gould.

Bill to compel the House to listen to me.—Hon. Mr. Marchildon.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.—DISRUPTION OF THE NEW CABINET.

Date, August 29, 1856.

An unhappy fatality has occurred. The Ministry is dissolved, and the country once more delivered into the hands of the Philistines. As the council was sitting yesterday, Mr. B. a, broke in upon their deliberations armed with a revolver, two bowie knives and a cowhide. Having demanded why he had not been selected as a member of the new government, the honorable gentleman immediately proceeded to scalp the several ministers present. The particulars are not known, but it is supposed that only Messrs. Marchildon and Mackenzie have escaped, with the loss of their wigs. It is needless to add that all Toronto, [with the exception of Mr. Bowes] is weeping in sackcloth and ashes.—Middlesex Prototype.

MORE DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE MINISTRY.—We (Herald) learn from Bowmanville that a meeting of three or four hundred electors was held in the town on Friday, the 28th inst., when the following resolutions were passed:—

Whereas the course of the present Ministry and House of Assembly has been such as to convince this meeting that the interests of the Province in a financial, political, and educational point of view, are in great jeopardy, so long as the present rulers remain in power; therefore

Resolved.—Since all other legitimate means have failed to deliver us from the ruinous misrule of the Tache-Macdonald compact, that an address be immediately prepared and forwarded to the Governor General, calling on him to dissolve the present House of Assembly and issue writs for a new election. (Moved by Mr. Hollo, M. A., seconded by Dr. Allison, and supported by Dr. Low, and carried.)

Resolved.—That a Committee, consisting of Dr. Allison, Rev. J. Clinic, J. Burke, J. E. McMillan, P. Coleman, W. McMurtry, and John Reed, Esquires, be appointed to prepare an address in accordance with the previous resolution, signed by the Reeve on behalf of this meeting, and forward it immediately to His Excellency.—(Moved by P. Coleman, seconded by J. Reed, and supported by J. E. McMillan.)

The Chairman, at the beginning and end of the meeting, called upon any Ministerialist who desired it to take up the defence of the Government, but no one volunteered for the forlorn hope.

Another meeting has been held at Keene, of Electors in Ontario, with the Reeve in the Chair:—

Resolved.—That this meeting has noticed with regret and alarm the proceedings of the Legislative and Executive of this country for some time past, especially during the session of Parliament now closed, and believing the policy adopted is inimical to the best interests of the country, in direct opposition to the wishes of the people, destructive of political morality, and fraught with danger to its future welfare: Be it Resolved.—That a petition be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying him to dissolve the present Parliament and issue writs for a new election.

ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION.—A requisition has been presented to the Warden of the County of Wellington, signed by no fewer than 84 FREETHOLDERS, praying him to call a Meeting of the Freeholders of the South Riding, to express "their detestation of the course pursued during the last Session of Parliament by the Administration and the majority of the House of Assembly—to petition for a dissolution of Parliament; and also to make preparation for a future election." The Warden, Mr. Charles Allan has complied with the request made him, and has called a meeting, to be held in the court house at Guelph, on Tuesday, the 2nd Sept., at 2 o'clock.—Argus.

We learn that the people of Woodstock intended holding a public meeting, for the purpose of petitioning the Governor General for a dissolution. The following platform is expected to be adopted at the meeting:—No Sectarian Schools!!! No Railway Government!!! Representation based upon Population!!! Or, a Dissolution of the Union!!!—Toronto Colonist.

THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.—Governor Head does not seem to be very popular in Canada East. On his recent trip to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, he was received at Montreal and Quebec merely by a handful of officials. When the steamer arrived off Three Rivers, it fired a gun to notify the citizens of the approach of his Excellency and suite, and the boat lay off in the stream to await the result. Soon after a canoe boarded the steamer with an invitation from the Mayor to Gov. Head to honor the place with his presence and receive an address. The steamer put about and made fast to the wharf, when, to the disappointment of all on board, no Mayor or other officer was to be seen, and his Excellency continued his voyage, with the conviction that he was decidedly—gold.—Albany Journal.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An old man, named Hyppolite Canchoche, a mason, engaged in the erection of the new building belonging to M. E. David, Esq., corner of Great St. James and Bleury Streets, fell from a scaffolding in Great St. James Street about two o'clock yesterday, it having given way. Dr. Godfrey was immediately in attendance, and afforded all the medical assistance in his power, but without avail, the man having since died.—Transcript Thursday.

BURGLARS.—We learn that the large dry goods store of Messrs. Benjamin Brothers, corner of St. Joseph and St. Paul Streets, was entered either on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. The burglars carried away nothing, but had upwards of a \$1,000 worth all tied up and put into carpet bags, ready to be taken off. For this purpose they were placed quite convenient to the door. The burglars doubtless intended paying the store another visit. Mr. Benjamin, however, on going into the store on Sunday found everything as we have stated; he gave information to the City Police. Two of the force (Colombe and O'Leary) were secreted in the store all last night for the purpose of securing the parties should they have returned for the booty, but they did not. Two large cast-steel crow bars were found in the store. The goods packed up in the carpet bags consisted of silks, velvets, ribbons, &c. How the burglars effected an entrance it is impossible to say.

We also learn that the four store of Mr. Latham was entered on Sunday night. Everything was tossed about, but nothing is missing. The only thing they left behind them is a key. There is no doubt that a set of burglars are in our midst. The Police are on the look out, and will, if possible, give them a warm reception.—City Paper.

The Carleton Place Herald states, that in that district, during the past month, the crops have been burned up for the want of rain, and are in many places only a few inches in length. There are of course many exceptions, some of the farms standing the drought better than others; but in a general way the crops on a high, and even on some of the clay lands, have suffered severely, and will, it is thought, be below an average crop.

The Oshawa Vindicator, says the ravages of the weevil in that district have been extensive, and that it is expected more than one half the Spring wheat would be destroyed.

