

diens bringing in wounded, the flashing lights of the surgeons and attendants, dispelled the hope of a moment repose. About midnight a considerate person boiled a little coffee for those who stood in need of it, or rather for such as saw it, for all were nearly famished; and I found half a tin cupful, without milk or sugar, but accompanied by a little dry bread, refreshing and renovating. Although there was immense suffering among the wounded, they bore it generally with remarkable stoicism, men in their senses seemed to scorn to complain, but lay patiently waiting the operation, or the change that was to decide the prospect of life or death. In one instance, while taking off the forearm of a rifleman, a sturdy son of the Emerald Isle, with a shattered wrist, he conversed calmly during the operation, uttering not a groan, and the arteries were scarcely tied before he was smoking a pipe borrowed from a comrade. Men seemed to feel cut off from human sympathies, and certainly were not unnerved, as is so common in civil life, by the kind and gentle attention of friends."

FARMING IN RUSSIA.—The *Agricultural Gazette* has an article on "Farming in Russia" upon which the *Times* places much reliance, as showing that the agriculturists of this country have nothing to fear from Russian farming. An intelligent Russian gentleman, himself a farmer, near Rigo, and who has lately visited England for the purpose of inspecting our farming operations, gives in 1850 exactly the same account of Russian agriculture as were given by authors fifty years back or more. The early and long winter, the almost utter absence of both spring and autumn, and the general scantiness of the soil, are matters that admit of no improvement; while the misery and degradation of the people, which makes three Russian serfs no more than equal to one English laborer, is an element almost as intractable and unimprovable as climate or soil. All the interior of Russia is cultivated by serfs or slaves, over whom their master has almost unlimited power. These serfs cultivate the estates of their owners, and in general receive no wages, but are allowed to work two days in the week for themselves. A male serf is worth £120, a woman rather less. Very little wheat is grown except in southern Russia, and the only market at which it can be sold to any extent is Odessa on the Black Sea. To this place the corn is carried in bullock carts over a cuntry nearly destitute of roads for upwards of 200 miles!

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—A despatch addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty by Mr. Saunders, master and commander of Her Majesty's ship, "North Star," one of the vessels despatched in search of Sir J. Franklin's expedition, has just been issued, and contains a lengthened account of the proceedings of that ship since the 19th of July last year, up to which date official reports of her progress had been received by the Admiralty, and published. The vessel seems to have had extraordinary escapes. Mr. Saunders expresses his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the officers and men under his command, and states that although the ship was so long beset last year in the ice, she has never once received a nip, and is as strong and tight as when she left England. A memorandum issued by Captain Austin, of Her Majesty's ship "Resolute," to the commanders of Her Majesty's ship "Assistance," and the screw tenders "Pioneer" and "Intrepid," was brought home by Commander Forsyth, of the "Prince Albert," and has also been published. Captain Austin states that on considering the most probable route of the missing expedition in its return by way of Lancaster Sound, or of any of the crews that might have left their vessels, it appears that they would have attempted to reach Pond's Bay either during the late autumn of last year, or the earliest moment this spring, with the hope of meeting the whalers in the present season. "Therefore," says the gallant officer, "the 'Resolute' and her tender will proceed to Pond's Bay, and if it can be done, communicate with the natives there; then as circumstances admit, search along that shore on her way to Whalerpoint. The 'Assistance' and her tender will commence the search at Cape Warrander, continuing it along the north shore to Wellington Strait, examine its shores and neighborhood, and proceed so far up it as is applicable and sufficient to fully satisfy that it has or has not been the course of the missing ships. As Mr. Penny, in his 'Success,' will traverse the northern part of this strait, there is good reason to hope that so very important a doubt will be set at rest."—*Weekly News*.

We learn that a new description of food—the Dario—is being introduced into this country. It is a grain or pulse, something between the lentil and Indian corn; and is described as excellently adapted for mixing with the lower descriptions of meal and flour, which it improves both in taste and color. In Ireland it has already been imported.—*Liverpool Standard*.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY BY MEANS OF CHLOROFORM.—A Presbyterian minister named McIntosh preached a charity sermon in Kendal on Sunday, and arranged to sleep at Shaw's Temperance Hotel in that town. At about twelve o'clock he was aroused by a fellow attempting to suffocate him by means of a rag steeped in chloroform. Mr. McIntosh, struggled desperately with his assailant, but he felt himself fast falling, when his cries of "Help, murder!" roused the house. When Mr. Shaw made his way into the room, the intended victim was almost powerless, and the assassin, or robber, was lying upon the bedding (which had fallen upon the floor in the scuffle), apparently sound asleep. On being roughly shaken, the latter professed that he had long been a sleep-walker, and appeared to be astonished to find himself where he was. The supposed somnambulist was, however, taken into custody. A bottle containing chloroform was found under Mr. McIntosh's bed, and a similar bottle in the carpet-bag of the prisoner, who had been at the Hotel since Saturday evening. He said he was a traveller, but refused to say for whom he travelled, or in what business. It appears that he had attended the Methodist chapel twice on the day the attempt was made, and had also been once at church. He declared that he had been a member of a Christian church for five years, and that he was a sleep-walker. The magistrates have since committed him for trial.

