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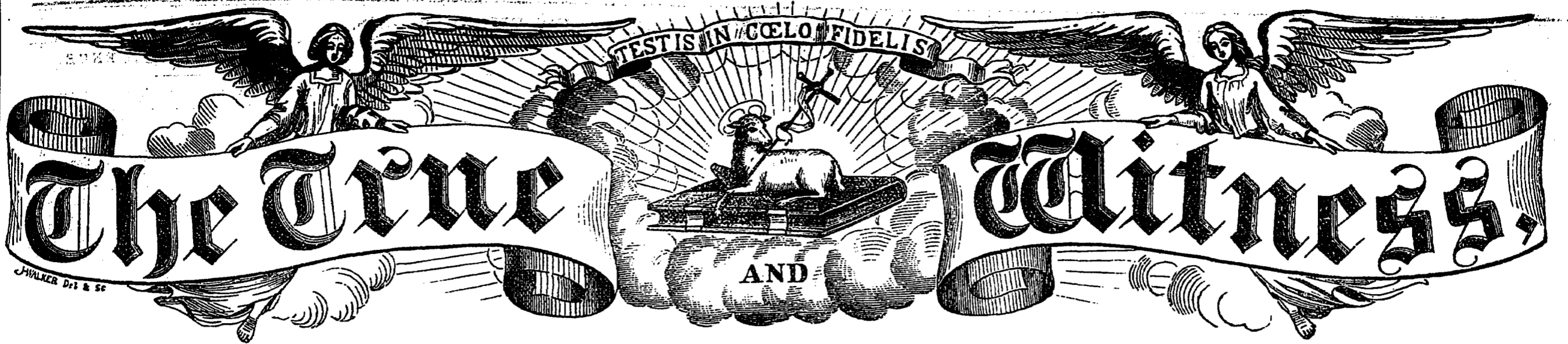
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. IX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1858.

No. 4.

LORENZO; OR, THE EMPIRE OF RELIGION.

BY A SCOTCH NON-CONFORMIST, A CONVERT TO THE CATHOLIC FAITH.

Translated from the French by a Lady of Philadelphia.

CHAPTER VIII.

After Lord Arthur had left the room, Lorenzo gave a free vent to his tears.

Having expressed to him the great pleasure with which I accepted his confidence, he began as follows:

"The marchioness of Rosline, my mother, had been several years a widow when she was united to the duke of Salisbury.

"It was there I was introduced to Senor Don Silva, the marquis' brother, a young man about twenty-five years of age, who had a short time previously entered the ecclesiastical state.

"Each day strengthened our friendship, and made me enjoy a happiness which until then had been unknown to me.

"There might be a very plain allegory drawn from it," he said, and without explaining himself further, he changed the conversation.

"The next morning I joined Don Silva in the garden before breakfast. He held a book in his hand, which, on seeing me, he closed, and we walked together some time in silence.

ture, which appeared in an enchanting garb.—Then, after a long pause, he said: 'Have you ever thought seriously, my dear Hidalla, that you have a soul?'

"This question, and the grave manner in which it was put, drew from me an involuntary smile.

"Is not the soul immortal," said I, "while the body is subject to decay?"

"True," resumed Don Silva, "but it appears to me that you judge the latter worthy of every care and sacrifice, and your soul deserving of none; for, in fact, what have you done for it?"

"I blushed upon perceiving the grave and important subject he had entered upon.

"I smiled," Don Silva, I know that Catholics are very pusillanimous, and ever afraid of shipwreck; but we are not so uneasy, and I believe that many more among us will arrive at port."

"What port did they reach who were not in the ark at the time of the universal deluge?" he asked with a deep sigh.

"Let us quit this subject," I observed immediately, "I can neither reply to you, nor am I disposed to yield; I have always avoided discussion on religious matters."

"Hidalla, if the sacrifice of my life could induce you to reflect seriously even for one hour on the salvation or perdition of your soul, I would soon prove to you that I love you."

"I looked at him with still increasing surprise; not being able to imagine it possible that he should feel so deeply interested in an affair, which appeared very insignificant to me; for I had heard that all religions were good; and I held to mine only from habit and from a certain connection instilled into my mind in childhood, that it was not right to change one's religion.

"About ten o'clock, the marquis of Aranda invited us to visit the galleys. Don Silva had gone out. We accepted; Lord Donovan, several other persons and myself.

"The next morning I joined Don Silva in the garden before breakfast. He held a book in his hand, which, on seeing me, he closed, and we walked together some time in silence.

"In the evening, when alone in my chamber, I made a thousand reflections on the morning that had passed. I feared to indulge my thoughts and my mind, filled with a thousand prejudices,

recoiled with horror at the mere idea of becoming a Catholic. I formed the resolution of avoiding forever all connection with those who professed this religion, and to enter no Catholic church except Don Silva's.

"About eight o'clock, I went to Don Silva's room to inform him of this. Not finding him there, I was told that he was in the chapel;—there being one in the interior of the mansion which I had never seen.

"As soon as we were alone, I cast myself at his feet. 'Bless me, first of all; for I am truly unworthy of your society, and I deeply feel that I have been guilty of culpable presumption in presenting myself at the awful sacrifice of your religion, bringing there an unbelieving and profane heart.

"He raised me affectionately. 'Let me instruct you in the way of eternal salvation.'

"At this moment Lord Donovan entered, and, without seeming to observe Don Silva, 'Prepare yourself,' said he abruptly, 'Admiral Howard leaves in an hour. He will conduct you to Oxford, where you will complete your studies.'

"He left the room without waiting for a reply. I was for an instant confounded; then resuming courage, I exclaimed: 'It matters not, if God has begun my conversion he will finish it; if it is not his work it ought not to succeed.'

"Don Silva pressed my hand. 'Fear only your own weakness and irresolution, and human respect. Fear everything from yourself, and hope all from Jesus Christ. May the all-merciful God deign to bless and strengthen you.'

"Whilst my servant was preparing for my departure, I went to take leave of the marquis of Aranda, and I returned with Don Silva to my room where we conversed together awaiting Admiral Howard. Don Silva asked me if I had never been touched at the faith and confidence with which many of those unfortunate galleyslaves addressed the God of sinners as well as of the just? 'Ah! you cannot imagine,' he added, 'what inexpressible delight I enjoy with them; offering consolation to those whom despair maddens; instructing souls that have often neither faith nor hope. Many of these unhappy beings have died since my entrance into the holy ministry. I have had the happiness of preparing them for death, and of seeing them almost always animated with the most edifying dispositions. I must even confess that it was the death of one of these slaves which I witnessed through curiosity, that gave me the first idea of embracing the ecclesiastical state.

"Each word of Don Silva fell upon my heart as a dew of grace and light; and I only felt sadness when thinking of our approaching separation. In the evening I received a note from Lord Howard in which he excused himself for having to defer his departure one day, on account of an indispensable letter which had not yet arrived, and compelled him to await the next post.

"Don Silva shed tears of joy and affection. He hired a small house in a village near the city, and he came frequently to visit me. I was very soon instructed; I believed firmly, and my soul embraced with ardent love the mysteries of faith. I was entire days at the village church; no sacrifice seemed painful when I thought of my immense gain. Anxiety for Arthur, the desire that he should no longer wander in error was all that troubled me. This was my continual prayer. I wrote to him, yet without acquainting him with my conversion, that I had powerful motives for leaving Lord Donovan and Admiral Howard,

of the cross, who refused it, alleging that he wore no jewels, and that this was too valuable for the state which he professed; he entreated me at the same time not to part with it, and I promised him that I would not. Towards noon, Admiral Howard called for me. I shed many tears on leaving Don Silva. Lord Donovan was colder and more unbending than usual; I was not surprised at it; he knew what had happened to me at the chapel, and also at the church of the grotto. The marquis of Aranda embraced me, and said, in a low voice, 'If you should one day have the courage to enter the true church, and if your faith bring misfortune upon you, come to me; you will find in me a father, and in Don Silva a brother inviolably attached to you.'

"He enquired my name. 'Count Hidalla; ask me no further, receive me into your ship, and accept this ring as a token of my gratitude; you will oblige an unhappy man.' Surprised, he refused my offered reward; it was worth from eight to ten thousand francs. 'You do not know the value of it,' said he, smiling, 'and I will not take advantage of your inexperience.'

"Take it, I eagerly replied, 'for the service you are going to render me is inestimable.' He persisted in his refusal, and led me to his room in the vessel which immediately set sail.

"I shed a torrent of tears on losing sight of my native land; but grace, which so evidently directed me, sustained me. The captain, affected by my emotion, tried to console me without interrogating me on the subject of my grief. 'Are you a Protestant, sir?' I asked.

"No, thank Heaven, I am a Roman Catholic."

"I can then speak with confidence to you," I replied, delighted to learn that he was not a Protestant. 'I shall conceal from you my name, but will tell you that, impressed with the truth of the Catholic religion, I abandon my country and family to embrace that unchangeable faith. My tears are wrested from nature by the sacrifice it is obliged to make, but my resolution is not the less immovable.' The captain affectionately embraced me; he took very particular care of me during the voyage; and as he could remain but a few days at Rochefort before setting out for America, he manifested great regret as not being able to be more useful to me, I told him that I was going to join a clergyman, my friend, who would instruct and strengthen me in the faith.

"I accepted the offer of the generous Irishman, and we separated; I left the same day for Biarritz, distant two leagues from Bayonne; from thence I wrote to Don Silva these few words: 'A young Scotchman, anxiously desirous to save his soul, and to embrace the truth, presumes to address himself to you, Signor Don Silva, by the advice of Lord Hidalla of Salisbury. Important reasons prevent him repairing to Bayonne; would it be presuming too much on your tender charity to hope that you will sacrifice a fortnight to instruct and enlighten a soul which Jesus Christ has redeemed with his blood?'

"The zeal of Don Silva responded to my expectations; the next morning I was in his arms. 'I am yours,' I exclaimed, 'I belong to the true religion; dispose of me for life and death.' He could not believe what he saw. I informed him in few words how I had quitted Dartmouth. 'I will be a Catholic,' I added, 'and if my father regards me no longer as his son, he for whom I have left all will take care of me.'

"Heaven, no doubt, has sent you here for the consolation of my last hour," said he, as soon as he perceived me; and requesting those present to retire, 'Hidalla,' he continued, for he knew me, having seen me at the duke of Guise's without my having observed him, 'you are of a family, the enemy of mine; you have a personal injury to avenge, but you are a Catholic. Your enemy is dying and unhappy; you can render him an important service beyond all price. The hereditary animosity of our houses will yet elicit your generosity, and your enemy will be indebted to you for a more tranquil death?'

but that I would shortly return to throw myself into his arms, and restore to him a brother, as submissive as affectionate and devoted.

"As soon as I was sufficiently instructed and prepared, I went to make a public abjuration at Bayonne. I then paid a visit to the marquis of Aranda, who congratulated me in the most affectionate manner on my happiness. Don Silva was forced to make a journey to Paris, whither I accompanied him. It was there that I met the duke of Medina, my maternal uncle. His daughter, Dona Maria, made me acquainted with Matilda Walsingham, Henry's sister, now the wife of my brother Arthur; I saw her several times also at the duchess of Guise's. My brother Arthur had just left France when I arrived at Paris; this sensibly afflicted me. Matilda was a Catholic, and very much attached to her faith; I even then formed the wish that heaven would make use of her to enlighten Arthur. I was loved in the family of my uncle, as one of his household. He wished me to accompany him to Spain, and had me appointed page to a prince who was about returning to that country. Don Silva delighted to leave me in a family professing my own religion, urged me to accept the duke's offer. We parted, promising to maintain an uninterrupted correspondence. I then wrote to my brother Arthur and made an entire avowal of my conduct; I told him also that I retained the little cross which he had sent to Don Silva, and that I was resolved never to part with it. I solicited as a favor a reply, but I received no further intelligence, nor remembrance from my brother; and I doubted not that my abjuration had raised an eternal barrier between us. I hastened, before setting out for Spain, to send to the wife of Mr. Macdougall in Ireland the sum I owed this generous man. I added some presents for Mrs. M. and a letter, expressing all the fulness of my gratitude, and the happiness I enjoyed in my new faith.

"Meanwhile I had a strong desire of seeing Arthur. Determined not to settle in Spain, I obtained my dismissal from the situation which attached me to the court, whose dangers and temptations moreover I feared. I went to pass some time at Castel-Abey-Elia; this was the name of one of the duke of Medina's estates. The duke had set out for Las Montes, his castle, but a short distance from Madrid, and I promised after a short time to meet him there. I was still at Castel-Abey-Elia when I received a letter from the duke, requesting me to hasten my arrival, as they only awaited my presence to celebrate the marriage of Dona Maria with the count of Castro, governor of ——. I hastened without delay, but a slight indisposition detained me seventeen leagues from Madrid.—When I recovered, I was handed a letter which had arrived several days before. It was a challenge; there was no signature; the writing was unknown to me, and the day and hour appointed were gone by. It gave me little trouble, and I left for —— on horseback, attended by only one servant. I found myself late in the evening in a dense forest, a short distance from the town whither I was going. Uneasy at meeting no one, I quickened my pace, when the sound of a pistol, fired in the distance, made me urge yet more my horse's speed. I perceived an old man surrounded by three assassins. I rushed to his aid; two others came to join the assassin; and I, with my servant, combated the five. I lost sight of the old man; this made me hope that he had escaped. Although wounded, I rallied my strength, and throwing my purse to the highwaymen, they fled seeing me determined to sell my life dearly.

"Alone, uncertain what route to take, I guided myself by the light of the moon. My servant I discovered dead at the foot of a tree.—Not being able to be of use to him, and not finding the stranger, I threw myself on my horse, which was not far from me, and took the road to the village of ——. On arriving at the inn, I was told that Lord Hidalla of Salisbury had been assassinated in the forest with his servant; and that Count Tancredi, dangerously wounded, had been borne to this same inn. I knew the count only by name, and as the personal enemy of my family, I resolved to let them still believe me dead, and not make myself known. I asked to be shown to Count Tancredi, and I recognised in him the venerable old man whom I had seen in the forest. He was quite sensible, but suffering very much, and extremely agitated.

