The pusiness of Parliament had been mostly of home interests. Among the notices of motion, is one by Lord. Goderich to ask whether a document which has recently appeared, purporting to be a de-espatch written by the British Minister at Washington to the Secretary, of State of the United States, on

The losses of the belligerents during the brief but not dittle war? which has now apparently terminated will perhaps never be known, except approximately. One element in the calculation has, nowever, been supplied by Mr. Augustus Stafford, M. P., who has supplied by Mr. Augustus Stafford, M. P., who has been lecturing at Stamford on the Crimean campaign, or rather on the two expeditions undertaken by him to the East in 1854.5. Mr. Stafford said that he had been fold by a French officer, and it had been confirmed directly by many persons who had opportunities of ascertaining the same statistics, that the French had lost between July, 1854, and July, 1855—slain in foattle, left dead on the field, 12,000; died afterwards of wounds received in battle; 7,000; sent home with loss of limb on broken in constitution, 25,000; died of disease, chiefly diarrhæa, cholera, and dysentery, disease, chiefly diarrhea, cholera, and dysentery, 60,000; total loss, about 105,000, exclusive of all who had been killed or died during the last seven months. "But," added the informant, "we do not put this in the new-papers; we only report a loss of 20,000.-You English know too much about your army; we know too little."

- How WE MET AT BALAKLAVA .- Many a brave heart tell on the bloody field of Balaklava, and few of the gallant Light Brigade escaped unhurt. We have heard of many daring acts upon that eventful day, but the following, we think, will be new to many of our readers, and give us another opportunity of detailing the gallant conduct of the private soldiers. Our information we believe to be authentic, but we give the fact as it has reached us :- "Early in the morning of that day, Private Hope, of the 11th Hussars, was confined in the guard tent for being drunk, and, as usual, went asleep to get sober; but a great noise in the camp soon a woke him; and to his astonishment he found himself alone in the tent. Upon looking out he saw a spare horse that was galloping about; he fol-lowed and mounted it as he was without either jacket or cap on, and seeing the Scuts Greys at some distance, went over and joined them. At this moment a private of the Scots Greys lay on the field terribly wounded, and apparently dead, when Hope dismountwounded, and apparently dead, when Hope dismounted, and said to him." My poor fellow, you will never want these things again,? and took the sword and cap from the Scots Grey. He then mounted again, and in this manner charged with the Greys. Having returned safe back with the Greys, he saw his own regiment at some distance, and made for them, to the surprise and amusement of his comrades. Hope galloped up to them without any jacket on, his shirt sleeves turned up, the Scots Grey's cap upon his head; and the drawn the Scots Grey's cap upon his head, and the drawn sword over his shoulder. .. Hope remained, and charged with his own regiment and again escaped! The poor fellow of the Scots Greys, that Hope thought was dead or dying when he took his cap and sword from him, recovered, and is now quite well, is in the same barracks with his friend Hope, and they often discuss their first meeting on the bloody field of Balaklava." -United Service Gazette.