PLUMBE'S IMPROVED FARINACEOUS FOOD.—This is principally founded, we imagine, on Arrow-root of the purest kind; it has been tested in our nursery, and is reported to be wholesome, and also popular there. It can be made into jellies, puddings, custards, cream, pancakes, gruel, cakes, and biscuits.—*Weekly News*.

THE CHURCH QUESTION.—A meeting of the London Church Union was held on Tuesday, in St. Martin's-hall, in reference to the Church. The object of the meeting was "to consider the resolution adopted by the Bristol Church Union," declining to accept a declaration of faith over and above the existing formularies of the English Church. The application of reporters to be present for the purpose of making the discussion public was refused, and the proceedings were conducted with closed doors. The Rev. C. W. Page was in the chair, and Dr. Pusey, Dr. Mill, and Mr. Keble were present. On the motion of Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., a resolution was unanimously agreed to similar to that adopted by the Bristol Church Union. An amendment, we learn, had been proposed to the meeting, but was withdrawn, after a speech from the Rev. Dr. Pusey, which has been published in the *Guardian*. The Rev. Doctor broadly asserts, that "the Church of England has no distinctive doctrine," and also that the Articles of the English Church, and the decrees of Trent, on free will and justification, merely present different views of the same truth!—*Weekly News*.

TESTIMONY OF AN INDIAN WITH RESPECT TO ENGLISH MISSIONARIES.—At a meeting of the Teetotalers, at the London Tavern, the Ojibbeway Indian, Kai-Ge-Ga-Gah-Bowh, was amongst the speakers—alluding to the Missionary efforts of England, he said: "It had been formerly the practice of Englishmen to go amongst the nations of the heathen with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other; but now disgusted with bloodshed and carnage, they adopted the scarcely less pernicious course of carrying out the Bible in one hand and the rum or spirits bottle in the other.—*Ibid*."

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF THE POOR EMIGRANTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—For some cause or other, the steamboat formerly employed by the Commissioners of Emigration to convey the destitute emigrants to Ward's Island, was set aside, and a worse one, called "Islander" substituted in her stead. This boat was removed during the present season, notwithstanding the contract, and employed by the owners in a more profitable trade, namely, in conveying peaches from the State of New Jersey to this city. In the meantime, the William B. Burnett was used in her stead, a boat without shelter and in every way unfit for the accommodation of the sick. When the peach season was over, the Islander was restored, but about ten days ago one of the owners took her off to Connecticut, in consequence of some dispute between the company. The sick emigrants were sent from the office of the Commissioners of Emigration to the dock at the foot of Grand street, and there they remained shivering in the wind without a boat to take them to their destination, and an old ferry-boat utterly unfit for the purpose, was resorted to as a last shift. On Tuesday last, the Islander was resorted to, but she broke down and an old tow-boat called the Plato was employed to convey the poor people on the open deck, with no covering to protect the sick and the dying from the inclemency of the weather. Such is the manner in which the health of the poor emigrants is protected by the Commissioners of Emigration, who are the guardians appointed over them by the State, but who seem to care as little for their lives as if they were so many rats.—*N. Y. Herald*.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.—In Fleming County, Kentucky, on Wednesday last, William Ringo had an altercation with Mr. —, who married his sister, whom he killed on the spot by a single shot from a revolver. Ringo's mother ran up to espouse her, when the inhuman monster fired two shots into her body, from which she died next day. His sister, the wife of the murdered man, then ran up, when the fiend shot her through the thigh. She is likely to recover. He then made off, but the next day was pursued by the neighbors, who found him at the house of another neighbor. On seeing the company advancing, he entered the house. He was summoned to come out and surrender, but he refused, and while attempting to draw a pistol was shot through the abdomen by one of the party. He then shot at another of the party, wounding him slightly in the shoulder, who thereupon fired back, killing the monster instantly. The parties surrendered themselves to the law authorities, were examined, and acquitted.—*Maysville Eagle*.