In the last month, 320 American vessels passed through the Welland Canal, and 236 Canadian ones; making a total of 556, being 14 more than in July of last year, and 10 of the year before—a singularly near approximation of the number passing through in the corresponding month of three consecutive years.—Toronto Colonist.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—At Quebec it might have been remarked that the member for Haldimand in attacking the Administration with his fiery, incoherent, and never-ending diatribes, was always very careful in regard to the Clergy of Lower Canada; in Toronto, however, it was very different. In regard to the ministry also this difference was visible. We cannot but express a decided conviction that if the Seat of Government had been at Quebec, the Catholic members of the Government would not have dared to oppose Separate Schools. Public opinion in Lower Canada would have triumphed over their evil intentions. The Church would not have been compelled to denounce some of her children as guilty of a cowardly apostasy, nor would she have been reduced to the dolorous necessity in this Catholic country of hurling her anathemas against Messrs. Cartier and Cauchon, these hideous hypocrites, who, in the course of their career, have made religion the handmaid of their miserable passion for office, and filthy lucre. We do not doubt but that in the face of a Public Opinion, such as exists at Quebec, these ministers would have shrunk from a like infamy!—Translated from Le National.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—We notice by the New Brunswick papers that the Governor has been sustained by a large majority. The prohibitory law has been repealed by a majority of 38 to 2 in a house composed of 41 members. The policy of the Governor in dissolving the late House was approved of by a majority of eleven. His late advisers made a very feeble defence. We believe there can now be no question but that the Governor understood the wants and wishes of the people of the Province better than those who supposed because they had a majority in the House, that they enjoyed the confidence of the country. A death blow has been struck at the intolerant faction who would seek to legislate the people into habits of temperance and morality. The effects of what has been done in New Brunswick will be felt all over these Provinces, and fanatics will learn that the people when provoked can scatter to the winds all the plans of those who would impose restrictions on their neighbors. We are glad that Governor Sinton has been sustained. The liberties of the country will be best protected by an equitable distribution of power between the Queen's representative and the Legislature. It is useless to be quoting precedents as to what the Constitution permits; the people have been appealed to, and they have by an immense majority approved of what the Governor has done.—Halifax Catholic.

Birth. In this city, on the 22nd inst., the wife of George E. Clerk, Esq., of a son.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. PATRICK'S ORGAN COMMITTEE are requested to meet at the ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE immediately after Grand Mass, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 31st inst.

By Order, F. F. MULLINS, Sec. St. P. O. O. Montreal, 27th Aug., 1856.

INDUSTRIAL ACADEMY AT ST. LAURENT.

THE CLASSES of this institution will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the THIRD of SEPTEMBER.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF STE. CROIX, AT ST. LAURENT.

ON WEDNESDAY, the TENTH of SEPTEMBER, the CLASSES of this institution will be RE-OPENED.

The house which has been increased by one large story now offers to Students, larger, and more convenient apartment. It is intended to continue enlarging the house by thirty feet in length—thus giving a building three stories high, of one hundred and ten feet, by 38—garrets not included. During the course of the autumn, great improvements will be made in the yard and garden.

The excellent Sisters who zealously superintend this institution, will redouble their efforts in order to meet the expectations and confidence of those families, who entrust to them the charge of their children.

FARM FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT FARM FOR SALE, under a high state of Cultivation, well fenced and watered, with HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, &c., &c., thereon situate in the PARISH OF ST. LUKE, half way between Laprairie and St. John. Good facilities for Market, it being eight miles from St. John, the upper end being only half a mile from the Lacadie Railroad Depot. Application to be made to Mr. F. Kent, Proprietor; if by letter, Post Paid. Montreal, August 28, 1856.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. Another plot of the Marianne has come to light... The conspirators were in communication with workmen of Chollet, a body of not less than sixty thousand men...

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH. The dark and wondrous rumour is now afloat in Paris, a rumour which gains credence as it proceeds... The Emperor is now in a very distressed condition...

The alarming discovery has just been made that an immense number of forged notes of the Bank of France, amounting it is supposed, to the value of many millions of francs, are in circulation...

The total amount of subscriptions for the sufferers from the inundations made known up to this time at the Ministry of Finance, is 8,693,251 ff. Marshal Pelissier, returning from the Crimea, was received at Marseilles with universal enthusiasm...

A Paris letter in the Courier du Havre, in speaking of the title just bestowed on Marshal Pelissier, says: "The new Duke will not, it is said, have any other qualification than that of Duke Pelissier..."

The Univers lately contained a notice of an ancient relic of Scottish piety and loyalty that will have a peculiar interest for Scotch Catholics: "We learn that in a few days there will be put up for sale the materials and site of an unpretending religious edifice..."

In the year 1548 the illustrious Princess Mary Stuart founded the Chapel of St. Ninian, on the very spot where she landed in the harbor of Roscoff...

Two centuries later, a noble descendant of the Stuarts came to kneel at the sanctuary raised by his ancestor. When Charles Edward, after the battle of Culloden, succeeded in escaping his enemies, he disembarked at Roscoff, and thanked God in the Chapel of St. Ninian for having eluded the English cruisers...

ward, without his crown, rendering thanks to Heaven for having saved his life.

SPAIN. The last accounts received from Madrid report that Marshal O'Donnell is successfully consolidating the Ministry. He will not have much difficulty in getting a sufficient number of moderate Progressistas for such high offices as to create confidence in the country.

The Times correspondent, has, by some accident, written the following: "It is to be hoped that O'Donnell understands his critical position, and is adopting the wisest course. The fortunate and bloodless termination of the rising at Saragossa is all in favor of the desired reconciliation..."

But, what is of more importance to O'Donnell, the Moniteur defends him. Its articles are said to come from the highest quarter in France, one word from whence is more than a counterpoise for the hostile articles of many correspondents.

AUSTRIA.

EMBARRASSMENT OCCASIONED BY THE INVASION OF THE ISLE OF SERPENTS.—The ambassadors of France and England have inquired of Count Buol the position which Austria would take with respect to the occupation of the Isle of Serpents by Russia. It is probable that no decisive step will be come to in this matter before the arrival of the new Russian Ambassador...

ITALY.

The Bishops of the Province of Savoy have recently issued a protest addressed to Count Cavour, in which they complain of the indignities offered to the Church and the humiliation to which the Clergy are subject at the hands of the present irreligious Government of Sardinia.

The Catholic newspapers seem lately to have been the particular objects of Ministerial spite. The "Campanone" of Turin has been lately seized on account of an article, as it would appear, on the subject of the late Crimean expedition. A few days afterwards, the Cattolico of Genoa informs us that its number of the previous evening (27th July) had been seized on account of an article relative to the verdict lately given in favor of the Society of the Priests of the Oratory against the Government Ecclesiastical Commission.