HOLY WEEK IN PROTESTANT LONDON.-Holy Week,

as usual, afforded an illustration of the effects of legislative Sabbatism! "Parliament (or rather the Protestanti Clergy, and Exeter Hall orators by whom Parliament is overborne) will allow the Londoners of the middle and poorer class no recreation on Sunday. Business, with its perpetually engrossing whirl and turmoil, allows them none on week-days, till it has come to this, that a large class has no holiday at all, except Christinas Day and Good Friday. At the same time, it is notorious that a very small proportion of the laboring class in London ever go to church at all. What wonder then that while Good Friday is a legal holiday, it is made the most of? As a Ruseyile correspondent of the Guardian complains, "between the domination of the Puritan and the domination of the millionaire, our religious observances are made preposterous. Our festivals are made fasts, and therefore our fast must be a festival. The poor are driven fore our fast must be a festival. The poor are driven to the the intervention to the one day in the intervention to the one day in the poor are driven an instrumental band to cheer the spirit of the females, some very affecting scenes were witnessed. They sail to-day from Liverpool. There will be 900 on hoard." no one could help seeing that it was practically a on board." were posted over all London, announcing that Cremothe would be opened for the season on Good Friday; that there was to be a grand musical performance at the Crystal Palace; every railroad placardded the walls, with competing offers of excursion trains at low prices, and a vast variety of miscellaneous amusements were offered, and we believe densely thronged. At the Crystal Palace, the Times boasts that 17,600 persons shared the festivities of the day. More religious Protestants no doubt, would rather not have had all this, yet even they in general would agree with the Record, that pleasure of any kind on day kept by Divine authority, while Good-Friday aniusements only desecrate a day of human appointmentan This is but one instance more of the well-known tendency of religious Protestants despecially Puritans) towards Judaism as contrasted with Christianity. The day of Our Divine, Redeemer's sufferings is in their eyes less than the Jewish commemoration of the Creation, which they imagine they are keeping on Sunday. Good Friday being thus treated, the rest of the week was of course totally neglected. It was not so much devoted to amusement, because it was not a holiday. In truth even religious Protestants of the strictest observance before the rise of Puseyism, though they used to go to church on Good days of Lent nothing more than any other eight-and-thirty days in the year. The chief difference mass at guilty of trespass. The jury accordingly ignored the the theatres. An old rule, which came down-from bill, and the prisoner was discharged from custody. Catholic limes, forbids dramatic representations on the Holy Week; and they were therefore given up to juggling, lectures scientific and comic, concerns superficial covering of our modern civilisation. This week sacred and profate the latter predominating), or reries has been exposed—to the delight and profit of the daily and the reveal the divorce, is before Judge Davis of the children. Friday and Ash Wednesday, considered the other sacred and profane (the latter predominating), or reties has been exposed—to the delight and profit of the daily and monkeys: Notices of these were prominent in papers—an organised system of kidnapping girls of tender all the shop windows for some time before—"during age, inder false pretences, from London and other. Eng-passion week, only, such being the Protestant name, lish ports; for exportation to Hamburgh. A more real for the Holy Week. The Good Friday holiday, how and Constantinople, nor any half so demoralising and devel, though Parliamentary, was far from entire, there are so few intervals of business that many great houses employ it for taking stock. In others, repairs and ornamentations, whitewashing, painting, &c., go infamous traffic their encouragement, influenced, as it on other days. We begret to observe that Weekly Register.

a life was lost at the West-end palace of a great A. HEBREW PROTESTANT CHURCHWARDEN. - At a nobleman; which revealed perhaps to the noble owner, no less than to ourselves, that work went on there as elsewhere. Such is the Holy Week and the Good Friday of the nation which sets down Italian and French peasants as without religion for dancing, ton to the Secretary, our State of the Control and Flence peasants as without religion for dancing, the 27th Rebruary last, with reference to the dispute after the holy services of the day; on a Sunday evening. For our part, we heartily rejoice that 17,000, or led of Central America, is authenticated. ing. For our part, we heartily rejoice that 17,000, or as many more as can get there, should enjoy the beauty and cheerfulness of the Crystal Palace every Sunday afternoon in the year; and we believe that by a little arrangement, which might easily be made, and which Parliament might justly enforce, this might oe managed without depriving the officials of the railroad of their Sunday rest, or of the opportunity of public worship, which the Catholies at least among them would make use of. The English are not a dancing people, or we would gladly see them dancing away with."- Express. as innocently and as publicly as we have seen the same thing on a Sunday evening in Italy.

