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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. VI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.

NO. 7.

DIARY OF THE SIEGE.

(From Correspondents of London Journals.)

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, August 20.—The fire which opened at daybreak on Friday continued the whole of Saturday and yesterday, but was slackened this morning by order. I should not wonder if it were to be again increased to-night, in order to favor the progress of the French works. This has already been considerable, and the French seem duly sensible of the service our cannonade has rendered them. It has enabled them, I heard a French officer say on Saturday evening, to do in four hours what they previously could not have done in fifteen days. I believe that the three days' fire has enabled them to do what they otherwise would probably never have done. Their foremost parallel, which had been begun at the two ends, could not be completed, owing to its near proximity to the Malakoff. As soon as a gabion was put up a storm of projectiles was hurled against it and the working party. This difficulty has now been surmounted, and the extremities are connected. I understand that good progress was made last night, and that they are enlarging the trench so as to admit of its containing more men. Opinions are divided as to the plan of attack that will be observed. Some think that without pushing their works beyond the point at which they have now arrived, the French will give the assault; and a report is prevalent in our camp that a British division (the Light, it is rumored) will share with them the peril and honor. Others suppose that they will sap up the Malakoff itself, blow up the parapet, and assault amid the confusion consequent on the explosion. All this is mere conjecture. As far as I have had an opportunity of observing, I think the French incline to the latter plan. On the other hand, the distance is now so greatly reduced—is, indeed, so very short—between the French trenches and the Russian defences, that a vigorous assault ought to succeed, unless, indeed, the more desponding anticipations that I have heard indulged in, as to the impregnability of the internal defences of the Malakoff, should be even more than realized. At the same time, we must not be misled as to the probable amount of resistance, by the fact that, since the first day of the bombardment, the Russian fire from the Malakoff, and, indeed, from all parts of their line, has been weak; as if their guns had been silenced by ours, and that the works appear to have suffered considerable damage. Mute though the Malakoff may be, it would not be surprising if, were we to assault to-day, our storming parties should find that every gun could still speak loud enough.—The dearly bought experience of the 18th of June must not be thrown away. On the other hand, our fire has been both severe and well directed. That of the French has been partial, and much less strong—and this has excited a good deal of comment and conjecture, some saying that there had been a misunderstanding, and that the French did not know they were expected to back us with their batteries. It is improbable, however, that there has been any mistake. Persons there may be—perhaps themselves too hasty and impetuous—disposed to tax General Simpson with over great deliberation; but he is generally admitted to be a safe man, not likely to fall into misunderstandings, and one who would be quite sure of what was to be done before attempting to do it. He certainly keeps his own counsel extremely well, and nothing has transpired of the plan which it is presumed he has for serious operations at a very early date. Our loss during the bombardment has not been heavy. It was incurred chiefly on Friday, since which day no officers have been hit to the best of my knowledge, and not many men. For hours together the Russian fire has been very slack, an occasional shot here and there. They seem to consider it a point of honor to go off in great style on the first day, after which they run their guns behind the parapets, cover them with sand bags, and allow us to blaze away with little reply. There are reports that their men fight very unwillingly, and that there is great difficulty in getting them forward. This did not appear to be the case with those who fought the other day at the Tchernaya, but they were double-primed with brandy, and moreover comprised divisions that had just arrived. Many of the battalions who attacked that day had not been into Sebastopol at all. So, at least we learn from the prisoners.—That those who have long been defending the place should be discouraged would not be surprising; but the chief evidence we have of it is that of a Polish officer, who came over a day or two ago. Some of the prisoners taken at the Tchernaya are said to have inquired what had been the result of the attack on our trenches, and, on hearing that none had been made, to have expressed their surprise, as one had been intended simultaneously with that upon our right on the 16th instant. It is believed, or supposed, that the unwillingness of the troops prevented the intend-

ed co-operation to be afforded in the shape of a sortie against our right and left attack. All these conjectures, suppositions, and beliefs must be taken for what they may be worth, which is often little enough. It would not be at all surprising, certainly, if the Russians were discouraged, heartily wearied of their protracted defence, in which they gain no ground, nor have the least chance of gaining any; for our position is really impregnable, and so they must consider it, after the severe repulse of their recent attack on what probably they considered one of its weakest points. To return, however, to our own loss in the three days' bombardment. The information I have obtained convinces me that it does not exceed 200, or, at most, 250 men "hors de combat" beyond the usual average daily loss in the trenches. This is very little, especially if we bear in mind, that the Russian fire on the first day was really extremely violent. As to other damage, one or two batteries of our left attack suffered a little, as I told you in my last; our right scarcely anything. As regards the enemy, we may reasonably hope, although we do not too confidently reckon, that we have punished him pretty severely. Although earthworks take a deal of hammering before they show their marks, both the Redan and the Malakoff have a very battered appearance. We have of course no means of ascertaining the Russian loss of men. It is believed that they sustained a very considerable one on Saturday night. Their fire became extremely brisk on that evening. Our people kept up the musketry against the Malakoff to protect the French workmen, and shells and bouquets of shells were flying all along the lines from right to left—very pretty to look at, but unpleasant to meet. The night was dark, and the only light save that of the burning fuses which crossed each other in curves against the black sky, and that of the flashes from the rifles proceeded from some carcasses which the French threw from time to time to see what they were about. The Russians were numerous in the Redan, intending a sortie, and I believe some of them did venture out, but they were received with such volleys from the Quarries that they quickly retired, and their batteries threw into the Redan a shower of shells, which must have had a murderous effect among the throng of Muscovites. The affair was brief; the volleys of musketry were very sharp indeed, and were taken up, more or less, along the whole line. There was also extremely heavy firing on the left. Altogether the evening was an exciting one, and the consumption of ammunition must have been considerable. At sunset on Saturday evening a party of the naval brigade, commanded by Lieutenant Gough, dragged a 68-pounder up to No. 11 battery left attack. Jack hauled away with his usual good will and alacrity. The Russians fired at him as he went up, but he reached the battery without casualty, and the gun was put in position. The next morning trial was made of it in the presence of Captain Keppel, and it was found to bear perfectly on the mole-head and on the bridge across the creek.—The mole-head is a sort of landing-place at the left-hand corner of the creek, where it enters the main harbor, and is used by the Russians to land their stores from the opposite side. They will be obliged to land them elsewhere in future. I understand that the Russians have been observed moving about the heights beyond the valley of the Tchernaya, and it would not be surprising if another attempt were to be made ere long. They will find us all prepared—the English army full of fight, the French and Sardinians elated with their recent triumph, and the last animated with that additional confidence which the consciousness of having behaved gallantly and proved themselves worthy of their allies cannot fail to give them. The conviction that we shall render a very handsome account of the Russians whenever they think proper to attack us does not prevent our taking proper precaution, and preparing for their reception. The whole of the French Imperial Guard, which was away to the left, where it was of no use, was yesterday marched over to this plateau, and encamped beyond the French semaphore, and all along the slightly elevated ridge that overlooks the valley of the Tchernaya. I do not know the numerical strength of either the infantry or artillery of the Guard, but they form a very large body of men, and fine-looking soldiers they are. There are nine regiments of infantry and some battalions of Chasseurs, which compose a strong force; but I did not see them march up, and opinions vary so much here that even some French officers whom I asked would not venture an estimate of their numbers. I walked round the edge of the plateau yesterday afternoon, and they were all snugly established, had got up their kitchens, composed of a few fragments of rock and big stones, and, while some strolled about picking up the scanty sticks and roots for fuel, others skimmed the *marmites*, some of which emitted an extremely savory odor. The French are certainly

famous fellows for settling themselves down in an instant, and making themselves at home wherever they may be placed.

August 21.—Yesterday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, the whole of the French batteries on the left suddenly opened a furious fire, to which the Russians warmly responded. General Pelissier, in his open carriage, with his aides-de-camp and usual hussar escort, passed through the English camp and went up to Cathcart's Hill. The fire lasted until nightfall, and then diminished. During the night there was not much firing. At midnight it had almost ceased, and one saw but an occasional shell in the air. At two a.m., orders came for our army to turn out. This was rapidly done; the troops moved to the front, to their usual positions in such cases, and remained there until daylight. It is now very early in the morning, and I have not yet been able to ascertain the motives of the alert. It appears, however, that the French turned out before we had orders to do so, and that then a line of telegraphic lights was observed in the Russian positions, commencing at Sebastopol and running along the Inkermann heights. It is said that the French got under arms in consequence of observing a Russian force in motion on the heights in question. Various rumors are abroad as to its object, but none that appear to me worth repeating. From the present aspect of affairs, and notably from the change of place of the Imperial Guard, it seems probable that the French will operate particularly on the Tchernaya line, where they, the other day, achieved so brilliant a success, and that the English will form the main force to be opposed to an attack proceeding from the town. The result of the action of the Tchernaya ought to convince the Russian commanders that it is in vain for them to assume the aggressive; but the arrival of fresh troops doubtless inspires them with new hopes. Some believe that, disheartened by the protracted siege and hopeless of the allies desisting from it, they are likely to stake everything on a desperate sortie. To this is to be opposed the opinion of the less sanguine, who doubt that the besieged suffer so much, in various ways, as has been reported, who think that their determination is unshaken, and the Malakoff is not to be taken. Between the two opinions it is safest to steer a middle course. The object of the French in opening fire on the left is still a mystery in our camp, even in very high quarters. With respect to the turn-out this morning, it appears that the French gave us warning. The Russians were seen assembling towards the right, apparently with a view to attacking the same positions from which they were repulsed on the 16th. They threw up some rockets as signals, and retired. It is to be presumed that they expected to catch us napping, and, on finding themselves mistaken, thought proper to abandon their design.—The enemy continues to throw shot at our camp, but they fall short or on the outskirts, and the damage they do is so trifling as not to be worth the ammunition expended. Yesterday evening, during the firing on the left, they threw up several to Cathcart's Hill. They are fired from an immense distance (the Garden Battery; it is believed), and of course at a great elevation. The soldiers amuse themselves with digging them out of the ground, into which they plunge to a considerable depth.

Aug. 24.—Orders were given this morning that no officer or man should quit the camp. An attack is expected, and the army is on its guard. Large bodies of Russians have been seen to issue from the town, and it is thought they meditate an onslaught upon the Sardinians. It may possibly prove a false alarm, like many others that we have lately had. On the 21st, on returning to camp from sending off my despatch, I found the troops under arms. The enemy had been observed in motion on the heights beyond the Tchernaya. Nothing came of it, nor other similar recent alarms, but the *qui vive* is becoming our habitual state. It is to be hoped this vigilance may not be relaxed at the moment when it is most needed. The general opinion seems to be that the Russians will make a second attempt on the Tchernaya line, combined probably with attacks on other points. It is thought they will come on in great force, and it is therefore desirable we should have strong reserves in readiness, in order that the ultimate triumph, on which we confidently reckon, may not be limited to the recapture of positions snatched by the first heavy onset of overwhelming numbers. Such a result would be less than we have a right to expect should the Russians risk a general attack, and should no greater be attained the fault will be attributable to the dispositions taken. Such an attack, promptly and vigorously met, ought to end in our wresting from the foe some solid advantage, perhaps even in the capture of the Malakoff itself. Had we that, we should quickly be masters of the Redan and the little Redan; it might take a few days to vanquish the resistance offered by the inner line of defence, but

the issue of the contest, as regards the south side of Sebastopol, would no longer be doubtful. If, as we have some grounds for believing, the Russian troops are already considerably demoralized, the loss of the Malakoff might so discourage them as to throw the south side almost immediately into our hands. Its capture and the destruction of the ships would render a very large force—in itself a powerful and numerous army—now employed in the trenches disposable for operations elsewhere. A portion of these troops might then, by the aid of our fleet, be promptly conveyed to Eupatoria, where we already have 20,000 of the best Turks. Suppose we sent off 40,000 men say, 30,000 English and 10,000 Sardinians—leaving the French to observe the north side of Sebastopol and keep the enemy in check down there; we should thus form an army of between 50,000 and 60,000 effective soldiers, which would give an excellent account of any Russian army attempting to retreat northwards. This plan I know to be considered by officers of high rank and great military knowledge and experience as perfectly feasible. We have abundance of transport, plenty of cavalry could be sent, and such a battle might be fought, such a victory obtained, as would eclipse the glories even of Alma and Inkermann; for it is to be observed that even those persons here who take the most desponding view of the prospects of the siege are as confident as men can be of our army driving before it in the field even very superior forces of the Russians. And really when one notes the excellent condition of the troops, and the cheerful, gallant, and loyal spirit that animates them, one cannot doubt that they would fulfil these high expectations; one can imagine no army, though it were twice their number, withstanding their onset, and one reflects with regret on their being kept here all the summer knocking their heads against stone walls, and against earthworks that are worse, expending their energies in the wearisome trench duty, and sighing in vain for motion and action in the field. We have still two months of good campaigning weather before us, and we can only hope they will be employed in such a way as to force in some degree for the unprofitable manner in which spring and summer have been suffered to glide by. We are completely in the dark as to the intentions of the commanding Generals as regards offensive operations. All that we can see is that an attack on our lines is expected, and there our knowledge stops. Meanwhile our artillery and naval brigade are far from idle. A number of old guns have been sunk in the earth, and make excellent practice on the town, sending shells in all directions and doing considerable damage. I believe it is intended to use up all our old guns in this way, and to dig up some that have been buried. The solid 68-pounder that was lately taken down to a battery on the left made an excellent shot a day or two ago at the bridge across the creek, over which a number of soldiers were passing at the time. The bullet cut the bridge in two, killing some of the men, precipitating others into the water, and sinking a barge. On the night of the 22nd the sailors got another 68-pounder into No. 9 Battery, Left Attack. The slings broke on the way, and it took some time and such dexterity and exertion as none but sailors can display, in a like degree on such occasions to get the tackle right again and complete the journey. Unluckily, the accident took place just under fire of the Redan, which opened a heavy fire of shells on the party, but Jack, nothing daunted, persisted in his task, and fortunately accomplished it without casualty. Great numbers of mortars are coming up both for us and for the French, and this gives additional weight to the opinion I before told you was entertained by various persons here—notably by some of the French staff—that it is intended to crush the place under a prodigious fire of mortars. There can hardly be a doubt that those are the most effective weapons we can employ against Sebastopol. The vertical fire which Sir Howard Douglas advocated finds partisans among all practical men here. You may convert the huge earthworks of the Russian batteries into masses of iron by a horizontal fire, but for that the enemy will care little. It is quite clear that his inner works, not his outer ones, are what he reckons on, and only by a vertical fire can we hope to destroy the former. There is something in the wind this evening. The Guards and the Highland Divisions were to furnish men for the trenches, and these were actually paraded when they were ordered to turn in and hold themselves in readiness for other duty. The men gave a smothered cheer as they obeyed the order. Since then I have seen a small body of men from one of those two divisions marching down through the dusk in the direction of the trenches, but there was but a company or two, besides a working party. The report in the divisions which received this unexpected and unusual order is that they are to be employed to repel a Russian attack on the line of the Tchernaya, whither all eyes appear to be turned in expectation of work. The French were under

arms last night, as well as the Sardinians. General Pelissier apprehended an attack. The health of the army continues excellent. The weather is dry, clear, and not excessively warm. Sir W. Eyre, commanding the Third Division, reports to the Quarter-master-General under date the 14th inst., in very high terms concerning the excellent order in which he found the hospitals on a recent inspection. "I cannot conceive," he says, "that soldiers in the field can be more orderly or comfortably accommodated." He adds that the sick are in possession of every comfort, and gives great credit to the medical men of the division. The weather is decidedly favorable to field hospitals, permitting doors to be left open and canvas raised so as to ventilate thoroughly, and I am often struck, when passing through the camp, by the clean, cool, and comfortable appearance of the hospital-huts and marquees, and of their inmates.

Aug. 25.—We have had an agitated night and morning. There was a good deal of firing in the evening, which increased towards one o'clock, about which time a sortie was attempted by the Russians against the Mamelon, but promptly repelled. The troops not being yet up from the trenches, I am unable to give you details. The firing was very heavy for a short time—as heavy as any night-firing that has been heard here for a long time past. At 2 a.m. the Highland Division marched to support the Sardinians. The whole army was under arms before daylight, an attack being fully expected, and General Simpson and his staff were out and round the lines. At this present time all is quiet, but the troops are ordered to be in readiness. So strong was the expectation of an action on the Tchernaya, owing to the movement of the Highlanders and other indications, that several amateurs went down to the ground where the battle, it was thought, would occur. The hour compels me to close this letter, but, according to every appearance, my next must take you news of a collision. It is intensely hot to-day, and the Russians generally are very quiet from noon till one or two o'clock—probably eating or reposing.

DEFENCES OF SEBASTOPOL.—General Melnikoff, who has succeeded General Todleben as director of the defensive works of Sebastopol, has had mines, fosses, galleries, small redoubts, and barricades made between the first and second lines of defence. Upon the eminence between Fort Paul and the bastion No. 1 he has had a work constructed, which commands the towers of Korniloff and the Malakoff to such an extent, that the allies will be unable to establish themselves in these towers, even when they shall have conquered them. The Belbek heights again are stronger than ever, and the entire park of field-artillery previously at Sebastopol is also there.

PROSPECTS OF THE SIEGE.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes as follows, on the 31st ult.:—"The accounts received to-day from the Crimea are most interesting, although they bring no new fact of importance. They, however, throw some light on the future plans of the two armies. It appears that the besiegers are daily approaching close to the first line of fortifications, but it is beyond doubt also that the besieged have not remained idle, and that they have added to the old works of the Karabelnaia, of the city properly speaking, and of the Northern Citadel other defences, which appear completely to paralyze the works of approach of the allies. It was inferred from this circumstance that the generals of the combined armies would abandon the project of storming the Malakoff Tower, because if they succeeded in gaining possession of it, at the cost of immense bloodshed, they could not maintain themselves in it under the concentrated fire of the second line of defence. According to one report their plan would be to raise the siege for the present; to place their guns under cover behind the ramparts of Kamiesch, and to concentrate all their forces at Eupatoria, in order to operate against Simpheropol and Bakhiserai. According to another version, the officers of engineers of the allies have chosen Kamiesch as the base of their ulterior siege operations. Thence they intend, with the co-operation of the fleet, to obtain possession of all the points along Quarantine Bay, and push their approaches against the Bastion No. 6, which would require the whole autumn and winter. Such, it appears, was the plan General Canrobert intended to execute last winter, when General Niel, on his arrival before Sebastopol, chose the Malakoff as the principal point of attack. Whatever be the real plan of the besiegers, they are obliged, before the close of the fine season, to attempt some decisive enterprise. The continual arrival of reinforcements at Kamiesch would seem to confirm this opinion. A letter from Varna states, on the other hand, that a fresh attack of the Russians upon the Tchernaya was expected in the French camp. General Pelissier is thereby obliged to form an *echelon*—a considerable force along the whole line to the valley of Baidar, and consequently to bring up all his reinforcements. The Ottoman army in the Crimea is to embark for Asia Minor in September, leaving only one division before Sebastopol, under the orders of Osman Pacha. The Ottoman contingent of 12,000 men, in the pay of England, is to take its place in the Crimea."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

New Bishop of Waterford.—The Papal bull appointing the Very Rev. Dominick O'Brien to the bishopric of Waterford and Lismore has been received. —*Kilkenny Journal*.
Conversion.—The Earl of Dunraven, the brother-in-law of Mr. W. Monsell, has left the established church, and become a member of the Catholic Church.
A new weekly journal is about to be started in Dublin, devoted to the national cause. It is to be called the *Tribune*.
It is supposed that the entire of the Poor-law Inspectors in Ireland will be dispensed with. Pauperism has greatly decreased.

Mr. GAVAN DUFFY.—Colonel Duffy, who dates from Duke-street, St. James's-square, proposes the getting up of a public testimonial to commemorate the services of the member for New Ross, and by way of a beginning, the gallant colonel encloses, as his mite, the handsome donation of £200. Mr. Duffy, however, repudiates the proffered honor, sarcastically remarking that he has never put the money of the people in his pocket; that he is happier without it; and that, in his opinion, it is better to see the money go to the bribes of the Castle, but even of the gossage of the people.

THE NEW ROSS CONSTITUENCY.—A long correspondence has passed between Father Doyle and Mr. Duffy, M.P., in reference to the representation of the Borough, in which Father Doyle, on behalf of the electors, requests Mr. Duffy not to vacate the seat, even should he retire from the country. Mr. Duffy expresses his determination to retire, but offers in deference to the wishes of the electors a letter, which may be used by them to vacate the seat at any time they are prepared to elect a successor. Mr. John Reynolds has already addressed the electors as a candidate. —*Freeman's Journal*.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—Lord Palmerston feared to restore O'Brien to his country; he dreaded the presence of one pure-souled politician amid the mass of rascality abounding that constitutes modern politics; he feared also to lose votes; so he played a dishonest game to the end of the session, and then let it be known that he would not satisfy the hopes he had held out; that he would not let back to Ireland an honest man whose prestige and whose presence might prove very disconcerting to the God-abandoned wretches who are the tools of Palmerston—the fat scum that English rascality gathers off Ireland's hellbroth. Had Lord Palmerston, like an honest scoundrel—for there are rascals who are honest after a fashion, though, we believe, the house of Temple cannot boast them—had he said openly that he had such a dislike to Smith O'Brien that he would not let him return; or that he feared his return would prove annoying to the government "Irish stew," which was more important than even the "white bait dinner," or that he feared the return of Smith O'Brien might beget revolutionary feelings in the hearts of the people; had he said anything of this it would be possible to give him credit for as much honesty as a modern English statesman can possess or exhibit. But he did not; he only cheated. Perhaps it is better so. We know not what the secret feelings and longings of Mr. O'Brien are now; but we feel satisfied that he never wished a favor to be asked for him from the like of Palmerston; in fact we cannot believe that Wm. Smith O'Brien would consent to have any favor sought for him from any British minister. If it was hinted to Lord Palmerston that O'Brien would be grateful, quiet, obedient, and loyal to any form of rascality that chanced to have the upper-hand, we are satisfied that he did not consent. It is somewhat disgraceful to those enemies of Smith O'Brien who now call themselves his friends, that they asked a boon for him, and were not only refused; but played like monkeys on a string; but it is more disgraceful that the boon should be sought for such a man from such a man. —*Fermanagh Reporter*.

THE MARQUISATE OF THOMOND.—Mr. Joseph T. Hoare, nephew of the late Marquis of Thomond, thus addresses the *Times*:—"A statement having appeared in your journal, copied from an Irish provincial paper, to the effect, that a Mr. Murtagh O'Brien of the Irish constabulary, was about to be installed in the Marquisate of Thomond; the Earlom of Inchiquin, and Baron of Tadcaster, I shall esteem it a favor your giving such assertion a direct contradiction. The Marquisate of Thomond is extinct, likewise the Barony of Tadcaster, which was only a life grant to the late nobleman's eldest brother. The Earlom of Inchiquin descends, I believe, to either the Earl of Orkney or Sir Lucious O'Brien, Bart. This entail being long since broken, the late and last Marquis could dispose of property as he thought fit. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add he had no relation whatsoever of the name of Murtagh O'Brien."

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.—We are advised, says the *Dublin Express*, that it has been currently announced during the last few days, in circles likely to be well informed, that the radical candidates for the representation of the metropolitan county at the next election will be Captain George H. Lindsay, J. P., Chairman of the North Dublin Union Board of Guardians, and Charles Donville, Esq., J. P., eldest son of Sir Compton Donville, and also, it is said, a near relative of Captain Lindsay. For the city of Dublin, at the next election, several gentlemen are spoken of as likely to address the electors on radical principles; among the most prominent of the names mentioned are Alderman George Roe, J. P., D. L.; Sir Edward McDonnell, late Lord Mayor of Dublin; and Francis William Brady, Esq., Barrister at Law, eldest son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Several public institutions of Dublin have joined in an invitation to the British Association to hold their annual meeting for 1856 in that city; and a letter on the subject from the Rev. Dr. Robinson, President of the Royal Irish Academy, addressed to the Lord Mayor, was very warmly responded to at the meeting of the corporation on Monday.

THE IRISH FISHERIES.—After the failure of almost numberless projects, another effort is now in course of being made to carry on, in a commercial spirit, the extensive, but long-neglected fisheries of the west coast of Ireland. It is proposed to do so by means of a company, to be called the London and West of Ireland Fishery Company, the headquarters of which is fixed to be at Galway.

In order to give increased facilities to communication with America, the harbour board of Cork have determined to exempt from tonnage dues all steam vessels touching at that port, and conveying the mail passengers or telegraphic intelligence to and from America.

An enterprising English merchant, the owner of several stores and mills at Westport, is about to run a steamer between Liverpool and that town.

A GOOD PURCHASE.—A Scotch gentleman, named Urquhart purchased the house and lands of Bloomfield, in this country, containing about 135 Irish acres, three years since, on the sale of the Carlin estate, of which it was a portion, for £2,300. Last week he resold it to the Rev. Peter Foler, a gentleman residing in Kildare, for £4,600, exactly double what he gave for it. —*Roscommon Journal*.

The *Belfast Commercial Chronicle*, an old Irish paper, which became a daily one on the change in stamp duty, has ceased publication.

THE FLAX CROP.—We have been favoured, by an intelligent and well-informed correspondent, with the following communication, relative to the breadth of land under flax this year, in one district of County Monaghan, which, we doubt not, will prove interesting to many of our readers. As that County Monaghan is, perhaps, the largest flax-growing county in the north-west of the Kingdom, the result of the statistical returns in its case may not be a bad criterion of other counties. —*Ballyborough, 1st Sept., 1855*.—Gentlemen.—The police have made up their returns (agricultural) for this district. Flax, as compared to last year, is 37 per cent deficient. Sown in 1854, 2,146 statute acres; ditto, in 1855, 1,846 acres. Deficient in this district, 890 statute acres. It has nearly all been pulled, and the bulk appears an average. The samples of new flax just appearing in market are better in quality than last year's. It is, however, too soon to form a correct opinion of the quality and produce of the crop in general. It is feared that a large portion, which was early laid down by the heavy rains, will prove weak in fibre, and poor in quality. —*Northern Whig*.

The *Belfast Daily Mercury* says—"During the last three days immense progress has been made in the reaping of oats and wheat; large tracts of country are already cleared off, and if we had a full fortnight of fair weather the greater portion of grain in the north of Ireland would be safely stored."

AGRICULTURAL STRIKES.—The combinations of the agricultural laborers for higher wages have, in certain districts, assumed the character of ribbonism, and serious agrarian outrages have been the result. Threatening notices have again become frequent. Employers are warned of the usual consequences if they dare to offer their men less than certain wages, while the laborers receive fully as intelligible hints that punishment awaits their accepting lower than the scale fixed by their mysterious governors. In the Queen's County, the county Tipperary, and Kilkenny, this state of things has become a source of considerable embarrassment to the orderly portion of the rural inhabitants. —*Morning Herald*.

The library of the late Thomas Moore, the poet, has been presented by Mrs. Moore to the Royal Irish Academy, and it arrived safely in Dublin, on Saturday 1st inst.

The new Emigration Act has been published. It is full of penalties against the owners of ships, whose requirements will, it is supposed, entirely put an end to the carelessness with which ships depart from Ireland.

ANOTHER MILITARY RIOT.—A formidable riot broke out on Saturday last between two of the militia regiments stationed at the camp on the Curragh. They fought with sticks, their fists, and some few used their bayonets. The officers were at mess at the time, and only for the prompt and energetic measures taken by Lieutenant-Colonel —, who dashed amongst the rioters with a large stick in his hand, belabouring them heavily, the consequences must have been most serious as some of the combatants had just procured their fire-arms, which they would undoubtedly have used on the occasion.

A correspondent of the *Nation* gives a description of the Militia Camp at the Curragh:—"Five regiments are here encamped. The North Cork, the County Dublin, the County Longford, the 60th Rifles, and the Westmeath Rifles, in all about 4,000 men—more properly, 4,000 individuals. There are not 400 men among them. The pencil of Cruikshank would fail to do justice to the subjects presented here, in which all that was ludicrous, ridiculous, and droll was mingled with a great deal that was repulsive, saddening, pitiable. Here strode a deformed coal-porter, evidently incapacitated from working any longer at his honest vocation, his shako clumsily stuck on the back of his head like a lady's bonnet, his clothes hanging about his person all awry. There stood an old young man, who had had long acquaintance with dry-arch dormitories before he took the shilling, his face bearing that withered aspect which denotes premature age and long practice in city vice. In another place lounged a low, clumsily-built fellow, whose confused eyes gave tokens of his recent engagement in a practice long customary. Close by one of the water cocks, which are placed one at each corner of the quadrangle, was a group of a different type. They were all young, some as old as 17, others about 14. In the effort to make them look like men, large shoes, coats, and hats, had been put on them, but the effect was a ludicrous failure. They, on their own part, desiring to be thought 'Militia-men,' seemed to believe a profuseness of oaths and ribaldry an infallible sign of proficiency in drill, and accordingly, it was hard to say which disgusted the more—their swagger or their swearing. Stalking stealthily in the shade of the sheds might be seen others, men indeed in years, but their gaunt limbs and sunken features shewed that it was the infirmary, not the day room they had left for the militia, that greedy expression of the eye which does not accompany a too liberal dietary, still remained, a sure sign that their acquaintance with union fare had not been long severed. But the prominent feature of all was the comic—the fairest specimen of the force was the raw pauper lad too weak (or too dishonest) to get farm employment. He strolled about with the air and consciousness of one who felt that he was in a strange element and an object for laughter. Indeed I was forcibly struck with the fact that no one appeared more conscious of the ludicrous appearance or enjoyed the drollery of the thing more than the fellows themselves. Occasionally, a really fine, healthy, active young fellow stepped across the square bearing himself like a real soldier until his eye caught the figure of some of his 'gallant comrades' when his lip curled with disdain."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a deeply painful nature, resulting in the loss of two lives, occurred near Carpenham, Rostrevor, on Saturday afternoon. It would appear that three men named Joseph Cole, aged about seventy years, Murphy, and Whyte, were employed in a quarry or sand bank, in the neighborhood of Carpenham; surmounting this abyss there was a large embankment which stretched out over the empty space to a considerable extent, a portion of which unfortunately gave way, and was precipitated upon the men below with a fearful crash, causing the death of Cole and Murphy, and inflicting several grievous injuries upon the person of Whyte. —*Newry Telegraph*.

A poor man, named Christopher Byrne, employed in the Irish Peat Company's works, near Athy, was burned to death a few days ago in the hot cinders of one of the furnaces, into which he accidentally fell.

THE SIEGE OF MAYNOOTH.—This significant paragraph is at present circulating among the Conservative Journals:—"The following number of petitions and signatures sent up to parliament from England, Scotland, and Ireland, against the Maynooth Endowment Act, up to the 1st of August, 1855, will be interesting to many of our readers:—England, 1,275 petitions; signatures, 211,243; average of each petition, 166; Scotland, 425 petitions; signatures, 99,379; average to each petition, 233. Ireland, 8 petitions; signatures, 6,954; average to each petition, 824. Total petitions, 1,708; signatures, 317,216. The total number of signatures falls greatly short of those affixed to petitions ten years ago. In 1845, when Sir Robert Peel attempted to make the endowment of Maynooth perpetual, more than 1,200,000 persons petitioned against the measure. The immense number of petitions at that time was, no doubt, partly owing to a great temporary excitement, so characteristic of the Protestantism of Britain. The present movement has, we believe, been partly arrested by the war and other causes, but is of a more calm and determined description, and, if steadily maintained, will, without doubt, be ultimately crowned with success."

MINISTERS' MONEY.

The intolerance of Catholics is the frequent theme of Protestant animadversion; the sufferings of the Cechetti and Marliani are blazoned through the world as flagrant instances of it. But whatever be the case in Italy, in Ireland it is certain that Protestantism is not merely tolerated, it is fed and clothed at the expense of Catholics. While the Government of England is shaken and perplexed by war, the support of the Protestant Church must be considered as the voluntary crime of the Catholics, for their unanimous wish would sweep it away.

Ministers' money is a tax levied upon houses in certain cities and corporate towns in Ireland, which was created for the maintenance of the Protestant incumbents of those towns by an act of Parliament—namely, 17 and 18 Car. II., c. 7. By that statute, which is entitled "An Act for Provision of Ministers in cities and corporate towns," it was decreed—"That it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other chief governor or governors, and six more of his Majesty's Privy Council of this kingdom, to allot, ascertain, set forth, and charge, or cause to be allotted, ascertained, set forth, and charged, any sum or sums of money to be paid unto the several and respective incumbents and their respective successors," &c.

Under the authority, given by this act, Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Kinsale became charged with Ministers' money.

As Ministers' money is imposed on the followers of truth to sustentate the missions of error, the towns selected for its imposition are remarkably Catholic. The Protestant cities of Ulster are exempted from the burden of supporting Protestantism. To them it might not be a grievance; but as the object of the Establishment is the persecution of truth, heretical rapacity crushes and exorcises Catholic penury, while exempting the opulence of Ulster. Nor is this all. According to this act if a new house be rated at a high amount, and time should alter it to ruins, yet the Ministers' money will continue unabated; and age, which modifies so many things, cannot mitigate this exaction. The reason of this is obvious; houses in decay are generally occupied by poor Catholics. The property of the island is in the possession of Protestants; so Ministers' money is not levied on the houses of the opulent. No house can be estimated for the purposes of Ministers' money at a greater value than sixty pounds a year, though worth five times that amount. The factory of Beamish and Crawford in Cork, valued at two thousand two hundred and twenty-five pounds, paid £2 5s as Ministers' money, and the humble mansion of James Simms, valued at twenty-six pounds sterling, paid the same sum—£2 5s. Thus legalized rapacity grinds only the poor, while exempting the wealthy. As the adoration of mammon is the true religion of Protestants, the extortion of money must be, they fancy, as excruciating torture to Catholics as it would be to themselves. Hence persecution in Ireland assumes the form of rapacity. Our Divine Redeemer commanded His Disciples to preach the Gospel to the poor; the Protestant Establishment sends them the taxman. If the object were merely to extort money, it is the rich who should be taxed; but the object is to inflict persecution, and therefore it is the poor who are mulcted. Through the instrumentality of taxation they expect to impress on Catholics a firm conviction as to the Apostolic origin of the established religion. The Apostles of Christ were often cast into prison for proclaiming truth; the apostles of Protestantism cast the Catholics into prison if they refuse to sustentate error. This is the difference between them: what the Apostles suffered the Protestants inflict. They hope to be regarded as shepherds, while preying on the Faithful like hungry wolves—that is, a religion which denounces the continuance of miracles expects a result which, if it arose, must be regarded as essentially miraculous. A highwayman might prove himself honest by presenting a blunderbuss and roaring, "Stand and deliver;" if the Protestant Establishment could prove itself Apostolic while levying Ministers' money. But the Protestant Establishment is not a missionary Church—its object is to inflict persecution, not to produce conversion; and, regarded in this light, no one can deny its efficiency. If the Protestant Clergy were really Christians they would not only abstain from levying this obnoxious tax—they would petition Parliament to abolish it.

But, however flagrant the injustice of this impost from its origin, it remained for a subsequent act of Parliament to reach the acme of wrong on this subject. By the 17th Vic., chapter 11, the Catholic corporations are converted into instruments to enforce and levy this obnoxious assessment. Catholics are made to mulct themselves for the support of a Church from which they receive nothing in return but calumny and vituperation. This is the most outrageous circumstance connected with the history of the flagitious imposition.

The corporations could not possibly retain the respect or confidence of the people if they lend themselves to this infliction of injustice. It would make those who should be guardians of the public liberties the plunderers of the public property. We are, therefore, glad for their own sakes that the corporations begin to exhibit the sense and manliness to act on the principle of conscientious resistance.

The corporation of Drogheda is particularly entitled to the gratitude of Catholic Ireland for its honourable refusal to act as the instrument of Protestant persecution. —*Tablet*.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—A Catholic clergyman of the diocese of Cashel, has received a letter from an Irish priest, the Rev. Thomas Reardon, pastor of Eastern, Pennsylvania, in the course of which the writer, imploringly, entreats his correspondent to use all his influence to check what he designates the insane spirit of emigration to America, which seems to possess the people of Ireland.

NOVELTY IN SHIPBUILDING.—The Cork Reporter gives the following account of a ship on a new principle:—A large ship, with an auxiliary screw propeller, now lies in our harbour, built on a new and curious principle, on which, we believe, she is the first constructed. She is of wrought iron, being framed and put together in the same manner as the Britannia Tubular Bridge, without knees or timber work of any kind in her hull. A plank deck is laid over the iron one, and on this are a couple of large deck houses. Instead of stowing ballast, in the usual way she is provided with water-tight compartments in her hull, into which water can be pumped, for ballast, to any extent required. Her heavy tackle is worked by steam machinery, superseding the necessity for a large amount of manual labor. Owing to the absence of timbers, beams, &c., she has storage for 900 tons of cargo, though measuring little over 400 tons—no inconsiderable advantage in itself. The name of the vessel is the Labuan, and she is bound for Singapore, being intended, we understand, for trade in the Chinese seas. Externally, her appearance is very singular, from the convexity of her sides; in nautical phrase, she "tumbles home" aloft in a most unusual manner.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been inspecting Cork harbor lately.

A destructive fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Manley Thacker, bootmaker, of Dame-street, Dublin, on Saturday night, and a large quantity of property was destroyed.

A short time ago a blacksmith in Maryborough, named Hugh Dunne, on some economical principle of his own, bought a coffin for his wife, whom he believed to be hopelessly ill. Mrs. Dunne, however, did not die, but is now in good health, while her husband was suddenly attacked with a fit of illness the other day, which ended in his decease. That the coffin which Dunne bought for his wife has been unexpectedly converted to his own use.—Clare Journal.

A MARVELLOUS STORY.—The reader must decide for himself how much he will believe of the following account of a "marvellous discovery" related in the Cork Reporter:—We have been informed, but what exact amount of credibility we should give to the statement we are not prepared to say, that in the progress of the formation of the Foynes Railway, some of the laborers discovered, at a small distance beneath the surface of the earth, within about two miles of Askeaton, a gigantic skeleton 11 feet in length. Beside the remains was found a vessel, with an inscription on it indicating that something would be found by digging deeper. Following this intimation, they uncovered another vessel, something resembling a bottle in shape, inscribed with a legend which directed that three drops of the contents should be poured into the mouth of the skeleton whereupon its owner would come to life again. Although much doubting, they followed the instructions; but on letting the second drop into the mouth, the skeleton began to stir, upon which the men became so frightened that they took to flight, expecting as they ran, to be pursued by the half-resuscitated giant. The report of this strange story caused such a sensation in the neighborhood that the police had to close up the grave, and thus the old Fenian giant has been once more consigned to his long slumber of many years.

A CHILD ATTACKED BY DOGS.—On Thursday last we witnessed one of the most harrowing spectacles in the workhouse of Morey that ever met our view. It was a fine boy about 7 years old, named Mat. Lelis who had been attacked on the previous Tuesday, at Ballinamona, near Ballycanew, by two dogs, one a small cur, and the other a large ferocious mastiff, both belonging to Mr. Terry Byrne, a farmer residing at Ballinamona. The poor little sufferer was proceeding, in company with his sister, who carried an infant in her arms, to her mother who was engaged binding on Byrne's farm, to have it suckled, when the dogs assailed them, and the large one fastened on the boy, threw him down, and actually ate the flesh from his face, leaving the bones of his cheeks and his two eyebrows exposed. His eyesight is entirely gone, the muscles of his eyes having been torn away and no description could convey an idea of the spectacle he presents. His constant cry is: "Oh, the dogs!" and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. The dogs have been hanged, but that is a poor consolation to the lacerated and wounded child and his afflicted mother. A most singular circumstance, connected with this melancholy case is that the total dilaceration of the poor boy was prevented by a blind man, who, hearing his terrific screams, hastened on and beat off the brute from his prostrate body with his stick.—Wexford Independent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The consecration of the new Bishop of Plymouth (the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan) will take place at Clifton (of which he was a Canon), on the third Sunday, in September.—Tablet.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY.—A correspondent of the Glasgow Free Press writes:—"We often read in your journal of the opening and consecrating of new churches and chapels in the south of Scotland; but although we in the cold north are not able in the meantime to furnish you with any such reports, Catholicity is not dying amongst us, for poor though we be as a body, through the indefatigable exertions of our worthy Prelate and Priests, no less than twenty-one new churches have been erected within the past thirty years or so, and almost all in districts where nothing of the kind existed since their demolition by the Ruffians of the Reformation," as Dr. Johnson happily called them. We hope very soon to be able to give a report of the opening of our grand cathedral at Buckie, in this country, which is now all but finished, and a more complete and elegant piece of modern architecture, erected for Divine Worship, is not in our country. Buckie has a numerous and highly respectable Catholic congregation, and stood very much in need of religious accommodation, having for a good many years been obliged to meet and celebrate the Divine Mysteries in a common hall, fitted up for their use, but certainly with neither comfort nor proper conveniences. It must be matter of deep gratification to every Christian Catholic, thus to observe the steady progress of religion in Scotland.

NEW ENGLISH COLLEGE AT ROME.—On Sunday, the 2nd Sept., a letter from the Catholic bishops of England in Synod assembled, was read in the various Catholic places of worship in the metropolis. The document, after calling upon the faithful to assist in a movement now on foot for establishing Catholic industrial and reformatory institutions, and referring to the other topics which had been under the notice of their lordships, alluded to the scarcity of Catholic clergy in England at the present day, and stated that his Holiness the Pope had, in consequence, determined upon founding a new English college at Rome, bearing his own name, to supply this want. His Holiness, being desirous of affording an opportunity to Catholics in this country of showing their zeal for their faith and their attachment to him, had expressed his determination to send over a representative to collect the alms of the faithful in aid of the funds of this new college. The bishops have accordingly fixed next Sunday for a general collection in the churches and chapels of their respective dioceses for this purpose, and exhort the faithful to co-operate warmly in carrying out the object his Holiness has in view.

The London Standard of August 30, publishes the following letter:—"It is currently reported in Roman Catholic circles that Miss Nightingale has become a convert to the Church of Rome during her residence in the Crimea. I do not deny her perfect right to join the Church of Rome or any other church, but it should be known whether or not the proposed Hospital to be raised in her name by public subscription is to be a Roman Catholic institution. "A PROTESTANT."

DEATH OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—Mr. Feargus O' Connor, so well known to the public as the leader of the Chartist movement, died on Thursday evening, the 6th of September. In 1853, he was adjudged to be of unsound mind by a commission in lunacy, and entrusted to the care of Dr. Tuke, of Chiswick. Miss O'Connor, his sister, removed him from that establishment, about a week ago. Mr. O'Connor was suffering from a severe attack of paralysis, in addition to mental disease.

We (North British Daily Mail) have been informed on good authority that there will be further changes in the organisation of the Government, and that a coalition will be formed against Palmerston, by Lord John Russell, Gladstone, Graham, and the other few Peelites, along with Cobden, Bright, and that party.

Four hundred of the Foreign Legion have arrived at Portsmouth from Halifax, North America, on board the sailing transport William M. Rogers. They were raised in various parts of North America, and are expected to go to Shorncliffe.

GUANO AND SLAVERY.—FRIGHTFUL REVELATIONS.—It appears, from a Parliamentary Paper presented to the House of Lords, entitled "Correspondence upon the subject of Emigration from China," that a new slave-trade is growing up in the world, and it must be confessed, under British auspices. The revelation is frightful. A memorial from certain shipmasters lately returned from the Chinese Islands, details the cruelties practised on the Chinese laborers employed in the export of guano, under the authority of persons responsible to the Government of Peru. These unfortunate men are represented to be carried from China to the Chincoas for the most part, if not exclusively, on board British vessels. "No sooner are they landed from the ships than they see tall African negroes placed over them as boatswains, armed with a lash of four plaits of cowhide, laid up in the form of what seamen call 'round sennet,' five feet in length, an inch-and-a-half in diameter, tapering to a point. During the forenoons, except for regular offences (or such as the overseers please to term such), this instrument was not much used; but as, about four o'clock in the afternoon, many of the weakest had not performed their task work, the boatswains freely used it to start those behind, to bring the day's supervision to a close. The slightest resistance was punished by a flogging little short of murder, as on many melancholy occasions we witnessed, being nearer than we desired. The first 6 to 12 cuts stifled the most agonising cries that rang through the fleet—cries we heard day by day, but only then knew the full amount of suffering that called them forth. There was no tying up, the nearest Chinaman being compelled, by a cut of the lash, to lay hold of an arm or leg, and stretch the miserable sufferer on his stomach on the guano. The mere weight alone of the lash, made their bodies shake, blackening the flesh at every blow, besides cutting it like a sabre; and when a convulsive movement took place, a subordinate placed his boot on the shoulder to keep the quivering body down. Two dozen made them breathless, and when released after 39 lashes, they seemed slowly to stagger over, reeled and fell, and were carried off to the hospital—in most cases, if they recovered, committed suicide; for no human heart, unless elevated by Christian training, could, after undergoing so cruel an infliction, ever have more than two feelings, that is, death to those suffered from, or to himself.—Accordingly, during our stay there, many sprang over the cliffs, many buried themselves alive in the guano, and many hid themselves in the caves of the island to starve to death; their dead bodies floating all round in numbers. In one instance, two, emboldened by pity shown them by a shipmaster, hid themselves on board his vessel, one of whom survives, and is now in this country."

SIMONY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Lytchett-Matravers, in the county of Dorset, has a population of 878 persons, all with souls to be saved. The Church of England, which has the "cure," or care, of all the souls in England, has taken particular care of Lytchett-Matravers, inasmuch as it provides £607 per annum for the spiritual teaching of this village. There are districts in Bethnal-green where the Church can only afford to give £200 a year to the spiritual guide of 10,000 people. Thus the clergyman who desirith the office of pastor of the souls in Lytchett-Matravers, "desirith a good thing." Not a "good thing," certainly, in the sense in which St. Paul used the words, but a "good thing" in the sense in which the words are used in Capel-court and in Lombard-street, and in all places where the tables of the money-changers are placed, and where things are bought and sold. Lytchett-Matravers is situated near a large and populous port, and near two large towns. The holy man who takes charge of the souls of Lytchett-Matravers, will, therefore, be able easily to step from the "boorishness of the village" to the cultivation of civilised life. Furthermore the clergyman at Lytchett-Matravers may live, as the vulgar world calls it, "in clover," for there is a capital residence, and the neighborhood is one of great respectability. The cure of these 878

souls being then a tolerably "good thing" is worth something in the market, and was on Wednesday put up for sale. Strictly speaking it was not the cure of the souls, but the right to present to it, that was the object of sale, on the occurrence of a certain contingency. The Church, which looks with holy horror upon John Thompson who wants to buy a living for himself, is perfectly careless about leaving open a hundred ways by which Mr. Thompson may effect his purpose indirectly. So the advowson and right of presentation to the rectory of Lytchett-Matravers was sold by auction, at Garraway's, after the same fashion as any salesman would sell dirty dead acres or live cattle. The auctioneer exhibited all the points of the object of sale, as at Tattersall's they exhibit the points of a horse. He considered it was worth £3,500. Exception was taken to this on the score of the incumbent's age, which was only thirty. Suppose the incumbent would not die soon—the exceptions may be imagined to have said—what time it will be before we get value for our money? But in answer to this it was mysteriously hinted that his health might be none of the best, that he might have the seeds of a mortal disease in him, and then consider how much better your bargain becomes. "Representations had been made," said the auctioneer, "as to the state of the incumbent's health. He (the auctioneer) would not say what those representations were, but intending purchasers might easily satisfy themselves on that point." It may be supposed from this that some person in the room was commissioned to satisfy inquirers (in confidence) as to the condition of the incumbent's health. Fancy the disappointment of an "intending purchaser," who had set his mind upon ossification of the heart, finding that the incumbent was afflicted with rheumatism only! Or imagine another, who was prepared to go the old hog if the Rector had reached the last stage of consumption, shutting up his pockets on hearing there was nothing the matter with the tenant of the living but a running at the nose! Before the bidding began, a gentleman present objected that the Rector must keep a curate, which would seriously diminish the value of the receipts. In plain English, the person who desired this "good thing" would not be likely to wish to do all the work, but would think it desirable to put the unpleasant half of the work upon some other person's shoulders, for which indulgence money must be paid, which was a hardship. This objection was not very satisfactorily answered by the auctioneer, who said that the Rector might do the work himself. Another malcontent objected that the parsonage house was too large, and would require a large portion of the income to keep it up. The auctioneer, fertile in expedients, replied that this might be remedied by the clergyman taking pupils. If he could secure five or six pupils at a hundred a year each, it would add very much to the value of the living. Of course it would; but would it add much to the value of the parson? What is to become of the 878 souls hungering for spiritual food, while the parson is slaving at tuition in order that he may dwell in a large house and fare sumptuously every day? The five or six pupils will have value for their money, or they will not pay. The 878 human beings will receive nothing worth receiving at the hands of one who is paid £607 a year for teaching them. And it is here that the glaring scandal of the sale of advowsons and presentations, as at present conducted; is seen in all its enormity. The welfare of the parishoners never once enters into the calculations of buyer and seller. The trees on an estate which is sold have as much voice in the transfer as the inhabitants of a parish whose spiritual interests are sold to the highest bidder. The rectory of Lytchett-Matravers was knocked down for £2,450.

UNITED STATES.

OUR COUNTRYMEN IN CANADA.—The recent splendid ovation to the Montgomery Guard of this city, at Montreal and Quebec, is a striking proof of a fact which we have long maintained, that socially and practically, Irishmen at the other side of the line enjoy more freedom of late years, than on this side. Twenty years ago it was different; the Irish in this Republic were still protected by the memories of the revolutionary war and the war of 1812; Andrew Jackson still lived; John C. Calhoun lived; the Democratic party was truly national, and the public works were still to be stretched out towards every frontier. At that time in Canada the Celtic Irish were fewer than any other nationality; many of them looked on the Province as a mere stepping stone towards the States; the present admirable Constitution had not yet been wrung from an unwilling Empire and a domestic "family compact" there was little in Canada to content the Celtic emigrant who could, in twenty-four hours, cross over to "the land of the free," where, in those days, the natives were not armed and sworn against the rights and lives of emigrants. "But times change, and men change with them," and he who will not look the facts of the present in the face, whether they offend his prejudices or his sympathies, is a fool for himself, and a blind guide for others.—American Celt.

In Alleghany county, N. Y., wheat is selling for \$1 38 per bushel, and adds:—"Every day only adds to the conviction which should rest on every sane mind that the price will range below \$1. Few have yet pushed their wheat in market, and purchases are only for temporary use by millers, to meet the immediate demands. When that demand is supplied, we shall expect to see the price fall to \$1. Dealers will then commence buying, and prices will slightly advance."

From reliable data it is estimated that there is now afloat upon Lake Michigan, bound to Buffalo, not less than 163,350 bushels of wheat, and about 430,000 bushels of Indian corn.

ONE OF "THE FRUITS."—The New York Weekly Critic has the following paragraph, under the head of "Divorce?—Marriage is a civil contract. It is not indissoluble, for the law provides for divorce. But the provision is inadequate. It provides only for extreme cases, which generally provide for themselves. The marriage contract, like all others, should be dissoluble, by consent of the contracting parties. We go further, it should be dissoluble at the mere instance of either party, for the moment it is unsatisfactory to one party it is pernicious to both, and should instantly terminate by spontaneous annulment."

Confessors.—The New York Mirror, one of the most zealous organs of "Sam"—confesses that the Know-Nothing movement has proved a miserable failure. It advises its late brethren to disband their secret conclaves, dismiss their hirelings, and official dignitaries, forewear their oaths, and grips, and sigs, and thus resolve back into the great body of the people.

THE LOUISVILLE MASSACRE ITS FRUITS.—We are sorry to learn that our neighbor, Henry Bauer, has closed his house and intends leaving for Canada in a few days. Mr. B. has, within the last two or three years, invested several thousand dollars in the business in which he is engaged; that of a brewer. This he is determined to sacrifice, rather than stay in Louisville. He says that he feels that there is no protection for life or property here. Mr. Bauer has already purchased property in the city of Hamilton Canada. A German, a resident in this city for some years past, who was here at the time of the riots, and about investing \$20,000 in country property just above the city, has sold out, and a few days ago shipped by express, to New York, his money, amounting to \$57,000, and has started with his family to New York, thence to Germany, his own native land, where, as he declared before leaving Louisville, his children would not be insulted and looked upon as intruders and enemies to the country that he had vowed eternal allegiance to.—Louisville Times.

FLEEING FROM PESTILENCE.—The craven conduct manifested by the clergy and laity, in Norfolk and Portsmouth, is calling out the animadversions of the press and censures of the people, and deservedly so, if the shameful accounts of their reckless and inhuman flight are correct. Save qui peult seems to have been the exclaim of numbers, as in their hot haste, to free them from liability to disease, they precipitately hurried off. The cries of the sorely afflicted; the groans of the agonised in burning fever, left helpless and destitute, and without the means to aid them, or the ability to moisten their arid and parched lips; had not the effect of staying the hejira of an unfeeling clergy and a poltroon people. The former, the especial ministers of Jehovah, and the appointed of God, whose duty it was, if faithful to their divine mission, to remain by their congregations—to minister to the stricken, and to console the expiring—were it appears, according to the Norfolk Argus, among the first to flee—to abandon their trusts, and leave the sick and the dying to take care of themselves, or rather, to the ward of an all-wise Omnipotence, who is so infinitely superior to the vain creatures who undertake to elucidate His tenets and perform His functions; while neckerchief divines and holiday preachers, who like to display their eloquence and manifest their zeal before the fair, in quiet Sabbath time, when no dangers are to be apprehended, nor epidemic exist—men who in times of trial avoid the test, and turn their backs on those entrusted to their spiritual guidance. Good luck! In a marked manner has this been proven, in the localities where the saffron hued decimator has visited, has appalled and stricken down. From Portsmouth all the good shepherds, who watcheth over the safety of their flocks when there is nought to fear, have departed—leaving Father Devlin and the Sisters of Charity to carry out, alone, the last sad duties, and perform the final rights for Catholics and Protestants, and every other sect who require their services or desire that the path to the grave may be made smooth, by the whisperings of hope, the consolations of religion and truthful prayer. From Norfolk, four or five clergymen scampered off;—their names or creeds are not given, but we will venture to say, without the slightest doubt of being mistaken, that among them is not one of the faith which it is now the vogue to slander, and the members of which are proscribed and reviled. In the worst seasons of the epidemic in our own city, when the stoutest hearts failed—when in almost every tenement there were dying and dead, and the latter remained unburied, because the living were unable to enter the defunct, the priests of Catholicity shrank not from the severe tasks, nor thought for a moment, of securing safety by flight. "They fled not, but conquered and died; conquered in the cause of humanity and in the performance of a duty, for which they had pledged them at the altar at the moment of ordination. Of them it could not be said—"I was sick and ye visited me not;" for at all times, and night and day, they stood by the pillows of the stricken, and on the departing bestowed the last rites of the Church. Two of the devoted band alone exist to day: they are Archbishop Blanc, then a curate, and the abbe Meambaut. From New Orleans, at periods of plague and pestilence, all were wont to depart, save those on whom religion and their vows imposed the obligation of laying down their lives for their fellow man.—New Orleans Orleanian.

A PROTESTANT NURSE.—The terrible calamity which is at present visiting our sister cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth is of so dreadful a nature, that it seems almost a sacrilege to speak of any matter connected therewith in any other mood than that of sober seriousness; but a scene occurred during the past week of so extremely ludicrous a character, that we cannot refrain from giving it publicity. A certain and well known man-about-town conceived the philanthropic idea of going down for the purpose of aiding in nursing the sick. The Norfolk Steamboat Company, as a matter of course, gave him a free passage on his mission of mercy. On the evening of his advent into the city of Norfolk, his services having been accepted, he was appointed to nurse a patient then very low with the fever; the attending physician left him with his patient after nightfall plentifully supplied with instructions, and also a table well filled with the wherewithal to regale the inner man, including a bottle of brandy. On visiting the sick chamber the next morning the physician was astounded—he found his patient dead, the viands as well as the brandy demolished, and, shocking to relate, the volunteer nurse was coiled up under the table, dead—drunk. The man-about-town had a short but rather brilliant season of nursing a yellow fever patient, and returned to Baltimore in the next boat to rest on his laurels and blow at his pleasure. This is no fancy sketch, but is literally true, and we give it on the authority of those who vouch for its authenticity. A few more such nurses might make valuable food for the fever, as death diminishes the victims, were it not for the fact that it is generally supposed that the man who could act so callously with the dead and dying around him, is beyond the influence of yellow fever or any other malady.—N. Y. Times.

A matter-of-fact friend of ours, some five years a father, speaking of the return a child should make a parent, said he didn't think, as children behaved now-a-days, that they paid three cents on a dollar of what they owed of affection and gratitude. The N. Y. Herald gives the following, as the number of the killed and wounded by recent railroad accidents in the United States:—In 1853, 234 killed, 496 wounded; in 1854, 186 killed, 539 wounded; during first eight months of 1855, 62 killed, 315 wounded. Total for the 32 months, 482 killed, and 1400 wounded.

REMITTANCES.

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1855.

By the arrival of the *America* at Halifax on 26th, we learn that Sebastopol was taken on 9th inst.—French loss, 15,000; English, 2,000.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 24th instant, notices an article of the *TRUE WITNESS* of Friday last, and asks us:—

"On what principle of justice, a newspaper professing to be the exponent of the views of the Roman Church, charges upon the Protestant people and press of Canada, advocating toleration, a concealed policy inimical to his Church?"

To this question our reply shall be brief, and we hope satisfactory.

Because—the great majority of the Protestant press in Canada, either directly applaud, or, when alluding to it, refrain from condemning, the iniquitous and "inimical policy" pursued by the Governments of Spain and Piedmont towards the Catholic Church in their respective countries. Thereby showing that they do not condemn that policy when applied to the Catholic Church in Europe; and leaving us at liberty to draw the logical inference that they would as little condemn it if applied to the Catholic Church in Canada.

It is a true saying that "the receiver is as bad as the thief;" and it is equally true that he who approves of criminal acts in others, or who, when commenting upon them in his character of a public journalist, does not condemn them, is, to all intents and purposes, an accomplice in the crime. Now, we put it to the *Commercial Advertiser*, has not this been almost universally the case amongst the Protestant press in Canada? Have they not all given their readers an account of the unjust and tyrannical policy "pursued" by the infamous Courts of Spain and Piedmont towards the Catholic Church?—and has not we also asked—any one of them condemned these arbitrary proceedings, or even hinted its disapprobation of the cruel persecution to which, in those countries, Bishops, Priests, Nuns and Religious have been exposed? Nay—so far from condemning it, have not the majority approved of that "inimical policy?"—and does not the *Montreal Transcript* openly profess to find therein grounds for "gratulation and hope?" What then must we conclude from these premises? or how can we suppose that our Protestant cotemporaries, would condemn, if attempted in Canada, that "inimical policy" which they approve of when enforced in Spain and Sardinia?

The laws of truth and justice are immutable.—They vary not with degrees of latitude and longitude; they are the same in Quebec as at Turin; the same for a Bishop of Montreal, as for an Archbishop of Cagliari—for a Convent of Grey Nuns, as for one of the "Sacred Heart." There is not one standard of right for Europe, and another for America; and that which is wrong on one side of the Atlantic, cannot be otherwise than wrong on the other. Is it not written—"what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander?"—*Proverbs*—and how—in the opinion of Protestants, it be just, liberal, and a cause for "gratulation and hope," to drag Priests and Bishops to jail for refusing to administer the Sacraments of the Church at the bidding of the civil power—can we suppose that our separated brethren would look upon it as otherwise than a just and liberal policy, to treat Priests and Bishops in a similar manner in Canada? The property of the Catholic Church here is not a whit more sacred than the property of the Church in Spain; surely then we may be pardoned for supposing, when we hear our Protestant cotemporaries applauding the confiscation of the latter by the Spanish Government, that they would equally applaud the conduct of a Canadian Government which should seize upon the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and turn our Sisters of Charity out into the streets.

If however, in so judging, we have wronged or misrepresented our Protestant cotemporaries, we shall ever be ready, aye, most happy, to do them justice, so soon as they themselves shall put it in our power so to do. We promise the *Commercial Advertiser*, for instance, to publish in our columns, and to give him full credit for, the very first article in which he condemns the cruel and "inimical policy" of the Spanish and Sardinian Governments towards the Catholic Church. And we assure him that—when we find our Protestant cotemporaries, generally, asserting the sacredness of treaties, whether entered into with the Sovereign of the Papal States, or with any other Power—when we see them denouncing as a breach of honor and good faith, any attempt on the part of one of the contracting parties to set aside the provisions of the said treaties without the consent of the other contracting party—then, but not till then,

will we believe that they would keep faith with us in Canada, if it was in their power, and if it was for their interest, to violate it. In like manner, when in their comments upon the affairs of Spain and Sardinia, we shall find them openly denouncing the breach of faith of which the Governments of those countries have been guilty—when we shall hear them deprecating the monstrous interference of the Civil Power in matters purely spiritual—and as loud in their denunciations of the tyranny which consigned a Catholic Archbishop to jail, for withholding Sacramental Absolution from, and for refusing to give the Body and Blood of Christ in the Holy Eucharist to, one whom he deemed unworthy of such a privilege, as they are in condemning the imprisonment of the "Martyred Madiais"—then, but not till then, will we believe that they are sincere in their advocacy of religious toleration, and civil and religious liberty. Finally, when we shall see our Canadian Protestant cotemporaries exerting their influence as public journalists, to secure for Church property the same respect and protection that they demand for all secular property—then, but not till then, will we believe that they are in earnest in their expressions of good will towards us and our institutions. But we repeat it, so long as we find them, either narrating without a word of reproof, or openly applauding as grounds for "gratulation and hope"—as something "wherefore which we should copy in, Canada—the dishonorable and tyrannical conduct of the Spanish and Sardinian Governments towards the Catholic Church—so long as they never allude to the protests of the Sovereign Pontiff against this conduct on the part of the said Powers, but in language of scorn and mockery—so long must we believe that our Protestant cotemporaries do entertain "a concealed policy inimical to the Catholic Church"—that they do hold that faith should not be kept with Papists—that they are not prepared to concede to our Bishops and Clergy, the same independence in the exercise of their sacred functions, that they demand for their own ministers—and that they would, if they could, seize upon, and confiscate to secular purposes, our charitable, religious, and educational establishments. If in this we err, it is easy for the *Commercial Advertiser* to set us right.

The *Church of Toronto* accuses us—the *TRUE WITNESS*—of trying "to defend Sabbath breakers and blasphemers," in our reply to the *Transcript's* strictures upon "ball-playing on Sundays." Our Toronto cotemporary must pardon us for telling him that he lies—under a mistake of course.

This must have arisen from his not having done us the honor to read what we did say upon the subject. For, had he paid attention to our words, he would have seen that, so far from attempting to defend blasphemers or blasphemy, we heartily joined with our Montreal cotemporary in invoking the aid of the Police to repress the crime, and punish the criminals.

To the charge of "defending Sabbath-breaking" we reply in a similar manner. We never have, and trust that we never may, defend such a crime. What we have done is this; we have denied that ball-playing on Sunday involves the crime of "Sabbath-breaking;" and to this opinion we still adhere, and shall continue to do so until we see good reasons for abandoning it.

It is not—we must remind our Protestant cotemporary of Toronto—it is not by vituperation, and old womanish abuse, that he, or his non-Catholic brethren will convince us Catholics of our error, in indulging in innocent and healthy amusements on a Sunday. If in error, we must be set right by argument and not by clamor; and it must be proved as well as asserted that the innocent amusements in which we indulge, and for whose lawfulness on Sundays we contend, are forbidden by the law of God.

We have challenged our opponents to this proof, and they have prudently held their peace. We reiterate our challenge; and we defy the *Church* and the whole Protestant press of Canada, to prove from the Bible—the "sole rule of faith" amongst Protestants—1.—that the obligations of the Jewish Sabbath have been, by the command of God, transferred to the Sunday, either in whole or in part, or in other words, that the observance of the Sunday, as a Holy Day, and as a day of abstinence from servile work, is enjoined in the Bible—2.—That, if the observance of the Sunday as the Sabbath is a Divine precept revealed in the Bible, all innocent Sunday amusements, which have no tendency to divert the heart from God, and which do not encroach upon the hours of divine worship, are thereby forbidden. Will the *Church* accept our challenge? or will he be so kind as to name chapter and verse of the Bible which transfers the obligations of the Jewish Sabbath to the Sunday; and which also forbids us to indulge in innocent amusements on that day, and within the limits above defined.

Our cotemporary, as an Anglican, is treading on dangerous ground. The "Romish paper" whose impiety he condemns, can quote in support of its views the practice of the early Anglican divines, and the positive teachings of the "Reformed Church of England" of the XVII century; in which, as in other non-Catholic sects—the spawn of the great apostasy of the XVI century—the Sabbatarian theory is of very recent origin. Hear what the Protestant historian "Hallam" says on this subject:—

"The founders of the English Reformation, after abolishing most of the festivals kept before that time, had made little or no change as to the mode of observance of those they retained. Sundays and holy-days stood much on the same footing as days on which no work except for good cause was to be performed, the service of the Church was to be attended, and any lawful amusement might be indulged in. It was not till about 1595 that they began to place it—Sunday—very nearly on the footing of the Jewish Sabbath, interdicting not only the slightest action of worldly

business, but even every sort of pastime and recreation; a system which, once promulgated, soon gained ground, as sitting their arrabillious humor, and affording a new theme of censure on the vices of the great." *Const. Hist.* vii.

The historian adds in a note—that "the first of these Sabbatarian laws was a Dr. Bound, whose sermon, was suppressed by Whitgift's order"—the said Whitgift being the Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, at the time of the accession of James to the throne of England. From the same source we also learn that "one of *Martin-Mar-prelate's* charges" against the Anglican hierarchy was, that, one of their number—Aylmer, Bishop of London—was in the habit "of playing at bowls on Sunday." From these facts then we may judge how great is the discrepancy betwixt the *Church of Toronto* in the nineteenth century, and the "Reformed Church" of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth. It is well for our Puritanical cotemporaries in Canada that they lived not in the palmy days of Anglicanism; or they would very probably have had their noses slit, their ears docked, and been themselves stuck in the pillory, after a good flogging at the cart's tail, for holding and promulgating their heretical and disloyal principles. Laud would have made as short work with them, as was made with two judges of the western circuit, who about the year 1634, deemed it their duty to speak disparagingly of the "Book of Sports," published in the preceding reign, and regularly read on all Sundays and other Holy Days from the Anglican pulpits. For this offence the said judges were severely reprimanded; and were compelled, at their next appearance on the circuit, to make a humble and public recantation of their heresies; whilst it was farther ordered, that, for the future, every Bishop should see that the said "Book" was duly published from the pulpits of all the churches subject to their jurisdiction. These things be it remembered took place in the reign, and by the express orders, of him whom the "Church of England" as by Law Established" honors as its solitary martyr; and for whose memory it still retains a special service in its liturgy, to be used yearly on the 30th of January, being the day of the martyrdom of the Blessed King Charles the First.

How then can the Anglican *Church* condemn us for defending that which King Charles the Martyr not only defended, but strongly recommended to his loyal subjects? Here are the words of the Royal Proclamation, put forth by James I., and enforced by his son, the Martyr. It enjoined that, after divine service on Sundays persons should not:—

"Be disturbed, loitered, or discouraged, from any lawful recreations, such as dancing either of men or women, archery for men, leaping, vaulting, or any such harmless recreations—nor having of May games, Whitsun-ales, or morris dances, or of setting up of May poles, or other sports therewith used, so as the same may be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or let of divine service."

Here then is a nut for the *Church* to crack.—Either God has altered His laws respecting Sunday observances since the days of Charles the Martyr; or, the "Blessed Martyr" himself—as the Liturgy calls him—and the pastors of the pure branch of the Catholic Church of which he was head, were habitual transgressors of the Divine commands; not content with sinning themselves, but exhorting others to sin. But, if neither of these, then innocent and healthy amusements on Sunday are not contrary to God's Laws, and should not therefore be suppressed by the Police.

This is the sum of the matter. We, Catholics, leave our Protestant fellow-citizens at full liberty to keep their Sundays as they will; we demand the same liberty from them. In our "private judgment" which is as good as that of any Protestant minister that ever preached in an Anglican pulpit, or ranted from a Methodist tub, ball-playing is perfectly lawful on Sunday. We have the Bible as well as Protestants; we have read it as carefully as they have; and are as thoroughly masters of its meaning as they—or as any of them—are or ever will be. We need no Protestant to tell us our duty towards God; for we are sure that no Protestant that ever lived could, in this matter, teach us anything; and finally, as in religion we seek not to dictate to them what they shall do, or shall not do, or to impose upon them our opinions, so neither will we permit our Protestant fellow-citizens to dictate to us how we shall keep our Sundays. For this we are responsible to God, and not to them.

The arrogance, the impertinence, of these Sabbatarian fanatics would but excite our laughter, and contempt for their anile superstitions, were it not that our liberties as Catholics are thereby menaced. Our non-Catholic fellow-citizens have the modesty to demand that their larical Sabbatarian theories shall be made law and enforced upon us—that we shall be compelled to submit to their cant, and disgusting Puritanism. It is for this reason that we return to the subject so often; and because, before it is too late, Catholic should plainly let their Protestant fellow-citizens know that they will not submit to any interference with their religion or religious practices—that they are responsible to God and His Church alone for the manner in which they keep their Sundays; and that so long as they leave Protestants at full liberty to observe the day as they like, Catholics are determined that Protestants shall not interfere with them in their observance of it, or prevent them from doing on it what they like. How to keep Sunday is a question which we must settle with our God; to man we owe no account how we spend it—and we will give none.

This is a point upon which we should not yield one inch; for if we are weak enough to give way once, we shall be expected to yield more and more, until we have nothing left to surrender. We object to all Sunday legislation to meet the peculiar views of Protestants, because such legislation would establish

a most dangerous precedent. For, if the legislature has the right to prohibit ball-playing, not because it creates an obstruction in the public thoroughfares, or leads to a breach of the peace—[for here there would be legitimate grounds for legislative interference]—but upon religious grounds only, because, in its opinion, ball-playing is an offence against God—then, would the legislature have an equal right, to prohibit any other act which, in the opinion of the majority, might seem to, be contrary to the Laws of God. Thus Protestants declare that the Mass is idolatrous; there can be no doubt that idolatry is a violation of God's laws, the most heinous of which creatures can be guilty; by the same logic then as that by which one legislature would be bound to prohibit ball-playing, and to enforce Sabbatarian observances, would another legislature be bound to prohibit Mass-saying, and to enforce attendance upon the ministry of the Reverend Ezekiel Howlandstick, the gifted pastor of some Little Bethel or other. Thus our Protestant cotemporaries see clearly enough. They see that the enforcement by law of Protestant views respecting the Sunday, would afford a precedent for the establishment in Canada of the whole fabric of Protestant Ascendency. This is why they cry out for Sabbatarian enactments; and this is why we, as Catholics, and knowing by sad experience what Protestant Ascendency means, altogether oppose such legislation; not that we care a pin about Sunday ball-playing, but because we will not yield one jot of our rights as citizens, to Protestant clamor.

