

midable enemy the Russian fleet has had to contend with. It will now have to stand the fire of the united navies of the two greatest Powers in the world. By letters from the Baltic fleet, we learn that it has been ascertained the Russian forces afloat in those waters amounts to 30 sail of the line, and a corresponding number of frigates, steamers, and smaller craft, whose crews are well trained and have been together six or seven years, also 800 gunboats.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE WAR IN ENGLAND.—Military authorities begin to whisper that we shall see the Dog-days before the English Army can strike a blow. The first contingent are still sunning themselves on the pleasant shores of Malta, waiting for their other arm—to wit, that Cavalry, whose mode of transit is still under debate at Charing Cross. Throughout France it is considered hardly safe to send them—a lively memory still lingering there of their last march to Paris, which might lead to untoward results. Meantime, the other branch of the service is not covering itself with glory. The fleet in the Black Sea is as tame and tranquil as the fleet at Spithead. They hold the key of the Bosphorus, indeed; but it only serves to lock the Russian inside his own domain; a very tolerable sort of imprisonment, and he is making himself useful at home. A Petersburg journal details the services of the Russian fleet in that sea; visiting posts and relieving garrisons with as much regularity and success as if Dundas were still recreating himself in the smoking room of the Reform Club. The *Times* has growled a savage complaint at the delay of the Cavalry; and Punch who is almost as faithful an exponent of English opinion rebukes the admiral at Varna, to the air of "Charlie is my darling."

"Dundas keeps never caring, caring, caring— Dundas keeps never caring, at Belicos all the year."

At the seat of war there are interminable skirmishes, but no great battle. Nicholas fights by intrigue—the Greek population of Constantinople, to the number of twenty thousand, have, under his inspiration, become so dangerous to the public peace that the Sultan has come to the desperate resolution of banishing them—a coup which will result in swelling the insurrectionary movement in Epirus! English impatience is beginning to exhibit itself before an English soldier has fired a shot, and exactly when it is too late to retreat. When Charley Napier breaks his knees over the snnk rocks at Cronstadt, wont there be a howl in London?—*Nation.*

THE WORST ENEMY OF THE SOLDIER.—Civilians think that shot kills most soldiers. What says that best of authorities, Colonel Leach, of the old 95th Rifles, as to the Peninsular war?—40,000 were killed or died of wounds, 120,000 of disease, and 120,000 were by disease unfitted for service. During the first years the French were in Algiers their annual loss averaged about 5,000 by shot and 15,000 by disease; but when they brought into use the "tent of the Arab," or sack tents, the loss by disease was much diminished. The British authorities might have adopted these "sack tents," and our brave fellows in coming to a bivouac might have found themselves as well cared for as their French allies. But no change has taken place. The sack tents weigh 2 lbs., and cost 2s 6d. The price of the soldier is, say £130; this 2s 6d being no great extravagance to preserve his health, as it is a hot sun on a halt by day, and the dew by night, which fill the hospitals.—*Sir Charles Shaw.*

UNITED STATES.

The effects of the storms of the 29th ult., were most serious in many parts of the United States. The *N. Y. Herald* says:—"The rain storm of last week was terrific. It extended over miles of territory, devastating the country all around us. We have not yet heard of one-half of the damage done to railroads, bridges, farms, and factories by this overwhelming flood. Millions—perhaps over two millions of dollars in property have been destroyed by this sudden melting of the snows, and the great fall of rain in the last few days.

The New York Crystal Palace was re-opened on the 4th inst. There were upwards of 10,000 persons present. The aspect of the Palace is said to be more beautiful than at the first opening.

We learn from the *Catholic Telegraph* that on Sunday, the 23rd ult., the Rt. Rev. Dr. Young was consecrated Bishop of Erie. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati was the officiating Prelate.

We read in the same journal of the conversion of Mrs. E. Bennet to the Catholic Faith: Mrs. Bennet was originally of the sect of the Baptists.

The *N. Y. Freeman* contains the following letter from his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, acknowledging the receipt of the American subscription in aid of the funds of the Achill mission:—

ST. JARLATH'S TUAM, March, 27, 1854.

My Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your very kind letter inclosing the generous contribution of fifty-one friends, for which I beg to offer you and the good Catholics of your congregation my most sincere thanks. Of such persons falling away from the faith there ought to be no apprehension, when they exhibit such generous sympathy with those who are suffering persecution for the faith in Ireland. We cannot adequately express our deep gratitude to our friends in America, who not content with their noble efforts to rescue our people from the jaws of famine, now again come forward to sustain them in their struggle for the preservation of the faith. It will be a great consolation to you and to your congregation to hear that the efforts of our enemies have proved entirely harmless; nay, in no period of our history have our people been more remarkable for a faith illustrated by the frequenting of the Sacraments and other good works, than they have been in these latter days. I will not fail to make a grateful public acknowledgement of this benefaction of your flock to our poor people, who will offer their fervent prayers in your behalf. I remain, Reverend dear Sir,

Your much obliged and faithful servant,
JOHN MACHALE,
Archbishop of Tuam.

Rev. Patrick McKenna, Pastor.