> ADULTERATION OF FOOD. At the fast weekly meeting of the Birmingham Board of Guardians Mr. Maher gave notice of the following motion, which may not be unworthy the attention of similar bodies in the country :- " It having been ascertained beyond doubt that human food is being adulterated to an alarming extent in this country, and as there are wounds received on board an American ship while on the at present in the workhouse of this parish upwards of high seas, His Lordship was not very decided as to the 1,000 poor persons, many of whom are of tender age, infirm, and sickly, and a large number of persons receiving outdoor relief, none of whom have any choice in the selection of their food, or means of detecting impurities in it—Resolved, that it is the duty of their grardians to know as far as practicable that they are supplied with sound food and medicine; and, with a view thereto, the clerk of the board be directed to inform all persons under contract to supply food and drugs to this parish, that from and after the 26th of April the articles supplied by them for the use of the poor shall be subject to such analyzation as the guardians may from time to time think proper to authorize, without further notice from this board."

"FATHER" GAVAZZI AT ABERGAVENNY .- This religious (?) mountebank is now in our neighbourhood ving vent to his spleen against the "Papacy." The following account of his visit to Abergavenny we coppy from the Abergavenny Herald:—Last night, Father Gavazzi delivered an oration on the " Papacy in England" to a full audience in Cymreigyddion Hall. The Rev. Henry Peake took the chair. No doubt most of our readers have previously read his lecture, and from his notoriety, a great number were attracted there. For our own part, we must confess that he would be far better suited to Druy-Lane Theatre, than a Lecture Room, His mimicry and acting kept the audience in almost continual laughter, but we did not hear one single solid argument adduc-ed by the learned lecturer—his whole being seemed wrapped up in raillery. We must candidly confess we were disappointed—not expecting to have quite so much of the theatrical and a little less of the frivolous matter in his lecture, which is calculated, in our humble opinion, to do a great deal more harm than good. We should like to know what description of Protestant (if any) he designates himself, as from the tenor of his discourse we are led to fancy he is more inclined to practice the Jesuit upon his audience, and lead them to Chartism, than to any grade of religion.

THE MORAL ANGLO SAXONS.—We do not forget that some time since the Times declared that of all the races under heaven; the Anglo-Saxon was the only one sustaining and recruiting the "Institution of Mormonism." We take the latest corroboration from the columns of the Birmingham Journal:—"On Wednesday last an extraordinary scene was witnessed at the New-street railway station, Birmingham. A fine ship, the Enoch Trail, having been chartered to convey a cargo of Mormons to the United States, en route to their settlement in Utah territory, three hundred men and women, boys and girls, formed the contingent supplied by the Birmingham district. They left by the half-past ten train. All seemed to belong to the working classes, and the proportion of the sexes was about equal. Many hundreds of their relatives and fellow-saints assembled at the station | Greek-he wrote plain English!" to bid them tarewell; and, in spite of the efforts of 200

A CLERGYMAN AND HIS MISTRESS. - The Rev. Mr. Harris, a clergyman of the Church of England, has been living for some years past with a Miss Oakford as his wife. A few mornings ago, however, the reverend gentleman suspected the fair lady of stealing his watch, and he brought a policeman to the house. The lady asked to be allowed to go into her room to put on her bonnet; this being accorded she lowered herself from the back window by means of a rope, and escaped. Calling on her solicitor, she directed him to write to Mr. Harris, and say she would be in attendance at the Lambeth police-office the fol-Good Friday is much better than pleasure on Sunday, lowing morning, to meet the charge. She did not because any Sunday amusement is a desceration of a appear, however, but her solicitor did. An officer was then despatched to the house; but, on his return, said he found the clergyman and the lady on most amicable terms, and the former said it was not his intention to pursue the case. "And thus," observe the reporters "has ended this delicate, though to a clergyman, not creditable affair; which would seem to imply that it would be creditable to a layman .-Spectator.

