

clusive protectorate of the Danubian provinces and the Christian subjects of the Porte. But when the question of limiting Russia's ascendancy on the Black Sea, and to that end dismantling Sebastopol, comes upon the tapis, then Russia will make an obstinate stand; exhaust every wile of diplomacy; and finally, break off the negotiations rather than consent.—Nor is this the only difficulty with which the representatives of the Western Powers will have to contend at the Vienna Conference.

UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—A large party of "rowdy know-nothings" armed with guns, clubs and pistols went to the Lafayette House, kept by a German named Knight, and demanded liquor, and they were supplied with beer, when they commenced breaking the glasses and knocked Knight senseless, insulted his wife and assaulted his children. They then left the premises, and on the side-walk knocked down three Germans and stabbed another who is not expected to recover. The Mayor and police did nothing, and know-nothing.

POOLER'S MURDERERS.—We admitted too much in our article of last week on this point when we said that Baker, McLaughlin, and Morrissey, were born, though not raised from childhood, on the soil of the old country. Baker, it turns out, was born in the Eighth Ward of this city; McLaughlin, at Cohoes Falls, N. Y.; Morrissey, at Troy, N. Y.; and Turner, are all natives of New York city. So that there is not, after all, an Irishman among them, they are all to a man as "true" and good Americans as their victim declared himself to be upon his dying bed; and thus the "Irish conspiracy" ends in smoke.—New York Citizen.

THE "BLUE LAWS."—The N. Y. Legislature has committed the folly of passing the "Liquor Law" as it is called, "in its most restrictive and obnoxious form," speaking of the probable results of this absurd legislation—the N. Y. Times says:—"We may consider the Maine Law, and that in its most restrictive and obnoxious form, as a part and parcel of our statute books. Wise, conservative, earnest friends of the Temperance cause think—and express their thoughts—that it is not destined long to remain there; but in this opinion I differ with the great majority of those with whom I have conversed. It will be on the books many years before the "sober second thought of the people" shall decree its repeal and demolition. Yet but a few months, in my opinion, will find it an unmeaning, inoperative statute, dead and buried beneath the weight of popular sentiment and popular disregard."

Mr. Neal Dow, the liquor law man, was lately elected Mayor of Portland; and his followers improved the occasion "by kicking up a drunken row." The Portland State of Maine gives the following details:—"The night of Mr. Neal Dow's election as Mayor, will long be remembered in this city. That his supporters should give expression to their joy was perfectly natural. It seems that on ascertaining that Mr. Dow had a majority of votes, the crowd adjourned from the Advertiser office to Lancaster Hall. Violent speeches were made by several persons, and among others by a notorious character by the name of Richmond. The crowd were not only inflamed with anger, but they showed all the symptoms of a more potent stimulant, and with a drum and file these ruffians marched through the principal streets of the city, doing violence on their way. Not satisfied with insulting many of our most respectable citizens in their homes as well as in the street, they proceeded to acts of violence. The windows of the residence of John P. Boyd, Esq., in Free street, and of Henry Merrill, Esq., in Congress street, were smashed with stones, greatly endangering the inmates of the house. Mr. Boyd and lady were absent, but one of their children narrowly escaped. A terrific row was got up in Market Square, in front of the Peble mansion, and the wreck of torn jackets yesterday left on the ground showed that the fight was bloody and severe. Windows were smashed in Clapp's new block, on Federal street, the night was made hideous with scenes of drunkenness and disorder. Had Mr. McCobb been elected, and such scenes followed, it would have been called a drunken row. But as it was in honor of the success of the author of the Liquor Law, it was, we suppose, a very becoming affair."

The American Cell does not entertain a very high opinion of "True Yankee Protestants." His remarks should be read, and laid to heart by all Irish Catholics who think of emigrating to the great model republic:—"A 'true' American of the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five, is dispossessed of all character, lacks all the nicer feelings, and is devoid of all sense of shame. He will pick a pocket, cut a throat, sack a church, assault women, and spit upon God in the Sacrament of the Eucharist! There is no depth of depravity too deep for him; there is no sink of crime in which he will not wallow. When he assumes gentility, he is a hypocrite, and when he boasts of virtue and patriotism he falsifies. His heart never beats to any impulse without indicating its own hollowness, and his head never moves without the instigation of the devil. Show us a 'true' American, then, and you show us a clump of corruption, and the veriest villain that an eye can rest upon. There are exceptions, it is true; but this is the character of the class which flaunts the bloody bunting of 'true' Americanism. England, with all her systematic robbery, with all her organized perjuries in Church and State, never sent out from her mouth a more besouled pack than the so-called saviors of our institutions. The Penal Laws of Henry, and Charles, and Ann, never surpassed in shameful ingenuity and effect their penal laws; the whole bigotry of a bloated empire, disfigured by the licentiousness of three centuries, never exceeded in force of hate, their bald-headed Puritan prejudices. Their history, so far, is a history of riots, pillages, sacrilege, and blood. Wherever they took unto themselves a qualified respect for decency, they acted from fear or for policy—their spirit and purposes were merely suppressed for the moment, not eradicated. To be regarded with favor by them, you must burn a Church, ransack a Convent, insult a Sister of Charity, destroy a ballot-box, commit incessant perjury, assist at the burial of a boxer and general rowdy, subscribe to the charity fund for the interment and defence of living and deceased gamblers, blaspheme God, and shoot a Papist!"

