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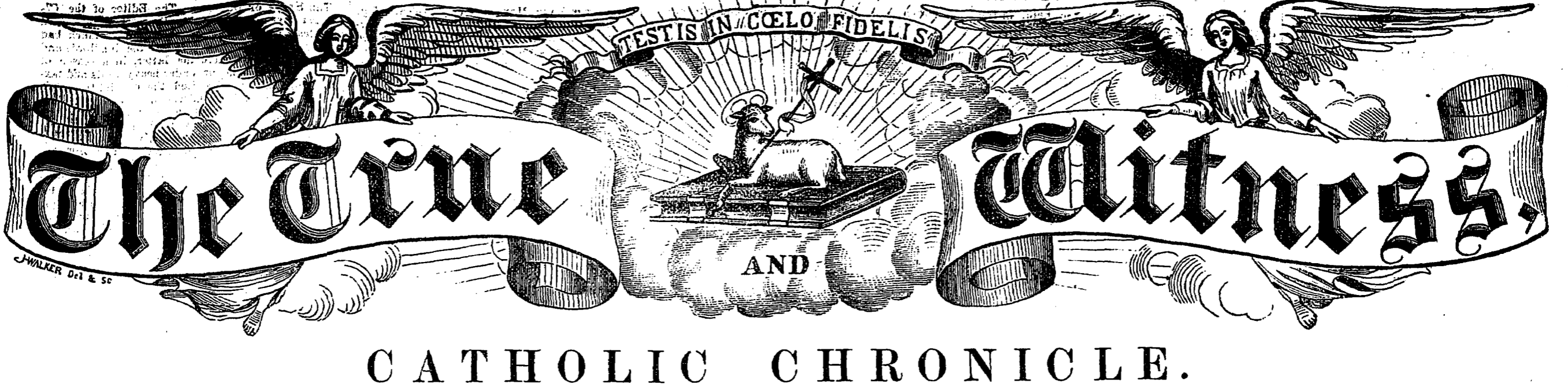
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ESTIS IN CELO FIDELIS



The True Witness, AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1858.

No. 24.

THE TWO-FINGERED ASSASSIN.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

I was on my way from Jackson to Greenboro, in the State of Mississippi. At Lexington I left the great stage road, and struck off to the right by a less frequented way. One evening—a pleasant evening in summer—I arrived at quite a village where I must pass the night. Upon entering the Inn I found quite a number of guests there, and soon learned that court was in session in that place.

The next morning was dull and drizzly, and I resolved to stop over one stage and attend court, as I learned that one or two important cases were to be tried. I entered the court room, which was built for town purposes, with a lawyer whose acquaintance I had made; and through his influence I got a good seat. The place was literally crowded within ten minutes from the time the doors were opened; and I hence judged that an important case was to come off. And I was not disappointed.

The first case was one of murder. The prisoner was brought in, and placed in the rough box which had been fixed up; and when I examined his features I made up my mind that if he did do the deadly deed he must have done it in a moment of maddening passion; for really, had I been told to select the murderer from all that throng, the prisoner would have been the last one selected. He was four-and-twenty, small and delicately framed; with large, mild blue eyes; flaxen hair; with features perfect, regular, and marked by a spirit of good will and intelligence. He looked pale and haggard now; and seemed to shun the gaze of the assembled multitude.

The murder had only been committed two days before. But the coroner had found a verdict at once; an indictment quickly followed; and as the court chanced to be in session at the time, the case, being so clear, was brought on.

From the opening of the prosecution I learned the following facts:

The man who had been murdered was a wealthy planter, forty-eight years of age, named Owen Payne. On the evening of the murder he had started from a lawyer's office on horseback, to return to his plantation, about five miles distant; and an hour afterwards he was found weltering in his own blood, upon the roadside, within a piece of woods two miles from the village. The prisoner at the bar was named Thomas Watkins Roby; and he was a step-son of the planter. Payne had married his mother some four years before—had lived with her until two months of the present time, when he had turned her out of his house, and forbidden her even to enter it again. She had returned to the village, where her son, the prisoner, had since supported her.

Thomas had never liked Payne, he knew him to be a hard drinker—a bad man and a libertine, and he had done all in his power to prevent his mother from marrying him. He could not bear the thought that such a man should be the husband of his mother. But the marriage took place, and the result was as we have seen. The poor wife pined away beneath her husband's brutality and neglect; and finally, because she would not give up her own couch to a creole slave girl, he beat her, and then he turned her out of doors!

It appeared in evidence that Owen Payne had come to town on business with his attorney.—When he married with Mrs. Roby he made a will in her favor. Since then he made one in favor of his favorite slave, whom he had set free. In an hour of passion he destroyed this second will, and made one in favor of a drunken companion of his. In three months this was destroyed, and another made in favor of a second creole. Lately, however, a nephew of his, a son of his brother, named Richard Payne had come to visit to him; and all former wills were revoked, and a new one giving everything to his nephew. How long that would have stood had the planter lived is not clear; but probably not long, for Richard Payne was a loose, sporting character, and very ugly when drunk. And it afterwards appeared—but never mind! We shall come to that soon.

Presently a man named Christopher Grutt was called upon the stand. He was an honest-looking drover, of middle age, and seemed sorry that he was obliged to testify. But he did so, and as follows:

He and his companion were on their way afoot to the town. Just at dark they came to the cypress wood, where the road is built over a small swamp, and just as they entered this wood a horse came galloping past them with saddle and bridle on. Their first impulse was to catch the horse, but they thought that his rider had been thrown and hurt, so they hurried on to find him. Near the end of the wood they saw a man stooping over something with his back toward them. They hurried up and found the prisoner at the bar just in the act of pulling a bowie knife from a deep wound in the breast of a man who lay be-

neath him. They at once took him into custody, and then hurried to get help.

The next witness was another drover named Henry Page. He had been with Grutt, and was the companion spoken of. His testimony was the same as the last. Only he was further questioned concerning the prisoner's behavior upon the occasion. He said the young man was very frightened when they took him, and couldn't talk at all, only very incoherently and wildly.

These witnesses were not cross examined as the prisoner informed his counsel that they had spoken truly.

The next testimony elicited was important.—It was to the effect that just at the fall of sunset, while the shadows were longest, and the sun hung redly upon the horizon, young Roby, returned from a fishing excursion. At the Inn he learned that Owen Payne was in town.

"No," said the hostler, who had just come in, "he has started for home. He was pretty drunk, so I guess he will reach home by morning."

Upon this Roby started up and declared that he would go and overtake him. His words on the occasion, as sworn to by no less than five persons, were:

"I'll find him, and I'll have satisfaction! He shall either make to my mother the fullest reparation, or I'll take reparation myself."

Something was further said about his taking a horse.

"No," he returned, "I know how he rides.—I can overtake him before he reaches the swamp. It will be a dearly reached swamp to him if I do!"

Others were found ready to testify that they had frequently heard him make threats against Owen Payne's life!

Surely all this looks dark. At this point a side door was opened, and a litter was borne into the room, and upon it the body of the murdered man! The two drovers were asked if that was the body over which they had seen the prisoner. They said it was. A knife was then shown them, and they identified it as the one taken from Roby. Others swore that it was Roby's knife.

Finally the prisoner was allowed to tell his story. He struggled awhile with his feelings, but at length managed to control his emotions sufficiently for speech.

He said that the witnesses thus far had all told the truth with the exception of one point. The knife produced was not his. He had lost his bowie knife a month before. His mother had bought two knives some years ago, gave one to him and kept the other herself. The one she kept for pruning vines, and cutting fruit, she had left at Mr. Payne's, and had not seen it since. On the evening in question he started after the planter as had been stated. His idea was either to induce him to make some provision for his mother who was his (the planter's) true wife, or else to challenge him.

He had meant, on former occasions, when speaking of revenge, the same—to challenge him and fight him. That was all he meant at the Inn. When he left the village on that occasion he started on an easy trot which he kept up until he reached the cypress wood. He had just entered the cypress woods when he saw a man rush out towards him, and, at the distance of some three rods, plunge into the woods. He kept on, and in a few moments more he came to where a man was lying upon the ground by the roadside. He stooped over, and found it to be Owen Payne. He saw that he had been murdered, and also saw the knife handle projecting above the heart. He drew it out; and just then two men came along, both of whom he now recognized in the witnesses who had testified to seeing him there. He owned that he was startled, for the thought of his position flashed upon him with all its bearing circumstances. He remembered his known hatred for the deceased, his many seeming threats, and the remarks he had made not an hour before. He called upon God to witness that he would have withheld the assassin's hand had he seen it in season, for he could not even see an enemy suffer unjustly.

After this, much testimony was introduced to prove the prisoner's previous good character.—For all the Jury knew that, for they all knew him, and knew how steady, upright, and industrious he was.

The prosecution introduced one more witness as a sort of rebut. This Richard Payne, the nephew of Owen, and now supposed to be his heir. He was a dark featured man, of about thirty; tall and stout in frame, with black, crisp, curly hair, and black eyes; and wearing a look of deep dissipation. It required but a single look to prove that his mother was a mulatto or a quadroon.

Richard Payne swore that his uncle had several times told him that he was afraid of Thomas or Tom Roby. The witness upon being asked why, had been told that the young fellow had not only threatened to kill him [Owen] but had once before waylaid him in that very wood, and

that to assassinate him; but the fleetness of his horse saved him. This witness gave his testimony very emphatically, and with a spice of vengeance in it. He stood erect carrying his hands, which were gloved behind him.

"Mr. witness," said the prisoner's counsel, "you are the heir of your uncle Owen's estate?"

"Yes, sir."

"He has made a will to that effect?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are probably aware that he was rather erratic in this respect? I mean you knew that he made several wills before this one?"

"Yes, sir."

"And didn't you ever fear that he might make another?"

"No—sir! Rather confusedly."

"Suppose I were to tell you that he had made another will?"

"I—I know he didn't!" the witness stammered, turning pale as death, but recovering quickly.

"Do you know, sir, that I am the lawyer whom he came to see on the day of his murder?"

"I know he came to see one, sir."

"Yes, sir—I am the one. Curious that I should be his attorney and administrator, and also counsel for the man accused for his murder, isn't it?"

"I—I—don't know, sir."

"Tell me didn't you get very drunk on the evening before your uncle came to this village?"

"Me, sir? No, sir!"

"Ah—beware. I have the proof. You won't make anything by lying. Now weren't you drunk?"

"No—not drunk, sir. I had drunk some I will admit."

"Aye—and you had a quarrel with your uncle?"

"No, sir. Not a quarrel. He blamed me some for what I did."

"And you struck him?"

"Struck him?"

"Aye—you struck him."

"Not a regular blow. We had a little brush."

"Yes—I understand. You struck him, and under that provocation your uncle came here and had me make a new will! It was made, signed, sealed, and witnessed and duly registered before he left for home! What do you think of that?"

The witness grasped the little round railing in front of him for support, and his face turned a dark ashen hue. He trembled in every joint, and it was some moments before he could speak. At length he managed to gasp—

"It's false! He did not make a new will!"

"Well—never mind now whether he did or not. I know, however, that you feared he would make a new one."

"I—I—"

"Ah—no falsehood! I know of what I speak."

After this, the counsel, whose name was Parkhill, and who was accounted second only to Prentiss on murder trials, turned to the court—

"May it please your honor, and you, gentlemen of the jury, I have urged the keeping of the body of the deceased here because there was something upon it which I wished examined in open court, and before the jury. I have two eminent surgeons here, and with your leave will proceed with the examination."

"Shall we keep the witness on the stand?"

"Yes, sir, I may wish to question him."

By this time every eye was turned upon Richard Payne; and I could easily perceive that the opinions of the people were rapidly changing.—Before all had looked upon the prisoner with that mysterious kind of sorrow which is partly made up of wonder and condemnation; but now, their suspicions were turned upon the dark nephew, and when they regarded Tom Roby, it was with pure sympathy.

The body of the murdered man had been covered with a black pall, and when that was removed the body was left bare to the waist.—The crowd pushed forward to gain a view of the wounds—there were four of them; but the officers soon succeeded in restoring order. Mr. Parkhill caused the body to be turned over, and then pointed out to the physicians two marks—

one upon the neck and one upon the right shoulder. The one upon the neck had the stains of blood, but the other was only the mark made by some kind of a grip. Now you can give them a careful scrutiny, and of course be governed somewhat by what you can clearly remember of their appearances before."

"I would say, gentlemen of the jury, that we noticed these remarks when the first examination was held, and you remember the result as given in the doctor's testimony. The deceased must have struggled hard, for there were evidently many blows aimed by the assassin ere he bit; and that the wounds upon the breast-bone were made first we know from the fact that it was from the deep wound that the prisoner was seen to pull the knife. These marks are evidently —. But I won't anticipate. Doctor give me your opinion."