In charging the grand jury at Worcester Assizes, Mr. Justice Cresswell stated that Dissenters' chapels were not protected by 7th and 8th Geo. IV., c. 29, and that George Willey, charged with breaking into the Unitarian Chapel at Kidderminster, forcing open an iron safe, and removing therefrom certain trust deeds;

meeting of the vestry of St. Magnus the Martyr, held on Easter Tuesday, Mr., Keeling, a Jew, was unanimously elected senior churchwarden for the year en-

EFFECTS OF FASHIONABLE BONNETS .- An eminent medical gentleman in London, writing to a friend in Bristol, says :- "I have to lament the great increase, among the femule part of my practice, of tic-douloureux in the forehead, loss of sight, and great suffering in the ear, induced, I firmly believe, from the present absurd fashion of wearing bonnets on the neck, instead of the head. During the past month I have been in attendance upon two young ladies with the tic-douloureux in the forehead, and several others with similar complaints. It is high time that the frivoltius bonnet of the present day should be done

At the Liverpool Spring Assizes, Mr. Baron Martin de-livered the charge to the Grand Jury. There were 118 prisoners for trial. The learned Judge said he was sorry to see that there were no less than nine cases of homicide, all of a very serious character, four of them being for murder. In one, a case of alleged death from strangula-tion, the jury would doubtless find a bill, and if so, a most serious punishment must be awarded. In another case—that of the death of a man in Liverpool, from daw; but if the jury found a bill, he would make it his business to obtain the law of the case. His Lordship re-marked with considerable severity upon two cases of injuries received from biting, an entirely new offence to him, which were contained in the present calendar. He also alluded to the numerous charges of bigamy, and remarked that in more than one of these cases the crime of "trigamy" even was involved...

From Edinburgh this week we have a curious illustration of Protestant liberality and liberty of conscience. A pamphlet is put into our hands, most moderate in language and argument, and we may add not easily to be refuted. Of the author we know only what his title-page tells us—that his name is John Gordon. His subject is purely Scotch: it is upon a question of Scottish History one hundred and sixty years old. Mr. Macaulay has censured the Presbyterian Ministers of Edinburgh in 1696 for urging on the execution of an unlimpty youth, on a charge of blasphemy. The Edinburgh Witness, a paper of prin-ciples very similar to the London Record, attempts their defence. Mr. Gordon replies in defence of Macaulay and defence. Mr. Gordon replies in defence of Magaulay and in condemnation of the preachers. His pamphlet contains not one violent or offensive word; yet it is published in London, because no Edinburgh publisher dare put his name to it. Mr. Gordon shall speak for himself:—"It will be observed that the title page of this Pamphlet does not bear the name of any Edinburgh Publisher. Application was made to every individual of that class who lwas thought in any degree, likely to grant the common usage thought in any degree likely to grant the common usage of his trade; but a refusal was given by all. It was not, in some instances, concealed that the reason of the refusal was dread of the clerical influence which in this place is predominant. The persecuting spirit which of old hung blasphemers, now displays itself in the more innocent form of terrifying booksellers. The difference between England and Scotland, which, in the case of a heretic, formerly related to questions of life and death, at present relates to the minor question of freedom of utterance.-Such shocking perversions of truth as these pages expose are only the natural result of the habitual unfairness indicated by the fact which this note records." Such is the liberality of Protestantism!—Weekly Register.

THE WESLEYANS .- Attempts are continually in progress to bring back the Wesleyans to the fold of the Church of England. Several meetings have been held within the last few weeks at the Rectory-house of St. James's, Piccadilly; which have been attended by Lord C. A. Harvey, Mr. T. Chambers, M.P., Mr. Henry Hoare, the banker; the Rev. J. E. Kempe, Rector of St. James's; the Rev. Dr. Burgess; Rector of Upper Chelsea; the Rev. Prebendary Hawkins, and other clergymen and laymen; the object being to consider "what measures it may be expedient to take for promoting union with the Church of England on the part of Christians not at present in active communion with her." They directed their attention especially to the Wesleyans; and they have embodied the results of their deliberations in a petition, which will be presented to the Convocation of Canterbury in April.

It is recorded that a well-known Dissenting preacher reproved a dignitary of the University of Cambridge for his "carnal learning," with the remarkable sentiment—"Greek! I should like to know what St. Paul knew of

UNITED STATES.