In a recent number, the Armonia (Sardinian paper) announces in the following terms "a convention between the Mormons and the other Protestants of Turin":—"We are informed that there is to take place to-day (Sunday) a convention between the Mormons and the heads of the other Protestant sects which exist in Turin. We are not informed what are the particular questions which will be discussed at this meeting; but, after what has taken place elsewhere, we may presume that they will take into consideration what measures should be adopted for bringing about a conciliation between the polygamy of the Mormons and the laws of Piedmont. There is every reason for believing that they intend to propose to the Minister Deforesta that a special clause be incorporated in the new law on civil marriage—a clause which shall concede to the Mormons full liberty to contract marriages in accordance with their own principles. It is said, moreover, that the Minister is quite disposed to favor the largest possible amount of liberty in such matters. On this the Univers proceeds to remark that "we do not know how far this report of the Armonia may be trusted, but at all events one thing is certain—viz., that by discarding the doctrine and legislation of the Catholic Church on the subject of marriage, and by substituting for the infallibility of the Holy See the principle of the liberty of conscience—in the sense in which it is popularly held—the Government of Piedmont has no longer any point left at which it can stop; but, to be consistent, it must grant the Mormons any protection they may think proper to demand on the same ground as all other sectaries—viz., so-called liberty of conscience. We have had frequently occasion to notify with what readiness this infamous doctrine is embraced in the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. It would appear that the example of America—not being sufficient, Switzerland and Piedmont wish

to demonstrate to us the feebleness and instability of all laws based on human reason alone, when the divine law, which is the foundation of all order and the fixed rule of all justice, is discarded."

An inquiry has been instituted by the Sardinian Government in Turin and Genoa as to the causes of the late outbreak on the Modenese frontier, and I believe it is intended to publish a summary of the evidence collected on the subject, in order that the world may learn rightly from whom such revolutionary movements really spring. At present each party is busy in repudiating the paternity of that abortion through their organs of the press, and Mazzini's paper continues boldly to assert that it was the doing of France, England, and Sardinia combined, and if that be the case, it certainly does them no credit in any way, for a more wretched, contemptible, silly exhibition, has seldom been witnessed in the annals of insurrection. It is more than probable that the Mazzinian party has powerful allies, who are ready to join in this accusation if occasion serves, but who hold back for the present to watch the tide of events. Austria perseveres in her habitual policy towards Italy as far as she can—Reinforcements continue to be poured into Piacenza, and it is said that even some of the churches there have been occupied by the troops from want of barrack accommodation. Baron Hubner is believed to be charged with an encouraging (and of course secret) message to the Sovereigns of Rome and Naples, telling them they have nothing to fear from the Western Powers, as it is impossible the Governments of France and England can agree on any line of policy with regard to Italy, and therefore it behoves the Italian Sovereigns to resist all their remonstrances. Cor. Times.

The proclamation from the followers of Mazzini which was to have roused all Italy, is published this week. The cry of war is sent "from the summit of the Appennines" a cry of war, it is said "to Austria and to those foreign and domestic tyrannies which surround the future," and the flag is raised "the flag of Italy, of Italy one and free, the arbiter of her own destinies." We can understand Italian patriotism, and the desire of her sons to see Italy one and undivided, but it is plain the consummation is not to be attained by Mazzini's band of assassins with their theory of Sardinia, nor yet by the church robbing king of Sardinia, even though he has English money to support him. That the late attempt at insurrection was the work of these parties is well understood in Italy. Nothing can exceed the horror with which the name of England and the idea of English interference is regarded by Italians of all classes, yet the English will persevere, provoking the people with their useless efforts and disgusting them with their slobbering "sympathy." The only effect the acts and speeches of Mazzini, Victor Emanuel, and Lord John Russell have yet had in Italy is to awaken the vigilance and add to the strength of every power threatened with their hostility.—Nation.

The accounts from Naples represented that city to be on the eve of a convulsion. Sir Wm. Temple, the English ambassador there, has returned to London, owing, according to a French authority, to a diplomatic rupture, which will be followed, it is said, by the withdrawal of the French ambassador. An explosion in Naples will be followed by a blaze throughout Italy.—Every thing appears ripe for it.

The Union acquaints us with the probable intentions of the Neapolitan Government:—Ferdinand II. has repudiated, with the pride and calm demanded by the independence of his crown, the attempted interference in the affairs of his kingdom made by a foreign Cabinet. Moreover, he has taken steps to defend the integrity of his power against all internal or external aggression. Having thus preserved his royal dignity, the monarch has not the less continued to listen to the counsels which had been spontaneously inspired in his mind by his clemency and by the desire of introducing wise and useful reforms. He has considered that it was not expedient to delay the accomplishment of the measures he had prepared for his people, merely because his sentiment of self-esteem had been wounded by the pretensions of England. The King, if we are to credit a well informed authority, the Bilancia of Milan, is still intent on drawing up a conditional amnesty and other projects relating to the press and to ministerial responsibility.

In a recent number of the Univers we (North-ern Times) have a letter from Rome, which gives the following interesting particulars respecting the French troops quartered there. The entire force consists at present of no more than two regiments of the line, two battalions of artillery, a small detachment of engineers, and a few gendarmes. One battalion of infantry, and a detachment of artillery, are stationed at Civita Vecchia, so that in Rome itself the troops do not amount to more than about 3,000. The army that entered Rome on the 2nd of July, 1850, was composed of 30,000 men, and since that time, in consequence of the changes which have occurred by change of regiments, death, leave of absence, and expiration of term of military service, probably not less than 100,000 men have been quartered in Rome. All, even the revolutionary party itself, speak highly of the conduct of these French soldiers. It is well known that the lives of very many have been most edifying, and that others, whose conduct and morals before coming to Rome were none of the best, have been quite reformed. All have shown a remarkable veneration for the Holy Father. It was quite a touching sight, whenever any of these good soldiers were about to leave Rome, to see them going in small parties to the palace of His Holiness, with medals, crucifixes, or rosaries, which they wished to have blessed. The Holy Father seemed to take a delight in the loyal and affectionate demonstrations of these good men; they were always admitted to his presence, and he had ever a kind word of exhortation and a parting souvenir in the shape of a medal or a picture to bestow upon each one.

The writer of the letter also speaks of the entire withdrawal of the French troops from Rome at an early period as an event to be expected; but about the probability as well as the desirability of this we have our own opinion.—He says, however, that the enlistments for the

native troops are going on, though slowly; and that great care is exercised to prevent the admission of any of the turbulent and evil disposed—a wise and very necessary precaution. There is no lack of abandoned and desperate men who, no doubt, will use every means in their power to debauch the minds of the newly raised troops.

RUSSIA.

ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING IN RUSSIA.—COOL RECEPTION OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—Letters have been received from St. Petersburg, by personages who may be relied on, which authorize the assertion that, whatever may be the present or future political position of the British legation at that place, its social relations are, for some time at least, likely to be cold and unpropitious. Nor has Lord Wodehouse been kept in ignorance of this prospect. His Lordship's reception by the Czar and the imperial family was conducted according to all due forms, and with much courtesy. No point of etiquette was omitted. Compliments passed on both sides. Felicitations on the re-establishment of peace and diplomatic intercourse were exchanged. Assurances were given by the Emperor and his ministers that all would be done by them that could tend to restore pre-existing good understanding and to render Lord Wodehouse's position easy and agreeable. At the same time it was not concealed from the British envoy that a decided anti-British sentiment prevailed in social circles, and that some time would probably elapse ere these sentiments would assume a more favorable aspect.