"These marks," answered the elder of the two doctors, "were made by the grip of a hand. The first grip must have been upon the shoulder, and only separated from the flesh by the thin shirt, as Payne had his coat thrown across his saddle bow. The stricken man must have broken from his hold, for we find the shirt torn over that spot—"

"Here," said Parkhill, producing the bloody shirt, and showing the rent upon the shoulder.

"Before the assassin caught his man again he had got his hand bloody, for two of the wounds upon the sternum separated large veins. With that bloody hand the assassin caught him by the back of the neck—you can see the blood mark plainly as it has been very carefully shielded from contact with anything."

"But that don't look like the grip of a human hand," said the doctor; "and here is the mark of the forefinger; and here is the mark of the little, or fourth finger."

"Yes—it may be," returned the bothered jury; "but what are them marks?"

"Them," alluding to where broad blotches between the two finger marks, and some two inches below their ends. It was a curious looking mark for the impression of human hands, and no mistake.

"It must have been the left hand," resumed the doctor, "as you can see by the relative position of the thumb."

"If it is a hand," suggested the jury. "But I must say as how it don't look like a hand to me."

"Suppose," remarked Parkhill, calmly and distinctly, "I should tell you that the hand which fastened its grip there had lost its two middle fingers?"

"O—oh—yes, yes. Now I see. O, yes.—That's it—that's it. Now it's plain. Let's have a look at the prisoner's fingers!"

"O—he has his fingers all safe; but here is a man, who I think has not."

Thus speaking the attorney turned to Richard Payne, and bade him remove the glove from the left hand. The witness did not do it; nor did he refuse to do it; but he sank back and leaned against the judges' bench for support. The sheriff was directed to do the work, and he proceeded at once to perform it. The witness gave a convulsive start as the officer placed his hand upon him, and drew his left hand away; but it was quickly taken and the glove removed. The two middle fingers of this glove were found to be made of some kind of pliable material, so that the motion of the adjoining fingers would move them. But the hand was sadly mutilated.

A pistol had exploded in his grasp some years before, and had carried away from his left hand the two middle fingers! The glove was an ingenious contrivance to conceal his mishap in company.

Upon this discovery, Mr. Richard Payne fainted entirely away, and was taken in charge by the two doctors, who soon revived him. The effect upon the spectators was electrical. They started up with one simultaneous shout, and for several minutes such howling, stamping, and cheering prevailed as I never heard before nor since.

At the suggestion of Mr. Parkhill four officers were sent off to Payne's plantation to make search for future evidence.—Having been thoroughly instructed by the counsel they hurried off and the court meanwhile took a recess, the people retaining their places for fear of losing them if they left.

In just two hours the officers returned. They brought with them a pair of pantaloons, a shirt, and vest—all marked with the name, "Richard Payne," and dabbled with blood. They had been conducted to the nephew's chamber by an old negro woman, and these clothes they found in the bottom of his trunk.

The case was given to the jury, and in just three minutes they returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty"—the foreman stating that the verdict was founded upon the fact that the true murderer had been discovered!

The scene that followed can be easily imagined by any one who is acquainted with the manners of that section. Thomas Roby was taken up by stout men and borne out of the house, and carried to his home, where his mother, who could not bear the scene of the court room, was eagerly awaiting news of the result.

But the return of her noble boy was not all. In a short time Mr. Parkhill arrived, and informed the widow that Mr. Payne had made a new will, by which all his property was once more given to her!

"He came to me on that fatal day," said the lawyer, "and told me he must make one more will. He said that Richard was a villain and a gambler. He had struck him only the night before in a drunken fit. The planter said he had wronged you, and he would make you all the restitution in his power. His intention was to get rid of his nephew, and then coax you back to live with him—to live with him only so long

as he should be kind and true. He told me he hadn't seen a moment of real comfort since you left him. And he also told me that he had reason to believe that Richard entertained the thought of killing him to prevent his making another will. The villain did the deed; but he sadly missed his mark."

Richard Payne was tried for the murder of his uncle, and convicted; and on the day of his execution he made a full confession. He said he felt sure his uncle meant to make a new will, and he had killed him to prevent it. The reason he did not take more pains to hide the evidences of his guilt was that he was sure Roby would be convicted. He was near enough to see all that transpired between the youth and the two drovers over the dead body, and he was sure that this unlooked for suspicion would be the means of drawing all suspicion from himself. But he was sadly mistaken.

And so all evil-doers are apt to be.

REV. DR. CAILLÉ.

ON THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS AND CATHOLIC SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

Being favored with a correspondence in which I place implicit confidence: and resting on an authority which I cannot doubt, it is stated that an advice from the highest quarter has been sent to India, to remove all cause of complaint against the Indian government on the part of the Catholic bishops and the Catholic soldiers.

And I am further informed that this decision is not to be delayed by any official forms of routine; but that the desired provisions of this necessary reform are to be sincerely and promptly carried into immediate practical effect. I gladly communicate this important news to the Irish people, and to the friends of Catholicity throughout the British empire.

If the entire code of British rule in India must be revised and improved in all civil and military departments in that country, there can be no doubt that a similar searching inquiry, and improved toleration are essentially demanded in all the Catholic relations with the government of the entire Eastern empire, both in India and Australasia.

And when this desired alteration shall have honestly taken place, the Catholics of this country and India will forget all the past difficulties they may have encountered, will be grateful for the new favors about to be conferred, and shall by redoubled allegiance, and by unflinching fidelity pay back the boon extended to the ministers of the Catholic church, and to the Catholic soldiers, and the Catholic children belonging to the service of the East India Company.

I shall, therefore, briefly place before my correspondent in a condensed form, the principal grievances complained of by the Catholic church in India. And in order that the fullest information may be acquired on this subject, I beg also to refer him to two pamphlets written expressly on the entire case—viz., one published by the Right Rev. Dr. Hartman, Bishop of Bombay, and printed in London, 1857, by Burns and Lambert, Portman-square; and the second, written also in 1857, by Very Rev. Dr. Fennelly, Vicar-General of Madras, and printed by Mr. James Duffy, Wellington-quay, Dublin.

PASSAGE TO INDIA.

In all cases where any officer in the civil or military service of the government is sent to India, his passage is paid, and he is provided with all the necessary support till he arrives at his destination as it may be in the most remote part of India; while the Catholic priest with his limited means is obliged to proceed unaided as best he can through the lengthened difficulties of sea and land.

CLERICAL EDUCATION.

The clergy of the various denominations officiating in the service of the East India Company are educated in their various Universities free of expense without any personal cost: while the priests who leave Ireland or England to minister to the spiritual wants of the faithful Catholic soldiers of India, are generally educated at All Hallows in Ireland, or at other private Seminaries in England or Ireland, where their pensions and other collegiate expenses are hardly borne by their poor friends, and their distressed parents at home. Up to the present time, it was a pitiable case for the peasantry of Ireland to send their children to bleed and die in the service of England; and it was more than pitiable for the farmer class to educate their sons for the clerical ministry there, since the return made by the government to the first class was palpable persecution, while the second class were systematically treated with open injustice, and undignified insult.

PAYMENT OF CHAPLAINS.

In almost all cases the payment of the Protestant and Presbyterian Chaplains varies from £600 to £1,000 a-year: whilst the salary of the Catholic priest is almost uniformly £100 a-year.

are, conscious, something must be done to save the State Church. However desperate the endeavour, it must be made to uphold the disunion by keeping up the stock number of the Establishment in Ireland. It is remarkable that all the different sects and denominations which join under the flag of political Protestantism, whose tastes (for it is entirely a matter of taste between them) differ in all other respects, agree on this one point: the Protestant brethren are of one mind in their desire to keep up a visiting England he expressed his wonder of what he witnessed in these words:—"One hundred religions and but one saint! Now, in France, we have one hundred saints and but one religion." Thus it is that national tastes differ. The latter-day Briton is an epicure in religions. Jansenism, Shakerism, Darbyism, Johanna Southcoteism, Fourierism, finishing off with Mormonism, which is a most flourishing sect in England just now. At the same time what a nice palate has he for appreciating the difference between Methodism, Primitive and Wesleyan, rejecting one and receiving the other as orthodox—"straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel!" Those nice distinctions are altogether beyond the poor Irishman.—Between the different kinds of lies he does not stand to discriminate. Enough for him that what is not God's truth—is not Catholicity—is, and must be, a lie of one kind or another. He is positive upon the point he believes it with a firm, unflinching faith, and does not merely "consider" Protestantism "erroneous." For nine hundred years the Irish race have resented and resented Protestantism, political and religious. Since the Devil was nicknamed "Old Harry" after King Henry the Eighth, never perhaps were his highness's emissaries more numerous or more active than at present. Never was the conspiracy against the truth more widespread, breaking out now in Patriotic Fund proselytism, now in Orange demonstrations, street-preaching, riots, &c., &c.; again in Tory attacks upon Catholic police for presuming to exercise liberty of conscience! The fact is, any one form of falsehood may tolerate any other form. But, however contradictory one to another, they all agree, at least in this, that the truth is intolerable. A week or two ago the English Churchman had a leader entitled, "Does the Church of England encourage or tolerate Romanism?" In truth, the only Catholic feature marking all alike of the brood of heresy, infidelity, and heathenism, as well in America as in Europe, is a settled hatred against the Church.—When, then, liberty of conscience is promised or granted to sect and denomination—"Turk, Jew, and infidel"—it is always with the reservation, expressed or implied, but not to Papists. "Non est servus major Domino suo: si Me persecutus sunt, et vos persecutur." The meaning, however, of this last advance, and unmasking the battery of the Establishment, is obvious enough. Its leaders know that their old post is now altogether untenable against such a superior force as the Catholics of Ireland may, if they will, bring against it. They are full well aware that the stronghold of ascendancy is in no fit state to sustain storm or siege. In order, therefore, to distract our attention from the weakness of their position, and put us upon the offensive, they assume the offensive, throwing out skirmishers, making sorties, &c. Perhaps they snuff the storm from afar. The hurricane which has risen in the East, it was greatly apprehended, would set the elements in disturbance in the West. Political Protestantism dreaded that the Catholics of the empire would assert their constitutional rights. And, especially, was it dreaded that Catholic Ireland would rise and cast down the dead weight of a foreign and hostile State Church Establishment which presses it to the earth. Hence, the unprovoked assault of the Times upon Cardinal Wiseman; and hence, too, the virulent attack of the Government Morning Post on the Archbishop of Dublin. But not the thunders of the Times, nor the cackle of Lord Palmerston's organ; nor, again, any number of "Additional Curates," can prevent the catastrophe, when Catholic Ireland, once for all, braces itself to try a fall with the Establishment. Down it must come. In Heaven's name, then, down with it.—Dublin Tablet.

friend have those they have made inside, or a shilling but what these friends can teach them to get by theft, or even by prostitution." Serjeant Berwick adduced some touching instances of this grievous hardship in his evidence before the parliamentary committee of 1853.—"A girl was sent to Cork goal from a distance of nearly 100 miles for a month's imprisonment. Her offence was 'malicious injury to a turnip field,' which turned out to be eating a turnip pulled in a work-house garden. On her discharge from the goal in Cork, she begged for food in the streets. Not getting it, she broke windows that she might not starve. She was again committed to jail. On her liberation she fell away utterly, and became a prostitute. I have frequently tried children for serious offences who were so small that the turnkeys in the dock were obliged to hold them up in order that I might see them, and in no case have I not found that the child was brought to that state of crime by committal for a month for begging in the society of experienced juvenile offenders. I tried one child last October for two distinct cases of house-breaking. I was obliged to have the child lifted up that I might see him. It turned out that he had been taken up in the far part of the West Riding for begging, sent for a month to goal, and came out an experienced house-breaker." The real offender in the case of the 'malicious injury to the turnip field,' was the magistrate who committed the child. With such justices on the bench, confounding all the distinctions of right and wrong, there will be no dearth of arguments for reformatories.—London Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE IN HAMILTON, SCOTLAND.—An affair has recently occurred, in which we are very much interested, and should in our opinion be widely circulated, so that the public may have an opportunity of knowing how some of the great public managers conduct the business entrusted to their care, in this, said to be, free and religious country; and when the whole cry in churches and public halls is, freedom of speech both political and religious. The following is the cause of the foregoing remarks:—On Wednesday, the 7th day of October last, an advertisement appeared in the Glasgow Herald, issued by Mr. Henderson, clerk, in the name of the Magistrates and Town Council of the burgh of Hamilton, for a person qualified to discharge the duties of Superintendent of Police for their burgh, under the recent act applicable to burghs in Scotland. Mr. John McKenna, a Lieutenant of Police in Glasgow, applied, and furnished credentials of character, extending over a period of eighteen years, from the Superintendent of Police, the Commissioner of Police, the Procurator Fiscal, Dumbarton; the Sheriff's Clerk Dumbarton; the Sheriff's Substitute Dumbarton; the Clerk to the Dumbarton Police Committee; and from Mr. James Stuart of the Central Police Chambers, Glasgow—all of which were of the most satisfactory description. On the 19th of said month of October the committee met in their hall there, and of course examined the different testimonials lodged by the applicants, then said to be eighteen in number, and then and there unanimously elected the said Mr. John McKenna their Superintendent; but wonders will never cease. After the lapse of a night and portion of a day, they—the liberal authorities of Hamilton—discovered in the person of their choice a Papist, as they commonly term such in Hamilton; and, without any fault or reason assigned by these wiseacres, his appointment is cancelled, and another person appointed in his place, without the slightest apology or remuneration made to him, except a deputation waiting on him with a request that he should resign, for the cruel way in which he had treated him. Now, we leave the whole matter in the hands of a discerning public, to say whether he has been wrongly treated or not, in this great, free, and religious country, where toleration abounds. We are aware that the said Mr. John McKenna, served the public for the period of 18 years without having been found fault with; nor could there be discerned in him any neglect or partiality in the discharge of his duty; and we are certain it would have been the same in Hamilton, had these worthies only given him the charge.—Glasgow Free Press.