And to conclude—we deprecate all legal interference with, all attempts to suppress innocent and healthy amusements on Sunday—because, in spite of the Police, in spite of all the Laws and Statutes that ever were framed, men will have amusements of some kind or another; if not "innocent and healthy," then criminal and unhealthy; if not in the field, in the brothels and grog-shops; if not in a game at ball, in a career of low debauchery, like the brutalised masses of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other large cities of the United Kingdom, in which Sabbatarianism is enforced by law. In these opinions we are not singular. Many Protestants heartily agree with us; and though they dare not speak out for fear of being put down by the fashionable cant of the day, yet are there hundreds who would join with us in resisting any attempt to interfere with the innocent and healthy amusements of the working classes on Sunday. Whilst on this subject, we would call the attention of the *Church of Toronto*, and our Sabbatarian friends generally, to the following extract from an article upon "Amusements," which we copy from the *New York Christian Inquirer*, one of the leading Protestant papers of North America:—

"The moral influence of amusements, their necessity, their safeguard, have evidently begun to attract the attention of moralists and religionists more than has been the case heretofore. Puritanism, even in the opinion of its warmest admirers, has not sufficiently recognised this fact. The boy reared in a home where asceticism is the rule, is peculiarly prone to fall into coarse sensuality. The same is true of whole peoples. The moral condition of England under Charles II, was in a large part the result of the reaction of the popular mind against the unnatural restraint imposed by Cromwell and his associates. Want of innocent recreation is one of the most common causes of intemperance. Drunkenness is the vice of a people who are listless, heavy, and phlegmatic, and who betake themselves for excitement to the bottle, in the lack of other modes of relaxation. The nations that cultivate music, dancing, and other like amusements, even though the character of the people is somewhat like that of the English and Americans, are comparatively sober. It was remarked during the Prussian wars against Napoleon, that the German soldiers, who had a number of amusements, were rarely drunk even off of duty, while the English soldiers were so continually." Still more marked is the contrast between the English and ourselves, and the southern nations of Europe.

"It would be easy to adduce other considerations having the same bearing. We are getting fast to be a nation of invalids, and the American race is not only the thinnest, but the saddest extant. Were some blaze lover of pleasure, imitating his ancient prototype, to offer a large prize "for a new pleasure," Brother Jonathan's inventive powers in this direction would hardly go beyond the furnishing of some new drink, perhaps some new combination with other liquids, of mint or sherry; or else the giving of some new name to some pleasant compound already not unknown in American bar-rooms. But be this as it may, unlike the Frenchman, of whom the very opposite is true, the American has no talent for amusing himself.

"A high authority has said, 'Every friend of the Maine Law should be a total abstinence man.' Equally true is it, that he should be pledged to favor all instrumentalities which may increase the facilities for innocent amusements. No legislation can make a joyless people temperate. If they cannot have innocent amusement, they will crave coarse excitement; and if they cannot get alcohol they will make opium and kindred stimulants take its place."

A RIVAL OF THE MONTREAL "WITNESS."—Mister George Brown, the honorable Member for Lambton—pretty stuff they make honorables and M.P.'s out of in Canada!—lately published in his organ—the *Globe*—the deliberate lie that on his last visit to Montreal and Quebec, the notorious "Nick Kirwan" did not dare to lecture for fear of violence from blood-thirsty Papists. The best of the joke is that, whilst thus libelling the citizens of Montreal and Quebec, this fellow Brown was well aware that "Kirwan's lectures" delivered in Montreal and Quebec, were being published in all the Protestant papers of the Province, and, if we may believe the *Commercial Advertiser*, by Mister Brown himself in the *Globe*. The *Montreal Herald* walks into him in fine style.

FALSHOOD AND FANATICISM.—Of all the dishonest devices, by which, in a free state, the unscrupulous, self-seeking, professional politician endeavors to attain his objects—power and place,—there is surely

...dangerous to the peace of society; none so re-
...to every rightly constituted mind, as appeals
...to the religious convictions and prejudices of the
...In Canada, more especially, where, in the eye
...of the law, of the state, no religious sect can claim
...an ascendancy over others, where all are free to wor-
...ship God as their own reason and conscience dictate,
...no possible excuse can be found for the politico-relig-
...ionist. For ourselves we trust the readers of the He-
...rold have long since been satisfied that while ever
...ready to defend our own religious rights, we are equal-
...ly ready to respect those of others, however widely
...they may differ from us in their belief and practice, so
...long as the latter are neither in conflict with morality
...nor with the laws of our common country. It is, then,
...with feelings of mingled dread and dejection—for
...all history witnesses the unvarying and inevitable re-
...sults of religious fanaticism—that we witness the
...base use which such mere politico-religionists as
...the Toronto Globe seek to make of the boldest senti-
...ments of the human heart, by appeals to the relig-
...ious prejudices of its readers. So long as this
...self-appointed champion of Lower Canadian Pro-
...testants confined himself to misrepresentation and
...abuse, we were unwilling even to notice his rav-
...ings on the subject of the alleged oppression at the
...hands of our Roman Catholic brethren, under which,
...he would fain persuade his readers in the Upper Pro-
...vince we were basely and unresistingly contented to
...submit. We know the futility of arguing either with
...a religious fanatic or a political demagogue, and we
...were silent. It is otherwise, however, when we find
...this ambitious and thoroughly unscrupulous politi-
...cal firebrand passing the limits of mere misrepresentation,
...and appealing to the most patent and palpable false-
...hood in support of his slanders, alike of our Protestant
...and of our Catholic population. We should be want-
...ing to the interests of truth, and forgetful of what is due
...to ourselves and our fellow-citizens, were we to allow
...such statements as the following—which we find in
...the Globe of Monday last—to circulate without con-
...tradiction. After gloating with demoniacal satisfaction
...over the lamentable riot and loss of life which dis-
...graced our city on the 9th of June, 1853—a text upon
...which he is never tired of preaching—the Globe
...says:—

“There has been no outrage on Protestants for some
months in Lower Canada, because there has been nothing
done to draw it forth; but is there any greater security for
them now than in 1853? Could Gavazzi, or any other dis-
tinguished opponent of Popery, lecture in a Protestant Church?
We trust not. The venerable Kirwan visited Quebec and
Montreal lately, but he did not dare to speak. No man who
valued his life and limbs would venture. The liberty of speech
is practically as completely lost in Montreal and Quebec as it
is in Rome and Naples.”

“Now, is it possible that so great an admirer of the
“venerable Kirwan,” as the Globe professes to be,
could be ignorant of the truth in this matter? It is
certainly possible, but by no means probable: inas-
much as, not only did Dr. Murray, “that distinguished
opponent of Popery,” lecture in a Protestant
Church during his late visit to Montreal, but the pub-
lic were invited, by advertisements in all the Protes-
tant papers, to attend his lecture, a full report of which
lecture was published in our columns, on the 17th of
last month. Full well does the Globe know the ab-
surdity of his comparison of Montreal and Quebec to
Rome and Naples; but, at all events the only proof of
similarity adduced by him is, thus, we should hope,
pretty well disposed of.—As to the “Gavazzi riot”—
it was, certainly, and admittedly, a most disgraceful
and lamentable outbreak of fanaticism and lawless-
ness; but did the Globe never hear of the ultra-Protes-
tant “Lord George Gordon riots,” in London; of the
“Charleston Nunery riot,” at Boston; of the
“No-Popery riot,” at Bradford, in Yorkshire, in 1852;
of the “Neal Dow riot,” the other day at Portland;
to say nothing of the more recent “Circus riot,” in
the Globe’s own pattern city?—The guilt of the
“Gavazzi riot” rests on the heads of a comparatively few
fanatical law-breakers, and the fatal results of it on
those of Her Majesty’s undisciplined troops. It is
alike unjust and ungenerous to attempt to fix either
upon the citizens of Montreal, Catholic or Protestant.”

We read in the Toronto Colonist the following
account of the state of morals in the capital of Up-
per and Protestant Canada:—

“The Toronto jail is now so crowded with prisoners,
that it is impossible to find room for more. Out of a
long list of offenders brought before the Police Magis-
trate yesterday, not more than one or two were sen-
tenced to jail on account of this state of things. In-
deed, we are informed that the Police might have
made several more arrests of drunk and disorderly
characters, but thought it useless, as they could not
be sent to jail for punishment.”—Toronto Colonist.

Would it not be well to send a few missionaries to
try and convert the brutal heathenised masses of
Upper Canada? Would it not be a good work to
empty the jails, and fill the churches?—good for
immortal souls, and for the pockets of rate-payers?
We commend the subject to the notice of the French
Canadian Missionary Society.

“WANT OF EDUCATION IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—
The other day a large meeting of coal-owners and
coal-viewers and others interested in the colliery pop-
ulation, was held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, to see what
could be done to educate it better. Mr. Nicholas
Wood, the Chairman of the Institute of Mining En-
gineers, stated that ‘at the annual bindings there is
scarcely a single man or boy who signs his own name
to the bond;’ and yet these men and boys have gone
through the schools, and we suppose that they have
learned to read and write, but they have left school
at so early an age that they lose what little they have
learned, and you find them incapable of writing their
own names.”—Illustrated London News.

And yet they—these same ignorant colliers—may
be heard reviling the Irish—“the poor Papists”—
and taunting them with ignorance. These wretched
English colliers may be found abusing Irish Catholics,
and sacking and burning their churches, and even
murdering those Catholics when they endeavor to
defend their property. These English Protestant
colliers, who cannot write their own names, and who
have not been kept in their present deplorable state
of ignorance by priests, are now and then convicted
of the murder of their wives or children, for the
sake of the paltry sum they expect to receive from
the funeral societies. Sweet fruits of the “Refor-
mation!” Are the Cullin murder, and the late child

murder at Bristol, to be reckoned among these fruits?
Pity it is that those “religious gentlemen”—Stra-
chan, Bates, and Co. did not, when they had the means,
expend some portion of their easily-gained wealth
in the endowment of schools for lessening the amount
of Protestant ignorance, and thereby repressing as
much as possible Protestant vice.

“THE HISTORY OF THE CRUSADES.” By J. F.
Michaud, translated from the French by W.
Robson, in 3 vol. Redfield, New York. For
sale by D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal.

M. Michaud’s “History of the Crusades” is a
work so well known, and from the length of time
that it has been before the public, so thoroughly ap-
preciated, that it is scarce necessary for us to say a
word about it. As a record of battles and sieges, of
the marchings and countermarchings, the heroisms, the
errors, the sufferings and the victories of the Crusa-
ders, no better history of the long protracted struggle
betwixt the Cross and the Crescent has been given to
the world. But when from facts the author proceeds
to theories, and pretends to criticise the motives of
the leaders and originators of that great movement
which precipitated the chivalry of Europe on the
burning sands of Asia—above all, when he treats of
the Sovereign Pontiffs, under whose auspices the Crusa-
des were undertaken—we must be very careful to
discriminate betwixt the chronicler, and the historian
properly so called. Throughout his work M. Michaud
manifests a strong anti-papal bias, and a pro-
found contempt for the religious fanaticism of the
people. In his eyes devotion is a crime, for which the
headlong courage of the soldiers who scaled the walls
of Jerusalem, and humbled the hosts of Islam on the
bloody field of Ascalon, can hardly atone. He writes,
if not as a Protestant, yet as a Gallican, which is as
bad; and therefore, sees every thing through a false
medium. A Pope who censures the vices of a King
of France, is with him a proud priest, an insolent
shaveling; whilst the monarch so reproved, though
stained with the guilt of murder and adultery, is raised
at once to the dignity, of a saint and martyr, of a
champion of the liberties of the Church. These are
sad blemishes on an otherwise excellent work—admir-
able indeed for the beauty of its style, and the deep
research which it displays, but not altogether one to
put into the hands of the young student of history.
In promoting the Crusades the Popes approved them-
selves the best—the only true statesmen of the day;
by their policy they saved Europe, and European civ-
ilisation from Oriental barbarism—and history, im-
partial history, will yet do them justice. As Gibbon
says, when speaking of the victory of Charles Mar-
tel over the Saracens, but for these Holy Wars, but
for the fanaticism of the Crusaders, and the super-
stition of the Popes, “perhaps the interpretation of
the Koran would now be taught in the schools of
Oxford; and her pulpits might demonstrate to a cir-
cumcised people, the sanctity and truth of the revela-
tion of Mahomet.”—c. 52.

We hardly think that M. Michaud has been for-
tunate in his translator. Not that the latter is igno-
rant of French, or unable to write English; but be-
cause he is too fond of obtruding his—to Catholics
—very disgusting commentaries upon the text of the
author. From a translator, if he ventures upon
notes and explanations, we expect some of the qual-
ifications which we look for in the historian. We
expect impartiality, good taste, moderation, and some
acquaintance with the cotemporary literature of the
age. In all these qualifications Mr. Robson seems
sadly deficient; indeed, from the style of his remarks
upon the saints and warriors of the Middle Ages, we
should fancy him fitted only for the post of President
of some Yankee “Know-Nothing Lodge;” he has,
it is evident, done M. Michaud’s “History” into
English with an especial eye to the Protestant mar-
ket. What for instance must we think of the hon-
esty or intelligence of the writer who speaks of St.
Bernard—whom even many Protestants delight to hon-
or as the “last of the Fathers?”—as a sordid knave,
as a liar, cheat, and impostor, who preached the Crusa-
des from the basest and most interested motives!
“‘No one’—says the translator in his preface—
“can believe that this shrewd man”—St. Bernard—
“imposed upon himself by the tricks with which he
deluded the multitude, or practised his jugglery gra-
tuitously”—p. vii.

These volumes have been got up by the Publishers
in first rate style; they are beautifully printed, band-
somerly bound, and are accompanied with excellent
maps of the seat of war. We only regret that the
blemishes which we have pointed out above, prevent us
from cordially recommending the work to the young
Catholic readers of history, who have not access to
other, and more truly Catholic sources of information.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Ottawa, 24th Sept., 1855.

DEAR SIR—Having made a tour through these
provinces recently, it seems to me that you might be
glad to hear what I think of them, and what I have
seen worthy of remark. With respect to the physi-
cal appearance of the country, its fine scenery, so
varied, so fantastic and picturesque, I find nothing to
be said; I have only to unite with those who have
already described its beauties, declaring that the ad-
mirer of the grand and the beautiful will never regret
to have made a tour through Canada. One thing, how-
ever, I cannot pass unnoticed. From statements
made in several newspapers regarding the prosperity
of the Upper Province and its great superiority over
the Lower, I must say I felt a little disappointed.—
The difference between them, if any, is trivial, though
this is indeed in favor of Canada West. The crops
in the environs of Quebec, appeared, if at all, very
little inferior to those about Toronto.

Every lover of peace and order cannot fail to rejoice
at the harmony which exists between the Catholics
and their Protestant neighbors in Upper Canada, if
we except a miserable venomous clique of bigoted
fanatics, whose spokesman is Mister George Brown of

the Globe. These are a sorry class of weakminded in-
dividuals; so spiteful in their impotent malice; that
one might suspect that they belonged to another ex-
I visited the site of the new College, called St.
Michael’s, which is being built at Clover-hill, a
lovely spot in the vicinity of Toronto, to which city it
promises to be an ornament. His Lordship the Bishop
of Toronto has manifested great prudence, foresight
and zeal in the great efforts he has made to procure
for his diocese that excellent establishment; wherein
the young candidates for the holy and sublime office
of the priesthood are to be imbued with the virtue and
the learning required for that formidable charge, un-
der the direction of those amiable and eminently vir-
tuous ecclesiastics, the Basilians. The Catholics of
the diocese of Toronto are indeed deeply indebted to
their good Bishop, through whom they have obtained
this admirable institution. I was glad to see a nice
little church erected at Port-Hope, in lieu of the one
that had been maliciously burned, some time since.
It is under the direction of a worthy young Priest, the
Rev. Mr. O’Keefe. As an instance of the harmony
existing between Protestants and Catholics there, as
well as in Toronto, it is sufficient to observe that the
former contributes liberally to the church in one place,
and to the college in the other. Take away the Meth-
odist fanatic, and the venomous Swiss missionary,
who is everywhere a firebrand, and I promise you
there would not be any ill-feeling between Protestant
and Catholic.

As to the system of education, no matter how fair it
may be in theory, it will be productive of little good
to Catholics, while Ryerson is Superintendent. It
shocked me dreadfully to hear that the school-law im-
poses an oath on Catholics which it does not require
of Protestants, as if the former were not to be so
easily trusted as the latter. Surely we, Catholics,
will not long tamely endure this insulting distinction,
nor rest content until that oath is set aside. Why
should Ryerson—a Methodist tub-preacher—be em-
powered to do injustice to an entire people—to throw
every obstacle in our way, and to detract from the
efficiency of Catholic schools? We must get rid of
the “white-chokers,” and then we may expect fair
play.

Yours, truly,

VIATOR.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

New York, September, 1855.

DEAR SIR—As I promised you in my last some fur-
ther notice of what I saw during my brief sojourn in
the land (facetiously called) of freedom, I will take
up my pen at the railroad depot in Boston, whence we
started by an express train for Fall River. On and on
we went, village after village appearing and disap-
pearing in quick succession, the verdant slopes and
well-tilled fields of thrifty Massachusetts looking
bright and cheerful in the gay sunshine. We saw
factories of every kind located at intervals all along
the line. Amongst these were the three Bridgewater
factories, famous for the manufacture of religion, if we
may judge from the number of Meeting-houses, one
of which belongs to a sect known as the “Come-
Outers.” Surely the budget of names must have
been nearly exhausted when that turned up. The
route from Boston to Fall River is extremely inter-
esting, as well from the pleasing character of the scenery,
as the historic associations connected with every hill
and vale. It lies through the heart of the Old Col-
ony—the scene of most of the stirring events in the
early history of the Bay State. We travelled with a
party of friends from New York, one of whom was
well acquainted with the local history of the region;
and just as the last sun-beam faded from the earth, he
pointed out to us the rich green slopes by the winding
stream where the great Indian hero, Matamora—bet-
ter known as King Phillip—fought and struggled, bled
and died, in the vain attempt to break down the ag-
gressive power of the wily, calculating Puritans who
had taken possession of his hunting-grounds. Surely
a just God took cognizance of the wrongs so foully
perpetrated on the brave children of the forest in the
sacred names of religion and truth! The persecuting
Puritans are gone to their account, but their spirit
still rules from end to end of Massachusetts. Catho-
licity has as yet no hold on this hard, cold region; and
it will be long before its genial influence can obtain a
fair field for its exercise amongst the worldly-minded,
self-righteous children of New England. All along
this route it is all but invisible, hiding away in the
hearts of the Irish waiters in hotels and the workmen
about the railroads. But still it is alive, strong and
fresh and vigorous, though little seen by the unthink-
ing throng of passengers constantly hurrying to and
fro, regardless alike of God and their own souls. In
New York I found Catholicity in a most flourishing
condition. The churches are numerous, and so are
the schools, the great bulwark of religion. From the
Archbishop down to the humblest layman, all good
Christians are engaged in the grand work of provid-
ing Christian instruction for the rising generation. I
can truly say that, during my stay in and around New
York, I heard no sermon in which there was not some
allusion made to the subject of Christian education.
There is a school attached to each of the principal
churches; some them are taught by the Christian
Brothers, some by the Sisters of Charity, and some
are so fortunate as to have both. Of the latter class
are the Cathedral, St. Joseph’s, St. Mary’s, and I am
happy to say that St. James’s will soon be of the
number; as the zealous pastor, the Rev. P. McKenna,
had a meeting of his parishioners a few days ago for
that purpose, and was nobly seconded by them in his
charitable purpose. It is his intention to furnish the
boys and girls attending the schools with books, paper,
sates, &c., so that no inducement may be wanting
on his part. It is only a few years since this excel-
lent clergyman purchased the building known as the
Mariners’ Church in Roosevelt street, where he estab-
lished a school, which has been a blessing to that
large parish. At St. Peter’s, the Rev. Mr. Quinn is
doing his part nobly. In fact, let us go where we
may around New York, we see evidences of the
rapid increase of Catholicity. Churches and schools
there go hand in hand; the good seed is being sown
on all sides, and the fruit will appear in due sea-
son. It must be remembered that the good Catholics
of New York put up these schools and support them;
notwithstanding that they are taxed for the support of
the Common Schools. All honor to them, and may
they be amply rewarded in the spiritual and temporal
prosperity of their children.

While speaking of schools, I must not forget to
mention the noble institutions of the Sisters of Char-
ity at Mount St. Vincent, of the Ladies of the Sacred
Heart, and of the Christian Brothers at Manhattan-

ville. It is hard to say which of these establishments
deserves most praise. They are all delightfully situated
on the highest ground in Manhattan Island. From
the dome of Mount St. Vincent, and the Cupola of
the Sacred Heart, there is a prospect to be seen of un-
rivalled beauty and vast extent. New York itself, is
not in sight, but the bright waters of the North and
East Rivers are seen encircling in their embrace
the beautiful Island of Manhattan with its nume-
rous villages, wide-spreading woods, now rich in
autumnal beauty, and railroad-tracks running here
and there in all directions. It was on Sunday even-
ing last that we visited the Sacred Heart; and as I look-
ed abroad from the cupola over that magnificent land-
scape with the mists of evening gathering over the
woods and waters, and the new moon sailing up into
the deep blue sky, it seemed as though earth con-
tained no lovelier scene. To Madam Hardy, the ac-
complished Superior, and to Mother Jerome of Mount
St. Vincent, we were much indebted for their kind
attention, as also to the Superior of the Christian Bro-
thers. There is a spacious chapel attached to each
of these institutions; that of Mount St. Vincent is a
perfect gem of architectural beauty. It is a chaste
and graceful specimen of the Gothic style, light and
elegant in its proportions, and finished with exquisite
taste. It is dedicated to Our Blessed Lady under her
favorite title of the Immaculate Conception, and is
every way worthy of her whose name it bears. The
Chapel of the Sacred Heart is also very beautiful;
but the gloom of evening would not permit us to ex-
amine its beauties in detail. Close by the handsome
establishment of the Brothers, is the beautiful church
of Manhattanville, built under the pastoral care of the
Rev. Mr. Donnelly. It is a tasteful edifice, construct-
ed, like the house of the Brothers, conjointly of brick
and that brown stone now so much used in the better
class of buildings around New York. Over the altar
is a large and beautiful window of stained glass, re-
presenting, in compartments, several sacred and holy
personages. This window was presented by a mer-
chant of New York, Charles M. Conolly. It was a
princely offering to the glory of God. This church
of Manhattanville is quite a spacious building, and is
finely situated on a high hill overlooking the Hudson
River.

The Jesuit College of St. John’s at Fordham, a few
miles beyond Harlem, is, in all respects, one of the
finest educational establishments in America. It is
a large and handsome edifice, advantageously situ-
ated on rising ground in the midst of a beautiful park.
The railroad runs close by its gates, thus placing it
within an hour’s ride of New York. It is now under
the able management of Father Tellier, formerly of
St. Mary’s, Montreal. The Jesuits have also a flour-
ishing establishment in Sixteenth Street, New York.
Father Driscoll, whose memory is so cherished in
Montreal, is now President of this institution; and
the reputation of St. Francis Xavier’s College and
Church is daily on the increase. Father Driscoll is
ably supported by Father Ouillet, and other distin-
guished members of the Order.

As this letter is already too long, I shall reserve my
concluding remarks for another letter, which I hope
to send you next week.

Believe me to be, Dear Sir, &c.,

HIBERNIA.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

West Osgoode, Sept. 21, 1855.

SIR—On Sunday, the 16th instant, the holy Sacri-
fice of the Mass was offered up for the first time in
the new church in West Osgoode, where the hand-
some sum of £28 5s. was collected. The Rev. Fa-
ther Coopman preached a very appropriate sermon on
the occasion; in the conclusion of which he made
some allusions to his leaving this parish, which drew
forth many a sigh from the whole congregation.—
Father Coopman has resided in this parish over three
years, and has accomplished a vast deal of good.
All are aware that he has been, under God, the noble
means of raising no less than four churches in this
part of the country, during this short period; and that
he has ever been most energetic in bringing the splen-
did church of Gloucester to a state of completion.—
As a pastor, he has always shown himself most ac-
tive and indefatigable in his labors; whilst as a gen-
tleman, I have no hesitation in stating, that he is es-
teemed by all who know him. The exemplary man-
ner in which he discharged the ministry of the Gos-
pel in this locality—his unexampled perseverance and
indefatigable zeal—have earned for him a character
among us as immortal as the faith that is in us.

Wherever the field of his operations may be here-
after, he has the best wishes of this people for his
welfare and happiness.

I understand the place of his destination is Burling-
ton, in the State of Vermont; and I congratulate the
faithful there, for they soon will have among them a
devoted and zealous priest.

In conclusion, I again repeat that he has the united
wishes of this people for his welfare.

M. W.

The Rev. Mr. Larocque, who last autumn accom-
panied His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal to
Rome, has arrived once more in good health amongst
his own people. The Reverend gentleman brings
with him many valuable and interesting mementoes of
his visit to the Holy City.

Since the year 1839 the Catholic diocese of Quebec
contributed the sum of £26,688 18s. 7½d. for the pro-
pagation of the Catholic faith; the diocese of Mon-
treal, £20,935 17s. 7½d.; and Three Rivers, £6,438
19s. 1½d.; in all, £54,063 15s. 4½d.

The Rochester Democrat states that an American
Protestant lady of that city, a few weeks since, enter-
ed the pale of Judaism, and last Sunday she was
married, according to the Jewish ritual, to a descen-
dant of Abraham.

Birth.

At Aymer, Ottawa, on the 21st instant, the wife of P. J.
Roney, Esq.; School Inspector, of a daughter.

TO PRINTERS.

HOE’S WASHINGTON HAND PRESS,

No. 6,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

This Press is in excellent order, and will be sold very cheap,
as the Proprietor of this Paper has purchased a Power Press.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald* writes: "Besides a very brief telegraphic despatch from General Pelissier of the 31st, that all was going on well, and that they were advancing their works, it is said that the government is in possession of more precise information of a very hopeful character. There is now great caution observed with regard to the publication of despatches; for the sufficient reason that any hint of intended design, or any piece of information, no matter how slight, calculated to awaken the suspicion of the enemy, would be immediately telegraphed to the Russian government. All that the despatch published in the *Moniteur* says is, that everything is going on well; but it is rumored that these words only give the *résumé* of more precisely detailed information, which the government keeps for itself, but which is described to be most satisfactory."

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS IN PARIS.—It is stated with much apparent confidence that whilst her Majesty Queen Victoria was recently at Paris, grave consultations took place between the English and French Ministers, to which also Baron Hubner, the Austrian ambassador, was invited, and at which he positively took part. From this circumstance it is being deduced that France and England are again trying hard and fast to clinch the Austrian alliance; but it is added that whilst the French Cabinet attaches infinite importance hereto, English statesmen are believed to be more indifferent about it, seeing that past experience has shown that, however, willing Austria may be to enter into an active co-operation with the West against the common enemy, with a view to the more speedy termination of the war, and the final settlement of the existing complications, yet, as she is bound hand and foot, or, at all events, is most seriously hampered by Prussia and her other Russo-German allies, with whom, it is clear, nothing is to be done by fair means, it follows, as a matter of course, that to entertain hopes of Austria's immediate co-operation almost amounts to wilful self-deception.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.—The official sanitary journal, the *Moniteur des Hopitaux*, has at last formally announced the presence of the cholera in Paris. It admits (what nearly every one knew) that it has been there for three weeks; but says that during the last week it has acquired such intensity, that measures of precaution must be publicly advised. The cases are mostly of an instantaneous kind, what is called "*choléra foudroyant*," but as the government (perhaps wisely) does not allow the publication of any returns, we can as yet know nothing of the numbers of victims.

AUSTRIA AT ST. CLOUD.—That capital actor Regnier, in the play at St. Cloud, has given a filip in the face of Austria—and that two in the presence of France and England. In the *Demoiselle de St. Cyr*, "the policy" of Austria is named; upon which Regnier, as *Duboulay*, after his manner cries "O Austria! Austria!" Queen Victoria laughed—the emperor chuckled in his own hearty way—and Prince Albert roared! It is said that the Austrian Ambassador has asked for an explanation of the government of France, and has been respectfully referred to—M. Regnier!

QUEEN VICTORIA AND GENERAL CANROBERT.—General Canrobert, who had only arrived in Paris the day before the entry of the Queen, was detained in his own apartments by fatigue and fever, and was unable to accompany the *cortège* that went to meet and escort her Majesty, nor could he be in the evening repair to St. Cloud. The Queen deigned to remark his absence, and to express her regret. On the next day the General received an invitation to dine at St. Cloud by order of the Emperor. He was waiting in the drawing-room with the other *aides-de-camp* and guests of the Emperor when the Queen entered leaning on his Majesty's arm. As soon as she perceived the General, she advanced towards him, and expressed to him, in the most handsome manner, how happy she felt in being able to thank him for the good understanding he had always maintained with her army, and to congratulate him on the great achievements of the French army under his command. When the guests passed to the dining-room, General Canrobert prepared to take his seat near the spot where he happened to be; but the Queen made him sit on her left hand. During dinner she conversed a good deal with him, and seemed eager to learn from his lips any details respecting the state of the allied armies, and the management and probable issue of the war. On Monday, General Canrobert was invited to the apartments of Prince Albert at St. Cloud. He had been there some time, in conversation with the Prince about the war in the Crimea, when the Queen entered, without being announced. The General prepared to leave, but the Queen detained him. She sat down, and seeing that the General remained standing, she requested him to be seated. She then told him that, with the sanction of his Majesty the Emperor, she had conferred on him the Grand Cross of her Order of the Bath, as a testimony of her gratitude for the services he had rendered to her army. In this interview, which the Queen deigned to prolong, she again spoke to General Canrobert with the utmost kindness respecting the merits of his individual command, and of the fine conduct of the French army. On the day of the Queen's departure, General Canrobert formed part of the *cortège* that accompanied her Majesty to the terminus of the Eastern Railway. On his return he was recognized in the Faubourg St. Denis, and received a real ovation. The enthusiasm of the people assumed such a character that an account of it was given to the Emperor, who said, "They have acted quite right."

AUSTRIA.

The *Austrian Gazette* says:—"We learn that Austria will present to the Germanic Diet, immediately after the recess, a fresh note concerning the political situation—a note which will have reference more than the preceding declaration had, to the question of the Principalities. The Diet will thus have an opportunity of declaring itself both on this question and on the policy pursued by Austria, as it affects the interests of Germany so intimately connected with the affairs of the Danube. This intimate connection has never been explicitly called in question by the Diet, but Austria's desire is that it should be precisely and solemnly recognised by all the German governments—an act that would also imply approbation of Austria's political conduct."

SWITZERLAND.

If we may believe the German journals, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is seeking to renew the good relations with the Helvetic Confederation, which had been deeply affected by the refusal of the Czar to recognise the new Federal Constitution. For this purpose it is said to have decided that the Russian Embassy, which since 1848 has resided at Frankfurt, shall now fix themselves at Berne. "In this movement," says a Swiss journal, in mentioning the affair, "there is a reconciliation, or at least an approach to it, on the part of Russia towards Switzerland, and that power will now cease to be so intractable towards us. These new sentiments manifested in reverses will do us no good. There will be nothing really changed, we presume, in our relations with Russia or in the opinion which has prevailed on the subject of the present conflict. All the difference will, therefore, be to have one legation the more in the federal city."

A PRIEST EXCOMMUNICATED IN TICINO.—The Bishop of Como has excommunicated a priest, named Perucchi, for having exercised the office of curate in a parish belonging to that part of his diocese which lies in the Canton of Ticino, having been elected to that office by popular nomination, according to the new law of Ticino, without any authority from the episcopal see. In his sentence the bishop denies the right of the popular assembly to make the nomination, declares it to amount to simony, and contends that Perucchi has no right to the parochial benefice of Stabio. He states that on the 8th of May last, he suspended Perucchi *a divinis*, and that on the 28th of June following he sent him a monitory, commanding him instantly to cease every ecclesiastical function; all of which measures having proved ineffectual he feels himself bound, after duly consulting the Holy See, to pronounce excommunication against him, until he shall have reconciled himself to the Church.

ITALY.

Portentous signs are beginning to manifest themselves in Italy. Accounts from various parts of that fair but misruled Peninsula concur in stating the probability of serious events soon taking place there; and letters from Austria speak of a feeling of apprehension on the same subject, as also of the preparation of the Government for all consequences. Whether the war with Russia will continue limited to the theatre of its present operations, or whether, by the force of circumstances, independent of her will, or of that of the Allies, it will assume greater proportions, and extend over Europe, no one can say; but it is on the latter eventuality that the hopes of the Italian, and doubtless those of the Hungarian and Polish emigrants also, are chiefly founded.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—A letter from Florence says:—"On the 20th August there commenced here, before the Royal Court, the trial of a secret society which had been detected in correspondence with the Republican committee in London. Up to this day, the trial has not presented any features worthy of particular remark—it is throughout the same history of dupers and duped. The most curious point that has come to my knowledge connected with this secret society is the oath administered to its members, which is as follows:—"In the name of God and of the people, I swear faith to Italy, which is to form itself into one republic; continual war against all its enemies, whether foreigners or Italians, and, above all, against the Pope-King, who is its worst enemy. I swear to conform to the instructions which shall be transmitted to me by the delegates of the Triumvirate, who direct this association; I swear to keep secret the laws and operations of the association whenever I cannot myself take part in these operations for the triumph of the good cause. So be it, and for ever!"

The cholera has almost entirely disappeared from the Roman States, and during the violence of the epidemic the exertions and devotion of the Clergy of all ranks elicited the profound admiration of the people. Their Eminences Cardinal Vannicelli, Archbishop of Ferrara, and Cardinal Morichini, Bishop of Jassi—two cities where the scourge appeared with unusual virulence—were indefatigable in their visits to the hospitals and private houses, bestowing the blessings of their sacred ministry, and distributing alms, and rendering every possible assistance; their example stimulating the exertions of all whose duty called them to the succor of the afflicted.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA DESIRES FOR PEACE.—Count Nesselrode has addressed a fresh despatch to all the Russian Embassies, affirming the willingness of his Government to accept honorable propositions for peace, with a hint that some of the Governments whom this suggestion may reach should advance their good offices for the purpose of rescuing Russia from the really alarming position in which she is now placed.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of *La Presse*, writing under date of the 27th of August, says:—"The Emperor was seriously affected at the disastrous result of the affair on the Tchernaya, and has

ordered a searching inquiry into the facts connected with the battle. All the accounts which arrive from the Crimea are unanimous on the point of the want of provisions. At Simpheropol, in which the Russian resources are collected, provisions have been measured out to the inhabitants for a long time past, as if the place was besieged."

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"Having drained the country by every means, direct and indirect, the government of St. Petersburg has despatched agents to get up a sort of secret loan of 100 millions of roubles. The headquarters of those agents appear to be at Berlin, and, if my information be correct, the loan will be assisted by certain governments friendly to Russia. Royal personages, it is said, have contributed from their private purse. This is not remarkable, for the cause of Russia is the cause of many small European sovereigns, who see their own destruction in the fall of Russian prestige." The *Nord* of Brussels says:—"If we may interpret in a pacific sense the returning activity of diplomatists, all hope of an arrangement is not lost. M. de Bourquency and Prince Gortschakoff passed the whole morning of the 30th ult., together in conference with Count Buol at Vienna. The Vienna cabinet has already replied to the last circular of Count Nesselrode, the existence of which is now out of doubt. The communications which take place between Austria and Prussia give reason to believe that the German powers will end by agreeing upon a political programme, which they will be able to oppose to the belligerent parties who may be tempted to extend the war beyond the object for which it was ostensibly undertaken."

STATE OF FEELING IN RUSSIA.—Correspondence from St. Petersburg says, the late defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya has produced a profound sensation in the capital—much more than the affairs of Alma and Inkermann.

The authorities in St. Petersburg, after twisting and turning the news of the battle of the Tchernaya into every possible shape, and after finding that by no legerdemain anything could be made of it but a defeat, have set themselves to invent excuses for the disagreeable fact. Prince Gortschakoff, it would appear, is to be made the scape-goat. The St. Petersburg correspondent of *Le Nord* has been instructed to write to that journal, that "an impatient desire of measuring his strength with the enemy hurried Prince Gortschakoff on beyond the limits of prudence." In Russia this false accusation is certain to be believed, for there no one dare publish the fact that Prince Gortschakoff, instead of being hurried away by an impatient desire of battle, merely carried into effect instructions received from St. Petersburg, in a letter from the Emperor, which was read to the troops before going into action. But any sympathy for Prince Gortschakoff would be entirely thrown away. He has merely been treated by his Government as he has himself treated a braver and a better officer. Among the Russian officers who fell at the battle of the Tchernaya was General Read. "Dead men tell no tales," and accordingly Prince Gortschakoff has resolved that General Read shall bear the blame of his failure.

THE RUSSIAN FINANCES.—At the commencement of the present year, there were in circulation in Russia credit notes to the amount of 556,337,021 silver roubles (the silver rouble is about 3s. 6d.), being 244,961,440 roubles more than at the beginning of 1853. The cash in hand, to guarantee this paper money, has only increased during this same period by 4,996,137 roubles, having been at the beginning of 1853 146,794,848, and at the commencement of this year 151,793,895. The debt of Russia at the beginning of 1853 was as follows:—Due abroad at fixed periods, 57,149,000 Dutch florins (the Dutch florin is about 2s.); Home Debt, 110,867,050 silver roubles; debt requiring to be paid at any moment, 223,861,476 silver roubles, and £5,280,000 sterling. These figures prove that the financial situation of Russia is very critical, and that it must get worse and worse every day, since the expenses caused by the war are estimated at 20 millions of silver roubles a month.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE UKRAINE.—The insurrection of the peasants of the Ukraine is far from being appeased. I give you the particulars which I have ascertained from the lips of the landed proprietors of that province. For some years past the popes have been employed in exciting the people against the nobles. A depot of knives and daggers, prepared expressly for this new jacquerie, had been discovered. When, in the beginning of spring, the popes proclaimed the mandates of the Holy Synod, they always added to them these words:—"Serve the Czar faithfully; combat for him; your recompense shall be your freedom; you shall possess the land and you shall no longer be exposed to the *corvée*." The peasants replied, "Yes, we wish for liberty; we wish to be like those free Cossacks, who were in other times our fathers. On that condition we will faithfully serve the Czar. We have no hatred against the nobles; we only wish for liberty, and the right to possess property." They organized them as militia, and distributed arms among them. The peasants assembled at once, and refused to separate any more. Many of the popes had been sent to Siberia for excess of zeal; many others have been beaten by the peasants because they did not use with them the same form of oath administered to the free men. Some 60,000 peasants were under arms. A battalion of regular troops which had tried to restore order was cut to pieces. Blood has been often shed; in one village 20 peasants were killed. Some of them who had been sent to the Crimea, and were made prisoners by the French, recounted how they were treated at the camp. "The French made us prisoners," they said. "Their priests taught us how to love God and the Virgin Mary. Their priests are indeed saints and true servants of God. They tell us that liberty of conscience will one day come to us from France. We wish to be free men and Catholics, as our fathers were."

THE BALTIC.

We fear that, for the present season, all available

work is over in the Baltic. The mortar-boats were returned to England, and the fleets had retired from before Cronstadt, and stood out to sea. In the Gulf of Bothnia, Captain Oter, in the *Tirefly*, has been punishing the foe—burning his stores, store-houses, and property, and capturing and destroying his ships. In the White Sea similar punishment has been inflicted by a portion of the allied squadron, but these little successes will hardly satisfy the country. It was fully expected, when the present campaign opened, that we should have had gun-boats and mortars quite sufficient to attack the great fortress which guards the Russian capital with a fair chance of success; but the doings even before Sweaborg showed that ample preparation had not been made to assail the foe in that quarter. With the requisite appliances, no reason exists, as far as we know, why Helsingfors should not have shared the fate of Sweaborg, and better still, a dash at Cronstadt would have made our power felt in St. Petersburg. It would really seem that there was some truth in the scandal current at the time that the ministry of Lord Aberdeen was not in earnest about the war. When Sir James Graham was at the head of the Admiralty, at the end of the last and the beginning of the present year, he had ample time and opportunity for providing the requisite means to carry on the struggle; but he evidently neglected it, and his speech, this week, at Carlisle, seems to indicate that his heart was not in his work. We are unwilling to join in a popular cry to hunt down an able man; but looking at the past and the present, we reluctantly arrive at the conclusion that the late First Lord of the Admiralty wanted the nerve or energy for the post which he filled.—*European Times*.

LOSSES OF THE RUSSIANS AT SWEABORG.—A letter addressed to Admiral Dundas by the English ambassador at Stockholm, states that the Russians lost upwards of 2,000 men at Sweaborg the terrific explosion which took place at noon on the first day blew up the magazine, containing the entire stock of shells and 600 men were killed by it. Every magazine in the place was destroyed, also immense stores of cordage, rope, tar, and other naval supplies. The large Russian man-of-war, which was anchored in the passage between the two islands to the north of the fortress had her side blown out, and 14 or 15 different descriptions of vessels lying inside the dock-yard basins were destroyed entirely. The Russian authorities at Helsingfors have forbidden all intercourse between that place and Sweaborg, so anxious are they to conceal from every eye the immense amount of damage done by the bombardment.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The following is the last despatch that has been received from the seat of war:—

DESTRUCTION OF A RUSSIAN SHIP OF WAR.—Great Fire at Sebastopol.—The French Minister of War has received a despatch from General Pelissier, dated the Crimea the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock A.M., which contains the following gratifying intelligence:—

On the night of the 5th instant, a great fire took place—it was caused by the burning of the Russian two-decker *Marian*, which was anchored in the bay of Sebastopol.

The fire originated in the bursting of a shell discharged from the right attack.

The brilliancy of the flames arising from the conflagration, illuminated the whole of the allied camp.

HAMBURG, SEP. 5.—Prince Gortschakoff writes from Sebastopol that the fortifications have been greatly damaged, and that the garrison has suffered heavy losses.

From Asiatic Turkey, the intelligence which has reached us during the last few days is cheering. The Russians have been defeated before Kars, leaving more than a hundred men on the field. The position of the Russian commander will soon be critical, for Omar Pacha was about to embark his army for Asia Minor, and he may probably be enabled to strike a decisive blow before the winter sets in.

THE CHURCH IN SARDINIA.

(From the Tablet.)

The long series of unprincipled and sacrilegious acts committed against the Church by the Government of Sardinia, which so well supports its historic reputation for perfidy and meanness, has at length compelled the Supreme Vicar of Jesus Christ to resort to those spiritual weapons placed in his hands for the defence of his flock and for the punishment of those who commit an impious aggression upon the fold. In the Allocation of July 26th, the Holy Father, after again pronouncing null and void the acts and decrees which during the past six years have passed in Piedmont to the detriment of religion, of the Church, and of the authority and rights of the Holy See, declares that all those who have proposed, approved, or sanctioned these measures, or who have in any way aided in carrying them out, have incurred excommunication. This heavy but most justly merited sentence, pronounced by the Vicar of Jesus Christ against the Government and Legislature of a country which still professes to be Catholic, has been not merely provoked, but rendered absolutely necessary by a long series of persecutions and outrages which can find few parallels in any country professing the Catholic religion. We shall briefly recapitulate some of these acts.

The revolutionary movement of 1848 was attended in Piedmont by an outburst of the licentious spirit of liberalism and contempt for religion which distinguished most of the Continental revolutionists. This spirit soon found vent in a ribald press, pandering to the exciting passions of the day, and was likewise embodied in an act of the legislature which infringed on the authority of the Holy See by interfering with the freedom and exercise of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction. This was followed by an attempt to deprive the theological teaching of the universities of the supervision and guardianship of the Episcopacy, and by the approval given in the public examinations to heterodox theses founded on a condemned work of the unhappy Professor Nuyts, of Turin. A warrant of attack upon the persons and properties of Ecclesiastics was also made by the decree of the 25th August, 1848, which expelled from the Sardinian territories the Jesuits and the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, and by a most monstrous act of public robbery confiscated the entire property of these Orders. Of course these injurious and unprincipled acts found vigorous opponents in the Sardinian Episcopacy, and especially in

the Archbishops of Turin and Cagliari, and consequently the Government commenced against those Prelates a bitter and unrelenting persecution. The Archbishop of Cagliari was the first victim. In January, 1850, his Archiepiscopal throne was violently seized on, and the venerable Prelate found himself necessitated to publish a monition of excommunication against the authors and agents of this sacrilegious outrage.

Early in the same year, the Piedmontese Government proposed to the Chambers a law for regulating certain sources of Ecclesiastical income, and the observance of certain holidays. This law, which was proposed by Count Siccardi, was adopted by the Chambers, and sanctioned by royal decree on the 9th of April. The Holy See had vainly protested against a measure which trampled under foot the most solemn Concordats; and on its becoming law the Apostolic Nuncio, by express command of his Holiness, quitted Turin. An incident soon occurred which afforded the Government a pretext for commencing its infamous persecution of the venerable Archbishop of Turin. The Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Santa Rosa, who had been an active promoter of the Siccardi law, fell ill, and, though at the point of death, he refused to make any reparation for the grievous injuries he had assisted in inflicting on the Church. On this account he was deprived of the last Sacraments by the Curate of his parish. The anger of the Government was at once roused, not only against the Curate, but also against the Archbishop of Turin, who was immediately arrested and dragged by force to the fortress of Fenestrella, where he was imprisoned for several months, and was then banished from the kingdom. At the same time—that is, in the end of September, 1850—the Archbishop of Cagliari likewise was exiled on account of the sentence of excommunication which he had pronounced against the sacrilegious plunderers of his Ecclesiastical property.

In 1851 a law was passed in the Sardinian Chambers for the abolition of tithes in the kingdom of Sardinia, and was sanctioned by royal decree on the 15th April. In the same year an attempt was made to place the schools of theology under the inspection of government delegates. The dangerous and schismatical teaching of the public universities having forced the Bishops to warn Ecclesiastics to hold themselves aloof from these establishments, the Minister of Public Instruction announced to the Ecclesiastics of the kingdom, by a circular of 27th November, 1851, that in order to obtain benefices, it was necessary to have attended the state universities, and to have obtained degrees. In 1852 the religious association of St. Paul, or Society of the Catholic Faith, was suppressed, and its revenues confiscated, and the monastic house of the Brothers Minors of Coni was also suppressed. In 1853, the Sardinian Government regulated, with a most unjust partiality, the revenues of the Bishops and Clergy of the island of Sardinia, entirely confiscating those of the Archbishop of Cagliari during his exile.

In November, 1854, the measure for the suppression of convents, and the confiscation of conventual and other Ecclesiastical property, first appeared.—This measure which, in spite of the solemn protests of the Holy See, and of the Piedmontese Episcopacy, has passed into law, and is now being actively executed, concludes the long catalogue of sacrilegious outrages committed against the Church by the Sardinian Government. Evidently this Government relies for support and protection in its iniquitous career upon the sympathy of Protestant England, and certainly our Whig statesmen seem only too eager to throw the whole weight of British influence into the anti-Catholic and anti-Papal scale. What will the Irish Catholic supporters of the Whigs say when they find the chosen friends and allies of their patrons formally excommunicated by the Pope?

People have their eyes intently fixed upon the telegraph, and every hour is expected to bring something decisive from the seat of war. Much time cannot elapse before the state of suspense which precedes the shock of hostile armies disappears in the excitement of the actual conflict, for all the accounts declare that the assault could not be much longer postponed. The nearer the works of the Allies approach those of the enemy the greater the number of casualties,—a fact to which General Simpson makes reference in his last despatch to Lord Panmure, which came to hand by the last mail. We shall probably hear almost immediately of another great battle, as well as the renewal of the bombardment, followed by the assault, for the Russians it is clear, had determined to make a second attack on the lines of the Allies. Indeed, the position of the enemy has become so desperate that he has no alternative but to fight of starve, and the large reinforcements which he has recently received only embarrass his position if he cannot feed them.—That the Allies expect another attack, and are prepared to meet it, is evident from the strong batteries which they have erected commanding the bridge of Traktir and other approaches to their lines. The results of the great battle of the 16th of August have inspired the French and Sardinian troops, and the next engagement, there is every reason to believe, will yield results still more encouraging than that of last month. The contest, in point of fact—is gradually resolving itself into one of subsistence. The Allies, with the command of the sea, rejoice in abundance of food, clothing and every requisite for preserving life and health,—and during the approaching winter the best precautions will be taken to guard the troops against the climate: whereas the Russians are short of provisions, and the means of conveying them will become more difficult and dangerous every day. An additional English regiment, we learn by the recent accounts, has been sent to Yenikale, at the entrance of the Sea of Azoff, and other troops to strengthen that important position are to follow. The retention of this position cannot fail to have a material influence on the contest. We perceive in the Times of yesterday a letter from a gentleman named Napier, dated from the Isle of Wight—a relation, probably of the celebrated family of that name,—who suggests that in the extreme winter the troops in the Crimea might find shelter from the season by excavations dug in the earth, a custom which prevailed in the Tauric Chersonese in former days. "We read in Xenophon that such was the practice on the adjoining coast of Asia,—a practice which is continued to the present day, and the Armenian husbandmen invariably pass the winter in company with his herds and flocks in this manner, receiving and imparting warmth. The Turkish army in the Danubian provinces thus housed themselves in the winter of 1853."—This suggestion will receive in the proper quarter the attention which it is worth; it appears feasible, and may prove

a valuable hint in the course of policy which the ensuing winter may develop. But our hope is, ere that inclement season has set in, that the troops of the Allies will possess the northern as well as the southern sides of Sebastopol.—*European Times.*

The Buffalo Democracy narrates this story of one of the mischief men, vulgarly called children:—"A teacher in a Sunday school in R— was examining a class of little boys from a Scripture catechism. The first question was, "who stoned Stephen?" Answer—"The Jew." Second question—"Where did they stone him?" "Beyond the limits of the city." The third question—"Why did they take him beyond the city?" was not in the book, and proved a poser to the whole class; it passed from head to foot without an answer being attempted. At length a little fellow who had been scratching his head all the while looked up, and said, "Well, I don't know, unless it was to get a fair fling at him!"

A PROTESTANT COW.—An Irishman, who is proprietor of a boarding shanty on the C. C. Railroad, east of this city, says the Zanesville "Aurora," recently purchased a cow, which being rather wild, he had to halter and lead home. When he arrived at the door of the shanty, his better half opened the conversation as follows:—"Well, Pat, where did you get that brute?" "Sure I got him from Mr. H—." "What!" said she, "did you buy her from a Protestant? But as you have done so, it won't be any harm to put a little holy water upon her." "Faith, that's well thought of," said Pat. So without relinquishing his hold of the brute, he held out his hand to receive the holy water, and poured it on the animal's back, making also the usual sign at the time of performing the operation. It so happened that the old woman handed him, by mistake a bottle of vitriol, and Pat, being unaware of the fact, felt astonished that the cow should wince so under the operation—but on pouring on the supposed holy water a second time, the infuriated animal kicked up her heels, and broke loose from Pat, to the astonishment of Molly, who exclaimed, "Holy mother of Moses! isn't the Protestant strong in her yet!"

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF WOMAN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE.

New York, August 2, 1852.

Mrs. Cline, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old, to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and gave it two tea spoonsfull, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms. The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who may suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure. The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

P. S. The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

THE Subscriber has had placed in his charge, FOR SALE BY AUCTION, TWO LARGE and MAGNIFICENT

ALTAR PIECES!

Suited to the adornment of Churches, Chapels, Religious and Educational Institutions, being Superior Copies of RAFAELLE'S Great Painting, the

TRANSFIGURATION!

Now at Rome;

And of REUBEN'S most Celebrated Work, the

DESCENT FROM THE CROSS!

Now at Antwerp.

The size of the copies are 14 feet high and 10 feet wide, and are now on view at the Subscriber's Stores, opposite the *Recollet Church.*

If desired, either or both of them will be sold at private sale; otherwise they will be

SOLD BY AUCTION

On Tuesday Morning, October 9,

At ELEVEN o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING, Auctioneer.

AYLMER CATHOLIC ACADEMY.

WANTED, for this Institution, a good CLASSICAL TEACHER, with a thorough knowledge of the English language and Mathematics. Salary liberal. Application to be made to the Rev. JAMES HUGHES, P.P., Aylmer; or, J. J. KONRY, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Aylmer, 21st Sept., 1855.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO duly qualified TEACHERS, for the Parish of St. Bridget, County of Bouville, capable of TEACHING the French and English languages grammatically, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Testimonials of moral conduct will be required. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned at St. Bridget.

W. MURRAY, Sec. and Treasurer.

St. Bridget, 5th September, 1855.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN STUDYING FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

AT the suggestion of three or four young gentlemen, whose studies in the above line he has recently had the honor of successfully superintending, MR. ANDERSON would respectfully intimate that he has opened a CLASS exclusively for the benefit of gentlemen of the foregoing character.

References:—Rev. Canon LEACH, McGill College. Cols. D'URBAN and FRITZCHARD. Hours of attendance, &c., made known at the Class Room, No. 50, St. Charles Borromeo Street, Sept. 6.

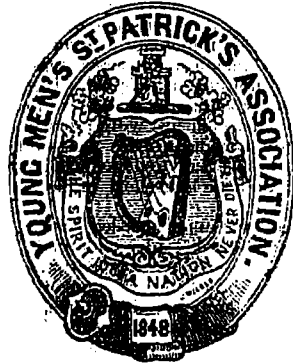
ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.



THE MONTHLY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 1st of October, at EIGHT o'clock.

By Order, T. C. COLLINS, Recording Secretary.

Sept. 27.



THE USUAL MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 2nd of October, at EIGHT o'clock, in the Room adjoining the *Recollet Church.*

By Order, P. J. FOGARTY, Secretary.

September 27.

CENTRE OF FASHION!

MONTREAL CLOTHING STORE, 85 McGill Street, 85 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

D. CAREY

IS NOW RECEIVING, and will continue to receive, his splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of BROAD, BEAVER and PILOT CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, TWEEDS and VESTINGS.

Constantly for sale, an extensive and general stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Of every description, which cannot, in point of advantage to the buyer, be surpassed by that of any house in the trade. Also—Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Gloves, &c. &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The services of RANCOUR, the celebrated CUTTER, having been secured, a grand combination of Fashion and Elegance, together with a Correct Fit, will characterize the Custom Department. September 20.

A NEW WORK BY MRS. SADLER.

JUST PUBLISHED—"THE BLAKES and FLANAGANS," a Tale for the Times; by Mrs. J. SADLER, author of "Willy Burke," "Alice Kiordan," "New Lights, or Life in Galway," &c. &c.; 12 mo., 400 pages, with a fine engraving; muslin, 3s 9d; gilt, 5s 7d.

D. & J. SADLER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

September 18.

FIRST FALL IMPORTATIONS.

M'DUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED A PORTION OF THEIR FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of—

Woolen Dress Goods, Velvet Ribbons, Boys and Gent's Plaids, Paisley Tartan and Mourning Shawls, Henriettas, Coburgs, Flannels, Woollens, Family Linen and other Household Goods, ALEXANDER'S KID GLOVES, Hosiery, Sewed Work, Polkas, &c. &c.

Their Stock of SHAWLS, PLAIDS, and FRENCH MERINOS, is the most extensive and varied in the city; and they respectfully solicit an inspection of their goods by residents and strangers, assured that both as to QUALITY and PRICE they will give satisfaction.

M'DUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co., 185 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

August 30.

EDUCATION.

TO PARENTS, &c.

MR. ANDERSON'S CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, fronting Lagache's and St. Charles Borromeo Streets, RE-OPENED 1st instant.

August 14th, 1855. N.B.—Mr. A.'s EVENING CLASSES for BOOK-KEEPING, &c. &c., will be RE-OPENED, (D.V.) on the Evening of the 1st September next. Hours of attendance—from 7 1/2 to 9 1/2 o'clock.

REMOVAL.

C. GALLAGHER, MERCHANT TAILOR, HAS REMOVED TO No. 25, Notre Dame Street, NEAR DONEGAN'S HOTEL.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY M. P. RYAN & Co.

THIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT HOUSE, is situated on King and William Streets, and from its close proximity to the Banks, the Post Office and the Wharves, and its neighborhood to the different Railroad Terminals, make it a desirable Residence for Men of Business, as well as of pleasure.

THE FURNITURE

Is entirely new, and of superior quality.

THE TABLE

Will be at all times supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the markets can afford.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be in readiness at the Steamboats and Railway, to carry Passengers to and from the same, free of charge.

NOTICE!!!

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, HAVING now disposed of all the GOODS damaged by the late Fire on their Premises,

288 Notre Dame Street, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PART OF CLASS Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 14, 19, and 31,

And a portion of the GOODS in the 3rd and 4th Stories, they have determined to pack up the same in CASES, for disposal during the dull Season, and to OPEN for Inspection and Sale on Monday First, the 25th instant, their entire

ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!

Comprising the choicest variety of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, NEVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

AS OUR NEW GOODS Have come to hand so late in the Season, we have determined to mark them at a very

SMALL PROFIT, In order to effect a speedy Sale, so that GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.

M., C. & E. beg to state, that the ENTIRE STOCK, though large, will be

Sold by Private Sale, and not by Auction; and that the doors will be OPENED EACH MORNING, punctually at NINE o'clock.

All Goods marked in Plain Figures, at such a LOW RATE that no SECOND PRICE need be offered.

MORISON, CAMERON & EMPEY, 288 Notre Dame Street, (late No. 202.) Montreal, June 23, 1855.

MONTREAL MODEL SCHOOL,

71 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

WANTED, in this School, a good English and Commercial TEACHER. He must produce Testimonials respecting his moral character. No other need apply.

The duties of the above School will be RESUMED on MONDAY, THIRTEENTH of August. There are vacancies for four Boarders, and some Day Pupils. For particulars, apply to the Principal,

W. DORAN, Principal, And Member of the Catholic Board of Examiners.

Montreal, July 26, 1855.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DEL.

THIS INSTITUTION is Catholic; the Students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith, and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the north-western suburbs of this city, so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position, it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best Professors are engaged, and the Students are at all hours under their care, as well during hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August and ends on the last Thursday of June.

TERMS:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of bedding, half-yearly in advance, is \$150 For Students not learning Greek or Latin, . . . 125 Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra, . . . 15 French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each, per annum, . . . 20 Music, per annum, . . . 40 Use of Piano, per annum, . . . 8 Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in case of sickness, Medicines and Doctor's Fees will form extra charges. No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

Rev. P. REILLY, President.



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs to return his most sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal support given him for the last eight years he has been in business; and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He also begs to inform them that he has REMOVED from his former Residence, St. Paul Street, to

No. 47, M'GILL STREET,

Near St. Ann's Market, where he will keep, as heretofore, a large assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO,

A quantity of good SOLE LEATHER for Sale.

EDWARD FEGAN,

No. 47, M'Gill Street.

Montreal, 9th May, 1855.

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM'S MARBLE FACTORY, BLEURY STREET, (NEAR HANOVER TERRACE.)



WM. CUNNINGHAM, Manufacturer of WHITE and all other kinds of MARBLE, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and GRAVE STONES; CHIMNEY PIECES, TABLE and BUREAU TOPS; PLATE MONUMENTS, BAPTISMAL FONTS, &c.; wishes to inform the Citizens of Montreal and its vicinity, that any of the above-mentioned articles they may want will be furnished them of the best material and of the best workmanship, and on terms that will admit of no competition.

N.B.—W. C. manufactures the Montreal Stone, if any person prefers them. A great assortment of White and Colored MARBLE, just arrived for Mr. Cunningham, Marble Manufacturer, Bleury Street, near Hanover Terrace.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

Table of market prices for various goods like Wheat, Oats, Barley, etc. per bushel or per 100 lbs.

PRAYER BEADS, SILVER AND GOLD MEDALS, STATUES, &c., &c.

Table listing various prayer beads and medals with their prices.

FINE PRAYER BEADS, STRUNG ON SILVER WIRE, WITH SILVER MEDALS, CROSSES, &c.,

At the following prices, according to the size. The Beads are composed of Cornelian, Mother of Pearl, Bone, &c., &c.

STATUES FOR CHURCHES FROM MUNICH JUST RECEIVED.

A splendid Statue of St. Patrick, beautifully colored, over 5 feet high, price \$25. A beautiful Statue of the Queen of Heaven—5 feet high—\$18 1/2.

MORE NEW CATHOLIC WORKS, JUST RECEIVED AT SADIERS' CHEAP BOOK STORE.

The Witch of Milton Hill. A tale, by the Author of 'Mount St. Lawrence.' 'Mary, Star of the Sea,' &c., being the Fourth Vol. of the Popular Catholic Library.

NEW BOOKS JUST PUBLISHED, By the Subscribers.

CATHOLIC LEGENDS, (Volume III. of the Popular Library) containing the following:—The Legend of Blessed Sador and the Forty-nine Martyrs; The Church of St. Sabina; The Vision of the Scholar; The Legend of Blessed Egidius; Our Lady of Chartres; The Legend of Blessed Bernard and his two Novices; The Lake of the Apostles; The Child of the Jew; Our Lady of Galloro; The Children of Justitiani; The Deliverance of Antwerp; Our Lady of Good Counsel; The Three Knights of St. John; The Convent of St. Cecilia; The Knight of Champagne; Quilma, the Moorish Maiden; Legend of the Abbey of Ensedeln; The Madonna della Grotta at Naples; the Monks of Lerins; Ensebia of Marselles; The Legend of Placidus; The Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Thorns; The Miracle of Typasus; The Demog. Freuchery; Catherine of Rome; The Legend of the Hermit Nicholas; The Martyr of Rorax; The Legend of St. Cadmon; The Scholar of the Rosary; The Legends of St. Hubert; The Shepherdness of Nanterre. 12mo., muslin, 2s 6d.

"LIFE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY, MOTHER OF GOD;"

with the history of the Devotion to her; completed by the Traditions of the East, the Writings of Fathers, and Private History of the Jews. By the Abbe Orsini. To which is added the Meditations on the Litany of the Blessed Virgin.—By the Abbe Edouard Barthe. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier.

"This very able and much needed book is not the mere biography of her Blessed Lady, enlarged from the slight sketch of her life furnished by Holy Scripture, but contains all the traditions of the East, the writings of the Fathers, and the private history of the Jews. The corrupted traditions of a promised and virgin-born Messiah preserved by Pagan nations, and all the sacred prophecies have been laboriously sought out and skillfully arranged; and when what is known by revelation and tradition has been set down, the author proceeds to give a history of the devotion to Mary, with its rise and progress in the Church. Of course it is a book which no Catholic should be without. The present translation, neatly and elegantly done, is admirably printed, upon fine imperial octavo paper, reflecting great honor upon its publishers."

Cloth, extra, 29 6; English morocco, marble edges, 25 0; English morocco, gilt edges, 30 0; Turkey morocco, extra, 35 0; Turkey do., levelled, flexible, 40 0; Turkey medallion sides, 60 0.

Oraimaka; an Indian Story, 2 6; Laura and Anna; or, the effect of Faith on the character. A Tale, 1 17 1/2; The Grounds of Faith. Four Lectures, by Rev. Henry E. Manning, 1 3; Florine; a Tale of the Crusaders. By William Bernard McCabe, 3 9; Growth in Holiness; or, the Prayers of the Spiritual Life. By Rev. F. W. Faber. 18mo. of 500 pages, price only, 2 6.

CARDINAL LAMBRUSCHINI'S CELEBRATED WORK ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

A POLEMICAL TREATISE ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN. By Cardinal Lambruschini. To which is added, A HISTORY OF THE DOCTRINE, By Father Felix, S.J. The French portion of the Work translated by Mrs. J. Sadlier, and the Latin extracts from the Holy Fathers, by a Clergyman of the Diocese of Montreal.

VOLUME II. OF THE POPULAR LIBRARY.

Life of St. Frances of Rome, &c. By Lady Georgina Fullarton. 12mo. muslin, 2 6; The Christian Virtues, and the Means of obtaining them. By St. Ligouri, 3 1 1/2; Miscellanea; comprising Reviews, Essays, and Lectures. By Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. 8vo., 11 3.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO FLYNN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, (Only Five Shillings a year, in advance.) No. 55, ALEXANDER STREET, OPPOSITE ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

PATRICK DOYLE, AGENT FOR "BROWNSON'S REVIEW," AND "THE METROPOLITAN," TORONTO. WILL furnish Subscribers with those two valuable Periodicals for \$5 per Annum, if paid in advance. P. D. is also Agent for the TRUE WITNESS. Toronto, March 26, 1854.

W. F. SMYTH, ADVOCATE, Office, 24 St. Vincent Street, Montreal.

SOMETHING NEW!! PATTON & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN CLOTHES WAREHOUSE," WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 42, M-Gill Street, nearly opposite St. Ann's Market.

Greater Bargains than any House in Canada. Their Purchases being made for CASH, they have determined to adopt the plan of LARGE SALES and SMALL PROFITS, thereby securing a Business that will enable them to Sell MUCH LOWER than any other Establishment.

READY-MADE CLOTHING. This Department is fully supplied with every article of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, Furnishing and Outfitting Goods.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. This Department will be always supplied with the most fashionable as well as durable Foreign and Domestic BROAD-CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doekings, Vestings, Tweeds, Satinets, &c., of every style and fabric; and will be under the superintendence of Mr. DRESSER, (late Foreman to Mr. GEMMILL, of the Boston Clothing Store.) Mr. D. will give his undivided attention to the Orders of those favoring this Establishment with their patronage.

N.B.—Remember the "North American Clothes Warehouse," 42 M-Gill Street. Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy. PATTON & BROTHER. Montreal, May 10, 1854.

BELLS! BELLS!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at their long established and enlarged Foundry, manufacture upon an improved method, and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of their superior BELLS, of all descriptions suitable for FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, FACTORIES, STEAM-BOATS, PLANTATIONS, &c., mounted with their "ROTATING YOKES," and other improved Hangings, which ensure the safety of the Bell, with ease and efficiency in ringing. Warranted given of tone and durability. For full particulars as to CHIMES, KEYS, WEIGHTS, &c., apply for Circular to A. MENELY'S SONS, West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y. BREWSTER & MULHOLLAND, Agents, Montreal.

EMIGRATION.

PARTIES desirous of bringing out their friends from Europe, are hereby notified, that the Chief Agent for Emigration has received the sanction of the Provincial Government to a plan for facilitating the same, which will obviate all risks of loss or misapplication of the Money. Upon payment of any sum of money to the Chief Agent, a Certificate will be issued at the rate of Five Dollars for the Pound Sterling, which Certificate on transmission will secure a passage from any Port in the United Kingdom by Vessels bound to Quebec. These Certificates may be obtained on application to the Chief Agent at Quebec; A. B. Hawke, Esq; Chief Emigrant Agent, Toronto; or to HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal. Dec., 1854.

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 formulae, 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.

MONTREAL STEAM DYE-WORKS!

JOHN MCLOSKEY, Silk and Woollen Dyer, and Scourer, (FROM BELFAST,) 38, Sanguinet Street, north corner of the Champ de Mars, and a little off Craig Street. BEGS to return his best thanks to the Public of Montreal, and the surrounding country, for the liberal manner in which he has been patronized for the last nine years, and now craves a continuance of the same. He wishes to inform his customers that he has made extensive improvements in his Establishment to meet the wants of his numerous customers; and, as his place is fitted up by Steam, on the best American Plan, he hopes to be able to attend to his engagements with punctuality. He will dye all kinds of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Woollens, &c.; as also, Scouring all kinds of Silk and Woollen Shawls, Moreen Window Curtains, Bed Hangings, Silks, &c., dyed and watered. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Renovated in the best style. All kinds of Stains, such as Tar, Paint, Oil, Grease, Iron Mould, Wine Stains, &c., carefully extracted. N.B. Goods kept subject to the claim of the owner twelve months, and no longer. Montreal, June 21, 1853.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y.

THIS Institution is incorporated with the privilege of a University, and is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It is situated at Fordham, in a most picturesque and healthy part of the County of Westchester, eleven miles distant from the City of New York, and three from Harlem—very easy of approach at all seasons, either by private conveyance or by the railway, which lies along the foot of the beautiful lawn in front of the College.

The grounds are extensive, and well laid out for College purposes. The fathers, desirous of bestowing the most conscientious care upon the domestic comfort of the pupils, have deputed to this important and highly responsible department persons of tried skill, whose training and experience fit them for the peculiar wants of an institution which purports to be one large family. The students are in three distinct divisions—the senior, the middle, and the junior—each having its separate halls and separate play-grounds, and each presided over by distinct officers and professors.

The system of government being paternal, the observance of established discipline is obtained by the mild, persuasive, yet firm means of rightly understood parental authority. Letters from or to students, not known to be from or to parents, are subject to inspection. Books, papers, periodicals, are not allowed circulation among the students without having previously been submitted to authority. The students are not allowed to go beyond the college precincts unless accompanied by their professors or tutors.

Visits of students to the city are not sanctioned except for such as have their parents residing in the city; and the interests of the studies, as well as those of the moral training, are found not to warrant their frequency over once in three months. Even students not having their parents in New York may sometimes be furnished the means of visiting the city. But for no case of such absence from college will permission be granted except at the express wish of the parents or guardians, and for the reasons submitted to the president. There will be a recess of one week at Christmas, but none at Easter.

The regular classical course of instruction embraces the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, and French languages; Religion, Elocution, Poetry, and Rhetoric; Geography, Mythology, and History; Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Mathematics; Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.

There are two semi-annual examinations: the first towards the end of January, the second before the annual commencement towards the middle of July.

At any time during the year, and especially at the first examination, if any one be found worthy of passing up to a higher class he will be promoted; and such promotion shall be held equivalent to the honors of the class from which he passed up. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to undergo an examination in Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, and in Mathematics, before the faculty of the University. They must, besides, have given evidence of their progress in the Greek and Latin languages, and in literature.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts must, for the space of two years, have creditably pursued some liberal and learned profession.

When it is the wish of parents or guardians to have sons or wards fitted for commercial pursuits, means are taken to direct and adapt their studies accordingly. There are two preparatory classes, in which beginners are taught spelling, reading, writing; the first elements of English Grammar, of Geography, and Arithmetic.

The German and Spanish languages are taught, if required, but together with music, drawing, and other similar accomplishments, form extra charges. Twice a week there is a gratuitous lesson of vocal music for the beginners of the preparatory classes.

The Collegiate year commences on the first Monday of September, and ends about the 15th of July, with a public exhibition and distribution of premiums.

TERMS: Board, Tuition, and Use of Bedding, per Annum, \$200; payable half-yearly in advance, 150; Washing and Mending of Linen, 10; Physician's Fees, 3.

N.B.—1. There is an additional charge of \$15 for students remaining during the summer vacation. 2. For a few years past, owing to the high price of every kind of provisions, it was found necessary to call on the parents for the additional charge of \$20. This transitional measure, however, is not likely to be kept up unless on account of the pressure of the hard times and with the agreement of the parents.

Book, stationery, clothes, linen, &c., are also furnished by the College at current prices, or may be procured by the parents or guardians residing in the city. Each student, on entering, must be provided with three suits for summer and three for winter; with at least six shirts, six pairs of woollen and six pairs of cotton socks, six pocket handkerchiefs, six towels, four cravats, four pairs of shoes or boots, one pair of overshoes, a cloak or overcoat; a silver spoon, a silver fork, and a silver drinking cup, marked with his name.

No advances are made by the institution for articles of clothing, or for any similar expenses, unless an equivalent sum be deposited in the hands of the treasurer of the College. With regard to pocket-money, it is desirable that parents should allow their sons no more than a moderate sum, and that this be left with the treasurer of the College, to be given as prudence may suggest or occasion require.

Students coming from any foreign country, or from a distance exceeding 500 miles, should have guardians appointed in or near the city, who will be responsible for the regular payment of bills as they become due, and be willing to receive the student in case of dismissal. Semi-annual reports or bulletins will be sent to parents or guardians, informing them of the progress, application, health, &c., of their sons or wards.

R. J. TELLER, S.J. St. John's College, Fordham, N.Y., July the 12th, 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, Grates, &c. Also, a good Well of Spring Water, a tank in the Cellar for rain water, a Garden, Stables, Sheds, &c. It is pleasantly situated near the new Victoria Bridge, now in course of erection near the Public Works on the Canal, and is most admirably situated for a Comfortable Residence or a respectable Private Boarding House. Good Spring Water can be obtained in any part of this property at the depth of from 10 to 14 feet.

Two good substantial New Brick Houses contiguous to the above. Apply to the proprietor on the premises. AND FOR SALE, Several Building Lots in the neighborhood, the plans of which may be seen at the residence of the proprietor. FRANCIS MULLINS. August 16.

JOHN O'FARRELL, ADVOCATE, Office, — Garden Street, next door to the Ursuline Convent, near the Court-House. — Quebec, May 1, 1851.

DR. MACKEON, 6, Haymarket Square. Printed and Published by JOHN GILLES, for GEORGE E. CLERK, Editor and Proprietor.