A letter from Odessa, in the Austrian Gazette says:—"A detachment of naval officers at Nicolaieff was summoned to St. Petersburg a few days ago by telegraph. These officers are destined to take six war steamers from Cronstadt to the Black Sea, as, with the exception of the vessels in course of construction at Nicolaieff, we have scarcely a cruiser in the Black Sea.

Our last accounts from Constantinople represent the difficulties of the Russian evacuation as very serious. Séfer Pasha refuses to obey the injunctions of the Porte, and retains possession of Anapa and a line of the Circassian coast formerly held by the Russians. The Russians consider themselves entitled to hold portions of the Turkish territory until what they claim is surrendered to them.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times states that the Jesuits, who had hitherto no public school under their direction in Russia, have received permission from the Emperor to establish a seminary.

AUSTRALIA.

According to the detailed accounts just received from Melbourne, it appears that the precise receipts of gold per escort from the mines during the first three months of the present year were at the rate of £12,000,000 per annum, while for the corresponding quarter of 1855 they were at the rate of only £6,550,000. Under these circumstances, it is pointed out that, although the imports this year have exceeded those of last, they are much more moderate when compared with the export of gold and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of the population. The roads to the mines are described as exhibiting such evidences of active trade as have not been witnessed for three years past. A proportionate movement had taken place in the labor market, and all domestic servants were pressing their employers for higher wages, although the increase already amounted to from 30 to 50 per cent. It was, therefore, feared that, unless an extensive resumption of immigration should take place, agricultural operations, and also the progress of public works, would have to be curtailed. The arrivals at present averaged about 320 per week, but the colony could safely absorb 1,000, and the disproportion of males to females was again becoming a serious evil.—Australian News.

HOLLAND.

UNITARIANISM IN HOLLAND.—At the last annual meeting of the Evangelical Alliance held in London, a Dutch clergyman, who represented himself as a convert from Unitarianism, stated that out of the 1,500 clergymen of Holland, 1,400 preached under the influence of Unitarianism or Rationalism, whilst scarcely 100 held orthodox opinions.

A RUSSIAN NARRATIVE OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

We take the following selections from a new work, entitled "A Voice from Within the Walls of Sebastopol: A Narrative of the Campaign in the Crimea, and of the Events of the Siege," by Captain R. Hederich, a Polish officer who deserted to the British:—

About the end of August, Todleben arrived at Sebastopol for the purpose of defending the town. On his arrival, Menshikoff invited him to examine the existing defences, and give his opinion on them. Todleben afterwards told the Prince that he would take the town in three hours with two divisions of infantry and field artillery. "On reaching our (Russian) position on the heights of Alma, one of the most beautiful sights it was ever my lot to behold lay before us. The whole of the allied fleet was lying off the salt lakes to the south of Eupatoria, and at night their forest of masts was illuminated with various-colored lanterns. Both men and officers were lost in amazement at the sight of such a large number of ships together, especially as many of them had never seen the sea before. The soldiers said, 'Behold, the infidel has built another holy Moscow on the waves!' comparing the masts of the ships to the church spires of that city. The officers began to speculate that such a fleet must have brought at least eighty thousand men, and were not quite so sure of victory as they were two days before. At twelve, the whole of the allied armies were in full view, and a more magnificent sight man never saw than when, at the distance of about two cannon shots from us, they began to deploy from marching columns. To the right, as we stood, went the red jackets, and I asked our colonel who they were, and he informed me that they were the English. Upon hearing this, many of the officers and most of the men expressed their re-

gret that the English army was going to attack the right and centre. "It would be good fun to fight with them, as though they may be good sailors, they must be bad soldiers; why, they would have no chance with us on dry land!"

The Allies, having formed into order of battle (the Alma), and thrown out skirmishers, advanced slowly but firmly towards the river. The view of the advancing columns of the enemy, as they approached the burning village, was at this time the most beautiful, as compared to any other time of the day. On the right flank the English were pressing on, though not a few of them were left in the river and on its banks. We were all astonished at the extraordinary firmness with which the red jackets, having crossed the river, opened a heavy fire in line upon the redoubt. The regiments of Kazan and Ouglitz were the first Russian troops who felt the sharpness of English bayonets, but the brave islanders, with their thin line, were unshaken in this trial, notwithstanding the masses opposed to them.

The 1st and 2nd battalions of the regiment of Borodino advanced towards the river in skirmishing order towards the left-hand side of the burning village, but they were cut down like corn by the rifle balls of the advancing English, who crossed the river at this point. The battalions of the reserve had long ceased to exist in the meleé. Three battalions of the regiment of Moscow were sent to the left flank to oppose the French already on the hill, but notwithstanding the coolness displayed by the colonel of this regiment, Major-General Kourtainoff, he could effect nothing of any importance, as he was sent too late into action. About this time there arrived three battalions of the regiment of Minsk, with a battery of artillery; but all this was too late, as the enemy was allowed to gain the heights almost without opposition, and then they tried to drive him back again, thus losing all the advantages of the position, for at first there was only one battalion of the regiment of Moscow to defend the ravine.

It was extremely fortunate for us that the Allies were not strong in cavalry, or not more than 15,000 would have ever reached Sebastopol from the Alma. Horse artillery would have been very effective while we were crossing the Katcha at the village of Aranchi, where the greatest confusion reigned. At this time all were crowding together over the river at a ford—there were commissariat waggons, artillery waggons, with wounded artillery, infantry, &c., in one mass of confusion. All these had to retire through a narrow pass surrounded on all sides by high mountains, from which, had a shot or shell been thrown from time to time, it would have completed the disorganization, for none would have thought of resisting, so great was the demoralisation of the men. After the passage of the ford, the confusion became, if possible, still greater, and all attempts to obtain some degree of order were useless; to increase all this, the evening now began to close upon us. Everybody seemed to have lost the faculties of thinking and acting; nobody mentioned the enemy or the defeat he had suffered; from the surprise which that occasioned our commanders could not recover; so we all hurried on, but no one knew whither.

Menshikoff blamed all under him for the untoward result of the day, and the whole body of survivors blamed Menshikoff.

On the 26th and 27th, our battalion occupied the old place near the wall, between the Bastions IV. and V. This was now not the most agreeable place in the world, for the rifle balls came in very thick and caused several casualties in my company. Once during this time one of our men was repairing his boot, while before him another soldier lay asleep, when a shell pitched and rolled under the sleeping man. The other, who was at work, remarked that it was a round-shot, so that when he awoke his comrade would see what a present he had received during his nap. He had scarcely time to say this before the shell burst and blew the sleeper to atoms. His grey greatcoat was found about two hundred yards from the spot, and it was not till the evening that they collected the different parts of the body, for his legs had flown one way, and his arms the other. The soldier who was at work was untouched.