"Heaven, no doubt, has sent you here for the consolation of my last hour," said he, as soon as he perceived me; and requesting those present to retire, 'Hidalla,' he continued, for he knew me, having seen me at the duke of Guise's without my having observed him, 'you are of a family, the enemy of mine; you have a personal injury to avenge, but you are a Catholic. Your enemy is dying and unhappy; you can render him an important service beyond all price. The hereditary animosity of our houses will yet elicit your generosity, and your enemy will be indebted to you for a more tranquil death?'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

"Speak," I exclaimed, "what can I do? I shall be too happy to prove to you that Hidalla of Salisbury has never shared in unjust resentments, and that his heart was not made for hate."

REV. DR. CAHILL ENGLAND AND AMERICA. (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.) When the future historian will mark the epoch when England began to assume an official domination in Europe, he will with truth select the year 1815.

Who does not recollect the various diplomatic contentions which have occurred within the last few years between the American Government and Great Britain? Who can forget the abuse heaped on America, on the question of the Oregon Territory, or on the question of fishing in the British Waters, and on the late Enlistment question?

(laughter and cheers), and I find it impossible to remain silent on such a day, after you have received the mention of my humble name so kindly and so cordially. A few years ago it would have been thought discourteous and intrusive had one or more American citizens ventured upon the celebration of the 4th of July, 1776, in the great city of London.

The Bulls have arrived from Rome for the consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Flannery, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe. COAST DEFENCES.—We understand that four officers connected with the Admiralty have been during the past week on a tour of inspection of our north west and western coast, in order to fix on the most suitable positions for the establishment of coast defences.

The reason why some people put on airs is because they have nothing else to put on.

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. The 82nd anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of the United States was celebrated by a banquet held last night at the London Tavern, and attended by about 150 American gentlemen resident in the metropolis.

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THE HARVEST.—The following satisfactory account of the state and prospects of the harvest in the counties in Ulster is taken from the 'Northern Whig.' In one district only is there an ascertained report of the appearance of blight in the potato crop. "During the greater part of the present and the past week the state of the weather has been highly favorable to the progress of the crops and the great agricultural prosperity of the country. From all parts of the north our correspondents speak generally in the most favourable terms of the prospects for the harvest. In this county our correspondent from the Antrim informs us that he has not as yet observed any signs of the potato disease in his locality, and every one is now beginning to hope in that district that it will pass over this season without doing much injury. From the neighborhood of Carrickfergus we learn that the quantity of potatoes in the ground is large. The quality of those that continue sound is excellent; but the disease has appeared, and is spreading rapidly. The winter-sown wheat promised well at the beginning of the season, and is likely to yield according to its promise. Beans look well, but in general they are very much polluted with weeds. From the county of Down we learn that the weather is now doing all that could be desired to mature the crops. The winter wheat will soon be out of uncertainty. Spring wheat and oats are favourably dealt by also; the latter, where it is heavy, has, with few exceptions, notwithstanding the late rains, kept its upright position, and must give an excellent produce; but the greater breadth of oats in the northern part of the county will generally be much below average. The potatoes are now arrived at their critical stage; but, as they were got in so comparatively early, and as the blight has visited this district at a much later period than former years, we may calculate upon a more than ordinary produce. Flax-pulling is now general. Our correspondents in the county of Derry state, that harvest is now at hand, and all that is wanted is fine weather to gather in a very abundant result for the farmer. For late oats and potatoes the rains of last week were most beneficial, and the greatest grievance has been left scarcely any ground for complaint; indeed, everyone gives expression to the great benefit the rains have done. Potatoes present a striking contrast to last year in their abundance and size. The blight is apparent, consequent, it is supposed, on the frosty nights in the early part of last week; but it is very slight and very partial. In the county of Monaghan it is stated that oats are fast ripening. On Saturday last a large quantity was cut in Ballynure demesne, and everywhere active preparations are making for gathering in the wheat and oats. The former crop is the best ever witnessed in this county; the latter much superior to what was anticipated a month or six weeks since; and should a fortnight or so of fine warm weather be granted, the weight of the grain will fully compensate for the shortness of the straw. Flax is not the failure which was at first anticipated. It would be. The potato, though the present is the ordinary period for the full development of disease, holds sound. There has been observed but a single example of the disease, although we have heard that in some isolated instances it does exist. Notwithstanding the continued wet, the tuber has not been, for many years, so like its ancient self, 'good meat.'

The following remarkable statement with respect to the probable consequences of the most abundant potato crop with which this country has been favored since the times previous to the famine, appears in an agricultural paper (the 'Waterford Mail'):—"Potatoes at 5s. a stone, before the month of July has gone by, is a startling announcement, and one which, turn it as we may, affects the future of an immense number of our people, and will show its results on the trade, the shipping, and the banking of Ireland. The supply of the material wants of the mass of the people affects the cares of merchants and the thoughts of the statesman. Sir Robert Peel, when Premier of Great Britain, did not consider it beneath him to import and supply food to those who lost the potato; everything now indicates an abundant supply of this essential; the price of the potato shows its abundance, and already it has come into competition with imported food. It is he that one stone of Indian corn (which is the potato failure) is equal for the sustenance of human life to three times that quantity of potatoes, then we find that already the two articles are, in point of price, coming into competition; the lowest rate at which we have known Indian corn to be landed in this country was 26 10s. per ton; adding the expense of grinding and carriage the retail price of this article could not be much less than 11d. per stone, and we have little doubt that potatoes will this year sell as low as 3d. per stone; and, if they do, the consumption of Indian corn will almost cease; and thus a branch of business that has grown up and acquired importance will again disappear. The consequence will be extensively felt—stores will be unoccupied, ships unnecessary, and the Indian corn merchants thrown idle. Nor will this be all. The consumption of Indian corn has during the past few years been nearly 1,000,000 of quarters, the value of it at least is £1,500,000. All this money passed in one shape or other through the banks, some of it several times over. With the potato it will be different; and even if the value were equal, still as it will be passed from the consumer to the farmer, and from the farmer to the laborer, it will not be felt either in the business or circulation of the banks, and the result will be a great lessening in their business. In addition to our Indian corn imports we have had a great deal of foreign wheat and other grain, and the value of our cereal imports cannot have been much less than £3,500,000. We expect the abundance of potatoes will materially lessen this drain on our finances, and a large portion of this money will be spent at home. Then the small potatoes and the waste from them will afford considerable feeding, principally for pigs; and we anticipate a great extension in the shipment of live pigs, and also in that of bacon and pork. The higher price of labor in Ireland has prevented the poorer farmers from employing as much on their land as would be beneficial to themselves. This was partly caused by the difficulty that was felt in paying in cash, coupled with the higher price; and we expect the success of the potato crop will lead to greater employment of human labor. 'Potatoes at 3d. or 4d. per stone' will effect another social revolution in Ireland, or at least will greatly alter the course of business from that which has sprung up within the last ten years, as the various classes connected with the import, payment, storing and retailing the artificial foreign food will find a great collapse in their several trades; and at the same time, we expect to see a considerable increase in our shipments of corn and pigs. The lower classes in the rural districts will be more comfortable in consequence of the change, and the farmers will find they can conduct their business without the same outlay."

An interesting return has just been presented to the Harbor Commissioners, which places before the public some valuable information with respect to the condition of the trade of Belfast during the first six months of the present year. The revenues of all the great English ports have enormously declined during the past year, whereas some £300 or £400 has been the whole decrease of the revenue of this port during the first six months of 1858. The income of the Harbor Commissioners for the six months ending 20th June, 1858, was £17,107 17s. The decrease in the revenue of the port during the six months is to be found in the dues on the tonnage, rates on goods, plant, light money, patent slip and pilotage.—'Northern Whig.'

WEXFORD PRIESTS IN 1625.—Among the manuscripts so admirably preserved and catalogued in Trinity College, Dublin, there is a very interesting paper giving the names and residences of 'ye Popish Priests' either in Ireland, or abroad, in 1625. This most valuable document proves that the ministers of Charles I. dogged the steps of every Catholic bishop and priest who exercised his functions, albeit stealthily, in Ireland. It would appear also that they were well-informed, probably by spies in Belgium, Rome, and France, of the movements of Irish ecclesiastics, secular and regular—when they went "beyond ye seas" when they returned to Ireland, and who "maintayned" and harbored them. Neither did they lose sight of the descendants and kinsmen of the great families of Tyrone, and Tyrconnell, some of whom were serving in the Spanish army and who—among others Owen Roe O'Neill—were destined to revisit Ireland when the rapacity of Parsons, Esmonde, and a few other thorough bred villains kindled the flame of 1641, so falsely represented as a wholesale massacre of Protestants. Charles Gavran Duffy in one of the finest Ballads ever written, has justly called the affair of 1641, "the Rising of the North"—for indeed it was the ultima ratio of the Catholics after having been despoiled by James I. of lands, liberty, and the exercise of their religion. It has been the fashion hitherto to brand Cromwell as the most unscrupulous scoundrel who ever drew sword, but a glance at "Carte's Ormond" detailing the villainies perpetrated, with the connivance of Charles I. by Esmonde (from whom the Confederates took Duncannon) Cote, Parsons, and Borlase, will convince the most sceptical that Charles Stewart is as little entitled to our sympathy or respect as is Oliver Cromwell. Of the two the latter was the "honest knave." The脾system, or as we would call it now-a-days, the dédicéisme of the ministers of Charles I. tells us as we have already said much about "Ye Popish Priests" in and out of Ireland and one of these "Notes," is full of interest for the Catholics of Kilkenny as it is very copious. Beginning with David Roche, bishop of Ossory, whose book entitled "Anlecta Sacra" was published in Cologne, A.D. 1617—we find the following entry under the heading of "A note of the names of ye Romish Priests, Semyaries, Fryers, and Jesuits, together with their receivers, and maintainers in ye Cittie of Kilkenny." "Imprimis one David Rothe, titular bishop of Ossery, kept for ye most part with his brother Edward Rothe, merchant, when he is in the Cittie, and when he is abroad (in the country) with the Lo Viscount Mountgarrret at Ballinoo. The note of "ye Wexford Priests," furnishes the following names with the quaint prefix 'Sr'—In Wexford—Sr. William Furlonge, Sr. John Waddinge, Sr. Richard Stafford. In Rosse—Sr. David Dowell, Sr. Mathew Roche, Sr. James Fitz-Nicholas. The harbourers and "maintainers" of ye Wexford Priests are William Rossetor of Wexforde, Susanna his wife, and Paul Furlonge of Wexforde Vigniter.—'Wexford People.'

A correspondent in Derry writes to say that the number of peasants passing through that city from the wilds of Donegal this year to seek labor in Scotland is extremely large. He adds that many of them are in a condition of the utmost misery and wretchedness. He asks how does this agree with the report of the parliamentary committee, which stated that the inhabitants of that now lamentably famous district are not worse off than they have been in former years? Our correspondent might have safely answered his own question. The Donegal peasants are very destitute and miserable to be sure. But what matter? They have the capacity of feeding on seaweed, and their destiny is to pay the highest possible amount of rent that can be squeezed out of human blood or bone—and not to be comfortable or happy on this earth. An octogenarian judge, mentally and physically imbecile, announced from the bench, on the authority and at the beck of the landlords, that these poor starving peasants "were comparatively opulent." Of course he must have meant that seaweed was more plentiful than usual, and that the landlords, having put on the screw more tightly, were enabled to extort from them higher rents than ever, and a sheep tax to reward Scottish enterprise besides! These Irishers of the Wilds are the subject of a nice scientific experiment in political economy—namely, to find how much rent can be got out of the hapless tenants of Irish bog, and to what a low pitch of offal eating and dirt eating Irish Celts can be reduced without starving. The landlord committee, which sat in Westminster, felt a tender interest in this experiment, and did not like to have it disturbed. To be sure, they do not feed their own dogs on anything at all so bad as the foul stuff these starving peasants are forced to drag out life upon; but they can't experiment on doing so—nothing would come of it, whilst from the tortures of Irish land slaves gold can be coined. And so the Donegal Celts crawl in ragged destitution from their bog and mountains to labor in a strange land to make rent for their masters.—'Ulsterman.'