AWFUL DEATH OF A PRIEST.—Rev. M. Jaggo, the Catholic Priest of Lambertville, N. J., was killed on the 10th inst., by jumping off the cars. He was almost cut in two. He was from France.

Owing to the condition of the early immigrants, and the scarcity of Priests, a great many children of the past generation have been lost to the faith. Owing to the hardships and poverty of the late immigrants, many orphans and neglected children, have been also lost. The whole system of the Private Societies, Bible Societies, Reform Societies, Houses of Refuge, Protestant Asylums, Sewing Societies, &c. &c., 4s directed, as well as the enormous incubus of the public school system, to destroy the faith, of the rising generation of Cafnolics. Nothing is left indone to carry out this end. Even Legislatures enact laws to alter orphans, or neglected childrens, names, the better to destroy even the smallest memenioes of what once was Catholic. That our enemies have had great success in former times, no one camdoubt at But it was impossible for the few Glergymen, who until lately exercised the ministry in this extensive and unreclaimed country, to attend to all the duties imposed on them. There is still too large a number of our children lost, on account of poverty and crime. Witness, the number who enters our work-houses as Calholics, and go out to be brought up Protestants in remote dis-tricts. Witness the numbers who are allowed by their wicked parents to do almost as they like, and grow up graceless rowdies. Witness the numbers who have learned in their youth to postpone salvation to money

The lady swears that she left her husband in consequence of ill treatment, etc.; while he swears that she indulged in intoxicating liquors to excess, etc. The defendant is pastor of the Arican Episcopal Church in Centre-street and rector of Trinity School.—Catholic Telegraphs and the street and rector of Trinity School.—Catholic Telegraphs and the street and rector of Trinity School.—Catholic Telegraphs and the street and rector of Trinity School.—Catholic Telegraphs and the street and rector of Trinity School.—Catholic Telegraphs and the street and rector of Trinity School.—Catholic Telegraphs and the street and rector of Trinity School.—Catholic Telegraphs and the street and rector of Trinity School.—Catholic Telegraphs and the street and the street

It is supposed that one thousand negroes - market price \$750 each, aggregate value \$750,000—fled during the past winter over the frozen waters of the Ohio, and found

THE BISHOPS AND THE BUFFALO CONVENTION. - The Bishop of Pittsburgh has subscribed 10 shares (\$500) towards the purchase of the proposed township of St. Patrick's; the Bishop of Dubuque has become President of the local Society to carry out the intentions of the Convention; the Bishop of Buffalo publicly "acknowledges with gratitude to God the results? of the Convention; the Bishop of Wheeling authorized us to give him as a reference to those who desire to act on its general recommendations in his part of the country. These cheering facts are the best answer to splenetic and envious objectors, who hate the good work, on account of some few of the workmen, engaged in it. American Celt.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE MEETING AT ST. ANNE'S .- AL a meeting of the French Canadians of St. Anne, Kankakee County, State of Illinois, held in the basement of the Chapel the 6th of April, 1856, the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy having been called to the Chair as President, and Mr. J. St. Pierre having been requested to act as Secretary, the following resultitions were unanimously passed:-

Resolved, That the French Canadians of St. Anne, Kankakee Co., State of Illinois, are happy to hear that their Catholic brothers of the East have taken the resolution to escape from the fanaticism and intolerance of the Know-Nothings and will come to the great West to form a population entirely Catholic.

Resolved, That we know by our own experience, that, with the help of God, nothing is more easy and advantageous to the poor Catholics than to meet on some of the unoccupied lands of the West, under the shadow of the Cross, there to transmit to their children the holy traditions of their divine religion.

Resolved, That, in general, we have found as much true liberality among the Americans of the West, as there is bigotry, fanaticism and ignorance among the Puritans of the East of the United States.

Resolved, That the Irish clergy deserve the admiration and the eternal gratitude of their trish brothers for the project they have formed, and will execute, with the help of God, to save their poor emigrant countrymen from the dagger and the incendiary torch of the K.N.'s of the East.