Previous to the battle the Czar had sent a supply of money to the men. The distribution was not made till after the action. The rubles were kept till then, and what ought to have belonged to the killed went into the pockets of officers commanding regiments.

At the battle of Inkermann there were twelve regiments—those of the 16th and 17th divisions were less than 3,000 men each, while those of the 10th and 11th were more than 3,000 men, so that at a fair average they may be placed at 3,000 men, which will give 36,000 bayonets;—there were not less than ten batteries or 120 guns actually engaged, with about 3,000 artillerymen, besides two batteries that remained in reserve on the other side of the river. There were also engaged two battalions of riflemen; so that in round numbers there were about 40,000 men engaged.

When the colonel returned from General Dannenberg he sent for the commanders of battalions, who informed us that our regiment was to cross the bridge first, and that we were to occupy the heights to the south of the bridge. The 3rd and 4th battalions were to form in front in columns of companies, while the 1st and 2nd were to form in the rear in attacking columns of battalions. Under our cover the artillery were to gain the heights by two roads; one to the left that passes above the quarry ravine, and to the other to the right, which had been constructed by the 6th Snapper battalion by order of Prince Menshikoff, and was finished in July, 1854; this road was very important during the battle of Inkermann. After a half of half-an-hour we began to move down the hill towards the river Tchernia. We advanced in the most perfect silence and order, though I never for a moment imagined that the Allies would allow us to reach the bridge by the long and narrow causeway that led to it, as a couple of field-pieces on the road above the bridge would have swept it from end to end. We, however, reached the bridge that had been hurriedly constructed during the night by sailors in safety. We asked these men if they had seen the enemy; they said he was either sound asleep or making his coffee, as they had been all round the hills and seen no one. Then we all began to consider the success of our enterprise as certain, for it was evident the Allies would be surprised. Having crossed the bridge, we moved a little to the right, and then began to ascend the hill. Not a shot was

heard on either side. The day now began to break, but we were enveloped in such a thick fog that the rays of the sun could not penetrate, nor could we see far before us.

"Around the battery there was a crowd of soldiers in disorder, broken by the ground they had crossed; and to the right, was part of the regiment of Borodino, the rest of which, like ourselves, was still advancing." The regiment of Ekaterinburg was to the right of us, and afterwards descended into the ravine, where the soldiers helped themselves to what they liked best out of the knapsacks of our men. They then formed in a second line in the rear, and a little below the regiment of Borodino and our own. I brought my company to within forty yards of the battery, and turning to see in what order they were, I perceived a great many people on the spur where the first lighthouse was situated; I took them for the Grand Dukes, with Prince Menschikoff and their suites. I said to the men—"Do you see there? at the lighthouse are the Grand Dukes; mind you don't disgrace yourselves in their sight." Every man in the company turned his head, and in answer to my question, "Do you see them?" "We do, Sir," was the answer of the whole company. Then forward, with the bayonet, I shouted I. The crowd gave way right and left as, with a loud hurrah, my company of about 120 men rushed at the battery; the men who were in disorder followed our example, and moved forward. I scrambled up the barbettes of the battery, and saw by the red coats that we were engaged with Englishmen; they had, too, tall black caps. What they were I did not know, but I have since learned they were the English Guards. They retired about 400 yards, and opened a fire of rifles upon us. The battery was constructed for two guns, but they were not there: inside the battery were kettles boiling on the fires, and most probably the Guards were preparing their breakfast. Several soldiers went into the battery, and began to look for plunder. Here my company became mixed up with the crowd, so that it was impossible to restore order.

"During the retreat, or rather flight, from the two-gun battery, we lost a great many men from our ignorance of the ground; every one ran according to his own judgment, and many found themselves at the top of high precipitous rocks or the quarries, and such was the panic that had taken possession of the men, that many of them, making the sign of the cross, threw themselves over, and were dashed to pieces. I saw more than one instance of this; numbers, especially wounded men, crept into the caves that abound here, and were never heard of more. "The loss on the side of the Russians at the battle of Inkermann was very great, and, as far as I was able to ascertain, amounted to 12,300 rank and file killed, wounded, and missing; our regiment alone lost 1600 men, and my company 75. The loss in officers was also very great; our regiment lost 28 out of 50; in some other regiments the proportion was greater. During the battle, General Dannenberg sought the posts of the greatest danger, and, seeing that he had not succeeded in his plan, he appeared to seek death. Two horses were killed under him, and the greater part of his staff were either killed or wounded. The Grand Dukes were present at the battery near the first lighthouse, with Prince Menschikoff, and from this point a courier was despatched to the Emperor, announcing the successful commencement of the battle."

UNITED STATES.

TERIBLE STORM AT THE SOUTH.—New Orleans, Aug. 14.—A terrific storm occurred in this vicinity on Sunday and Monday last. Its effects, however, were most disastrous at Last Island, a great summer resort, which our accounts represent to have been entirely inundated. Every building on the island is said to have been swept away, and no less than 188 lives are lost. The steamer "Star," Capt. Smith, which left here on the 9th, encountered the storm before reaching Last Island; she became quite unmanageable, and was soon afterwards a perfect wreck. The scene among the passengers was awful, there being no less than 260 persons clinging to the wrecked fragments of the vessel, anxiously awaiting the arrival of some other vessel to take them off. Whether any of this company have been lost, is not yet known, though hopes are ascertained that all were saved, as a steamer is understood to have gone to their relief. The corn, cotton, and sugar crops have been incalculably injured. The storm extended far up the river. At the Government Hospital, Baton Rouge, 14 inches of water fell, between Sunday evening and Tuesday evening. The survivors at Last Island reached this city this morning. Many of them are badly wounded and bruised. They estimate the number of lives lost at 200. The dead bodies at the island were plundered by a set of pirates who infest it. Nothing definite has yet been heard from Couillon Island, but there has undoubtedly been great loss of life. It is reported that 30 bodies have been found on one end of the island.

YELLOW FEVER.—The alarm which, for some time, was spreading in this city and vicinity, lest the yellow fever at Quarantine Hospital would assume an epidemic form has entirely died away. Indeed, from the outset that alarm was needless. It does not appear that the disease showed itself in the city at all, except in cases where direct communication was held with the infected vessels at Quarantine. Nor is it to be wondered at that such cases should occur; for the most reckless course has been pursued by parties both from the city and Staten Island. Junk-boats have gone alongside contagious ships, in the lower bay, and carried articles ashore before the health officers visited them. Bedding and other articles from these vessels have been picked up from the water, and the parties who were rash enough to take them into their dwellings have as a natural consequence taken the fever, and died. The inhabitants of Stapleton, Staten Island, stimulated by terror, and the orders of the Board of Health there, barricaded the gates connecting the Hospital with their village; which Dr. Thompson states greatly impeded him in his duty, and was more an act of danger than of safety. This barricade was subsequently removed. For the past week the fever has been on the decline at Quarantine; no new cases are reported lately; and on the whole, if proper precautionary measures are taken, we see no reason to fear the visit of the fearful scourge which decimated Norfolk last year.—N. Y. Citizen.

The Alton, Ill., Democrat states, as one of the effects of two churches in that city becoming political as well as religious sanctuaries, that some of their members are getting into very worldly ways. "One pew owner in Rev. Mr. Haley's church offers to bet his pew (eligibly situated, and worth \$100,) against a pew in Rev. Mr. Norton's church, on the result of the general election in November."

A MORTAL MANIA.—Even a casual observer must have noted the decided penchant for drinking leadenism which has recently afflicted a large class of young ladies and gentlemen, in this and other cities. There is hardly a day passes that we do not read of "one more unfortunate" who has abridged the play of life by an act of self-destruction. The mania is spreading like wildfire through the lower grades of society. In this city it is of so frequent occurrence, that there must be a fearful degree of destitution in our midst, or else we must be witnessing into the fascinating delusion of Mirabeau, that death is an eternal slumber, and, consequently, a happy release from "life's fatal fever." Other cities furnish their quota of victims to this unhappy epidemic. The city of Troy alone was lately the scene of two melancholy suicides, by young and interesting females, whose future seemed as bright and fair as that of any of their companions. The majority of these creatures are of our sister sex, and in this city, unhappily, of a class not particularly favored with the smiles of the good and virtuous. Without entering into an analytical dissertation upon the secret springs of this suicidal movement, we would simply call attention to the fact,

and leave the burden of investigation and a remedy with the public. The inquiry naturally prompts itself, in view of this current passion, whether these hearts are not all bleeding under the pressure of want and neglect? We generously and nobly roll up millions to relieve the wants of sufferers in strange lands; but are there not Balaam hands outstretched to us for aid? continually, here at our own homes? Does the pulpit lay sufficient stress, now-a-days, upon the dangers of this voyage into another world? Are not death and its consequences so covered over with honeyed words and flowery figures, by many modern ministers, that a spell gathers over us and charms us into a sceptical disregard of the grave? If there belongs to these questions an affirmative response, is it any wonder that there are so many suicides? and can we not see how we may set up a barrier against this inundation of self-murderers?—Home Journal.

THE MAD CRIMINAL DODGE.—A curious scene occurred at Berlin two or three days past, on the trial of a woman named Glaser, a notorious and often punished swindler. Being brought up for trial for a further offence of the like nature, the lawyer for the defence, pleaded insanity, or temporary hallucination. Two learned doctors, the one Professor Ideler, and the other Dr. Casper, both most eminent in their profession, were called upon to deliver their opinions as to the state of mind of the accused. The result was that Professor Ideler declared that the woman did not pretend insanity, but was suffering from demonomania, or in plain terms, that she thought herself possessed of, and perpetually haunted and harassed by, the devil, whose presence she announced in court by spitting in the said devil's face, and by exclaiming to Dr. Casper, who took the liberty of questioning this possession, "Hold your jaw, fellow! Do you see the terrible horns on his head?" No ways intimidated, however, the doctor insisted that the woman was an ardent rogue, an intense "humbug," as sane as he was, and no more troubled with devils than his worshipful judge. The court, puzzled between the opposing opinions of these two learned men, said they should take time to consider, and must submit the accused to further examination by other professors expert in demonology and hallucinations.

WORMS! WORMS!

A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, and classifying the worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research; and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that, after all, a mode of expelling these worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions as to the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found—Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. is the much sought after specific, and has already superseded all other worm medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURGH, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS. LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

MR. BARRETTE, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH.

MR. BARRETTE, four last years successively Professor in St. Mary's College, and Rector of the Academy at St. Timothy, having decided on taking up his abode in Montreal, respectfully intimates that, on the FOURTH OF SEPTEMBER next, he will be prepared to give LESSONS IN FRENCH, Either in Private Families, or at his own dwelling, CORNER ST. URBAIN AND CRAIG STREETS. His success in the art of Teaching, of which he can exhibit the most flattering testimonials, will, he trusts, ensure him the patronage of a discerning Public. EVENING SCHOOL if required. For other information apply to Mr. Anderson, Teacher, Corner Lagache and St. Charles Barromie Streets. Aug. 23, 1856.



THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 1st September, at EIGHT o'clock. A full attendance of Members is requested. By Order, T. C. COLLINS, Recording Secretary. August 27.

NOTICE.

SHOULD this meet the eye of JOHN COFFEY, M.D., formerly of the City of Cork, Ireland, believed to be recently living at Montreal, in connection with some Hospital, and come there from the County of Durham, C. W., he will hear of something to his advantage by addressing J. Crowley, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, C. W.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF ANNE FORBES, from the Parish of Bantry, Co. of Cork, Ireland, daughter of John Forbes and Mary Webb; she left home 12 or 13 years ago. Any person having any knowledge of her will confer a favor by addressing her sister, Mary Anne Forbes, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS

TO SELL Steel Plate Engravings, including the beautifully illustrated Engraving of the "Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments." An active person with a small capital can make \$50 to \$75 per month. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, No. 167 Broadway, New York.

SITUATION WANTED

BY a young Irish girl of about 18 years of age, of most excellent character, and well acquainted with both the French and English languages, as teacher in a respectable family, where there are young children. The highest testimonials can be given. Apply to the Lady Superior of the Providence Convent of this City. Montreal, August 7th 1856.