THE CASE OF PATRICK MAHER.—We beg attention to the case of Patrick Maher. This young man, the support of his aged widowed mother, is a connexion of the Cornacks. He was arrested and put into the Bridewell of Thurles in the month of November last. On the 3d of December a man named Edward Mocker, who was steward to Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, of Brittas, swore an information to the effect that, twelve months previously, Maher had complained to him that Colonel Knox had taken the best of his land from him and given it to his (Maher's) uncle, and he then began to make inquiries of Mocker about Colonel Knox's movements, which he (Mocker) thought so strange that he cut him short, and sent him away. A few weeks afterwards he (Mocker) went with Colonel Knox "to demand possession, as is the colonel's custom with his tenants," and, amongst other tenants, they went to get possession of Maher's house and holding, at which Maher got angry, and said that "he would as soon be dead as alive in such a way, till he had land without having any hold on it." At last he consented, and gave up possession, but as he was going out he said angrily to his mother, "that she might do it, but, please God, it was the last time he would get it." Now, we do not attempt to palliate the wickedness of an Irish tenant who dares to repine at being turned out once a year, and who uses such frightful, and blasphemous, and threatening language in the hearing and presence of his landlord as "please God" but we humbly venture to suggest that, as that is all Mocker has sworn to, and as that occurred according to Mr. Mucker's deposition, about Christmas, 1856, there is no ground for saying that he is an important witness for the crown—and he is observed that the foregoing is the entire substance of all he has sworn. Maher was still kept in Thurles Bridewell. He spent the Christmas and new year there, under the care of Mr. John Sadler. And on the 14th of January Timothy Spillane (who, on the following day, 15th, swore against the Cornacks) swore an information to the effect that Maher asked William and Daniel Cormack, in his (Spillane's) presence, which of them would shoot Colonel Knox for him? to which Dan replied that he would, and that Maher thereupon agreed to give him £15. This, Spillane says, occurred some time before Ellis was shot. On those two informations Maher was committed for trial—that is, he was transferred from the gaol of Thurles, where he had lain from November until the 14th of January. Hear ye that, ye sticklers for the liberty of the British subject, and denouncer of Neapolitan tyranny! This man, who had been already two months in gaol, was "committed" (1) to Nenagh gaol on the 14th of January. On the 16th of February Colonel Knox swore an information before Mr. John Gore Jones, R. M., to the effect that Maher had frequently asked him for a lease of his mother's holding, which he (Colonel Knox) refused. The rest we must give in the colonel's own words. "Sometime since I was standing near my house when Pat Maher again demanded a lease. I thought on this occasion his conduct unusual. He appeared

to make his demand in a mendatory manner. I again refused to give a lease." And there ends Colonel Knox's deposition. And there is the whole case against Patrick. About the 1st of March it got noised abroad that Mocker was gone or going out of the way. The friends of the prosecution openly alleged that the prisoner's friends gave Mocker money to go to America, and the prisoner's friends, who were and are so much frightened to say anything openly, merely hinted that Mocker was Colonel Knox's favorite steward—that his wife and family were still (and we understand are still) living in the steward's house and they hoped that Mocker's absence would not be used to postpone Maher's trial, and keep the unfortunate young man in gaol. But they did a little more. It certainly was no business of the prisoner's friends to look after the crown witnesses who were to be produced against him. The crown usually takes special good care to keep every witness they want safe enough. But Maher's friends traced Mocker to a distant part of the country, and one of them wrote the letter alluded to in Mrs. Maher's affidavit sworn last Tuesday in Nenagh. That letter stated that Mocker was to be found in the writer's neighborhood, and offered to assist in the search, was handed by Mrs. Maher to Mr. Dwyer, her son's attorney, who at once, about the 5th or 6th of March, took it to Mr. Gore Jones, and requested him and Colonel Knox, who was with him, to send police instantly and catch Mocker. Mr. Gore Jones, however, refused. And here occurs a slight difference between Mr. Dwyer's and Mr. Gore Jones's account of what took place. Mr. Dwyer says he gave the information, showed the letter, and made the offer of assistance to Mr. Jones and Colonel Knox, who refused to act upon it unless the information was more precise; that he, thereupon, went away, leaving them to do as they pleased. Mr. Gore Jones says that Mr. Dwyer certainly called with the letter, and gave the information which it contained, but that upon his (Mr. Jones's) demanding more precise information, Mr. Dwyer promised to go and get it for him, and that he never returned, and so he (Mr. Jones) took no further notice of the transaction. The difference is immaterial. The prisoner's friends and attorney had done far more than they need have done in hunting up Mocker. It would be a pretty state of things if prisoners were obliged to keep watch and ward over the crown witnesses, and that, if the crown has a weak case, or no case at all, the crown prosecutor has only to send a witness to Canada or Australia, and keep the prisoner in jail until he or his friends can find the wanderer and fetch him back. The case was postponed until the summer assizes, and now it is postponed again on the same pretence.

As Mr. Rolleston stated his intention of bringing the case before the Queen's Bench, we shall offer no comment upon it until the result of the motion for bail be known.—'Tipperary Examiner.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Correspondent of the Guardian writes to say that Dr. Tait, of London, notwithstanding the late judgment of the highest tribunal, "that crosses, as architectural decorations of churches, have been in use from the earliest ages of Christianity, and may still be lawfully erected," recently declined to consecrate a church which had been enlarged and improved by the addition of a chancel, in which, in the simplest manner, a plain Latin cross was most tastefully indicated in the centre of the east wall over the communion-table, unless the same were erased. The central panel of the reredos was sculptured with a diaper over the whole surface, except that in the centre thereof the form of the cross became most unobtrusively developed, by the surface, as to such form, being left unsculptured. The Bishop declined to consecrate unless this "emblem of the Christian faith" were sculptured out.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the sake of their own interests, and for the sake of the public convenience, must necessarily proceed to immerse fresh cables. It will not do to awake some morning and find that electric communication between America and Europe has been interrupted. Again, if the directors would have large profits, they must have a large business, and a large business in telegraphic messages can only be carried on with adequate means of transmission. The rate of charge will determine the amount of use which will be made of the line, and there can only be cheap rates where there are numerous messages. We would gladly see the system so fairly carried out that New York and London should be brought into as easy communication as London and Paris. The directors of this new company will, no doubt, see that this is the true view of their own interests, for, independently of the considerations we have named, they must look for competitors, notwithstanding their monopoly of communication via Newfoundland.—The problem having once been solved, other points of Europe on the one hand, and of America on the other, will certainly be connected within the course of a few years. Our French neighbors are quite quick-sighted enough and quite speculative enough to embark in such a venture, even if Englishmen should hold their hands. It is, however, as yet premature to discuss these considerations at any length. For the present let us rejoice at the results obtained, and express our hearty satisfaction at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.—'London Times.'

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.—A correspondent gives us the following calculations.—From Falmouth to Gibraltar the distance is less than 1,000 miles; from Gibraltar to Malta the distance is 988 miles; from Malta to Alexandria it is 815 miles; from Suez to Aden, 1,310 miles; from Aden to Bombay, 1,664 miles; from Bombay to Point de Galle, 960 miles; from Pointe de Galle to Madras, 540 miles; from Madras to Calcutta, 780 miles; from Calcutta to Penang, 1,213 miles; from Penang to Singapore, 381 miles; from Singapore to Hongkong, 1,437 miles; from Singapore to Batavia, 520 miles; from Batavia to Swan River, 1,500 miles; from Swan River to King George's Sound 500 miles; and from King George's Sound to Adelaide, 998 miles. From Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney there will shortly be a telegraphic communication overland. From Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, to Bermuda, the distance is about 1,500 miles; from Bermuda to Inagua the distance is about 1,000 miles; from Inagua to Jamaica it is 300 miles; from Jamaica to Antigua, 300 miles; from Antigua to Demerara, via Trinidad, 800 miles; from Antigua to St. Thomas's, 227 miles; from Jamaica to Greytown, via Navy Bay, 1,000 miles; and from Jamaica to Belize, 700 miles. It will be thus seen that all our settlements, dependencies, and colonies in the Peninsula, Mediterranean, Arabia, India, China, Australia, the West Indies, and Central America could be joined to England by shorter submarine cables than that which at present connects Ireland with Newfoundland, and without their touching any powerful foreign State. The aggregate length of these cables would be about 21,000 miles, and reckoning 20 per cent. for slack, the whole length would not measure more than 24,000 miles. These cables would place England in almost instantaneous communication with upwards of 40 colonies, settlements, and dependencies, situated 20,000 miles apart, in the eastern and western hemispheres. The mere shipping telegrams to and from all these places and England would be of incalculable importance to merchants, shipowners, and seafaring people; and the political telegrams would be of infinite value to the Imperial and Colonial Governments. From the above-named colonies, settlements, and dependencies come the most precious and the most useful articles of merchandise, and to them are sent the staple manufactures of Great Britain. Millions of money will be saved to the population of England every year in articles of consumption by English and colonial merchants knowing the state of the home and colonial markets by telegraph. The British squadrons in different parts of the world need not be one-tenth so large as they are if England and her foreign dominions were en-

closed in a telegraphic network. If intelligence were received in England by telegraph of a man-of-war being wanted in any part of the West Indies, such a ship would reach the locality before a ship can at the present time be fetched from the squadron station at Bermuda and sent thence to the required spot.—'Express.'

NO IRISH NEED APPLY.—So says Lord Mayor Carden, following in the wake of advertisements from ladies of delicate nerves, who once read sketches of Irish character out of a Magazine of the past century. These last would be content to send the buxom and vigorous Hibernian, who should be so ill-advised as to neglect the warning, about her business. The Lord Mayor thinks, no doubt, that it would be inconsistent with the dignity of his position to do so little. Accordingly, when an Irishman come before him, he adds to the floggee of twenty-one days' hard labour, a preachee, in which he insults an entire nation. On Wednesday, Mary Horgan was brought before him for smashing an earthen jug over the head of Mary Cohen. Such things are done, we are sorry to say, in most countries, and it would be somewhat rash to draw national deductions from such fragmentary evidence. The broken pitcher, however, elicits from that soundest of all earthly vessels, Sir W. Carden, the following remarks:—"I wish," he exclaims, "that I had the power to send all the Irish who come here back to their own country. It is the most beautiful country in the world, they say, and I wish they'd think so, and stop there. It would save a great deal of my time, half of which in this court is taken up with Irish quarrels." Certainly, a great inducement is here offered to the Irish to stay at home, inasmuch as by so doing they will "save a great deal" of Alderman Carden's time. The good rate to which he, no doubt, puts it, renders this object of more than ordinary importance. The only cause for hesitation lies in the fact. We have looked over the reports of the Mansion House, and really do not see that Irish quarrels occupy much time either of the Lord Mayor or of any one else. When they do occur, which is by no means more often than those of other people, they are disposed of summarily enough, as was the case in the instance in question. Something like half of the valuable time spent in disposing of it was occupied in simple abuse of the Irish nation. The Lord Mayor would do well to consult the Commander-in-Chief, or if that personage is inaccessible to him, the first recruiting sergeant he meets, before he reiterates the wish that all the Irish would remain in their own beautiful country. If they did, it would seriously diminish British triumphs abroad, whatever might be the effect on Sir W. Carden's leisure moments at home.—'Morning Chronicle.'

DEFICIENCY OF SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTION AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.—There has been recently published, in a blue-book of formidable bulk, the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the deficiency of means of spiritual instruction and places of worship in the metropolis and other populous districts, and to consider the fitness of meeting the difficulties of the case. The report proper of the committee occupies a space of 20 to 21 pages. The facts of the case are very striking, and certainly anything but creditable to a country professing so much religion and piety. It appears that the population of the "metropolis" being 2,362,236, and the sittings actually provided by 1,362 and all sectarian bodies being only 712,561, or 29.7 per cent., no fewer than 669,514, or not much less than one-half of the whole number, are required to raise the sittings to 58 per cent. of the population. Middlesex, moreover—the county which may be fairly considered as the centre of the civilization and the government of this great empire—is actually the very lowest of all the English counties in the provision made for Divine worship by all sects and "denominations." As regards the Church of England it is lowest of all but two—viz., Durham and Northumberland. Details are next given by the committee, on the authority of a clergyman named Stooks, secretary of the London Diocesan Society for Building New Churches, of the spiritual destitution of populous districts of the metropolis. In Stepney, with a population of 90,447, there is only church, room for one in 10.8, and every clergyman has the charge of 6,460 "souls"; on one side of the district are 10,000 souls without either church, chapel, or school of the Church of England. In Ratcliff, with nearly 100,000 souls, there is church-room for 1,040, and one clergyman only. In St. Mary's, Whitechapel, there are 16,000, with room for 1,700; and in St. Mark's 16,000, with room for 1,500. In Spitalfields there are 20,950, with room for 1,200 only; in Newington 70,000, with room for 6,570; in St. Luke's Old-street, 42,825 (in the three parishes), with room for 4,816; in Clerkenwell 27,600, with room for 1,700; and in the Pentonville district 12,000, with chapel room for 600; and in St. George's, Southwark, 28,000, with room for 1,300 (exclusive of three chapels), there being 11,000 or 12,000 who have no place of worship, or, at all events, no seat in one. The moral and social state of this parish is characterized as "very awful." In Lambeth the population (of four districts) is 150,000, and additional room is required for 45,991 souls. In the suburban districts of Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, and Southwark, the return of the Bishop of Winchester shows that, with a population of 336,117, there are only 29 churches and 74 clergymen of all grades, giving an average of 11,590 persons to every church, and 4,604 souls for the curative agency of every minister. The state of affairs, though different, is hardly less painful in other parishes, as, for example, in St. Clement Dunes, Strand, where the rector and his two curates have the care and the cure of 17,000 souls, many of them sorely sick, for a "frightful amount of infidelity" prevails. The rector says "he does not know what to do; he can only deplore his "most painful position." The more opulent districts of Hanover-square, Piccadilly, and St. Marylebone, are found not to be very favourably distinguished from the very poorest, but they are better off as regards the number of pastors. In St. Paucras and Islington there appears to be abundance of "sheep without a shepherd"; and in some districts of the former the cure of souls is but a conventional unreality. The munificence of private persons and the zeal and earnestness of the London clergy are freely acknowledged, but these are only palliatives of the evil; while the impoverishment of incumbents by loss of burial-fees, owing to the closing of graveyards, has greatly tended to prevent the procuring of more efficient pastoral aid. Our space precludes the possibility of reviewing the evidence of spiritual destitution in the provinces, but it goes to prove the fallacy of the popular notion that England is an eminently Christian country.

Fraser's Magazine for August eulogises in strong terms a Scotch preacher named Caird, but with the following qualifications:—"We do not find in Mr. Caird the originality of Mr. Melville, or the talent of that eminent divine for eliciting from his text a great amount of striking and unexpected instruction. There is nothing of the daring ingenuity and the novel interpretations of Archbishop Whately. Mr. Caird will never found a school of disciples, like Dr. Arnold; nor sturdily steady-going old clergymen, like Mr. Robertson, of Brighton. He is so clear and comprehensible that he will not, like Mr. Maurice, make many readers feel or fancy the presence of something very fine, if they could only be sure what the preacher would be at. He hardly sets a scene before us in such like-life reality as does Dr. Guthrie. And although people may go to hear him for the intellectual treat, they will never go to be amused, as by Mr. Spurgeon. He will never point a sentence at the expense of due solemnity, like a great Scotch preacher who contested men's profession and their practice by saying, 'Profession says, On this hang the law and the prophets'; Practice says, Hang the law and the prophets!" He will not, like Mr. Cecil, arrest attention by beginning his sermon, 'A man was hanged this morning at Tyburn; nor like Rowland Hill, by exclaiming 'Matches, matches, matches!'—

nor, like Mr. Ward Beecher, by saying, as he wiped his face, 'It's damned hot!—nor, like Whitefield, by vociferating 'Fire! fire!—in hell!' He will not imitate Sterne, who read out as his text, 'It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting'; and then exclaiming, as the first words of his discourse, 'That I deny!'—making it appear in a little while that such was not the preacher's own sentiment, but what might be supposed to be the reflections of an irreligious man. He will never introduce into his discourses long dialogues and arguments between God and Satan, in which the latter is made to exhibit a deficiency in logical power which is, to say the least, remarkable in one who is believed not to lack intellect. He will not appear in the pulpit with his shirt-sleeves turned back over his caustic, in bull-room fashion; and after giving out his text, astonish the congregation by following, 'Now, you young men there, listen to my sermon, and don't stare at my wrists!'