COMMERCIAL DISHONESTY.—The public are astounded at the commercial disclosures on every side, says the Times; our own readers have been better prepared than those of the leading journal, whose commercial editor says:—"Even those most conversant for years past with all the great operations of business had no idea of the degree of corruption that at each turn was defeating the efforts of the honest trader. The question is, have they yet any adequate conception of the extent to which the system has been carried? No; each day brings some fresh announcement of breakdown, and each day throws some new light upon previous cases. The commonest thing in the world at the present day is to see men like Mr. Stephens or Colonel Waugh, who have been managers or directors of banks, flying, or under accusation before courts of law. Some more cases have been explained this week, in which we see a capital, say of £9,000 or £10,000, with trading to the extent of half a million or so, the trade consisting in great part of pure risk, which ends in loss much more for other people than for a man who trades." "A house in Glasgow is shown to have had seventy-five real or fictitious correspondents, all insolvent like itself, upon whom it had drawn to the amount of £380,000; the whole finally centering in the Western Bank."—Amongst the special cases before the public this week we have that of the Undulterated Food Company, whose shareholders have been exerting themselves to procure a winding-up, in contrast with the promoters of the company. We have the case of Bennoch, Twentyman, and Riggs, a wide trade inverted upon a spec of capital. We have the question at the Stock Exchange Committee, whether the broker who assisted Smithers, the lunatic, suicide, and murderer, in his speculations, ought not to be expelled. And we have the case of Henry Smith Bright, the great Hull corn merchant and President of the Hull Flax Spinning Company, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for forging the transfer of certain shares to himself in order that he might raise the wind.—London Leader.

SADLERISM IN HULL.—Henry Smith Bright has been tried at York, found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to ten years of penal servitude. The mask of personal piety, of Church missionary zeal, of educational philanthropy, of Conservative patriotism, and of high commercial integrity, which fitted so closely, and which was worn so successfully for nearly twenty years, has been forcibly pulled off, and there now stands revealed before the world a convicted felon, of whose long career in a course of concealed crime there remains not the shadow of a doubt. The history of H. S. Bright's personal and commercial career, if it were faithfully written, would reveal the extent to which religious hypocrisy is capable of insuring a certain success in business in the nineteenth century. Mr. Bright entered upon public life with vehement professions of faith in the salvific efficacy of all Church missions and tract distribution sanctioned by the Evangelical Clergy of Hull. From those religious professions he has never swerved—not has he yet ceased to profit by them. In 1852, when he was over head and ears in railway speculations, and more than ten thousand pounds worse than nothing, he published a volume of sermons contributed by Clergymen of the Church of England in aid of the fund for liquidating the debt on St. James's National Schools in this town.—These sermons were preached at his own suggestion, published by him by subscription, and dedicated "To the Most Rev. Father in God, John Bird Sumner, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, in humble acknowledgment of his many claims upon the affections of faithful members of the Church, by

his Grace's obedient and grateful servant, Henry S. Bright." In the preface to this volume, written by Mr. Bright, he refers complacently to the novelty of such an undertaking on the part of a layman—acknowledges himself indebted for counsel and assistance to many Clerical friends—especially singles out for particular commendation a local Incumbent, and also "that venerable and distinguished champion of Protestant truth," the late Rev. George Stanney Faber, Master of Sherburn Hospital. The preface concludes with the expression of Mr. Bright's earnest "prayer that the great head of the Church may bless these sermons to the spiritual benefit of those who read them, that so, beyond the mere temporal advantage of relieving schools from debt, they may prove an eternal blessing to many souls." By this really clever dodge, which so flattered the vanity of the Parsons, Mr. Bright made all the Clergy his friends. They unconsciously became tools in his hands for extolling far and near the fame of his Church and educational zeal, thereby consolidating his influence on the Stock Exchange. We by no means blame the Clergy for falling into the trap thus laid for them. Spiritual-minded men themselves, they must have regarded with admiration the spectacle of a British merchant who, in the midst of the railway turmoil of 1852, could abstract his mind from the things of this world, and immortalise them, by embodying their eloquent words for the edification, instruction, and consolation of posterity. The first sermon, on "Converse with God," is contributed by the Rev. Incumbent of St. James's parish; and the concluding one, entitled "A Needed Exhortation in the Present Day," was preached by the Incumbent of St. Stephen's. The "Needed Exhortation" did not contain one word of advice calculated to save the railway speculators of 1852 from falling down the precipice over which so many of them were suspended. There was nothing in the "Needed Exhortation" about the danger and the immorality of share gambling—nothing about the importance to young men of cultivating habits of industry—of living within their means, and avoiding getting into debt—nothing about speculating in bubble investments instead of toiling for a competency by such means as insure tranquillity of mind and domestic contentment. Instead of teaching people sound morality, and making them familiar with the obligations imposed upon them by their daily avocations, the Incumbent of St. Stephen's would addle their brains with the sixteenth-century rubbish of controversial, sectarian theology. Now, at that time Mr. Bright had a great deal more to fear from a Protestant sheriff of Hull, and a Protestant judge and jury of York, than the Pope of Rome and the whole college of Cardinals. We have ascertained recently that the local Clergy then suspected certain things about Mr. Bright which, if properly made use of earlier, might have had the effect of arresting him in his downward course. There were whispers among themselves as to the misappropriation of St. James's School fund. There were Clerical conversations about money which was intended to be devoted to the conversion of the Jews, but which it was said Mr. Bright converted to some other not yet ascertained purpose. The Clerical defence is, that Mr. Bright was so respectable, and it is so very improper to breathe upon anything so delicate as a commercial reputation! Well bred people never do it—never wound the feelings of others; and the Clergy are expected to act the part of well-bred people. We hope it will be permitted us to believe that, to save a soul from sinking, the whole of the Twelve Apostles would have dealt more openly with a disciple whose deceptive mask they had penetrated.—But while we recognise the justice and equity of the sentence pronounced upon Mr. Bright, we are not satisfied with the general result of the trial at York. The exposure was not sufficiently complete to be commercially profitable. It stops short of reading all classes in Hull—but more especially bankers and bill-discounters—a great lesson. Mr. Bright did not act alone. He had accomplices in many of his iniquitous commercial proceedings whom the law will not reach at present, and whose good fortune it may now be to escape legal detection altogether. There were persons in York on Tuesday last who will never forget the agony which preceded, and the intense happiness which followed, the judicial intimation that it was not intended to prosecute the bankers' bills forgeries. In the free respiration of that moment was revealed the priceless value of innocence. We believe that, on the part of some of the promoters of the prosecution, every nerve was strained to keep the banking transactions out of view. There was a purposed screening of names and persons without whose knowledge Henry Smith Bright could not have been guilty of some of the worst of the crimes laid to his charge. However—though we are not quite satisfied—enough may have been done for the pure purposes of public justice. It certainly did not look well that the depositions in the bank forgery cases were so written that the judge could not read them; and that the order of prosecuting on the whole of the charges was so inverted as to allow an investigation into the banking transaction to be avoided. The mass of the people will be of opinion that had the names implicated been those of poor men the fullest exposure would have taken place.—And here we agree with them.—Hull Advertiser.

THE CITY OF UNLIMITED PAPER.—Within a certain circle, of which the Royal Exchange is the centre, lie the ruins of a great paper city. Its rulers—solid and substantial as they appear to the eye—are made of paper. They ride in paper carriages, they marry paper wives, and unto them are born paper children; their food is paper; their thoughts are paper, and all they touch is transformed to paper.—They buy and they sell paper; they borrow paper, and they lend paper—a paper that shrinks, and withers in the grass like the leaves of the sensitive plant; and the stately-looking palaces in which they live and trade are built of paper—small oblong pieces of paper, which, like the cardboard houses of our children, fall with a single breath. That breath has overtaken them, and they lie in the dust. Let me collect the scattered pieces, and build them up into such another variety of trembling structures as they formed before, as they formed now, or as, in a few years, they will undoubtedly form again. Our first paper house is the firm of Collaps, Vortex, and Company, general merchants. It is quiet and unobtrusive in appearance, being in Tobacco-lane, Fenchurch street; and its small office has not had its windows cleaned for three years, which gives it a favorable appearance of solidity. The leading peculiarity of this firm is ratiocination; and it is remarkable for the harmony and beauty of its complex machinery. The senior partner, Mr. Collaps, is a merchant of the old school. There is a fund of credit in his shoe buckles, and in the heavy yellow family coach that comes to fetch him of an afternoon. Mr. Vortex affects an almost Quakerish severity of attire; he attends to the discounting department, and the chairmanship and directorships of those important and choice public companies which he finds so useful in consolidating the credit of the house. Mr. Docket is a copy of Mr. Vortex, some fifteen years younger; he attends to the working part of the business, whatever they may be; superintends the clerks, answers troublesome inquiries, and is supposed to buy and sell all the merchandise. The ramifications of the house extend to most cities of importance in England, abroad, and the colonies. In Glasgow there is a branch and firm of M'Vortex and Company, who have established friendly relations with all the leading banks, and whose paper, drawn upon the substantial firm of O'Docket and Company, of Dublin, is 'done' without a whisper at the minimum rate. The substantial firm of O'Docket and Company, of Dublin, enjoys the highest credit that can be obtained by a long course of regular trading in the land of generous sympathies and impulsive genius; and their paper upon the highly respectable firm of M'Vortex and Company, of Glasgow, is much in demand at very low rates of discount indeed. Then there is Alphonse Collaps and

Company, of Paris; the great house of Collaps Brothers, of Calcutta; Vortex, Collaps, and Docket of San Francisco; Docket Brothers' and Collaps, of New York; Collaps, Collaps, and Co., of the Cape of Good Hope; Vortex, Docket, and Vortex, of Melbourne, Australia; and Vortex Brothers and Docket, of Montreal, Canada. These all draw and feed upon each other as their necessities require; and the parent firm of Collaps, Vortex, and Docket, and Co., of Tobacco-lane, London, watches over its obedient children with a more than fatherly interest, and trades upon their acceptances to the extent of millions. Formerly the great London house used to stop payment during every great commercial panic—their credit preventing the necessity of their doing so at any other time. Now they have grown too wise and important to do that. It is not that their trade has become in any degree sounder or more legitimate, but the accumulated liabilities of many years have swelled their transactions into such gigantic proportions that the mere whisper of any difficulty to the governor and company of the Bank of England causes a representation to be made to our paternal government, whose mission it is to foster, protect, and accommodate trade; and it is agreed that such a public calamity as the suspension of Messrs. Collaps, Vortex, Docket, and Company must be prevented at any cost. It is prevented by the bank charter act instead; an extra issue of Bank of England notes is authorised, with a government guarantee in case there should not be gold to exchange for them; and commerce—ill-used commerce—breathes again.—Household Words.

PROTESTANT CHARITY.—But the worst of it is, that by such niggardly allowances the pauper lunatics are subjected to the most terrible and loathsome treatment. We had hoped that the old method of treating madness, which was as horrible in its details as the most cruel system of penal discipline which has yet been invented, had, at least in this country, been almost wholly abolished. All disease is more or less penal, and in many cases the remedy also comes to us with the penal touch,—it is a sharp knife, or a bitter draught, or a forced imprisonment. But the pains of disease and the unpleasantness of the remedy are in most cases mitigated by the soothing of friends and all the comforts which it is in their power to supply. To the lunatic alone under the exploded system was this mitigation of suffering denied; he was subjected to a physical restraint and to a lowering diet, that only served to develop his maldy, and when he had worn out the resources of those who loved him he was consigned to a gloomy madhouse, which was literally a hell upon earth, while it was the severest trial to those who cared for him to know that in committing him to this frightful abode they gave him up to indescribable torments which was to end only with his life. The report of the Scottish Lunacy Commissioners proved to the world that this inhuman system still retains its validity in the northern part of the island. By day oppressed with fetters and manacles, by night lying naked three or four in a bed of straw, without covering of any kind, rolling in filth and started to desperation, the poor wretches, who, in their helplessness, had passed into the hands of men whose only object was to keep them as cheaply and as long as possible, led a life in comparison with which that of a well-fed pig in a sty seems a sort of paradisaical existence. Such ignominious treatment is but the natural result of penurious payment and imperfect supervision. It is surely evident, on every ground of expediency and humanity, that the system should be reversed and the allowances largely increased; and it may help to show the immense importance of regarding this class of the community with no niggardly wisdom if we state a fact which may not be generally known. The total number of lunatics in Scotland is 7,493, and of this number 3,994 are paupers. What does this mean? It means that the pauper population of Scotland supply more than half the total number of lunatics in the kingdom. There is a direct connexion between pauperism and lunacy. Poverty and mania act and react on each other, and it is at once a cruel system and a false economy which could lead the Poor Law Board to reduce to a minimum the amount of relief afforded to a pauper lunatic. It has been one of the theories of the Poor Law Board—understood, if not boldly expressed—that pauper relief should be rendered as disagreeable as possible, in order that no one may apply for it, except in cases of extreme need; and, if we may judge from the return before us, it is pretty evident that a similar system has been extended to lunatics, without the officials perceiving the distinction between poverty and disease.—London Times.

LAUNCHING OF THE LEVIATHAN.—We find the following telegram from London, in the Liverpool Northern Times, of the 30th ult.—Preparations are being made to launch the ship early next week. There will be eighteen arms, including an immense one used in raising the Britannia tube. All the buttresses are being strengthened, as well as the moorings. Mr. Stephenson was at the yard nearly the whole of yesterday. No doubt is entertained of success, now that the necessary power is employed.

It is stated that two more volumes of Lord Macaulay's History, bringing it down to the end of the reign of Queen Anne, are approaching completion, and that it will be shortly published.

From a return moved for by Mr. William Williams, in continuation of former returns, it appears that, in 1856, the total number of punishments in the navy amounted to 1,397; total number of lashes inflicted, 44,492; highest number of lashes 50; lowest number of lashes, 1. The prevailing offences were desertion, drunkenness, theft, insubordination. A similar return for the army, states the number of persons flogged at 64, and the number of lashes inflicted at 2,761. The offences were insubordination, theft, disgraceful conduct, violence to superiors. The highest punishment was 60 lashes.

A number of young thieves have been found occupying a portion of a main sewer in Benjamin-street, London into which they always vanished when pursued; the entrance was an aperture sufficiently large to admit a boy. They had cooking utensils and a quantity of straw and hay to lie on. They were ordered up to the number of twenty, from twelve to fifteen years of age, all known to the police. It appears that a toll of a halfpenny was demanded of each boy on his entrance.

too much of negative theology—it is a time we protested against the positive theology of such men as Mr. Spurgeon. There are doubts or difficulties in his path. The last time I heard the reverend gentleman, he had the audacity to assure us that the reason God allowed wicked men was, that as he knew they were to be damned, he thought they might have a little pleasure first. Mr. Spurgeon is one of the elect. His flock are in the same happy condition.—God chooses them out of the ruins of the fall, and makes them heirs of everlasting life, while he endures the rest of the world to continue in sin, and consummate their guilt by well-deserved punishment. If he sins, it matters little, for that vengeance incurred by me has already fallen upon Christ by substitute, and only the chastisement shall remain for me." Mr. Spurgeon has heard people represent "God as the Father of the whole universe. It surprises me that any readers of the Bible should so talk." To the higher regions of thought Mr. Spurgeon seems an utter stranger—all his ideas are physical; when he speaks of the Master, it is not of his holy life or divine teaching, but his death. "Christians," he exclaims, "you have here your Saviour." "His Father's vengeful sword sheathed in his heart—behold his death agonies—see the clammy sweat upon his brow—mark his long and groans upon the cross." "Again he says, 'Make light of these, sweet Jesus—Oh, when I see thee wrestling with thy shirt of gore in Gethsemane—when I behold him, with a river of blood rolling down his shoulders,' &c. All his sermons abound with similar instances of exaggerated misanthropism. Mr. Spurgeon stops on the very threshold of great and glorious thoughts, and stops there. "Oh, cries the singer, 'I will not have thee for a God.' Will thou not?' says he, and he gives him over to the hand of Moses.—Moses takes him a little and applies the club of the Lord, draws him to Sinai where the mountain totters over his head, the lightning flash and thunders below, and then the sinner cries, 'O God, save me!' "Ah! I thought thou wouldst not have me for a God." "O Lord, thou shalt be my God," says the poor trembling sinner; "I have put away my ornaments from me." "Ay," says the Lord, "I knew it; I said that I will be their God; and I have made thee willing in the day of my power. I will be their God, and they shall be my people." Here is another passage.—Preaching at Shipley, near Leeds, our young divize alluded to Dr. Dick's wish, that he might spend an eternity in wandering from star to star. "For me," exclaims Mr. Spurgeon, "let it be my lot to pursue a more glorious study. My choice shall be this: I shall spend 6000 years in looking into the wound in the left foot of Christ, and 10,000 years in looking into the wound in the right hand of Christ, and 10,000 years in looking into the wound in the left hand of Christ, and 20,000 years in looking into the wound in his side." Is this religion? Are such representations, in an intellectual age, fitted to claim the homage of reflective men? Will not Spurgeon's very converts, as they become older—as they understand Christianity better—as the excitement produced by dramatic dialogues in the midst of feverish audiences dies away, feel this themselves?—And yet this man actually got nearly 25,000 to hear him on the Day of Humiliation. Such a thing seems marvellous. If popularity means anything, which, however, it does not, Mr. Spurgeon is one of our greatest orators.—The London Palladium.—By J. Ewing Ritchie.

THE JESUITS.—A meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Supply Association was held lately, at which Doctor Livingston, the celebrated traveller and naturalist, delivered a speech in which he demonstrated the capabilities of the central regions of the African continent for the raising of cotton, sugar, and coffee. In the course of his remarks, he referred in the following terms to the labors of the Jesuit Fathers among the uncivilized tribes inhabiting those regions, which, before his time, had never been trodden by the foot of a white man, save those zealous missionaries—"The coffee was introduced by the Jesuits two hundred and fifty years ago, and it propagated itself all over the country at different periods. At the time I was at Angola, several new plantations of self-sown coffee were found, and all the Portuguese had to do was to cut out a smaller brushwood and leave a number of the trees as a shade to the coffee, and thus they had fine coffee plantations—coffee not sown by any one, but self-sown, or probably scattered by means of the birds. This was one great good the Jesuits did in that great country (hear, hear).—When going down to the sea-coast, I found large numbers of the people able to read and write, and I found they had been taught by the Jesuits, who had been expelled the country by the Marquis Pombal.—They kept up the practice of reading and writing to this day; and if they had the opportunity of reading other books, I have no doubt they would, generally, persevere them. At present they have nothing but the 'Lives of the Saints' and a few other unimportant books (laughter.) But all speak with the greatest respect of their teachers—the Jesuits; and I believe these Jesuits must have been really good men when I see the fruits of their labors to this day—(hear, hear.) What a contrast is presented between the enlightened Doctor Livingstone (who, though differing from the Jesuits in religious belief, does not hesitate to bear witness to the good they have achieved, even in the savage wilderness), and those who, in this free land, would violate the constitution in order to prescribe a large portion of their fellow-citizens, because they hold steadfastly by the faith which they inherited from their fathers and which they brought with them in their exile as the dearest treasure of their existence. So it is, however; invariably we find on the side of bigotry and intolerance the ignorant and narrow-minded, whose limited views and the strong bias of their prejudices will not allow them to look beyond the circle in which they themselves move; while, on the other hand, we see that men of the most exalted intellect, whose understanding has been strengthened and expanded by the study of mankind's past history and present condition, are ever readiest to concede to others the merits they believe them to possess, and the rights which they claim for themselves.—Irish American.

Besides being compelled to pay their full quota towards the support of the proselytizing, infidel-making common school system, the Catholics of Philadelphia alone, not to mention the entire diocese, have within the last few years, erected nearly a dozen Parochial School Houses, costing, on an average, at least ten thousand dollars each; and over twelve thousand scholars, of both sexes, are daily receiving instruction from well-informed and competent teachers. To keep this vast machinery in motion, requires at least an annual expenditure of twenty-five thousand dollars, and this large sum, be it remembered, comes from the pockets of those of our fellow-citizens who are least able to pay so large an amount of money. Must not that system be atrocious—and in a free country, too,—which compels the day-laborer to pay twice for the education of his offspring? Were he in Prussia, the German Protestant States, or even in England, his religious rights would be respected, as our author shows, and he would have his children educated in the religion of their parents, but only here, in "the land of the free and the home of the brave," are his parental and religious rights contemned and ignored! Why, it was only a few months ago, that the Legislature of the State in which we live—the Keys stone State—refused, and refused with indignity and insult, an application for an act of incorporation of a Catholic College while, with monstrous effrontery, and no shadow of either right or justice, the same State supports, by endowments of money, Protestant Colleges! Are we in a free country, or are we not? Catholics, as far as their religion is concerned, must, unfortunately, answer in the negative.—Catholic Herald.

The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It would seem, from the news brought by the steamer of the 1st inst., that Sir Colin Campbell is not yet in possession of Lucknow, which is still held by a considerable body of the mutineers.

The commercial intelligence is more favorable than any that has been received for some time, and it was hoped that the storm had blown over.

Our elections being now concluded, there can be no doubt that there will, upon the whole, be a large majority in favor of the "Ins." In the Upper Province, the "Outs" have a majority; but this is more than counterbalanced by the number of members holding decidedly "In" principles, who have been returned for Lower Canada.

THE IRISH CATHOLICS OF MONTREAL AND THEIR DETRACTORS.

The Irish Catholics of Montreal, says the Canadian of the 13th inst., "have committed the strange fault of voting for the friends of Mr. Geo. Brown, whilst the Irish Catholics of Toronto supported the Ministerial candidates."

In so far as the Irish Catholics of Montreal are concerned, this statement of our Quebec cotemporary is directly contrary to truth. "The Irish Catholics of Montreal" voted for Mr. Mc-Gee; and, politically speaking, Mr. Mc-Gee is no friend or supporter, but an opponent of Mr. George Brown.

So far from voting for the friends of Mr. Geo. Brown, the Irish Catholics of Montreal voted directly against them; and it was because they did so, that they opposed the candidature of M. Cartier, and the Ministerialists.

to oppress and insult the Catholic minority of U. Canada - are such persons as MM. Cartier, Alley, and the other Ministerialists, who voted with him, and against according to the Catholics of the Upper Province, the same privileges in the matter of education as have been accorded to the Protestants of the Lower.

This simple fact then should exonerate the Irish Catholics of Montreal from the odious imputation of having voted for the friends of Mr. George Brown; whilst another fact, that our policy has been strictly in accordance with the views and wishes of the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada, as expressed in the "Resolutions" of their Catholic Institutes, and in the columns of their public journals, suffices to acquit us of having been guilty of any fault as against our coreligionists in Upper Canada.

That policy was, as we have repeatedly shown, opposition, "by all constitutional means, to the re-election of the present Ministry, and of any of their supporters;" and having once adopted that policy, how could we, we ask—without making ourselves the scorn of all honest men, without making ourselves a very bye word for inconsistency, and without proclaiming ourselves, as either blustering fools, or canting hypocrites—how could we, we ask, give our support to the very men whom we had solemnly, and publicly pledged ourselves to "oppose by all constitutional means?"

Our only fault then, if fault we have been guilty of, is—that we have too faithfully adhered to a line of policy, traced out for us by the Irish Catholic Institutes of Upper Canada, and by them urged upon us. This fact, the Canadian, and others, who like curs yell in concert against us, keep carefully, but most dishonestly, out of sight. And yet in those "Resolutions" of the Catholic Institutes of Upper Canada "are to be found the entire explanation, and the full justification, of the part acted by the Irish Catholics of Montreal at the late election.

Thus then we have shown:—

- 1. That it is false that the Irish Catholics of Montreal voted for the friends of Mr. George Brown.
2. That the men who supported MM. Cartier, Alley, and those Ministerialists who voted with Mr. Brown, against the motion to place the Catholics of Upper Canada in the same position with regard to their separate schools as are the Protestants of Lower Canada, are justly liable to the imputation of having voted for the friends of Mr. George Brown. And—
3. That for the policy pursued by the Irish Catholics of Montreal in "opposing by all constitutional means" the re-election of the present Ministry, and of any of their supporters, the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada generally, and of Toronto in particular, are responsible; because they not only solemnly, and before God, pledged themselves to adopt it for themselves, but earnestly, and with many invocations of our aid and sympathy, urged its adoption upon the Catholics of the Lower Province.

It remains for us only to shew that the policy urged upon us by the Catholic Institutes of U. Canada—that policy which, with great personal sacrifices, we, in Montreal, have carried out,

and with which we are now reproached as with a "strange fault"—was the policy openly advocated by the Catholic press of Toronto, and in language, to say the least, as strong as any ever used by the TRUE WITNESS of Montreal.

WREA THE "MIRROR" THINKS OF THE ROGUES AND THE MINISTRY.

"POLITICAL PHENOMENA.—We behold, on the left side of the House, at the present moment, a young, and destined to be a powerful party, whom their opponents have stigmatised with the opprobrious name of the ROGUES—composed (say these model Ministerial Conservatives) of socialists and infidels whose only desire is to persecute religion and its ministers; here they are voting consistently for the principle of equal rights to Catholics as well as Protestants, and using their utmost endeavors to convince their allies amongst the Reformers of Upper Canada of the injustice of their views on the Separate School question; while on the other hand, we have their opponents about the Treasury benches claiming all the credit for sincerity or sound political views to be found on the banks of the St. Lawrence, absolutely setting their faces against the prayer of the Bishop of Toronto and his people for relief from the odious penal law of '55!

"They have eaten of the unclean thing; but theirs is not yet the case of callous iniquity; they have a conscience (such as it is) which stings with remorseless virulence; they must seek to satisfy it with excuses.
"IT is truly remarkable indeed, what excuses men will seek out to justify their conduct when they first begin to wander from the right path. A man who commits an error from sheer disregard for the rules of justice, is prone to act and speak boldly; but a man who takes the first dishonorable step under the influence of cowardice or avarice, looks around him, and selecting a number of petty quibbles, arranges them together, fondly hoping to present those whom he has betrayed with a solid reason. We have often observed this amongst politicians, but we scarcely ever remember to have witnessed it in a more striking manner than is now exhibited on the ministerial benches, by some of the soi-disant Liberals in the present Assembly.

"If these gentlemen had been sent to Parliament with no other object in view than the accomplishment of their own petty ends, or the sustentation of a road in one place or a railway in another, or if they had not been pledged individually and collectively to do us justice on the question of Separate Schools, we should be prepared for the course they are at present pursuing. If Mr. O'Farrell, at the hustings in Lotbiniere, had informed our compatriots that he only solicited their votes that he might advance his own private interests by supporting a government against his conscience on some absurd plea of expediency; if Mr. Cauchon had declared within the water clouds of the glorious falls of Montmorency that the first time £1,250 per annum [the salary of a minister of the Crown] became endangered, he would vote against a motion for equal rights; or if Mr. Cartier had made similar statements before the hardy islanders of Vercheres, how, we ask, would Mr. O'Farrell, Mr. Cauchon, or Mr. Cartier have fared? Would one single man of them occupy a seat in the Legislature at this moment? Would one of the many insults heaped upon Prelates of the Catholic Church within the last few weeks have been attempted? Let him answer yea who can!

Again:—

"The charge of ultraism, violence, imprudence, exaggeration and vain-glorious boasting, (for all these are implied) never was made against any man with less reason than against the three Bishops of the Western section of Upper Canada. Bishop de Charbonnel's sympathies are well known to be with the poor, suffering, and humble people; the liberality of his theological views are matter of notoriety everywhere; and it is well known that even before the Council of Quebec, he was censured for having assisted at the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Normal School. Besides, the Hon. F. Hincks highly approved of his moderation in '53, while in 1855 the zealous and holy Bishop of Kingston wrote himself to the Government that Dr. Ryerson's voice ought not to be regarded in preference to his; and that if equal rights are not conceded, 'surely the Ministry cannot blame us for being displeased with them, and consequently for being determined to use every constitutional means in our power to prevent their future return to Parliament!' [Just what the Irish Catholics of Montreal have done.]

"But why seek to rebut such a senseless charge? Does not any man at all conversant with the doctrine or discipline of that Church of which these prelates are rulers, know and feel that they dare not act otherwise? Can we not see that canon after canon, decree after decree, Council after Council, oblige them not to lose a day or an hour in exposing the villainy of men whom even Protestants at a distance, much less Catholics at the capital, perceive to have betrayed and violated their oft-repeated pledges, and to be intent only upon holding on to the public plunder for a few years longer, despite of their protestations to the contrary? How, we ask, dare any Catholic Bishop falter in his duty, or temporize for the sake of keeping any set of men in office, in this semi-Catholic and Celtic country, with the sentence of the National Council of Baltimore before him, signed as it is by Six Archbishops, Twenty-four Bishops, and Two Vicars-Apostolic of the United States?

"For the especial benefit of the Crown Lands Commissioner and his new organ, we beg to submit that a dignitary of Quebec (who, he will comprehend,) has written to Bishop de Charbonnel, speaking thus:—
"I cannot believe that Mr. Cauchon is opposing the Bill of Mr. Bowes. It would be too crying an iniquity! If non members think or say, to exculpate themselves, that you go too far, they must belong to, or hold it from, those false brethren who are found everywhere!!

"And yet these men, with this same Cauchon at their head, having mounted into power with the Separate School question as a stalking horse, not only destroyed the Bill of last session, but refused to remedy their own misdeeds even now after Mr. Brown's defeat; and prompt too, their mouths piece to fabricate for them this vile and flimsy excuse, while they laugh to scorn in their gilded saloons and upon their Brussels carpets the "Irish Paddies" that are fools enough to believe them!

full) self and place have utterly changed them. They care no more about Separate Schools than they do about the feelings or sentiments of their advocates. The question was a convenient rallying cry for a time, but they are prepared to throw it aside, having once served their purpose. They will promise anything, nay they will swear anything to secure their election for the moment; but depend upon it, fellow liberals, all they want or all they require is four years more to suck the life-blood of the nation, and by trebling taxes and imposing upon us an armed police, to drive the country as another heartless faction did in 1837, to the verge of revolution. Away with the tyrants then! And may Heaven send us a few honest men.

Again, speaking upon the responsibility of the members of the present Ministry for the public sanction given to Orangeism by Sir Edmund Head, we find the following remarks:—

"Since the ministry, and not the Governor, are responsible for this misdeed, they must answer for it in Parliament and at the hustings.

"By the way, it incidentally occurs to us to ask how Mr. O'Farrell will justify before the men of Lotbiniere, his continuing any longer to support a Government guilty of an offence thus heinous?"

"Not only for this, but for the rejection of Mr. Felton's motion, and for other iniquities and robberies which we shall shortly bring to light, the present compact are doomed, let who may succeed them."

It is indeed amusing to contrast the Toronto Mirror of '56 with the Toronto Mirror of '58; but we have not space to-day for further extracts. Only we would ask of our cotemporary, what steps he has taken to redeem his pledge to "make the Ministry answer at the hustings" for their conduct on the 12th of July, 1856?—whilst to our readers we would put this question:—"To what is it owing that the TRUE WITNESS and the Toronto Mirror, which, some eighteen months ago, were at one upon all the politico-religious questions of the day, and which advocated the same policy of opposition at the hustings, towards the Ministry and their supporters—are now upon these same questions diametrically opposed to one another? Either one or the other has changed its policy; is it then the TRUE WITNESS or the Toronto Mirror that is guilty?"

With one word to the Canadian we will conclude this, the last explanation that we intend to offer of our action during the late election. We were taught—it was one of our earliest lessons—to be very careful how we made a promise or a threat; but, that having once made one, we were bound either to carry it out, or die in the attempt. To this simple rule we have still adhered; and our "strange fault"—we believe that it is a very "strange" one in Canada—consists in this, that we have been faithful to principle, and have never, from first to last, swerved one hair's breadth from the path which we had pledged ourselves to follow. One request we have to make to our cotemporary; it is the first that we ever made him, and will probably be the last. It is this—That in justice to us, and for the information of his readers, he will publish the "Resolutions of the Catholic Institutes of Upper Canada," which he will find in the TRUE WITNESS of the 1st inst., as the explanation of the opposition offered to the present Ministry, and their supporters, by the Irish Catholic voters of Montreal.

The Journal de Quebec still contends, in spite of the evidence given in the "Report of the Legislative Assembly" which we published some few weeks ago, that we have been guilty of maligning the French Canadian emigrants to the United States, in representing them as, for the most part, casting aside their religion and their distinctive nationality the moment they get beyond the reach of the sound of the bells of their parish church. "Nothing?"—says our Quebec cotemporary—"that the True Witness can extract from this Report can excuse him for having so grossly insulted the Canadians as he has done, and for having pretended that, in general, they abandon their religion as soon as they lose sight of their Canadian steeples." We contend on the contrary, that the said Report fully bears out our statements, and confirms every one of our assertions as to the degraded condition—both moral and physical—of the "Yankeeified" French Canadian. Where for instance—and we challenge our Quebec cotemporary to reply—where is the substantial difference betwixt the statements of the TRUE WITNESS, and the evidence before the Legislative Assembly of the Rev. M. Marquis? We place the two passages side by side.

True Witness, of Dec. 18th 1857.

Evidence of Rev. M. Marquis, before the Legislative Assembly.

"Such is too often the case with the majority of those who emigrate from Lower Canada to the U. States..... who, having lost the sound of their parish bells with their constant summons to prayer, lose also all sense of their obligations as Catholics, all memory of religious duties, and conform themselves morally and physically to the habits and customs of the semi-heathen population of the neighboring republic."

Now unless we have done that which the Rev. M. Marquis affirms cannot be done, we have not drawn "too dark a picture" of the moral and physical condition of most of the French Canadian emigrants to the United States; and unless the Journal de Quebec can point out some substantial difference betwixt our assertion and that

of the above named reverend gentleman respecting his fellow-countrymen—when they have once passed the Lines—and got beyond the reach of their church bells with their daily summons to prayer, it has no valid grounds for accusing us of having "grossly insulted" the French Canadians.

There are also we are happy to know many French Canadians, warm patriots and devout Catholics, who fully endorse every word that we have uttered upon the subject, and with us mourn over the evils which Yankee emigration yearly inflicts on this noble country. We received, for instance, a day or two ago a letter upon this subject from a French Canadian gentleman, who has had personal experience of the moral effects of that emigration upon his fellow-countrymen; and who does us the honor of writing to us in the following terms:—

"DEAR SIR—It is strange to see that a man in whose veins no French blood flows, better understands our interests, and our national honor, than do those who have incessantly in their lips, and in their columns, the pompous words 'our beautiful country—our holy religion.' When in your paper of the 6th of November last, you drew so faithful a picture, even if humiliating for us, of the deplorable state of degradation, physically, and above all morally, of our unhappy French Canadian emigrants in the United States, I was far from believing that some persons, and journals, who set themselves up, after a sort, as the defenders of our nationality and our religion, would dare to take you to task—oserait-on vous jeter la pierre. Assuredly, every one who is truly attached to his country and religion, will be on your side.—They who have had opportunities of watching the Yankeeified French Canadians closely, and who are willing to act honestly, will certainly not accuse you of exaggeration. Besides, were the conclusive proofs which you have laid before the Journal de Quebec not sufficient for him, he has but to inquire of the country clergy, whether their best parishioners—whether the young men most remarkable for their purity and edifying conduct—are those who return to their native hearts, after having passed, I do not say five or six, but one or two years in the United States.

"There are amongst these unfortunate young men residing amongst the Yankees, some who renounce not only their religion and their nationality, but who Yankeeify their very names. Thus, for instance: one of our young lads leaves his parish with the name of Michel Roi. Well, a few years afterwards he returns, and he is no longer Michel Roi, but Michael King—and thus with other names. I speak of what I have seen with my own eyes, and heard with my own ears.

"I add of course that there are, as has before been stated, honorable exceptions—but these I believe to be rare. I am no prophet; but before fifteen years are over, it will be seen that they who have best understood the interests of Canadians, have not been amongst those who are ever loudly ringing the changes on the words—'our dear and lovely country—our holy religion.'"

"I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, HIPPOCRATES.

"St. Urbain, 7th Jan., 1858." With these remarks, we intend to drop the controversy with the Journal de Quebec. No one who knows us, no one who has done us the honor of reading the TRUE WITNESS, will suspect us of any intention to insult our French Canadian fellow-citizens, or to outrage their national sentiments. No; in calling attention to, and dwelling upon the undoubted evils of emigration to the United States we had but one object in view—an object in which every true patriot and Catholic, should warmly sympathise. It, we say, should be the object of every man to exert himself to prevent that deplorable emigration. For this purpose, the Legislature should be pressingly urged—to remove all obstacles to the settlement of new districts—to facilitate to the intending farmer, the acquisition of a good homestead, with a good title—and to open up good roads through the bush, in order to enable the settler to bring his produce to market. For this purpose too, every man who has to any extent the ear of the public, should incessantly and urgently press upon our French Canadian youth the almost inevitable ruin, moral and physical, that awaits them in the United States. He should, in so far as God has given him the means, strive to dissipate the illusion under which too many of our good habitants still labor, to the effect that the United States is an El Dorado, a land of promise flowing with milk and honey, and in which a certain fortune awaits the enterprising adventurer. In an especial manner it is the duty of the French Canadian Catholic journalist to put his fellow-countrymen and coreligionists on their guard against the dangers of Yankee emigration; and to exert all his influence to check the further spread of a monstrous delusion which is daily inflicting evil incalculable upon the material interests of Lower Canada, and which yearly robs the Church of thousands of the little ones whom she has reared on her maternal bosom, and nourished with her life-giving sacraments. If through a paltry jealousy, or spite against the TRUE WITNESS, the Journal de Quebec is unfaithful to his high mission—as a Canadian and Catholic journalist, he need not expect that we will consent to hold our peace, or will refrain from expressing our contempt and loathing for the apostate, or "Yankeeified French Canadian"—one, we repeat it, of the most pitiable disgusting objects that crawls upon the face of this fair earth.

The Minerve of Saturday last complains of the repeated insults to which Catholic clergymen are exposed from the pupils of the High School, Beaver Hall. This is not the first time that complaints of a similar nature have been made; but we trust, now that the attention of the authorities of the institution has been called to the subject, that the gentlemen connected with the High School will hasten to put an end to the improper practices complained of.

DIocese of Kingston.—We believe that it is now pretty certain that the Reverend Mr. ... is to be Bishop of Kingston. We congratulate our brethren of that city upon this good news, and in having for their chief pastor one who has rendered such important services to religion.—The Rev. Mr. Horan is, we believe, of Irish descent; but is a native of Quebec, and for many years was a highly esteemed member of the Seminary of that City.

The following is a rejoinder from the Very Reverend M. Cazeau, of Quebec, to an insulting article in the National, falsely accusing the Quebec Clergy of having taken an improper part in the late election for that City:—

Messrs Editors,—In your first editorial article of the 12th inst., I find the following paragraphs: "Is it not a notorious fact that here in Quebec, for instance, attempts were made to influence the citizens indirectly against the liberal candidates, by means of pastoral letter and other official documents?"

"Who is not aware that the Very Rev. Vicar-General Cazeau was at the bottom, one might say, of the whole affair, and that Mr. Alley's partisans have been known to boast that they went for their inspiration to the Archbishop's palace?"

"The pastorals of our bishops are public documents, which every one has heard or read. Every one is, therefore, in a position to see that you calumniate your ecclesiastical superiors, by stating that they, in their pastorals, have tried, even indirectly, to prejudice the citizens against the candidates whom you support."

"As far as I am concerned, those who know me will judge what importance they are to attach to your assertions regarding me; but as many of your readers do not know me, and may, therefore, consider that there is some truth in those assertions, I now call upon you to state one single step taken by me on behalf of the three ministerial candidates, or to name a single person who came to me for inspiration, in your sense of the word. What I say of myself, I say with the same confidence of the other clergymen belonging to the Archbishop's palace."

I flatter myself, gentlemen, that you will not refuse insertion to this denial, in your next issue. I remain, gentlemen, Your very obt. servant, C. F. CAZEAU, pte.

Quebec, Jan. 14, 1857.

THE TORONTO "COLONIST" (MINISTERIALIST) ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.—"We must maintain the system as we have it now, compromise and all; or we must abdicate the principle of national education, and leave the voluntary efforts of the people to fill the vacuum thus created. Between these points there is no stable halting place."

This we may accept as the Ministerial ultimatum; no concession shall be made to our just demands for "Freedom of Education." We thank the Colonist for its plain speaking on behalf of its masters.

Since then we have no choice save betwixt the actual system, which annually consigns thousands of souls to hell, or the "Voluntary Principle" in education, we say unhesitatingly, give us the latter. If it is safe to leave the support of religion—which is of infinitely more importance to the well being of the community than secular education—to the voluntary efforts of the people—why may not the latter be entrusted to the workings of the same system? We defy the Colonist, we defy any one who defends Voluntaryism in religion, to give an answer to this question.

The Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum acknowledges with thanks a donation of Twelve pounds five shillings from No. 1 Hose Company of this City, through their Treasurer, Mr. Nolan.

The members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society are notified that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held next Sunday in St. Patrick's House, immediately after Vespers. A full and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

HENRY ROSE'S CALENDAR FOR 1858.—This is a very neatly executed Commercial Calendar, which we can honestly recommend to our business friends.

THE LATE RISING OF THE RIVER.—INUNDATIONS IN GRIFFTOWN.—For the last three days of the past week the waters of the St. Lawrence opposite the city, rose to a height seldom approached in former years. The ice, in many instances, was projected beyond the footway leading along the wharf, and the river was almost on a level with the highway. On Sunday a great many houses in Griffintown were flooded, and the cellars of many of the dwellings in the vicinity of the river, and in McGill and Craig streets, were inundated. In McCord street, William street, Catherine, Colborne, Murray and Gabriel streets, Griffintown, the greater part of the residents were confined to their dwellings all day owing to the depth of the water before their doors; and many times during the day it was found necessary to employ canoes as means of communication, and ladders as means of ingress into the houses. The water in some cases burst open doors, and flooding kitchens and cellars, did considerable damage to the effects of the poor, many of whom, during Sunday, were reduced to great inconvenience and suffering on account of being unable to procure their daily necessities. The gas pipes in various parts of the city were choked up, and in one or two churches, during the evening, religious services were performed by candle-light.—Montreal Herald.

THE MAYORALTY.—We (Herald) are informed that a numerous and influential deputation waited on Alderman Masson, requesting him to allow his name to be put in nomination for the office of Mayor of our city, at the coming election, and that Mr. Masson has accepted the invitation.

INGRATITUDE.—On Saturday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, a beggar entered the chambers of the Hon. Judges of the Superior Court, New Court House, and requested Judge Mondelet to bestow charity. The Hon. Judge gave him some money, and, as a requital had his cloak (which was hanging in the ante-chamber) stolen by the subject of his charity. We learn that four valuable coats were stolen from the Synagogue on Saturday.—Pilot.

We have much pleasure in transferring to our columns from the Quebec Chronicle the following very interesting report of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute of Quebec. Long may the Society continue to flourish is the prayer of every true Catholic:—

SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE. The Annual General Meeting of the members was held at the Hall of the Institute, on Tuesday evening last, 12th inst.—

William Quinn, Esq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the last general meeting having been read and confirmed, the President submitted the Annual Report of the Council, as follows:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE QUEBEC: Their term of office being now brought to a close, the Council of the Saint Patrick's Catholic Institute beg to submit to the members

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT for the year ending Friday, 12th Jan., 1858, and in doing so regret to be obliged to reiterate the complaint of their predecessors, as to the relatively small number of the supporters of the Institute in comparison with the congregation generally.

They refer to the accompanying statement from the Treasurer's books, for details respecting the finances. Your Council have great pleasure in acknowledging the following donations, from:—G. H. Simard, Esquire, M. P. P., Index to Statutes of Canada; Thos. Devine, Esq., Map of Canada; Mr. Brouseau, 3 vols. London Tablet, 1849-50, neatly bound, and from Hon. Chas. Alley, M. P. P., Journals of the House of Assembly, as also several Parliamentary documents, Reports, &c.

The number of volumes circulated by the Librarian amounts to 1165, and your Council have been enabled to add to the Library, by purchase, 56 vols. They also, happily, have had in their power to procure the various necessary repairs to the rooms, painting, &c.

The following newspapers and periodicals are regularly received and to be found on the table of the Reading Room, viz:—(European) Dublin Nation; Tablet; London Weekly Register; Illustrated News; Rambler. (American) N. Y. Tablet; Freeman's Journal; Boston Pilot; Ballou's Pictorial; Brownson's Review; Newburgh (N. Y.) Catholic Library Magazine; Metropolitan. (Canadian) Montreal True Witness; New Era; Toronto Mirror; Catholic Citizen; Quebec Chronicle; Gazette; Journal de Quebec, and the London Times has been ordered.

During the past year lectures were delivered, at the request of the Council, by the following gentlemen,—the attendance at all being large and respectable:—Rev. J. P. Campbell, M. P. P.; M. P. P. M. P. P. 4; Mr. John O'Farrell, M. P. P. 1; Mr. John Fitzpatrick, Jun., 1.

The annual celebration of St. Patrick's Day, was held last year at the Music Hall, experience having shown that the rooms of the Institute, although sufficient for ordinary occasions, were too limited to accommodate the vast assemblage of those desirous of celebrating in a pleasing and becoming manner, the anniversary of our glorious Apostle.

In conclusion, your Council would respectfully, yet firmly impress on their successors in office, as well as on every member of the Institute, the necessity that exists of adding strength to its numbers. This can only be done by each individual exerting himself, and the result will, collectively, be great. The whole respectfully submitted. (Signed on behalf of the council.) WILLIAM QUINN, President.

Countersigned, M. F. WALSH, Recording Secretary, St. Patrick's Catholic Institute. Quebec, 12th January, 1858.

The accounts of the Treasurer, of which the following is an abstract, were also submitted by the President:—

Moved by Mr. J. C. Nolan, seconded by Mr. Daniel Carey, and Resolved,—That the Reports of the Council and Treasurer, just read, be received, adopted and published.

Messrs. Stafford and E. Canon having been appointed Scrutineers, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the Council for the ensuing year, when were elected:—

Messrs. John Lane, Chas. T. Colfer, Thos. I. Murphy, Thos. McGreevy, Wm. McKay, Maurice O'Leary, Jeremiah C. Nolan, Michael J. O'Doherty, John O'Leary, Matthew F. Walsh, Geo. W. Colfer, John Lilly, J. Stafford, M. Connolly, Owen McNally, Wm. Quinn, Jas. M. O'Leary, Daniel Carey, 18.

Mr. Quinn then left the chair, and Mr. Stafford being called thereto, it was moved by Mr. D. Carey, seconded by Mr. J. C. Nolan, and Resolved,—That the thanks of the members are due and hereby tendered to the retiring Council for their management of the affairs of the Institute during the past year.

A vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to Mr. Quinn for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting adjourned.

M. F. WALSH, Recording Secretary. The Council will meet to elect officers on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock, P.M.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. To balance from last year, \$ 57,82. Subscriptions &c., 517,50. Proceeds of Lecture and Soiree, 653,95. Sale of Newspapers, 9,63. Fines, 2,05. Total \$1240,95.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. By Rent, \$ 200,00. Fuel, 34,80. Guardians Salary, 130,37. Subscriptions to Newspapers, 79,23. Printing, 68,20. Postage, 15,69. Gas Company's Account, 46,68. Books Purchased, 40,05. Printing, 50,00. Lecturer, 150,00. Band at Lectures &c., 97,23. Music Hall, for Soiree, 48,00. Mr. Sabatier, Services at do., 60,00. Sundries, 73,95. Total \$1094,20. Balance, \$ 146,75.

(Signed) JOHN LANE, JR., Treasurer. Quebec, 12th Jan., 1858.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION.—The Galt Reformer states that at a recent meeting held in New Aberdeen, Mr. Jacob Hespeler, an intimate acquaintance of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, stated publicly that the Premier had told him, Mr. Hespeler, "that the Seat of Government question will be referred back to Canada, the Imperial Parliament recommending the propriety of not deciding upon a permanent capital until there is a federal union of all the British North American Colonies."

We copy from the London Times the following thrilling account of the burning of the Transport Steamer Sarah Sands and the gallant conduct of her officers, crew, and passengers:—

The Sarah Sands was an iron ship of about 2,000 tons burden, which left Portsmouth for Calcutta in the middle of last August. She had on board a portion of the 54th Regiment, upwards of 300 rank and file, and her voyage appears to have been prosperous until she had reached a point about 400 miles from the Mauritius. At this point, on the 11th of November, about 3 o'clock p.m., it was discovered that the ship was on fire, or, more properly speaking, the cargo in the after hold, consisting mainly of Government stores. Bala after bala was hauled up, but in vain. Nothing but black smoke issued forth, all efforts to get at the seat of the fire were useless. All sail was taken in, and the ship was brought before the wind; lengths of hose were fitted on to the fire engine, and, in fact, every precaution was taken which seemed likely to be productive of any effect. When the first apprehension arising from the fact of the conflagration had subsided another and still more pressing fear fell upon the minds of all. How about the ammunition,—how about the powder in the magazines! In a short while the soldiers, under Colonel Motatt's directions, succeeded in clearing out the starboard magazine. That store of powder, however, which lay in the port magazine could not, seemingly, be reached. The cry was for volunteers, and volunteers instantly came forward, who, despite of the smoke and the flames, succeeded in clearing out the contents of the magazine, save two barrels. There was no help for it, the brunt of the explosion was a thing to be sustained. Most of the men who had been let down were drawn up senseless, so clearly nothing more was to be done in that direction.

Now, there was a heavy gale blowing at the time, and the flames were playing about the deck. It became necessary to lower the boats, and, strange to say, for once in the case of a conflagration at sea the boats were lowered in safety. The women and children were securely stowed away, and then the boats were pulled beyond the reach of danger, to await the event. Besides this, rafts were made of spare spars; two were constructed and set afloat, which would have sufficed to save the best portion of the crew and passengers. A third was left across the deck, to be lowered at a moment's notice. It was remarked that "the boats were lowered without the least accident; the troops were mustered on deck; there was no rush to the boats, and the men obeyed the word of command with as much order as on parade." About 9 o'clock the flames burst through the upper deck and set fire to the mizen rigging; had the ship not been brought to the wind its instant destruction would have been inevitable. At this moment, when the attention of every one on board was directed to the ship's position, which was such that had she paid off the fire must have instantly enveloped her, a fearful explosion was heard. This was, of course, due to the ignition of the one or two barrels of powder which had been left in the port magazine. The port quarter was blown out, and the ship was soon a mass of flames from the main rigging to the stern. The soldiers and crew were at this time collected on the forward part of the ship, and the one thing that saved them from destruction was that the after bulkhead withstood the action of the flames. All efforts were directed to keeping this cool, and to checking the action of the flames upon the rigging. The soldiers volunteered, party by party, for the work, and their efforts were attended with a certain success. Throughout the early night this state of things continued, and until 2 the next morning. At that time, when the fire had been raging for well-nigh 24 hours, it began to show the first symptoms of abatement. The flames were gradually mastered, and by daylight next morning the fire was extinguished; but what a wreck was there! So high had the flames mounted that some of the yards had been destroyed. The after-part of the ship was gutted and burned out—not a shell remained. The first point was to get the women and children in the boats on board again, and next the boats themselves. This could not then be done, although the danger of the fire was over.

Another danger remained equally appalling, but upon which they had not counted while the flames were in progress. The gale still prevailed. The vessel was rolling and pitching, and shipping seas heavily at the place where the port quarter had been blown out. She had fifteen feet of water in the hold. The fear was lest the stern should fall out altogether, and so the ship founder. To prevent this catastrophe two hawsers were got in under the ship's bottom and made taut. Spare sails and blankets were got over the opening at the quarter, and the leak was partially stopped. We are now speaking of the period between 2 a.m. and 2 p.m. on the 12th of November last—that is to say, of the 12 hours' battle with water, as there had been a 12 hours' battle with fire for the preceding hours. To add to the difficulties of their situation, the water-tanks in the hold had got loose, and as they were dashed about threatened fresh danger to the ship. About 2 in the afternoon of the 12th the boats, with the women, children, &c., were picked up. No casualty had happened. The gig only had been swamped, but all the hands were rescued. From 2 p.m. on the 12th of November until the evening of the 13th, although the sharpest stress of the night had subsided, the people on board the Sarah Sands were still struggling for life. Then it was for the first time that the fury of the waves somewhat abated; steersaw way was got upon the ship, and the stern was secured. Sail was set, and in eight days the Sarah Sands reached the Mauritius, without the loss of any one on board throughout all these trying circumstances. The salvation of the ship was undoubtedly due to the professional skill and capacity of the commander, Captain Castle, and his company, and then to the high discipline and courage of the troops on board. The story is a counterpart, although a far happier one, to that of the Birkenhead.

Business at Toronto seems to be in a very rotten condition, if there be any truth in the following paragraph from the Globe:—

"The Toronto Winter Assizes too abundantly confirm the evidences that daily present themselves of the distress prevailing just now among the commercial men of Upper Canada. The Assizes opened at noon on Thursday, the 14th inst., and up to the same hour on Saturday, the 16th, as many as 200 un-defended actions brought upon promissory notes and bills of exchange had been disposed of. Mr. Justice Burns, before whom these issues had been tried, announced on Saturday that the total amount of the claims represented the startling sum of £50,000, but where the money was to come from his Lordship confessed that he was quite at a loss to conceive. Mr. Campbell, the Clerk of the Court, said he should have guessed the verdicts already given at not more than £10,000. He expressed a fear that not a tenth part of the money would be realized. The Sheriff, a pretty good authority in matters of this kind, said he should be very sorry to give ten shillings on the pound for all the verdicts recovered. We must expect to hear of more failures."

THE CANADIAN STEAMSHIP.—The Quebec Gazette of the 18th inst. says:—"We have been informed that the Canadian is lying in her original position in a state of the most perfect preservation; being completely surrounded by a barrier of ice, which, it is anticipated, will withstand all the violence of our wintry storms, and keep her from injury until the spring weather affords opportunities for floating her off."

The Sherbrooke Gazette, upon the authority of a correspondent, writing under the signature of B., charges the School Inspector of that locality, Mr. Childs, with having presented a Protestant pupil, of one of the schools, with a Roman Catholic book, entitled—"The Lives of the Early Martyrs," as a prize for efficiency in study, &c.; and having first berated the Inspector, the editor turns savagely upon the Chief Superintendent, Mr. Chauveau, and roundly charges him with a disposition to "spend the funds in promulgating Popish books, to convert Protestant children to Romanism." We are not in a position to say how far the attack on Mr. Childs is correct, but from what we know of the gentleman, who, by the way, is a Protestant himself, we have no doubt that he is prepared, fully, to vindicate his conduct. The charge against Mr. Chauveau we are competent to reply to promptly and effectually. "Circular, No. 25," issued from the Education Office in Montreal, and signed by Mr. Chauveau, distinctly points out the books to be given to "Protestants only," and to "Catholics only," and paragraph four of this circular says:—

"In the distribution of these books you will be particularly careful in ascertaining the religious denomination to which the pupils belong, so as not to give to them, other books than those especially intended for the scholars of that particular creed."

If the Editor of the Sherbrooke Gazette knew of the existence of these instructions, his attack on the Superintendent of Education for Canada East must be regarded as proceeding from malice aforethought. If he was not so informed, he was then too grossly ignorant of the true state of the case to attempt to write about it.—Pilot.

THE REASON WHY THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT IS POSTPONED.—The Colonist, in an article made conspicuous by doubly leaded type, informs the world that the reason for the postponement of the meeting of Parliament is the damage done to the Parliament buildings, about the first of last November, by a beautiful specimen of that conservative spirit, which animated the government. It will be remembered that the Board of Works managing the new roofing of the Parliament Houses in its usual style, the rain came through in torrents, and drowned alike the house and furniture. Why it has required so long to repair the damage we cannot tell. It shows what must have been the recklessness of the manner in which the public property was exposed when it could have been thus ruined by sheer carelessness.—Montreal Herald.

FIRE.—On Sunday evening the 10th inst. the Parish Church of St. Raymond was discovered to be on fire; and when the people entered the building it was found that the flames had made such progress that nothing could be saved excepting some articles of very trifling value. The Church and sacristy were completely destroyed. Insurance to the amount of £300 had been effected on the building. The fire originated in the roof, from stove pipes placed over the ceiling.

OMINOUS.—Not one of our Upper Canada daily exchanges, which we have yet seen, has called on the Government to set on foot a special inquiry into the case of William Miller, the murderer of John Farrell, at Alma.—New Era.

THE MINISTRY.—The Hamilton Spectator alleges that all the three beaten ministers will have to give up their places. Nevertheless, it says, that Mr. John A. MacDonald will still rule as Premier of Canada. Some new combinations is thus foreshadowed; but the success of it, so far as Upper Canada is concerned is very problematic.

LINCOLN.—The election of Mr. Merritt is contested upon the ground of no qualification, Mr. Merritt being absent from the country, and not expecting the election, had not prepared the qualification required by law. The Sheriff made a special return of the fact.—Mr. Morse has the next greatest number of votes.

THE COUNTY OF DRUMMOND ELECTION.—We have received a copy of a Protest, served upon the Returning Officer for this County, against the return of Mr. Dunkin at the late election, signed by eleven of the Electors—the grounds of the protest being that, the majority of voters was only made to appear on the Poll Books, in favor of Mr. Dunkin, by illegal means, such as "bribery, corruption, fraud, intimidation, and violence."—Montreal Herald.

It is useless to deny that we and other friends of the Ministry are much disappointed at the result of the Upper Canada elections. While little reliance is to be placed on the loud boasting and vaporing declamation of such papers as the Toronto Globe, it is not the less true that the Government has come out of the contest in a far different plight from what they had anticipated when the campaign was opened.—Montreal Pilot.

GOOD EFFECT OF HARD TIMES.—The Toronto Globe states that in consequence of the hard times, the fines at the Police Court have wonderfully fallen off. Last week they were only \$52. People can't afford to get drunk. Why will they not refrain from principle as well as from poverty.

Died. On the 10th inst., Emma Mary Hutchinson, aged 34 years and 7 months, the beloved and affectionate wife of D. Malone, Professor St. Anne's College, and daughter of the late Robert Hutchinson, Newport, Shropshire, England;—not only a devout convert to the Catholic Church, but a true ornament as a wife and mother. She left to mourn her irreplaceable loss an affectionate husband and young family.—Requiescat in pace.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. Jan. 13, 1858.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Unit, Price. Flour, per quintal, 13 4 @ 15 0. Oatmeal, 8 4 @ 10 0. Wheat, 5 6 @ 6 0. Oats, 1 10 @ 2 0. Barley, 2 9 @ 3 0. Buckwheat, 2 0 @ 2 3. Peas, 3 6 @ 3 9. Beans, 8 0 @ 10 0. Potatoes, 3 6 @ 3 9. Mutton, 5 0 @ 7 6. Lamb, 2 6 @ 4 0. Veal, 5 0 @ 10 0. Beef, 0 4 @ 0 9. Pork, 0 6 @ 0 10. Butter, Fresh, 1 3 @ 1 6. Butter, Salt, 0 9 @ 1 0. Eggs, per dozen, 0 10 @ 0 11. Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs., 30 0 @ 35 0. Ashes—Pots, 29 0 @ 30 0. Pearls, 28 0 @ 29 0.

HAMILTON.—The mortality of the City of Hamilton for the past year was 670, of which 334 were under ten years old, and only 86 exceeded fifty years: Rather a poor climate that.

Pain Killer.—The "Persian Balm" will soothe the pain from the severest burns and scalds, instantly.—There is probably no remedy more efficacious than this. Apply to the parts clear. As a Liniment for Sprains, Rheumatism, &c., it will be found of great value.

A Sure Cure for a Felon.—Hold the part affected in Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer for half an hour, and the pain and soreness will entirely be removed. But don't take our word for it, when 12¢. will buy a bottle of it.

MILITARY BALL.

No. 4 (MAJOR DEVLIN'S COMPANY) WILL GIVE THEIR SECOND ANNUAL BALL,

ON Monday Evening, the 1st of February Next,

AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL;

FOR which occasion the Company beg to say that they have made every arrangement necessary for the comfort and pleasure of the friends who will honor them by their presence.

MUSIC and REFRESHMENTS have been carefully selected, and will be found to give entire satisfaction.

TICKETS of ADMISSION—Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 3s 9d.

ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

THE PAIN KILLER.—Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah, Jan. 5th, 1857, says: "within the past four years I have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply (through the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two hundred bottles. I dare not be without myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayata, I was awoken by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a Centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says: "I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark, if need be."

For sale by all the druggists in Montreal. Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

SAVE YOUR DOCTOR BILLS AND TIME.

DR. SAVAGE, MD., July 7, 1856. DEAR SIR:—In consequence of taking cold after a bad attack of the measles, some eleven years since, I have from that time suffered greatly with a disordered liver and stomach. I have been at times so bad that my life was despaired of. I was induced some time ago, through the persuasion of a friend, Mr. Henry Shafer, to try a bottle of Hoffman's German Bitters, thinking if it done no good it could do me no harm, and knowing as I could not be a gentleman who would not recommend anything to me, that he did not have confidence in. Before I had taken one or two of the bottle, my bowels became regular and I had a fine appetite. When I had used two-thirds of it I considered my health as good as ever it was, and could eat anything, without its disagreeing with me in the least. I now keep a bottle of the Bitters in the house continually, and in case I take cold, or I feel unwell, I take one or two doses, and it makes a change in my bowels which is all I need, wherefore, for the past eleven years, my doctor bill has been from \$10 to \$20 per year, besides loss time and severe illness.

Yours, truly, P. J. THRASHER. To Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Hoffman's German Bitters. Take nothing else, and see that the signature of C. M. Jackson, is on the wrapper of each bottle. They can be had of druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canada, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. Principal Office, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa. For Sale by all the Druggists in Montreal.

INFLUENZA, AND COMMON COLD.

Like thieves in the silence of the night, have carried many to the silent grave. They are caused by a sudden check of perspiration, by which the stomach is rendered inactive, and the lungs become loaded with corrupted matter, which enters the blood, and disease is the result. For all colds, coughs, and chills, succeeded by heat, and for all fevers of every form, hoarseness and rawness of the throat, lungs and stomach, and for all weakness and sickness of every kind, from three to five of these pills on going to bed, for a few days, will be all that you require to restore you to perfect health. It has been admitted and claimed all over Europe, that there never "was a medicine that will extirpate all manner of disease from the system equal to Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills," that the more you take them the stronger you grow. They are founded upon the principle that the human body is subject to but one disease, namely; corrupt humors. These pills not only cleanse the bowels, but also allow the blood through every vein and artery, and so purify it from all morbid and corrupt humors that disease of every name is driven from the body.

GREAT FEMALE REMEDIES.

Females who value health should never be without these Pills. It has been admitted by a number of physicians, that females cannot too highly value them. They have given health and spirits to hundreds of females who without them would have been in their graves. They purify the blood, remove obstructions, and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and interesting appearance. A box of these pills is a great medical companion at certain periods. From one to three should be taken every day until relief is obtained. A few doses occasionally, when well, will keep the system in a healthy condition. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

A LUXURY FOR HOME.

If our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Shampooing, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled. No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the burning sensation of the skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet. Try this great "Home Luxury." S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL, (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. The Minister of the Interior, has addressed a report to the Emperor...

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. In our last we mentioned the arrival of Grant's column at Cawpore, on the 27th October...

ITALY. A letter from Rome, of the 24th inst., informs us that the perpetrators of the late highway robbery committed on British subjects...

NAPLES, Dec. 22. The reports which have been received of the damages occasioned by the earthquake since I wrote of the most alarming and disastrous character...

self, driving by daylight along the Delhi road, which is a safe road for English troops...

INDIA. RELIEF OF LUCKNOW. In our last we mentioned the arrival of Grant's column at Cawpore, on the 27th October. When crossing the Ganges, they arrived at Allumbagh on the 1st November...

THE STATE OF DELHI. The following are extracts from a very interesting private letter, dated Delhi Palace, Nov. 16. "We are here to accompany a column about to march down country to convey tents and baggage to Cawpore...

DELHI. The doomed city, though no longer the scene of our anxieties, continues the centre of our activity in the North-West. It is said that the unwise orders of Mr. Colvin, issued when his unpopular mind was failing him, had never been cancelled...

MADAME PEFFIER ON PROTESTANT MIS- SIONARIES IN PERSIA, INDIA, & CHINA. The house of the Missionary Society in Oromis is splendidly situated. It overlooks the vast valley, the town, the low hills, and the mountains...

MADAME PEFFIER ON PROTESTANT MIS- SIONARIES IN PERSIA, INDIA, & CHINA. They presented to me some native girls, taught by the wives of the missionaries, who spoke and wrote a little English, and were very well versed in geography...

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UNITED STATES.

FEMALE EMPLOYERS.—There are now two female reporters reported in the Congress at Washington, Miss Fanning and Miss White.

We (Baltimore Catholic Mirror) copy with pleasure the following article from the Baltimore Sun, because it strikes at the root of an alarming evil, which is the duty of every Patriot, and Christian, and well-wisher of society to eradicate if possible. The evil is imminent and the remedy must needs come speedily.

DROAG OF PARENTAL DISCIPLINE.—One of the saddest things we see in our age and country is the alarming development of juvenile depravity everywhere. Our cities are infested by gangs of young desperadoes, who are the first to be there to participate in the disorder and learn a few lessons of lawlessness and hardened depravity.

In the United States, as at home it is admitted that at least one-third of the army and navy are Catholics...

The Orongo Palladium contains a notice, written by a correspondent, of a lecture delivered in that city by a female medium...

A FIRST-RATE NOTICE OF A BRIDEGROOM.—A Western exchange paper publishes the following, marriage notice...

Mrs. PARRINGTON ON WEDDING.—I like to attend weddings, said Mrs. Parrington, as she came back from one in church, and hung her shawl up, and replaced her bonnet in the long preserved bandbox...

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S GERMANY BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA., WILL SPECIALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience as an English Teacher in a College, is desirous of a TUITION in a Family for One or Two Hours each day.

OF PATRICK, THOMAS, and MARGARET KINNAN, formerly of the Parish of Killdisey, County Clare, Ireland; but now supposed to be residing in New York.

IF MR. THOMAS DUGGAN, of Mapletown, near St. Thomas, in the London district, Canada West, will put himself in communication with this office...

OF JULIA ANNE WHITE, a native of Ireland, who lately resided with the Rev. Mr. Brothour, a Protestant clergyman in Godmanchester, and suddenly disappeared about the middle of last July...

WANTED, IN School District No 3, in the Parish of St. Alphonse, County of Joliette, a FEMALE TEACHER (having a Diploma) competent to teach French and English.

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

W. F. SMYTH, ADVOCATE, Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

TO LET, A FARM of 130 ACRES, in superficies, adjoining the Village of YARVENNES. Apply to the undersigned on the premises. JOSEPH ST. GEORGES. Yarmouche, July 29th, 1857.

FOR SALE, FRENCH AND LATIN BOOKS. J. B. ROLLAND. KEEPS constantly on hand the largest and best selected Assortment of FRENCH and LATIN BOOKS in the City, at very moderate prices.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa...

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted and diseased; thus causing all pains sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act...

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

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

Will be ready on the 20th of March, (NEW AND REVISED EDITION), THE LIFE OF ST. ELIZABETH OF HUNGARY, by the Count de Montalembert. The Life, translated by Mary Hackett, and the Introduction, by Mrs. Sadlier.

The first edition of Three Thousand having all been sold, and there being many calls for the work, we have put to press a New Edition: The translation has been read over with the French copy and carefully corrected.

Of the merits of the work, we can safely say, that no biography ever issued from the American Press equals it—its interest as a romance.

The Press have been unanimous in praise of the first edition. We give extracts from a few of them: "The book is one of the most interesting, instructive, and edifying that have been produced in our times; and every Catholic will read it with devout thankfulness to the Almighty God, that he has been pleased to raise up, in this faithless age, a layman who can write so edifying a work."

"The whole introduction shows the hand of a master, and it loses nothing in Mrs. Sadlier's racy and elegant English. It enhances the merit of the work, which, in the Dublin edition, was published without this essential preface. Of the life itself, we cannot speak too highly. The exquisite character of the dear St. Elizabeth, (as the good Germans have at all times styled her), is brought out with a clearness, a tenderness, and a vigor, which bring tears from the heart."

"We might say much in praise of the narrative and Life of St. Elizabeth, attending which, from the beginning to the end, is a charm which cannot fail to attract and secure the attention of the reader, did not the well known abilities of this distinguished author render it unnecessary. We cheerfully recommend the work to our readers."

"This magnificent work of the great French Tribune of true liberty, has at last been translated into English. The name of its Author is a sufficient guarantee for the value of the work. Montalembert is one of the lights of the age—a man who combines rare power of intellect, with unswerving devotion to the cause of liberty and the Church. Let every one who desires to study the spirit of the Middle Ages, read this book."

CATALOGUE OF POPULAR CATHOLIC WORKS AND SCHOOL BOOKS. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., Archbishop of New York, AND FOR SALE BY THEM, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

The Books of the other Catholic Publishers kept constantly on hand, and sold at their lowest prices. Any of the following Books will be sent by post on receipt of the price.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS. Catholic Family Bible; with Dr. Challoner's Notes and Exhortations. Imperial 4to., superfine paper, 25 fine engravings, from \$11 to \$22. Do. do. fine edition, with 17 engravings, from \$6 to \$16.

CATHOLIC MUSIC. The Catholic Choir Book; or the Morning and Evening Service of the Catholic Church, oblong 4to., 300 pages, \$3 00. The Catholic Harp, an excellent collection of Masses, Hymns, &c., half bound 38 cents.

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

The Golden Manual; being a guide to Catholic Devotion, Public and Private, 641 pages, at prices from 75 cents to \$25. This is, without exception, the most complete Prayer Book ever published. The Way to Heaven (a companion to the Golden Manual), a select Manual for daily use. 18mo., 750 pages, at prices from 50 cents to \$20.

CATHOLIC TALES. Fabilia, by Cardinal Wiseman. Cloth, 75 cents; cloth gilt, \$1 12 1/2. Catholic Legends. Cloth, 50 cents; gilt, 0 75. The Witch of Milton Hill, 50 cents; gilt, 0 75.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY. Butler's Lives of the Saints, with 29 engravings, from \$9 to \$18. Butler's Lives of the Saints, (Cheap Edition), 4 vols., \$5.

NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED. CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA, TARTARY, and THIBET. By M. L'Abbe-Huc; 2 Vols., 12mo., Cloth, \$2. Half Mor., \$2.50.

THE COMPLETE WORKS AND LIFE OF GERALD GRIFFIN. To be completed in 10 Vols.—Four Volumes Now Ready, containing the following Titles: Vol. 1. The Collegians. A Tale of Garryowen.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS. "Griffins Works.—They are interspersed with scenes of the deepest pathos, and the most genuine humor—at one moment we are convulsed with laughter, at the next, affected to tears."

Colloca's Doctrinal and Scriptural Catechism, translated by Mrs. Sadlier; half-bound, 38 cents; music, 50 cents. The Catholic Christian Instructed, by Bishop Challoner, flexible cloth, 25 cents; bound, 38 cents.

DEVOTIONAL WORKS. The Altar Manual; including Visits to the Blessed Sacrament and Devotions to the Sacred Heart. 18mo., roan 75 cents; roan, gilt, \$1 00.

SCHOOL BOOKS. Most of the School Books on the following list were prepared at the special request of the Provincial Brothers of the Christian Schools, and they are now in use in all the Schools under the charge of the Christian Brothers, as well as in a great many of the Colleges and Convents of the United States and British Provinces.

NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOOKS. The attention of Catholic Houses of Education is called to—Bridges' Popular, Ancient and Modern Histories. (Just Published.) A Popular Ancient History, by Matthew Bridges, Esq., Professor of History in the Irish University, 12mo., 75 cents.

STATUTES FOR CHURCHES. The Subscribers have on hand and beautiful Statutes of ST. PATRICK, the BLESSED VIRGIN, ST. JOSEPH, CHRIST'S AGONY IN THE GARDEN, &c., &c., which will be sold at reduced prices.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, By the Subscribers, SEVERAL CASES, containing a large assortment of PRAYER BEADS, SILVER and BRASS MEDALS, HOLY WATER FONTS, CATHOLIC PICTURES, &c., &c.

NEW GREEK GRAMMAR. An Elementary Greek Grammar, by Professor O'Leary; large 12mo., 75 cents.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS. New Editions of Perrin's Elements of French and English Conversation; with new, familiar, and easy dialogues, and a suitable Vocabulary, 25 cents.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA, TARTARY, and THIBET. By M. L'Abbe-Huc; 2 Vols., 12mo., Cloth, \$2. Half Mor., \$2.50.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS. "Griffins Works.—They are interspersed with scenes of the deepest pathos, and the most genuine humor—at one moment we are convulsed with laughter, at the next, affected to tears."

The Collegians, when it was first published, with a pleasure we have never forgotten, and which we have found increased at every repeated perusal. Ireland has produced many geniuses; but rarely one, upon the whole superior to Gerald Griffin.—Brounson's Review.

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JOHN PHELAN, Dalhousie Square. Montreal, January 21, 1857.

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Mr. KEGAN begs to inform the citizens of Montreal that he has OPENED an EVENING SCHOOL (under the Patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'BRIEN) in the Male School-house at ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, GRIFFIN-TOWN, for young men and Mechanics; where they will receive instruction in any of the various branches of English Education, for five nights each week.

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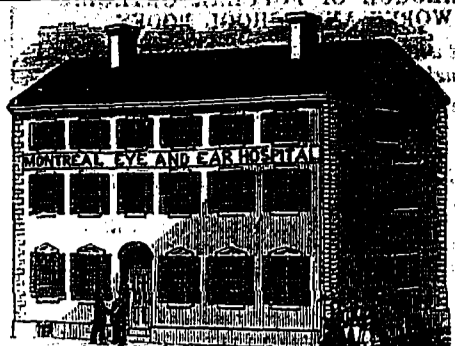
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