CAREY, BROTHERS, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLERS,

24 St. John Street, Quebec, BEG to call attention to the following new and standard CATHOLIC WORKS: All for Jesus; or, The Easy Ways of Divine Love. By the Rev. F. W. Faber, D.D., 2 6 Growth in Holiness; or, The Progress of the Spiritual Life. By the same Author, 2 6 The Blessed Sacrament; or, The Works and Ways of God. By the same Author, 2 6 Lingard's History of England, in 8 vols.; Paris edition, 30 0 M'Geoghegan's History of Ireland, in strong and handsome binding, 12 6 Mooney's History of the Antiquities, Men, Music, Literature, and Architecture of Ireland, 17 6 The Complete Works of the Right Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, 50 0 Miscellanea; a collection of Reviews, Lectures, and Essays. By the Right Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville, 10 0 History of the Catholic Missions. By J. G. Shea, 5 9 Principles of Church Authority; or, Reasons for Recalling my Subscription to the Royal Supremacy. By the Rev. R. J. Wilberforce, M. A., 3 9 Trials of a Mind. By Dr. Ives, 2 6 The Christian Virtues, and the Means for obtaining them. By St. Alphonsus Liguori, 3 1 1/2 Life of St. Rose of Lima, 2 6 Life of Blessed Mary Ann of Jesus, 2 6 Tales of the Sacraments. By Miss Agnew, 2 6 Bertha; or, The Pope and the Emperor, 3 9 Florine; a Tale of the Crusades, 3 9 Prophet of the Ruined Abbey, 2 6 The Cross and the Shamrock, 2 6 The Lion of Flanders, 5 9 Veva; or, The Peasant War in Flanders, Rickettskateck. By Hendrik Conscience, 3 9 Tales of Old Flanders, 3 9 The Diakies and Flanans, 3 9 Life and Times of St. Bernard, 3 9 Lives of the Early Martyrs, 3 9 Fabiola. By Cardinal Wiseman, 3 9 Well! Well! By Rev. M. A. Wallace, 3 9 Witch of Melton Hill, 2 6 Travels in England, France, Italy, and Ireland. By the Rev. G. H. Haskins, 2 6 Besides a general and well assorted Stock of Bibles, Prayer Books, Doctrinal and Conversational Works. THE SUBSCRIBERS have just published, with the permission of His Lordship the Bishop of Tion, Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec, A PRACTICAL CATECHISM OF THE SUNDAYS, FEASTS, AND FASTS, THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. 200 pages. Price 9d. Sent, free of Post, on receipt of the price in Postage stamps. CAREY, BROTHERS, Catholic Booksellers, 24 St. John Street, Quebec. May 7th, 1856.

TEACHER WANTED. IMMEDIATELY, for the CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL at DALHOUSIE MILLS, C.W. Salary Liberal. Good Testimonials, as to character, required. Apply to the undersigned, JAMES OKAVANAGH, Treasurer. Dalhousie Mills, August 12, 1856.

MONTREAL HOSPITAL, FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR, CONDUCTED BY DR. HOWARD, OCUList AND AURIST TO ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, AND TO THE MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION. THIS HOSPITAL is now open for the reception of Dr. Howard's PRIVATE PATIENTS, and no expense has been spared to make it in every way suited to accommodate them. Careful and experienced nurses and servants have been engaged; new and appropriate furniture and hospital comforts have been procured, and all the modern improvements requisite for a sanitary establishment have been introduced. The Hospital being situated in the same building with Dr. Howard's Office, and the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, secures the patients the advantages of a constant supervision, whilst they enjoy at the same time the comforts of a private residence—an arrangement which can only be effected in a Private Hospital. For terms apply to DR. HOWARD, No 68, St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, April 1, 1856.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN STUDYING FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY. AT the suggestion of three or four young gentlemen, whose studies in the above line he has recently had the honor of successfully superintending, MR. ANDERSON would respectfully intimate that he has opened a CLASS exclusively for the benefit of gentlemen of the foregoing character. References: Rev. Canon LEACH, McGill College. Col. D'URBAN and PARTICHAUX. Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class Room, No. 50, St. Charles Borromeo Street. Sept. 6.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE. Office:—Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. Quebec, May 1, 1851.

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

WHERE IS MARTIN GORMAN? ABOUT 14 years old; he came from the town of Carrigaholt, County of Clare, Ireland, in the Spring, and remained in MONTREAL, after his brother. His sister, Mary Gorman, is very anxious to know where he is now. Her Address is—Richmond Hill Post-Office, C.W., July 31, 1856.

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS.

The attention of Catholic Houses of Education is called to—BRIDGES' POPULAR ANCIENT and MODERN HISTORY, JUST PUBLISHED. A POPULAR ANCIENT HISTORY. By Mathew Bridges, Esq., Professor of History in the Irish University. 12 mo., 3s 9d. A POPULAR MODERN HISTORY. By Mathew Bridges, Esq., 12 mo., 6s. These volumes containing, as they do, a large quantity of matter, with complete Indexes, Tables of Chronology, &c., &c., will be found equally useful for Popular Reading, as a standing Text Book, or as a Manual for Schools. The First Book of History, combined with Geography and Chronology for younger classes. By John G. Shea, author of a History of Catholic Missions. 12mo, illustrated with 40 engravings and 6 maps. Price 2s 6d. Shea's Primary History of the United States. By way of Question and Answer. Just published, price 1s 3d. Stepping Stone to Grammar. (Just Published,) 6d. Stepping Stone to Geography. Do., 6d. The First Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. 72 pages, muslin back and stiff cover, 2s each. Second Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools, 74d. Third Book of Reading Lessons. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. New and enlarged edition, having Spelling, Accentuation, and Definition at the head of each chapter. 12mo, of 400 pages, half bound, 1s 10d each. The Duty of a Christian towards God. To which is added Prayers at Mass, the Rules of Christian Piety, &c., translated from the French of the Venerable J. B. De La Salle, founder of the Christian Schools, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 12mo, 400 pages, half bound, 1s 10d. Reeve's History of the Bible, 2s 6d. Carpenter's Spelling Assistant, 7d. Murray's Grammar, abridged, with notes by Putnam, 7d. Walkington's Arithmetic, 1s. Bridge's Algebra, revised by Atkinson, 1s 6d. Pincock's Catechism of Geography, revised and greatly enlarged. For the use of the Christian Brothers, 12mo, 724 pages, price only 7d.; bound 10d. This is the cheapest and best primary Geography in use. Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, 6s. Manson's Primer, 1d or 7s 6d per gross. Davis' Table Books, 1d or 7s 6d per gross. Colton's Large Map of the World, 50s. The National School Books, and a large assortment of all the School Books in general use in the Province, kept always on hand. 500 Reams Letter, Foolscap, and Note Paper. 50 Gross Copy and Copying Books; Blank Books, in every variety.

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A BEAUTIFUL PAINTING OF THE CRUCIFIXION, SIZE OF LIFE, ON A CANVASS 5 FEET BY 8, PRICE, £35 (140.00). D. & J. SADLER & Co.

BOARD AND EDUCATION. PROFESSOR FRONTAU, of the UNIVERSITY of M'GILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, will RECEIVE, as BOARDERS, STUDENTS of the above Institution, or Pupils of the High School Department; and will give them the advantage of PRIVATE INSTRUCTION and conversation in the FRENCH LANGUAGE. TERMS—£50 per Annum. Professor F. resides in the College Buildings in an agreeable and healthy situation in the environs of Montreal. Prospectus of the College and High School Courses, and all information will be forwarded on application. August 7, 1856.