Resolved, That it would be very desirable that the

French Canadian clergy would not forget that 150,000 of their countrymen have been obliged to emigrate to the U. S., where the greatest part of them, scattered among the enemies of their religion, are in great danger of losing their faith, if some prompt and energetic measures are not taken to save them from the many snares. by which they are surrounded.

Resolved, That we hope that the French Canadian clergy following the noble and admirable example of the Irish clergy, will take some measure to help the poor Canadian emigrants to join their brothers around the crosses which are already raised in this wilderness. But if we are disappointed in our hope, we will take the necessary measures to obtain that the benefits of the Convention of Buffalo will be extended to our French Canadian brothers, who like the poor Irish, are the daily victims of the fanaticism of the K.N.'s of the Eastern cities.

Resolved, That we cannot be too grateful to the founder of our colony, the Rev. Father Chiniquy, for the happy idea he has had, and the energy he has shown in bringing us from so many distant lands, in order that we may enjoy here, before the same altars, the blessings of Catholic Unity.

Resolved, That Rev. Mr. Chiniquy may be requested to forward these resolutions to Mr. McGee, that they may be inserted in the American Cell.

J. B. PETIT, Secretary.

EMIGRATION MEETING.—At a numerous meeting of the Irish adopted citizens of Cleveland, favorable to the object of the late Buffalo Convention, convened pursuant to previous notice on the 13th of April, 1856. On motion, Captain E. H. Barron was called to the Chair, and James Dugan appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman—on motion of James Barron, it was

Resolved-"That a Society be organised for the purpose of furthering the views of said Convention.

On motion of James Dugan, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution for said Society, viz.—Rev. M. O'Neal, Hev. T. Walch, T. Harney, James Dugan' and E. H. Brown. On motion Captain James Connoly, it was

Resolved.—"That we have perused with much satisfac-tion the proceedings of the Irish Catholic Convention, re-cently held in the City of Buffalo; and that we heartly approve of the same, and will cheerfully co-operate and do what lies in our power in furtherance of the object of

Resolved.—"That we hereby tender to Rey. Mr. O'Neal and to Captain E. H. Barron, the Delegates, who represented us in the Convention, our acknowledgments for the able, faithful and satisfactory manner in which they discharged the trust confided to them."

On motion of E. H. Barron, the following resolution was adopted :Resolved-"That we have seen with regret, the illiberal and unjust strictures of the Editor of the New York Free man's Journal upon the doings of the late Buffalo Conven-

man's Journal upon the doings of the late Buffalo Convention, and that they merit and receive our unqualified disapprobation."

On motion of T. Harney, it was Resolved—"That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city, and also in the American Celt and Boston Pilot."

On motion, the meeting adjourned to the 20th inst.

James Dugan, Secretary.

Enjoying Diving Service.—Quite a sensation was produced yesterday morning, in one of our principal churches duced yesterday morning, in one of our principal churches by the appearance of quite a volume of smoke through the front pipes of the organ. The nasalorgan, however, soon informed every one that it, proceeded, from oigara, and therefore no alarm prevailed in regard to personal safety. It appears that the bellows handles of the organ protrude into a room especially provided for the two "blowers," land, they finding that they could not be one of the exceelent sermion, they had set to smoking, in the most comfortable, manner, and the organ proved a most perfect conductor of the smoke from their private apartment to the church. The smokers were very sorry on being informed of the state of things, as they were not only deprived of at treat. state of things, as they were not only deprived on a) treat to themselves. but had unwittingly been the cause of an offence to others. The offence, however, was pardoned by a laugh on both sides; when an explanation was made. this is the first time that we have ever observed the pipes? of an organ to partake of the characteristics; and lutility !: of Meereshauma, Hoston Times ed as se noitques of a selection of a

dies." The noble word "woman is never heard. Miss Martingau wishing to see the woman wards in a prison as Tennessee was answered by the warder?!! We have no ladies; here at present, :madam."> Alillecturer; daiscoufsing on the characteristics of women rillustrated thus : Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies."