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## PROTESTANTISM IN AMERICA.

(From the Dublin Tablet.) Though originating in America, Mormonism can be no longer regarded as an exclusively American sect. There is a commercial union between America and England which makes it impossible for any religious belief to obtain popularity in the one without diffusing itself through the other. This is certainly the case with Mormonism. It has spread far and wide through England, and set up its tabernacles in proclaims, like Millennianism, an approaching age of Catholics be thankful that they can look for truth to the very shadow of the steeples of the Establishment. It has done so with propriety. Mormonism is the natural, and, we might say, the inevitable result of existing Protestantism. The Mormonites have the merit-such as it is-of developing with more candor and intrepidity than any existing body the dogmas that inevitably result from the Protestant principle of private Scriptural interpretation. The Mormonites are accordingly the most thoroughly-the most profoundly Protestant of all religions at present ism may be said to have risen to the dignity of a in existence.

"This may be easily demonstrated. Protestantism -a tendency to rationalism, and a tendency to mysticism. Zuinglius may be regarded as the embodiment of the rationalistic principle, and the old Socinians and modern Unitarians are the representatives of Zuinglius. That principle subsequently fructified into the rationalistic and Hegelian doctrines of Germany. Rationalism is not a religion, but a scientifie doctrine. It never awakens enthusiasm-it never dares to anticipate popularity-it shrinks into the narrow circle of literary and professional men.-Though it appears to flourish in Boston, in America, where one-fifth of the citizens are said to be Unitarians, it sends out no missioners, makes no proselytes. It is the driest and barrenest branch of the sectarian ramifications.

But if Protestant rationalism be harren, its mysticism is potentously prolific. Theology, according to mystic Protestantism, is an intuition, not, as in the Catholic Church, a historic and philosophic study. 'It' claims to possess individual inspiration, but is in reality a fanatical persuasion which they prefer to knowledge and reason. The spiritual pride, the presumption of Protestantism seems thus to arrogate inspiration as a right. And the brood of error-the new sects-with which Protestant countries are constantly swarming have their origin in this arrogance.

It is well known that the alpha and omega of the mystics or fanatics of Protestantism is to meditate and read the Sacred Scriptures, from which they profess to imbibe a species of inspiration which they it be remembered that the Protestant mystics are fastidious in their selection of the parts of the Bible mysterious chapters, above all on the Apocalypse, and on those passages in particular in the visions of the Evangelist which foreshadow the Millennium .tian revelation should be superseded and swept away, giving place to a different system of things, signified, as they believe, by that new heaven and new earth in which Christ is to reign with His Saints. So long as their imagination clung to something remote and scarce seen in the far-distant future, no social effects were produced. Widely different, however, is the case, where, as with the Fifth Monarchy-men in our civil wars, or the Mormonites in America of the present day, the fanatics conceive the Millennium their besotted dreams have pictured as either immediately to come or actually present. In America millions are persuaded that a religious renovation, is to precede the day of judgment which is at hand. Rappism would never be so universally wide and deep in Protestant theology. The Millen-num will bring Heaven upon earth. Thus Rappism is the early dawn of the Millennium. The Saints are coming, and their scouts going before naturally rap at our doors. The whole American world knows Millennianists. Billion Friedmine and Manager Modern, Protestants deem themselves more enlight-agencies by the old story of a party of travellers who, has been crushed out. Modern, Protestants deem themselves more enlight-after journeying for a long time, find their number, and their number, of proprietors is very scanty; discorres its annual subtion of insult in the teeth of and Calvin more enlightened than St. Thomas or St. cannot account, and who turns out to be the arch- few laborers are found working for daily wages with-index of provide the catholics of Preland. "On these occasions, the more enlightened than St. Thomas or St. cannot account, and who turns out to be the arch- few laborers are found working for daily wages with-index of prevent upgred of the catholics of Preland. "On these occasions, the

swarm of principles have shot up of late among them, which are entirely at variance with old Protestantism. They deny the existence of Hell, or a place Protestant rifaccimento of purgatory, or "place of punishment where some souls suffer for a time before they can go to Heaven." They have managed to graft Socialism on Millennianism, because Socialism countenance to the utopia of the Socialists. The 'Jew Jerusalem" of the one is scarcely distinguishable from the improved civil society of the other .---There is to be no misery in either-no penury, no vice ; and, instead of these, the most perfect harmony will reign among the citizens. The blending of these doctrines is sanctioned by Rappism. Rappreligion in America. Rappism has got a creed, the predilection for the doctrines of Rappism is conspicuous in the journals of the Socialists in America. It is lamentable, but no less true, that at this mo- land, the Protestant substitute for Catholic charityment in Mountain-Cor, in Virginia, the head of the Pentateuch, which the souls of the departed are dictating to his scribes by knocking on tables and whispering in their ears. This new Pentateuch will be, cago, in Illinois, the Rappists have revived the bank to manufactures. which Proudhon invented, and which flourishes in their hands, though it failed in his. This success, are living individuals and one-half are dead men.---The latter are merely the souls of deceased Rappists,

who devote themselves in the other world to the superintendence of monetary affairs in this. The boisterous amusements of the chase were pursued by the warlike souls of the fiery Scandinavians. The Yankee's paradise is not a hunting ground, but the management of a bank.

Thus Protestant myslicism-forced out of the Apocalypse-gave birth to the noisy and piebald say is the surest guide in spiritual matters. But let sects of Millennianists and Rappists, after which having embraced with genial delight the monster of Socialism, Protestant mysticism gave birth to a new which they study. They pass cursorily over the nar- heresy, i.e., Mormonism. It was the boast of Jostate which may render them the Lord's chosen people. In short, the doctrine of the Millennium is the basis of Mormonism. The missioners of Mormonism are spreading and crying through the isles of Oceanica, where they boast of converting the simple sunburnt islanders in crowds. In Europe they are likewise multiplying .---Not long since one thousand three hundred proselytes emigrated from Denmark and duchies-forsook their fatherland for the "New Jerusalem" of Deseret and the margins of the Salt Lake. doctrine of the heresy which constitute Mormonism popular in America if its foundations were not laid and the mediæval sects derived it from Manes. We England, where you meet the peasant dressed in the find likewise that, precisely like modern Protestants, hideous practices and heinous doctrines ordinary human nature shrunk from and revolted at-could not that Rappism began in a Methodist family named conscientiously tolerate. The Mormonites, however, who stroll from shire to shire in pursuit of occupation Fox, living at Hydesville, New York-a family of contend that Protestantism, after proclaiming during lillennianists. Lies fribule that a complete re- lings and praising itself as not only friendly to liberty, which in Catholic England made the affections of the construction of Christianity is indispensable, many but built upon it has no right whatever to persecute poor man cluster cheerily round the time-honored Protestant clergymen maintain that the present time its own offspring, the "Latter day Saints." construction of Christianity is indispensable, many but built upon it has no right whatever to persecute poor man cluster cheerily round the time-honored gives birth to a nuisance of a different description, Protestant clergymen maintain that the present time its own offspring, the "Latter-day Saints." Protestant clergymen maintain that the present time its own offspring, the "Latter-day Saints." It is for the Protestants to get out of the difficulty sume quite a new moral aspect. They regard the as best they may. We have seen it somewhere well illustrated by the old story of a party of travellers who, Scriptures as a mine which is not yet half, exhausted. Modern, Protestants deem themselves more enlight-after journeying for a long time, find their number.

Bonaventure. In consequence of "new lights," a fiend himself. It is but three hundred years since the out any other support. We find those great estates "Reformation," and behold the curious company in sprinkled over with farmers who pay rent, or metay-which Protestants find themselves-Rappists, Mor- ers who divide the harvest with the landlord. Such monites, et hoc genus omne. The latest news an- farms are tilled by the family in common. Enermous of eternal punishment, and have substituted for it a nounces that the Mormonites have adopted not only estates on the Continent are dotted by very diminuthe Protestant principle of every man's judging for mense, in which large capital is employed, and a swarm himself the meaning of the Scriptures. Well may of men, animals, and machines operate simultaneously. gold-a social revolution of the most important kind. a Divine external authority, whose dignity and con-The doctrine of the Millennium props up and gives sistency constitute its most persuasive evidence to those still outside its pale.

#### RESULTS OF PROTESTANTISM. (From the same.)

The demoralising results of Protestantism are shown in a more striking light in the condition of the rural population of England than by any other circumstance that has come within our knowledge. All articles of which consist of the theories fashionable over the Continent the comparative moral superiority manifests two tendencies-(visible in its very cradle) at present in society. By the way, a very marked of the sequestered rural districts, as compared with farms advanced over and devored the country, and crowded and teeming cities, is never called in question. It is otherwise, however, where, as in Engthe poor's rate-has corrupted the rural inhabitants. Rappists, who is inspired, they assert, by St. Paul | Here there is some room for controversy. Yet even -the medium of that Apostle-is composing a new here official tables, which exhibit in juxta position a number of shires devoted exclusively to agriculture, and a similar number occupied for the most part in manufactures, make it appear that offences punishable it seems, a sort of encyclopedia of all the doctrines in courts of justice increased in England during three of the Socialists-gleaned and garnered from Saint years at the rate of twenty-two per cent. in the agri-Simon, and Fourier, and Augustus Comte. As proof cultural districts, while the like offences showed an of their active energy we may mention that at Chi- | increase of thirty-one per cent. in the shires devoted | homelessness, and demoralisation soon disfigured the

> and those which skulk and prowl in cities, there is a no doubt, arises from the peculiar arrangement which | marked difference. Crimes of furious violence which the Rappists have adopted. Instead of an adminis- journage the very object of society (the protection of tration consisting like his of distinguished Socialists. Tindividual life and liberty) sometimes disgrace the there is a committee of directors, of which one-half agricultural districts not only in England, but all over the earth. Yet it should not be lost sight of, that purpose, so far as they are concerned, that Governwhere outrage or violence rises to the effusion of ment crowds the country with gratuitous schools, in blood, the atrocity of the crime and the morality of which the science of teaching is carried to the acme the agent are seldom equally black. A weak judgment and strong passions suddenly stirred up to a pitch of madness—not an habitual indulgence in base and degrading vices-produce bloodshed and homicide.

In justice to the rural population we must also observe that habitually practised crimes against property-city crimes-uninistakeably indicate hardened the sheep or watering the cattle, and at fourteen he and irreclaimable villany. He who lives exclusively is a farmer's boy, and mingles and toils among the by robbery and fraud is a culprit by profession. full-grown men. When the poorhouse is entered by which they study. They pass cursorily over the nar-rative and didactic chapters, the Sermons on the seph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, that he re-and the idle and bad increase at the expense of the tear the children from their parents and put them ont Mount and Gospels, in which our duty is clearly laid ceived his doctrine from Angels. The great mis- industrious and well disposed, such an increase is un- as apprentices (so soon as they are nine) without down, and they eagerly fasten on the prophetic and sion of all the angels who visited Smith was to an- mistakeably apparent in the manufacturing districts consulting the inclination of either child or parent nounce the Millennium, the approaching reign of of England. In Leeds and Manchester drunkenness precisely as among negroes. The parental authority, peace and universal happiness. The grand mission is an every-day indulgence. In the village beershop which is founded by God himself and forms the basis of Smith was to train up a new people, qualified by it staggers and blasphemes only on the Puritanical of society, is completely set at naught-the father There are a class of Protestants who have a special what he termed faith and truth, to receive the Lord Sabbath of Britain. Morals are, no doubt, too loose having no jurisdiction over his son from the moment at His coming. Smith's partians accordingly are among the agricultural population, but women living he is apprenticed until he become a man. Nay, the named "the Latter-day Saints." They expect, by by sin are certainly less numerous. At the same time, master in empowered to prevent all intercourse beas would imply a state of things by which the Chris- adopting the teachings of Smith, to attain to that there are unfortunately too many reasons why the tween father and child. peasantry who are moral in Ireland should be profiligate in Britain. The tide of depravity is rising and ing its magnitude in Lancashire, it was usual to crowd spreading wider and farther every day over those the waggons with gangs of girls and boys destined rural districts, and never since the time of Augustine, for that labor mart. But though they can at present, when their idol was Wodin, had they more need of an effective and holy religion than now, when their they cannot be thus transported from their countryidol is Mammon. the same principles and system are applied at once to the soil and the products of the soil. That system of their natural protectors, and subjected to the is a sin against the human species, which it dwarfs in The union of the practices of Socialism with the body and brutalises in intellect. In Ireland, and on the Continent, agricultural industry and manufacturis not new in Ecclesiastical history. We find it ing industry are widely distinct in their principles: many ages back flourishing in the Manichean sects, But this natural dissimilarity is rapidly vanishing in cast-off clothes of the townsman, and see a man in a mediæval Catholics were necessitated to use force to shabby black coat holding theiplough. Every vesextrude or get rid of those monstrous sects, whose tige of local attachment is fast vanishing from their darkened understandings, instead of which the erratic and semi-savage habits of those vagabond artisans -the trampers-are fastening on and hardening their

polytheism, and intend to institute animal sacrifices. tive "holdings." It is otherwise in Britain, where Behold to what conclusions people have been led by the estates are vast, and, at the same time, farms im-The large English farmers retain a number of domestics, and hire at particular times a legion of laborers; while in the other countries of Europe hired labor is the exception, and independent labor the rule. Among the agriculturists of England hired labor is the rule, and agricultural labor the exception. In Bedfordshire the proportion is nine laborers to one farmer; in Buckinghamshire thirteen farmers to eighty-seven laborers; in Cambridgeshire seventeen to eighty-three; in Gloucestershire one farmer to six laborers; and in Northamptonshire one to seven.

In Catholic ages vast estates likewise flourished, but it is only during the last half-century that monster completed the work which began with the monster estates. The ownership and even occupancy of the soil became the privilege of a few. Simultaneously with the rise of gigantic factories, and while the steam-engine superseded handwork in the cities, agriculture was busy widening the farms, augmenting the pastures, and pulling down the cottages.

When agriculture rose to the dignity of a manufacture, the peasant sank into the degradation of a foctory hand. The labor of individuals was swept away by the gang system, where women and children blended with men worked the soil in troops. Serfage, peasants with all the vices of cities. In the gang as Between the crimes which blot the rural districts in the factory families cannot exist. The mother who is laboring in the fields must abandon her children.

Children who enter at a very early age under a stranger's roof in the capacity of servants cannot well receive a literary education. It is to very little of perfection. Such largesses of civilisation must appear a mockery to the laborer's little son, who, as soon as he is six years of age, is plunged, clappers in hand, into the midst of vast and lonesome fields, where for eight pence or a shilling a week he claps and clamours to scare away the birds from devoring the seed or rising grain. At ten he is busy in herding When the manufacturing system was first developas of old, be separated from their nearest relatives, it is now illegal to banish them to a distance exceed-England is growing into one wide factory, in which | ing forty miles. Nevertheless, the children of peasants wrenched from the natural and salutary control harsh rule of a greedy taskmaster, where-Thumped and led, They daily take their beatings and their bread, became as unprincipled, as the white slaves of the factories, while the parents, who relieve themselves the from the duty of providing for their offspring by shifting that duty on society, sink to a still more degraded moral level. It is state we want box deals along

#### Server and Ward and stand THE SWADDLER'S MAY-POLE. (From the Nation.) at the first have

Every month has its characteristic pest. November its log and asthma ; 'March'its dust and catarrh; August its flies and fevers. The month of May, agreeable in most other respects, invariably 

nefarious system organised against the old established faith of the country is unfolded, and the white cravated orators enjoy a few days of self-glorification, ventilating all such platitudes of puff as may tickle the ears of the weakest and most despicable portion of the Protestant fold. Then are resolutions passed, which if they come to nothing exhibit at least the venom which actuates their movers; lengthy reports are read, each reverend gentleman fraternally, endeavoring to rival his brother in misrepresenting the faith professed by three-fourths of the people; and each man of God cuts out the body of his oration from the old Exeter Hall material, and embellishes the same with the accustomed trimmings of sacred

2

slang. We can enumerate but a few of the societies whose jubilee has just been held, for their name is Legion. We have the Irish Society, founded for purposes of general conversion, not only among the barbarians of this Green Isle, but even in those foreign regions where "the skies for ever smile, and the blacks for ever weep"-the Sunday School Society, the Church Missionary, the Hibernian Bible, the Religious Tract Society, the Church Education Society, and the Evangelical Alliance. Each and every one of those and a score more have directed their workings-some for forty years, some for thirty-six, some for five or ten-against the Catholic faith of this country, with what success the reports of the current year may serve as an example. Let us take the report of the Irish Society, whose thirty-sixth anniversary was celebrated in the Rotundo a few weeks ago, and gather somewhat of their modes of procedure.

This meeting, which of course opened with prayer, was adorned by the presence of several great guns -Lord Roden occupying the chair-the Earl of Donoughmore, and the Rt. Rev. Bob Daly, Lord Bishop of Cashel, together with many other notorieties of bis class, addressing the assemblage. A Rev. Secretary read the Report of the Society for the current year. The document is rather long, and, as may be imagined, somewhat heavy. It relates to the number of "missions" established, the extension of their agency, and the finances of the Association, which we find to be in a tolerably prosperous state.

In no other public assemblage, the notices of which have come before us, does that irresistible element of humor, which consists in the righteous self-applause and perfect self-possession of the orator, united at the same time with utter incapacity, appear in a more glaring light. There is much good fun, too, in the narratives given by the Rev. Gentlemen, illustrative of their success in conversion. The wonderful stories of children converted in an off-hand and miraculous manner, by the presentation of a sixpenny Bible-the subtle answers returned by those infants to questions of a profound metaphysical tendency, together with the expansion and sudden blossoming of the reasoning faculty under the culture of the sacred soup distributor-whose own rationistic powers, if we may judge of them from his speech, are at the very lowest water-mark, are as comic as can be conceived. No less agreeable are the individual character of the speakers. There is the picturesque narrator, who describes the seed of the Gospel as sown upon the coral reefs of the Southern Pacific, and the astounding harvest grown therefrom. There is the hard, common-sense declaimer, who tires everybody, the Gradgrind of Prophecy-the inspired enthusiast, with scented handkerchief, and curl on his forehead, full of mouthy metaphor and pulpit poetry the young ladies' favorite; and of course, there, too, is the great argumentative speaker, who forgets his premises long before he arrives at his conclusion. and flounders on until his voice is lost in the applause of a congenial auditory.

On the whole, Proselytism seems to be at a slight discount. From the Report of the Church Educa tion Society, we find that while they have established twenty-two additional schools, they have experienced a decrease of 6,123 scholars, and the average of Protestant and Dissenting children remaining the same; "but," says the Report, "the number of children of Roman Catholic parents has fallen off to the extent of 6,051, which diminution, with very few exceptions, has been shared by all the diocesan societies." From this admitted fact, we find that the people have taken the measure of the Proselytisers. Indeed we always suspected as much, despite of the outery raised, and the labored exaggerations of the sacred crusaders. But even though the abilities of those men who have set forth to the conversion of Ireland are as contemptible as the motives which inspire them, and not very likely to make an impression upon the most quick-witted peasantry on earth, yet the resources which Protestant credulity, actuated by the rage for conversion, places in their hands, make them to some degree formidable, particularly in those chosen districts where poverty, famine, and proselytism walk side by side. Protestants working in Ireland at present; amid the machinery of so many societies, has proclaimed a war of extermination against the Catholic faith; and however futile the exertions of those societies may be on any extensive scale, we may rest assured that the Exeter Hall phalanx, supplied with funds from the other, side of the channel, will not remit their efforts, nor will that intolerant system which has made its yearly exposition in the religious, meetings of the present month perish from want of English money to support its workings .---The latter will still be maintained while those acting sent year, however, does not exhibit their labors in any triumphant light; and though, as one of their serves its reports, piously states, "the gold, and silver are the *Telegraph*. Lord's." Divine Providence somehow does not anreports plously states, "the gold and silver are the *Telegroph*. Lord's." Divine Providence somehow does not ap-il a We (Cork Constitution) understand that a naval pear to have prospered their efforts, even by their squadron is about to be formed to cruise in the chan-own showing. There, is one way of stopping, this not and around the frish coastor 1 and dumb; including 168 i

system—one only. Its flank must be turned De-landa est Carthago. The only way to stop the system is by besieging the Establishment.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRISH, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—At last this great, and important institution is about to be fairly started, and, ere many months foll by, Ireland will have a Catholic University flourishing in her metropolis. Since the first move taken for its establish-ment, every effort made in its behalf has been eminently successful; and, now that it is approaching to a state of completion, its promoters cannot but congratulate themselves on the successful issue to the undertaking, at the same time that they bless the Pro-vidence of God, which has mercifully favored, and rendered successful, a work no less glorious than important. It is unnecessary for us, at the present moment, to enter into a detailed account of the circumstances that originated the projected establishment of this great educational institute. It is sufficient for us to know that the Irish Catholic University was a necessary desideratum in the great element of Catholic educational resources. It has a great mission chalked out for it, upon the due and faithful fulfilment of which rest the future destinies of the Irish nation .- Weckly Telegraph.

LAST WEEK OF THE MISSION IN KILRUSH.—The mission of the saintly Jesuit Fathers closed on Sun-day, the 28th of May. Never in any part of Ireland have the labors and zeal of those Missionaries been more generally rewarded with an abundant spiritual harvest than during their present visit to the west of Clare. Thousands have renewed their baptismal vows of "renouncing the Devil with all his works and pomps," and living for the remainder of their lives faithful soldiers unto Christ. During the space of three weeks that the mission lasted over forty thousand persons have approached the Holy Sacrament of Penance and the Eucharist. Six or seven thousand persons were in the church or about it daily, of whom two thousand are supposed to have been to Holy Communion every morning.

Last year Ireland contributed £5,680 to the Continental Society for the Propagation of the Catholic Faith. The sum raised in France was £93,630; England, £1,639; and Scotland, £44—sum total, £155,847 for the year. To the missions in Asia £57-000, was appropriated; to Africa, £13,500; to Ame-rica, £43,000; to England, £7,480; Ireland, £3,280; and Scotland, £2,026 and Scotland, £2,926.

Mrs. Putland, wife of George F. D. Putland, Esq. of Cahara House, Glinn, first cousin to the late Knight of Glynn, was received into the Catholic Church, a few days ago, by the Rev. Mr. M'Coy, P.P., of Glinn. -Tablet.

The Church of Alphonsus, at Limerick, was so-lemnly dedicated on the 12th ult.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY .- We are now in the twentysixth year of Catholic Emancipation. All persuasions are presumed to be equal in the eye of the law; nevertheless a constant, careful, and systematic exclu-sion of Catholics from places of trust and emolument has been persisted in to a considerable extent. The reason is, that while the letter of the law, with some exceptions, directs similarity of treatment, the admi-nistration of the law falls into the hands of mean, narrow-minded bigots, who use it to suit their own views. We may instance the constabulary force of reases. We may mistance the constantiary force of Ireland. It consists of 12,525 persons, officers and men, in the following proportions—8,954 Catholics to 3,580 Protestants. The vast majority of the force being Catholics, it is instructive to observe how the minority manage to keep to themselves nearly all va-luable situations. The Inspector-General is a Protestant-so are his two deputies-so are their two assistants. The county inspectors are all Protestants, and they number thirty-five. Of the sub-inspectors 218 are Protestants, and 29 are Catholics. Beyond the rank of sub-inspector no Catholic need hope to go, and in that rank they must not abound, so they are kept to the decent limit of an eighth part. There are 340 head-constables, who are thus divided-268 Protestants to 72 Catholics. Promotion of the men rests with the Inspector-General and the county inspectors; and it may be presumed that the county inspectors, an exclusively Protestant chouse, do not trouble them selves very much with nominating Catholic policemen for advancement. A Mr. Ridges, who describes himself as the son of a police-officer twenty-one years in the service, and a Protestant, writes thus in the Freeman's Journal :- " How many loyal and efficient Catholic policemen, and eligible for promotion, have I known to have served under my father, in ditferent counties, and, when arriving at a position for further promotion, have been set aside or crushed out of the force to make room for their more fortunate rivals? It is much to be regretted that in selections for appointments and promotions to the upper ranks the government should be biassed by sectarian motives, which have been the cause of much discontent and dissatisfaction in the force of late years. Insult has been added to injury; their feelings have been out-raged by the most atrocious falsehoods on their religion, in a publication sanctioned and sent to them free gion, in a publication satisfied and sent to them free of expense, called the *Catholic Layman* [a Dublin pe-riodica], which contains the grossest calumnies on Ca-tholics under a name used to mislead them; and this is the reading, it appears, provided for our constabu-lary barracks.] They are otherwise worried and an-noyed because they do not sanction the proselytising morement, and it is strange to think that no person in authority has remonstrated against such injustice!? And stranger to think, that the Catholic public remain. insensible to such proceedings. - Wexford People. Mr. Keogh, it seems, has publicly stated that it is not his intention to accept the commissionership vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Henry Baldwin; and that no member of the Government would presume to offer it to him. Beyond that garden for the culture of "figments,"-the "Hall" of the Four courts-no. one ever supposed that the Solicitor-General contemplated "religement' from public life," which would be pretty nearly the same thing as his acceptance of the judgeship of the Irish Insolvent Court. The office has not yet, of course, been; filled up, but, notwithstanding that the list of aspirants has been, considerably augmented, the name of Mr. Corballis pre-

A Dublin evening paper announces the sudden least affected is Drogheda, having only four such death of Colonel Samuel White, of Killakee, on 28th cases in a population of 16000. In Dublin the average ult., when he was seized with a fit of appoplexy while sitting with his family at dinner. He represented the county of Leitrim for several years in Par-liament, and was possessed of large property in that county. In early life, he entered the army, and was present at most of the victories won by the Duke of of consanguinity. Wellington. THE IRISH CORRUPTION COMMITTEE. The Evening Mail gives the following abstract of the report of the Irish Corruption Committee. It differs but little from manner influenced by this report, so that probably some independent member may move another report by way of amendment, the fate of which must, of course, be doubtful.-" The present report goes through the several cases of alleged corruption seriatim. It commences with the articles in The Times, which it glosses over, merely stating that they were founded on the speeches of Dr. Grey and Mr. Kelly, which appeared in the Freeman of the 27th of January last. The case of alleged sales of a place to Mr. Howley it designates as a bonâ fide transaction, and states positively that Mr. Kelly's charge of corruption is without any foundation. It then alludes to the speeches made by the Solicitor-General for Ireland, ind the hon. member for Mayo, at Ballina and Wexford ; and, though it does not give their statements the 'lie direct,' it states that the evidence they have produced in support of their statement is ' not suffi-cient to sustain them.' As to Dr. Gray's statements, and the conversations upon which they were founded, it states that there is reason to think that Dr. Gray's recollection of these supposed conversations is not accurate. In noticing Mr. Keogh's charges against Mr. Somers, the report ' regrets such statements should have been made on the grounds alleged.' It is also proposed in this report that the committee should unanimously declare that Mr. O'Connell has just reason to complain of the false and injurious reports circulated about bind. Alluding to the charge of corrup-tion brought by the hon, member for Meath against the Irish Solicitor-General, the hon. and learned gen-tleman is 'white-washed' by a declaration that the sharge of corrupt practices and of having recklessly taken oaths which were deliberately broken arose from this-that the Solicitor-General took office, which was inconsistent with his previous conduct and obhgations. In alluding to the cases of Messrs. Howley and Smith, in which Mr. Reogh's name was mixed up, it states that they are samples of the way in which, for party purposes, such charges are trumped up and propagated. The charge of the Smiths is then de-clared to be false and unfounded. After alluding to a number of other matters (but omitting the English case, which has since been disproved), the report concludes with stating that the committee have fol-. lowed up and exhausted all sources of information they are of opinion no such inquiry as this is armed of places in Ireland, . which may be true, or may have arisen from the disposition which exists in Ireland to take every opportunity to damage a political opponent."

THE PRO-CATHOLIC CADINET. - Within the last few weeks a memorial was forwarded, or presented, to Lord Aberdeen by the Most Rev. Dr. Briggs, Bishop of Beverley. To this document were attached the signatures of all the Archibishops and Bishops of Irecal purposes. land, England, and Scotland, we believe, without a single exception. A more solemn ceremonial and upon a graver subject for the salvation of souls was never yet presented to the rulers of an empire. The prayer of the memorial was not directed to any merely secular topic, nor to the removal of any mere abstract political or social grievance affecting the Catholic subjects of her British Majesty. It prayed simply that Catholic soldiers and sailors, who are at this mo-ment shedding their blood in defence of the crown, should be allowed the means necessary to prepare water salmon. themselves for death; in other words, to put them in the way of escaping, perhaps, the damnation of their souls. It is an admitted fact that more than one-third the former adopts the recommendations of the latter, of the British army is Catholic. Every third man, and it may be presumed that the county inspectors, then, serving in the present Eastern expedition is a Jainohe. Two Catholic Chaplains are all that are were fully insured. allowed by her Majesty's advisers to minister to the wants of so many thousands, scattered as they are and will be in the course of the war over an extensive field of military operations. The navy is, however, altogether unprovided with Catholic Chaplains. The poor Catholic sailor, dying of his wounds, may die The old lunatic asylum at Cork has been hired for a and be eternally damned as far as it concerns the minister of her Britannie Majesty. If these be not grave topics for Catholics to consider, we know not what are. If the prayer of the memorial to which we refer be not a just one we know not what is. The Archbishops and Bishops of the empire, in seeking to preserve from the risk of damnation their Catholic subjects of the army and navy, have done so far their duty in praying the rulers who govern us to provide sufficient protection. What next step the Episcopacy. will take we shall be most auxious to learn, as we can scarcely believe they will allow the matter to rest in its present position. The Episcopacy and Clergy of this empire have great power in their hands. They are looked up to and trusted by upwards of ten millions of British subjects. The parents, the children, the wives, the brothers, the sisters of the Catholic soldiers and sailors look to them for protection. Let us now, however, take a look at the reply of the muchlauded Aberdeen cabinet. We are sick and tired with hearing the praises lavished upon this cabinet of "all the talents" by those who would fain persuade the country that its members are favorable and friendly. to Catholicity. Curt, cold, and repulsive is the reply. of Lord Abeideen. The aggregate of the Episcopacy, of the empire are bowed out with a formal politeness, perary Vindicator. and simply told to go about their business. Her Ma-jesty's ministers know better than the Bishops the precise amount of spiritual aid required for the salva" tion of the souls of the Catholic soldiers in the army : and as for the Catholic sailors, they may be shot and by the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Guardians of This is the plain philosephy of the reply of Lord Aberdeen. Twist and turn it as you may it will admit of no other practical construction; and yet if We get to not attraction to the automation to the solution of the Eva, at present in our dock, will sail from this we get to not attraction to the automation to the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution to the the solution of the solution to the solution of the solut Lord Aberdeen. Twist and turn it as you may it will Constitution. admit of no other practical construction; and yet if The Eva, at present in our dock, will sail from this we are to pay attention to the eulogies bestowed upon this cabinet by place-hunting Catholics, "there is no The anxiety of persons to emigrate from Galway is so God but Allah, and the Aberdeen cabinet lis his Pro- great, that the sailing of a ship has been scarcely

cases in a population of 16000. In Dublin the average is one in 1667; Cork one in 1786; Belfast one in 1729; and Limerick one in 1445. Wicklow has 46 cases in a population of 100,000. It is found that of consanguially. "PROTESTANT A SCENDANCY." - Even in the dreary

annals of Irish Orangeism, it would perhaps, be diffi-cult to parallel the tasteless exhibition of intolerance which took place in the Rotundo on Monday evening. the sketch already published by the same journal more than a fornight since; and it is stated that the individual members of the committee are not in any the authorites to enforce the laws against the Convents and Monastic Orders of the Church of Rome." The first resolution adopted by these loyal gentlemen reminded Queen Victoria of the fate of James, the Second, who "aristocratically assumed to dispense with the laws of the land." Commenting upon this reso-lution, Mr. Thomas Thompson, expatiated upon the absurdity of exempting "Mother Abbesses in starch-ed caps," from the operation of the laws, and declared that, in his opinion, the entire destruction of the nunneries was necessary for the well-being of society ! But the resolution of the evening was that intrusted to the Rev. Mr. Gregg. In effect, it demanded that the Government should forthwith proceed against "Popery" in the good old spirit of the Penal Laws-depriving the Catholics of "all those civil and religious privileges which they are incapable of exercis-ing aright ?" "If the State were properly animated," observed this benevolent divine, "there would be held opposite every Popish chapel in Ireland, every Sunday, a proclamation from the Queen, declaring the worship performed therein a blasphemy, an idolatry, and a deceit: and, along with this, should be placed a park of artillery-not to fire upon the Papists of course, but to preserve the Proclamation from damage!" "Then," infers the Rev. Dr., " the Papists would see that the voice of truth was where God had placed the hand of power, and that in a short time they would leave the Church of Rome, not by hundreds or thousands, but by millions." And in And in order to bring this gentle remedy into more effectual operation, he invoked the generous alliance of British Protestantism !--- Nation.

The Dublin correspondent of the Mayo Telegraph writes as follows; his advice is as applicable to Cana-da, as to Ireland :—"I am delighted that you advocate independent parliamentary action? as the only sure road to success. Any other road is not only fallacious and unsafe, but dangerous; for, if the men whom we send to parliament to consult for, deliberate upon, and watch over our interests', will prefer making themselves pleasing to the ministry, by becoming their tools and slaves for the purpose of selling themselves at the earliest opportunity-I say, if they will prefer that course to the faithful discharge of their duties, better a thousand times we had no such cheats without discovering a single case of corruption; that and knaves in parliament. Ireland at present wants men, not slaves with their masters' collars and their with sufficient powers to discover the truth or false-hood of such charges of general corruption and sale can do battle for freedom. I had rather the plain advocacy of a peasant in parliament than the most glowing but meritricions eloquence of a Castle hack. David, being in a righteous cause, with a sling smote Goliah with his shining armour.

> CARRIGEEN Moss .- Large quantities of Carrigeen moss are being brought into Galway from Spiddal and the Connemara coast. It is used to make a sort of jelly for the feeding of calves, and is also for medi-

> The Leper Hospital of Waterford is the only instimion of the kind existing in Ireland. It is now the County and City Infirmary, and is supported by its own landed property. There were several similar Leper Hospitals in Ireland before "the Reformation ;" but they were suppressed, and their properties confiscated to the Crown. The Waterford Leper Hospital was founded by King John, who was cured from a cutaneous disease by the waters of the St. John's Well in that city, caught by eating too much Black-

> The extensive flax-spinning factory of Mesers. Duffin, Maclean's Fields, Belfast, was burned to the ground on yesterday week, when property to the amount of £10,000 was destroyed. The premises

and the second second

The plans of the new prison for 400 boys upon the Curragh of Kildare have been completed, also the arrangements for extending Mounijoy Model Prison from 500 to 800 convicts. Smithiteld, Ennis, and Maryborough depots will be abolished immediately. temporary depot for aged convicts. THE EMIGRATION DRAIN .- The people are fiying out of the country in enormous numbers-no inducement can make them remain. High price for agricultural produce, the promise of abundant harvests, the facilities for obtaining land, as compared to other times, the comparative ease in their circumstances, nothing can induce them to stay in the homes of their fathers. The increased fares of passage, the perils of the ocean, the questionable character of some of the vessels-nothing can arrest their progress: In the port of Limerick the emigration, which had been

rather slack hitherto, has become absolutely extraordinary within the las few weeks. Every vessel that offers is filled up, whilst applicants, in abundance, apply; for them there is no room. Within a few minutes walk of the city of Limerick it is impossible to procure laborers for turf-cutting and spring work; and farmers are compelled to do the best they can with the aid of their own families. In some of the neighboring towns the slackness of business is loudly complained of; and emigration is the uppermost thought in every mind .- Limerick Reporter and Tip-

THE Exopus.—The Pemberton, 1260 tons, com-manded by Mr. Chapman, will sail on Tuesday, from Queenstown, with her full complement of passengers, in number 411. Of these 150 are gratuilously emigrated off the Lansdowne estate in Tuosist and Iveragb, Youghal Union send 65 paupers by this vessel. -- Cork

PADER EMIGRATION .- On Thursday two of the Emigration Commissioners, accompanied by the Government officer, visited Cork workhouse, for the purpose of selecting a number of female paupers to emigrate to Van Diemen's Land. All the healthy able-bodied women of the house, amounting to 1,100, having been assembled in the upper room of the industrial department, 200 women of good character and sound health were selected.-Tablet; June 3.

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TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION .- The laying of the wires by the Electric Telegraph Company on the high road from this town (Belfast) to Dublin has been completedias far as Banbridge, where an office will be established. The difficulty of procuring laborers for some time retarded the progress of the. work, which now appears to be going forward briskly .- Banner of

Uster. A return has been printed, from which it appears that the amount paid in England, Wales, and Ireland on account of criminal prosecutions, from 1847 to 1853, was £1,631,727 5s 8d; in England and Wales, £1,242,522 12s 5d; and in Ireland, £389,204 13s 3d.

The Cork Examiner, in referring to the working of the law of settlement, says that the English steamer which arrived in Cork on Sunday last, June 2, brought over thirty paupers, transmitted to this country under the provisions of the statute of settlement.

THE RUSSIAN PRIZE .- Captain Patrick O'Malley, of H. M. S. Eliza, is the first Irishman who has made a seizure in the present war. The Russian barque Argo was boarded off the Cork coast, and brought into Queenstown. The Argo sailed from the Island of Cuba with 700 tons of molasses, and is a clipper craft of 500 tons register. The Eliza and her prize sailed from Queenstown to Liverpool, where, no doubt, the valuable cargo will meet a ready market. Captain O'Malley has been for some time stationed at Kinsale, and is well known on the Galway coast, off. which he had been cruising for some years. He is a long time in her Majesty's service, and is a most active and intelligent officer, connected with the respectable families of his name in the county of Mayo.-Galway Vindicator.

ADMIRAL HAMELIN AN IRISHMAN .- It is stated on the authority of Mr. P. Bryant, of Jersey city, New York, that Vice-Admiral Hamelin, the Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet in the Black Sea, is a native born Irishman, having been born at Louth, in Ireland. Bryant states that his father lived for ten years in the service of Admiral Hamelin, and that his eister lived for two years in Paris as a nurse to Admiral Hamelin's lady. Bryant offers to give fur-ther information, and if his statement is true, our Celtic and Gælic countrymen have little reason to complain of want of patronage and employment, seeing that a Scotchman commands, the British, and an Irishman the French fleets. All this is as it should be; we hope the time is coming when distinctions of race will cease to be remembered, and when the best man will wear the laurels, ungrudgingly yielded to him, if he has courage, and capacity to win them.

Recruiting is going on briskly in Belfast. The 62nd picked up last week 70 serviceable-looking young men.

Accounts from Cork say-" The number of recruits that arrive here weekly from England for the depots serving in this country are incredible, while the few that enlist here are scarcely to be counted.

The French Government is at present purchasing largely in the English and local provision markets, probably for the purpose of supplying the troops des-tined for the East. We understand that an agent of that government purchased two hundred tierces of beef on Saturday last, May 27, from a respectable firm in this city, and purchases equally large have been made in some of the other English and Irish markets.-Cork Examiner.

Last week, as some laborers were excavating at the foot of the ruined castle of Ballineety, in Limerick, they found a human skeleton of extraordinary size, as it of a warrior taking his last repose with his helmit on. It is supposed to be the remains of the English officer who commanded Villier's dragoons when Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, then defending Limerick against the Dutchman, attacked them with 500 chosen men of his yellow regiment, and cut them to pieces.

THUNDER STORM AT LOUGHREA, AND LOSS OF LIFE.

of several sentences) nearly word for word for the same that appeared in the works of his father, the late Rev. Dr. Carson, of Tubbermore, on Transubstantiation. generation and

THE WEATHER-THE CROPS.

KILKENNY .- Rain still continues to descend copiously, to the great satisfaction of the farmers, who had been complaining much previously to the change in the weather. The crops are now looking admirably. Kilkenny Journal.

TIPPERARY .- New polatoes of a fine and excellent quality, which have been grown in the open air at Debsborough, at the residence of John Bayly, jun., Esq., J. P., have been for some days exhibited in Nenagh. There is a large breadth of land devoted to the cultivation of potutoes this season in the district of Nenagh, and the wheat, oats, and other cereals, present an aspect which augurs well for the hopes of the husbandman.—Limerick Reporter. TYRONE.—The crops in the neighborhood of Dun-

gannon look remarkably well, particularly since the late rains. Wheat, of which there is a great quantity sown, looks splendid. Oats, about which there was some complaint some time ago, is now large enough in some places to shear. Flax generally is a good braird ; but some of it has a very middling appearance. Potatoes, of which there is an immense breadth, backward. Of turnips there will not be so many as usual, principally owing to want of manure, and to fears of guano as a substitute.

LOUTH .- There was yesterday left at our office a splendid specimen of new potatoes, grown at Fairhill, near Dundalk. The potnices are of good average size, perfectly free from any indication of disease .- Newry Examiner, May 27.

BELFAST, MAY 27TH .- The tenor of our numerous agricultural reports, received this morning, are all highly favorable indeed. Crops of every kind, as noticed by us last week, had begun again to suffer from drought. The wished for rain, however, has since fallen copiously, and has been much more general than is usual at this season. The young flax plant has been greatly improved by it, and is braiding beautifully .- Northern Whig.

CLONMEL, MAY 27TH .- For some years past there has not been such a quantity of land under the potato crop as at present throughout the country, and we are happy in being able to say that seldom were expectations of a plenteous yield more apparent. The late rains have been of considerable service, and there is every prospect, under Providence, of this favorite esculent again regaining its pristine health and vigor. -Free Press.

SLICO, MAY 27TH .- During the past week the weather has been exceedingly changeable. Rain has fallen in considerable quantities, and cold winds have prevailed. Report speaks favorably respecting the progress of the crops.-Journal.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND .- The Tablet contains an interesting account of the restoration of the true faith in this once Catholic, but for many centuries semi-heathen country. Amongst the goodly edifices which are springing up in all directions-not indeed rivalling in exquisite beauty, for that is impossiblebut in some measure replacing those glorious churches destroyed by the barbarians of the XVI century, is enumerated the New Chapel of St. David's at Dalkeith, erected by the piety of the Marchioness of Lo-thian, herself a convert. Of the Lothian family we find the following mention :- "Lady Lothian only a few years ago sought for the safety of salvation where that safety is alone to be found, in the bosom of the Catholic Church. Her two daughters, the ladies Ce-cilia and Alice Kerr, soon followed their mother's example, and this very year, she welcomed into the fold two of her sons, Lord Ralph and Lord John, who were both received at Edinburgh on the same day by Dr. Gillis."

St. David's was dedicated on the 21st ult., and again, after the lapse of many conturies, a pure and acceptable Sacrifice is daily offered up to the living God, on the soil so long desecrated and polluted by heresy, in its most loatlisome forms. Let us trust that the walls of this new sanctuary may not, like those of its predecessors fall a prey to the ignoble fory of a filthy Protestant canaille.

Archdeacon Denison says he has not resigned.

between the condition of the heathen of London and sloop-of-war "Decatur," will proceed to their destithe heathen of India, and 1 am compelled to say that, contrasted with the outrages and wild orgies of Indian heathenism, there are lamentable proofs that heathenism is actually surpassed in wickedness by the metropolis of England."

We have it from the London correspondent of the Sunday Times, that-" Gavazzi is making a lecturing tour throughout Ireland. None of the Catholics go to his lectures, but a good many Protestants attend.-He certainly goes the entire animal in his satire upon America and its natives. One cannot help laughing at this Italian, whose own English is suigeneris, ridiculing the American rascal accent, and giving a broad burlesque and caricature of the manners, customs, and peculiarities of a country which, even on his own showing treated him with marked favor and attention. It would make iron tears run down Plato's cheek to hear the ex-priest describe and act what he calls the codephish coper ten-dome of New Yorck.' This he does in his lectures, and it constitutes their chief attraction. He is going to Scotland, and hence back to the United States, where, he says, 'dere is much of de do-lars, and easy to pike dem up.' No doubt he will be gratefully received."

"England is always idolising some one or other foreign potentate" (remarks a contemporary). "In 1815 it was Alexander of Russia; in 1830 it was Louis Philippe: in 1840 it was Nicholas of Russia; in 1847 it was Pio Nono (when being a reformer, he was consequently suspected by English Protestants to have a tendency to infidelity; last year it was the Soltan; and this year it is Louis Napoleon. You can always gauge the position of these potentates by he frequency of their portraits in the print-shop winlows. Every printseller has now a Lous Napoleon; and he is even being sent over on the backs of Palais-Royal port-monuaies."

EXTRAORDINARY SABBATH DAY EXERCISE. -- On Sunday week (says the Leicester Mercury), during religious worship, the congregation of the Wesleyan Chapel, Twyford, was disturbed by a person entering, and in a most violent manner beating his wile, who vas among the congregation.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW SCREW-STEAMSHIP .- This ill-fated screw steamship, with its 480 souls on board, is at length given up. As may be remembered, she sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of March, with 111 cabin and saloon passengers, and about 293 steerage, her crew numbering 66, including the commander, Capt. Morrison, and from the period of her clearing the Mersey, up to the present moment not the least tidings have been heard of her. The breaking up of the immense fields of ice to the northwards of the bank, which were borne down the Atlantic in masses. it is said of some 200 or 300 miles in length, no doubt overwhelmed the vessel in attempt to force a passage, and caused her almost immediate destruction, not a soul escaping. The City of Glasgow and her cargo were insured for £50,000.

AN "INFERNAL MACHINE."-A correspondent of the Elgin Courier states that a tradesman belonging to that lown has, in compliance with a summons from the Board of Ordnance, proceeded to Wool wich for the purpose of submitting to the military authorities the principles of a destructive engine designed and constructed by him. The instrument is denominated a "Longitudinal Projectile;" it is about four feet in length, may be fired from a cannon, and will " hit, to a hair," any object at a distance of five miles : on being shot from the cannon it expands like an umbrella, explodes the moment it alights, and causes instant annihilation to every material for many yards around. It will, it is said, cause the immediate destruction of the largest ship in the world; and one or two charges would in a few seconds extirpate the finest army that ever marched to music!

A CAUTION.-Beware of allowing yourselves to be played tricks with by "Electro-Biologists and Mesinerisers," as the consequences may be most serious. We copy the following from our English files ;—

INSANITY AND MESMERISM .- At the Northampton petty sessions last week, the father and mother of a ad named George Walker, attended before the magistrates to implore their help under the following circumstances :- Two years ago (says the Northampton Mercury) when the electro biology mania raged in the lad was unfortunate one o he fowr jects who was operated upon by M. Reynolds, the lecturer, and by the Rev. T. Millington. For six weeks his parents were ignorant of what had occurred. but were conscious of a melancholy change in the boy's demeanor. The fact at last transpired. The boy became so violent that it was necessary to subject him to temporary restraint. He was visited by both the biologists, and Mr. Millington attended him with great diligence and anxiety. The case was submitted by the Rev. Gentleman to Dr. Elliotson, who directed that the demesmerising process should be continued, with an assurance that it would in the end be produclive of success. A complaint was made at the time before the magistrates, and Mr. Millington and Mr. Reynolds both attended to meet it. Nothing came of , some of the magistrates being disposed to think that the violence was feigned. For a time the demesmerising process seemed to be partly successful, though the lad never became what he had been preriously. With his growth, however, the insanity also grew, and the unfurtunate lad has now become, to all appearance, a confirmed lunatic. His insanity was too obvious to be doubted, and the magistrates made the proper order for his admission to the asylum as a pauper lunatic.

nation on the Pacific station in about a week.

- RESTITUTION .- On Tuesday last, a Catholic priest called at the office of the National Insurance Company in this city, and stated to the President that he had a sum of money which he was directed to pay over to the Company. He declined answering any questions as to the source whence he received the money, or giving any information whatever concerning it; but asked for a receipt from the Company. to the effect that they accepted the amount so paid, viz.; \$2,289, as in full for the sum which the parties would have wished to pay, including interest. Such a re-ceipt was accordingly given, and the money paid over to the President. The case is a remarkable one, tho' it is not difficult to guess the history of the transaction. It however does not belong to us peculiarly to perform this part of the business-which the reader can quite as well do, for himself."-N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LIQUOR DESTROYED BY A MOB OF LADIES .- At Baraboo, Wisconsin, on the 23rd ult., the ladies took the temperance question under their entire control, and proceeded to seize liquor in the various stores, and pour the same into the streets. The liquor in the Wisconsin House, and in a store, was turned into gutters by the ladies, when they proceeded to a saloon, where they were met with forcible resistance. The muzzle of a gun, pointed through the side light of a door, caused a great scattering. At this juncture, some men came to the assistance of the ladies, and for a while affairs looked serious. Finally, the Sheriff made his appearance, and read the riot act, when the crowd dispersed.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS. - Boston is a goodly city, but it has its dark and desolate spots, if we may judge from what is reported of it by some of its missionary Fathers. At a recent meeting of the City Missionary Society, one of the missionaries mentioned a visit paid to an attic occupied by a family who were hardly decently covered with rags even. When the mother of the family was asked if she had a bible, she replied in the affirmative, and brought a coverless book, which, on examination, proved to be a copy of Shakspeare's Plays. "Why, this is not a bible," said the missionary. "Well," replied the half clad woman, " I told my old man that I didn't believe it was just the right kind of bible."-N. Y. Times.

The only Protestant sect which seems to be really successful in making converts, by means of its missions, is that of the Mormons. We read in the N. Y. Times :- " Success has almost everywhere attended their labors. Wherever a mission has been appointed, the missionaries have gone out with promptness and dispatch. China was the most stony ground. The standard was set up, but the country too much disturbed for the Celestials to rally around it. Three thousand Sandwich Islands had been baptised, and a press is about to be established there-the translation already being made of the book of Mormon .---Australia furnishes several hundred converts, and a newspaper is already their organ; in Calcutta there was not much gain. In South Africa a beginning had been made. In Europe, Prussia was stubborn. The Book of Mormon had been translated into and published in the Welsh, German, French, Italian and Danish languages. Now to all these converts, the General Epistle says ' come.' To those in Europe and the United States it says ' come by way of the valleys." Home relations of the Territory are equally flattering. The Indians are ceasing their hostilities. The walt of the Temple goes steadily up. Brigham rules with a steady, equable rule, for-and here is the secret of their success-he is not a bit of Fogy .--He handles people as he finds them-cants when canting is called for, and swears when he thinks they need to be sworn at. He keeps close up with the times, and never attempts to circumvent an object by means of an exploded humbug."

"FREEDOM OF DISCUSSION."-We read in an American paper the following account of a little incident which occurred at one of the Rev. Mr. Orr's "street-preachings." It is amusingly illustrative of what Protestants mean by "Freedom of Discussion":-"Soon after leaving the ground, an Irishman ventured a remark not in accordance with the sentiments of Orr, when he was immediately treated to a sound drubbing by his (Orr's) followers." That's a true Protestant idea of liberty : to knock a man down and

-This town was visited by a severe thunder storm on Sunday, between twelve and one o'clock, which sontinued for nearly an hour. The peals were loud and frequent, accompanied by torrents of rain. I re-gret to add that the visitation has been attended with loss of life. In the adjoining village of Kilchreest, the electric fluid struck the gable of the Catholic Church, forcing in some large stones, and passed out at the other end. Most providentially Divine service had just terminated, and only a few persons had re-mained in the sacred edifice while the priest (Rev. M. Burke) had been in the act of baptising a child. The servant of the Rev. gentleman was, however, killed while holding the priest's horse in the yard, the electric fluid having burned his chest, and completely stunned the horse. The priest had only time to administer the sacraments to the unfortunate young man before he expired.

During the terrific thunder-storm which raged over the city of Dublin, on Tuesday, an industrious man named White, a weaver, residing in Sterling-street, in the Liberty, was instantaneously killed by a flash of lightning. As the storm increased, White had retired into a dark corner of his room with his sister to evade the danger; but the electric fluid penetrated the ceiling, "like a globe of fire," and at once struck bim dead. The sister, standing beside him escaped without injury.

WHOLE FAMILY NEARLY POISONED .- A correspondent informs us that, on Sunday last, a person named M'Cann, and eight of his family, residing at Bally-bryan, near Grey Abbey; in the County Down, were almost poisoned, by taking some broth, in which a large quantity of hemlock had been boiled by mistake as paraley. In a few minutes all were violently effected, and, had not medical aid been promptly proeured," the results would have been most serious. Happily all the members recovered. This should serve as a caution to parties allowing hemlock to grow in gardens-apractice too common both in the counties of Down and Antrim.-Banner of Ulster.

Dr. Carson, of Coleraine, has directed public atlen-

" that I do not mean to resign, either at the present, or at any future time, the preferment and the office which I hold in the Church of England."

MODERN MISSIONARIES -Fortunately enough, the London journals of the day, furnish specimens of that pious and enlightened race, by whom Dr. Gregg desires that we should be evangelised. Conceive how the darkness of Popery would disappear before an apostle like this:-The victim of this brutal outrage (the late attempted murder in North Devon), Mary Richards, contrary to the anticipations of medical men who were called in, still survives, though she lies in a very precarious state, and past all hope of recovery. Nine pieces of bone have been taken from the skull, which had been beaten in with a hammer, and the person of the unfortunate woman, besides being violated, had been brutally forced by a stick, or more probably by the handle of the hammer by which the blows on the head were inflicted. Llewyllyn Garrett Talmidge Harvey, the prisoner, who is a native of Oxfordshire, but has resided at Thornhill Head, in the parish of Buckland-Brewer, about five miles from Torrington for the last three or four years. has been in the habit of tramping about the country. On taking up his residence in Devonshire, he married the servant of a farmer at Buckland Brewer, and followed the trade of a chimney-sweeper, and subsequently he became a local preacher in connexion with the Society of Primitive Methodists in the village .--Having been convicted of sheep-stealing, about two years ago, he suffered nine months' hard labor, and on coming out of jail, he resumed business as a sweeper, but was not re-admitted to preach. It appears that he waited in the road on Tuesday, in order to way-lay and murder a woman, belonging to Sutcombe, whom he expected to pass by, and whose influence had been used against his restoration as local preacher. Here is a second dispenser of Gospel light:-

Robert Gibson, alias Rev. Robert Gibson, Independent minister of Ebenezer Chapel, is found guilty at Surrey Sessions of aggravated assault upon Samuel S. Kelly, son of the woman the prisoner seduced from

#### UNITED STATES.

CATHOLICITY IN NEW YORK .- Fifty years age one small room contained all the Catholics in New York, with but one clergyman to administer to their wants. Now there are 85 churches, chapels, and stations, in the arch-diocese; 120 clergymen, two vicars-gene-ral, 30 seminaries of learning, and 300,000 Catholics -more than all the population of Dublin put logether. Even the above number of clergymen is found insufficient, as well as the number of seminaries.

We read in the N. Y. Times that the American Government has been warned by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington of the intention in England to seize possession of the Russo-American territories. On the other hand, it would appear that the Russian Government had despatched an agent, the Count de Medem,

beat him, because he ventures a remark not in aecordance with your sentiments.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, a Presbyterian Minister of the United States, has been suspended from his office, an account of unmentionable crimes. The reverend delinquent was the leader in the foul attack lately made against the chastity of the Sisters of Charity at Mobile; and one of the most notorious denouncers of Popery in the country .- So perish all the enemies of the Church.

In Illinois the wheat crop will exceed all calculation

Cholera and small pox of an aggravated character, are busy at New York, whilst the public press is loud in its denunciations of the apathy of the Corporation, and the neglected filthy condition of the city.

The cholera is rapidly subsiding in Nashville.

PRESBYTERIAN ACCOUNT OF METHODISM .- The Calvinistic Magazine, under the direction of Rev. Frederick A. Ross, published the following :-- "But the broad fact after all consessions, is, that Methodism is a debauched pietism, in which the imagination has run wild, and passion, bodily sympathy, and mysticism, are supreme, while true moral character is subordinate and disregarded. We speak out and say, that rottenness is in the very bones of the moral system created by Methodism, to an awful extent. In that Church the cry is, as Solomon teaches-Give! give! Give what! Give us excitement-give us to shout-give us the holy laugh-give us the dream, the vision, the trance, the miraculous witness-give us the raptures of sanctification. What wonders that camp-meetings and other protracted services are little better than religious frolics, attracting the young to the theatre, the hall, the circus or the race course, strip-ped of all that is attractive to intellect or taste, and leaving so much of all that is an abomination and a nuisance ! What-wonder that the public mind, after such scenes, undergoes the torture and deadness of reac-tion!- What wonder that hundreds and thousands, supposed to have "got religion", under such influ-

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND. 1997-11 SHORT SIGHT-BIELS from One Pound upwards, negoti-able in any part of the United Kingdom, are drawn on the Union Bank of London, . . . . London. London. By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., St. Sacrament Street

## THE TRUE WITNESS THE AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1854.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are still without decisive intelligence from the Seat of War. Silistria still holds out, though closely pressed by 70,000 Russians. In several sorties, especially on the 29th ult., the garrison have inflicted exercise punishment upon their assailants. The place, it was expected, could hold out to the 15th inst.; by which time a considerable force of the Allies would be in the field ; on the other hand, the Russians were pushing on reinforcements from Bucharest. Everything seemed to indicate that a bloody and decisive battle was at hand. We have nothing new from the Baltic.

The political news from England is important ; several changes have occurred in the composition of the Cabinet, amongst which the following are reported :---

Lord John Russell,—President of the Council. Duke of Newcastle—Secretary of War. Sir George Grey, —Secretary for the Colonies.

#### THE CANADIEN AND THE BISHOPS OF CANADA.

It must have been with feelings of shame and indignation that every good Catholic read the following startling announcement, which appeared in the columns of the Canadien on the 12th inst., and was subsequently copied by the Montrcal Freeman:-

"Yesterday, the faithful at Notre-Dame had the pleasure of listening to the eloquent Bishop of Toronto, Mgr. de Charbonnel, who took advantage of the oscasion-speaking not only in his own name, but in that of all the Catholic Bishops of Canada-to recommend the Catholic public. All that can be said in extenu-strongly the present Ministry to the confidence of the Catholic population of the Province." The Italics are this-that he may perhaps have picked up at second, our own.

"It is false, false as hell"-was the indignant exclamation of every honest Catholic-of every one except some miserable lick-spittle-on reading the above. "Never would Mgr. Charbonnel, that eminently prudent and exemplary Prelate, so have debased himself, or so vilely prostituted his sacred office; never would he have ventured thus publicly to compromise his colleagues ; never would he have condescended to appear in the pulpit as a mere "stumporator"-or, as the Journal de Quebec aptly terms it, as-"un claqueur ministeriel." Yes, we knew, every intelligent Catholic knew, the moment he read it, that the statement in the Canadien was an infamous falsehood; the miserable attempt of a reckless partisan, to get up a little political capital against the approaching general election, at the expense of the honor and good name of the Bishops of the Catholic Church ; a desperate bid for Catholic votes in favor of the political programme of the present Ministryincluding of course-" Secularisation of the Reserves -Seignorial Tenure Question-Railroads and Debentures." Well indeed, and with good reason, might all sincere Catholics blush with shame and anger, at seeing their beloved Prelates thus vilified, thus foully misrepresented-and, worst of all, in a professedly But, fearing lest this might seem to convey a censure Catholic journal ! Had an open and avowed enemy done this, we might have borne it; but alas ! when a to cast odium on them, as to pass a vote of confipretended friend condescends to the dirty work ! what shall we say then ?-what answer can we make to the jeers and scoffs of our adversaries? Must we not bang our heads with shame, and admit the justice of their reproaches? Nor have the Protestant papers been slow to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to them by the Canadian. In severe, and—were the facts of the case, as related by our cotemporaries, true in meritedly severe terms, have they commented upon the (imputed) conduct of the Bishop of Toronto ;justly have they denounced, the unworthy jumbling together of sacred and profane, religion and politics. the Kingdom of Heaven and the Grand Trunk Railway, the Lord of Hosts and Mr. Hincks. With perfect propriety have they condemned the employment of the language of the hustings in the Chair of Truth, | conclusion, we would take the liberty of addressing characterising it as a profanation of sacred things, as ourselves to the Montreal Herald. We do not a vile prostitution of the holiest of offices, to the meanest of purposes. We blame not our Protestant, cotemporaries for . " their language upon the occasion ; we blaine rather Bishop. Our cotemporary's remarks of Saturday the Canadien and Montreal Freeman for giving last were severe; but as he wrote in good faith, and them an opportunity, which they were not slow to avail themselves of, without pausing to enquire into the truth of the allegations of their informants. By their conduct, these journals have brought scandal upon the Church, and disgrace upon the religion which they profess. Not all that the Globe, not all that the Montreal Gazette, and the most rabid No-Poperv journals of Canada have ever written, has ever done so much injury, or inflicted so much pain the Catholics of the Province"—has been formally lar circumstances he must also be infallible on ques-upon Catholics, as has this unprincipled attempt of denied. these ministerial "hacks," to exhibit the Bishops of Canada, as employing the influence with which' their spiritual character invests them, in the service of their to deal with the statements of one of his contributors, Euclid, 1st. Book, IV Prop., we read-if the point the peace-and you will gain, not only a complete political patrons; who, we have reason to know, do not feel at all thankful to their champions for the and the second of the second of the second of the second second for the second s

Thank God, we have it in our power to give a full and formal contradiction to the allegations of these papers. It is not indeed to be expected that the Bishop of Toronto should appear in print, to repudiate the expressions falsely attributed to him, or to justify before the public, the language which he, as a Pastor of Christ's Church, may have seen fit to hold in the pulpit. Were he so to condescend once, he might be called upon to, refute some other vile calumny tomorrow, and again the next day. Ill would it become the dignity of our Prelates to allow themselves thus to be dragged before the public. It was, perhaps, the knowledge of the insuperable aversion of our Bishops to apologise for, or defend their conduct to take such unworthy liberties with the name of the Bishop of Toronto.

But though the Bishop of Toronto can not condescend to take any notice of newspaper paragraphsthough it would ill suit the dignity of our Prelates to contradict the statements of the Canadien-it is, we trust, permitted to us to do it for him, and them .--We say it then, with full knowledge of the facts, and from the highest authority, that the Bishop of Toronto never did, either in his own name, or in that of his colleagues, recommend the present Ministry to the confidence of the Catholics of the Province. "The Bishops of Canada"-so runs a communication with which we have been honored-"are never in the habit of passing votes, either of confidence, or of want of confidence, in the Ministry of the day .-Their functions are confined to praying Almighty God to guide and direct the deliberations of the Government, that all its measures may tend to the happiness and well being of the whole community.' And if this be not enough, we may add that we know that the Bishop of Toronto repudiates the language imputed to him by the Canadien; we know-and we trust that that Prelate will not esteem us guilty of a breach of confidence for making it public-we know that he has spoken of the Canadien " as having invented what it said about him"-and we know also that the editor of the Canadien was not in the Church on the Sunday in question; and could not therefore have heard Mgr. de Charbonnel recommend the present Ministry to the confidence of or third hand, a garbled report of what the Bishop of Toronto really did say; and this plea-though it may go far to acquit the Canadien of deliberate falsehood-cannot absolve him from the imputation of culpable negligence, and gross disrespect towards his ecclesiastical superiors; with whom he should have consulted, ere presuming to attribute to them, upon mere rumor, language and conduct so unbecoming the Ministers of God's holy word. We trust that this will be a warning to the Canadian how he again attempts to implicate the Episcopate of Canada in his party squabbles; we trust too, now that his grievous error, and its injurious consequences, have been pointed out to him, that he will publicly acknowledge his fault, and thus make some amends for the scandal he has occasioned. These remarks apply as well to the Montreal Freeman, who, as having assisted in propagating the scandal, is bound also to give circulation to its refutation.

One word as to what really did take place on the Sunday in question. The Bishop of Toronto, bespeaking the sympathies of the Catholics of Lower Canada for their Upper Canadian brethren, naturally complained of the gross injustice to which the latter are subjected by the operation of the school laws .-upon the Ministry-and as it was as little his object dence in them-the preacher took care to explain that he did not attribute the hardships of which the Catholics of his diocese complained, to the dishonesty, or evil dispositions of the Government. "On the contrary"-added His Lordship, in his anxiety to avoid all semblance even of partisanship, either for, or against the Ministry-" they have manifested a readiness to listen to our complaints, and to redress our grievances, for which I bless them with all my heart." Finally, the Bishop commended the cause of "Freedom of Education" for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, "to the prayers and votes of his auditory." Out of these simple circumstances, has the monstrous romance of the Canadien been concocted. In bringing our notice of this painful affair to a confound him with the general run of anti-Catholic journalists; and we believe that he is ready to repair a wrong done, even though the victim be a Catholic relying on the accuracy of the statements in the Canuclicn and Montreal Freeman, we do not blame him. We would merely request of him to bear in mind that every story has two sides; and, in his next issue, to do Mgr. Charbonnel the justice to state his thesis, that-if the Pope's decisions, on questions that the assertion that "he, in his own name, and in of faith and morals, be of universal obligation-and that of the other Catholic Bishops of Canada, re- if the Pope be infallible when addressing the Unicommended the present Ministry to the confidence of versal Church on matters of faith-then, under simi-

sent Ministry; to these the tactics of the Cana-dien and Montreal Freeman are as distasteful, as they are injurious to the Clurch. challenged the Christian Guardian to verify the pretended quotations from the Cardinal ; offering to refer the question at issue, to the arbitration of friends of the Christian Guardian at Montreal; pledging urselves also to produce any of Cardinal Bellarmine's works that might be required for the purpose of verification.-TRUE WITNESS, May 26."

This challenge, to test the veracity of " Protestant," has been declined. "Protestant," like a coward, shrinks from the test, assigning in excuse the following cogent reasons :---

" Any friends I have in Montreal are too precious n my view, and I would not like therefore to be inour Bishops to apologise for, or defend their conduct strumental in endangering their lives and property, in, the newspapers, that encouraged the *Canadien* which has already been threatened by Ribandmen and Jesuits. Besides St. Tetzel, or St. Liguori, might steal the sentences I have quoted out of the Cardinal's Works, seeing that the inferest of the Church needs it; or a winking Madonna, or even any of your priests might miraculously change the words, or stupify the examiners at the time.—Christian Guardian, 14th instant."

> We have been so long accustomed to the shuffling and quibbling of our evangelical friends, that we scarcely expected that our proposal would be complied with. To lie, and -- when challenged to subject their slanders against Popery to the light of enquiry -to shrink like curs from the field-have ever been the tactics of your orthodox No-Popery controversialists. But scarcely ever did we see such miserable reasons assigned for declining the encounter, as those given by the great gun of the Christian Guardian. He is afraid, forsooth, for the lives of his friends at Montreal; and has his misgivings, lest Popish priests should miraculously change the words of the passages in dispute, or stupify the examiners. " Protestant," however, still persists, in reiterating his calumnies against Cardinal Bellarmine.

> He says, moreover, that, at Knox's College, Toronto, there is an edition of the Cardinal's works. Now, if this be true, we are willing to change the venue from Montreal to Toronto, where the lives of " Protestant's" friends are surely not in danger; and where no Popish priests, or apocryphal saints, can possibly break in, and steal away the words from the printed page. The question at issue is simple. Does Cardinal Bellarmine anywhere teach-that, " at the bidding of the Pope, the Church is bound to believe that vice is good, and virtue evil-and that the Sovereign Pontiff has power to make that sin, which is no sin, and that which is no sin to be sin ?' If he does not, then is the writer in the Christian Guardian a liar and a slanderer; if he does, then do we promise to renounce all connection with the religion which Cardinal Bellarmine professed. This question can be easily settled. The authorities at Knox's College, will, we doubt not, give " Protestant" access to the Cardinal's works; and we are very certain that, of the gentlemen connected with that institution, there is not one, who, after the examination of the disputed passages, will presume to endorse " Protestant's" statements, or to impugn the correctness of those which we are now about to make. The edition from which we quote is the Paris folio, of 1608, known as the Editio Tri-Adelphorum, published in the Cardinal's lifetime; thus affording a guarantee for the integrity of the text. Will "Protestant" be so kind as to tell us what is the edition in use at Knox's College.

In January, 1852, writing upon this same subject we so fully met this accusation now again brought forward by Protestant" that all we need do here, is to repeat what we said then. In his 4th hook, De these circumstances, it may not be amiss to offer a Romano Pont., c. 5, Bellarmine-having laid down the propositions that, the decrees of the Pope, when brethren. addressing the Universal Church, are of binding | In the first place then, if this fellow comes, re obligation, and that he is infallible on questions of member that his object, and the object of those who faith-concludes from these premises that the Sovereign Pontiff, when addressing the Universal Church on questions of morals, is also infallible. "It is impossible"-says Bellarmine-" that the Pontifi should err, by commanding the practice of any vice, or by prohibiting the practice of any virtue." For, were it the Rev. Mr. Orr and his flock, is, for Irish Cathootherwise, if not infallible, he might, err: and, as the lics to take no notice whatever of him, or them; not Church is bound to yield obedience to his decisions, in that case the Church might fall into grievous error, which is impossible, unless God Himself be a liar. Besides, continues the Cardinal, still applying the same style of argument-If the Church could err in questions of morals, then must she also be liable to err in questions of faith -which is impossible, unless Christ be an impostor. "For," argues the Cardinal-and it is here the disputed passage occurs-" the Church teaches that all virtue is good, and all vice evil; if, however, the Pope could err, in commanding vice, or in prohibiting virtue"-then, as the Church is bound to hear and obey him-" the Church would be bound to believe vice good, and virtue evil, unless she would sin against her own consciousness"-the said consciousness consisting in her unalterable faith "that all virtue is good, and all vice evil." The argument of the Cardinal, throughout, consists in the " reductio ad absurdum; and is employed for the purpose of establishing tions of morals; or else-and he proceeds to show the absurdities which would result from admitting his ing knowes who encourage him. Keep the peace-and The Christian Guardian having called upon us premises-but denying his conclusions. Thus in the laws will protect you from all aggression. Keep There are good men, high-minded gentlemen, and respondent-instancing his mendacious quotations lines would enclose a space." What should we blessings of your Church, and approve yourselves sincere Catholics, amongst the members of the pre- from the writings of the Cardinal Bellamine, as think of the honesty of the man who, citing Euclid, worthy of the name of Irishrien and Catholics."

should assert that it was therein taught that two straight lines can enclose a space ?" And yet this is what the whole of "Protestant's" accusation against the Cardinal amounts to.

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Another deliberate falsehood. of " Protestant" is contained in attributing the following passage to 

to the Pope) the power of making that to be sin. which is no sin, and that which is no sin, to be sin," -Christian Guardian.

And this passage, we are further informed, is to be found in "Chapter 31." Now unfortunately for " Protestant," this book consists only of 25 chapters, and can have therefore no 31st. In the whole Treatise De Romano Pont., there is but one book. the Second, which has 31 chapters : and in this, we affirm without fear of contradiction, that no such passage occurs: the whole chapter being taken up in discussing the various titles assigned to the Sovereign Pontiffs from the 1st century, to the seventeenth.

The third and last lie which we shall condescend to notice, is the following-still from the "Protestant" of the " Christian Guardian."

"Further, Bellarmine (De Penit. lib. lv., c. xiii,) says that ' Papal pardons discharge is from obedience to the commandments of God, which enjoins to do works worthy of repentance."-Christian Guardian.

As there is no lib. lv. , De Penit., we suppose this to be a mistake for lib. iv, c. xiii-in which the Cardinal treats of "Indulgences" and their effects. But, so far from insinuating that they "discharge from obedience to the commandments of God," his words are-

" Indulgentiæ non solvent nos divinis præceptis." " Indulgences do not discharge from divine commandments."

We suppose that " Protestant" must have contracted the habit of treating the Decalogue as he treats Bellarmine-reading "Thou shalt steal-Thou shalt bear false witness."

We hope that the Christian Guardian will now be satisfied with the manner in which we have dealt with the statements of the Methodist champion.

"We learn that the New York street-preacher, J. S. Orr , or, as he is often called, the 'Angel Gabriel," has stated it as his intention to be in Montreal on the 12th July, and exercise that freedom of speech which was denied Gavazzi."-Montreal Pilot, 20th inst.

We fancy that our Protestant ministers, will have but little reason to feel proud of the promised accession to their numbers in the person of their reverend brother, the Rev. Mr. J. S. Orr; and still less do we imagine that this threatened visit is looked upon with feelings of satisfaction by the great mass of our Protestant fellow-citizens. With the exception of a few fire-brands, there is, we believe, a general desire amongst all denominations to forget the past, and to live on good terms with one another; and the arrival amongst us, at this particular juncture-when we are on the eve of a general election-of a notorious and infamous Jack-Pudding like this Protestant minister, the sole object of whose mission is to stir up bad blood betwixt his co-religionists and Catholics, is not likely to meet with the approbation of a single respectable Protestant in Montreal.

The report of the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Orr. for the 12th prox., has been in circulation for some time; but the Pilot is the first city paper that has taken notice of it. Perhaps it would have been better not to have alluded to it, and thereby created unnecessary excitement; it was therefore our intention to have kept silence on the subject, had not our cotemporary thus publicly called attention to it; under word or two of advice to our friends and Catholic

import him, is, to excite Irish Catholics to some foolish display of violence; their intention is solely to insult and irritate Catholics, and thus to provoke them to a breach of the peace. The surest way then to defeat these objects, and to break the hearts of to go near them; and if, unfortunately, compelled to pass within hearing, not to stop and listen, but to hurry on about their ordinary avocations. If he attempts to preach in the streets, or the public thoroughfares, we may rely upon the vigilance of our City authorities for a prompt and effectual repression of the nuisance. If, on the contrary, he and his hearers, confine themselves within the limits. of some private property, no one has a right to interfere, so long as they do not, by their shouting, or clamor, obtrusively thrust themselves upon the notice of the public. But in no case would interfe-rence from a mob be permissible; if this Mr. Orr creates a nuisance, we must leave him to the Police. whose duty it is to abate nuisances, and who will no doubt have received their instructions beforehand. Finally, we would say to all Irishmen-"Look upon him amongst you, who would incite you to aets. of violence, or who would attempt to excite any display of popular feeling on the occasion, as your worst enemy; as the most dangerous foe to your religion, as you honor your country, -- and as you love your Church-let nothing provoke you to the slightest manifestation of hostility towards this miserable, halfwitted Protestant swaddler, and the handful of designwho writes against Popery over, the signature of A coincide with the point C, and the point B with triamph over those who would assail you, but the respect and sympathy of all the respectable portion of manner in which they have attempted to serve them, request, by impugning the credibility of his cor- with the straight line CD: or else " two straight, the Protestant community; you will deserve also the

and the second of the

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME. The Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame have recently purchased the beautiful property of Monklands, former residence of Lord Elgin, where they intend opening a Boarding School, by the first off next September, under the title of Maria Villa. The advantages of this site for healthfulness, pleasure grounds, bosquets, gardens, &c., render it one of the most desirable spots in Canada, it might be added. in North America, for a female Academy. The building at Monklands not having been erected for a Boarding School, only a limited number of pupils can be admitted for the first year.

The course of instruction will embrace all the requisites and accomplishments of female education.

The Prospectus can be had at the Pensionnat of the Congregation de Notre-Dame, Montreal.

On Sunday last, the annual procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place ; and we are happy to say that everything passed off with the greatest decoram. The procession, issuing from the Parish Church, passed down Notre-Dame Street, across the Hay Market, up St. Radegonde Street to St. Patrick's Church-where Benediction was given; and then returned by De Bleury, Craig and St. Joseph Streets. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal officiated.

At Quebec, we learn that the usual processions have passed off quietly. We trust that this may be accepted as a sign that the angry feelings of last summer have pretty nearly subsided.

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Since the opening of the Session the time of the House has been consumed in long debates upon the Address, in reply to the Governor's speech; and in discussing the different amendments proposed, in which the conduct of the Ministry was strongly censured. On Tuesday evening, Mons. Cauchon's amendment was carried by a majority of 42 to 29 against the Ministry. The House then adjourned until Thursday to enable the present Cabinet to decide what line of conduct it should adopt in consequence. M. Cauchon's amendment, to which another amendment by M. Sicotte was added, was couched in the following terms :---

"That the House sees, with regret, that your Excellency's Government did not intend to submit to the Legislature, during the present Session, a Bill for the immediate settlement of the Seignorial question, or one for the immediate settlement of the Clergy Reserves."

On Thursday, the Governor went down to the Houses, and announced his intention to prorogue Parliament, with the view to an immediate dissolution. Thus, by a clever dodge, have ministers managed to escape the difficulties of a prolonged Session.

We have received from Dr. Brownson a communication from which we make the following extracts. aid to counteract the dangerous influence of the malicious slanders of the Canadien :---

"I saw from the True Witness, that the Canadien had charged me with having said that ' Protestant marringes were null;' but I supposed that your contradiction would be sufficient. I never entertained, and I never have expressed, in any form, or in any place. by word or writing, any such sentiments-which you know I could not, as a Catholic, entertain. I was myself married as a Protestant, to a Protestant, by a Protestant minister, and have never been re-married or had any ceremony of rehabilitation performed since I became a Catholic. Surely I do not look upon myself, or my wife, as living in prostitution.

"What the story has been made out of, I cannot imagine; but there is not a word of truth in it, and you are authosised to deny it, in the most positive and unequivocal manner you can devise. If the Ca-nadien has any respect for Catholic honesty, and fair dealing I shall expect it to retract the charge which it should have know better than to have believed it possible for any Catholic, in my position, to have made."

The views put forward, more than a year ago by the TRUE WITNESS as to the hopelessness of any substantial reform in the educational system of Upper Canada, until its administration be placed in other hands, are now, it seems, ado; ted by the Catholic press of the Upper Province. Sad experience has convinced them that, from Dr. Ryerson, no justice to Catholics can be expected. We copy from the Toronto Mirror :----

"The education of the youth of Canada is unfortunately placed under the sole and irresponsible direction of one individual, the leader of a sect the most bitterly and vindictively hostile to Catholics of any existing in the British dominions. The Christian Guardian, as its organ, in every number, bears ample proof of this assertion, and its violent and reckless articles against "Romanism" not only infringe the laws of Christian charity, but set all the courtesies of social life and the maxims of truth equally at defiance.

"The dictum of the Chief Superintendent is the ultima ratio in all disputes or misunderstandings. It must be final, because there is no appeal; and where Catholic interests are concerned, it is sure to be adverse. If the law will bear any sinister interpretation, the ingenuity of the most specious sophistry is promptly applied to give it an injurious effect, and to justify the oppression.

" Catholics are now well aware of this horrid grievance, aggravated, as it is, by proud, insulting, and dictatorial arrogance, and must, in consequence, at once unite in a mauly and determined remonstrance for deliverance from the tyranny of the educational department, and for the uncontrolled direction of their own educational establishments. They seek no interference with others, quite content if only left in peace to the management of their own affairs. The Protestants of Eastern Canada are entirely free from moles-tation in the direction of their "Separate Schools." Forming a small minority of the population, they are not subjected to any annoying or counteracting influence from the majority, who differ from them in religious belief. The Catholics of Western Canada claim similar immunity from all adverse interruption .-The numerous sections of Upper Canada, however discordant among themselves, have one common point in which they can unite. Opposition to Rome concentrates their energies for attack on Catholic institutions. Their mutual dissensions and bitter recriminations are suspended whilst warring with the common enemy. The Methodist incumbent of the Educational Department, while under the plausible appearance of a sporious liberality, he imposes on minsterial confidence, and surreptionsly defrauds Catholics of their educational rights, is firmly sustained by men of varying creeds, who would neither recognise his religious teaching nor join with him in the forms of devotion. This, however, is no business of ours. It is sufficient for us to know that such combinations against the rights of Catholics exist; that the great I, the Minister of Education, is the head that plans, directs, and actuates the whole. The other agencies are mere plastic tools, in his hands, moulded at his pleasure, and when required made subservient to his purpose

"Catholics can now distinctly see the originator of the wrongs under which they labor in respect to their educational rights. One powerful and hostile influ-We hope that the Journal de Quebec will have the ence has been wielded against them. To get rid of goodness to insert them; and thus lend his powerful this influence by every constitutional means within their power, must be their one sole and undivided aim.

"The individual who engrosses the sole direction of Education in Upper Canada is amenable to no anthority. He constitutes not merely an Imperium in Imperio, but a power superior to the State. His will is the supreme law, and his office is exercised without limitation or responsibility. The Czar Nicholas is not more absolute in sway, nor more proudly dieta-torial in the promulgation of his ukases. From such a power, swayed by the most rancorous sectarian hosility, what justice can Catholics expect? Bitter experience has amply demonstrated that their educational rights have been daringly withheld, and that when the venerated Chief Pastor of this discess remonstrated against the foul oppression, he was met by that supercilious and arrogant sneer of insult, so characteristic of little minds.

of authority has its limits, an Every stretch time has arrived when Catholics everywhere throughout Western Canada must protest against this system of iniquity. From every locality let petitions be forwarded at once, praying the Legislature for relief from the tyranny of the Educational Directory, and for the just and indispensable privilege of entrusting the education of the Catholic youth of Canada to Catholic hands alone. Above all, let it be strennously urged that no measure of relief can be satisfactory unless all foriegn influence is completely excluded. Dr. Ryerson, in his Report on "Separate Schools," boasts that he alone prepared the present defective law, which was submitted to the approbation of Pariament, and sanctioned as a imatter of course. "I Supplementary Act) was prepared by myself and subagain, "The responsibility of others, whether Ministers of the Crown or private members of the Legislature, was in sanctioning substantially that which was submitted to them." Most solemnly do we protest against a repetition of the monstrous anomaly .-Let not our bitterest enemy be entrusted with prepar-ing the law that must regulate the education of Catholic effildren.

saying, "Oh, when would our children be so happy if they were going to the godless Common. School ?" But now, after erecting these stately brick buildings, in some of which there is not, at present, a solitary child, must they bear in silence to see more than 50 of their lemale children pinned into a small Vestryroom, the length of which does not exceed 23 feet and the breadth not 71 feet, and the male portion of the same school crammed into a small, low cottage adjoining. The truth of this I will vouch for. Now, let me ask any man of common sense is this " Religio, Scientia, Liberlas," or rather, is it not the renewal, as far as possible, of the persecution of the primitive Christians, hunted or retiring into caverns in order to preserve liberty of conscience and the free exercise of their religion.

"To whom, Mr. Editor, can you inform me, can we attribute this state of things? Is it to the Liberals or Conservatives, or to the pious and reverend framers of the wily, harrassing, unjust, and mock Supplementary School Act of 1853? I say wily, because it is as difficult to know its way as that of a serpent on a rock, or a ship tossed on sea. That it is harassing can be easily seen by the 2nd clause of the 4th section of 'Supplementary School Act," requiring what is impossible. That it is likewise unjust can be seen by the 1st proviso of the 4th section, obliging Catholics, after withdrawing, to continue to build high schools of brick. That it is a mock can be gathered from the 5th proviso of the same 4th section Supplementary, promising to extend its liberality to Se-parate Schools established, or intended to be, from the 1st of January, 1853. The Catholic Separate School at Brantford has been set apart by the Municipal Corporation in June 1853. Since that period has it received one cent from the Government fund for education? No! Has it received a cent of the taxes paid since by its supporters? No! not a cent. I te-peat again, is this "Religio, Scientia, Liberlas"? What a mock motto. In this state of things, how can candidates ask for Catholic support. We are British subjects, in a free country, the land of our adoption. We ask no favors, no liberality, but we promise to strain every nerve to put men into office who will obtain equal and just rights, and who will distribute them with fair and impartial justice."

#### THE MONTREAL FREEMAN AGAIN. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, June 21st, 1854.

DEAR SIR-Although you have very properly declined any further controversy with the Montreal Freeman, I trust you will permit your correspondents to "say their say?"—that is if any of them can muster courage to raise their head in presence of the awful, the tremendous, the terrific scribe of the Freeman. Why, Mr. Editor, my heart sinks within me (priest and all as I am !) while I think of the dread anathema launched against you and us, (whoever we may be !) who go up to do battle against the Philistines. I thought, in my simplicity, that the letter which appeared in the Freeman some few days ago signed " Papist," was the richest thing of its kind that even "the writers of the Freeman" could bring forth ; but, my stars ! there is a certain composition in the shape of an editorial in this day's issue of that paper, which really does "out-Herod Herod." This precious concoction is a most delectable mixture of the coolest impudence, the most bare-faced and arrogant assumption, the most glaring absurdity, and the most rancorous malice; (I beg your pardon, Mr. Editor, for handing over to " person unknown" this latter qualification so some plenteously heaped on you since this ridiculous controversy opened;) the whole overlaid with such a character of solemn gravity that even an "ecclesiastical person" cannot help laughing. Now, dear Sir, this gem of editorial writing is specially addressed " To THE IRISH. READERS OF THE TRUE WITNESS and I make it my carnest request that, if possible every "Irish Reader of the TRUE WITNESS" will read it. None of the "conspirators" of the TRUE WIT-NESS could produce anything half so well calculated to shew up "the writers of the Freeman." Let our people all read that article-black as Erebus in malice, and below contempt in its drivelling nonsense ;-

As for your sins-the "metaphysical subtleties," the "glaring sophistries," the "false logic and interpo-lations," whereby, it seems, you are wont "to be wilder the judgments of your readers"-I can only beg of you to oblige your readers with an act of contrition at your earliest convenience, and to appease the Freeman by promising to " be a good boy, and take cate of yourself" for the time to come. Do not, 1 beseech. you, play "Will-o'-the-wisp" any longer, leading, people's "judgments" scampering after you through the mire of doubt; for the chances are that some of them may find themselves weltering in "the Slough" of Despond" some of these fine days, like honest John Bunyan's unlucky "pilgrim." But it seems there is to be "a legal inquiry" insti-

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inted as to your sayings and doings, and my sayings and doings, and the sayings and doings of the whole, "select few," who are "working in the dark" against the Freeman, its owners, its " writers," an' a'. Now, that is what I call a capital joke ; just as if the greatest enemies the Freeman has were not precisely its own " writers." You or I, or the " select few" could do it little harm if it pursued the straight-forward, independent, manly course, which a paper started as an Irish organ should pursue. But the fact is, that the whole thing is so supremely absurd that, with worthy Dominie Sampson, I can only hold up my hands in rapt admiration, and exclaim, "Prodigions!!"

Suffer me in conclusion to give you a word of ad-vice in the language of an old Scottish proverb-"ne'er fash your head about it," Mr. Editor; leave your cause and mine to the "judgment" aforesaid; that is the best test of our joint deserts. The " writers of the Freeman" will very soon find out that the "select few" who condemn their course, and approve of that of the TRUE WITNESS, comprise the great mass of the Catholic population of Canada. Yours respectfully,

AN IRISH CATHOLIC. P.S.-Allow me to notice one other little slip of the pen in the Freeman's late curious address to "Irish Readers." He takes good care to insinuate, or rather to assert, that you said he was an Orangeman. If truth were any object with him, he would find that you were careful to say "that you had no knowledge whatever of the editor of the Freeman-that you did not even know if it had an editor-but that public rumor, not the Taue WITNESS, said, that he was a Protestant and Orangeman. The "Orangeman" is denied; but the " Protestant" is tacitly admitted .--Here then, Sir, you have the whole secret of the "Protestant" Freeman's hostility to the Catholic TRUE WITNESS.

The Montreal Freeman having volunteered a gross attack upon Mr. Burke, and having declined giving insertion to the following justification of his conduct, we have been requested to publish it. This we willingly do, as an act of justice to the writer; though we do not pledge ourselves " to endorse the note"----

#### " To the Proprietors of the Montreal Freeman. "Montreal, June 20, 1854.

"GENTLEMEN-A member of your editorial corps has bonored me with a notice in the Freeman, which will be deemed a compliment by those who know how precious are the legitimate business moments of the gentleman, and how severely he is harassed by official duy; the monotonous contine of his literary pursuits at Quebec requires the relief of an occasional essay for the press; it is to be hoped that his labor has as salutary an effect upon the circulation of the Freeman as on that of the paper he bonors officially. To the proprietors of said paper his efforts are at times expensive; they feel, at least, that he is no common 'penny-a-liner.' As an editor, it would not be wholly improper for this geneleman to cultivate an acquaintance with the facts pertaining to any case on which he expatiates. This pinion may be taken for what it is worth; my reason, for offering it is simply because he has disseminated information through the columns of your paper, which (to be explicit, if not polite) I must characterise as gross fulsehood. I allude particularly to the statement, that I opposed the Government (meaning the present lice, and below contempt in its drivelling nonsense; administration) by my writing in the Bylown Gazelle; "the Irish Readers of the TRUE WITNESS" have, in and that I opposed Mr. McLachlin at the last general general, no lack of intelligence or good sense; let election. My very limited contribution-as editorial them be the judges. They, and the whole united pro- - to the journal named, contains nothing that could. be tortured into a sense to justily the charge; rather the reverse. As a correspondent of that paper, I have eulogised the Ministry and Ottawa Members for reducing the duty on red pine, in the only article I wrote in that way within the last three years. As to the other charge, I believe you are aware that Mr. Me-Lachlin gave it an unqualified contradiction, in the presence of some of your respectable citizens in Montreal within some short time past. I think, Sirs, that an imaginative writer may find wide enough field in impugning the motives of those he opposes, or in the invention of an amiable disguise for every foolish or vicious act of those he serves, without venturing soboldly on the domain of stubbern fact. Truth, always powerful, is there invincible. However, I should indulge your imaginative editor with the silence of contempt in his dangerous recreation, but, that his masters show so palpable a design to flie? me down. In the capacity of gentlemen, some members of the Government have had the audacity to assert, and that without qualification, that the charges referred to are true. I will be plain, and place those gentlemen alongside your editor as disseminators of falsehood ---it is a trumped up tale-a pretext to justify intolerance. and violation of principle. As your paper has been the medium of giving currency to these false charges above referred to, I request you will do me the justice of inserting this letter in your columns.

We are happy to see that a determination exists on the part of the proper authorities at Quebec, to trounce the mercenary scoundrels who have so long made their profit out of the sufferings of the unfortunate emigrants. A case was lately brought before the Police Court, by W. A. Buchanan, Esq.,who deserves much credit for his vigilance-charging the master of an emigrant vessel, with issuing to his passengers, fetid, putrid water from old dirty inolasses' casks; though, at the time, he had sound, milled to the consideration of the Government without wholesome water on board the ship. When applied previous consultation with any member of it." And to by the passengers-who complained of the loathsome abomination that was given them to drink, and of the sickness it produced amongst them-he heartlessly replied, " that he did not care."

The case was fully proved, and the ship-master was sentenced to pay a line of £20 sterling, or sulfer imprisonment for a month. We regret that the latter, was not added to his fine ; a few weeks' imprisonment, with hard labor, and with oakum and hilge-water, for their diet, is just what some of these fellows deserve ; it would teach them " to care" for the sufferings of their unfortunate passengers.

We regret to learn that the new Catholic Church at Cobourg has been destroyed by fire; and from what has transpired we fear that this calamity must be attributed to religious bigotry. "We do not know," says our informant, " to what cause this is wing, for we have always endcarored to live on good terms with our Protestant brethren. God knows how our poor people will be able to repair the loss."

We have been requested to state that our correspondent, "An Irish Calholic," is not in Holy Orders, and is not, at present, a member of any of our

"Whatever measure may be submitted to Parliament should receive the unqualified approbation of the Pre-lates and Pastors of the Church." After the numerous disappointments already experiened, no Legislative remedy could be received with confidence from which such approbation is withheld."

How IT WORKS .- A Catholic of Brantford, writing to the Catholic Citizen of Toronto, gives us some insight into the workings of the present School Laws :--

"The town of Brantford is divided into five wards. all, have decided that Catholic parents cannot safely send their children to those Common Schools any longer for instruction, the parents begin already to be

vince are witness that no man, or set of men, (much less "the writers of the Freeman") ever wrote you down on any one question; and they will, therefore, duly admire the audacity of the Freeman's cool as-sumption that he has done so. When, and where, and how, has he even attempted to argue with you on the subject in question-i.e., the "Clergy Reserves?"

As for his specious pretext of considering the in-terests of "two respectable and industrious young men," I have only to say that I regret the young mer aforesaid have not been more fortunate in their speculation as regards the Freeman; but the fault is not yours nor mine; it is their own misfortune perhaps, rather than their fault, not to have had a proper Edican also confidently affirm, he says, "that it (the tor for their paper; but as such has been the case, the interests of the whole Catholic body must not be sacrificed to that of any "two young men," no matter how "respectable," or how "industrious." If the Freeman should again become what we all wish to see it, there will be none more ready than the "select few," who take sides with the TRUE WITNESS, to welcome the change. For the present, things must take their course; but before the sympathy of the Irish is evoked for their "countrymen and co-religionists," it would be necessary for them to answer a ew simple questions satisfactorily. In the first placewhy did they (the proprietors of the Freeman) employ a Protestant, without any principle, as far as I can see, to edit a paper intended for circulation amongst Irish Catholics ?- why did they permit place-holders to write articles for their paper, representing the views. of certain ministerial personages rather than those of the Irish readers of the Freeman; and then get up a quarrel with the TRUE WITNESS, because it would not adopt the peculiar views of certain disinterested parties ?- why, above all, did they admit into their columns over the signature of "Papist," a letter at-tacking, by implication, the whole body of the Irish Clergy, and audaciously threatening them with ecclesiastical censure on the bare supposition (and a most In each ward there is a stately school house, built at unfounded one, too!) that your Irish Catholac corresthe expense of Catholics as well as Protestants, &c. pondent was a priest ?--why do all these things, and Now that the Pastors of the Catholic Church, one and then complain of being hardly treated, because Ifish Catholics are not to be made fools of ?

With regard to the "insignificance" and "unscru-pulousness" and "molevolence" of your correspondents, very sensible of the wisdom of the decision, as could they are well content to det the whole country be their Ecclesiastical, or Collegiate institutions. be gathered from their exclamation of joy yesterduy, judge, on the data presented to them in your columns. Your obedient servant, JAMES H. BUNKE.

#### WHY WEAR BOOTS AND SHOES THAT DON'T FIT?

EVERY one must admit that the above indispensible article, WELL MADE and SCIENTIFICALLY, CUT, will wear-longest and look the neates. To obtain the above, call at BRITT & CURRIE'S (Montreal Boot and Shoe Store,) 154 Notre Dame Street, next door to D: & J. Sadlier, corner of. Notre Dame and St. Francois Navier Streets, where you will and a find a

SUPERIOR AND SPENDID STOCK

TO SELECT FROM. The entire work is manufactured on the premises under careful supervision. Montreal, June 32, 1884,

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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terning the states of the 一刻针关场群读了。 1.12 FRANCE. attent filler It is said that Colonel, Fleury has submitted to the Emperor, and with the approbation of two of, the best Generals, a plan of campaign raccording to which the first great blow will be by land and sea against Sebastopol. That place, and the Russian ships of war destroyed, the Black Sea fleets, leaving to the Turks the police of the Black Sea, would proceed to the Baltic, and joining the Baltic fleets, and with a large force of land troops, would there conti-nue the work of destructions. Such is the rumor in 3 1. 10. 15 A 2010 circulation.

"The expeditionary force (says the Presse), consisting of twelve thousand, French troops and five thousand English, has been ordered for the Baltic ; it is assumed that they are to co-operate with the Swedes in the impending event of a declaration by that state of alliance with the Western Powers.

#### GERMANY.

The Ministers of Austria and Prussia have presented to the German Diet the joint declaration of Austria and Prussia, announcing the continued cor-diality of the Four Powers, and declaring that the prolongation of the struggle between Russia and back. He lived until yesterday. Both were very Turkey constitutes a danger for Germany, and that the integrity of Turkey must be maintained. After ed while wounded. this declaration five protocols of the proceedings of the Vienna Conference were laid before the Diet, the fact of the Austro-Prussian Treaty was notified to that assembly, and the other German States were invited to adhere to it.

#### BADEN.

Riots have taken place at Brezingen. News from Freiburg states that the Archbishop is under close arrest and confined to his apartments. The people had to be dispersed by the military. The Clergy have interdicted the use of church bells; they no longer celebrate High Mass nor chant, nor permit music in the churches. The local authorities interfered about the bells and ordered them to be used as usual, and on this point the Clergy have submitted .- Daily News.

#### ITALY.

A letter from Naples states, that on the 14th ult., M. J. Delius, of Bremen, having ascended Mount Vesuvius with a party of his countrymen, went too near the edge of the crater, and the ground giving way under him, he fell into the abyss. His groans were heard from the bottom, but when some persons descended by means of ropes he was dead.

#### RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL.-The Vienna Presse has a letter from St. Petersburg, which contains some interesting information. The Neva was perfectly free from ice on the 2d ult., but the river has since risen so rapidly that an inundation is feared. Recent events have produced a deep impression on the Emperor, who is represented as being in "con-sternation" (besturz). The news of the bombardment of Odessa has much shaken the confidence of the people, "and the severity of the police has not succeeded in improving the public feeling, as the preparation for the defence of the capital plainly show that the fall of Cronstadt is not considered beyond the bonds of possibility.

#### THE BALTIC.

DESTRUCTION OF HANGO FORTS .- The Moniteur publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated, Conenhagen, Sunday evening, the 28th ult., from which it appears that three steam frigates have destroyed the detached forts at Hango, with a loss of three English killed and a few wounded. The loss of the Russians was considerable. On the 23d Admiral Napier to attack

broadside, and the ship was then got off with safety. On passing the fort where the guns had been dismounted, a terrible sight was withessed yun-car-riages blown to fragments, guns, dismounted, helmets and knapsacks strewed about without owners.

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The town of Eckness now, opened, and there lay the ships, the objects of this expedition. The Arrogant was, obliged to anchor, here, as the water was shallow; the Hecla proceeded on, but another battery now opened fire upon her! The Arrogant, swung broadside on, kept up a canonade, while the Hecla passed, firing shells on the enemy as she did so, ran up alongside of a barque, took her in tow, and steamed away with her, to the horror of the inhabitants. When this little expeditionary force was returning they were joined by the Dauntless, she having been sent on by the commander-in-chief to ascertain the cause and source of the firing, which was distinctly audible as the squadron steamed into Hangoroads. The Hecla had several shots through her funnel, steam pipe, one shot passing through the ship's side. The round-shot and shell went over the Arrogant. Both ships were studded with Minié balls. The Arrogant had one man shot through the heart, and a man wounded by a bullet in the navel, which ball went through his intestines, and passed out at his good men. The Hecla had one man shot or drown-

Captain Hall was resolved not to leave without carrying back some military trophy. He gallantly landed with his marines, threw them out as skirmishers while himself and a party of men hoisted one gun (an iron one) into his boat, and placed it on board the Hecla.

The Arrogant and Hecla, with their prize in tow joined the fleet on the 21st ult. The Commandern-Chief hoisted the signal "Well done Arrogant and Hecla." The flag-ship manned the rigging ; her example was followed by several other ships-all of which gave the heroes three hearty cheers.

CRONSTADT NOT IMPREGNABLE .--- The following extract of a letter from the Baltic fleet, dated May 15, is not without interest :--- " I suppose our friends in England, ' who live at home at ease,' are much dissatisfied with us for not having achieved anything further than the capture of a few merchant ships. However, I can assure you that the Admiral is not to blame, as the ice has not yet disappeared from the upper part of the gulf; but, if it had, I cannot see that we can commence operations upon Cronstadt until the fleet at Helsingfors is either destroyed or disabled, otherwise we should have it harassing our rear, and placing us between two fires. Again, we must wait until gunboats arrive from England. These must be of a very light draught of water; and we require also some large flat-bottomed boats, besides at least 2,000 soldiers, as we cannot spare 200 men to form a landing-party. Many persons consider Cronstadt to be impregnable. This, however, is far from being the case, and I think it might be taken with a comparatively triffing loss. However, I am neither captain nor admiral, but, had I a voice in the matter, I would say, by all means silence Alexander Fort, on the north-east part of the island, and simultaneously land a large body of troops in the flatbottomed boats, covered by the fire from the gunboats and those vessels that can venture close enough; and I believe Cronstadt is not so well garrisoned as to spare many men to oppose the landing. Some of the forts and batteries for the protection of the channel are, I understand, open on the land side, so that, while the fleet bombarded the forts in detail, the troops on shore would keep up a galling fire from the heights upon the gunners. There are certainly two or three redoubts which must be bombarded by the gunboats and carried at the point of the bayonet. The only difficulty that I apprehend is, that the Ad-

sides, one of the most important events of the pre-

THE DELAY OF THE ALLIES .- An eye-witness describes the impression produced on the Turks by the dilatory conduct of their Christian Allies :-"The Turks anxiously look for the arrival of the allies at Schumla; they cannot understand what the

delay can be about." Twelve thousand British infantry at Scutari, without a sabre or gun-the whole of the French-African cavalry at Gallipoli, having left their horses behind them-are these the troops of the great Western Powers who are going to get us out of our difficulties? Such questions are not unfrequently, asked by the Turks, and are rather difficult to reply to by an Englishmen or a Frenchman."

Letters from Constantinople of the 22d ult., announce that in the council of war held at Varna between the generals in chief, it had been decided that the allied troops should proceed to Adrianople.

OUR OVERLOADED SOLDIERS .- A rather smart parade of the light division took place at Scutari about a week since ; the day was very hot, the men were, as usual, in heavy marching order, and the drill was continued for a couple of hours. All the men seemed much exhausted, and two of them, a private of the 47th and one of the 49th (I believe), never recovered it, but sank and died within 24 hours afterwards. If such awful examples as these will not convince the authorities that the men are too heavily equipped, nothing will .- Letter from Constantinople.

THE HALF BOMBARDMENT AND THE LOST "TIGER."-According to a new account of the capture of the Tiger by the Russians, that exploit appears to have been accompanied by the true features of barbaric warfare. After the ship was helplessly aground, it is said that her flag was hauled down, yet that the Russians nevertheless, still poured into her hull a shower of red-hot shot. They wished to destroy at once as many of their assailants as possible and did not stand nice about the rules of civilised warfare. To revenge this barbarity, we are told, by the same authority that a naval force, English and French, again took up a position before Odessa, and again bombarded that town. If then, this should prove to be true, common-sense people will at once say-Why do we still "play at soldiers" with a savage like Czar Nicholas? Since we are at war, why not make war in earnest? When Odessa was first bombarded, if all the forts had been destroyed, neither the Tiger nor any other English ship could have been afterwards riddled by red-hot shot there. But the fleets "played at soldiers" only; knocked down a battery or two, and sailed away, leaving the Russians all the tools requisite for destroying H. M. S. Tiger, or any other vessel that might fall in their way. If all the forts of Odessa had been dealt with a la Nelson, the unfortunate Captain Giffard would not now be a crippled prisoner, with his crew in limbo, and his ship sunk .- Daily News.

THE CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN IN SCUTARI .- The following statement appears in the Eastern correspondence of the Morning Herald. The writer, in describing the state of allairs at Scutari, observes :-"The members of the Catholic church attended their own service in a large shed or stable outside the Scutari barracks, where the Rev. Mr. Sheehan (who has been sent out here by the government) celebrated mass. As there are, officers and soldiers, about 8,000 Catholics here, it may easily be imagined that their clergyman has enough to do to look after them all-especially, as I am informed, he has about 100 sick also in hospital."

The Greek pirates in the Mediterranean are daily becoming more audacious.

King Otho already experiences the result of his infatuated attachment- to the Czar. While he was still meditating the probability of evading the ultimatum presented by England and France, eight thousand French soldiers arrived in the Piræus: he still continued to hesitate, and the historic porticos of Athens were occupied by the army of Napoleon III.; his ministry forthwith resigned en masse; and he himself has since probably departed from the capital. It had been previously rumored, indeed, that Otho was resolved upon accepting the conditions of the Western Powers if they abandoned their idea of a military occupation; but that, if on the other hand, they persisted in entering the Piræus, he would retire from his dominions under protest. In this, as in every other important juncture of the war, it may be observed that France has seized the post of national honor-to the ill-disguised chagrin of her British ally. Just as a French garrison, under command of the Emperor's nephew, has been allotted to Constantinople, another section of the Imperial army bivouacks in the capital of Greece. It happens, by a curious coincidence, growls the Times, that although the present head of the French Empire has not sought to extend his influence by conquest- (of course he supportable; they do not scourge my loins until the has'nt)-French troops form at this moment, the former, wounds are healed up. I shall not be drawalarger portion of the garrison of Athens, Constantinople, and Rome-the three great capitals of the ancient world .- Nation. TATICS OF THE ALLIES IN THE EAST .---- It is said that the Turkish fortresses on the Danube are capable of very considerable resistance, and that the Russians at the campaign are losing prodigious numbers of men in attacking them. The attempt to carry Silistria by a coup de main not having succeeded. if the siege is to be opened by regular approaches. the operation is not likely to be a short one. The place is well garisoned, well commanded, and, according to the last accounts, completely prepared for a

the East in a religious point of view, would be, be- probably not hold out very long after the fall of the greater fortress, they have not yet been regularly attacked. But, though we do not underrate the importance of these positions, and we know that their garrisons are rendering incalculable services to the common cause by their resistance to the enemy these fortified places are in reality the outworks of the Turkish position, and do not constitute its principal strength. Bulgaria, is defended by the line of the river, and by the line of the Balkan; but the latter is the real bulwark of the Ottoman empire, and it can profit the Russians nothing to carry the outer-line of circumvallation with a heavy loss, if fresh obstacles of incalculably greater magnitude rise up before them as they proceed. The further they advance within this region north of Balkan, the worse their position becomes. The bulk of their army is exposed to the pestilential marshes of the Danube during the heats of summer, while the allied forces occupy the heights. At this season of the year abundant pasturage may be found for the horses and oxen of the army, but in a few weeks hence it will be consumed and burnt up. The invading army exhausts its strength against the fortified places on the river and the scattered detachments of the enemy; but in the meantime, the forces in defence of the main position remain comparatively fresh and unbroken. Behind the lines of the Balkan a European army is preparing to advance at the proper time with irresistable force, and the concluding months of the campaign ought to effect the annihilation of the enemy. If such be the plan of the allied Generals, they would, in fact, apply to the stragetical arrangements of the campaign the same principles which regulates the tactics of a great battles-to hold the defensive in advantageous position as long as nossible, and then at the turn of the day to assume the offensive and route the assailants. We speak, of course, hypothetically, for whatever be the plan formed in Varna or Schumla, it can only be known by its results. But we are confirmed in the opinion we have hinted at by the fact that a very considerable portion of the expeditionary force remains at Gallipoli, whence it will probably advance by way of Adrianople to the rear of the Balkan, a distance not exceeding 160 miles; while the troops already at Constantinople may proceed by sea either to Bourgas Bay or to Varna. The last intelligence received from Constantinople, and dated the 22d of May, expressely states that Adrianople is to become the head-quarters of the allied armies; and this decision concurs with the information which had reached us as to the general plan of the campaign .-- Times.

#### AUSTRALIA.

Few, comparatively, are aware of the enormous increase of our export trade with the Australian settlements. In 1851 produce and manufactures of this kingdom of the value of 2,807,356l. were exported to those settlements; the value of our exports thither in 1853 was no less than 14,506,532/. Among the erports of last year were-apparel, 3,633,9081.; woollen manufactures, 1,355,7551.; cotton manufactures, 1,032,3031.; linen manufactures, 317,3481.; silk manufactures, 438,430*l*.; plate and watches, 317,346*l*.; sitk ma-nufactures, 438,430*l*.; plate and watches, 313,997*l*.; hardwares and cullery, 634,667*l*.; iron and steel, 704,291*l*.; leather, 851,560*l*.; butter and cheese, 207,094*l*. These thirsty settlers also took of us last vear 206,348 barrels of beer, and 536,772 gallons of British spirits; while among our exports to them of foreign and colonial merchandise in that year (not included in the 14,506,532(.) were-1,876,438 gallons (proof) of brandy, 846,107 gallous of rum, 88,853 gal-lons of Geneva, and 1,335,056 gallons of wine. We imported from Australia last year 47,075,963lb. of wool (an increase of one-eighth over the import of (not tanned). In 1851 272 ships cleared from this kingdom for Australia; in 1853 1,201.

The following notice of Catholic Missions and Missionaries in China is from a Protestant work-" The Cross and the Dragon" :--

was off Hango, and Fort.

GALLANT EXPLOIT OF THE ARROGANT AND HECLA.—The Arrogant has been detached from the fleet for a considerable time, employed in reconnoitering the enemy's posts and shores about Hango Bay. While so employed, the Hecla, commanded by Capt. Hall, whose service in the China war are so well known, joined her. Both ships planned a little expedition of their own, which has turned out quite a gallant manœuvre.

The two ships proceeded up a narrow river, and on anchoring on the evening of the 19th ult., the enemy, from behind a high sand bank; in a thickly wooded place, fired upon one of the boats which was at that time pulling at a distance of from six to eight hundred yards from the shore, round shot, also striking the Hecla. Both ships beat to quarters, cast loose their guns, loaded with shot and shell; which they poured into the wood and against the sand barricade, whence the enemy was quickly disloged. The vessels were not further molested that evening-the anchorage was shifted for the night, and all made snug, with watches posted.

At two in the inorning both ships again weighed, the Hecla leading both ships' companies standing by their guns. After about three hours quietly feeling their way along the intricate navigation of the river, both ships came suddenly within range of an enemy's battery. The Hecla opened fire, which was quickly answered from the fort; the promontory upon which stood the battery was crowded with soldiers, fine liation of the Eastern church with that of Rome. stalwart looking follows, with long grey coats, and This affair, conducted by one of the principal person-spiked steel helmets glittering in the sun. While the ages of the Eastern Church, cannot but have, we are battery was firing upon the Hecla, the Arrogant let fold, a favorable result in present circumstances. fly a whole broadside amongst the soldiery. A troop Our correspondent adds, that Prince Leon, lawful of horse artillery, when the smoke cleared off, was heir and direct descendant of the reigning families observed scampering away. A prolonged and heavy of Armenia, is young and ardent, a man of talent and fire of musketry now ensued from the wood, and spirit, and he has no doubt that the Prince will easily siege of some duration; we venture, therefore, to Minie balls fell thick on board both ships. The Ar- remove any difficulties which might stand in the way, speak of the probability of its resistence with greater rogant now got aground within twenty yards of the of the union of the two Churches, already so little confidence than we felt a few days back. Rutschuk rogant now got aground within twenty yards of the of the union of the two Charces, and all solution, and Russova, about and below "Silistria, are still in inspire them with his courage it in 1851, the vener-battery.—However, before attempting to haul the separated from each other. Their amalgamation, and Russova, about and below "Silistria, are still in inspire them with his courage it in 1851, the vener-ship of, the energy's guns were dismounted by a eminently useful to the interests of the Christians of the hands of the Turks; and although, they would able Schaefter submitted to a crue! death; and in the

miralty will send us gunboats totally unlitted for the service, as they ought not to draw more than six feet of water, and should be built of sufficient scantling to bear the concussion of heavy artillery."

The Island of Aland, in the Baltic Sea, is situated about twelve leagues from the coast of Sweden, between that country and Russia; and, so important did Peter the Great deem the possession of it, in his struggles with the Swedes during the life of Charles the Twelfth, that he resolved to make himself master of it, at all hazards, and, though obliged to pass full in view of the enemy's fleet, yet he succeeded in effecting this bold undertaking; and, as the coast around Aland is almost surrounded with rocks, the Czar Peter caused eighty small galleys to be transnorted by men over a point of land, and launched into the sea, at a place called Hango Point, another spot to which public attention is directed in connection with the achievements of the present Baltic fleet. Historians inform us, that this affair of the Island of Aland, was, next to the battle of Pultowa, the most glorious that had ever befallen the successful arms of Peter the Great.

#### TURKEY AND THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE EASTERN SCHISM .--- We find the following important announcement in the Paris Constitutionel: "The last news from Constantinople is exceedingly important. Our correspondent informs us that Prince Leon, of Armenia, is expected at Rome. where he is to negociate with the Pope the reconci-Media and a state of a

"THE CATHOLIC MISSION IN CHINA.

"In 1848, the Catholic mission in China counted 315,000 Chinese Christians, 84 European Missionaries, 135 Chinese Priests, 14 seminaries and colleges, 326 chapels and churches. Sisters of Charity have recently been sent out to complete the mission.

" France, more than any other country, has reason to be proud of this mission. To her of right it belongs, and her Clergy have made the greatest sacrifices of body and blood in its service. Within a few years seventy of her sons suffered martyrdom. Among others, the venerable Pierre Tuy was executed in 1833; and in 1837 suffered Isidore Gagelin. In a letter which he addressed to his parents on the eve of his execution, he writes :--

" My blood has already streamed, and must stream again under torture before my four limbs and head are cut off. The thought of the pain you will feel in reading these details already makes me shed tears. But, at the same time, the thought consoles me that I shall be in Heaven interceding for you when you read this letter. Mourn not the day of my death; it will be the happiest of my life, because it will put an end to my, sufferings and make the beginning of my happiness. My torments have not been absolutely innor torn like M. Marchand; and, supposing that they quarter me, four men will do it at once, and a fifth will cut off my head. I shall not, therefore, have much to suffer; so be consoled. My sufferings will soon be over, and I shall be waiting for you in Heaven.'

"Gagelin was not quartered, however, but was strangled. The Marchand mentioned in the letter suffered a horrible death. He was condemned to receive a hundred wounds, and expired under the fortyfifth-that is to say, under the forty-fifth rag of flesh torn from his body with pincers. Bories, Bishop of Acantha, was executed in 1838. He refused to give his executioner, some alms which he had reserved for the poor, and, in consequence, was subjected to the cruellest agonies, by blows from a blunt hatchet. Du Cornay died with such heroic endurance that his executioners' drank his blood and ate his heart, believ-ing, as they said, that his blood and his heart would

unders the most horrible tortures, add his body was east<sup>s</sup>into the depth of the seas.

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"We have commended the zeal, the intelligence, the courage, and devotion of the Romish Missionaries. Even those who have differed from them on theologi-eal grounds have not refused them the meed of admiration. Mile, a Protestant Dissenter, speaks of them in a spirit of truth and charity :-

" Their learning, personal virtue, and ardent zeal deserve to be imitated by all future Missionaries,' he says. • Their steadfastness and triumph in the midst of the persecutions, even to blood and death, in all imaginable forms of terror, show that the adulterated Christianity which they taught is to be ascribed to the effect of education, not to design; and also affords good reason to believe that they have long since joined. the noble army of Martyrs.?

"All who have read of their labors of love and mercy in China with unbiassed feelings must concur in the justice of this verdict. All the Sacraments of the Church of Rome were freely and fully dispensed. The child just entering into the world, and the hoary head passing out of it, had the services of the zealous Missionary. The wretch in the dungeon, the fe-lon on the scaffold, or the victim of the plague, had his attention as readily, and his prayers as heartily, as would have had the emperor in his palace, or the mandarin in his hall.

"The risks he would run, and the dangers he would hazard, were greater than those which the Protestant Missionary feels himself called upon to encounter .--He had literally forsaken all-home, kindred, and friends-to perform what he believed to be his Master's work. The Church was his bride, and for her he did knight's service; wearing her colors wronght on his robes, bearing her image hidden in his bosom, having her smiles to lead him, her love to guide him, her honors to reward him, and her arms to embrace him, though all the world should scorn and reject him."

#### 'MEN OF THE TIME-ABDUL-MEDJID.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette describes the personal appearance of the Sultan. Abdul-Medjid had gone to Mosgnl, and the correspondent awaited his return. A number of soldiers were in attendance. At the gate crouched fifty or sixty officers, smoking cigarets or tschubuks, who politely made way for him :--

"After about half an hour great agitation commen-ced in the people and the soldiery. The former were pushed back against the walls by the Kavesses ; the latter ranged themselves in order and line; the officers formed a lane as far as the pillars of the gateway, and the musicians played national airs. Eight or ten servators then ran along the road, and went over the stones of it with long brooms; others followed, who spread a green carpet up to the gate. Upon this green carpet rode the padischah, followed by the highest dignitaries of the empire, behind whom, as soon as they had passed, the ranks of the soldiery closed up, to follow them, with shouldered muskets, as far as the gate. The Sultan's horse, one of the most superb Arabians that ever existed, was led by a page at the bridle, and passed along with proud and slow action. The curb was guilt and beset with diamonds : the crimson housings bore gold embroidery, pearls, and jewels. The rider himself was dressed as simply as possible; dark blue pantaloons, a mantle of the same color, and a red fez cap, set with gold embroidery and diamonds. The people bowed their heads, the officers bowed their bodies as low as ever a man can bow without tumbling on his nose; only some Turks of the old school, after the ancient fashion, hid their faces in their hands. The Sultan sat motionless as a dead man upon his steed ; he scarcely moved an eyelid. If he deigned to salute any man, he stared that man in the face, for such is the Sultan's salutation, and he almost always does greet the Franks, to whom he feels a partiality. But, oh ! how sad an object he was! as sad as the monument of the departure of manly vigor. His face is deadly pale, and it looks, in the black frame of his whiskers and beard, even paler than it really is. In those cheeks not a vein seems to be full of the vital sap; about the white lips, and the gleaming teeth, plays a shadow of that graceful smile which is characteristic of the Osmanli race, and which might deceive us into forgetting the and their friends and sweethearts at home :terrific instincts of the Turkish disposition. Only from his deep black eye comes a living beam, which speaks alike of good humor and passionate fire, so that one hesitates whether to liken him to the Oriental torrid sun, or to the gentle moonshine. But one ends with believing in his prevailing benevolence. I have be-held most of the princes of Europe, deposed and undeposed, but none looked so good-natured, so innocent, as Abdul-Medjid. \*\* Abdul-Medjid rides by.---Silent is the step of his horse, silent the steps of his pages upon the green carpet; pale, and motionless, and stiff he sits in the saddle. Monotonously, me-chanically, the soldiers follow him; the grand officials stand with deeply-bowed humility; the music reiterates a few plaintive notes; the trees are stirred with a slumbrous and dreamy rustle. One's eye closes; the actual world passes off into dream-world."

were the bottom of the feet and insides of the hand ; and this extraordinary circumstance immediately Mr. Montague, and intends to keep them for him.-brought to my mind that remarkable passage recorded Thinks he has been treated very shabbily; and swears in the second book of Kings, relating to the death of the never got a back of the original  $\pounds 50$  lent last Sep-Jezebel, who was, as to her body, eaten of dogs, and tember, except the principal and a miserable  $\pounds 20$ and nothing remained of her but the "palms of her note, and some costs for his brother the attorney." hands and the soles of her feet." The former nar- "Mary Brown to James Peters-(Seamen, abor rative may afford a corroborative proof of the antipathy that the dog has to prey upon the human hands and feet. Why such should be the case remains a mystery.-Letters from India.

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IRISH DROLLERY .- An amusing story of Barrington, once Recorder of Bistol, is recorded by one of our British contemporaries :- Having to appear for the plaintiff, in a case at a winter assizes at Clonmel, he "let it into" the defendant in no measured terms. The individual inveighed against not being present, only heard of the invective. After Barrington, however, had got back to Dublin, the Tipperary man lost no time in paying his compliments to the Counsel. He rode all day and night, and covered with sleet, arrived before Barrington's residence, in Harcourt Street, Dublin. Throwing the bridle of his smoking horse over, the railings of the area, he announced his arrival by a thundering knock which nearly shock the street. Barrington's vallet answered the summons, quickely enough, and on opening the street-door, beheld the apparition of a rough-coated Tipperary fireeater, with a large stick under his arm, and the sleet, sticking in his bushy whiskers. " Is your master up ?" demanded the vision, in a voice that gave some inti-mation of the object of his journey. "No," answered the man. "Then give him my compliments, and say Mr. Foley (he'll know the name) will be glad to see him." The vallet went up stairs and told his master, who was in bed the purpot of this early call. " Then don't let Mr. Foley in, for your life," said Barrington, "for it's not a hare and a brace of ducks, he is came to town to present me with." The man was leaving the bedroom, when a rough wet coat pushed by him, while a thick voice said, "by your leave and at the same moment Mr. Foley entered the bedroom. "You know my business, sir," said he to Barrington ; "I have made a long journey to teach you manners, and it is not my purpose to return until I have broken every bone in your body," and at the same time cut a figure of eight with his shillelah before the cheval

glass. "You don't mean to say you would murder me in bed," exclaimed Daines, who had as much humour as cold courage. "No," exclaimed the other, " but get up as soon as you can." "Yes replied Daines, "that you might feel me the moment I put my body out of the blankets." "No," replied the till you are out of the blankets.<sup>34</sup> Wild,<sup>34</sup> Tephen the till you are out of bed.<sup>29</sup> "You won<sup>2</sup>t?<sup>29</sup> "I won<sup>2</sup>t.<sup>29</sup> Upon your honor?<sup>20</sup> "On my honor." "That is enough," said Daines, turning over and making himself very comfortable, and seeming as though he meant to fall asleep. "I have the honor of an Irish gentleman, and I may rest as safe as though I were under the Castle Guards." The Tipperary Salamander, looked marvellously astonished at the pretended sleeper, but soon Daines began to snore. "Holloa?" says Mr. Foley, "arn't you going to get up ?" " No," said Daines, " I have the honor of an Irsh gentleman that he would nor strike me in bed, so I am sure I am not going to get up to have my bones broken; I'll never get up again. In the meantime, Mr. Foley, if you should want your breakfast, ring the bell; the best in the house is at your service. The morning paper will be here presently, but be sure to air it before reading, for there is nothing from which a man so quickely catches cold as reading a damp journal," and Daines once more affected to go to sleep. The Tipperary fellow had fun in him as well as ferocity; he could not resist the cunning drollery of the counsel, so laughing loud he exclaimed, "Getup Mr. Barring-ton, get up, for in bed or out of bed I have not the heart to hurt a hair of so droll a head." The result was that in less than an hour afterwards Daines and his intended murderer were sitting down to a warm breakfast, the latter only intent upon assulting the dish of smoking chops.

Punch publishes the following correspondence be-Eastern Expedition.

same year Bonnard, a young man; yielded up his soul obsene animals. The only portion of the several Harleybuffer, against whom Mrs. Tobit breathes great under the most horrible tortures, add his body was corpses, 1 noticed that remained entire and untonched, wrath. Mentions in P.S. that he has got some studs; skeleton pattern, which, would be just the thing for

"Mary Brown to James Peters-(Seamen, aboard H.M.S. Spankerboom, Black Sea.) Says she reads the papers in the hope of seeing that her Peters has performed some gallant action; but Plesseman Z. 9780, who is kind enough to come down most evenings'and comfort her and Cook, laughs and says she may wait long enough, and that Lord Aberdeen will not allow the Admiral to do much. Thinks if she were James she would up and tell the Admiral out, there and then, that he had better not mind no sneaks. Says the half-sixpence is safe, and Misses is more cantankerons than ever; but she has a party next week, and Mary means to be ill in the middle of the preparations, to spite her."

"SAMUEL FLIMSEY TO JACOB MANIFOLD (Reporter Omer Pacha's Army.)-Advises him to cook up something more spicy for his next, or he may get recalled; for the editor has hinted that it would be cheaper to fudge up accounts of some startling and bloody battles, from the correspondence of the Times, Chronicle, &c., than to pay Mr. Manifold for his stupid descriptions. Asks him who is to contradict him, let him say what he likes, and recommends him to 'come out a little.""

"Lord Aberdeen to Admiral Dundas (Varna.)---Begs that he will strike as early and heavy a blow at Russia as he can, Lord Aberdeen's only object being to humble the haughty and deceitful tyrant, Nicholas. The postcrift is underlined seven times. 'You underst and.' "

"MORE SECTARIANISM."-The inevitable tendency of every Protestant sect is to split up into other sects. As of the fleas, of whom it is said :--

"Great fleas have little fleas, and lesser fleas to bite um; These fleas have lesser fleas, and so ad infinitum."

So with the Protestant body; it is devoured by an infinity of-sects. The latest schism of which we have heard is one amongst the "Spiritual Rappers." Already two parties have declared themselves: the "Sub-tabular" Rappers, and the "Supra-tabulars." With the one, the spirits come from below, with the others from above; as yet the "Sub-tabulars" claim for themselves the honors of Orthodoxy; but the "Supra-tabulars" are said to be the more numerous, and better mediums. The controversy hereupon promises to excite much interest in the Protestant world.

#### ANOTHER CASE OF FEVER AND AGUE CURED.

Mr A few days ago we recorded an astonishing cure of Fever and Ague by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. We have now another to mention, viz: that of Mr. James Sharpe, of Madisonburgh, who states that he had labored under a very severe attack of Ague and Fever, and was soon restored by the use of these Pills. Mr. Sharpe also expresses an opinion, founded on observation, that the Liver Pills are the hest for bilious complaints ever offered in his section of country.

Although long known as a sovereign remedy for chronic cases of Hepatic derangement, of disease of the Liver, the proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's Pills were not prepared for the frequent, but gratifying evidences of its general utility and curative capacity. In this respect, this invaluable medicine has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and induced them to hope that it will be introduced into every family in the United States.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M<sup>2</sup>LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, and take none else. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

WM. LYMAN & Co., St. Paul Street, Wholesale Agents for Montreal. 46

INFORMATION WANTED,

#### SOMETHING NEW!!

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lishment with their patronage. N.B. – Remember the "North American Clothes Ware-house," 42 M'Gill Street. 137 Give us a call. Examine Price and quality of Goods, as we intend to make it an object for Purchasers to buy.

PATTON & Co. Montreal, May 10, 1854.

#### GRAMMAR, COMMERCIAL AND MA-THEMATICAL SCHOOL,

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RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of 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 his DAY and EVENINC SCHOOLS, where they will be taught, (on moderate terms) Reading, Writing, English Grannmar, Geography, Arith-metic, Book-Keeping-by Single and Double Entry-Algebra, including the investigations of its different formulæ, Geometry, with appropriate Exercises on each Book, Conic Sections, Teigenopulate Museumitan Survival Conic Sections, Irigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Gaug-

Theorem 19, Action of the structure of t but a mere few m his junior class. Montreal, March 30, 1854.

## Just Received, and for Sale, THE TRIALS OF A MIND, IN ITS PROGRESS TO CATHOLICISM.

IN A LETTER TO HIS OLD FRIENDS, BY

L. SILLIMAN IVES, L.L.D.,

Late Bishop of the Protestant Epis. Church, in N. Carolina. 2s. 6d. Price, D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Navier Streets.

Montreal, May 4, 1854.

JUST PUBLISHED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, THE HISTORY OF THE JRISH HIERARCHY, with the Monnsteries of each County, Biographical Notices of the Irish Saints, Prelates, and Religious. By the Rev. Thomas Walsh. Svo. of S69 pages; Illustrated with 13 engravings; muslin, 15s.

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The above will be printed on fine paper, and illustrated. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis

Xavier Streets, Montreal.

For Sale by H. COSGROVE, 241 St. John Street, Quebec; also, by JOHN M'DONALD, Alexandria, C.W. March 17. 1854.

Intense flunkeyism is the special characteristic of the Russian people. The much-admired Nicholas himself, what is he but the beau ideal of a beef-eater, a cross betwixt the drill-sergeant and the footman, with his tall person, his capacious stomach pressed into his chest; his lavish attentions and fulsome compliments to those he would conciliate; his distard in-solence to the timid and the weak? As for the Rus-sian nobles, gentry, and merchants, history furpishes no example of a race so degraded as they are. Long may they continue so. Russia would indeed be formidable, if in the present disorganisation of her near-est neighbors, she had a race of men and gentlemen to do the conquering work which it is pretended that destiny has cut out for her.-Nation.

JEZEBEL .- In March last, as I was repairing to the native village of Bustom to survey a bridge was thrown across the road, on my rout from the station of Jellacore, on crossing the Soubunrecka river, my at-tention was attracted to a number of humanskeletons. which lay scattered in various directions upon the white sands adjacent to the course of the stream. Unon inquiry I learned that these unfortunate relics were the remains of pilgrims, who had been drowned, two evenings before, by means of a ferry-boat sinking with them during a severe north-wester. On my ap-proaching several of these sad vestiges of morality, I ing for the silver watch, for which he has as yet paid

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"Isabella Atkinson to Henry Macfarlan (H.M.S. Smasher, Baltic.)-Has cried ever since he went away. Has been to three balls, but would not dance at any of them. All her partners assured her that she is was looking ill. Hopes he will be true to her as she to him. Should break her heart if anything happened to him, and begs him to keep down stairs out of the way of the guns. Has had a lovely bracelet from Captain V., but takes no pleasure in wearing it, and only puts it on because, being a cable in gold, it re-minds her of Henry's ship. Captain V. has promised to take her to the opening of the Crystal Palace; but what does she care for palaces? If she goes, it will only be that she may have something to tell Henry in her next. Was at the Opera on Tuesday (Captain V. got them a box), but could think of nothing but the last time she was there with Henry. States that she encloses a violet, but if so, it must have dropped out, and was more probably forgotten."

"John Edward Rattleton to Charles Rattleton (Gallipoli.) Urges him to go it, and thrust himself bravely forward, regardless of danger, and keep up the honor of England. Wishes to know, as Charles's cousin and heir, whether he can execute any business for him."

"Laura Pendledrop to Horace Pendledrop (Scutari Barracks, Asia.) This letter is from a young wife to her husband, and is chiefly occupied with information regarding their child, who is coming on delight-fully, and fell out of bed five times on Monday, but never cried, and takes the greatest notice of everything. It states that a jec-jee (so in original) went past the window on Tuesday or Wednesday, and the infant immediately clapped his hands. A very favorable opinion of the infant's fineness, from the family medical adviser, is given. There are also details of the impertinence of one Jane, who has been sent away, and of the characteristics of a new comer, Sarah, to whom the infant did not take at first, but now does. Kisses are sent in P.S." "Moses Tobit to Frederick St. Pelagie Montague

(Scutari.) Expresses great surprise that Mr. Mon-tague should have left England without taking up percieved that the flesh had been completely devour only £47 and some discounts. Threatens to oullaw a some some the bones by Pariah dogs, vultures and other him, 4 without he will tell the address of a Captain Sherbrooke, 17th April, 1954. only,£47 and some discounts. Threatens to outlaw

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