At the meeting of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, it was stated that they were now in debt to the extent of \$50,000, and their receipts are falling off rapidly, owing to the decline in emigration.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The Legislature of Massachusetts—composed in a great part of Protestant ministers—appointed lately a committee professedly to examine into the state of "Theological seminaries, boarding schools, nunneries, convents, and similar institutions—in reality, to insult nuns, and, if possible, to drive them by a series of cowardly and unmanly insults from the land of the Pilgrim Fathers. On Monday the 26th ult., the gallant gentlemanly Yankees composing this committee having called to their assistance a number of high-minded chivalrous Protestants like themselves, set off upon their tour of inspection. The adventures which they met with, and the gallant deeds that they accomplished we find recorded as follows in the Boston Daily Advertiser of the 31st March:—

"On the Dedham Turnpike, in Roxbury, just beyond Oak street, there is an ordinary house in which a school is kept by seven ladies, Catholic 'Sisters of Charity,' members of the Order of Notre Dame.—They have twelve pupils, young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth.—These nineteen ladies form the whole household, with the exception of an Irishman who is employed about the premises as a servant. The house is located upon a thoroughfare much travelled; it is not secluded in any way from public gaze, the grounds are not surrounded by any barriers, nor does it have any of the characteristics of a monastic institution. The ladies who reside there as teachers are highly cultivated and accomplished, and as much entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the State. Their pupils are likewise respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced, that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill-treatment.

"Such being the character of this establishment, the seventeen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibuses drive up to the doors, crowded with passengers, who alight and inquire for the 'Lady Superior,' and being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informs her that the crowd is a Committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the house.—No notification of the visit to be expected has been served upon the ladies, and they are obliged to take the statement of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that the Committee actually appointed by the Legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party professing to act as this Committee on this occasion, but from the fact that two twelve-seat omnibuses, which appeared to be full, were required for their transport, we can only estimate their number at twenty-four. There may have been a few more or less.

"Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than fifteen years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of twenty-four full-grown men into a common house, even had the ladies known the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force. The 'gentlemen'—we presume we must call members of the Legislature by this title—roamed over the whole house, from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard, escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was enough sacred or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilised life, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobes were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel, and showed their respect—as Protestants, we presume—for the One God whom all Christians worship, by talking loudly with their hats on, while the ladies shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which they believe hallowed.

"While in the chapel the ladies declined holding any conversation with their persecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by 'the Committee.' One of 'the gentlemen' accordingly pats her affectionately on the back with one hand, turns over the Rosary suspended round her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when she pleases. The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment—what punishment they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the scene must have been.

"The examining party, of course, had everything their own way, and when their searches and their insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure they took their leave. It is scarcely necessary to say that they found—no matter what—it was not that they sought—unless the object of the visit was simply a 'lark' at the expense of the State, in which case the object was doubtless attained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidences of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

"Now we ask the reflecting men and women of Massachusetts—we even appeal to the candor of the eighty thousand voters who put the present Administration in power—is such a record as the above fit to form a page in the history of the free and enlightened Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the nineteenth century? Make any allowance you please for exaggerations in the story which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses; and does the record stand fair and clear? Is such the treatment that defenceless women ought to receive? Is such the behaviour of gentlemen in the Legislature? It is only paralleled by the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war."

From this specimen, we may easily judge of the motives which actuate Spooner, and his colleagues in the British House of Commons, when they clamor for a Nunnery Inspection Bill. We are glad to see however that even amongst Protestants, the conduct of the Protestant Legislators of Massachusetts has aroused a general feeling of disgust. In the House of Assembly, the Speaker himself admitted the impropriety of intruding into ladies' bed-chambers, and rummaging their trunks and cupboards; and in other quarters it is perceived that, to-day, a committee is at liberty to force its way into the private houses of Catholic ladies, to-morrow it may with equal show of reason establish its right of search over the homes of every person in the community. We do not think therefore, that the experiment will be repeated. The Daily Advertiser, though a Non-Catholic journal points out the dangers of this class legislation:—"Our legislators ought to have a more intimate practical acquaintance with the fundamental prin-

ples of our government. The bill of rights, which is the first part of the Constitution of Massachusetts, contains this article:—

"Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by the laws."

"It would be superfluous to point out how this article was violated in every clause by the action we have recorded. What was the warrant of this committee of seven, swelling its own numbers by its own act? Nothing but a vote of the Legislature, unsupported by oath or affirmation, and drawn up with regard to no formalities, either prescribed by law or otherwise.

"In like manner the Constitution of the United States guarantees that 'The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.'"

"Who is safe from such unreasonable searches as that of Monday last? What house is there in the State, occupied wholly by defenceless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men? Let the constituents of any of the gentlemen composing this committee consider how they would resist an invasion of their residences and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this."

"The revolution was fought in vain if the great American principles of private right and domestic security are now to be set at naught."

A LAWYER'S WISH.—A late witty member of the Scottish bench was one Sunday, recently, in church, when he heard a sermon which only breathed fulminations and abuse against Satan. After listening patiently to the tirade until its close the judge, with the feelings of a counsel still strong within him, slyly whispered to his friend, who sat next him in the pew—"I should like to be heard on the other side."

WORMS! WORMS!

Various theories have been started relative to the origin of intestinal worms, and yet the question is still a vexed one among medical authorities. Of one fact, however, all are informed, and in which all agree—the fatal nature of the influence they exert on children. At this season of the year, the attacks of worms are most frequent as well as most dangerous. We take great pleasure in directing the attention of parents to the Vermifuge of Dr. McLane. It is one of the most extraordinary medicines ever introduced to the public, and has never failed of success when tried.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All others, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'LANE's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 33



A GRAND SOIREE OF THE SAINT PATRICK'S BAND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY, THE 16th INSTANT, AT THE BONSECOURS HALL, A splendid QUADRILLE BAND will be in attendance, with the assistance of the ST. PATRICK'S BAND. Refreshments of the best quality will be supplied. Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen's, 5s; Ladies' 2s 6d.—To be had at Messrs. Sadiers' Book Store, Notre Dame Street; at Mr. Seebold's Music Store, do.; at Mr. D. Carey's Clothing Store, M'Gill Street; and from the Members of the Committee; and at the door on the evening of the Soiree. The Committee will do all in their power to accommodate and please those who may favor them with their presence. Doors open at Eight o'clock precisely. M. BARRETT, Secretary. Montreal, April 5, 1855.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS. TENDERS for the ERECTION and COMPLETION of a STONE BUILDING (Presbytery) will be received by the undersigned, at Sherrington, until the 12th of April next, from whom Plans and Specifications may be obtained on application, by letter or otherwise. Rev. JOSEPH GRATON, On PATRICK HALPIN. Sherrington, 27th March. PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW," AND "THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO. WILL furnish Subscribers with two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum; if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS; Toronto, March 26, 1855. INFORMATION WANTED. OF JOHN HOOLAHAN, of Shinrone, King's County, Ireland, when last heard of, he went to work upon the Saratoga Rail Road, in last October. By communicating with this Office, he will hear something to his advantage.

WORKS ON IRELAND.

Just Received from Dublin, by the Subscribers. Annals of the Four Masters, Edited by J. O'Donovan, L.L.D., 7 vols. royal 4to. £15 0 0 Petrie's Round Towers and Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland anterior to the Anglo-Norman Invasion, 85 0 0 Doyle's Handbook of the Antiquities and Scenery in a Tour in Ulster, 12 6 0 The Book of Rights, with Translations and Notes. By J. O'Donovan, L.L.D., 25 0 0 An Autumn in Sicily, with splendid Plates, 25 0 0 Personal Recollections of the Life of Lord Cloncurry, 7 6 0 The Boyne and the Blackwater, beautifully illustrated, by R. Wilde, 10 0 0 Handbook of Irish Antiquities, Pagan and Christian. By William Wakeham, 7 0 0 THE ORATORS OF IRELAND. Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., edited by his Son, John O'Connell. Second edition; 2 vols. 8vo., 12 0 0 Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, edited by Dr. Madden, two volumes, 6 3 0 Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Henry Philpot Curran, edited by Thomas Davis, Esq., 1 vol. 8vo., 6 3 0 Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, edited by James Burke, Esq., 1 vol., 6 3 0 Select Speeches of Rt. Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, edited by Thomas McNeill, Esq., 1 vol., 6 3 0 The Life of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, by James Burke, Esq., with plates, 1 vol., 5 0 0 The Life of Thomas Moore, with selections from his Poetry, 12mo., 3 9 0 The life of Robert Emmet. By Dr. Madden, 4 4 0 Gerald Griffin's Poems, with Portrait, 4 4 0 Military History of the Irish Nation, comprising a Memoir of the Irish Brigade in the service of France. By Mathew O'Connor, Esq., 7 6 0 Carleton's Traits and Stories of the Irish Fensantry. London edition, 2 vols. 8vo. Plates, 15 0 0 Torlogh O'Brien, a Tale of the War of King James, 1 10 0 Carleton's Traits and Stories (second series), 7 6 0 LIBRARY OF IRELAND. Barry's Songs of Ireland—Davis's Poems—Ballad Poetry of Ireland—McCarthy's Irish Ballads—Irish Writers. By T. D. M'Ghee—Art McMurrough. By T. D. M'Ghee—The Confederation of Ulster—Confiscation of Ulster—Geraldines—Hugh O'Neil—Davis's Essays—Curran and Grattan—Bleeding Eghiphina—Unkind Deserter—Paddy Go-Easy—Casket of Pearls, 1s 10d each, 10 0 0 Sheil's Sketches of the Irish Bar, 2 vols., 6 3 0 Barrington's Personal Sketches, 6 3 0 Do Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation, with 29 Portraits on Steel, 5 0 0 MacGeoghegan's History of Ireland, 4 steel plates, 10 0 0 Walsh's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, with plates 15 0 0 Lover's Songs and Ballads, 2 6 0 Songs from the Dublin Nation, (two parts in one) 1 3 0 M'Ghee's Sketches of O'Connell, 2 6 0 Do History of the Attempt to Establish the Reformation in Ireland, 3 0 0 Do History of the Irish Settlers in America, 2 6 0 Valentine McClutchy, the Irish Agent, by Carleton, 2 6 0 The Poor Scholar, and other Tales, by do 2 6 0 Tubber Derg, and other Tales, by do 2 6 0 Art Maguire, or the Broken Pledge, by do 1 10 0 New Lights; or Life in Galway, by Mrs. J. Sadiers, 2 6 0 Moore's Melodies, arranged for the pianoforte, 10 0 0 D. & J. SADIERS & CO., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. February 7, 1855.

A CARD. MR. J. D. DRESSER, having retired from the late Firm of THOMAS PATTON & Co., would respectfully inform his friends and the public, generally, that his place of business is at present 315 ST. PAUL STREET, near the Albion Hotel. Mr. D. would take this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public for the very flattering encouragement received the past year, while a member of the above Firm; and would, most respectfully, solicit a continuance of their patronage for his new place of business, which will open on the 1st of APRIL next, in the extensive Premises, No. 72, M'GILL STREET. At present occupied by Messrs. Moss & Co. J. D. DRESSER. March 22, 1855.

IRON BEDSTEDS FOR SALE. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has constantly on hand, a varied assortment of Wrought-Iron BEDSTEDS, neatly got up. All orders punctually attended to. JOHN GRACE, 60, Great St. James Street. Montreal, March 15, 1855.

MRS. UNSWORTH, HAVING made arrangements to reside in Montreal, from the 1st of May next, begs to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she will be prepared to give LESSONS in ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN. SINGING, WITH PIANOFORTE ACCOMPANIMENT. Mrs. U. trusts that, from her long experience in her Profession, she will receive a share of the same kind and liberal patronage which she previously enjoyed in this city. Information as to Terms, &c., may be addressed to her at St. Hyacinthe. March 22.

GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, NO. 84, ST. BONAVENTURE STREET. MR. DANIEL DAVIS RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Montreal and its vicinity, that he is ready to receive a limited number of PUPILS both at the DAY and EVENING SCHOOLS, where they will be taught (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book Keeping by Double and Single Entry, Algebra; including the investigations of its different formulas; Geometry with appropriate exercises in each Book; Conic Sections, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration; Surveying, Navigation, Gauging, &c. The Evening School, from 7 to 9 o'clock, will be exclusively devoted to the teaching of Mercantile and Mathematical branches. N.B.—In order the more effectively to advance his Commercial and Mathematical Students, Mr. Davis intends keeping but few in his Junior Classes. Montreal, March 15, 1855.

HOUSES TO LET WEST OF THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE. ONE large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with every convenience attached. It is furnished with blinds and double windows, gas, &c. Also, a good Well of spring water, a Tank in the cellar for rain-water, a Garden, Stables, Shed, &c. It is pleasantly situated near the new Victoria Bridge, now in the course of erection, and near the public works on the Canal. Also, TWO good substantial BRICK HOUSES, contiguous to the above. Apply to the proprietor on the premises. FRANCIS MULLINS, AND FOR SALE, Several BUILDING LOTS in the neighborhood. Feb. 22, 1855.