The Scotch papers announce the death of the Marquis of Queensberry. The Marquis had gone out shooting on Friday, on his estate in Dumfriesshire; in the afternoon he was found dead, having been shot through the body. The deceased was probably loading one of the barrels of his gun, when the other went off, and caused his death. The Marquis was only forty years of age. He succeeded his father in 1856. He leaves a large family.—The Herald says the death of this nobleman is confirmed. He was better known as Lord Drumlanrig, and was Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household under Lord Palmerston's Administration. Losses on the turf are said to have involved him in pecuniary embarrassments, and he had recently been absent from London society. According to the Herald, there is some mystery about his death.—A sporting writer in the Globe says the Marquis of Queensberry was at the Goodwood meeting in good health and spirits, and although he had a large sum against Saunterer for the cup, he loses his loss with great equanimity, and went to Scotland to arrange for his liquidation.

THE CONGRESSIONAL.—At a Clerical meeting at Newmarket, presided over by the Bishop of Ely, who has just been conducting his visitation, one of the Clergymen present declared his conviction that the prevalence of immorality in the rural districts was to be ascribed to the neglect into which the "blessed" practice of the confessional had fallen. The Bishop rather abruptly ordered his carriage, and the meeting terminated.—'Evening Mail.'

Two children have been drowned by their mother (a married woman) in a small bay on the coast of Somersetshire. The eldest child was a girl two years and a half old; the other was a boy, about a twelve-month old. The mother afterwards surrendered herself at the police office at Flax Burton, eight miles from Bristol. She confessed the crime, but did not state her motive.

UNITED STATES.

INSECURITY OF LIFE IN NEW YORK.—In our news columns yesterday was published an account of the mysterious disappearance of a lady under circumstances which rendered it all but certain that she has met foul play. The lady in question is the wife of an officer in the United States army, stationed at Key West, Florida. Nearly four weeks since—on Tuesday, the 20th of July—she came into the city from Staten Island, for the purpose of shopping, and was accompanied by her mother and brother. She intended to have returned to the island by the half-past three o'clock boat, having promised to meet her mother and brother on board. She accidentally missed that boat, but was afterwards seen walking down Broadway, as if to get on board the half-past five o'clock boat plying to Fort Richmond. There all trace of her ends, and the fact of her only child having been left on the island, precludes the supposition that her disappearance is due to any step that a virtuous woman would not take. This is one of the mysterious events that occur from day to day in the metropolis.—Hardly a week passes that the community is not startled by the intelligence of the sudden and inexplicable disappearance of persons—men and women. In many instances the mystery is cleared by the finding of the body of the missing person in the East or the North River, with evidences of their having been murdered. In others the body is never found—the mystery is never cleared up. If murder has been committed, the murder is never known—the circumstances never traced. Some of our detective officers have been engaged for weeks past endeavouring to get some clue to it; but nothing has been discovered. Where were the police when the lady was kidnapped and murdered, as circumstances indicate that she was, in the most populous part of the city. In London or Paris, or any other great city, with a properly organised police, such a case as this would be impossible. But with us violence is allowed to go unrestrained and unpunished, and the capacity of our police officers goes no further than clubbing some poor drunken wretch over the head.—'N. Y. Herald.'

A CLASS LEADER RUNS AWAY WITH A SISTER OF THE CHURCH.—The residents of that portion of the Fifth Ward in which the Albia suburbs are located, have been thrown into a state of no little excitement by an event transpiring there yesterday, that will afford food for gossip for some time, and which throws no little scandal upon the character of two persons hitherto presumed to have been patterns of morality and pins of respectability. The event is nothing less than the elopement of a well-known class leader in the local Methodist church, with a sister whose piety and sincerity have until within a few days been unquestioned, and whose supposititious virtues have gained her a desirable familiarity with the best class of persons in the neighborhood. The lady was young, intelligent and good looking—well calculated, of course, to attract and please. During the revival of last winter, she declared herself under the conviction of sin, and after the usual limit of trial had expired, so strict was her conduct and so irreproachable her demeanor, so far as others were able to judge, that she was taken into full membership. Latterly, however, a familiarity, which at first was perfectly consistent with the mutual relations of herself and the class-leader as members of the Church, has ripened into an intimacy affording the watchful ones good ground for suspicion, and leading to a belief on the part of other members of the Church, that all was not as it should be with the parties. Rumor—but rumor has a thousand tongues—declares that they have been detected in open sin. That may not be true. On Monday of last week, the class leader, anxious as he assumed to be to ensure the good health of his wife, sent her to visit her mother in Schodack. Thus relieved of her presence, he was free to consummate the plans which seem to have been agreed upon between himself and the woman. During several days past, he has been selling his wagons, horses and other loose property, and having got all things ready, he came down to the city yesterday; it is said, met the woman, took the cars for the west with her, and will not probably soon be seen in this vicinity again.—'Troy Times.'

PROTESTANTISM—DIVORCES IN THE W. STATES.—It is estimated, says a writer in the Evangelist, that there are more than two thousand persons of both sexes now temporarily resident in Indiana, Iowa, and other Western States, for the express purpose of obtaining divorces, upon grounds which would not avail them in the States of their actual residence. He PAID IN ADVANCE.—A contemporary says—"There is a man up in our country who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life—never had any corns or toothache—his potatoes never rot—the weevil never eats his wheat—the frost never kills his corn or beans—his babies never cry in the night, and his wife never scolds, and always wears moderate-sized hoops. Reader, if you would witness like results on your own part, go thou and do likewise!"

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

By the Steamer *Propeller* from Galway on Saturday the 21st ult., we have the satisfactory tidings of condign punishment inflicted upon the perpetrators of the late massacre at Jeddah.—The Cyclops appeared before the town and shelled it for five days; when the Turkish Commissioner consented to come to terms. Eleven of the assassins were summarily executed; and four others were sent to Constantinople to be dealt with by the Sultan.
The European and Indian news are unimportant.

THE CELEBRATION.

Wednesday last being the day appointed for celebrating the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable, was observed with due splendor in this the commercial capital of British North America. The proceedings of the day commenced with a Review of the troops in garrison upon the *Champ de Mars*; and at noon a salute of a hundred guns was fired from the Wharf.

At 2 p.m. the Day Procession formed, and was composed of all our National and Benevolent Societies, accompanied by carriages, music, and standard bearers. After parading the City, the Procession returned to the *Champ de Mars* when appropriate addresses were delivered by His Honor the Mayor, and by the Hon. Mr. Moor, U. S. Consul General. At the conclusion, three hearty cheers were given for our beloved Queen; and three more for the President of the United States. Throughout the day, the Streets were tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, and triumphal arches.

As night fell the celebration became more and more imposing. All along Notre Dame and St. James' Streets, and the chief thoroughfares, the stores, houses, public buildings, &c., were brilliantly illuminated. The Mechanics' Hall, the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, the St. Lawrence Hall, attracted especial notice for the beauty of their decorations, and the transparencies exhibited at their windows; but where all acted their parts so well, it is invidious to particularise.

At the Wharf, the ships were dressed from stern to stern, from mast head to tail-rail and gib-boom, with many colored lamps, producing a most beautiful effect; whilst ever and anon, the flight of rockets, Roman candles, and other fire works of which there seemed to be an inexhaustible profusion, added brilliancy to the scene. At the Reservoir, a magnificent bon-fire cast a rich glare of light over the city and the wooded flanks of the mountain; and the *Place d'Armes* was one blaze of many tinted lights. Indeed Montreal may well be proud of its magnificent display, and the proficiency of its citizens in the pyrotechnic art.

But the great attraction of the evening was the Torch-Light Procession, conducted, as we learn from the *Herald*, by Messrs Ogilvy, McShane and W. Rodden. We cannot give a description of this splendid display, in which all the Trades and Professions of the community were duly represented; but we flatter ourselves that a finer "turn out" was never witnessed on this continent. By 10 p.m., all was over, and the dense crowds that had thronged the streets during the evening quietly dispersed.

We are happy to say that throughout, the Celebration was conducted with the most perfect order. Not one drunken, or riotous person did we see; and throughout the whole proceedings there was not even the semblance of the slightest disturbance. Coupling this with the fact, that the Celebration occurred in the very heat of a contested election, we have good cause to congratulate ourselves upon the orderly and peaceable disposition of the citizens of Montreal.

On Tuesday last the Governor General passed through this City on his way to Quebec. His visit attracted little or no attention. During his short stay in town, His Excellency held a Levee at the City Hall, which was attended by between seventy and eighty persons, mostly office-holders. The great majority of the citizens, however, manifested a most profound indifference to the august presence.

ORANGEISM AND CLEAR-GRITISM.—From whom have we, Catholics, the more to fear?—from Orangeism, or the Clear-Grits? From the party of which Mr. Cameron and the Attorney-General for Canada West, are the representatives—or from that of which Mr. G. Brown may be looked upon as the spokesman? We hesitate not to reply, that the Orangeman is a far more dangerous enemy to Catholicity than the most rabid Clear Grit. At the assaults upon our institutions made by the latter, we can afford to laugh; against the machinations of the other, we can never be sufficiently on our guard.

Should any one feel inclined to doubt, or to contest the truth of this opinion, as to the relative demerits of "Orangeism" and "Clear-Gritism," we would put the question to him in another form. From whom have we the more to fear?—from a disciplined army or a mob?—from our organised, or from our non-organised enemies? Put in this form, the question seems susceptible of but one answer. No one, we we think, will hesitate to admit that a well-drilled, well-disciplined, and completely organised foe, is far more formidable than an undrilled, undisciplined, and disorganised rabble, however numerous. Now wherein lies the essential difference, in so far as Catholic interests are concerned, betwixt "Orangeism" and "Clear-Gritism?" We reply, that it consists in this. That the former is a most powerful and compact Anti-Catholic organisation; whilst the latter is but as the tumultuous assemblage of a mob. In a word: Orangeism is "Clear-Gritism" organised; and an Orangeman is but a well disciplined Clear Grit.

"In so far as Catholic interests are concerned," we said; for we freely admit that, upon other minor points, there may be some trifling differences of opinion betwixt the followers of George Brown, and those of the Attorney-General for Canada West. But in one thing, in hatred of Popery, in a determination to work its overthrow, and in hostility to French Canadian nationality, the Orangeman and the Clear Grit are brethren; seeking the same ends, even if occasionally they find it profitable to adopt different means. The latter is somewhat of a blusterer, and addicted to the use of violent expressions; the other, being under the control of a strict discipline, is more cautious in his mode of attack; and stealthily, and often under false colors, seeks by sly and sly to approach the body of the place, in order that he may the more surely effect its overthrow. In the undisciplined Rouge or "Clear Grit," the ruffian predominates; in the well drilled Orangeman, especially if he be an officer in the ranks of Orangeism, we find sometimes an affectation of moderation and liberality. But it is precisely then, when his aspect is the least menacing, and his words the most courteous, that he is the most dangerous, and the most to be avoided.

Yet that they are both alike—the Orangeman as well as his Clear Grit brother—animated by a deadly hatred of Catholicity, that they are both equally ruffians at heart, is evident from the behaviour of the lower orders, or rank and file, of Orangeism. In its well disciplined columns, every man has his place assigned him, and his duty chalked out, according to his speciality. This Brother is naturally a ruffian; to him will be assigned the task of burning Popish chapels, or shooting down the "Popish dogs" from under cover of a hedge. This Brother has a natural turn for perjury, and he is told off for duty in the witness box; to him belongs the task of establishing an *alibi* in behalf of some blood-stained Brother of the Order; and when the interests of the Society require it, of swearing away the life of some unfortunate Catholic, whose evidence might prove detrimental to the cause. Then come the Orange Juryman, and the Orange Magistrate—both of inestimable service in the Orange ranks, to secure immunity for Orange crimes. Ascending higher still in those ranks, we find the Orange official; and perhaps, as in Canada, an Orange Attorney-General, whose duty it is to screen his "*Dear Brethren*" from the punishment due to their crimes, to tamper with the administration of the laws, and, in general, to prevent Orange murderers from being brought to justice. All these—the Orange ruffian—the Orange false witness—the Orange Juryman—the Orange Magistrate—and the Orange official—are parts of one great whole; all whose members work in perfect harmony together, and under the direction and vigilant superintendence of a supreme head. Thus unity of action is secured; whilst to every part of the great organisation is assigned that particular work—arson, murder, perjury, &c.—for which it is best adapted. We no more expect to see an Orange Attorney-General parading the streets, shouting the Orange slogan—"To Hell with the Pope!"—than we expect to see the commissioned officers of one of Her Majesty's regiments mounting sentry, or doing the duties of a common soldier. And yet, as we know that both officer and sentinel are integral parts of one whole, though their functions may be very different, so also we know that, in spite of the different offices assigned to them, there is an essential unity betwixt the murderers of poor Sheehy in the streets of Toronto, on St. Patrick's Day, and the legal officials, their "*Dear Brethren*," through whose exertions his Orange mur-

derers have hitherto been able to set the laws of God and man at defiance.

It is this marvellous organisation of Orangeism—and consequent unity of action in which the Clear Grits are totally deficient—that inspire us with alarm; and point out Orangeism to us as the enemy with which our civil and religious liberties are most seriously menaced. Orangeism is not only a power; it is, in so far as Upper Canada is concerned, the chief power in the State. It controls the elections and the Legislature; it controls the Executive, and dictates terms to the Representative of Majesty. The Council Chamber itself is but a central Orange Lodge; and the Governor-General little better than a secretary for enregistering its Decrees.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.—The *Toronto Colonist*, a paper that warmly supported the cause of Mr. Cameron at the late election, assigned in its issue of the 27th ult., the following, among other reasons, "why Mr. Cameron should be supported in preference to his opponent" Mr. George Brown:—

"Mr. Cameron gives a strong and manly support to the great question of Representation based on Population, as a measure of common justice to Upper Canada."
Mr. Cameron was, as is well known, the Ministerial candidate; and indeed was spoken of as likely to take the place of Attorney-General for Canada West, had he been successful in his contest for the city of Toronto. We may, therefore, logically assume that there is no irreconcilable discrepancy of opinion upon any of the great constitutional questions of the day, betwixt him and the Lower Canadian members of the Ministry with whom he had it in contemplation to ally himself in political life. But Mr. Cameron is a warm advocate of "Representation based on Population;" it is, therefore, to be supposed that those with whom—had he carried the day in Toronto—he would have taken office, have no invincible scruples against the measure to which Mr. Cameron "gives a strong and manly support."