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. The Map has been got up in two parts, and in the best style of Lithography, containing three Townships in each, and will be sold at the low price of Five Shillings each Sheet, or Ten Shillings the complete Map. Application by Mail, Post-paid, stating the number of copies required, and enclosing the necessary amount, will be promptly answered by remitting the Plans. Address, DENNIS & BOULTON, Surveyors & Agents. Toronto, August 6, 1856.

RETAIL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING SELLING OFF AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT UNDER COST PRICE, AT THE MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE, Lately Occupied by N. R. D. CAREY, 85 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL, 85 [NEAR NOTRE DAME STREET.] THOMAS PATTON having purchased the entire Stock of the above Establishment, in consequence of Mr. Carey's retiring from business, consisting of Gentlemen's and Youth's READY MADE CLOTHING Of every description, at a very low price, he is now desirous of informing Mr. Carey's customers as well as his own friends and the Public in general, that he will dispose of the whole of the above Stock at Twenty-five per cent under cost price. Country Merchants and others are most respectfully requested to call at the above store and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. August 7.

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

EDUCATION.

M. R. ANDERSON'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 50, St. Charles Borromeo Street, Will be RE-OPENED on the 1st of AUGUST next. N.B.—AN ASSISTANT TEACHER of character and competency required. July 23, 1856.

MRS. D. M'ENTYRE, No. 44, McGill Street, (OPPOSITE SAINT ANNS MARKET) MONTREAL, BEGS most respectfully to inform the Ladies of Montreal and vicinity, that she has just received a large assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, FROM PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW YORK; which she is prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms. She would also intimate that she keeps constantly employed experienced and fashionable Milliners and Dress Makers; and is better prepared than heretofore, having enlarged her work-room, to execute all orders, at the shortest possible notice. Mrs. M'E. is also prepared to CLEAN AND TURN, To the latest Style, Straw, Tuscan, Leghorn, and Fancy Bonnets and Hats.

Mrs. M'E. has also received a splendid assortment of SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS, SILK CAPES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, and PINAFORES, of every style and price. Mrs. MacI. would beg of Ladies to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere, confident that she can give a better article at a lower price than any other establishment in the City, as all her business is managed with the greatest economy. Mrs. M'Entyre would take this opportunity to return her best thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, for the very liberal patronage she has received for the last three years. June 13, 1856.

DONNELLY & CO., GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,) No. 48, McGill Street, Montreal. DONNELLY & CO., BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Ready-Made Clothing Line, in the House formerly Occupied by Mr. Hamilton, No. 48, McGill Street, near St. Ann's Market, where they have on hand a large and well assorted Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS, FANCY TROUSERS, VESTINGS, of English, French, and German Manufacture; all of which they will make to Order, under the direction of FIRST-CLASS CUTTERS, at as Low a Price, and in as Good Style as any other Establishment in this City. An inspection of their Stock and Prices, is respectfully solicited, before purchasing elsewhere. All Orders punctually attended to. Montreal, Feb. 27, 1856.

BOUDREAU FRERE HAVE the honor to intimate to the public generally that they have opened a RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE in the House formerly occupied by Boudreau, Herard & Co. They beg leave to call the attention of the numerous customers of that old house to visit their New Establishment, which will be kept on as good and as respectable a footing as any house in the city in the same line. They will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of Silks, Satins, Cloths, Cassimers, Cottons, Linens, Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery, and Small Wares. ALSO, Crapes, Merinos, Coubours, Paramata, and all sorts of Goods for Black Mourning. Which they will sell cheap for cash only. Prices marked in plain figures, and no second price. BOUDREAU FRERE, No. 200 Notre Dame Street. June 20.

PATTON & BROTHER, NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 42 McGill Street, and 79 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Every description of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel constantly on hand, or made to order on the shortest notice at reasonable rates. Montreal, March 6, 1856.

NOTICE!!! MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises, 288 Notre Dame Street, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31, And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS! Comprising the choicest variety of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, NEVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET. AS OUR NEW GOODS Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very SMALL PROFIT. In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED. M. C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK though large, will be Sold by Private Sale, and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock. All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no Second Prices need be offered. MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 302.) Montreal, June 23, 1856.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. Table listing various goods like Wheat, Oats, Beans, etc. with their respective prices per bushel or other units.

STANDARD CATHOLIC WORKS AND SCHOOL BOOKS. Published and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by D. & J. SADIlier & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal.

D. & J. SADIlier & Co., beg leave to announce to the Clergy and Laity of Canada and the United States, that they are now prepared to furnish every description of Catholic Works and School Books.

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A Series of attractive and unexceptionable Books of Instruction and Amusement for young and old. Chiefly designed as Premiums for Colleges, Convents, Schools, and general circulation.

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"LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MOTHER OF GOD," with the history of the Devotion to her; completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews.

"THE ALTAR MANUAL," or, DEVOTIONS FOR CONFESSION AND COMMUNION: With Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, Devotions to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and various other Devotions.

"WELL, WELL!" A Tale founded on fact. By Rev. M. A. Wallace. 1 vol., 12mo. cloth, extra, 3s 9d.

THE POPULAR LIBRARY. VOLUMES READY; 1. FABIOLA; or, The Church of the Catacombs.

9. Lives and Victories of the Early Martyrs. By Mrs. Hope. Cloth, 2s 6d; gilt, 5s 7 1/2.

11. Tales and Legends from History. By Cecilia Caddell, author of "Tales of the Festivals," &c.

12. The Missions in Japan and Paraguay. By Cecilia Caddell, author of "Tales of the Festivals," &c.

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"do" "do" "Bronze" £7. For SALE, Wholesale and Retail, by D. & J. SADIlier & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and Francis Xavier Streets; New York, 164 William Street; Montreal, May 29, 1856.

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D. & J. SADIlier & Co., Cor. Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Sts. Montreal, July 30, 1856.

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MR. DANIEL DAVIS. RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra, including the investigations of its different formulae, Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book, Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Guaging, &c.

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N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes. Montreal, March 15, 1855.

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Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

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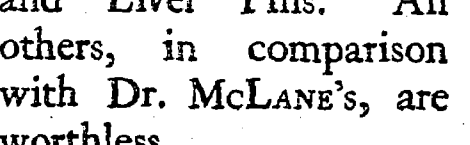
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N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE just arrived for Mr. Cunningham; Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

Dec., 1854.

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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 humors).

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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, ten spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

For Scalded 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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