THE MAINE LAW.—The extreme stringency and severity of the anti-Liquor Laws passed and attempted to be passed in the neighboring States, is alienating many of the staunch friends of the Temperance cause. After all, we think it will hardly be denied, that the evils of temperance can only be effectually rooted out by genuine Christianity (not the name merely, but the spirit). No Christian can be a drunkard, nor can any

drunkard be a Christian. If all were Christians there would be no drunkards.—The following resolution was passed by a Temperance Association recently held in Woodstock, Vermont:—"Resolved.—That we believe the cause of Temperance has declined since the enactment of the present stringent laws for its support; and that to recover the ground already lost by ill legislation upon that subject, it is necessary to drive the question altogether from the political arena, and to return to the good old way of convincing men of the error of their ways by the powers of reason.—*Bedford Courier.*

A correspondent of a Protestant paper in the United States, gives the following as a reason why there is little dread from the invasion of Catholicity in the United States:—"With native Americans it is with religion as with business of any kind—if it won't pay, they abandon it. They are utilitarians in every sense; and what does not make a fair and satisfactory return for time and exertion expended, is thrown aside as useless. In this they act wisely; and for this reason Catholics will never make any great advance upon the American population.

We are a mixed Protestant, Infidel, and Catholic people. The non-Catholic element, however, predominates, and owing to our vast extent of cheap and fertile lands, we are free from the material evils of older countries. But, in real well-being, in the refinements of life, in the culture of the soul, in the higher civilization or in true national or individual virtue and happiness, we are far below the lowest Catholic state. Our literature is not worth naming, our newspapers, for the most part, are a public nuisance, our common schools amount to little, and cannot be named with those of Austria; we have not a respectable library or university in the country; and the liberty we boast is merely the liberty of the mob, to govern as it pleases. There is, perhaps, no people on the earth that has less moral and mental independence, or less individual freedom or manliness. We are slaves of committees, associations, caucusses, and a public opinion formed by an ignorant and fanatical and lying lecturers, preachers newspapers, and demagogues. A man can be a free man here, and speak and act as a true man, conscious of his individuality, only at the expense of becoming a Pariah—an outcast.—*Brownson's Review.*

The *N. Y. Herald* thus complains of the "unrestrained licentiousness" for which the great cities of the United States are notorious:—"It seems as though we were destined to serve as an example of the dangers of popular sovereignty to all ages to come. The exuberant freedom of the people of New York has reached a licentious pitch which will soon render the existence of any government precarious. We have a regular Corporation, with Mayor, Aldermen, and Councilmen; but they can neither make laws nor execute them. We have a separate bureau, fully organized and paid, for the purpose of cleaning the streets; but the only street that is cleaned is Broadway, which Mr. Genin cleans at the expense of the householders. We have laws against throwing garbage into the streets, laws against blocking up the sidewalks with boxes and bales, laws against fighting and disturbances in thoroughfares, and men paid to secure the execution of these laws; yet they are hourly violated, and no one is ever punished. We have a thousand policemen, more or less, paid, uniformed; and armed to keep the peace; yet, the peace is constantly broken with impunity, individuals molested, houses robbed, and the police, alone out of the whole population, seem ignorant of the fact. An attempt has recently been made by Mr. Mustell to secure some sort of efficiency among the captains by drilling them but this most salutary precaution is resisted as a tyrannical innovation, degrading to the independence of American freemen. We shall next hear that the independence of American freemen cannot tolerate any sort of restraint whatever; and that in the whole machine by which we are governed none shall have authority over another. It is high time, we think, with these facts before us, to inquire whether this vaunted independence may not be carried to such a point as to become a public nuisance. In our search after popular freedom we have overshot the mark and struck on the rock of anarchy. Blind to the wise restriction by which the Roman legislator's definition of liberty was limited, we have forgotten that freedom—to be worthy of the name—must be freedom for all, for the rich as well as for the poor, for the sober as well as for the drunken, for the honest as well as for the depraved.

We find in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* for May, the following enumeration of "moving accidents by flood and field"—that is, by steamboats and railroads that have occurred in the United States between the 1st January, 1853, and the 30th March, 1854:—

	Accidents.	Killed.	Wounded.
Steamboats,.....	48	691	225
Railroads,.....	190	262	624

AN ORLEANS FIRM.—An Orleans paper says—It requires three persons to start a business firm here; one to die with yellow fever, one to get killed in a duel, and the third to wind up the partnership business.

The following receipt for making a modern republic, which we find in a recent California paper, is not a bad hit:—Take half a hundred seedy vagabonds, with nothing but a life piece to lose, a bag of bread and bacon, one "caved in" lawyer, pistols and whiskey, *ad libitum*, one strong minded woman, two yards of red and white bunting, to be well shaken in the interior of a small fishing smack for ten days, from whence eject upon the shores of a howling wilderness. Season with decrees of bombast and fustian, proclamations and balderdash, and the article will be found to be a genuine, though a preparation hard to swallow.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The conditions on which the Duke of Newcastle, as Colonial Minister, has consented to the establishment of responsible government in Newfoundland are—the indemnification of holders of offices which will be rendered liable to be vacated at the will of the majority of the Legislature—a considerable increase of the members of the House of Assembly (30 is suggested as a proper number)—the payment of election expenses by the members and not by colonial Treasury—and a local assessment (instead of payment from the colonial Treasury) of the amount paid to members for their expense and attendance. If these measures are taken by the Legislature of Newfoundland, the Duke has stated that the home Government will proceed to separate the Executive from the Legislative Council, and to provide by instructions from Her Majesty that the latter shall consist of not less than 10 nor more than 15 members nominated by the Crown.

DR. McLANES LIVER PILLS.

This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supersede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatic, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly formidable and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint.—They have justly become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. McLane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Rely upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the Liver; and if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. McLane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

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Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy.

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Montreal, May 10, 1854.

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