"The liquor sold to the Indians," says the *Boston Journal*, "is in truth 'fire-water.' It would seem incredible, were it not affirmed by one of the Indian agents of the Chippewa tribe, that *corrosive sublimate, tobacco and water*, with a few gallons only of whiskey to each barrel, from the poisonous beverage which is sold to the Indians for whiskey! Who can wonder that the unfortunate aborigines are melting away before the gradual advance of civilization?"

Died.

At Quebec, on Wednesday, 29th Oct., Mr. Frederick Annett.

BAZAAR

OF THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the ANNUAL BAZAAR, of this Society, will take place in the month of DECEMBER, under the direction of the following ladies:—

- THE LADY OF HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Mdme. FURNISS, | Mdme. DRUMMOND, |
| " MASSON, | " BOURNET, |
| " DESBARATS, | " WILSON, |
| " DUMAS, | " COUILLARD, |
| " DORION, | " LEVESQUE, |
| Mdme. DESCHAMBEAULT. | |

The Committee hope, that already several ladies have prepared articles for the approaching Bazaar, and that from the present time, up to the period when the Bazaar shall take place, every one will employ her leisure time in little works of utility or ornament, and remit them to the hands of the Ladies who have kindly undertaken the superintendance of the Bazaar. The severity of the season now rapidly approaching, and the great amount of destitution which prevails around us, are sure guarantees that all will, according to their abilities, contribute to this undertaking, which offers to the Society the only resource for the relief of the poor.

The place and day of the Bazaar, will be announced in a subsequent advertisement.

Montreal, 6th Nov., 1850.

City papers are respectfully requested to insert the above, gratis.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF CANADA!

THE CHEAPEST WORK ever printed is SADLIER'S NEW and CHEAP EDITION OF BUTLER'S LIVES OF THE FATHERS, MARTYRS, and other PRINCIPAL SAINTS.

The Work is well printed from large type, and is substantially bound, in 4 vols.: price, only £1.

Clergymen, Religious Houses, Colleges, Public Libraries, or any person buying SIX COPIES at a time, will get them at FIFTEEN SHILLINGS a copy.

It is unnecessary to recommend this Work. Its merits are known to Catholics throughout the world. Some four years ago, we printed a fine illustrated edition, and sold about six thousand; but we find it does not meet the wants of the millions of Catholics, who are scattered far and wide through the United States and Canada. For that reason we determined upon printing this cheap edition, so as to place this invaluable Work within the reach of the poorest family in the country.

We also publish an illustrated and illuminated edition of the LIVES OF THE SAINTS, containing twenty-five fine steel engravings, and four illuminated titles, which is superior to any edition of the Work ever printed.

Remember, when purchasing either the cheap or the illustrated edition, to bear in mind, that SADI-LIER'S is the only edition containing a preface, by the late Dr. DOYLE, and the LIVES OF THE SAINTS canonized since the death of the author, being the only complete edition published.

D. & J. SADLIER,
179 Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, Oct. 23, 1850.

BOARDING SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY,) BYTOWN.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Bytown and its vicinity, that they will instruct Young Ladies placed under their care, in every branch becoming to their sex. The Sisters engage, that every thing in their power will be done to contribute to the domestic comfort and health of their pupils; as well as their spiritual welfare. They will likewise be taught good order, cleanliness, and how to appear with modesty in public.

The position of the town of Bytown will give the pupils a double facility to learn the English and French languages. As it stands unrivalled for the beauty and salubrity of its situation, it is, of course, no less adapted for the preservation and promotion of the health of the pupils. The diet will be good, wholesome and abundant.

TUITION.

The branches taught are, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, both French and English; History, ancient and modern; Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, in English and French; Use of the Globes, Book-keeping, Geometry, Domestic Economy, Knitting, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, &c., &c.

Lessons in Music, Drawing and Painting, will be given; and, if desired, the pupils will learn how to transfer on glass or wood. They will also be taught how to imitate Flowers and Fruit, on wax: but those different lessons will form an extra charge.

TERMS.

Board,	£15 0 0	Payable per
Half-board,	7 10 0	quarter or
Quarter-board,	3 0 0	per month,
Music,	4 8 0	but always
Drawing and Painting,	1 7 6	in advance
Washing,	2 0 0	
For articles wanted during the year,	0 8 3	

[This is to be paid when entering.]

Postage, Doctor's Fees, Books, Paper, Pens, are charged to the Parents.

No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the month, except for cogent reasons.

DRESS AND FURNITURE.