Again, Mr. Cameron, the warm partizan of Representation based on Population, was not only the Ministerial candidate, but he was also the favoured of the Orangemen of Upper Canada. Of this we have an amusing proof in a Circular published by order of the Toronto District Lodge; wherein was given the full Report of the proceedings at a meeting of the "*Dear Brethren*," and some extracts from which we subjoin:—

"Moved by Brother Wm. Hopkins, seconded by Brother Montgomery (321) and
"Resolved—That at the approaching contest for a gentleman to represent the city of Toronto in the Provincial Parliament of this Province, that the Orangemen of this District will best consult their own interest and the interest of the Orange Institution by voting for and supporting Brother John H. Cameron, and place him at the head of the Polls, against all opposition."

"Moved by Brother Simon Nicholl, seconded by Brother Burns, and
"Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Orange meeting, that Any Brother Voting against Brother Cameron at the coming election, is not worthy the name of an Orangeman, and should be Expelled From The Institution."

"Moved by Brother Sale (351), and seconded by Brother Wm. Hopkins (301), and
"Resolved—That the proceedings of this meeting shall be kept Strictly Secret, and any brother divulging them in any way (except to a Brother Orangeman on his obligation) shall be considered as having violated his obligation, and Shall Be Expelled from the Institution."

"Moved by Brother Ogle R. Gowan (No. 137), seconded by Brother Sale (351), and
"Resolved—That the Resolutions adopted this night shall be communicated to each Master in the District, with a request that he will immediately summon a meeting of his Lodge, to request the concurrence of all the members therein."

The Orange Lodges would hardly have proceeded to such a length, as to menace with excommunication any of their members who should vote against Mr. Cameron, unless they had had full assurance that that person's views on the great questions of the day, coincided with theirs. It is therefore a perfectly logical and legitimate deduction from our premises—from Mr. Cameron's political confession of Faith, and the strong action of the Orange Lodges in his behalf—that "Representation by Population," is a plank of the Orange platform.

For these reasons we think that those Catholics who at the late Toronto election, abstained from voting either for Mr. G. Brown or his Ministerial opponent acted wisely. "Representation based on Population" is a measure to which the Upper Canadian supporters of the present Ministry are, to say the least, as strong pledged as are any of the members of the Opposition. Betwixt them—the "*Ins*" and the "*Outs*"—there is upon this great, and to Lower Canada this vital, question, no difference of principle whatsoever. In Upper Canada both "*Ins*" and "*Outs*" when seeking the suffrages of their several constituents, openly represent themselves as giving, like Mr. Cameron, "a strong and manly support to the great question of Representation based on Population." In Lower Canada, where that measure is of course unpopular amongst the French Canadians, the "*Ins*" or Ministerialists, endeavour to affix upon their enemies the "*Outs*" the stigma of being the exclusive supporters of a measure which threatens with destruction the autonomy of Lower Canada; and in the words of the *Minerve*, "to place our most cherished institutions in the hands of the fanatics of the Brown party."

THE ELECTION.—The polling commenced with great spirit on Wednesday, 1st inst.; but from the first it was evident that victory inclined to the side of M. Dorion. At the close of the poll at 5 p.m. the numbers stood as follows:—
Dorion..... 2,299
Beaudry..... 1,179
Majority for Dorion,.... 1,120

In the course of the evening a note was addressed to M. Dorion by M. Beaudry, in which the latter gracefully announced his intention of no longer prolonging a contest in which the chances were so strongly against him.

During the voting all passed off quietly; but we much regret to say that at some of the preliminary meetings, acts of violence were committed, of which all honest men and good citizens should be heartily ashamed. As usual, the blame is cast by each of the contending parties upon its opponents; but by whomsoever commenced, or countenanced, violence and intimidation can only bring well merited disgrace and ultimate ruin upon the party which has resource to it.

THE TORONTO ELECTION.—The polling commenced on Friday last, and the contest was vigorously sustained until Saturday evening, when victory declared itself in favor of Mr. G. Brown. The numbers at the close of the poll are given by the *Colonist* as under:—

Brown,..... 2,646
Cameron,..... 2,516

Majority for Brown,..... 130

Such a trifling majority in a constituency numbering some 5,000 voters would seem to indicate that the popularity of our Canadian Spooner is on the wane in his own section of the Province; and certainly is not such as to justify the shouts of triumph with which his re-election has been greeted by his friends. It is, we think, a full confirmation of an opinion often expressed in the *TRUE WITNESS*, to the effect that Mr. G. Brown is impotent for harm; and that of him, at all events, the Catholics of Lower Canada have no occasion to be afraid. Whatever he may have once been, G. Brown is no longer truly formidable; and though he is one with whom we should be sorry to see Catholics forming any kind of alliance, we think that upon the whole, we have as little cause to feel uneasy at, as we have to congratulate ourselves upon, the result of the Toronto election.

For, after all, what is this Mr. Brown that we should be afraid of him? He is, we grant, a clever, or rather, a smart man; very ambitious, very energetic, if you will—but utterly devoid of principle. Even his friends begin to feel this, and look upon the man as a "trimmer;" as one in whom it is impossible to place confidence; as one whose sole object in constituting himself the great Protestant champion of Upper Canada, was self-aggrandisement. Every body knows now, that in office Mr. G. Brown could not, and would not even attempt to, redeem the pledges by him given in opposition. Every body knows that he was prepared to yield upon the "School Question," upon the "Representation Question;" and to make such other concessions as might, by allaying the Catholic hostility of which he was the object, secure to him the enjoyment of the sweets of office. This is patent to the Protestants of Upper Canada; and accordingly we find that it is precisely from the extreme Protestant or anti-Catholic section of that body, that he has received the strongest opposition. The Orangemen are dead against him; their Lodges have excommunicated his supporters; and the *Toronto Colonist* in an editorial of the 30th ult., assures us that the Protestant vote of that city was at the late contest cast against him. These are significant facts; and if duly pondered must surely allay those weak and silly fears which some good Catholics in this section of the Province still profess to entertain of Mr. G. Brown. In a word, it was only in virtue of his influence, as the reputed Champion of Protestantism, over the Protestants of Upper Canada, that Mr. G. Brown was, or could be formidable. But that influence is, as we know from the action of the Orange Lodges, and from the result of the Toronto election, in a great measure, if not entirely, lost to him; and with the loss of his influence over the Protestant masses, he has lost the power, even if he retains the desire, to harm us. The man may very likely be as rabid, as insolent, as abusive, as ever; but at his worst he will be but a very tame swaggerer; and in a few years, even those amongst us who stand most in awe of him, will look back and wonder how they could ever have been such simpletons as to be afraid of Mr. George Brown.

It is of the Orangemen who enter so largely into the composition of the present Ministry—and of those time-serving Catholics who basely give their aid to build up the already too formidable fabric of Orangeism in Canada—and of them only that we are afraid; because we know that if ever a fatal stroke be given to our religious and national institutions in Lower Canada, the blow will be dealt, not by Clear-Grits, or by the Rouges, but by the bands of our pretended

but perfidious friends, who, for party purposes, have allied themselves with our sworn and inveterate enemies.

The result of Mr. Brown's victory at Toronto will lead, says the *Colonist*, to a break up of the present Ministry within six months, and another contested election for the City. In the mean time our cotemporary, who as a Ministerial organ, and a warm supporter of Mr. Cameron, may fairly be accepted as representing the views of the Ministerial party in Upper Canada—exhorts the Protestant body to be on the alert; "to allow no makeshift idea of religious toleration" to prevent them "from repelling every attack no matter how insidiously it is made on public education."

This is plain speaking with a vengeance; and shows us that the cause of "*Freedom of Education*" has as little to expect from Mr. Cameron's, as from Mr. G. Brown's political party. "*No makeshift idea of religious toleration*," no silly scruples of justice or fair play must be allowed to interfere with the progress of "*State Schoolism*;" but the system of anti-Catholic education must be watched over with redoubled care. Here we have laid bare before us then the policy with regard to the "*School Question*," of the party with which the friends of "*order and good principles*" in Lower Canada have allied themselves; and from this too we may judge how little the cause of "*Religious Liberty*" has lost by the defeat of Mr. Cameron. Whilst the contest was yet undecided, we were told that he—the Orangeman—was in favor of the separate school system and of its extension. Now, the contest being over, and there being no further necessity for playing the hypocrite, Mr. Cameron's friends throw off the mask; and openly avow their determination to uphold the "*common*" or public school system in its integrity!

In answer to several enquiries that have been addressed to us with regard to an Electioneering placard which on Tuesday last was conspicuously posted up over the walls of the City—and in which our "*sainted Bishop*" was represented as having in a Pastoral Letter read on Sunday last from the pulpits of the Catholic churches of this city, exhorted the electors to vote for Mr. Beaudry the Ministerial candidate, in preference to Mr. Dorion—we have to state that the Pastoral of His Lordship contained no such recommendation; and that it is not the custom of the Catholic Clergy to officiate as electioneering agents.

It is true that a Pastoral on the subject of the late election, was read on Sunday last from the Catholic pulpits; but in that Letter there was no allusion made, however remote, to either of the candidates. The electors were reminded of their duty to vote, and to vote conscientiously for him who, in their opinion, would be the more likely to serve the interests of religion and of the country. They were reminded that he who directly or indirectly accepted of a bribe, or consideration for his vote in any form, was guilty of a sin; that he who was guilty of fraudulent practices, such as voting more than once, or as untruly representing himself as possessed of a property qualification—no matter how he might attempt to palliate the act—was guilty of the sin of perjury. The duty of all electors, to abstain from drinking, fighting, and riotous behavior generally, was also strongly insisted upon; but from beginning to end of His Lordship's Letter, there was not one word that could, even by the ingenuity of ultra-Protestant malice, be construed into a recommendation of Mr. Beaudry, or a condemnation of his opponent. Great general principles—principles too often forgotten in the heat of the contest—were laid down; but the particular application of those principles was left to the elector's individual conscience; who was also reminded of his responsibility to God for his exercise of the elective franchise.

We are thus particular because from experience we know how swift the enemies of the Church are to seize upon every occasion for misrepresenting the action of our Bishops and Clergy; and for holding them up to public reprobation as political intriguers, and as prostituting their sacred functions to secular purposes.—Not that we are of those who disclaim all connection betwixt Religion and Politics; for, on the contrary, we assert that there is an intimate connection betwixt them, even as there is betwixt Soul and Body. Not that we would deny the right of our Clergy to remind their people of that intimate connection—and of insisting upon the religious obligation under which electors lie of exercising their political privileges conscientiously, and with a view above all things to the honor and glory of God—for it is the duty of the good Pastor so to do. But we do protest energetically, against the unauthorized use that has been made by some unprincipled persons of our revered Bishop's name; and against the cowardly attempt to drag him and our Catholic Clergy into the paltry squabbles of an electioneering contest. We blush as we think that amongst our own people there should be some so ungenerous, so unmanly, as thus to profane a name which we all should respect; and who to serve their own

dirty purposes, scruple not to expose our venerated Bishop, and our exemplary Clergy, to the misrepresentations and calumnies of our Protestant fellow-citizens.

The "Ottawa" correspondent of the Montreal Herald has been guilty of gross, but we hope unintentional, injustice towards Mgr. Charbonnell, in representing that Prelate as having interfered at the late Toronto election in behalf of Mr. Cameron.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The recent Benediction by His Grace the Archbishop of New York, of the corner stone of the St. Patrick's Cathedral of that City, has aroused the attention of the press in the States to the rapid spread of Popery, and the alarming increase of churches and Catholic educational institutions.

Half a century ago the entire population of the States was about seven millions. At that time there were but two Catholic Bishops, and one Diocese; with sixty-eight priests, eighty churches, two ecclesiastical institutions, one college, and two female academies.

To-day the population of that country may be estimated at about twenty-eight millions; or in other words, it has quadrupled within the last half century. How however has it fared in the meantime with the Church? Has she kept progress with the progress of population? What say Catholic Statistics?

"In the whole United States," says the New York Herald—"instead of four Dioceses (which a proportionate increase to population would have given) there are forty-one; instead of eight Bishops there are thirty-nine, and two Apostolic Vicars; instead of two hundred and seventy-two priests there are eighteen hundred and seventy-two; instead of three hundred and twenty Churches there are two thousand and fifty-three, besides eight hundred and twenty-nine stations; instead of eight ecclesiastical institutions, there are thirty-five; instead of four Colleges there are twenty-nine; and instead of eight academies there are a hundred and thirty-four.

"In other words," continues our informant, "taking the number of priests and of Churches as a basis of computation, the Catholic Church has increased within the last half century, seven times as fast as the population."

Now though much of this remarkable increase can be accounted for by the vast influx of Catholic emigrants from Ireland and Continental Europe, none of it can be attributed to the fostering hand of the State, or to any active support or encouragement given by the latter to the Church. On the contrary, where not passive, or indifferent, at least, towards all religious denominations, the State, in its School Laws, has approved itself the active and formidable opponent of Catholic progress; and that progress great as it is, has been not because, but in spite of the peculiar institutions of the model Republic.

At the same time, the spirit of its people is most strongly and decidedly anti-Catholic; manifesting itself, now in convent-burning outrages, and now in "Know-Nothing" organizations; sometimes in one form, sometimes in another, but never for one moment abating one jot of its No-Popery pretensions. Neither to State support then, nor yet to popular favor, can the rapid spread of Catholicity in the United States be attributed; and the flourishing condition of the Church under such, apparently, adverse circumstances, is a striking and convincing proof of her indestructible vitality, of her marvellous faculty of adapting herself to all circumstances, and—shall we not admit it?—of the ever abiding presence of her Divine Spouse.

Great no doubt have been the losses of the Church in the land where she is now so flourishing; over thousands, and tens of thousands of her children, the victims of Yankee State-Schoolism, has our tender mother had to weep; but in spite of all those defections, of all those losses, her path is still onwards. This should encourage us in Canada; this should teach us that if we be but true to ourselves and to our Church, all the malice of our enemies will fail to hurt us. Catholicity is a plant of hardy growth; it thrives as well in the storm of persecution, as in the sunshine of prosperity and worldly favor. It needs not, though it does not reject, the ancillary hand of the State; it is not dependent upon the smiles of princes, or the rank breath of a multitude;—but confident in the promises of Him Who planted, it defies the tempest, and when most trampled upon, then most luxuriantly puts forth its flowers, and gives forth its sweetest odors. If—we say—if we are but true to ourselves, and to our Holy Mother, it will not be because some Mr. Snooks in the Legislative Assembly withdraws the light of his official countenance, or because some paltry Government Grant is withheld, that

the cause of Catholicity in Canada will be endangered. It is not the frowns, but the smiles, of the "government hack" that we dread; and though we have nothing to fear from his futile efforts to persecute, we have every reason to be on our guard against his blandishments, and his powers of corruption. Non timeo Danaos nisi dona ferentes.

Yes, we repeat it; the great progress and almost unparalleled prosperity of the Catholic Church in the United States, should suffice to convince us how little that prosperity is dependent upon the favor, or can be affected by the hostility, of the State. The former is but of little service; the latter—encouraged by the aspect of Catholicity in the neighboring Republic—we can well afford to despise. This may appear "flat burglary" as ever was committed to "Jack-in-Office" and his friends; but we hesitate not to record our profound conviction that, so long as God is with us and on our side, it matters not whether members of Parliament, and of the Executive Council, be arrayed against us. Some put their trust in the Attorney-General, and some in the Commissioner of Crown Lands; nos autem in nomine Domini Dei nostri invocabimus.—Ps. xix. 8.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PREDICTED BY ST. JOHN.—The Warder, a Protestant paper, has made the startling discovery that the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph is alluded to in Scripture, and clearly pointed out in the Book of Revelations, chapter ten, verses first to sixth. "The coincidence," says our informant, "of the seven thunders, and seven voices in the Evangelist's vision with the seven wires of the Cable; the several allusions to the 'way for the lightning'; the inquiry whether the lightning can be made to speak," are conclusive as to the question of the priority of the idea of the great enterprise which has just been completed.

THE LADY EGLINTON.—The arrival of this fine steamer in our port, was celebrated in a becoming manner on Tuesday evening last, by a number of our Irish friends and others, who take an interest in the prosperity of the Galway Line of Steamers. It was determined to present the Captain with a testimonial in the form of an Address, expressive of the interest which they feel in the enterprise of which his vessel has been the pioneer; and accordingly a deputation waited upon him on board the Lady Eglington, accompanied by Nos. 4 and 5 Companies of the Montreal Volunteer Rifles, commanded by Major or Devlin. The Brass Band of these Companies was also in attendance, and treated Capt. Bishop to an agreeable serenade.

The Address—which will be found below—having been presented, and appropriately replied to, Captain Bishop invited a number of the gentlemen present, including several representatives of the press, to an elegant supper which had been laid out in his cabin. A number of patriotic toasts were given, and eloquently responded to by Colonel Wily, Major Devlin, Mr. Mann, the supercargo, Mr. Kinnear of the Herald, Mr. Bristow of the Argus, and other gentlemen present; after which the company separated well pleased with their gallant host, and the evening's entertainment.

ADDRESS.

TO CAPTAIN BISHOP, COMMANDING THE STEAMSHIP "LADY EGLINTON."

Sir.—The undersigned, citizens of Montreal, of Irish origin, on behalf of themselves and others, beg leave to express to you their heartfelt interest in the enterprise of which the "Lady Eglington" has been the pioneer to this port—viz.—the establishment of direct steam communication between the Western coast of Ireland and the St. Lawrence.—And we also beg leave to assure you, that if it were not for the unforeseen accidental circumstance of your arrival at the period of an exciting political crisis, and consequent local election, that other and more tangible methods of expression would be found for the general feeling of this community, than the present Address.

In common with our fellow-citizens of all origins, we are predisposed to look with favor on every increase to the direct trade of the St. Lawrence.—And we, of course, hail with especial satisfaction the establishment of such direct trade with our ever-remembered and ever-beloved fatherland. We believe this feeling to be universal with our countrymen throughout Canada, and on the American shores of the great lakes, and we are quite certain that your line need only to be well established and well known to secure from them—as well as from the public generally—a liberal and profitable patronage. As evidence of this friendly disposition we may refer to the many cordial expressions of interest, which have been already elicited from the Canadian and Western press, on your arrival in our waters.

We beg you, Capt. Bishop, to be the medium of conveying to your owners, this expression of our good wishes, and of our anxious desire for the continuance of their enterprise, until it shall be crowned—as under the relative circumstances of both countries it easily may be—with the most complete success.

(Signed,) Thomas D. McGee, M. P., M. O'Meara, B. Devlin, Alex. McCambridge, J. P., D. O'Connor, John Gallagher, John O'Connor, Chas. H. Sharpley, Vice-President St. Patrick's Society, F. Mullins, Wm. Butler, Geo. E. Clerk, M. Doherty, Pres. St. Patrick's Society, Thomas McGrath, F. F. Mullins, J. P., Patrick Ronayne, Mich. Ronayne, Patrick Jos. Fogarty, Edward Coyle, J. Sadler, Terence Moore, Thomas Patton, Edward Handley, Patk. Fogarty, J. M. Conroy.

Captain Bishop made a brief and appropriate reply, expressive of his thanks for the very handsome address presented, and his confident hope that the ships of the Company would become familiar objects at the Montreal docks.

ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY.—We regret to announce that the second mate of the Lotus in discharging a gun yesterday shot off his hand. A sailor of another ship also burned his face in firing a ship's gun; he was taken to the Hospital.—Herald, 2nd inst.

PETITION FOR THE RECALL OF SIR EDMUND HEAD.—At a large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Welland, says the Globe, an address to Her Majesty, praying for the recall of our present Governor-General, was adopted, and signed on behalf of the meeting.

The Supplement to the Farmer's Journal contains a long list of advertisements of the different Agricultural Societies and their exhibitions of stock.

We would remind the lovers of amusement, and athletic sports, that the Third Annual Gathering and Games of the Caledonian Society, will take place at Guilbault's Gardens, on Tuesday next, the 7th inst.

PROTESTANT MORALITY.—We copy from the columns of the Edinburgh Courant, a Scotch Protestant paper, the following paragraph for the especial use and behoof of our French Canadian proselytizing societies. It certainly gives a very pretty picture of Protestant chastity:—

At a meeting held last week, of the U. P. Presbytery of Aberdeen, Mr. Turner, of Craigdam made the following statement:—"So far as his observations extended (speaking of the country districts), it would seem that a servant, male or female, about farm places, who has not been found guilty, and is not known to have been guilty of the violation of the law of chastity is the exception, not the rule; and, again, that it is the exception if a master has not been chargeable, some time or other, with corrupting those under him."—Edinburgh Courant.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Toronto, August 30th, 1858.

DEAR SIR.—The great contest for the City of Toronto, is now over: it has resulted in the election of Mr. Brown, by a majority of 144 votes over his opponent, Mr. Cameron. So far as we are concerned, we Catholics, have little cause to be either elated or downcast at this result. A great proportion, I believe, of the Catholic body have abstained from voting; these were the wise-knowing ones. Those who have chosen to exercise their franchise rights, were very much divided between the two candidates.—Without calling in question the purity of their motives, I do not hesitate to say, that an intelligent and sincere Catholic could hardly give a conscientious vote in favor of either of the candidates. Both have been, and must be, our sworn enemies: one by the perverseness of his heart, and total lack of honorable principles; the other by reason of the bloody and anti-Catholic Association with which he has chosen to connect himself. Whether G. Brown, like the chief butler of Pharaoh of old, will forget, during his Parliamentary career, the kindness of those who have just placed him in his present situation, remains to be seen. This I will say, *à passante*, the late election of a new member to represent the City of Toronto, has been, in one respect, highly gratifying to our vanity and self-conceit. We have seen both parties on their knees soliciting for our votes; with outstretched hands they were to be found everywhere entreating us to remember them in their hour of need. Never, perhaps, before were elections carried on in Toronto with more regard and due reverence to Catholics than at the last contest. The great war-bugbear, the No-Popery cry was not so much as mentioned; fair promises on both sides.—By both parties the most earnest protestations of gratitude and kindness were profusely uttered. "O tempora, O mores!" might we now exclaim. What a wonderful change in the space of seven months has been effected. Is it true that the once rabid and fanatic Brown is now changed? Can we suppose that the war-whoop is now hushed? To this question, I have but one answer to give. As Mr. Brown is neither a fanatic nor a bigot at heart, but a mere time-server, he will be liberal in his words, and in deeds, as long as he shall find it his interest to be so. Destitute of honor and principle as he is, he will, for the future, as in former days, look only to what can promote his ambitious designs. George Brown will be still George Brown; perhaps changed outwardly, but invariably the same inwardly, viz., a motley compound of hypocrisy, deceit, dishonesty, knavishness: in a word, meanness of the lowest grade, without the least redeeming character. To-day, an open enemy of Catholics, if it suits his purpose; to-morrow, he will be their warmest friend, if he finds it to his advantage. No one but fools or knaves can believe in George Brown's conversion. Such is my opinion of the arch-demagogue of Upper Canada. I pray God that he may invent a special forgiveness for the wretch. Should the Almighty refuse to perform this miracle of grace, sooner or later the devil will have his due.

In my last communication, I mentioned "hard times." Since then money has flowed more freely in our city of Toronto. But alas! for the cause of morality and justice.—It was the money of bribery. It is stated by the knowing ones that the financial agents of both parties, during election time, trafficked in votes as openly as men buy and sell vegetables in our public markets; the buying prices of votes varying from five to twenty dollars. At times of great supply, it stood as low as five dollars. Did the enthusiasm, or number of voters begin to decline, ten, sometimes twenty dollars, were offered for a single vote. Such were the infamous transactions which have been carried on during these election times, in our immaculate City of Toronto. "Corruption" says a contemporary journalist, "stalked shamelessly in the open streets, and bribes were given and promised by hundreds in sight of the polling book, and in the presence of numbers of persons." "A stranger," continues the same writer, "unacquainted with constitutional forms, would have thought votes as marketable a commodity as buckwheat and cordwood." To say that this shameless traffic was carried on by the agents of one candidate only, would be a most atrocious falsehood. Both parties were guilty of the most unblushing bribery. Which of them practised it to the greater extent, would puzzle many a judge; therefore, I will not attempt to solve the problem. Such are, Mr. Editor, the blessings of a constitutional form of Government, when unprincipled nations have descended to the lowest depth of immorality. Let the demagogue talk till doomsday about Austrian and Russian absolutism. Far, a thousand times, more tolerable is the most degrading absolutism with honesty and virtue, than your boasted democracy, with its immorality and licentiousness following in its train.

I am, Dear Sir, yours, TORONTO.

All should know that, in addition to its splendid toilette qualities, the Persian Balm is unrivaled as a Pain Killer. Try it.

A favorite remedy.—There is no medicine so extensively and favorably known as Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. Its rapidly increasing sale in South America, India and Europe is ample proof of its success in those countries.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.—Legislative Council Elections are about to proceed in the Erie and York Divisions. The Globe says of the Erie Division:—Mr. Christie has just commenced his canvass in Haldimand. His first meeting was held at Clay-banks, township of Sherbrooke, on Friday, when a large audience unanimously declared their approval of Mr. Christie's course, and their determination to support him as a candidate for the Legislative Council. The feeling in the country is strongly in his favour, and there is no doubt that he will have a large majority at the poll. A few quasi Reformers are endeavouring to weaken Mr. Christie, but their efforts too manifestly spring from personal disappointment to be likely to effect much mischief. Mr. E. Malcolm, of Oakland is within this category, and perhaps the most active of the batch. It is idle for men to quarrel with the nomination of a convention in whose councils they more or less directly participated; and especially idle to do this under the guise of a zeal for the interests of the reform cause. These are time when petty personal jealousies should have no place in the reform ranks. Mr. Christie has laboured long and efficiently; he represents the aggregate wishes of the party with whom he is identified; and we have no fear of the result of the appeal he now makes to the electors of the Division.

In the York Division Mr. Baldwin has been put forward but we are not informed whether he has accepted the nomination. Mr. Ed. Roman, however, appears as an opponent of the present government.

In Haldimand, vacant by the resignation of Mr. McKenzie the opposition convention has nominated Mr. DeCew, whom the Hamilton Spectator seems quite willing to accept for want we suppose of any man of their own party likely to be returned.

Mr. Drummond, the only one of the late Brown-Dorion ministry, whose return is yet in dispute, is prosecuting a very successful canvass in Sheffield.—Montreal Herald.

ELECTION NEWS.—SOUTH ONTARIO.—Close of the Poll:—Mowat, 1343; Laing, 852.

CORNWALL.—Close of the Poll:—Macdonald, 419; French, 21.

BROCKVILLE.—Sherwood elected—majority 210.

COUNTY OF LEVI.—The Hon. F. Lemieux was, on Saturday, re-elected by acclamation a member of the Provincial Parliament for this county.

THE RUSSELL ELECTION.—PROSECUTION FOR CONSPIRACY.—We learn that the Ministry have caused proceedings to be taken against Mr. Fellowes and others engaged in the Russell election, for conspiracy. This course they were bound to take after the resolution of the House and their own promises.—They have lost no time after the session of parliament in commencing proceedings.

SUIT AGAINST MR. MERCER.—Both criminal and civil proceedings have been commenced, at the instance of the Crown, against Mr. Mercer for the purchase of the Shierivalty of Norfolk. By a statute of Edward VI. the traffic in offices connected with the administration of justice is prohibited; and by a subsequent statute passed in the reign of George III. this prohibition was extended to all offices in the gift of the Crown. There is some doubt, we believe, whether this latter statute extends to Canada, as it was passed after constitutional powers were given to the colony. The civil action against Mr. Mercer proceeds upon the assumption that the commission was illegal. In the criminal action he is charged with a misdemeanor, on several grounds, one of which is that in purchasing an office in the gift of the Crown, without the knowledge of the Crown, he was guilty of deception and fraud. The case for the Crown is conducted by Mr. Harrison, of the Attorney General's office; Mr. J. H. Cameron being detained for the defence. Although the question is simply one of law, the case will go before a jury, if the facts, as proved before the committee of the House, be not admitted on the part of Mr. Mercer.—In any case, the matter will be probed to the bottom, and the law applicable to it, when the question comes before the court, will doubtless be thoroughly gone into.—Toronto Leader.

For a week past rumors have been afloat which we at first believed to be idle and unfounded, to the effect that something was wrong in the Registry office of this County. These reports gradually thickened and the evidence on which they rested grew stronger and stronger, till at last it appears nearly certain that monstrous frauds involving property to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars, have been contracted through the means of false mortgages made by the Registrar himself, pretending to bind property to which he had no kind of title, or which was already encumbered to its full value! It is with the greatest pain we mention this, and certainly would not do so if there seemed to be the slightest possibility of the suspicious circumstances being explained away. We have heard that the surties of Mr. Knapp made as through an examination as practicable in so short a time, on Wednesday last, and being entirely convinced that irregularities of the worst kind had been practised by this person for a year or two past, they immediately communicated to the Hon. Provincial Secretary their unwillingness to continue, and asked to be relieved. On Thursday an attempt was made forcibly to abstract a certain package of papers from the files in the office, and a violent struggle ensued between the clerk, Mr. Leonard, and the parties committing the outrage, before he could be induced to desist. Mr. Knapp himself has not been in the County for two weeks or more. The Deputy, Mr. George Williams, upon whom we do not understand the slightest suspicion rests, went to Toronto on Thursday morning; we are not informed for what precise purpose, but we understand to apprise Mr. Knapp of what had transpired in connection with the office. Mr. W. returned on Saturday evening. The surties are J. B. Williams and A. S. Holmes, Esqs. They have placed an officer in charge, and have requested the Government to authorize a careful investigation into the circumstances connected with these fraudulent transactions, and an examination of the entire records of the office. It will afford us much pleasure to find that the above can be satisfactorily explained away.—Chatham Planet.

The ill feeling towards Catholics which has been fomented to such a great extent in Upper Canada within the last few years owes its existence mainly to Sir Edmund Head. By his recognition of the Orange Society a few years ago he gave countenance and strength to that dangerous and illegal association. And there can be no doubt whatever that he did so advisedly, now that we can connect the act with his subsequent collusion with the Macdonald party, which basely hopes of continuance in power on its identification with and encouragement of the Orange organization. It is true that they—the Macdonald party have not succeeded in their design, for the whole of the brotherhood did not pull in harness as was expected. Mr. Brown beat Mr. Macdonald with his own weapons. The lodges were not sufficiently organized, or under sufficient control to counteract the vigorous leaders of the Globe, and, on the whole, the Globe's Editor appeared to be by far the most in earnest of all the Protestant champions who appealed to the prejudices of the people of Upper Canada. He had the advantage too of being in opposition. But it must not be lost sight of that Macdonald had the same object in view and took the same means of attaining it. They both fomented the religious animosities of the protestant majority in Upper Canada. One used the lodges and the other his paper. It is a pity that either should be entrusted with public power; but the conduct of the Minister who had the advantage of the support of the Catholic colleagues and Catholic members of Parliament to sustain him in power is decidedly the most censurable.—Quebec Herald.

"A SPECIES OF" RUFPIANER.—An illiterate partisan of the Macdonald Ministry—namely James Ferguson—having lately been appointed to the very responsible office of Registrar of the County of Middlesex, U. C., a correspondent of the London Free Press took the liberty of commenting upon so glaring a prostitution of the patronage of the Crown. The consequence was a brutal assault, by a somewhat gigantic nephew of the new Registrar—in the presence of his uncle—upon Mr. Blackburn, Editor of the Free Press, who is described as being, in point of size and weight, no match for his assailant. Mr. B. nevertheless, tripped up the tall bully, who, besides falling in his cowardly attempt, had to pay a fine of \$20, with costs, and find securities to keep the peace as the result of it.—Mont. Herald.

LATE DISCOVERIES IN PATHOLOGY shows that very many of the diseases which afflict mankind arise from impurity of the blood. This has long been suspected but is only lately known. In consumption, tubercles are found to be a sedimentary deposit from the blood. Dropsy, Gout, Cancer, Ulcers and Eruptions, all arise in disordered deposits from the blood. Illnesses diseases and fevers are caused solely by its deranged unhealthy state, and even the decline of life follows a want of vitality in the blood. In view of these facts Dr. Ayer designed his Cathartic Pill especially to purify and invigorate the blood, and hence we believe to arise its unparalleled success in controlling and curing disease.—Medical Journal.

Died. At Cote a Barrow, Montreal, on the 29th ult., Mary Ryan, wife of Mr. Bernard Murphy, aged 33 years. May her soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. August 31, 1858. Flour, per quintal. \$2.40 to \$2.50. Oatmeal, per do. 2.30 to 2.40. Wheat, per ninot. 90 to 1.00. Oats, do. 40 to 42. Barley, do. 50 to 55. Peas, do. 85 to 90. Beans, do. 1.60 to 1.70. Buckwheat, do. 50 to 60. Onions, do. 00 to 00. Potatoes, per bag. 50 to 55. Beef, per lb. 7 to 15. Mutton, per quarter. 05 to 1.15. Pork per 100 lbs. (in the carcass). 6.00 to 7.00. Butter, Fresh, per lb. 20 to 22. Salt, per lb. 12 to 15. Eggs, per doz. 12 to 13. Cheese, per lb. 10 to 13. Turkeys, per couple. 1.40 to 1.50. Geese, do. 90 to 1.00. Fowls, do. 50 to 60. Hay, per 100 bds. 5.00 to 6.50. Straw, do. 4.00 to 6.00. Ashes—Pots, per cwt. 6.65 to 6.78. Pearls, per do. 6.35 to 6.40.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. I have used the medicine known as Perry Davis' Pain Killer in my family for the last twelve months, and have great pleasure in testifying in favor of its very valuable properties. I would not on any account be without it. During the existence of the cholera last year, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, although myself and several members of my family were attacked by it severely, and I am happy to say that the Pain Killer was equal to every emergency—it was both a preventive and a certain cure. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community did I not say this much.—If I were attacked by the cholera to-day the Pain Killer should be the only remedy I would use. I have thoroughly tested it and know it can be relied on. F. E. BRINGEND, Galena, Ill. Lyman, Savage, & Co., and Carter, Kerry, & Co., Montreal, Wholesale agents.

CHAMBLY COLLEGE. THE SCHOLASTIC TERM for the Students of CHAMBLY COLLEGE, will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1858. Rev. P. M. MIGNAULT, Procurator-General. Chamblay, August 28th, 1858. N.B.—United States papers, please copy.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY OF THE PROVIDENCE ASYLUM have the honor of announcing to the Public, that the DEAF and DUMB INSTITUTE, hitherto held at Long Point, has been TRANSFERRED to an Establishment, agreeably situated on MIGNONNE STREET, near the Providence. The Classes will OPEN on the 13th of SEPTEMBER. Providence, August 27th, 1858.

CONGREGATION CONVENT, SHERBROOKE. THE Ladies of the CONGREGATION CONVENT, at SHERBROOKE, C. E., will RE-OPEN their CLASSES on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER next. TERMS: Board and Tuition Quarterly, (payable in advance) £4 17 6. Music, 1 10 0. For further information apply to the Lady Directress. August 24th, 1858.

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, Champoning, 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 gem "Home Luxury." S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLAGH & CAMPBELL (Wholesale Agents), Montreal.

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES. Are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practised by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time. There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On one important point the correspondence seem to agree, and that is on the all-important subject of English and French, good feeling manifested between the two nations...

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comes from persons, who by their position I conclude to be well acquainted with what is passing at Court. I think importance is to be attached to it. In conjunction with this event, it is said that overtures will be made on behalf of the young prince, for the hand of the second daughter of Queen Victoria...

INDIA.—The greatest danger that threatens the British empire in the East is the contingency that the 'religious' classes in England will interest themselves in India affairs, and by the sheer force of their ignorant bigotry...

GERMANY.—We learn from the *Univers* of Friday, that the general assembly of the Catholic associations of Germany, will take place at Cologne on the 6th of September and following days. For several years the Prussian government refused to permit the associations to assemble in Prussia...

ITALY.—The Paris *Pays* contains the following:—"Our accounts from Rome, of the 2nd August, represent the condition of that country as prosperous and progressing. The deficiencies which long existed between receipts and expenditure are quite rectified, and a perfect harmony exists in the two armies...

RUSSIA.—The *Moniteur de la Flotte* states that the announcement in the German papers of the restoration of Sebastopol is perfectly erroneous. That town and its gigantic fortifications, it is said, are in precisely the same state as when the allied armies evacuated the Crimea...

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THE LONDON TIMES ON CANADA.

The Roman satirist saw of how little use were laws without morals, and the English statesman has just now an excellent opportunity of observing how fruitless are laws unless they are carried out in a spirit corresponding to that in which they are framed.

It was the will of Parliament some 18 years ago that the two Provinces of Canada,—the Lower Province, principally inhabited by French, and the Upper, entirely colonized by English people,—should be one and indivisible; that the conflict of jarring nationalities should cease, and that the hearts of the people, like the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, by which they dwell should be mingled in peace.

Thus decreed Parliament, and it handed over its decree for execution to the United Canadian Legislature, in confidence, doubtless, that what was patriotically decreed would be honestly executed, and that year by year would witness the obliteration of obsolete and invidious distinctions, the perpetuation of which could subserve no useful purpose, and the disappearance of which would form a solid, compact, and uniform State, capable of offering an impassible barrier to the advances of American Democratic ambition.

Never was expectation more fatally deceived. It seems as if from the very beginning of the Union the Parliament of Canada had held no object dearer to its heart than the perpetuation, and, if possible, the increase, of that very division which the United Parliament was called into existence to destroy; nay, of the supposed destruction of which it was itself the sign and symbol.

United Canada has been governed by two Ministries—one for the Upper, and the other for the Lower Province. The difference of language is maintained in the Legislature, and even the Acts of Parliament are drawn up both in French and in English. It would only have been a logical sequence if it had been required that the Ministry for the Upper Province and Lower Province respectively should each possess the confidence of a majority of the Members sent from their own Province.

To this point the system has never been carried. Provided the two Ministries could muster the support of a majority of the whole Parliament, it has never been asked of what materials that support was composed, though even this last relic and vestige of union is by no means exempt from attack. The problem of Canadian government has been how to secure this majority. In the Lower Province the French Canadians form a compact body, professing the same religion, and having the same fanatical attachment to their ancient laws and customs which were guaranteed to them on the surrender of Quebec, and they still perpetuate in the wilds of North America the last faint image of France as she was before the storm of revolution swept over her.

The English of the Upper Province, on the other hand, are divided, as elsewhere, into two parties, and the problem is how out of these elements to construct a Parliamentary majority. The plan has hitherto been for the English minority to unite itself with the French Canadians, and by that means to overrule the English majority, such as 20 years ago the Liberals, then a minority in England, sustained themselves by an alliance with Mr. O'Connell and the majority of the Irish representatives. This has hitherto been accomplished by administering, in no very delicate manner, a succession of bribes to the French Canadians. Of this nature was the Rebellion Losses Bill, which excited so much indignation some years ago, and since then Lower Canada has received a very ample equivalent for the Parliamentary support it has given successive Governments in the construction of several hundred miles of railway parallel to the great stream of the St. Lawrence—ruinous, indeed, to the English shareholders, but exceedingly beneficial to the French Canadian proprietors. At last, however, whether it be that the public purse can afford no more subventions of this kind, or that no more English shareholders can be found to contribute their capital,—receiving instead of interest the satisfaction of being the means of adjusting the balance of power in our great dependency,—at any rate, somehow or other, the system seems to have worked itself out. The party in Upper Canada which corresponds to the Orange party in Ireland has gained greatly in strength and development, so that the Upper Province which at the time of the Union possessed a much smaller population, is actually in a numerical majority, and of course proportionately impatient of an equality with the Lower Province in its number of representatives,—an equality which it was not unwilling to tolerate so long as the balance of population was the other way.

Under these circumstances has arisen a quarrel well calculated to call forth and embitter those local and national jealousies of which in the above sketch we have endeavoured to give our readers some idea. United Canada must have a capital, and local selfishness and national jealousy are enlisted in the quarrel. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto had each powerful claims to urge in their behalf, which are met by as powerful objections. Quebec is ancient, beautiful, and historical, but remote in situation and Siberian in climate. Montreal is central and commercial, but more French than English, exposed to insult from the United States, and disgraced by the outrages conducted of the mob which burnt the House of Assembly and insulted the Legislature ten years ago. Kingston and Toronto are both liable to attack and surprise by a flotilla from the United States. In this difficulty the Canadian Parliament took what we consider to have been a wise resolution. They referred the matter to the decision of Her Majesty, and as a proof of their good faith they appropriated money for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings, and thus, as it was believed, put it out of their power to repudiate what ever decision the Crown might arrive at. We have said that the Canadian Parliament took a prudent step in referring the matter to the decision of Her Majesty, but it is by no means so clear that Her Majesty was as well advised in accepting the reference. However, the reference was accepted, and to the surprise, no doubt, of all Canada, the choice fell upon Ottawa, mainly, we suppose, from its neutral situation, from the impulse that would be given to the colonization of the vast valley in which it is placed, and from its retired and defensible position in case of war with the United States.