No particular dress is required for every day, but on Sundays and Thursdays, in summer, the young Ladies will dress alternately in sky-blue or white. In winter, the uniform will be bottle-green Merino. On entering, every one must bring, besides the uniform dresses,—

- | | |
|---|--|
| Six changes of Linen, | Three pairs of Sheets, |
| A white Dress and a sky-blue silk Scarf, | A coarse and a fine Comb, |
| A net Veil, | A Tooth and a Hair Brush, |
| A winter Cloak, | Two Napkins, two yards long and three-quarters wide, |
| A summer and a winter Bonnet, | Two pairs of Shoes, |
| A green Veil, | Twelve Napkins, |
| Two Blankets and a Quilt, | A Knife and Fork, |
| large enough to cover the feet of the Baudet, | Three Plates, |
| A Mattress and Straw-bed, | A large and a small Spoon, |
| A Pillow and three Covers, | A pewter Goblet, |
| | A bowl for the Tea. |

REMARKS.—Each Pupil's Clothes must be marked, The dresses and veils are to be made conformably to the custom of the institution. Parents are to consult the teachers before making the dresses.

All the young Ladies in the Establishment are required to conform to the public order of the House; but no undue influence is exercised over their religious principles.

In order to avoid interruption in the classes, visits are confined to Thursdays, and can only be made to pupils, by their Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, Uncles, Aunts, and such others as are formally authorised by the parents.

There will be a yearly vacation of four weeks, which the pupils may spend either with their parents or in the Institution.

All letters directed to the Pupils, must be post-paid. 22nd Oct., 1850.

MONTREAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 233, St. Paul Street.

C. GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, has for Sale some of the very BEST of CLOTHING, warranted to be of the SOUNDEST WORKMANSHIP and no humbugging.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to FURNISH their OWN CLOTH, can have their CLOTHES made in the Style with punctuality and care. Montreal, Oct., 19th 1850.

JUST RECEIVED, and for Sale by the Subscribers, "WILLY BURKE," or, *The Irish Orphan in America*, by Mrs. J. SADLIER, 18mo., handsomely bound in muslin, price only 1s. 3d. The prize was awarded to this Tale, by Mr. Brownson.

D. & J. SADLIER,
179 Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, 3rd Oct., 1850.

RYAN'S HOTEL,

(LATE FELLERS,)

No. 231, St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the Public, for the patronage extended to him, and takes pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has made extensive alterations and improvements in his house. He has fitted up his establishment entirely new this spring, and every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him by stopping at his house.

THE HOTEL IS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Within a few minutes walk of the various Steamboat Wharves, and will be found advantageously situated for Merchants from the Country, visiting Montreal on business.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with the best the Markets can provide, and the delicacies and luxuries of the season will not be found wanting.

THE STABLES ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC, AS LARGE AND COMMODIOUS,

And attentive and careful persons will always be kept in attendance.

THE CHARGES WILL BE FOUND REASONABLE.

And the Subscriber trusts, by constant personal attention to the wants and comfort of his guests, to secure a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto been given to him.

M. P. RYAN.

Montreal, 5th September, 1850.

GROCERIES, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he still continues at the Old Stand,—

Corner of MCGILL and WILLIAM STREETS, where he has constantly on hand a general and well-selected assortment of GROCERIES, WINES and LIQUORS, consisting in part of:—

SUGARS—Refined Crushed and Muscovado TEAS—Old and Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Hyson, Twankay and Twankay of various grades, Souchong, Pouchong and Congo

WINES—Maderia, Port and Sherry, of different qualities and various brands, in wood & bottle LIQUORS—Martel's and Hennessy's Brandy, De-Kuyper's Gin, in wood and cases, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Montreal Whiskey, London Porter and Leith Ale

FLOUR—Fine and Superfine, in bbls.

SALT—Fine and Coarse, in bags

MACKAREL—Nos. 1 and 2, in bbls. and half-bbls.

HERRINGS—Artichat, No. 1, and Newfoundland

Cassia, Cloves, Allspice, Nutmegs, Indigo, Coppers, Blue, Starch, Mustard, Raisins, Macaroni, and Vermicelli

All of which will be disposed of cheap, for Cash.

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

August 16, 1850.

EDWARD FEGAN,



Boot and Shoe Maker,

232 SAINT PAUL STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EASTERN HOTEL:

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the liberal support afforded him since his commencement in business, and also assures them that nothing will be wanting on his part, that attention, punctuality and a thorough knowledge of his business can effect, to merit their continued support.

On hand, a large and complete assortment, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Low, for Cash.

Aug. 15, 1850.

JOHN M'CLOSKY,

Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Clothes Cleaner,

(FROM BELFAST.)

No. 33 St. Lewis Street, in rear of Donegana's Hotel,

ALL kinds of STAINS, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., CAREFULLY EXTRACTED.

Montreal, Sept. 20, 1850.