This being so, the Canadian Parliament has just done an exceedingly ungracious act. It has repudiated the decision of the empire who, at its own request, undertook to determine the position of its future capital, although that empire was its Sovereign reign. This decision has been fatal to the Canadian Ministry. They could not, whatever the Canadian Parliament might do, suffer themselves to be committed to the flagrant breach of faith thus committed. Mr. Brown, the leader of the Radical party in Upper Canada, has been intrusted by the Governor-General with the task of forming an Administration. Mr. Brown undertakes the task under no ordinary difficulties. With the French Canadian party he expects it as to think of an alliance between Orangemen and Catholics. They demand a redistribution of electoral power according to population, which the French Canadians will as strenuously resist. His party is strong enough to make any other Government impossible, but scarcely strong enough to govern itself. The condition of its success is a constant unanimity in the Upper Province and a considerable defection in the Lower—conditions very hard to realize. Then he has the question of capital to realize. Then he has the question of capital to realize.

settle, with all the discredit incurred by the recent act of repudiation. On the other hand, what has actually happened in Canada is really the result of a necessity strong now, and which every day will render stronger. It is plain that Upper Canada will not long submit to be ruled, as hitherto, by the Lower Province. No doubt an attempt will be made to redress this grievance by means of legislation; but if that attempt should fail some kind of revolutionary disruption cannot be far distant. We forbear to dwell further on so discouraging a prospect. We regret that the crisis should have come on a question involving an obvious violation of the faith of the colony as pledged to Her Majesty, and we only trust that some means may be found which will at once save the colony from the imputation of bad faith, and prevent the disruption of the Union effected by the Act of 1840. May not that means be possibly found in a federation of all the British Colonies in the North-East of America?

Methodists Appropriating Catholic Pious Works but hiding their Origin in Order to Deceive the Simple.—It may not be known to the generality of our readers how sectarianism is rampant among our readers, and make capital out of them. They have stolen all their morality from the Catholic Church. All the good they have, they have gotten from us—all the bad from themselves. What new virtue have they ever discovered? What is it they preach that is sound in morals; which they have not purloined from the Catholic Church?

The poor benighted followers of Wesley never once inquired where the Methodist preacher found those beautiful moral aphorisms which he delivers before 'the mourning bench,' or 'on the camp ground,' or at their nightly protracted meetings. The ranters of Wesley carefully conceal the source whence they have drawn their illogical goods, and like the jack-daw shine in borrowed plumes. We have been naturally led into this train of thought by having our attention called to some of Wesley's doings in this way. Our beautiful standard works of piety, "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas a Kempis, which forms the daily reading book of Catholic devotion, has been published by the Methodists of this country under the following title: "An Extract of the Christian's Pattern, or a Treatise on the Imitation of Christ," written in Latin by Thomas Kempis—by John Wesley, stereotyped edition, &c., &c.

But worthy John is guilty of the greatest dishonesty. He has suppressed all those portions of the work that indicate its Catholic origin; and not one of the fanatical followers of Wesley could ever suspect that the author of this truly little golden book was a pious Catholic recluse, and belonged to that body of men so cordially hated by all good Protestants, viz: "the idle, wicked monks." In the first book honest John has omitted the 17th and 19th chapters, "On the Monastic Life, and on the Exercises of a Good Religion," which, if published, would have told the Methodists to what manner of man they were indebted for the beautiful little treatise which they would vainly claim as their own. In the Third Book, Wesley has suppressed fourteen chapters, chiefly for the same reason, viz: because some Catholic doctrine appeared to tell the world who the author was. In the Fourth Book, which treats of the Blessed Sacrament, we may be sure he has not spared many a beautiful page, lest his disciples would find out that this "Extract of the Christian's Pattern," as he calls it, was written by one who believed in the real presence of Christ in the Sacrament. He has left out three chapters, viz: the 7th, 10th, and last chapter, "on the examination of one's own Conscience;" "That the Holy Communion is not easily to be set aside;" and "That a man is not to be a curious searcher into this Sacrament, but a humble imitator of Christ, by submitting his senses to holy faith." He has retained the 5th chapter of the Fourth Book, "On the Dignity of this Sacrament and the Sacramental State," or, as he has it, the ministerial function. But he has given a most false translation of an important passage in this chapter, that in the first paragraph. He thus translates the passage we refer to: "For priests alone duly ordained of God and set apart of good men in the Church, have the power to consecrate the body of Christ." Whereas the true translation is as follows: "For priests alone lawfully (rite) ordained in the Church have the power of celebrating and consecrating the body of Christ," which makes a very considerable difference of meaning in the words.

So much for Wesley's honesty and morality. What will the Methodists—what ought they say of the author and finisher of their faith?—*Pittsburg Catholic.*

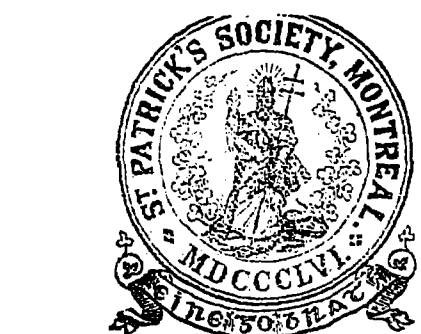
DOCTOR ROOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILAD'A. PA.
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the
Kidneys, and all diseases arising from
a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness or Blood
to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-
burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the
Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at
the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head,
Hurred and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the
Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a
lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before
the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency
of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and
Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.,
Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of
Spirits.

These Bitters are sold at 75 cents per bottle, by
druggists and dealers in Medicines, everywhere.
For Sale by all the druggists in Montreal.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the St.
PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the St.
PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next,
6th instant, at EIGHT o'clock.
By order,
RICHARD M'SHANE,
Rec. Sec.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL,
19 & 21 COTE STREET.

THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL will be RESUMED on
THURSDAY, 12th instant, at NINE o'clock, A.M.—
Terms moderate.
For particulars, apply to the Principal.
August 10. W. DORAN, Principal.

TO THE
INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
OF THE
DIVISION OF ALMA.

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

Should I consult my own private interests alone,
I should certainly decline accepting the candidature;
but the reasons which have been urged, and the re-
cognized necessity which exists for practical repre-
sentatives of the commercial interests of the
country, in our Legislative bodies, render it imperative
upon me to lay aside all private considerations, and
yield myself to the guidance of the dictates of my
conscience of duty.

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

My name has, for some months past, been before
you as a probable Candidate, and there are very few
amongst you who have not been cognisant of the
fact. There has been ample opportunity therefore
to make yourselves acquainted with my antecedents,
character, &c., and thus prepare the way for action
on your part, in reference to the more formal course
now taken by me, either to pronounce in favor
or against my pretensions. My reasons for appearing
before you and asking your suffrages may be expressed
by the comprehensive term "Commercial." Agriculture,
Manufactures, and Commerce are inseparably
connected in their bearing upon the material
prosperity of the country; but the two first named
occupy the most important position, inasmuch as
without production no commerce would exist. It
is believed, and I coincide with those who entertain
that opinion, that there is a deficiency of practical
representation of the above-named interests. We
have had a large share of experimentalising legisla-
tion, (if I may so term it) bearing upon our
sources of material prosperity; and it is much
to be regretted that no definite policy has pre-
valled, as nothing so retards the placement of
capital, so necessary to the erection of large manu-
factories, and the engagement in large commercial
transactions, as uncertainty in regard to the fiscal
policy of the country. If the subjects of "Free
Trade" and "Protection" were to be fully discussed,
not as abstract theories, but as applicable to the cir-
cumstances of the country and a definite policy de-
cided upon, there is no doubt that much good would
result. I do not hesitate to announce it as my settled
conviction that "Free Trade," being the normal
condition of Commerce, is better calculated to de-
velop the resources of the various countries of the
world, than the imposition of restrictions involved
in a protective theory—provided such a policy were
adopted throughout the world. But it is conceded
by the advocates of both theories, that our position,
in reference to revenue and other countries, is such
as to render our adoption of the "Free Trade" policy
in its integrity impossible; and a compromise be-
tween the two opposite theories, called "Incidental
Protection," has hitherto received approval; but that
policy is so uncertain in its duration, and variable in
its details, that it has given rise to many evils which
might, perhaps, have been avoided. My opinion is,
that our position in reference to other countries, more
particularly the neighboring Republic, eminently a
commercial country, and with which the large ma-
jority of our commercial transactions are undoubt-
edly occurring, is such as to render it advisable
to adopt a system of reciprocity of duties; or, in other
words, assimilate our Customs Tariff to that of the
United States, in so far as it affects such articles as
are, or can be, advantageously produced in Canada;
such reciprocity of duties, or assimilation of Tariff,
will be the well understood fiscal policy of the
country, extending even to perfect Free Trade, whenever
the United States chooses to adopt such a policy. I
do not stop here to enquire how far such a policy on
our part would meet the approval of the Imperial
Government, or how far our Constitution would al-
low us to proceed in such a direction; fully believing
that any difficulties which may possibly exist,
could be overcome. My political position is one
strictly independent of either party of the parties
known as Ministerialists and Oppositionists; and
should I be elected, I shall occupy an independent
position; prepared to do my duty to my constituents
and the country, without reference to whatever party
may occupy the Treasury benches, not lending my
vote or influence to factious movements of any kind.

There is one great question before the country, upon
which it is incumbent on me to declare my views—
viz., the question of "Representation based upon Popu-
lation." On looking back from the Union of Upper
and Lower Canada to the passage of the Act
changing the Constitution of the Legislative Council
in 1854, we find that the principle of Federalism,
or perfect equality of the two Provinces, has been
the basis of the Constitution and all political changes
and arrangements which have been made; hence the
question of Representation based upon Population,
involves a total change of the Constitution; and
however correct in the abstract that mode of Representa-
tion may be, it certainly is not applicable to our
circumstances and political position.

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

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ASHLEY HIBBARD.

WANTED.

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

REMOVAL.

JOHN PHELAN, GROCER,
HAS REMOVED TO 43 NOTRE DAME STREET,
the Store lately occupied by Mr. Berthelot, and op-
posite to Dr. Picault, where he will keep a Stock of
the best Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wines, Brandy, &c., and
all other articles [required] at the lowest prices.
JOHN PHELAN.

TO THE
FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
OF THE
ELECTORAL DIVISION OF ALMA.

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

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

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

Being a farmer myself, I shall do all in my power
for the improvement and encouragement of agricul-
ture which is the source of the prosperity of this
country. Trade is in a prosperous condition. Owing to the
works executed in the Gulf and Lake St. Peter, and
those projected at Hochelaga, it cannot fail to at-
tract all the product of the West: such a great
outlet of prosperity will obtain my attention.

Need I tell you that our national industry will be
the object of my assiduous care? I shall endeavor
to favour our home manufactures and industrial en-
terprise: for no one derives more benefit therefrom
than the farmer.

The colonization of our secular forest, colonisa-
tion destined to stay the tide of emigration of our
youth towards foreign countries, shall not be the
least object of my Legislative duties.

To the cause of education I shall devote my con-
stant solicitude. Useless to say that I am opposed
and will ever be strongly opposed to the mixed
school system.

I shall ever be an indefatigable adversary of Representa-
tion based on the respective Population of the
two sections of this Province.

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

I have the honor to be,
Jos. F. ARMAND.
Riviere des Prairies, July 26, 1858.

PROSPECTUS.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,
SAULT AU RECOLLET,
NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST.

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

TERMS:
Board and tuition for the scholastic year...\$100
Paper, pens, books, &c., &c..... 10
Music lessons and use of Piano..... 40
Drawing and Painting..... 24
Italian..... 24

(All payable quarterly, in advance.)
Each pupil will pay, on entrance, for use of desk
and bed, \$5. Should bedding, &c., be furnished by
the Academy, the charge will then be \$10 per
annum.

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

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

Thursday is the only day upon which the pupils
will be permitted to receive visits.

The annual vacation is of six weeks. There will be
a charge of \$15 for those pupils who remain at the
Academy during that time.

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

CONVENT OF LONGUEUIL.
THE LADIES of this CONVENT will RESUME the
duties of their BOARDING-SCHOOL on the 1st of
September.
August 20, 1857.

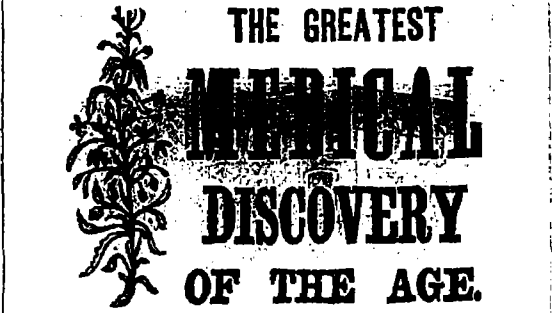
COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,
KINGSTON, C.W.:
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.
E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most
agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now
completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro-
vided for the various departments. The object of
the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-
tion in the widest sense of the word. The health,
morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object
of constant attention. The Course of instruction
will include a complete Classical and Commercial
Education. Particular attention will be given to the
French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to
the Pupils.

TERMS:
Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-
yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st Septem-
ber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.
July 21st, 1858.

MONTREAL
EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL,
BY
DR. HOWARD,
Oculist and Aurist,
132 CRAIG STREET, AND 39 FORTIFICATION
LANE.
Dr. Howard's Private Surgery in the same building.
Hours of consultation Every Day from TEN A.M. to
SIX P.M.
Montreal, June 24, 1858.



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

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple.
He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and
never failed except in two cases (both thunder
humors). He has now in his possession over two hun-
dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles
of Boston.

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

Two bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-
ker in the mouth and stomach.

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

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

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

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt
rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of
scrofula.

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

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE
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For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives
immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag
when going to bed.

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

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-
ent.

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

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

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

This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives
immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.
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Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-
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For Sale by every Druggist in the United States
and British Provinces.

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM,
Boston, May 26, 1858.

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

ST. ANNE ALEXIS SHORE,
Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum.

D. O'GORMON.
BOAT BUILDER.

BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.
Shiffs made to Order Several Shiffs always on
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Kingston, June 3, 1858.
N.B.—Letters directed to me must be post-paid.
No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-
count.

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

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DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the
best remedy I have ever found for Coughs,
Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant
symptoms of Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. It is
its constant use in my practice and my family
for the last ten years has shown it to possess
superior virtues for the treatment of these
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an affection of the lungs for the last forty years.
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It is a singularly happy circumstance that this cure is
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